ARMY LINEAGE SERIES

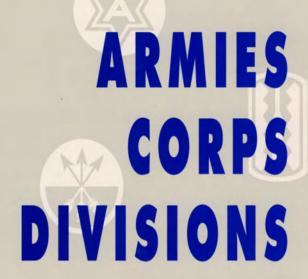














SEPARATE BRIGADES



John B. Wilson

ARMY LINEAGE SERIES

ARMIES, CORPS, DIVISIONS, AND SEPARATE BRIGADES

Compiled by John B. Wilson



CENTER OF MILITARY HISTORY

UNITED STATES ARMY

WASHINGTON, D.C., 1999

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Wilson, John B., 1934-

Armies, corps, divisions, and separate brigades / compiled by John B. Wilson.

p. em. — (Army lineage series)

Includes bibliographical references (p.).

1. United States. Army—History. I. Center of Military History. II. Title. III. Series.

UA24.A7 1999

355.3'0973-dc21

98-52151

CIP

CMH Pub 60-7

ARMY LINEAGE SERIES

Jeffrey J. Clarke, General Editor

Advisory Committee (As of September 1998)

Joseph T. Glatthaar University of Houston

Raymond A. Callahan University of Delaware

Carlo D'Este New Seabury, Mass.

George C. Herring University of Kentucky

Michael J. Kurtz National Archives

Brig. Gen. Fletcher M. Lamkin, Jr. U.S. Military Academy

Col. Lynn Moore U.S. Army War College Lt. Gen. David H. Ohle Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel

Carol A. Reardon Pennsylvania State University

> Mark A. Stoler University of Vermont

Maj. Gen. Charles W. Thomas U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

Gerhard L. Weinberg University of North Carolina

Brig. Gen. John R. Wood U.S. Army Command and General Staff College

U.S. Army Center of Military History

Brig. Gen. John S. Brown, Chief of Military History

Chief Historian Chief, Field Programs and Historical Services Division Editor in Chief Jeffrey J. Clarke

John T. Greenwood John W. Elsberg



Foreword

Esprit de corps in a military organization originates in the pride its members take in serving with their units. Such pride has several sources—leadership, confidence, technical competence, public recognition, sense of purpose—all of which are immeasurably enhanced by an appreciation of unit history. Soldiers and leaders are inspired by the achievements and sacrifices of those who marched in the ranks before them. The Army Lineage Series is designed to foster such esprit in each United States Army unit. Intended for use at all levels of command, in service schools, and in training programs throughout the Army, the volumes published in this series have become the standard reference sources in the field of organizational history.

Armies, Corps. Divisions, and Separate Brigades, compiled by John B, Wilson, was first published in 1987. It detailed the lineages, honors, and heraldic items of the units covered. Since 1987 dramatic changes have been made to the Army's force structure, including the reduction of active Regular Army divisions from eighteen to ten and numerous realignments. Five new campaigns have been established: three for the war in Southwest Asia, and two armed forces expeditionary campaigns for Panama and the Dominican Republic. This revised second edition updates the lineages and honors of the Army's divisions and separate brigades to reflect these and related events. In addition, it serves as a companion to Mr. Wilson's recently published Maneuver and Firepower: The Evolution of Divisions and Separate Brigades, a groundbreaking study exploring the development of division and separate brigade organization in the U.S. Army.

We hope and believe that this latest revision of Armies, Corps, Divisions, and Separate Brigades will increase historical awareness throughout the Army concerning the accomplishments of these fine organizations; its greatest contribution would be to enhance the pride of those soldiers serving in them.

Washington, D.C. 26 February 1999 JOHN S. BROWN Brigadier General, USA Chief of Military History

Preface

The first edition of Armies, Corps, Divisions, and Separate Brigades was published in 1987 and contained data about the units as of 31 December 1984. As with the original, the purpose of this edition is to bring up to date in compact form the official historical records of armies, corps, divisions, and separate combined arms brigades in order to perpetuate and publicize their traditions, honors, and heraldic entitlements. It includes the lineages and honors for all armies, corps, divisions, and separate combined arms brigades organized under Tables of Organization and Equipment that have been active in the Regular Army, Army Reserve, and Army of the United States since the beginning of World War II. Included in this edition is the 12th Infantry Division (formerly the Philippine Division), which did not appear in the earlier one. The lineages are current through 1 October 1997. Brigade headquarters and headquarters companies or headquarters, except for aviation and engineer brigades, organic to the above-mentioned combat divisions since ROAD (Reorganization Objective Army Divisions) in the early 1960s have also been incorporated. (Divisional aviation and engineer brigades are branch specific and therefore have been omitted.) The lineages and honors for Army National Guard divisions and separate combined arms brigades that were active on 1 October 1997 are also included.

The lineage and honors of a unit is an outline history, and the official certificate attesting to that history, prepared by the Organizational History Branch, United States Army Center of Military History, is a highly stylized document. In this volume unit lineages are adapted from the official certificates. The lineage begins with the official designation of the unit, followed by its special designation, as approved by the Center. Events in the life of a unit recorded as part of its past are restricted to a few specific actions, such as activation, inactivation, redesignation, and disbandment. The data has been compressed to save space, but the information is the same as that on the certificate, which accounts for the technical language used. A glossary appears at the end of the volume to assist the reader in understanding these terms. Campaigns and decorations for each unit are those earned by the unit itself or its predecessor.

To assist the reader, the volume is arranged by command echelon, but within each echelon the designations of the units vary to meet their missions within the force structure. For example, armies based in the continental United States since 1957 have the term "United States" as part of their designations to denote their mission of preparing units for mobilization and combat. The Third United States Army, the one exception, has the unique mission of planning for and executing the deployment of Army forces in response to contingencies threatening vital U.S. interests. The designation "United States Army" for corps was adopted in 1957 to indicate a supervisory mission of the Army Reserve. Corps without the term "United States Army" in their designation are, or were, tactical headquarters. Brigades and divisions without "infantry," "cavalry," "armored," and "airborne"

as part of their designations denote cadre organizations designed to operate training centers upon mobilization or to conduct training and exercises.

Combat divisions normally have three brigade headquarters, but some Regular Army divisions include a fourth brigade. The additional headquarters, except in the 6th Infantry Division, was added to meet the requirements of the Vietnam conflict or the unit rotation program tested during the mid-1970s. Although the designations suggest that the fourth brigades were elements of existing divisions and operated with them, the brigades were actually organized as separate combined arms units. In the 6th Infantry Division, the fourth brigade replaced a traditional element of the division that was organized as a separate combined arms brigade during the war in Vietnam. The 1st Infantry Division had the 1st Infantry Division Forward from 1975 to 1991 in place of a third brigade to keep the division designation in the forefront, since that division was targeted to reinforce NATO. With the collapse of the Warsaw Pact and restructuring of the Army, the brigade has returned to its traditional designation of 3d Brigade, 1st Infantry Division. Because of force designs the 10th Mountain Division has never had a traditional 3d Brigade. The 4th Brigade, 4th Infantry Division, was reactivated for a short time to assist in the reduction and relocation of forces in 1996. In the Army National Guard, the designations of the brigades vary to keep historical brigades and divisional designations in the active force. For example, the 32d Brigade, 34th Infantry Division, perpetuates the history of the 32d Infantry Division, and the 55th and 56th Brigades, 28th Infantry Division, are designations associated with the division since 1917. The 9th Infantry Division, which was organized to test new operational concepts in the 1980s included a cavalry brigade headquarters, which was eventually reorganized as an aviation unit and therefore omitted from this edition. Although a Berlin Brigade was in the force as early as 1961, first as a Table of Distribution and Allowance unit and then as a Table of Organization and Equipment unit, only the Table of Organization and Equipment history of the brigade is included.

The Organizational History Branch is responsible for the determination of official unit lineage and honors, and the lineages that appear in this volume are the result of research done by many members of the branch, past and present. In the original edition the compiler brought all the lineages up to date and accomplished the research necessary to complete the lineages of the many organizations that have been on the inactive rolls or disbanded for many years. He and Mr. Edward Bedessem have brought all the lineages up to date. Mr. Stephen E. Everett compiled the original unit bibliographies with the assistance of Mr. Charles E. Dornbusch's comprehensive bibliography entitled Histories, Personal Narratives, United States Army (Cornwallville, N.Y.: Hope Farm Press, 1967); Mr. James T. Controvich's United States Army Unit Histories, A Reference and Bibliography (Manhattan, Kans.: Military Affairs/Aerospace Historical, 1983); and the U.S. Army Military History Institute's work compiled by Col. George S. Pappas, entitled United States Army Unit Histories (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1978). Mr. Controvich has published three supplements to his 1983 work, which have been used in updating this edition. Most of the unit histories cited are unofficial works that were prepared outside the Department of the Army. They are, nevertheless, valuable sources of additional

information about units. To save space, the bibliographies have been culled of general works except those published by the Department of the Army and its subordinate commands.

Descriptions of the shoulder sleeve insignia, distinctive unit insignia, and other heraldic items approved for the units are included with the lineages. These descriptions, as well as the color illustrations of the heraldic items, were furnished by The Institute of Heraldry. The Organizational History Branch is grateful to the late Dr. Opal Landrum, Miss Nuala Barry, and Mrs. Adele Richey for their time and effort spent in assisting in the publication of the original edition. The branch is particularly appreciative of the assistance of Mr. Thomas Profitt in preparing this revised edition. In some instances the text relating to heraldic items approved for the units is not as comprehensive as in the original letters of approval, amendment, or redesignation sent to units. These minor changes in heraldic material have been made to meet the need for brevity in this volume. At the beginning of the color illustrations is a brief account of the evolution of these items.

I would like to thank Mr. John Birmingham and Ms. Beth MacKenzie, who prepared the volume for publication, and Mr. Steve Hardyman, who guided it through the publication maze. My special thanks go to Ms. Catherine Heerin, who edited the work, saving me from many potential errors.

Although many people have assisted in preparing this revised edition of *Armies, Corps, Divisions, and Separate Brigades*, I alone am responsible for all errors of fact or interpretation. The Center of Military History, which is responsible for the determination and publication of the lineage and honors for units under Army Regulation 870–5, welcomes comments, which may be addressed to the U.S. Army Center of Military History, 103 Third Avenue, Fort McNair, D.C. 20319–5058.

Washington, D.C. 26 February 1999 JOHN B. WILSON

to analytic

Associate and a

a model for the

- 611 61-

Contents

HERALDIC ITEMS LINEAGE AND HONORS DATA First United States Army Second United States Army Third United States Army Fourth United States Army Fifth United States Army Sixth United States Army Seventh Army Eighth Army Ninth Army Tenth Army Fifteenth Army I Armored Corps I Corps II United States Army Corps III United States Army Corps V Corps VI United States Army Corps VII United States Army Corps	5
First United States Army Second United States Army Third United States Army Fourth United States Army Fifth United States Army Sixth United States Army Seventh Army Eighth Army Ninth Army Tenth Army I Armored Corps I Corps II United States Army Corps III United States Army Corps V Corps V Corps VI United States Army Corps VII United States Army Corps VIII United States Army Corps	9
Second United States Army Third United States Army Fourth United States Army Fifth United States Army Sixth United States Army Seventh Army Eighth Army Ninth Army Tenth Army Fifteenth Army I Armored Corps I Corps II United States Army Corps III United States Army Corps V Corps V Corps VI United States Army Corps VII United States Army Corps VII United States Army Corps VIII United States Army Corps VIII United States Army Corps VIII United States Army Corps	
Third United States Army Fourth United States Army Fifth United States Army Sixth United States Army Seventh Army Eighth Army Ninth Army Tenth Army Tenth Army I Armored Corps I Corps II United States Army Corps III Corps IV United States Army Corps V Corps VI United States Army Corps VI United States Army Corps VII Corps VII Corps VIII United States Army Corps VIII United States Army Corps VIII United States Army Corps	
Fourth United States Army Fifth United States Army Sixth United States Army Seventh Army Eighth Army Ninth Army Tenth Army Fifteenth Army I Armored Corps I Corps II United States Army Corps III Corps IV United States Army Corps V Corps VI United States Army Corps VI United States Army Corps VI United States Army Corps VII United States Army Corps VIII United States Army Corps VIII United States Army Corps	
Fifth United States Army Sixth United States Army Seventh Army Eighth Army Ninth Army Tenth Army Fifteenth Army I Armored Corps I Corps II United States Army Corps III Corps IV United States Army Corps V Corps VI United States Army Corps VII United States Army Corps VIII United States Army Corps	
Sixth United States Army Seventh Army Eighth Army Ninth Army Tenth Army Fifteenth Army I Armored Corps I Corps II United States Army Corps III Corps IV United States Army Corps V Corps VI United States Army Corps VI United States Army Corps VI United States Army Corps VII United States Army Corps VIII United States Army Corps VIII United States Army Corps	
Seventh Army Eighth Army Ninth Army Tenth Army Fifteenth Army I Armored Corps I Corps II United States Army Corps III United States Army Corps V Corps V Corps VI United States Army Corps VII United States Army Corps VII United States Army Corps VII United States Army Corps VIII United States Army Corps	
Eighth Army Ninth Army Tenth Army Fifteenth Army I Armored Corps I Corps II United States Army Corps III Corps IV United States Army Corps V Corps VI United States Army Corps VI United States Army Corps VI United States Army Corps VII United States Army Corps VIII United States Army Corps	
Ninth Army Tenth Army Fifteenth Army I Armored Corps I Corps II United States Army Corps III Corps IV United States Army Corps V Corps VI United States Army Corps VI United States Army Corps VI United States Army Corps VII United States Army Corps VIII United States Army Corps	
Tenth Army Fifteenth Army I Armored Corps I Corps II United States Army Corps III Corps IV United States Army Corps V Corps VI United States Army Corps VI United States Army Corps VII United States Army Corps VIII United States Army Corps	
Fifteenth Army I Armored Corps I Corps II United States Army Corps III Corps IV United States Army Corps V Corps VI United States Army Corps VI United States Army Corps VII United States Army Corps VIII United States Army Corps	
I Armored Corps I Corps I United States Army Corps III Corps IV United States Army Corps V Corps VI United States Army Corps VI United States Army Corps VII Corps VIII United States Army Corps	
I Corps II United States Army Corps III Corps IV United States Army Corps V Corps VI United States Army Corps VII Corps VIII Corps VIII United States Army Corps	
II United States Army Corps III Corps IV United States Army Corps V Corps VI United States Army Corps VII Corps VIII United States Army Corps	
III Corps IV United States Army Corps V Corps VI United States Army Corps VII Corps VIII United States Army Corps	. 45
IV United States Army Corps V Corps VI United States Army Corps VII Corps VIII United States Army Corps	
V Corps	
VI United States Army Corps VII Corps VIII United States Army Corps	
VII Corps	. 57
VIII United States Army Corps	
	. 65
IV C	
IX Corps	. 71
X United States Army Corps	
XI United States Army Corps	
XII United States Army Corps	. 81
XIII United States Army Corps	
XIV United States Army Corps	. 85
XV United States Army Corps	. 87
XVI United States Army Corps	. 89
XVIII Airborne Corps	. 91
XIX United States Army Corps	. 95
XX United States Army Corps	. 97
XXI United States Army Corps	. 99
XXII Corps	. 101
XXIII Corps	. 103
XXIV Corps	. 105
XXXVI Corps	
1st Armored Division	
1st Brigade	
2d Brigade	
3d Brigade	

	Page
1st Cavalry Division	121
1st Brigade	123
2d Brigade	125
3d Brigade	127
4th Brigade	129
1st Infantry Division	133
1st Brigade	135
2d Brigade	136
3d Brigade	137
2d Armored Division	143
1st Brigade	145
2d Brigade	146
3d Brigade	147
4th Brigade	148
2d Cavalry Division	151
2d Infantry Division	153
1st Brigade	155
2d Brigade	157
3d Brigade	158
3d Armored Division	163
1st Brigade	165
2d Brigade	166
3d Brigade	167
3d Infantry Division	171
1st Brigade	173
2d Brigade	174
3d Brigade	175
4th Armored Division	179
1st Brigade	181
2d Brigade	182
3d Brigade	183
4th Infantry Division	187
1st Brigade	189
2d Brigade	191
3d Brigade	192
4th Brigade	193
5th Armored Division	195
5th Infantry Division	197
Ist Brigade	199
2d Brigade	200
3d Brigade	201
4th Brigade	202
6th Armored Division	205

Cit In Contact Division	Page 207
6th Infantry Division	207
Ist Brigade	
2d Brigade	210
3d Brigade	211
4th Brigade	212
7th Armored Division	213
7th Infantry Division	217
1st Brigade	219
2d Brigade	220
3d Brigade	221
8th Armored Division	225
8th Infantry Division	227
1st Brigade	229
2d Brigade	230
3d Brigade	231
9th Armored Division	233
9th Infantry Division	235
Ist Brigade	237
2d Brigade	239
3d Brigade	240
10th Armored Division	245
10th Mountain Division	247
1st Brigade	249
2d Brigade	250
11th Airborne Division	253
1st Brigade	255
2d Brigade	256
3d Brigade	257
11th Armored Division	259
12th Armored Division	261
12th Infantry Division	263
13th Airborne Division	265
13th Armored Division	267
14th Armored Division	269
16th Armored Division	271
17th Airborne Division	273
19th Armored Division	275
20th Armored Division	277
21st Armored Division	279
22d Armored Division	281
23th Infantry Division	283
	287
24th Infantry Division	289
1st Brigade	
2d Brigade	291 292
3d Brigade	292

	Page
25th Infantry Division	295
Ist Brigade	
2d Brigade	299
3d Brigade	301
4th Brigade	303
28th Infantry Division	
2d Brigade	
55th Brigade	
56th Brigade	
29th Infantry Division	
1st Brigade	
3d Brigade	
26th Brigade	
34th Infantry Division	10000
1st Brigade	
2d Brigade	
32d Brigade	- market - 61
35th Infantry Division	
66th Brigade	
67th Brigade	
149th Brigade	- A V
38th Infantry Division	120
2d Brigade	
37th Brigade	
46th Brigade	
40th Infantry Division	
Ist Brigade	
2d Brigade	
3d Brigade	
42d Infantry Division	
3d Brigade	
50th Brigade	
86th Brigade	
49th Armored Division	
2d Brigade	
3d Brigade	387
36th Brigade	
63d Infantry Division	
1st Brigade	
2d Brigade	
3d Brigade	
65th Infantry Division	
66th Infantry Division	
69th Infantry Division	401

	Page
70th Division (Training)	403
Ist Brigade	
2d Brigade	406
3d Brigade	407
4th Brigade	408
71st Infantry Division	409
75th Division (Exercise)	411
Ist Brigade	413
2d Brigade	414
	415
3d Brigade	416
4th Brigade	417
5th Brigade	419
76th Division (Training)	421
1st Brigade	
2d Brigade	422
3d Brigade	423
4th Brigade	424
77th Infantry Division	427
1st Brigade	429
2d Brigade	430
3d Brigade	431
78th Division (Exercise)	435
1st Brigade	437
2d Brigade	438
3d Brigade	
4th Brigade	440
5th Brigade	442
6th Brigade	
7th Brigade	444
8th Brigade	445
9th Brigade	446
79th Infantry Division	449
80th Division (Training)	453
1st Brigade	455
2d Brigade	456
3d Brigade	457
4th Brigade	458
Sth Brigade	459
6th Brigade	460
7th Brigade	461
81st Infantry Division	463
1st Brigade	464
2d Brigade	465
3d Brigade	466
MARKET CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTR	100

	Page
82d Airborne Division	 469
1st Brigade	 471
2d Brigade	 473
3d Brigade	 474
4th Brigade	 476
83d Infantry Division	 481
1st Brigade	 483
2d Brigade	 484
3d Brigade	 485
84th Division (Training)	 487
1st Brigade	 489
2d Brigade	 490
3d Brigade	 491
4th Brigade	492
5th Brigade	 493
6th Brigade	494
7th Brigade	 495
85th Division (Exercise)	 497
1st Brigade	 499
2d Brigade	 500
3d Brigade	 501
4th Brigade	502
5th Brigade	 504
6th Brigade	506
86th Infantry Division	 507
87th Division (Exercise)	 509
1st Brigade	 511
2d Brigade	 512
3d Brigade	 513
4th Brigade	 514
6th Brigade	 515
88th Infantry Division	517
89th Division (Training)	 519
1st Brigade	 521
2d Brigade	 522
3d Brigade	 523
4th Brigade	 524
90th Infantry Division	
Ist Brigade	
2d Brigade	
3d Brigade	 531

	Page
91st Division (Exercise)	535
1st Brigade	537
2d Brigade	538
3d Brigade	539
4th Brigade	540
5th Brigade	541
6th Brigade	542
92d Infantry Division	545
93d Infantry Division	547
94th Infantry Division	549
95th Division (Training)	551
Ist Brigade	553
2d Brigade	554
3d Brigade	555
4th Brigade	556
5th Brigade	557
6th Brigade	558
7th Brigade	559
96th Infantry Division	561
97th Infantry Division	563
98th Division (Training)	565
1st Brigade	567
2d Brigade	568
3d Brigade	569
4th Brigade	570
5th Brigade	571
6th Brigade	572
7th Brigade	573
99th Infantry Division	575
100th Division (Training)	577
1st Brigade	579
2d Brigade	580
3d Brigade	581
4th Brigade	582
5th Brigade	583
6th Brigade	584
	585
7th Brigade	
1st Brigade	590
2d Brigade	592
3d Brigade	594
102d Infantry Division	599
	601
1st Brigade	602
3d Brigade	603
103d Infantry Division	605
and mainty Division control of the c	003

	Page
104th Division (Training)	607
Ist Brigade	609
2d Brigade	610
3d Brigade	611
4th Brigade	612
5th Brigade	613
6th Brigade	614
7th Brigade	615
106th Infantry Division	617
108th Division (Training)	619
Ist Brigade	621
2d Brigade	622
3d Brigade	623
4th Brigade	624
5th Brigade	625
6th Brigade	626
7th Brigade	627
Berlin Brigade	631
5th Brigade (Training)	633
27th Infantry Brigade	635
29th Infantry Brigade	641
30th Infantry Brigade	645
31st Armored Brigade	651
39th Infantry Brigade	657
41st Infantry Brigade	659
45th Infantry Brigade	663
48th Infantry Brigade	667
53d Infantry Brigade	673
76th Infantry Brigade	675
81st Infantry Brigade	679
92d Infantry Brigade	683
116th Cavalry Brigade	687
155th Armored Brigade	689
157th Infantry Brigade	691
171st Infantry Brigade	693
172d Infantry Brigade	695
173d Airborne Brigade	699
177th Armored Brigade	703
187th Infantry Brigade	705
191st Infantry Brigade	707
193d Infantry Brigade	709
194th Armored Brigade	711
196th Infantry Brigade	713
사람들은 그는 가장 마이트를 가는 얼마나 하는 것이 되었다. 그는 것이 되었다. 그는 것이 되었다. 그는 것이 되었다면 그는 것이 되었다면 살아보다 되었다면 살아보다.	717
197th Infantry Brigade	721
199th Infantry Brigade	725
17701 DHANILY DHYAGE	14.1

	205th Infantry Brigade	Page 729
	218th Infantry Brigade	
	256th Infantry Brigade	735
	402d Brigade (Training)	739
C	GLOSSARY OF LINEAGE TERMS	741



ARMIES, CORPS, DIVISIONS, AND SEPARATE BRIGADES



Heraldic Items

Heraldic items for Army organizations reflect history, tradition, ideals, mission, and accomplishments. Shoulder sleeve insignia and distinctive unit insignia have been designed so that each is distinctive to the organization for which approved. Both serve as identifying devices and contribute to unit cohesiveness.

While the custom of bearing various symbols on shields, helmets, and flags existed in antiquity, heraldry was not introduced until the Middle Ages. The use of heraldic devices became more prevalent with the increased use of armor and the requirements for insignia to assist in distinguishing friend from foe on the battlefield. The designs included mythological beasts, symbols commemorative of incidents of valor, and other identifying marks to which specific symbolism was ascribed. Gradually a formal system of heraldry evolved, complete with rules for design, use, and display.

The currently authorized embroidered shoulder sleeve insignia had their origin during World War I. They serve the same purpose as the Corps symbols (badges) in use during the Civil War and the War with Spain. The Corps badges were of simple design; most could be cut from a single piece of cloth, e.g., a four-leaf clover, a heart, a star, a winged horsefoot, a caltrop, and a spearhead. Such devices were easily remembered and readily identified. Not only were they worn by the soldiers on their headgear, but also they were incorporated in the

organizations' flags.

The first shoulder sleeve insignia is believed to have been worn by the men of the 81st Division during World War I. On their voyage to France they adopted as their insignia the figure of a wildcat that was in use as a distinctive marking for the division's equipment. Wear of the insignia was officially approved October 19, 1918, by a telegram from the Adjutant General, American Expeditionary Forces, to the division's commanding general. Insignia for other organizations of the American Expeditionary Forces were later authorized and designs were officially approved. Designs varied greatly. Many had their origin in designs already in use for organizational and equipment markings; others were based on monograms and geometric figures alluding to designations. Symbols associated with traditions, geographical locations, and missions of the organizations were also in some designs.

Since World War I, the authorization of shoulder sleeve insignia has expanded along with organizational and other changes within the Army. Most soldiers now wear shoulder sleeve insignia. Many designs are more elaborate than those of World War I. The more complex designs came into being because of an increase in the number of authorized insignia and the availability of embroidery machinery for production of various types of textile insignia. During the Vietnam era the policy governing the wear of subdued insignia as well as full-color items was established.

Distinctive insignia of metal and enamel are authorized for those organizations authorized shoulder sleeve insignia. These insignia may be traced to the use of metal and enamel badges authorized to be worn instead of the cloth badges during the War with Spain. The type of distinctive insignia currently in use was first authorized during the 1920s for regiments and some other units. As in the case of shoulder sleeve insignia the authorization was expanded as changes in organization of the Army took place. The designs are based on symbols reflecting the organization's lineage, battle honors, traditions, and mission. Usually they incorporate the organization's motto, which is often of an idealistic nature.

Shoulder sleeve and distinctive insignia worn on the uniform and the distinguishing flags incorporating the shoulder sleeve insignia designs are highly visible items of identification. They are significant factors in Army esprit de corps.

ARMIES





First United States Army





Second United States Army





Third United States Army





Fourth United States Army





Fifth United States Army





Sixth United States Army





Seventh Army

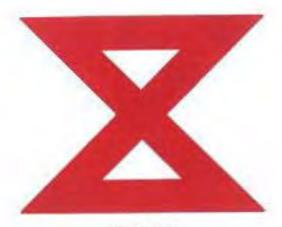




Eighth Army



Math Army



Tenth Army



Fifteenth Army

CORPS



I Armored Corps





1 Corps



II United States Army Corps





III Corps



IV United States Army Corps







VI United States Army Corps







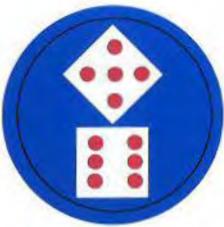
VIII United States Army Corps







X United States Army Corps



XI United States Army Corps



XII United States Army Corps



XIII United States Army Corps



XIV United States Army Corps



XV United States Army Corps



XVI United States Army Corps





XVIII Airborne Corps



XIX United States Army Corps



XX United States Army Corps



XXI United States Army Corps



XXII Corps



XXIII Corps



XXIV Corps

VED IN COMP



XXXVI Corps

DIVISIONS





1st Armored Division





Ist Cavalry Division





1st Infantry Division





2d Armored Division



2d Cavalry Division





2d Infantry Division





3d Armored Division





3d Infantry Division





4th Armored Division





4th Infantry Division





5th Armored Division

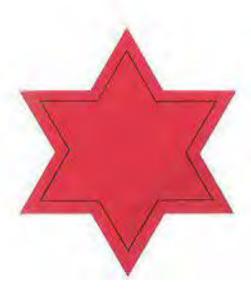




5th Infantry Division



6th Armored Division





6th Infantry Division



7th Armored Division







7th Infantry Division



8th Armored Division





8th Infantry Division



9th Armored Division





9th Infantry Division



10th Armored Division





10th Mountain Division



11th Airborne Division





11th Armored Division



12th Armored Division



12th Infantry Division



13th Airborne Division



13th Armored Division



14th Armored Division



16th Armored Division



17th Airborne Division



19th Armored Division



22d Armored Division





23d Infantry Division



20th Armored Division



21st Armored Division





24th Infantry Division





25th Infantry Division



28th Infantry Division



29th Infantry Division





34th Infantry Division

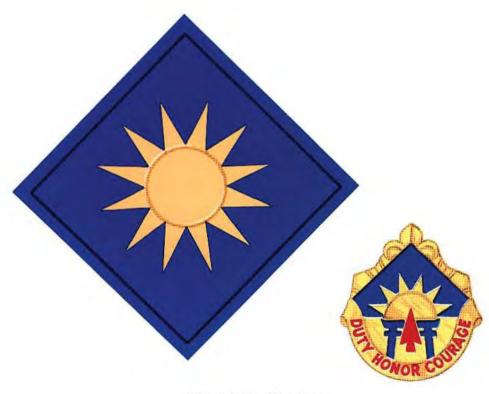


35th Infantry Division





38th Infantry Division



40th Infantry Division





42d Infantry Division





49th Armored Division



63d Infantry Division



65th Infantry Division



66th Infantry Division



69th Infantry Division





70th Division (Training)



71st Infantry Division





75th Division (Exercise)





76th Division (Training)





77th Infantry Division





78th Division (Exercise)





79th Infantry Division







81st Infantry Division









83d Infantry Division









85th Division (Exercise)



86th Infantry Division





87th Division (Exercise)



88th Infantry Division





89th Division (Training)



90th Infantry Division





91st Division (Exercise)





92d Infantry Division



93d Infantry Division



94th Infantry Division







96th Infantry Division



97th Infantry Division





99th Infantry Division



98th Division (Training)









101st Airborne Division





102d Infantry Division



103d Infantry Division



104th Division (Training)



106th Infantry Division





108th Division (Training)

SEPARATE BRIGADES





5th Brigade (Training)





27th Infantry Brigade





29th Infantry Brigade





30th Infantry Brigade





31st Armored Brigade





39th Infantry Brigade







41st Infantry Brigade







45th Infantry Brigade



48th Infantry Brigade





53d Infantry Brigade





76th Infantry Brigade





81st Infantry Brigade









116th Cavalry Brigade





155th Armored Brigade





157th Infantry Brigade





171st Infantry Brigade





172d Infantry Brigade





173d Airborne Brigade





177th Armored Brigade





187th Infantry Brigade





191st Infantry Brigade





193d Infantry Brigade





194th Armored Brigade





196th Infantry Brigade





197th Infantry Brigade





198th Infantry Brigade





199th Infantry Brigade









218th Infantry Brigade





256th Infantry Brigade





402d Brigade (Training)











FIRST UNITED STATES ARMY

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a background equally divided horizontally white and red, a

black letter "A."

Symbolism: Red and white are the colors of distinguishing flags for

armies, and the black letter "A" signifies "army."

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a black

letter "A" bearing three gold five-pointed stars aligned horizontally on the top cross bar and five gold five-pointed stars aligned horizontally on the center cross bar, in front of and interlaced with a gold fleur-de-lis (the vertical or middle petal charged in base with a red arrowhead) entirely behind and extending above the letter "A" and the tops of the two outside or flanking petals above the cross bar extending over the verticals (legs) of the letter "A," the lower ends of the outside petals curving under and over the lower ends of the verticals (legs) of the letter "A" and continuing in and joined together by a gold arched scroll inscribed FIRST IN DEED in black letters, the areas within the letter "A" above the center crossbar and between the petals of the fleur-de-lis and the verticals of the letter "A" of white and the areas below the crossbar between the fleur-de-lis, the motto scroll, the verticals of the letter "A" of red and a gold galloon dike curving slightly upward from each side of the lower point of the middle petal of the fleur-de-lis and terminating at the outside petals.

Symbolism:

The interlaced fleur-de-lis alludes to the initial organization of Headquarters, First Army, at La Ferte-sous-Jouarre, France, on 10 August 1918. The three stars at the top of the letter "A" are for the Lorraine 1918, St. Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne campaigns in which the First Army participated in World War I. The five stars on the center cross bar are for the Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, and Central Europe campaigns in which the First Army participated in World War II, the red arrowhead referring to the assault landing on the Normandy beaches. The motto "First in Deed" is a play on the numerical designation, purpose, and achievements of the First United States Army.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY FIRST UNITED STATES ARMY

RA

LINEAGE

(active)

Organized 10 August 1918 in the Regular Army in France as Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, First Army. (Headquarters Troop reorganized and redesignated in September 1918 as Troop A, Headquarters Battalion, First Army; redesignated 1 March 1919 as Headquarters Troop, First Army.) Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, First Army, demobilized 20 April 1919 in France. Reconstituted 27 June 1944 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, First Army; concurrently consolidated with Headquarters and Headquarters Company, First Army (active) (see ANNEX), and consolidated unit designated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, First Army. Redesignated 1 January 1957 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, First United States Army. (Headquarters Company inactivated 5 June 1970 at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland.)

ANNEX

Constituted 15 August 1927 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Seventh Army. Redesignated 13 October 1927 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, First Army. Headquarters activated 1 October 1933 at Governors Island, New York; Headquarters Company activated 18 November 1940 at Governors Island, New York.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I St. Mihiel Meuse-Argonne Lorraine 1918 World War II
Normandy (with arrowhead)
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

None.

FIRST UNITED STATES ARMY BIBLIOGRAPHY

After Action Report First U.S. Army, 1–3 December 1944. Fort Jackson, 1945. American Battle Monuments Commission. American Armies and Battlefields in

Europe. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1938. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1992.

Blumenson, Martin. *Breakout and Pursuit*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961.

Borovatz, Frank M. "First United States Army: A Working Army." Army Digest 25 (February 1970): 4–8.

A Brief History of the First United States Army From 1918 to 1946. Fayetteville, N. C.: Worth Publishing Co., 1947.

Cole, Hugh M. *The Ardennes: Battle of the Bulge*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.

_____. The Lorraine Campaign. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1950.

First Army, TI&E Section. History of the United States First Army. Fort Jay, 1953. First United States Army Combat Operations Data, Europe, 1944–45. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1948.

First United States Army Report of Operations, 20 October 1943–1 August 1944. 7 vols. Paris, 1944.

First United States Army Report of Operations, 1 August 1944 to 22 February 1945, 4 vols. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1946.

First United States Army Report of Operations, 23 February–8 May 1945. 3 vols. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1946.

Gabel, Christopher R. The U.S. Army GHQ Maneuvers of 1941. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1991.

Hallas, James H. Squandered Victory: The American First Army at St. Mihiel. Westport, Conn.: Praeger Pubs., 1996.

Harbord, James G. *The American Army in France*, 1917–1919. Boston: Little, Brown, and Co., 1936.

Harrison, Gordon A. Cross-Channel Attack. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1951.

Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War; American Expeditionary Forces; General Headquarters, Armies, Army Corps, Services of Supply, and Separate Forces. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1937. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.

. The Genesis of the American First Army. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1929. 2d ed. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1938.

Liggett, Hunter. Commanding an American Army, Recollections of the World War. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1925.

MacDonald, Charles B. *The Last Offensive*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

Pershing, John J. My Experiences in the World War. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co., 1931.

Pogue, Forrest C. *The Supreme Command*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1954.

Report of the Commanding General, First Army, American Expeditionary Forces: Organizations and Operations, First Army, A.E.F. France, 1919.

Report of the First Army, American Expeditionary Forces: Organization and Operations. Fort Leavenworth: General Service Schools Press, 1923.

Report of the First Army, American Expeditionary Forces, Organization and Operations, General John J. Pershing, Aug. 10, 1918; Lieutenant General Hunter Liggett, Oct. 16, 1918, Apr. 20, 1919. Fort Leavenworth, Kans.: General Service School Press, 1923.

"Salute to the Numbered U.S. Armies." Army Information Digest 17 (October

1962):32-39.

Walker, Glenn D. "First U.S. Army: A New Challenge." Army 23 (October 1973):72-76.

Ziemke, Earl F. The U.S. Army in the Occupation of Germany 1944–1946. Army Historical Series. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1975.

SECOND UNITED STATES ARMY

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a green background the numeral "2," the middle and upper

strokes red, the lower portion white.

Symbolism: Red and white are the colors associated with armies, while the

numeral identifies the unit's designation.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a fleur-

de-lis divided horizontally red above and white below bearing a gold Lorraine cross and resting upon a gold scroll inscribed

with the words TOUT PRÉPARÉ in black.

Symbolism: The fleur-de-lis and the Lorraine cross commemorate the

Second Army's World War I campaign participation in France (Lorraine 1918). The red and white horizontal division reflects the colors of the organization's shoulder sleeve insignia, a

reversal of the flag pattern for armies.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY SECOND UNITED STATES ARMY

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Organized 20 September 1918 in the Regular Army in France as Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, Second Army. Demobilized 15 April 1919 in France. Reconstituted 27 June 1944 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Second Army; concurrently consolidated with Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Second Army (active) (see ANNEX), and consolidated unit designated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Second Army. Redesignated 1 January 1957 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Second United States Army. Inactivated 1 January 1966 at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. Headquarters activated 1 October 1983 at Fort Gillem, Georgia. Inactivated 3 July 1995 at Fort Gillem, Georgia.

ANNEX

Constituted 9 August 1932 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Second Army. Headquarters activated 1 October 1933 at Chicago, Illinois; Headquarters Company activated 18 November 1940 at Chicago, Illinois.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Lorraine 1918

DECORATIONS

None.

SECOND UNITED STATES ARMY BIBLIOGRAPHY

American Battle Monuments Commission. American Armies and Battlefields in Europe. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1938. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1992.

Bullard, Robert Lee. Personalities and Reminiscences of the War. New York:

Doubleday, Page and Co., 1925.

Gabel, Christopher R. The U.S. Army GHQ Maneuvers of 1941. Washington:

Government Printing Office, 1991.

Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War; American Expeditionary Forces; General Headquarters, Armies, Army Corps, Services of Supply, and Separate Forces. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1937. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.

Millett, Allan Reed. The General: Robert L. Bullard, An Officership in the United States Army, 1881–1925. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1975. Chapter

21.

"Salute to the Numbered U.S. Armies." Army Information Digest 17 (October 1962):32-39.

Second Army Maneuvers, Wisconsin Area, August 1940. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1940.

Sloan, Gene H. With Second Army Somewhere in Tennessee. Murfreesboro: Middle Tennessee State College, 1956.

39th Anniversary, Second United States Army, 1918–1957. Arlington: Cooper-Trent of Virginia, 1957.

Wiley, Bell I., and Govan, William P. *History of the Second Army*. Washington: Historical Section, Army Ground Forces, Study No. 16, 1946.

THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a blue disc a white letter "A" within a red circle.

Symbolism: The disc with two borders alludes to the designation of the

unit, and the white letter "A" signifies "army." The "A" inside an "O" also stands for Army of Occupation, World War I.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a blue

disc with a red border, the blue area bearing throughout a white letter "A" in front of in base a gold stylized fleur-de-lis, the center petal extending behind and above the cross bar of the letter "A" and behind and below the red border, and the top of the two outer petals extending under, downward and over the red border and terminating at and conjoined with the feet of the letter "A" and the lower ends extending behind and below the red border which bears at top five gold-pointed stars and below and at either side of the inscription TERTIA SEM-

PER PRIMA (The Third Always First) in gold letters.

Symbolism: The design is based on the shoulder sleeve insignia of the

Third United States Army. The fleur-de-lis in base alludes to its initial organization of Headquarters, Third Army, at Ligny-en-Barrois, France, in November 1918. The stars refer to the campaigns in which the organization participated during World War II. The motto reflects the unit's constant readiness.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY

RA

LINEAGE (active)

Organized 7–15 November 1918 in the Regular Army in France as Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, Third Army. Demobilized 2 July 1919 in Germany. Reconstituted 9 August 1932 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Third Army. Headquarters activated 1 October 1933 at Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Headquarters Company activated 23 November 1940 at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Redesignated 1 January 1957 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Third United States Army. Inactivated 1 October 1973 at Fort McPherson, Georgia. Activated 1 December 1982 at Fort McPherson, Georgia.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

Southwest Asia
Defense of Saudi Arabia
Liberation and Defense of Kuwait
Cease-Fire

DECORATIONS

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered SOUTH-WEST ASIA (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Third United States Army, cited; DA GO 22, 1991, as amended by DA GO 27, 1994)

THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY BIBLIOGRAPHY

After Action Report, Third U.S. Army, 1 August 1944–9 May 1945. 3 vols. Regensburg, Germany, 1945.

Allen, Robert S. Drive to Victory. New York: Berkley Publications, 1947.

_____. Lucky Forward: The History of Patton's Third U.S. Army. New York: Vanguard Press, 1947.

Balkoski, Joseph. "Patton's 3rd Army: The Lorraine Campaign, 8 Nov-1 Dec 1944." Strategy & Tactics 78 (January-February 1980):4-9.

Blumenson, Martin. *Breakout and Pursuit*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961.

Clarke, Jeffrey J., and Smith, Robert Ross. *Riviera to the Rhine*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1993.

Cole, Hugh M. *The Ardennes: Battle of the Bulge*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.

_____. The Lorraine Campaign. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1950.

Crossing of the Rhine River by Third U.S. Army. Germany: 652d Engineer Topographic Battalion, 1945.

The Famous Third Army, Fort McPherson, 1949.

Forty, George. Patton's Third Army at War. New York: Charles Scribners Sons, 1978.

Gabel, Christopher R. *The U.S. Army GHQ Maneuvers of 1941*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1991.

Harkins, Paul D. When the Third Cracked Europe. Harrisburg: Army Times Publishing Co. and Stackpole Books, 1969.

Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War; American Expeditionary Forces; General Headquarters, Armies, Army Corps, Services of Supply, and Separate Forces. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1937. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.

History of the Third U.S. Army, November 14, 1918 to July 2, 1919. Washington: Second Section, General Staff, 1919.

Kock, Oscar W., and Hayes, Robert E. *G*–2 *Intelligence for Patton*. Philadelphia: Whitmore (Army Times), 1971.

MacDonald, Charles B. The Last Offensive. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

____. The Siegfried Line Campaign. United States Army in World War II.

Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

McHugh, Vernon D. From Hell to Heaven: Memoirs from Patton's Third Army. Ardmore, Pa.: Dorrance and Co., 1980.

Martin, C. H. Third Army: A Brief Survey of Operations in Europe. n.p., 1945.

Metheny, E. A. History of the Third United States Army, 1918–1962. Fort McPherson: Third United States Army, 1967.

Mission Accomplished: Third United States Army Occupation of Germany 9 May 1945–15 February 1947, n.p., 1947.

Patton, George S., Jr. War as I Knew It. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1947.

Pogue, Forrest C. The Supreme Command. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1954.

Province, Charles M. Patton's Third Army: A Daily Combat Diary. New York: Hippocrene Books, 1992.

"Salute to the Numbered U.S. Armies." Army Information Digest 17 (October 1962):32-39.

Scales, Robert H. Jr., dir. Certain Victory: The US Army in the Gulf War. Washington: Office of the Chief of Staff, United States Army, 1993.

Schubert, Frank N., and Kraus, Theresa L., eds. The Whirlwind War: The United States Army in Operations DESERT SHIELD and DESERT STORM. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1995.

Smith, Francis G. History of the Third Army. Washington: Historical Section, Army Ground Forces, Study No. 17, 1946.

A Souvenir Booklet for the Officers, Enlisted Men, and Civilians Who Made History with the Third U.S. Army in the European Theater of Operations, 1944–1945. Germany, 1945.

Swain, Richard M. "Lucky War": Third Army in Desert Storm. Fort Leavenworth, Kans.: U.S. Army Command and General Staff College Press, 1994.

Third Army Maneuvers, August, 1940: Red River Area, Louisiana. n.p., c. 1940. "Third United States Army." Military Review 38 (February 1959):29–39.

Third U.S. Army Operations. Germany: 652d Engineer Topographic Battalion, 1945.

Wallace, Brenton G. Patton and His Third Army. Harrisburg: Military Service Publishing Co., 1946. Reprint. Nashville: Battery Press, 1980.

Woody, Ron. "Lucky Third Trains for Tomorrow." Army Digest 25 (March 1970):4–8.

Ziemke, Earl F. The U.S. Army in the Occupation of Germany 1944–1946. Army Historical Series. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1975.

FOURTH UNITED STATES ARMY

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a red square a white four-leaf clover with stem, leaves

stem to bottom, the square to be worn point up.

Symbolism: The composition of this design alludes to the numerical desig-

nation of the organization, and the colors are those associated

with "armies."

DISTINCTIVE INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a red

square, one angle up, bearing a white four-leaf clover with stem to base in front of and extending over a blue disc, between at top and in base arched gold scrolls, that at top crossing over the square in front of the angle, curving downward and terminating at the upper sides of the square, and that in base crossing over the square in front of the angle and terminating at the lower sides of the square, the scroll at top inscribed LEADERSHIP and that in base AND INTEGRITY

all in red letters.

Symbolism: The design was suggested by the shoulder sleeve insignia of

the Fourth United States Army, modified by the white fourleaf clover with stem placed in front of and over a blue disc. This alludes to the waters of the Pacific and to the bluebonnet,

the state flower of Texas.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY FOURTH UNITED STATES ARMY

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 9 August 1932 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Fourth Army. Headquarters activated 15 August 1932 at Omaha, Nebraska; Headquarters Company activated 18 November 1940 at the Presidio of San Francisco, California. Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Fourth Army, redesignated 1 January 1957 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Fourth United States Army. Inactivated 30 June 1971 at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Headquarters activated 1 October 1984 at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. Inactivated 30 September 1991 at Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

None.

FOURTH UNITED STATES ARMY BIBLIOGRAPHY

Beardwood, Jack B. History of the Fourth Army. Washington: Historical Section, Army Ground Forces, Study No. 18, 1946.

Fourth Army Maneuvers, Ft. Lewis-Chehalis Area, State of Washington, August 1940. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1940.

Fourth Army Maneuvers, Minnesota Area, August 1940. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1940.

"Fourth United States Army." Military Review 38 (October 1958): 44-54.

"Salute to the Numbered U.S. Armies." Army Information Digest 17 (October 1962):32–39.

Sholl, William N. "Fourth U.S. Army . . . The 'A-Plus Army." Army Digest 25 (April 1970):28-31.

FIFTH UNITED STATES ARMY

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a red rectangular background with top corners chamfered, a

silhouette of a mosque in blue charged with a white letter "A"

above a white number "5."

Symbolism: Red, white, and blue are the national colors. The outlined figure

of the mosque is symbolic of the country in which the army was

originally activated. The letter "A" indicates "army."

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A silver colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a sil-

ver Florentine fleur-de-lis garnished with red buds and placed over the center a blue mosque tower with two silver stars in the base, two blue stars flanking the dome and a single blue star centered below, making a total of five stars positioned in

the form of a "V."

Symbolism: The mosque, adapted from the shoulder sleeve insignia, refers

to the initial activation of Headquarters, Fifth Army, in Morocco, North Africa, on 5 January 1943. The Florentine style fleur-de-lis denotes service in Italy and the five stars the number of campaigns to Fifth Army's credit. The "V" form

alludes to the army's numerical designation.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY FIFTH UNITED STATES ARMY

RA

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 1 December 1942 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Fifth Army. Activated 5 January 1943 in Morocco. Inactivated 2 October 1945 at Camp Myles Standish, Massachusetts. Activated 11 June 1946 at Chicago, Illinois. Redesignated 1 January 1957 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Fifth United States Army.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Naples-Foggia
Anzio
Rome-Arno
North Apennines
Po Valley

DECORATIONS

None.

FIFTH UNITED STATES ARMY BIBLIOGRAPHY

American Chaplains in the Fifth Army. Milan: Pizzi and Pizio, 1945.

Ball, Edmund F. Staff Officer with the Fifth Army: Sicily, Salerno and Anzio. New York: Exposition Press, 1958.

Blumenson, Martin. Salerno to Cassino. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1969.

Clark, Mark W. Calculated Risk. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1950.

Cummints, Emerson L. "The Role and Mission of a ZI Army." Army Information Digest 17 (February 1962):40–46.

D'Orsa, Charles S. "The Trials and Tribulations of an Army G-4." *Military Review* 25 (July 1945):23-33.

Eingate, James L. Marylanders in Italy. Centreville, Md.: Queen Anne's Pub., 1946.
Fifth Army, G-3 Section. The Advance on Rome of the Fifth Army. Italy: 66th
Engineer Topographic Company, 1944?

Fifth Army History. 9 vols. Florence, Italy: L'Impronta Press, 1945 (vols. 1–4); Milan, Italy: Pizzi and Pizio, 1945 (vols. 5–6); Washington: Government Printing Office, 1945–47 (vols. 7–9).

Fisher, Ernest F., Jr. Cassino to the Alps. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1977.

Forty, George. Fifth Army at War. London: Ian Allan, 1980.

Garland, Albert N., and Smyth, Howard McGaw. Sicily and the Surrender of Italy. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.

Historical Division, Department of the Army, Anzio Beachhead (22 January-25 May 1944). American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1947.

Karbeling, Emanuel. "The Fifth U.S. Army Story." Army Digest 25 (May 1970):4–8.

Martin, Carl. "Headquarters, Fifth U.S. Army . . . Saddle Up and Move Out!" Army Digest 22 (October 1967):36–37.

Military Intelligence Division, War Department. Fifth Army at the Winter Line (15 November 1943–15 January 1944). American Forces in Action. Washington; Government Printing Office, 1945.

_____. From the Volturno to the Winter Line (6 October–15 November 1943).
American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1945.

Salerno: American Operations from the Beaches to the Volturno (9 September-6 October 1943). American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1944.

19 Days from the Apennines to the Alps: The Story of the Po Valley Campaign. Milan, Italy: Pizzi and Pizio, 1945.

Richardson, Endora, and Sherman, Allen. Quartermaster Supply in the Fifth Army in World War II. Fort Lee, Va.: Quartermaster School, 1950. Road to Rome. n.p., 1945.

"Salute to the Numbered U.S. Armies." Army Information Digest 17 (October 1962):32-39.

Starr, Chester G., ed. From Salerno to the Alps. A History of the Fifth Army 1943–1945. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1948. Reprint. Nashville: Battery Press, 1979.

Truscott, Lucian K., Jr. "North Apennines-Po Valley Campaign." Army and Navy Journal 83 (7 December 1945):45ff.

Wood, Robert J. "The Fifth Army Learned!" Military Review 24 (October 1944):45-52.

SIXTH UNITED STATES ARMY

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a six-pointed white star with a red border, a red letter "A,"

all on a green disc.

Symbolism: The six-pointed star alludes to the number "six," and the red

letter "A" signifies "army." Red and white are the colors of

distinguishing flags for numbered armies.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a

gold six-pointed star having six scarlet rays between the points and upon the two upper and the two lower gold points each a blue five-pointed star, and centered overall a white six-pointed star; attached below, a gold scroll inscribed BORN OF WAR in scarlet letters; (the area between scroll

and star is pierced).

Symbolism: The overall shape of the gold rays issuing from the white star

was suggested by the sun device on the Philippine flag and, with the red rays suggesting Japan, forms another six-pointed star and refers to the Pacific Theater, World War II, for which the Sixth Army was awarded the Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), alluded to by the red rays, the color of the Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army) streamer. The four blue stars refer to the New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago, Leyte, and Luzon campaigns in which the Sixth Army participated. The gold rays of the Philippine sun allude to the unit's award of the Philippine Presidential Unit Citation. All elements of the design simulate a shell burst and allude to

the motto "Born of War."

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY SIXTH UNITED STATES ARMY

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 22 January 1943 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Sixth Army. Activated 25 January 1943 at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Inactivated 26 January 1946 in Japan. Activated 1 March 1946 at the Presidio of San Francisco, California. Allotted 16

December 1952 to the Regular Army. Redesignated 1 January 1957 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Sixth United States Army. Inactivated 23 June 1995 at the Presidio of San Francisco, California.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
New Guinea
Bismarck Archipelago
Leyte
Luzon

DECORATIONS

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered PACIFIC THEATER (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Sixth Army, cited; DA GO 106, 1951)

Army Superior Unit Award, Streamer embroidered 1994 (Headquarters, Sixth

United States Army, cited; DA GO 1, 1996)

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Sixth Army, cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

SIXTH UNITED STATES ARMY BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bryan, Robert O. "Guardian of the Golden West." Army Digest 25 (June 1970):4–9.
Cannon, M. Hamlin. Leyte: The Return to the Philippines. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1954.

Krueger, Walter. From Down Under to Nippon: The Story of Sixth Army. Washington: Combat Forces Press, 1953. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1979.

December 1945):71ff.

Lyon, Harold C. "Where Grass Roots Find Common Ground." Army Information Digest 14 (November 1949):54–60.

Report of the Occupation of Japan, Sixth United States Army, 22 September 1945–30 November 1945. Sixth Army, 1945.

"Salute to the Numbered U.S. Armies." Army Information Digest 17 (October 1962):32–39.

Schmidt, James N., ed. The Sixth Army in Action, A Photo History, January 1943—June 1945. Kyoto, Japan: Sixth Army, 1945.

Sixth United States Army Report of the Leyte Operation, 17 October 1944–25 December 1944, Sixth Army, 1945.

Sixth United States Army Report of the Luzon Campaign, 9 January 1945–30 June 1945. 4 vols. Sixth Army, 1945.

Smith, Robert Ross. Triumph in the Philippines. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

SEVENTH ARMY

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a blue right angle triangular background, the hypotenuse to

base, a seven-stepped letter "A," steps in yellow with the cen-

ter in scarlet.

Symbolism: Blue, yellow, and red allude to the three basic arms. The

pyramidal figure is of a distinctive form with the symbolic letter "A" representing the first letter of the word "army," while the number of steps on each side are self-explanatory.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a

blue isosceles triangle with a vertical stylized red arrow fimbriated gold issuing from base all in front of and extending over the top and sides of a gold crescent, the area within the horns red, the blue triangle bearing the gold letter "A" as depicted on the shoulder sleeve insignia of Seventh Army, the crossbar of the letter "A" joined by a gold vertical bar of the same width to the inner rim of the crescent, the red areas on each side of the vertical gold bar being slightly narrower in width, the base of the crescent bearing six five-pointed blue stars and contained within a concentric blue scroll with the inscription PYRAMID OF POWER in gold letters, the ends of the scroll terminating at and conjoined with the base

of the triangle at its extremities.

Symbolism: The design is based on the shoulder sleeve insignia of

Seventh Army. The crescent alludes to North Africa, where unit personnel trained in 1943. The bar connecting it with the "A" indicates the subsequent movement of the army to combat in Europe; the six stars refer to the six campaigns in which the organization participated during World War II; the arrow alludes to the assault landing in southern France and the progressive advance through Europe beginning with the Sicily campaign. The elements of the design have been arranged to denote this advance and to illustrate the motto

"Pyramid of Power."

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY SEVENTH ARMY

RA

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 25 February 1943 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Seventh Army. Activated 10 July 1943 at sea off the coast of Sicily. Inactivated 31 March 1946 in Germany. Activated 11 June 1946 at Atlanta, Georgia. Inactivated 15 March 1947 at Atlanta, Georgia. Allotted 24 November 1950 to the Regular Army and activated in Germany. Consolidated 25 September 1965 with Headquarters, Special Troops, Seventh Army (see ANNEX), and consolidated unit designated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Seventh Army.

ANNEX

Constituted 25 February 1943 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters, Special Troops, Seventh Army. Activated 10 July 1943 at sea off the coast of Sicily. Inactivated 31 March 1946 in Germany. Activated 11 June 1946 at Atlanta, Georgia. Inactivated 15 March 1947 at Atlanta, Georgia. Allotted 24 November 1950 to the Regular Army and activated in Germany.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II

Sicily

Rome-Arno

Southern France (with arrowhead)

Rhineland

Ardennes-Alsace

Central Europe

DECORATIONS

None.

SEVENTH ARMY BIBLIOGRAPHY

Auld Lang Syne, Headquarters Seventh U.S. Army, 31 March. Heidelberg, Germany: Heidelberger Guten-Druckerei, 1946.

Binder, L. James. "New Iron for NATO's Backbone." Army 22 (July 1972):6–15. Backshow, Pamela, ed. U.S. Army Europe & 7th Army, Building on Victory, Partner for Peace. Offenbach: LaserZatz, 1995.

Blumenson, Martin. Salerno to Cassino. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1969.

Clark, Bruce C. "Training a Combat Ready Field Army." Army Information Digest 13 (March 1958):2-11.

_____. "United States Army in Europe." Army Information Digest 16 (June 1961):48–57.

Clarke, Jeffrey J., and Smith, Robert Ross. *Riviera to the Rhine*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1993.

Cole, Hugh M. *The Lorraine Campaign*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1950.

Fisher, Ernest F., Jr. Cassino to the Alps. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1977.

"14th Anniversary of the Seventh United States Army." Seventh Army Sentinel 12 (4 July 1957).

Garland, Albert N. "Sicily: The Making of an Army." *Armor* 70 (July-August 1961):49–51.

_____, and Smyth, Howard McGaw. Sicily and the Surrender of Italy. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.

Goddard, William B., ed. Report of Operations, The Seventh United States Army in France and Germany, 1944–1945. 3 vols. Heidelberg, Germany: Aloys Graf, 1946.

Jenkins, Reuben E. "The Battle of the German National Redoubt—Planning Phase." Military Review 26 (December 1946):3–8. "The Battle of the German National Redoubt—Operational Phase." Military Review 26 (January 1947): 16–26.

(September 1946):10-16.

Klein, Patrick, and Ropp, Ralph E. "Seventh Army's Other Mission—Good Neighbor," Army Information Digest 16 (April 1961):48–51.

Loewenstein, Hubertus, and Von Zuehlsdorff, Volkmar. "U.S. Seventh Army: The Sword and Buckler of Freedom." *Army* 9 (May 1959):27–32ff.

MacDonald, Charles B. *The Last Offensive*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

Middleton, Drew. "The Seventh Army." Combat Forces Journal 3 (August 1952):12-17.

Mold, Neil W. "Seventh Army Deploys for Defense." Army Information Digest (7 October 1952):3–5.

Patch, A. M., Jr. "The Seventh Army from the Vosges to the Alps." *Army and Navy Journal* 839 (December 1945):47ff.

"Pentomic Seventh Enters Its 15th Year, 1958." Seventh Army Sentinel 18 [sic 12] (10 July 1958).

Pogue, Forrest C. *The Supreme Command*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1954.

Polk, James H. "Our Men in Germany: Tough, Young, Ready." Army 18 (November 1968):53-56.

Report of Operations of United States Seventh Army in the Sicilian Campaign, 10 July–17 August 1943. Seventh Army, 1943.

"Salute to the Numbered U.S. Armies." Army Information Digest 17 (October 1962):32–39.

"Seventh Army Crosses the Moselle River." *Military Review* 25 (September 1945):48–55.

7th Army in Germany Offensive. Wasserburg am Inn, Germany: Buchdruckerei Karl Neuburber, c. 1945.

Seventh Army, Pyramid of Power. n.p., 1959.

Seventh Army, Pyramid of Strength. USAREUR Information Bulletin 8 (June 1953).

Seventh Army, Pyramid of Strength. Darmstadt, Germany: Stars and Stripes, 1956.

Seventh Army, Pyramid of Strength in Europe. n.p., 1954.

Seventh Army Sentinel, July 5, 1963, Special Edition—Twentieth Anniversary of Seventh Army. Stuttgart, Germany: Buchdruckerei und Verlag Karl Scharr, 1963.

"Seventh Army Tells the Troops." Army Information Digest 20 (March 1965):53-56.

"7th United States Army." Military Review 39 (December 1959):18-29.

Spore, John B. "U.S. Seventh Army: The Search for Excellence." Army 14 (September 1963):65–66ff.

Turner, John F., and Jackson, Robert. Destination Berchtesgaden: The Story of the United States Seventh Army in World War II. New York: Charles Scribners Sons, 1975.

U.S. Army Europe and Seventh Army, Continuity, Change, Growth, 1994. n.p., 1994.

U.S. Army Europe and Seventh Army, 1995, Into the 21st Century. n.p., 1995.

Watt, Jewell K.; Gunnell, Rex C.; and Hawkins, Hirschle H. History of the Seventh Army during the Demobilization Period. Third Army, 1945.

Welcome to the Headquarters, Seventh United States Army. n.p., 1968.

Ziemke, Earl F. *The U.S. Army in the Occupation of Germany 1944–1946*. Army Historical Series. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1975.

EIGHTH ARMY

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a red octagon a white cross patee saltirewise with all cor-

ners rounded.

Symbolism: The octagon represents the number of the army and is in the

colors of distinguishing flags for armies.

DISTINCTIVE INSIGNIA

Description: A silver colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a

plaque arched at top and base divided horizontally into two equal parts, the upper white and the lower scarlet, and bearing a scarlet octagon, the vertical and horizontal sides of equal length but longer than the oblique sides, charged with a white cross patee with rounded corners saltirewise (as delineated in the shoulder sleeve insignia), all above a silver motto scroll lined scarlet and inscribed PACIFIC VICTORS in scarlet let-

ters.

Symbolism: The basic design was suggested by the shoulder sleeve

insignia. The plaque is divided horizontally white and scarlet in reference to the colors of distinguishing flags authorized for armies. The motto "Pacific Victors" alludes to the Eighth Army's campaigns and operations in the Pacific area, World

War II, and the Korean War.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY EIGHTH ARMY

RA

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 2 June 1944 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters, Eighth Army. Activated 10 June 1944 at Memphis, Tennessee. Allotted 20 July 1951 to the Regular Army. Reorganized and redesignated 1 December 1967 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Eighth Army.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II New Guinea Leyte

Korean War

UN Defensive
UN Offensive
CCF Intervention
First UN Counteroffensive
CCF Spring Offensive
UN Summer-Fall Offensive
Second Korean Winter
Korea, Summer-Fall 1952
Third Korean Winter
Korea, Summer 1953

DECORATIONS

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (Headquarters, Eighth Army, cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered KOREA 1950 (Headquarters, Eighth Army, cited; DA GO 35, 1951)

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered KOREA

1950–1951 (Headquarters, Eighth Army, cited; DA GO 11, 1953)

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered KOREA 1952–1953 (Headquarters, Eighth Army, cited; DA GO 70, 1953)

EIGHTH ARMY BIBLIOGRAPHY

Amphibious Eighth. Tokyo: Boonjundo Print Works, c. 1946.

Appleman, Roy E. South to the Naktong, North to the Yalu, June-November 1950. United States Army in the Korean War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961.

Bennett, Donald V. "Eighth Army Stresses People and Performance." *Army* 23 (October 1973):54–59.

Blumenson, Martin. "MacArthur's Divided Command." Army 7 (November 1956):38-44ff.

Bonesteel, Charles H. III. "On Korea's DMZ: Vigil Seals the 'Porous War." Army 18 (November 1968):58–61.

_____. "U.S.-South Korean Partnership Holds a Truculent North at Bay." *Army* 19 (October 1969):59–63.

Cannon, M. Hamlin. Leyte: The Return to the Philippines. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1954.

Castles, Jean I. "Our Ground Defense Line in the Far East." Army Information Digest 10 (September 1955):2–11.

Eichelberger, Robert L. "The Amphibious Eighth." Army and Navy Journal 83 (7 December 1945):75ff.

and MacKaye, Milton. Our Jungle Road to Tokyo. New York: Viking Press, 1950.

Eighth Army, G-3 Section. Up to Now! Eighth U.S. Army. Japan: Eighth Army Printing Plant, 1947.

Eighth United States Army Chronology, 1 July 1966–31 December 1966.

Korea, 1967.

Eighth Army Historical Section. *The Amphibious Eighth*. Japan: AG Printing Plant, 1945.

_____. The First Ten Years: A Short History of the Eighth United States Army, 1944–1954. Tokyo, 1954.

____. The Amphibious Eighth. Tokyo: Boonjundo Printing Works, 1947.

Eighth U.S. Army in Japan, 30 August 1945–1 May 1946. Tokyo: Boonjundo Printing Works, 1946. (Also . . . 1 May 1946–15 August 1946 [supplement]).

Hanway, Bill, et al. Two Years of Progress, July 1955—June 1957. Tokyo: Kyoya Works, 1957.

Hermes, Walter G. Truce Tent and Fighting Front. United States Army in the Korean War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1966.

Hille, Henry L. "Eighth Army's Role in the Military Government of Japan." Military Review 27 (February 1948):9–18.

Key Korean War Battles Fought in the Republic of Korea. HQ, Eighth United States Army, 1972.

Korea 1950. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1952.

Meloy, G. S., Jr. "The Eighth Army Story." Army Information Digest 18 (June 1963):2–13.

Michaelis, John H. "Korea: The Nixon Doctrine at Work." Army 21 (October 1971):64–70.

Miller, John, jr., et al. Korea 1951–1953. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1956.

Military History Section, Eighth United States Army. *The First Ten Years*. Tokyo: Army-AG Admin. Cen., 1954.

Mossman, Billy C. *Ebb and Flow*. United States Army in the Korean War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1990.

Operational Monograph on Cebu-Bohol Negros. Oriental Operation, Victor II. Mar-June 1945. n.p., 1945.

Operational Monograph on the Palawan Operations, Victor III. Feb.—June 1945. n.p., 1945.

Report of the Commanding General Eighth Army on the Luzon Mop-Up Operation. Eighth Army, 1945.

Report of the Commanding General Eighth Army on the Masugbu and Bataan Operations, Mike Six and Mike Seven. Eighth Army, 1945.

Report of the Commanding General Eighth Army on the Mindanao Operation, Victor V. Eighth Army, 1945.

Report of the Commanding General Eighth Army on the Palawan and Zamboanga Operations, Victor III and IV. Eighth Army, 1945.

Report of the Commanding General Eighth Army on the Panay-Negros and Cebu Operations, Victor I and Victor II. Eighth Army, 1945.

Report of the Commanding General Eighth Army on the Leyte-Samar Operation, 26 December 1944–8 May 1945. 67th Engineer Topographic Company, 1945.

Report of the Commanding General Eighth Army on the Mindoro-Marinduque Operation, 1 January-31 January 1945. 67th Engineer Topographic Company, 1945.

Report of the Commanding General Eighth Army on the Zamboanga Sulu Archipelago Operation. Victor IV. n.p., 1945.

"Salute to the Numbered U.S. Armies." Army Information Digest 17 (October 1962):32–39.

Schnabel, James F. *Policy and Direction: The First Year*. United States Army in the Korean War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1972.

Smith, Robert Ross. Triumph in the Philippines. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

Stevenson, Charles S. "D+10 Years." Army 10 (June 1960):63-65ff.

Tate, James H. "Spring Campaign in Korea." Army Information Digest 6 (November 1951):13–23.

______, "The Eighth Army's Winter Campaign." Army Information Digest 6 (August 1951):42-57.

Westover, John G. Combat Support in Korea. Washington: Combat Forces Press, 1955. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1990.

Wickham, John A., Jr. "In Eighth U.S. Army, Our Eyes Are on the North." Army 30 (October 1980):82–88.

NINTH ARMY

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a red nonagon whose points lie on an imaginary circle, a

white letter "A" within the outline of a rosette figure of four

petals, all white.

Symbolism: Red and white are the colors associated with armies. The nine-

sided figure indicates the numerical designation of the organi-

zation.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY NINTH ARMY

AUS

LINEAGE (inactive)

Organized 15 April 1944 in the Army of the United States at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Eighth Army. Redesignated 22 May 1944 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Ninth Army. Inactivated 10 October 1945 at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Northern France Rhineland Central Europe

DECORATIONS

None.

NINTH ARMY BIBLIOGRAPHY

Blumenson, Martin. Breakout and Pursuit. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961.

Cole, Hugh M. *The Ardennes: Battle of the Bulge*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.

Conquer: The Story of Ninth Army 1944–1945. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1947. Reprint. Nashville: Battery Press, 1980. 4th Information and Historical Services. Ninth United States Army Operations, World War II. n.p., 1945.

MacDonald, Charles B. The Last Offensive. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

_____. The Siegfried Line Campaign. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

Pogue, Forrest C. The Supreme Command. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1954.

Report After Action Against Enemy, I March—30 April 1945. Ninth Army, 1945.
Simpson, William H. "Ninth Army's Operations in Germany." Army and Navy Journal 83 (7 December 1974):49ff.

"Rehearsal for the Rhine." Military Review 53 (October 1973):3-21.

TENTH ARMY

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: Two triangles, red with white centers, one reversed above the

other with apexes overlapping.

Symbolism: The composition of this design alludes to the numerical desig-

nation of the organization.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY TENTH ARMY

AUS

LINEAGE

(inactive)

Organized 20 June 1944 in the Army of the United States at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Tenth Army. Inactivated 15 October 1945 on Okinawa.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Ryukyus

DECORATIONS

None.

TENTH ARMY BIBLIOGRAPHY

Appleman, Roy E., et al. Okinawa: The Last Battle. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1948.

Harvey, George A. "Okinawa." Military Review 26 (August 1946):67-72.

Killilae, Walter. "Joint Operation Aspects of the Okinawa Campaign." Military Review 27 (July 1947):43–52.

Lanza, Conrad H. "The Okinawa Campaign." Military Review 25 (November 1945):44–49.

Nichols, Charles S., Jr., and Shaw, Henry I., Jr. Okinawa: Victory in the Pacific. Marine Corps Monographs. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1955.

Nolan, Daniel A., Jr. "He that hath eyes to see . . ." Military Review 31 (August 1951):49–62.

Participation in the Okinawa Operations by U. S. Army Forces, Apr-Jun 1945; Part C, Tenth Army. n.p., 1945.

Sinclair, Duncan. "The Occupation of Korea—Initial Phases." *Military Review* 27 (July 1947):29–36.

Stilwell, Joseph W. "Tenth Army Operations in the Ryukyus." Army and Navy Journal 83 (7 December 1945):8lff.

Tenth Army Action Report Ryukyus, 26 March to 30 June 1945. 3020th Engineer Topographic Company, 1945.

Tenth Army: Surrender of the Ryukyus. 3020th Engineer Topographic Company, c. 1945.

"Tenth Army—'All Service." Military Review 25 (July 1945):17.

FIFTEENTH ARMY

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: Within an olive drab border, a pentagon divided per saltire and

charged with the letter "A," all countercharged red and white.

Symbolism: Red and white are the colors of distinguishing flags for

armies. The division per saltire and the sides of the pentagon suggest the numerical designation of the organization, while

the letter "A" indicates that it is an army.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY FIFTEENTH ARMY

AUS

LINEAGE (inactive)

Organized 21 August 1944 in the Army of the United States at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Fifteenth Army. Inactivated 31 January 1946 in Germany.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Rhineland

DECORATIONS

None.

FIFTEENTH ARMY BIBLIOGRAPHY

Fifteenth Army, Public Relations Section. Fifteenth U.S. Army in Germany, 16 April–10 July 1945. n.p., 1945.

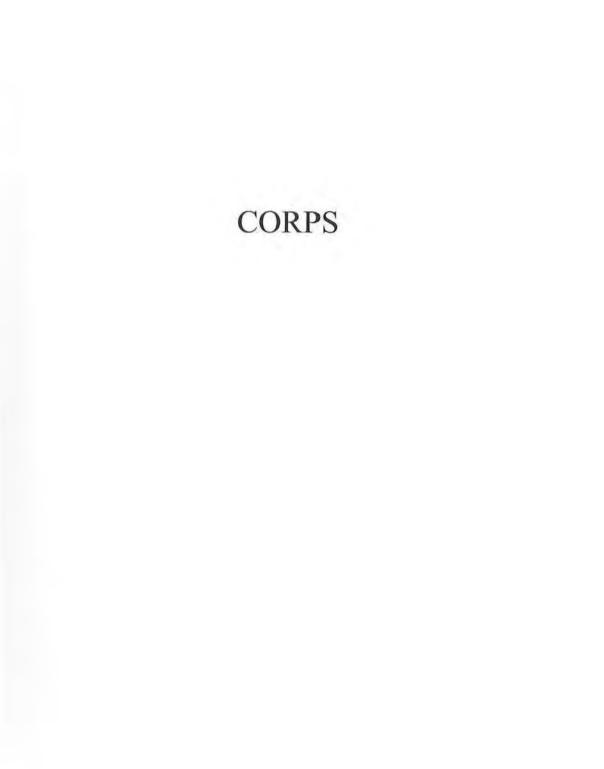
Gerow, Leonard T. "Operations of Fifteenth U.S. Army." Army and Navy Journal 83 (7 December 1945):51ff.

History of the Activation of Headquarters of the Fifteenth Army, Washington: Historical Section, Army Ground Forces, Study No., 19, 1946.

History of the Fifteenth United States Army, 21 August 1944 to 11 July 1945, Engineer Base Plant 248, 1946.

MacDonald, Charles B. The Last Offensive. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.







LARMORED CORPS

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On an equilateral triangle with a green border, one point up,

divided into three sections, the upper section yellow, the dexter section blue, and the sinister section red, a gun bendwise in front of a tank track and wheels all black and overall a red lightning flash bend sinisterwise. In the apex the Roman

numeral "I" in black.

Symbolism: Yellow, blue, and red are the colors of the branches from

which armored units were formed. The tank tread, gun, and lightning flash are symbolic of mobility, power, and speed.

The corps designation is in Roman numerals.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY I ARMORED CORPS

AUS

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 10 July 1940 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, I Armored Corps. Activated 15 July 1940 at Fort Knox, Kentucky. Inactivated 11 September 1942 at Fort Knox, Kentucky. Activated 9 January 1943 in Morocco. Inactivated 10 July 1943 at sea off the coast of Sicily.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II

European-African-Middle Eastern Theater, Streamer without inscription

DECORATIONS

None.

I ARMORED CORPS BIBLIOGRAPHY

Gabel, Christopher R. The U.S. Army GHQ Maneuvers of 1941. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1991.

I CORPS

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a black disc a white circle.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A silver colored metal and black enamel disc upon which is

centered a white annulet.

Symbolism: The insignia is a replica of the I Corps shoulder sleeve

insignia established in 1922.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY I CORPS

RA

LINEAGE

(active)

Organized 15-20 January 1918 in the Regular Army in France as Headquarters, I Army Corps. Demobilized 25 March 1919 in France. Reconstituted 27 June 1944 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, I Corps; concurrently, consolidated with Headquarters, I Corps (active) (see ANNEX), and consolidated unit designated as Headquarters, I Corps. Inactivated 28 March 1950 in Japan. Activated 2 August 1950 at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Reorganized and redesignated 1 December 1967 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, I Corps.

ANNEX

Constituted 15 August 1927 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, XX Corps. Redesignated 13 October 1927 as Headquarters, I Corps. Activated 1 November 1940 at Columbia, South Carolina. Redesignated 1 January 1941 as Headquarters, I Army Corps. Redesignated 19 August 1942 as Headquarters, I Corps.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I
Champagne-Marne
Aisne-Marne
St. Mihiel
Meuse-Argonne
Ile de France 1918
Champagne 1918
Lorraine 1918

World War II Papua New Guinea Luzon Korean War

UN Defensive
UN Offensive
CCF Intervention
First UN Counteroffensive
CCF Spring Offensive
UN Summer-Fall Offensive
Second Korean Winter
Korea, Summer-Fall 1952
Third Korean Winter
Korea, Summer 1953

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered PAPUA (Papuan Forces, United States Army, Southwest Pacific Area, cited; WD GO 21, 1943)

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER

1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (Headquarters, I Corps, cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered KOREA (Headquarters, I Corps, cited; DA GO 74, 1953)

I CORPS BIBLIOGRAPHY

American Battle Monuments Commission. American Armies and Battlefields in Europe. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1938. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1992.

Appleman, Roy E. South to the Naktong, North to the Yalu, June-November 1950.
United States Army in the Korean War. Washington: Government Printing

Office, 1961.

I Corps History of the Occupation of Japan, 1 May 1946 to 31 May 1946. Kyoto: 66th Engineer Topographic Company, 1946.

Gabel, Christopher R. *The U.S. Army GHQ Maneuvers of 1941*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1991.

G-2, Far East Command. I Corps, The Communists First Spring Offensive, Apr 1951. Japan: Army AG Administration Center, 1951.

Hermes, Walter G. Truce Tent and Fighting Front. United States Army in the

Korean War, Washington: Government Printing Office, 1966.

Historical Division, War Department. Papuan Campaign: The Buna-Sanananda Operation (16 November 1942–23 January 1943). American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1944.

Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War; American Expeditionary Forces; General Headquarters, Armies, Army Corps, Services of Supply, and Separate Forces. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1937. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.

Historical Section, 1 Corps. Three Years in Korea: A Brief History of 1 US Corps, 12 September 1950 to 12 September 1953. n.p., 1953.

History of the Buna Campaign, December 1, 1942–January 25, 1943. 1 Corps, 1943.

Korea 1950. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1952.

Miller, John, jr., et al. *Korea 1951–1953*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1956.

Milner, Samuel. Victory in Papua. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1957.

1000 Days in Korea: A Brief History of I Corps. n.p., 1953.

Mossman, Billy C. *Ebb and Flow*. United States Army in the Korean War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1990.

Ross, M. Collier, and Beckwith, Charles E. "Burnishing the 'Shield of Seoul." Army 29 (May 1974):48–52.

"A Salute to the Army Corps." Army Information Digest 17 (September 1962):26-31.

Schnabel, James F. Policy and Direction: The First Year. United States Army in the Korean War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1972.

Smith, Robert Ross. *Triumph in the Philippines*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

Stevenson, Charles S. "D+10 Years." Army 10 (June 1960):63-65ff.

Summary History of the First American Army Corps. n.p., 1918.

Swift, Innis P. "Operations of I Corps in Northern Luzon." Army and Navy Journal 83 (7 December 1945):95ff.

... "Reduction of a Strongpoint in Luzon by I Corps." Military Review 25 (July 1945):18–22.

Tate, James H. "Spring Campaign in Korea." Army Information Digest 6 (August 1951):42–57.

II UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a blue panel with rounded corners, within a white border,

the Roman numeral II between on the dexter side a rising eagle and on the sinister side a rampant lion facing each other,

all in white.

Symbolism: The Roman numeral II indicates the unit's designation, while

the eagle and lion symbolize its service in World War I.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS II UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS

RA

LINEAGE

(inactive)

Organized 24 February 1918 in the Regular Army in France as Headquarters, II Army Corps. Demobilized 1 February 1919 in France. Reconstituted 27 June 1944 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, II Corps; concurrently consolidated with Headquarters, II Corps (active) (see ANNEX), and consolidated unit designated as Headquarters, II Corps. Inactivated 10 October 1945 in Austria. Redesignated 16 December 1957 as Headquarters, II United States Army Corps. Activated 2 January 1958 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Inactivated 5 June 1970 at Fort Wadsworth, New York.

ANNEX

Constituted 15 August 1927 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, XXI Corps. Redesignated 13 October 1927 as Headquarters, II Corps. Activated 1 August 1940 at Fort Jay, New York. Redesignated 1 January 1941 as Headquarters, II Army Corps. Redesignated 19 August 1942 as Headquarters, II Corps.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Somme Offensive World War II
Algeria-French Morocco
(with arrowhead)
Tunisia
Sicily (with arrowhead)
Naples-Foggia
Rome-Arno
North Apennines
Po Valley

DECORATIONS

None.

II UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS BIBLIOGRAPHY

American Battle Monuments Commission. American Armies and Battlefields in Europe, Washington: Government Printing Office, 1938, Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1992.

Blumenson, Martin. "Commander at Kasserine Pass." Army 17 (January

1967):32-44.

. "The Forgotten Corps Commanders." Army 13 (July 1963):40-45.

. Salerno to Cassino. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1969.

A Brief History of II Corps. Milan, Italy: Editorial Domus, 1945.

Curtis, Raymond W. "II U.S. Army Corps—Where Reservists Prepare for M-Day Missions." Army Information Digest 15 (July 1960): 24-31.

Fifth Army History. 9 vols. Florence, Italy: L'Impronta Press, 1945 (vols. 1-4); Milan, Italy: Pizzi and Pizio (vols. 5-6); Washington: Government Printing Office, 1945-47 (vols. 7-9).

Fisher, Ernest F., Jr. Cassino to the Alps. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1977.

Forty, George, Fifth Army at War, London: Ian Allan, 1980.

Gabel, Christopher R. The U.S. Army GHO Maneuvers of 1941. Washington:

Government Printing Office, 1991.

Garland, Albert N., and Smyth, Howard McGaw. Sicily and the Surrender of Italy. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.

Historical Branch, War Plans Division, U.S. Army General Staff. Operations of the 2nd American Corps in the Somme Offensive, August 8 to November 11, 1918. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1920.

Historical Division, War Department. To Bizerte with the II Corps (23 April 1943-13 May 1943), American Forces in Action. Washington: Government

Printing Office, 1946.

Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War; American Expeditionary Forces; General Headquarters, Armies, Army Corps, Services of Supply, and Separate Forces. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1937. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.

Howe, George F. Northwest Africa: Seizing the Initiative in the West. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office,

1957.

Keyes, Geoffrey. "Corps Staff Functions and Procedures in Combat." Military Review 24 (November 1944):3-8,

MacDonald, Charles B., and Mathews, Sidney T. Three Battles: Arnaville, Altuzzo, and Schmidt, United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1952.

- Operation of II Corps, US Army, Northern Tunisia, 23 April—9 May, Resulting in Capture of Bizerte and Surrounding Territory. II Corps, 1943.
- Records of the World War: Field Orders, 2nd Army Corps. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1921.
- Report of Operations in the II Army Corps, September 29 to October 20, 1918. France: II Corps, 1918.
- Report on Operation Conducted by II Corps, United States Army, Tunisia, 15 March—10 April 1943. II Corps, 1943.
- Starr, Chester G., ed. From Salerno to the Alps, A History of Fifth Army 1943–1945. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1948. Reprint. Nashville: Battery Press, 1979.



III CORPS

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: A blue caltrop, in the center a white triangle, all within a green

border.

Symbolism: Blue and white are the colors of corps distinguishing flags,

and the three points of the caltrop indicate the numerical des-

ignation of the corps.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a yel-

low shield on which is a blue caltrop with one point up; within the center of the caltrop a white equilateral triangle with one

point down.

Symbolism: Yellow alludes to armor. The caltrop is a representation of the

shoulder sleeve insignia of III Corps. Blue and white are the

colors used for corps.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY III CORPS

RA

LINEAGE (active)

Organized 16 May 1918 in the Regular Army in France as Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, III Army Corps. Demobilized 9 August 1919 at Camp Sherman, Ohio. Reconstituted 27 June 1944 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, III Corps; concurrently consolidated with Headquarters and Headquarters Company, III Corps (active) (see ANNEX), and consolidated unit designated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, III Corps. Inactivated 10 October 1946 at Camp Polk, Louisiana. Activated 15 March 1951 at Camp Roberts, California. Inactivated 5 May 1959 at Fort Hood, Texas. Activated 1 September 1961 at Fort Hood, Texas. Reorganized and redesignated 24 September 1965 as Headquarters, III Corps; Headquarters Company, III Corps, concurrently constituted and activated at Fort Hood, Texas.

ANNEX

Constituted 15 August 1927 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, XXII Corps. Redesignated 13 October 1927 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, III Corps. Activated 18 December

1940 at the Presidio of Monterey, California. Redesignated 1 January 1941 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, III Army Corps. Redesignated 19 August 1942 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, III Corps.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I
Aisne-Marne
Oise-Aisne
Meuse-Argonne
Champagne 1918
Lorraine 1918

World War II
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

None.

III CORPS BIBLIOGRAPHY

Allen, Robert S. Lucky Forward: The History of Patton's Third U.S. Army. New York: Vanguard Press, 1947.

American Battle Monuments Commission. American Armies and Battlefields in Europe. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1938. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1992.

Cole, Hugh M. The Ardennes: Battle of the Bulge. United States Army in World

War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.

_____. The Lorraine Campaign. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1950.

First United States Army Report of Operations, 23 February–8 May 1945. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1946.

Forty, George. Patton's Third Army at War, New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1978.

Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War; American Expeditionary Forces; General Headquarters, Armies, Army Corps, Services of Supply, and Separate Forces. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1937. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.

Le Mon, Warren J. "Tank Maneuver Country." Army Information Digest 21

(January 1966):45-51.

MacDonald, Charles B. *The Last Offensive*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

McNamara, James C., et al. *The Phantom Corps*. Shreveport: General Printing Co., 1945.

Montgomery, John H., Jr. "The Remagen Bridgehead." *Military Review* 29 (July 1949):3–7.

"A Salute to the Army Corps." Army Information Digest 17 (September 1962):26-31.

Van Fleet, James A. "III Corps Operations." Army and Navy Journal 83 (7 December 1945):53ff.

Wallace, Brenton G. *Patton and His Third Army*. Harrisburg: Military Service Publishing Company, 1946.

IV UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: A disc quadrated white and blue. The white in the heraldic

first and fourth quarters, the blue in the second and third, all

within a green border.

Symbolism: The composition of this design alludes to the numerical desig-

nation of the unit; blue and white are the colors of corps dis-

tinguishing flags.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS IV UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS

RA

LINEAGE

(inactive)

Organized 20 June 1918 in the Regular Army in France as Headquarters, IV Army Corps. Demobilized 11 May 1919 in Germany. Reconstituted 27 June 1944 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, IV Corps; concurrently consolidated with Headquarters, IV Corps (active) (see ANNEX), and consolidated unit designated as Headquarters, IV Corps. Inactivated 13 October 1945 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Redesignated 15 October 1958 as Headquarters, IV United States Army Corps. Activated 1 November 1958 at Birmingham, Alabama. Inactivated 1 April 1968 at Birmingham, Alabama.

ANNEX

Constituted 29 July 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters, IV Corps. Withdrawn 15 September 1927 from the Organized Reserves and allotted to the Regular Army. Activated 20 October 1939 at Fort Benning, Georgia. Redesignated 1 January 1941 as Headquarters, IV Army Corps. Redesignated 19 August 1942 as Headquarters, IV Corps.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I St. Mihiel Lorraine 1918 World War II Rome-Arno North Apennines Po Valley DECORATIONS

None.

IV UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS BIBLIOGRAPHY

American Battle Monuments Commission. American Armies and Battlefields in Europe. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1938. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1992.

Crittenberger, Willis D. "Up the Italian Shin Bone." Army and Navy Journal 83 (7

December 1945):54ff.

Fifth Army History. Vols. 6–9. Milan, Italy: Pizzi and Pizio, 1945 (vol. 6); Washington: Government Printing Office, 1945–47 (vols. 7–9).

Fisher, Ernest F., Jr. Cassino to the Alps. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1977.

Forty, George. Fifth Army at War. London: Ian Allan, 1980.

IV United States Army Corps 45th Anniversary, 20 June 1963, n.p., 1963.

Gabel, Christopher R. The U.S. Army GHQ Maneuvers of 1941. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1991.

Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War; American Expeditionary Forces; General Headquarters, Armies, Army Corps, Services of Supply, and Separate Forces. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1937. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.

19 Days from the Apennines to the Alps: The Story of the Po Valley Campaign.

Milan, Italy: Pizzi and Pizio, 1945.

North Apennines, 10 Sept. 1944 to 4 Apr. 1945. n.p., 1945.

Report of Operations of the IV Corps in the Italian Campaign, 1 December to 31 December 1944, Major General Willis D. Crittenberger, Commanding. n.p., 1945.

Report of Operations of the IV Corps in the Italian Campaign, 1 February to 28 February 1945, Major General Willis D. Crittenberger, Commanding. n.p., 1945.

Starr, Chester G., ed. From Salerno to the Alps, A History of the Fifth Army, 1943–1945. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1948. Reprint. Nashville: Battery Press, 1979.

Unit History of Headquarters IV United States Army Corps, for Period 1 November 1959–31 October 1960, n.p., 1960.

Wondolowski, Peter S. History of the IV Corps, 1941-1945. n.p., 1948.

V CORPS

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: A blue pentagon whose points lie on an imaginary circle,

whose edges are white lines, and whose radial lines are white.

Symbolism: The pentagon represents the number of the corps, while blue

and white are the colors associated with corps flags.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A silver colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a blue

pentagon with silver outline and five radial lines one to each angle, the lower four separated by three five-pointed silver stars, with the vertical one extending beyond the edge of the pentagon and forming an arrowhead between two silver demi-fleurs-delis, issuing obliquely from the upper sides of the pentagon, all above a circumscribed silver scroll from the fleurs-de-lis bear-

ing the inscription IT WILL BE DONE in blue letters.

Symbolism: The design is based on the shoulder sleeve insignia of the

organization. The first demi-fleur-de-lis represents France where the unit was organized in 1918 during World War I, and the three stars refer to the Lorraine, St. Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne campaigns in which the unit participated during that war. The second fleur-de-lis represents World War II, and the five radial lines denote the Central Europe, Ardennes-Alsace, Rhineland, and Northern France campaigns, the one with the arrowhead symbolizing the assault landing in Normandy.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY V CORPS

RA

LINEAGE (active)

Organized 7–12 July 1918 in the Regular Army in France as Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, V Army Corps. Demobilized 2 May 1919 at Camp Funston, Kansas. Reconstituted 27 June 1944 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, V Corps; concurrently consolidated with Headquarters and Headquarters Company, V Corps (active) (see ANNEX), and consolidated unit designated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, V Corps. Reorganized and redesignated 2 August 1965 as Headquarters, V Corps; Headquarters Company, V Corps, concurrently constituted and activated in Germany.

ANNEX

Constituted 29 July 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, V Corps. Organized 17 February 1922 at Fort Thomas, Kentucky. Inactivated 15 November 1924 at Fort Thomas, Kentucky. Withdrawn 1 October 1933 from the Organized Reserves and allotted to the Regular Army. Headquarters activated 20 October 1940 at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana. Redesignated 1 January 1941 as Headquarters, V Army Corps. Headquarters Company, V Army Corps, activated 2 February 1941 at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana. Redesignated 19 August 1942 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, V Corps.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I St. Mihiel Meuse-Argonne Lorraine 1918 World War II
Normandy (with arrowhead)
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

None.

V CORPS BIBLIOGRAPHY

American Battle Monuments Commission. American Armies and Battlefields in Europe. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1938. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1992.

Blumenson, Martin. Breakout and Pursuit. United States Army in World War II.

Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961.

Cole, Hugh M. The Ardennes: Battle of the Bulge. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.

Condon, Edward J., Jr., and Mathews, Raymond A. Historical Report of the V Corps—1949. n.p., 1950.

V Corps . . . Germany, c. 1965.

First United States Army Report of Operations, 20 October 1943–1 August 1944. 7 vols. Paris, 1944.

First United States Army Report of Operations, 1 August 1944 to 22 February 1945, 4 vols. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1946.

First United States Army Report of Operations, 23 February–8 May 1945. 3 vols. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1946.

Gabel, Christopher R. The U.S. Army GHQ Maneuvers of 1941. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1991.

Harrison, Gordon A. Cross-Channel Attack. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1951.

Hill, John G. V Corps Operations in ETO, 6 Jan 1942–9 May 1945. Paris: Paul Viviers, 1945.

Historical Division, War Department. Omaha Beachhead (6 June–13 June 1944). American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1945. Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War; American Expeditionary Forces; General Headquarters, Armies, Army Corps, Services of Supply, and Separate Forces. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1937. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.

History V Corps June 6, '44. 668th Engineer Topographic Company, 1945.

Huebner, C. R. "V Corps From Belgium to Czechoslovakia." Army and Navy Journal 83 (4 December 1945):55ff.

Intelligence Operations of the V U.S. Army Corps in Europe. n.p., 1945. Kelso, John G. "Solutions from Experience," Army 22 (July 1972):40–44.

Kirkpatrick, Charles E. V Corps 75th Anniversary Celebration, Abrams Complex 12–13 July 1993: The History of the Victory Corps, Germany, 1993.

. V Corps 75th Anniversary Celebration, Abrams Complex 12–13 July 1993: V Corps Remembers Its Heroes: The Medal of Honor, Germany, 1993,

MacDonald, Charles B. The Last Offensive. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

_____. The Siegfried Line Campaign. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

______, and Mathews, Sidney T. Three Battles: Arnaville, Altuzzo, and Schmidt. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1952.

Pogue, Forrest C. The Supreme Command. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1954.

"A Salute to the Army Corps." Army Information Digest 17 (September 1962):26-31.

Welcome to Germany, V Corps Edition, 1990–1991. Hong Kong: Off Duty Enterprises, c. 1990.

VI UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a blue disc a white Arabic numeral "6."

Symbolism: The numeral identifies the corps' designation, while blue and

white are the colors of distinguishing flags for corps.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS VI UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Organized 23 July-1 August 1918 in the Regular Army in France as Headquarters, VI Army Corps. Demobilized in May 1919 at Camp Devens, Massachusetts. Reconstituted 27 June 1944 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, VI Corps; concurrently consolidated with Headquarters, VI Corps (active) (see ANNEX), and consolidated unit designated as Headquarters, VI Corps. Reorganized and redesignated 1 May 1946 as Headquarters, United States Constabulary. Inactivated 24 November 1950 in Germany. Redesignated 22 January 1951 as Headquarters, VI Corps, and activated at Camp Atterbury, Indiana. Inactivated 1 April 1953 at Camp Atterbury, Indiana. Redesignated 30 October 1957 as Headquarters, VI United States Army Corps. Activated 22 November 1957 at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. Inactivated 29 February 1968 at Battle Creek, Michigan.

ANNEX

Corps. Organized in March 1922 at Chicago, Illinois. Withdrawn 1 October 1933 from the Organized Reserves and allotted to the Regular Army. Activated 1 August 1940 at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. Redesignated 1 January 1941 as Headquarters, VI Army Corps. Redesignated 19 August 1942 as Headquarters, VI Corps.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Lorraine 1918

DECORATIONS

None.

World War II
Naples-Foggia (with arrowhead)
Anzio (with arrowhead)
Rome-Arno
Southern France (with arrowhead)
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

VI UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS BIBLIOGRAPHY

Blumenson, Martin. Salerno to Cassino. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1969.

Clarke, Jeffrey J., and Smith, Robert Ross. *Riviera to the Rhine*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1993. *Fifth Army History*. Vols. 1–6. Florence, Italy: L'Impronta Press, 1945 (vols.

1-4); Milan, Italy: Pizzi and Pizio (vols. 5-6).

Fisher, Ernest F., Jr. Cassino to the Alps. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1977.

Forty, George. Fifth Army at War. London: Ian Allan, 1980.

Gabel, Christopher R. The U.S. Army GHQ Maneuvers of 1941. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1991.

Harmon, Ernest N.; MacKaye, Milton; and MacKaye, William Ross. Combat Commander: Autobiography of a Soldier, Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1970.

Historical Division, Department of the Army. Anzio Beachhead (22 January-25 May 1944). American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1948.

Salerno, American Operations from the Beaches to Volturno (9 September-6 October 1943. American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1945.

Historical Record, Headquarters VI Corps, August 1943—June 1945. 6 vols. VI Corps, 1945.

Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War; American Expeditionary Forces; General Headquarters, Armies, Army Corps, Services of Supply, and Separate Forces. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1937. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.

Jenkins, Reuben E. "Operation 'Dragoon'—Planning and Landing Phase."

Military Review 26 (August 1946): 3-9

Military Review 26 (August 1946):3-9.

____."The Battle of the German National Redoubt—Operational Phase."

Military Review 26 (January 1947):16–26.

MacDonald, Charles B. The Last Offensive. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

Military Intelligence Division, War Department. Fifth Army at the Winter Line (15 November 1943–15 January 1944). American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1945.

_____. From the Volturno to the Winter Line (6 October–15 November 1943).

American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1945.

"Seventh Army Crosses the Moselle River." Military Review 25 (September 1945): 48–55.

VII CORPS

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On an olive drab disc a seven-pointed red star charged with a

Roman numeral "VII," equally divided blue and white (blue

uppermost).

Symbolism: Red, white, and blue are the national colors. The seven-pointed

star and the Roman numeral VII indicate the corps' numerical

designation.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a hep-

tagon with one angle up and divided into two areas at its horizontal axis, the upper area white and the lower area ultramarine blue, bearing throughout a gold spearhead issuing from base and surmounted above an ultramarine blue fleur-de-lis by a seven-pointed scarlet star; the upper point slightly elongated and coinciding with the point of the spearhead; the shape of the spearhead where it passes under the star being defined by gold fimbriation; that part of the star which lies upon the spearhead bearing a gold five-pointed star above a gold lion passant guardant; all between at top four gold five-pointed

stars in the white area.

Description: The scarlet seven-pointed star alludes to the corps' numerical

designation. The blue fleur-de-lis refers to the organization of Headquarters, VII Army Corps, on 19 August 1918 at Remiremont, France, and the service of the corps in World War I. The lion (from the coat of arms of Normandy), spearhead, and star symbolize the assault and landing at UTAH Beach, which spearheaded the American landing on the Normandy beaches. The four other stars refer to subsequent campaigns of Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, and Central Europe. The heptagon reiterates the corps' numerical designation, and the colors blue and white are authorized

for corps flags.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY VII CORPS

RA

LINEAGE

(inactive)

Organized 19 August 1918 in the Regular Army in France as Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, VII Army Corps. Demobilized 9–11 July 1919 at Camp Upton, New York. Reconstituted 27 June 1944 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, VII Corps; concurrently consolidated with Headquarters and Headquarters Company, VII Corps (active) (see ANNEX), and consolidated unit designated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, VII Corps. Disbanded 1 March 1946 at the Presidio of San Francisco, California. Reconstituted 12 July 1950 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, VII Corps. Activated 22 January 1951 at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. Reorganized and redesignated 2 August 1965 as Headquarters, VII Corps; Headquarters Company, VII Corps, concurrently constituted and activated in Germany. Inactivated 15 April 1992 in Germany.

ANNEX

Constituted 29 July 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, VII Corps. Withdrawn 18 October 1927 from the Organized Reserves and allotted to the Regular Army. Headquarters activated 25 November 1940 at Fort McClellan, Alabama. Reorganized and redesignated 1 January 1942 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, VII Army Corps. Headquarters Company, VII Army Corps, activated 10 February 1941 at Fort McClellan, Alabama. Redesignated 19 August 1942 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, VII Corps.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Streamer with inscription

World War II
Normandy (with arrowhead)
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

Southwest Asia
Defense of Saudi Arabia
Liberation and Defense of Kuwait
Cease-Fire

DECORATIONS

None.

VII CORPS BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Blumenson, Martin. *Breakout and Pursuit*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961.
- Cole, Hugh M. *The Ardennes: Battle of the Bulge*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.
- _____. The Lorraine Campaign. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1950.
- Collins, J. Lawton. *Lightning Joe: An Autobiography*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1979.
- _____. "Operations of the VII Corps." *Army and Navy Journal* 83 (7 December 1945):45ff.
- Conquer: The Story of Ninth Army 1944–1945. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1947. Reprint. Nashville: Battery Press, 1980.
- Desert Jayhawk: Operation Desert Shield/Storm. Stuttgart: Hugo Mattheas GmbH, 1991.
- First United States Army Report of Operations, 20 October 1943–1 August 1945. 7 vols. Paris, 1944.
- First United States Army Report of Operations, 1 August 1944 to 22 February 1945. 4 vols. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1946.
- First United States Army Report of Operations, 23 February–8 May 1945. 3 vols. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1946.
- Gabel, Christopher R. The U.S. Army GHQ Maneuvers of 1941. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1991.
- Harrison, Gordon A. Cross-Channel Attack. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1951.
- Historical Division, Department of the Army. *Utah Beach to Cherbourg (6 June-27 June 1944)*. American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1948.
- Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War; American Expeditionary Forces; General Headquarters, Armies, Army Corps, Services of Supply, and Separate Forces. Washington; Government Printing Office, 1937. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.
- Jayhawk. HQ, VII Corps, Stuttgart, West Germany. Bonn: Dieter Berghoff Print., 1982.
- Leonard, Robert T. "The Mission of a Corps in Germany." *Military Review* 34 (September 1954):55–58.
- MacDonald, Charles B. *The Last Offensive*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.
- ______, and Mathews, Sidney T. Three Battles: Arnaville, Altuzzo, and Schmidt. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1952.
- Mission Accomplished: The Story of the Campaigns of the VII Corps United States Army in the War Against Germany, 1944–1945. Leipzig, Germany; J. J.

Weber, 1945.

Persons, Howard P., Jr. "St. Lo Breakthrough." *Military Review* 28 (December 1948):13-23.

Pogue, Forrest C. The Supreme Command. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1954.

"A Salute to the Army Corps." Army Information Digest 17 (September 1962):26-31.

Scales, Robert H., Jr., dir. Certain Victory: The US Army in the Gulf War. Washington: Office of the Chief of Staff, United States Army, 1993.

Schubert, Frank N., and Kraus, Theresa L., eds. The Whirlwind War: The United States Army in Operations DESERT SHIELD and DESERT STORM. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1995.

Swain, Richard M. "Lucky War": Third Army in Desert Storm. Fort Leavenworth, Kans.: U.S. Army Command and General Staff College Press, 1994.

Welcome to the VII Corps. 66th Engineer Topographic Company, 1953.

VIII UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a blue octagon a white figure "8" within a white border

within a blue border.

Symbolism: The octagon represents the number of the corps, and the col-

ors blue and white are those associated with corps flags.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS VIII UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS

RA

LINEAGE

(inactive)

Organized 26–29 November 1918 in the Regular Army in France as Headquarters, VIII Army Corps. Demobilized 20 April 1919 in France. Reconstituted 29 July 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters, VIII Corps. Withdrawn 1 October 1933 from the Organized Reserves and allotted to the Regular Army. Activated 14 October 1940 at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Redesignated 1 January 1941 as Headquarters, VIII Army Corps. Redesignated 19 August 1942 as Headquarters, VIII Corps. Inactivated 15 December 1945 at Camp Gruber, Oklahoma. Redesignated 30 October 1957 as Headquarters, VIII United States Army Corps. Activated 20 November 1957 at Austin, Texas. Inactivated 1 April 1968 at Austin, Texas.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

None.

VIII UNITED STATES CORPS BIBLIOGRAPHY

Allen, Robert S. Lucky Forward: The History of Patton's Third U.S. Army. New York: Vanguard Press, 1947.

Anniversary Edition, VIII Corps History, n.p., 1945.

Blumenson, Martin. *Breakout and Pursuit*, United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961.

Cole, Hugh M. *The Ardennes: Battle of the Bulge*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.

Conquer: The Story of Ninth Army, 1944–1945. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1947. Reprint, Nashville: Battery Press, 1980.

First United States Army Report of Operations, 1 August 1944 to 22 February 1945. 4 vols. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1946.

Forty, George. Patton's Third Army at War. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1978.

Gabel, Christopher R. The U.S. Army GHQ Maneuvers of 1941. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1991.

Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War; American Expeditionary Forces; General Headquarters, Armies, Army Corps, Services of Supply, and Separate Forces. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1937. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.

MacDonald, Charles B. The Last Offensive. United States Army in World War II.

Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

_____. The Siegfried Line Campaign. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

Pogue, Forrest C. *The Supreme Command*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1954.

Price, Frank J. Troy H. Middleton, A Biography. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1974.

IX CORPS

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a blue disc a red circle, circumscribed about the red

Roman numerical "IX."

Symbolism: The Roman numeral IX identifies the designation of the unit.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a disc

divided horizontally, the upper half blue and the lower half white, surmounted by a taeguk, overall a scarlet letter "X" behind a scarlet letter "I" both fimbriated gold, the outer tips of both extending over the taeguk but not touching the periphery of the blue and white disc, each of the four "arms" of the letter "X" bearing two five-pointed gold stars and the letter "I" bearing two five-pointed gold stars, one in the center and one in base, all above a gold scroll bearing the inscription

SHIELD OF THE ORIENT in blue letters.

Symbolism: The "I" superimposed on the "X" simulates the Roman

numeral IX. The taeguk with the nine gold stars alludes to the nine Korean War campaigns; the two parts of the taeguk also symbolize the two Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citations. The one gold star in the base of the letter "I" is for service in the Asiatic-Pacific Theater, World War II. The letter "I" also refers to the word "International" in recognition of the international composition of the IX Corps during the Korean War. The horizontally divided blue and white background was suggested by the colors of the corps distinguishing flag. The letter "O" formed by the design refers to the "Orient" and to

the motto "Shield of the Orient."

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY IX CORPS

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Organized 25-29 November 1918 in the Regular Army in France as Headquarters, IX Army Corps. Demobilized 5 May 1919 in France. Reconstituted 29 July 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters, IX

Corps. Withdrawn 1 October 1933 from the Organized Reserves and allotted to the Regular Army. Activated 24 October 1940 at Fort Lewis, Washington. Redesignated 1 January 1941 as Headquarters, IX Army Corps. Redesignated 19 August 1942 as Headquarters, IX Corps. Inactivated 28 March 1950 in Japan. Activated 10 August 1950 at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. Reorganized and redesignated 22 December 1965 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, IX Corps. Inactivated 15 November 1995 in Japan.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II

Asiatic-Pacific Theater, Streamer without inscription

Korean War

UN Offensive
CCF Intervention
First UN Counteroffensive
CCF Spring Offensive
UN Summer-Fall Offensive
Second Korean Winter
Korea, Summer-Fall 1952
Third Korean Winter
Korea, Summer 1953

DECORATIONS

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered KOREA 1950 (Headquarters, IX Corps, cited; DA GO 8, 1952)

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered KOREA 1952–1953 (Headquarters, IX Corps, cited; DA GO 89, 1953)

IX CORPS BIBLIOGRAPHY

Appleman, Roy E. South to the Naktong, North to the Yalu, June-November 1950. United States Army in the Korean War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961.

Booth, Donald P. "Okinawa: Keystone of the Pacific." *Army Information Digest* 13 (December 1958):32–41.

Castles, Jean I. "Our Ground Defense Line in the Far East." Army Information Digest 10 (September 1955):2–11.

Gugeler, Russell A. Combat Actions in Korea. Washington: Combat Forces Press, 1954. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1970.

Hermes, Walter G. *Truce Tent and Fighting Front*. United States Army in the Korean War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1966.

Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War; American Expeditionary Forces; General Headquarters, Armies, Army Corps, Services of Supply, and Separate Forces. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1937. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.

Ikeda, Moss M. "Retention Through Intervention." *Military Review* 58 (April 1978):63-67.

Korea 1950. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1952.

Krueger, Walter. From Down Under to Nippon: The Story of Sixth Army in World War II. Washington: Combat Forces Press, 1953. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1979.

Miller, John, jr., et al. Korea 1951-1953. Washington: Government Printing

Office, 1956.

Mossman, Billy C. Ebb and Flow. United States Army in the Korean War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1990.

IX Corps, Historical Section, G-3. The Corps in Korea, A Brief Informal History of IX Corps (Group) in Korea from 23 September 1950 to 1 September 1954. Tokyo: AG Administration Center, 1954.

IX Corps Unit History 1940-1963. n.p., 1964.

"A Salute to the Army Corps." Army Information Digest 17 (September 1962):26-31.

Schnabel, James F. *Policy and Direction: The First Year*. United States Army in the Korean War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1972.

Tate, James H. "Spring Campaign in Korea." Army Information Digest 6 (November 1951):13–23.

With IX Corps, U.S. Army in Korea. Public Information Office, IX Corps, 1951.

X UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a disc divided horizontally blue and white, a Roman

numeral "X" counterchanged, to be worn with the blue field

uppermost, all within a green border.

Symbolism: The composition of this design alludes to the numerical desig-

nation of the unit; blue and white are the colors of corps dis-

tinguishing flags.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS X UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS

RA

LINEAGE

(inactive)

Constituted 1 May 1942 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters, X Army Corps. Activated 15 May 1942 at Sherman, Texas. Redesignated 19 August 1942 as Headquarters, X Corps. Inactivated 31 January 1946 in Japan. Activated 12 September 1950 in Japan. Allotted 8 December 1950 to the Regular Army. Inactivated 27 April 1955 at Fort Riley, Kansas. Redesignated 26 December 1957 as Headquarters, X United States Army Corps. Activated 1 January 1958 at Fort Lawton, Washington. Inactivated 31 March 1968 at Fort Lawton, Washington.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
New Guinea
Leyte (with arrowhead)
Southern Philippines

Korean War

UN Defensive
UN Offensive
CCF Intervention
First UN Counteroffensive
CCF Spring Offensive
UN Summer-Fall Offensive
Second Korean Winter
Korea, Summer-Fall 1952
Third Korean Winter
Korea, Summer 1953

DECORATIONS

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (Headquarters, X Corps, cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered INCHON

TO HUNG-NAM (Headquarters, X Corps, cited; DA GO 8, 1952)

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered KOREA (Headquarters, X Corps, cited; DA GO 82, 1954)

X UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS BIBLIOGRAPHY

Appleman, Roy E. Escaping the Trap. The U.S. Army X Corps in Northeast Korea, 1950. College Station, Tex.: Texas A & M University Press, 1989.

States Army in the Korean War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961.

Big X in Korea. n.p., 1951.

Big X in Korea. n.p., 1954.

Blumenson, Martin. "MacArthur's Divided Command." Army 7 (November 1956):38–44ff.

Cannon, M. Hamlin. Leyte: The Return to the Philippines. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1954.

Gugeler, Russell A. Combat Actions in Korea. Washington: Combat Forces Press, 1954. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1970.

Hermes, Walter G. Truce Tent and Fighting Front. United States Army in the Korean War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1966.

History of X Corps on Mindanao, 17 April 1945-30 June 1945. n.p., 1945.

A History of the X Corps in the Leyte-Samar Operation. n.p., 1945.

Korea 1950. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1952.

Krueger, Walter. From Down Under to Nippon: The Story of Sixth Army in World War II. Washington: Combat Forces Press, 1953. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1979.

Miller, John, jr., et al. *Korea 1951–1953*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1956.

Mossman, Billy C. *Ebb and Flow*. United States Army in the Korean War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1990.

Schnabel, James F. *Policy and Direction: The First Year*. United States Army in the Korean War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1972.

Sibert, F. C. "X Corps—Leyte, Samar and Mindanao." Army and Navy Journal 83 (7 December 1945):96.

Smith, Robert Ross. Triumph in the Philippines. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

Standard Operating Procedure, 1 July 1951. Korea: Headquarters, X Corps, 1951.Stanton, Shelby L. American's Tenth Legion. X Corps in Korea, 1950. Novato, Calif.: Presidio Press, 1989.

Stewart, Richard W. Staff Operations: The X Corps in Korea, December 1950. Fort Leavenworth, Kans.: Combat Studies Institute, 1991.

- Tate, James H. "Spring Campaign in Korea." Army Information Digest 6 (November 1951):13–23.
- X Corps Occupation of Japan, 7 October 1945–30 November 1945. Tokyo: 66th Topographic Co., 1945.
- X Corps Operations, 16 October-31 December 1950. Korea: X Corps, G-2 Section, 1950.
- Westover, John G. Combat Support in Korea. Washington: Combat Forces Press, 1955. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1987.

XI UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a blue disc two white squares, one set upon the other, the

upper at a 45 degree angle and marked with five red dots, the

lower square marked with six red dots.

Symbolism: Red, white, and blue are the national colors. The eleven dots

on the two dice represent the XI United States Army Corps. The dice represent the natural gamble taken by all combatants in warfare, and with the number eleven, a so-called natural winning combination in the game of dice, symbolize a win-

ning unit.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS XI UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS

RA

LINEAGE

(inactive)

Constituted 1 October 1933 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters, XI Corps. Redesignated 25 April 1942 as Headquarters, XI Army Corps. Ordered into active military service 15 June 1942 and organized at Chicago, Illinois. Redesignated 19 August 1942 as Headquarters, XI Corps. Inactivated 11 March 1946 in Japan. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Redesignated 30 October 1957 as Headquarters, XI United States Army Corps; concurrently withdrawn from the Army Reserve and allotted to the Regular Army. Activated 22 November 1957 at St. Louis, Missouri. Inactivated 21 January 1968 at St. Louis, Missouri.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II New Guinea Luzon Southern Philippines

DECORATIONS

XI UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS BIBLIOGRAPHY

XI Corps, Historical Section. History of XI Corps, 15 June 1942–15 March 1946. n.p., 1946.

Hall, C. P. "To Yokohama with the XI Corps." Army and Navy Journal 83 (7 December 1945):97ff.

Historical Report of XI Corps Participation in the Luzon Campaign. XI Corps, 1945.

Krueger, Walter. From Down Under to Nippon: The Story of Sixth Army in World War II. Washington: Combat Forces Press, 1953. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1979.

Kutcher, Milton M., ed. Paradise Parade: A Review of the XI Corps Campaigns from Finschafen, New Guinea, April 22, 1944 to Yokohama, Japan, September 2, 1945. Tokyo: Shyubido Print Co., 1945.

Smith, Robert Ross. *Triumph in the Philippines*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

XII UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: An old Dutch windmill in orange on a blue shield of the out-

line of the shield on the seal of the city of New Amsterdam.

Symbolism: The design is symbolic of New York, previously known as

New Amsterdam. The corps was originally allocated to New

York state.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS XII UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS

RA

LINEAGE

(inactive)

Constituted 1 October 1933 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters, XII Corps. Organized 24 January 1934 at New York, New York. Redesignated 1 January 1941 as Headquarters, XII Army Corps. Redesignated 19 August 1942 as Headquarters, XII Corps. Ordered into active military service 29 August 1942 and reorganized at Columbia, South Carolina. Inactivated 15 December 1945 in Germany. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Redesignated 15 October 1958 as Headquarters, XII United States Army Corps; concurrently withdrawn from the Army Reserve and allotted to the Regular Army. Activated 1 November 1958 at Atlanta, Georgia. Inactivated 1 April 1968 at Atlanta, Georgia.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Northern France Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

DECORATIONS

XII UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS BIBLIOGRAPHY

Allen, Robert S. Lucky Forward: The History of Patton's Third Army. New York: Vanguard Press, 1947.

Balish, Harry. "The Battle of Nancy—A Double Envelopment." *Military Review* 29 (January 1950):16–23.

Balkoski, Joseph. "Patton's 3rd Army: The Lorraine Campaign, 8 Nov.-1 Dec. '44." Strategy & Tactics 78 (January-February 1980): 4-9.

Blumenson, Martin. Breakout and Pursuit. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961.

Clarke, Jeffrey J., and Smith, Robert Ross. *Riviera to the Rhine*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1993.

Cole, Hugh M. *The Ardennes: Battle of the Bulge*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.

_____. The Lorraine Campaign. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1950.

Dyer, George. XII Corps: Spearhead of Patton's Third Army. Baton Rouge: Military Press of Louisiana, 1947.

Forty, George. Patton's Third Army at War. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1978.

MacDonald, Charles B. *The Last Offensive*. United States Army in World War Π. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

Report of Operations, 12 August 1944-8 May 1945. XII Corps, 1945.

XII Corps, Spearhead of Patton's Third Army. New York: Roe & Doe, 1946.

Wallace, Brenton G. Patton and His Third Army. Harrisburg: Military Service Publishing Co., 1946.

XIII UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On an olive drab disc a green four-leaf clover stem down dis-

playing a red triangle point up.

Symbolism: The four-leaf clover is for good luck, and as displayed the four

leaves make an "X." The three states in the corps area, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, where the unit was initially allotted, are represented by the triangle. The color red alludes to the first English settlers in that area. The three sides of the triangle together with the green "X" make up the

numerical designation.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS XIII UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 1 October 1933 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters, XIII Corps. Redesignated 1 January 1941 as Headquarters, XIII Army Corps. Redesignated 19 August 1942 as Headquarters, XIII Corps. Ordered into active military service 7 December 1942 and organized at Providence, Rhode Island. Inactivated 25 September 1945 at Camp Cooke, California. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Redesignated 16 December 1957 as Headquarters, XIII United States Army Corps; concurrently withdrawn from the Army Reserve and allotted to the Regular Army. Activated 2 January 1958 at Fort Devens, Massachusetts. Inactivated 5 June 1970 at Fort Devens, Massachusetts.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Rhineland Central Europe

DECORATIONS

XIII UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS BIBLIOGRAPHY

Conquer: The Story of Ninth Army 1944–1945. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1947. Reprint. Nashville: Battery Press, 1980.

Dean, Gardener A.; Anderson, Arthur G.; and Fenton, Alfred H. One Hundred and Eighty Days, XIII Corps. Hanover, Germany: Richard Peterson, 1945.

Gillem, Alvan C., Jr. "180 Days." Army and Navy Journal 83 (7 December 1945):57ff.

MacDonald, Charles B. The Last Offensive. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

____. The Siegfried Line Campaign. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

Simpson, W. H. "Rehearsal for the Rhine." Military Review 25 (October 1945):20-28.

Stone, Thomas R. "1630 Comes Early on the Roer." *Military Review* 53 (October 1973):3–21.

XIV UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: Upon a gray shield, a blue saltire cross and surcharged thereon

a four-pointed caltrop in red.

Symbolism: The shield is gray, and the blue saltire is from the Confederate

battle flag indicating the unit's origin in the deep South. The cross forming the Roman numeral "X," and the number of points on the caltrop indicate the numerical designation of the

corps.

DISTINCTIVE INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS XIV UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 1 October 1933 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters, XIV Corps. Redesignated 1 January 1941 as Headquarters, XIV Army Corps. Redesignated 19 August 1942 as Headquarters, XIV Corps. Ordered into active military service 19 December 1942 and organized at Brownwood, Texas. Inactivated 31 December 1945 at Fort Lawton, Washington. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Redesignated 30 October 1957 as Headquarters, XIV United States Army Corps; concurrently withdrawn from the Army Reserve and allotted to the Regular Army. Activated 22 November 1957 at Minneapolis, Minnesota. Inactivated 1 April 1968 at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Guadalcanal
Northern Solomons
Bismarck Archipelago
Luzon

DECORATIONS

XIV UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS BIBLIOGRAPHY

After Action Report, XIV Corps, M-1 Operation. XIV Corps, 1945.

Blumenson, Martin. "The Forgotten Corps Commanders." Army 13 (July 1963):40-45.

XIV U.S. Army Corps. n.p., 1960.

Griswold, Oscar W. "Luzon Operations of the XIV Corps." Army and Navy Journal 83 (7 December 1945):98ff.

_____. Report on Lessons Learned in the "Bougainville Operation." n.p., 1945. Headquarters, XIV United States Army Corps History for the Period 1 Jan 58–31

Dec 62. Minneapolis: The Corps, 1965.

Japanese Defense of Cities as Exemplified by the Battle for Manila, a Report by XIV Corps. Manila: Sixth Army, 1945.

Krueger, Walter. From Down Under to Nippon: The Story of Sixth Army in World War II. Washington: Combat Forces Press, 1953. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1978.

Miller, John, jr. CARTWHEEL: The Reduction of Rabaul. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1959.

______. Guadalcanal: The First Offensive. United States Army in World War II.
Washington: Government Printing Office, 1949.

Smith, Robert Ross. *Triumph in the Philippines*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

XV UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On an olive drab disc with a blue border, a white chevron

reversed superimposed by a blue saltire all humetté.

Symbolism: The saltire and chevron allude to the unit's designation; blue

and white are the colors associated with corps.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS XV UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS

RA

LINEAGE

(inactive)

Constituted 1 October 1933 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters, XV Corps. Redesignated 1 January 1941 as Headquarters, XV Army Corps. Redesignated 19 August 1942 as Headquarters, XV Corps. Ordered into active military service 15 February 1943 and organized at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana. Inactivated 31 March 1946 in Germany. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps.) Withdrawn 21 February 1951 from the Organized Reserve Corps and allotted to the Regular Army. Activated 1 March 1951 at Camp Polk, Louisiana. Inactivated 1 April 1953 at Camp Polk, Louisiana. Redesignated 26 December 1957 as Headquarters, XV United States Army Corps. Activated 1 January 1958 at the Presidio of San Francisco, California. Inactivated 31 March 1968 at the Presidio of San Francisco, California.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

XV UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS BIBLIOGRAPHY

Allen, Robert S. Lucky Forward: The History of Patton's Third U.S. Army. New York: Vanguard Press, 1947.

Blumenson, Martin. Breakout and Pursuit. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961.

Clarke, Jeffrey J., and Smith, Robert Ross. Riviera to the Rhine. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1993.

Cole, Hugh M. *The Lorraine Campaign*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1950.

Forty, George. Patton's Third Army at War. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1978.

Haislip, Wade H. "The XV Corps in World War II." Army and Navy Journal 83 (7 December 1945);58ff.

Jenkins, Reuben E. "The Battle of the German National Redoubt—Operational Phase." *Military Review* 26 (January 1947):16–26.

MacDonald, Charles B. The Last Offensive. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

"Operations of XV Corps in Forming the Argentan-Falaise Pocket." Military Review 25 (June 1945):17-25.

Operations of the XV Corps in the European Theater of Operations, 31 July 1944 to 11 May 1945. XV Corps, 1945.

Report After Combat, XV Corps. XV Corps, 1945.

Report of Operations, the Seventh United States Army in France and Germany, 1944–1945. 3 vols. Heidelberg, Germany: Aloys Graf, 1946.

Turner, John F., and Jackson, Robert. Destination Berchtesgaden: The Story of the United States Seventh Army in World War II. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1975.

Wallace, Brenton G. Patton and His Third Army. Harrisburg: Military Service Publishing Co., 1946.

XVI UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On an olive drab shield, a white compass rose with a blue cen-

ter, all within a blue border.

Symbolism: Blue and white are the corps colors, while the compass rose is

indicative of the readiness of the personnel of the corps to

serve their country in any part of the world.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS XVI UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 1 October 1933 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters, XVI Corps. Redesignated 1 January 1941 as Headquarters, XVI Army Corps. Redesignated 19 August 1942 as Headquarters, XVI Corps. Ordered into active military service 10 December 1943 and organized at Fort Riley, Kansas. Inactivated 7 December 1945 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 May 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps.) Withdrawn 10 May 1951 from the Organized Reserve Corps, allotted to the Regular Army, and activated in Japan. Inactivated 20 November 1954 in Japan. Redesignated 30 October 1957 as Headquarters, XVI United States Army Corps. Activated 22 November 1957 at Omaha, Nebraska. Inactivated 30 April 1968 at Omaha, Nebraska.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Rhineland Central Europe

DECORATIONS

XVI UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS BIBLIOGRAPHY

Anderson, John B. "XVI Corps Operations in Europe." Army and Navy Journal 83 (7 December 1945):62ff.

Conquer: The Story of Ninth Army 1944–1945. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1947. Reprint. Nashville: Battery Press, 1980.

History of the XVI Corps from Its Activation to the End of the War in Europe. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1947.

MacDonald, Charles B. The Last Offensive. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

Reports of Headquarters XVI Corps for the period 1 May 1951 to 30 April 1953. n.p., 1953.

Simpson, W. H. "Rehearsal for the Rhine." Military Review 25 (October 1945):20-28.

Stone, Thomas R. "1630 Comes Early on the Roer." Military Review 53 (October 1973):3–21.

We Cross The Rhine. n.p., 1945.

XVIII AIRBORNE CORPS

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: Issuing from the sinister side of a white square, flat side up, a

blue dragon's head all within a blue border. (The dragon's

tongue points to dexter base corner.)

Symbolism: The dragon's head represents cunning, endurance, and ferocity

against enemies and is symbolic of the strategy and powerful

attack of the corps.

TAB

Description: Immediately above and touching the shoulder sleeve insignia,

a blue arc tab inscribed AIRBORNE in white letters.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A silver colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a

blue square angle up bearing the silver head and neck of a dragon issuing from base and lower right side between two elevated white wings counterwise, the tips touching above the square and issuing in base from a stylized silver scroll lined blue and inscribed SKY DRAGONS in blue letters, the internal areas between the square and wings and the square and scroll scarlet with upper area bearing three silver five-

pointed stars, one and two.

Symbolism: The design was suggested by the shoulder sleeve insignia of the

corps. The dragon and wings symbolize mobility, endurance, surprise, and ferocity of attack by airborne units. The red areas allude to fields and skies of war, the three stars referring to the Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, and Central Europe campaigns, World War II, in which the corps participated. Blue and white

are the colors of corps distinguishing flags.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY XVIII AIRBORNE CORPS

RA

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 14 January 1942 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, II Armored Corps. Activated 17 January 1942 at Camp Polk, Louisiana. Reorganized and redesignated 9 October 1943 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, XVIII Corps. Redesignated 25 August 1944 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, XVIII Airborne Corps. Inactivated 15 October 1945 at Camp Campbell, Kentucky. Activated 21 May 1951 at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Reorganized and redesignated, 24 September 1965 as Headquarters, XVIII Airborne Corps; Headquarters Company, XVIII Airborne Corps, concurrently constituted and activated at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

Armed Forces Expeditions Dominican Republic Grenada Panama

Southwest Asia Defense of Saudi Arabia Liberation and Defense of Kuwait

DECORATIONS

None.

XVIII AIRBORNE CORPS BIBLIOGRAPHY

"An Airborne Corps Operation." Military Review 25 (November 1945):14-16.

Cole, Hugh M. *The Ardennes: Battle of the Bulge*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.

Conquer: The Story of Ninth Army 1944–1945. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1947. Reprint. Nashville: Battery Press, 1980.

Donnelly, Thomas; Roth, Margaret; and Baker, Caleb. Operation Just Cause: The Storming of Panama. New York: Macmillan, 1991.

Flanagan, Edward M., Jr. Battle for Panama: Inside Operation Just Cause. New York: Brassey's, 1993.

The History of the XVIII Airborne Corps, 1942–1962: The Fighting Corps. Fort Bragg, 1962.

MacDonald, Charles B. The Last Offensive. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

"Mission Accomplished": A Summary of Military Operations of the XVIII Corps (Airborne) in the European Theater of Operations, 1944-45. Schwerin, Germany, 1945.

Palmer, Bruce, Jr. "XVIII Airborne Corps—All the Way." Army Digest 22 (January 1967):12–18.

"A Salute to the Army Corps." Army Information Digest 17 (September 1962):26-31.

Scales, Robert H., Jr., dir. Certain Victory: The US Army in the Gulf War. Washington: Office of the Chief of Staff, United States Army, 1993.

Schubert, Frank N., and Kraus, Theresa L., eds. The Whirlwind War: The United States Army in Operations DESERT SHIELD and DESERT STORM. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1995.

Summary of Operations, 18 December 1944-13 February 1945. n.p., 1945.

Swain, Richard M. "Lucky War": Third Army in Desert Storm. Fort Leavenworth, Kans.: U.S. Army Command and General Staff College Press, 1994.

Yates, Lawrence A. Power Pack: U.S. Intervention in the Dominican Republic, 1965–1966. Leavenworth Papers. Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; Combat Studies Institute, 1988.



XIX UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a medium blue disc with a silver gray border, a toma-

hawk proper (black handle, a silver gray blade and bindings,

and red tassel).

Symbolism: In April 1944, over the signature of General Dwight D.

Eisenhower, it was stated that a design of "American significance" was desired by the commander of the XIX Corps. The

tomahawk is one of the most American of symbols.

The Indian tomahawk was combined with a peace pipe and was thus ceremonially representative of war or peace. In the peace ceremony the blade was buried and the peace pipe smoked,

while in war it was used as a weapon rather than as a pipe.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS XIX UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 7 July 1942 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters, III Armored Corps. Activated 20 August 1942 at Camp Polk, Louisiana. Reorganized and redesignated 10 October 1943 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, XIX Corps. Disbanded 5 September 1945 in France. Reconstituted 12 July 1950 in the Army of the United States. Redesignated 8 October 1959 as Headquarters, XIX United States Army Corps, and allotted to the Regular Army. Activated 1 November 1959 at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas. Inactivated 1 April 1968 at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

XIX UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS BIBLIOGRAPHY

Blumenson, Martin. *Breakout and Pursuit*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961.

____. "The Forgotten Corps Commanders." Army 13 (July 1963):40–45.

Breaching the Siegfried Line, XIX Corps United States Army, 2 October 1944. n.p., 1945.

Conquer: The Story of Ninth Army 1944–1945. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1947. Reprint, Nashville: Battery Press, 1980.

Corlett, Charles H., ed. by Farrington, William. Cowboy Pete. The Autobiography of Major General Charles H. Corlett. Santa Fe: Sleeping Fox Enterprises, 1974.

First United States Army Report of Operations, 20 October 1943–1 August 1944, 7 vols. Paris, 1944.

First United States Army Report of Operations, 1 August 1944 to 22 February 1945. 4 vols. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1946.

Historical Division, War Department. St-Lo (7 July–19 July 1944). American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1947.

Hobbs, L. S. "Breaching the Siegfried Line." Military Review 26 (June 1946):9-14.

MacDonald, Charles B. The Last Offensive. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

_____. The Siegfried Line Campaign. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

McLain, Ray. "The Drive to the Roer," Army and Navy Journal 83 (7 December 1945):63ff.

Pamp, Frederic E., Jr. Normandy to the Elbe, XIX Corps. 62d Engineer Topographic Company, 1945.

Simpson, W. H. "Rehearsal for the Rhine." Military Review 25 (October 1945):20-28.

Stone, Thomas R. "1630 Comes Early on the Roer." Military Review 53 (October 1973):3–21.

XX UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a blue shield with a red border within a yellow orle four

yellow crampons interlaced saltirewise.

Symbolism: Blue, red, and yellow are the colors associated with the main

arms of the corps, infantry, artillery, and cavalry, while the crampons represent the gripping and tenacious hold the corps displays in its missions. The figures convey the impression of

the number of the corps.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS XX UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 27 August 1942 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters, IV Armored Corps. Activated 5 September 1942 at Camp Young, California. Reorganized and redesignated 10 October 1943 as Headquarters, XX Corps. Inactivated 1 March 1946 in Germany. Redesignated 5 August 1957 as Headquarters, XX United States Army Corps, and allotted to the Regular Army. Activated 20 September 1957 at Fort Hayes, Ohio. Inactivated 5 June 1970 at Fort Hayes, Ohio.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

XX UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS BIBLIOGRAPHY

Allen, Robert S. Lucky Forward: The History of Patton's Third U.S. Army. New York: Vanguard Press, 1947.

Balkoski, Joseph. "Patton's 3rd Army: The Lorraine Campaign, 8 Nov.-1 Dec. 1944." Strategy & Tactics 78 (January-February 1980): 4-9.

Blumenson, Martin. Breakout and Pursuit. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961.

Cole, Hugh M. The Lorraine Campaign. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1950.

Doeble, Lucille E., ed. XX United States Army Corps History. Fort Hayes, Ohio: Information Office, XX United States Army Corps, 1964.

Forty, George. Patton's Third Army at War. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1978.

The Ghost Corps Through Hell and Highwater: A Short History of the XX Corps U.S. Army. n.p., 1945.

Grow, Robert W. "Mobility Unused." Military Review 32 (February 1953):18–24.
MacDonald, Charles B. The Last Offensive. United States Army in World War II.

Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

_______, and Mathews, Sidney T. Three Battles: Arnaville, Altuzzo, and Schmidt. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1952.

Operational Reports XX Corps, United States Army. 6 vols. n.p., 1945.

Prefer, Nathan. Patton's Ghost Corps: Cracking the Siegfried Line. San Rafael, Calif.: Presidio Press, 1998.

Saga of the XX "Ghost" Corps; Through Hell and Highwater, n.p., 1945.

The XX Corps: Its History and Service in World War II. Osaka, Japan: Mainichi Publishing Co., 1951.

Walker, Walton H. "The XX Corps' Final Campaigns." Army and Navy Journal 83 (7 December 1945):64ff.

Wallace, Brenton G. Patton and His Third Army. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1978.

Zwicker, Ralph W. "The United States Army Reserve." Military Review 39 (June 1959):3–13.

XXI UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a blue four-leaf clover two crossed arrows in white, points

up, superimposed thereon a red acorn fimbriated white all on

a square Army green background.

Symbolism: The crossed arrows are representative of the fighting power of

the organization, the acorn is indicative of strength, and the

four-leaf clover represents good fortune.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS XXI UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS

RA

LINEAGE

(inactive)

Constituted 2 December 1943 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters, XXI Corps. Activated 6 December 1943 at Camp Polk, Louisiana. Inactivated 30 September 1945 in Germany. Redesignated 5 August 1957 as Headquarters, XXI United States Army Corps, and allotted to the Regular Army. Activated 20 September 1957 at Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Pennsylvania. Inactivated 5 June 1970 at Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Pennsylvania.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

DECORATIONS

XXI UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS BIBLIOGRAPHY

Jenkins, Reuben E. "The Battle of the German National Redoubt—Operational Phase." Military Review 26 (January 1947):16–26.

MacDonald, Charles B. The Last Offensive. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

Milburn, F. W. "Combat History of XXI Corps." Army and Navy Journal 83 (7 December 1945):65ff.

Report of Operations, the Seventh United States Army in France and Germany, 1944–1945. 3 vols. Heidelberg, Germany: Aloys Graf, 1946.

Turner, John F., and Jackson, Robert. Destination Berchtesgaden: The Story of the Seventh United States Army in World War II. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1975.

XXI U.S. Army Corps, Its Activation and Report of Operations World War II. n.p., n.d.

Wilson, Wilbur. Intelligence Operations of XXI Corps in the Reduction of the Colmar Pocket, 25 January–9 February 1945. Fort Riley: Ground General School, 1949.

XXII CORPS

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On an arrowhead-shaped white background a blue pheon.

Symbolism: Blue and white are the colors of corps distinguishing flags,

and the pheon is representative of power and strength.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY XXII CORPS

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 9 January 1944 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, XXII Corps. Activated 15 January 1944 at Fort Campbell, Kentucky. Inactivated 20 January 1946 in Germany. Allotted 12 July 1950 to the Regular Army. Redesignated 5 January 1966 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, II Field Force. Activated 10 January 1966 at Fort Hood, Texas. Redesignated 15 March 1966 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, II Field Force Vietnam. Inactivated 3 May 1971 at Fort Hood, Texas. Redesignated 2 September 1982 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, XXII Corps.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Rhineland Central Europe Vietnam

Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase II
Counteroffensive, Phase III
Tet Counteroffensive, Phase IV
Counteroffensive, Phase IV
Counteroffensive, Phase VI
Tet 69/Counteroffensive
Summer—Fall 1969
Winter—Spring 1970
Counteroffensive, Phase VII

DECORATIONS

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1966–1967 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, II Field Force Vietnam, cited; DA GO 30, 1968)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1967–1969 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, II Field Force Vietnam, cited; DA GO 42, 1971)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1969 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, II Field Force Vietnam, cited; DA GO 42, 1971)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1969–1971 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, II Field Force Vietnam, cited; DA GO 16, 1972)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1970 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, II Field Force Vietnam, cited; DA GO 51, 1971)

Republic of Vietnam Civil Action Honor Medal, First Class, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1969–1970 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, II Field Force Vietnam, cited; DA GO 51, 1971)

XXII CORPS BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Eckhardt, George S. Command and Control, 1950–1969. Vietnam Studies. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1974.
 - Fifteenth Army, Public Relations Section. Fifteenth U.S. Army in Germany, 16 April-10 July 1945. 652d Engineer Topographic Battalion, 1945.
 - Fulton, William B. *Riverine Operations*, 1966–1969. Vietnam Studies. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.
 - Harmon, Ernest N.; MacKaye, Milton; and MacKaye, William Ross. Combat Commander: Autobiography of a Soldier. Englewood Cliffs, N. Y.: Prentice-Hall, 1970.
- History of the Fifteenth United States Army, 21 August 1944 to 11 July 1945. Engineer Base Plant 248, 1946.
- History of II Field Force Vietnam Military Region 3. Vietnam: Information Office, II Field Force Vietnam, 1970.
- Ott, David Ewing. Field Artillery, 1954–1973. Vietnam Studies. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1975.
- Ploger, Robert R. U.S. Army Engineers 1965–1970. Vietnam Studies. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1974.
- Rogers, Bernard William. Cedar Falls—Junction City: Turning Point. Vietnam Studies. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1974.
- Starry, Donn A. Mounted Combat in Vietnam. Vietnam Studies. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1978.

XXIII CORPS

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On an oval equally divided horizontally blue and white, blue

uppermost, with a blue border, three crossed arrows heads up

counterchanged white on blue and blue on white.

Symbolism: Blue and white are corps colors. The arrows represent the

strength of the organization, and the two divisions of the oval and the three arrows indicate the numerical designation of the

organization.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY XXIII CORPS

LINEAGE (disbanded)

Constituted 9 January 1944 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, XXIII Corps. Activated 15 January 1944 at Camp Bowie, Texas. Inactivated 10 February 1946 in Germany. Disbanded 12 July 1950.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II

European-African-Middle Eastern Theater, Streamer without inscription

DECORATIONS

None.

XXIII CORPS BIBLIOGRAPHY

Fifteenth Army, Public Relations Section. Fifteenth U.S. Army in Germany, 16 April—10 July 1945. 652d Engineer Topographic Battalion, 1945.

History of the Fifteenth United States Army, 21 August 1944 to 11 July 1945. Engineer Base Plant 248, 1946.

Ziemke, Earl F. *The U.S. Army in the Occupation of Germany 1944–1946*. Army Historical Series. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1975.



XXIV CORPS

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a blue shield, a white heart, blue heart, and white heart

superimposed one upon the other.

Symbolism: Blue and white are the colors associated with corps distin-

guishing flags.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a gold

disc within an annulet divided horizontally the upper half white the lower half blue bearing a blue heart. The "auricles" and the tip touching the inner periphery of the annulet surmounted saltirewise by an unsheathed crusader's sword point up, blade white and hilt gold, and a red stylized arrow, point up, within the blue heart, above a concentric gold scroll lined red bearing

the inscription HONED IN COMBAT in red letters.

Symbolism: The design is based on the shoulder sleeve insignia of the

corps. The disc, symbolic of the sun, alludes to the Pacific islands and areas with which the corps is associated. The annulet refers to the white beaches and the blue water of the Pacific—Hawaii and to the Philippine and Ryukyus Islands, where the corps participated during World War II. It also simulates the letter "O" for Oahu where the corps was initially activated. The arrow refers to the assault landing at Leyte, and the blue, white, and red of the insignia refer to the Philippine Presidential Unit Citation awarded the corps. The crusader's sword is for service in Vietnam where the corps was reactivated. In allusion to the motto, "Honed in Combat," the arrow may be likened to the "whetstone of combat" on which the sword has been and is being honed. The heart is blue, a color symbolic of loyalty and freedom; it attests to the "true blue" attributes of the corps. The horizontal division of the annulet into white and blue alludes to the

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY XXIV CORPS

RA

LINEAGE

(inactive)

Constituted 30 March 1944 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, XXIV Corps. Activated 8 April 1944 at Fort Shafter, Hawaii. Inactivated 25 January 1949 in Korea. Allotted 12 July 1950 to the Regular Army. Consolidated 15 August 1968 with Headquarters, Provisional Corps, Vietnam (organized 10 March 1968 in Vietnam), and consolidated unit designated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, XXIV Corps. Inactivated 30 June 1972 at Oakland, California.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Leyte (with arrowhead)
Ryukyus

Vietnam

Tet Counteroffensive Counteroffensive, Phase IV Counteroffensive, Phase V Counteroffensive, Phase VI Summer–Fall 1969 Winter–Spring 1970 Sanctuary Counteroffensive Counteroffensive, Phase VII Consolidation I Consolidation II Cease-Fire

DECORATIONS

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1968 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, XXIV Corps, cited; DA GO 75, 1969)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1968–1970 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, XXIV Corps, cited; DA GO 42, 1971)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1970–1971 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, XXIV Corps, cited; DA GO 20, 1973)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1971–1972 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, XXIV Corps, cited; DA GO 20, 1973)

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, XXIV Corps, cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1971 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, XXIV Corps, cited; DA GO 6, 1974)

XXIV CORPS BIBLIOGRAPHY

Appleman, Roy E., et al. *Okinawa: The Last Battle*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1948.

Cannon, M. Hamlin. Leyte: The Return to the Philippines. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1954.

"The Fall of Ormoc on Leyte." Military Review 25 (August 1945):51-56.

Harvey, George A. "Okinawa." Military Review 26 (August 1946):67-72.

Hedge, John R. "Operations of the XXIV Corps 1944–45." Army and Navy Journal 83 (7 December 1945):99ff.

Killilae, Walter. "Joint Operation Aspects of the Okinawa Campaign." *Military Review* 27 (July 1947):43–52.

Korea. Troop Information & Education Section, XXIV Corps, 1947.

Krueger, Walter. From Down Under to Nippon: The Story of Sixth Army in World War II. Washington: Combat Forces Press, 1953. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1979.

Lanza, Conrad H. "The Okinawa Campaign." Military Review 25 (November 1945):44–49.

McCaffrey, William J. "A Fighting Army Heads for Home." Army 21 (October 1971):106–13.

Nichols, Charles S., Jr., and Shaw, Henry I., Jr. Okinawa: Victory in the Pacific. Marine Corps Monographs. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1955.

Nolan, Daniel A., Jr. "He that hath eyes to see . . ." *Military Review* 31 (August 1951):49–62.

Sinclair, Duncan. "The Occupation of Korea—Initial Phases." *Military Review* 27 (July 1947):29–36.

31st Military History Detachment. 1969: The Year of Quiet Valor, Historical Summary XXIV Corps. n.p., 1970.

Waldron, Miles D., and Beavers, Richard W. The Critical Year, 1968: The XXIV Corps Team. n.p., 1969.



XXXVI CORPS

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a blue trefoil a geometric figure composed of six rays,

three short ones forming a triangle and three long ones, alter-

nating, each divided on its radial axis white and red.

Symbolism: The three parts of the trefoil and the six points of the geo-

metric figure represent the numerical designation of the

organization.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY XXXVI CORPS

LINEAGE (disbanded)

Constituted I July 1944 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, XXXVI Corps. Activated 10 July 1944 at Fort Riley, Kansas. Inactivated 25 September 1945 at Camp Callan, California. Disbanded 12 July 1950.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

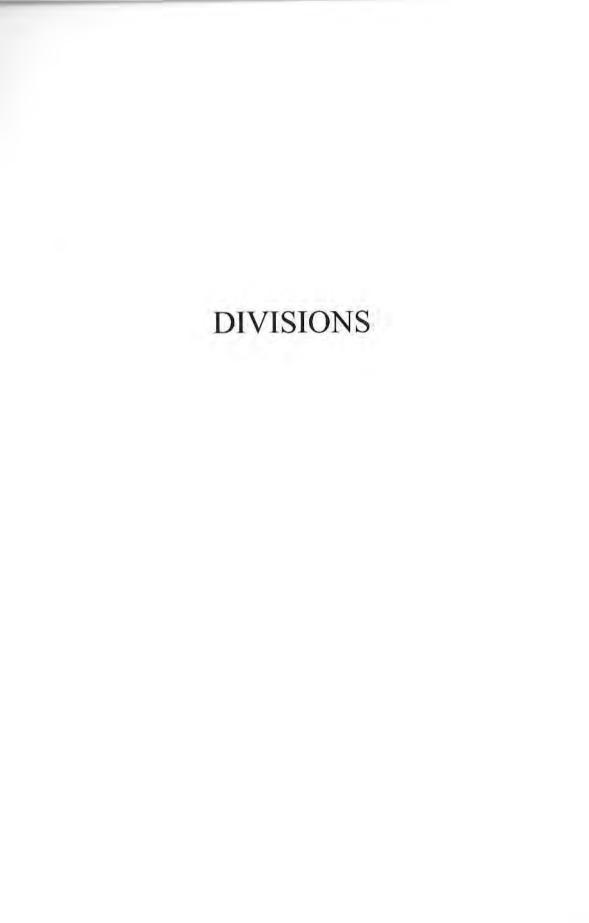
DECORATIONS

None.

XXXVI CORPS BIBLIOGRAPHY

No published histories.







1st ARMORED DIVISION

(Old Ironsides)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: An equilateral triangle, one point up, above a horizontal tab

attached in base, the triangle divided into three sections, the upper section yellow, the dexter section blue, and the sinister section red, overall a gun bendwise in front of a tank track and wheels all black surmounted by a red lightning flash bend sinisterwise. In the apex the Arabic numeral "1" in black all within a green border. The attached tab of yellow background edged with a green border with the inscription OLD IRON-

SIDES in black letters.

Symbolism: Yellow, blue, and red are the colors of the branches from

which armored units were formed. The tank tread, gun, and lightning flash are symbolic of mobility, power, and speed.

The division's designation is in Arabic numerals.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

The distinctive unit insignia is a replica in metal and enamel of the shoulder sleeve insignia of the division.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 1st ARMORED DIVISION (Old Ironsides)

(Old Ironsides)

RA

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 16 January 1932 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 7th Cavalry Brigade (Mechanized). Headquarters activated 1 March 1932 at Fort Knox, Kentucky; Headquarters Troop activated in December 1934 at Fort Knox, Kentucky. Reorganized and redesignated 15 July 1940 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Armored Division. Inactivated 25 April 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Activated 7 March 1951 at Fort Hood, Texas.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Tunisia
Naples-Foggia
Rome-Arno
Anzio
North Apennines
Po Valley

Southwest Asia
Defense of Saudi Arabia
Liberation and Defense of Kuwait
Cease-Fire

DECORATIONS

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered SOUTH-WEST ASIA (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Armored Division, cited; DA GO 1, 1996)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 1st BRIGADE, 1st ARMORED DIVISION

(Forerunners)

RA

LINEAGE

(active)

Organized 1 January 1942 in the Regular Army at Fort Knox, Kentucky, as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Combat Command A, 1st Armored Division. Reorganized and redesignated 20 July 1944 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Combat Command A, 1st Armored Division. Converted and redesignated 1 May 1946 as Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 3d Constabulary Regiment, and relieved from assignment to the 1st Armored Division, Inactivated 20 September 1947 in Germany, Converted and redesignated 27 February 1951 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Combat Command A, 1st Armored Division, Activated 7 March 1951 at Fort Hood, Texas, Reorganized and redesignated 3 February 1962 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 1st Armored Division.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Tunisia Naples-Foggia Anzio Rome-Arno North Apennines Po Valley

DECORATIONS

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 2d BRIGADE, 1st ARMORED DIVISION (Iron Brigade)

RA

LINEAGE

(active)

Organized 1 January 1942 in the Regular Army at Fort Knox, Kentucky, as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Combat Command B, 1st Armored Division. Reorganized and redesignated 20 July 1944 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Combat Command B, 1st Armored Division. Inactivated 9 April 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Activated 7 March 1951 at Fort Hood, Texas. Inactivated 23 December 1957 at Fort Polk, Louisiana. Redesignated 3 February 1962 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 1st Armored Division, and activated at Fort Hood, Texas.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II

Algeria-French Morocco (with arrowhead)

Tunisia

Naples-Foggia

Anzio

Rome-Arno

North Apennines

Po Valley

Southwest Asia

Defense of Saudi Arabia

Liberation and Defense of Kuwait

Cease-Fire

DECORATIONS

Valorous Unit Award, Streamer embroidered IRAQ (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 1st Armored Division, cited; DA GO 12, 1994)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 3d BRIGADE, 1st ARMORED DIVISION (Bulldogs)

RA

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 27 June 1944 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, Reserve Command, 1st Armored Division. Activated 20 July 1944 in Italy. Inactivated 25 April 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Redesignated 27 February 1951 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Reserve Command, 1st Armored Division. Activated 7 March 1951 at Fort Hood, Texas. Reorganized and redesignated 26 June 1954 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Combat Command C, 1st Armored Division. Inactivated 23 December 1957 at Fort Polk, Louisiana. Redesignated 3 February 1962 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 1st Armored Division, and activated at Fort Hood, Texas. Inactivated 15 April 1995 at Fort Lewis, Washington. Activated 16 February 1996 at Fort Riley, Kansas.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Rome-Arno North Apennines Po Valley

Southwest Asia
Defense of Saudi Arabia
Liberation and Defense of Kuwait
Cease-Fire

DECORATIONS

Valorous Unit Award, Streamer embroidered IRAQ-KUWAIT (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 1st Armored Division, cited; DA GO 12, 1994)

1ST ARMORED DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Aykroyd, Elizabeth. 1940, Fifty Years of Freedom, 1990. 1st Armored Division. 1st Armored Division Public Affairs Office, 1990.

Blumenson, Martin. Salerno to Cassino. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1969.

Cairns, Bogardus S. "Employment of Armor in the Invasion of Oran." Military Review 28 (September 1948):46–56.

. "The Breakout at Anzio: A Lesson in Tank-Infantry Cooperation," Military Review 28 (January 1949):23–32.

Carhart, Tom. Iron Soldiers: How America's 1st Armored Division Crushed Iraq's Elite Republican Guard. New York: Pocket Books, 1994.

Clarke, Bruce C. "The 1st Armored Division." Armor 60 (March-April 1951):20-22.

Culp, Dennis K. "Crossing the Main River." *Military Review* 60 (February 1980):33-42.

1st Armored Division. Dallas: Taylor Publishing Co., 1952.

1st Armored Division, August 1975–January 1978, A Combat Division in Europe, Report of Stewardship. n.p., 1978.

1st Armored Division, Fort Hood, Texas. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1963.

The First Armored Division, 1941 to 1946, 1951 to? San Antonio, 1951.

Fisher, Ernest F., Jr. Cassino to the Alps. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1977.

Flaherty, Roger P. "The 1st of the Many." Saturday Evening Post 218 (6 April 1946):22–23ff.

Gabel, Christopher R. The U.S. Army GHQ Maneuvers of 1941. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1991.

Gardiner, Harry E. "We Fought at Kasserine." Armored Cavalry Journal 57 (March-April 1948):8-17.

Gottschall, Richard K. "Tanks in Static Defense—1st Armored Division at Anzio." *The Cavalry Journal* 53 (September–October 1944):16–19.

_____. "The 'Buffalo' Plan, 1st Armored Division on the Road to Rome." *The Cavalry Journal* 53 (November–December 1944):20–23.

Harmon, E. N. "We Break Out at Anzio." Saturday Evening Post 221 (25 September 1948):38–39ff.

and MacKaye, Milton. "Our Bitter Days at Anzio." Saturday Evening Post 221 (18 September 1948):15–17ff.

and MacKaye, William Ross. Combat Commander: Autobiography of a Soldier: Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1970.

Heiberg, H.H.D. "Armored Reconnaissance." The Cavalry Journal 51 (May–June 1942):66–70.

Historical and Pictorial Review, First Armored Division of the United States Army, Fort Knox, Kentucky, 1941. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1941.

Historical Division, Department of the Army. *Anzio Beachhead (22 January–25 May 1944)*. American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1948.

Historical Division, War Department. *To Bizerte with the II Corps (23 April 1943–13 May 1943)*. American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1946.

Howe, George F. Northwest Africa: Seizing the Initiative in the West. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1957.

_____. The Battle History of the 1st Armored Division: "Old Ironsides." Washington: Combat Forces Press, 1954. Reprint. Nashville: Battery Press, 1979.

Jacobs, Bruce. Soldiers: The Fighting Divisions of the Regular Army. New York: W. W. Norton and Co., 1958.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. *Fighting Divisions*. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

- Lehner, Charles. "Bosnia Report: Task Force Eagle's Armor and Cavalry Operations in Bosnia." *Armor* 105 (May–June 1996):9–10.
- Le Mon, Warren J. "Tank Maneuver Country." Army Information Digest 21 (January 1966):45-51.
- Military Intelligence Division, War Department. Fifth Army at the Winter Line (15 November 1943–15 January 1944). American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1945.
- Mueller, Gustav A. Highlights and Experiences of a GI with the 1st Armored Division 1941–1944. n.p., 1944?
- 19 Days from the Apennines to the Alps. The Story of the Po Valley Campaign. Milan, Italy: Pizzi, 1945.
- Old Ironsides: The 1st Armored Division. Fort Polk, 1956.
- Old Ironsides: First Armored Division, 1969. Dallas: Taylor Publishing Co., 1969.
- Oliver, Lunsford E. "In the Mud and Blood of Tunisia." Collier's 111 (17 April 1943):11–12ff.
- Rame, David, Road to Tunis. New York: Macmillan Co., 1944.
- Road to Rome. n.p., 1945.
- Robinett, Paul McDonald. Armor Command: The Personal Story of a Commander of the 13th Armored Regiment of CC B, 1st Armored Division, and of the Armored School During World War II. Washington: McGregor and Werner, 1958.
- Scales, Robert H. Jr., dir. Certain Victory: The US Army in the Gulf War. Washington: Office of the Chief of Staff, United States Army, 1993.
- Schubert, Frank N., and Kraus, Theresa L., eds. *The Whirlwind War: The United States Army in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1995.
- The Story of the First Armored Division. G.I. Stories . . . Paris, 1945.
- Swain, Richard M. "Lucky War": Third Army in Desert Storm. Fort Leavenworth: U.S. Army Command and General Staff College Press, 1994.
- 25th Anniversary, 1st Armored Division, Ft. Hood, Texas. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1965.



1st CAVALRY DIVISION

(The First Team)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a yellow triangular Norman shield with rounded corners, a

black diagonal stripe extending over the shield from upper left to lower right and in the upper right a black horse's head cut

off diagonally at the neck all within a green border.

Yellow, the traditional cavalry color, and the horse's head refer Symbolism:

> to the division's original cavalry structure. Black, symbolic of iron, alludes to the transition to tanks and armor. The black diagonal stripe represents a sword baldric and is a mark of military honor; it also implies movement "up the field" and thus symbolizes aggressive elan and attack. The one diagonal, as well as the one horse's head, may also be taken as alluding

to the division's numerical designation.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a gold Description:

> Norman shield with a black horse's head couped in sinister chief and a black bend charged with two gold five-pointed

stars.

Symbolism: The device is a miniature reproduction of the 1st Cavalry

Division's shoulder sleeve insignia with the addition of two

five-pointed stars.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADOUARTERS AND HEADOUARTERS COMPANY 1st CAVALRY DIVISION

(The First Team)

RA

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 20 August 1921 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, 1st Cavalry Division. Activated 13 September 1921 at Fort Bliss, Texas. Reorganized and redesignated 4 December 1943 as Headquarters, 1st Cavalry Division, Special. Reorganized and redesignated 25 March 1949 as Headquarters, 1st Cavalry Division (Infantry). Reorganized and redesignated 1 July 1960 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Cavalry Division.

Vietnam

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II

New Guinea

Bismarck Archipelago

Leyte (with arrowhead)

Luzon

Korean War

UN Defensive
UN Offensive
CCF Intervention
First UN Counteroffensive
CCF Spring Offensive
UN Summer-Fall Offensive
Second Korean Winter

Defense
Counteroffensive, Phase II
Counteroffensive, Phase III
Tet Counteroffensive, Phase III
Tet Counteroffensive, Phase IV
Counteroffensive, Phase IV
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Counteroffensive, Phase VI
Tet 69/Counteroffensive
Summer Fall 1969
Winter-Spring 1970
Sanctuary Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase VII

Southwest Asia
Defense of Saudi Arabia
Liberation and Defense of Kuwait

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered PLEIKU PROVINCE (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Cavalry Division, cited; DA GO 40, 1967)

Valorous Unit Award, Streamer embroidered FISH HOOK (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Cavalry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1972)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered SOUTH-WEST ASIA (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Cavalry Division, cited; DA GO 27, 1994)

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (Headquarters, 1st Cavalry Division, cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered WAEG-WAN-TAEGU (Headquarters, 1st Cavalry Division, cited; DA GO 35, 1951)

Chryssoun Aristion Andrias (Bravery Gold Medal of Greece), Streamer embroidered KOREA (Headquarters, 1st Cavalry Division, cited; DA GO 2, 1956)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1965–1969 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Cavalry Division, cited; DA GO 59, 1969)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1969–1970 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Cavalry Division, cited; DA GO 42, 1972)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1970–1971 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Cavalry Division, cited; DA GO 42, 1972)

Republic of Vietnam Civil Action Honor Medal, First Class, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1969–1970 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Cavalry Division, cited; DA GO 42, 1972)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 1st BRIGADE, 1st CAVALRY DIVISION (Iron Horse)

RA

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 29 August 1917 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, 1st Cavalry Brigade. Organized in February 1918 at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, as an element of the 15th Cavalry Division. Relieved 12 May 1918 from assignment to the 15th Cavalry Division. Demobilized 14 July 1919 at Brownsville, Texas. Reconstituted 20 August 1921 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 1st Cavalry Brigade, and assigned to the 1st Cavalry Division (later redesignated as the 1st Cavalry Division, Special). Organized 1 September 1921 at Camp Harry J. Jones, Arizona. Inactivated 25 March 1949 in Japan and relieved from assignment to the 1st Cavalry Division, Special.

Converted and redesignated 20 May 1949 as Headquarters, 1st Constabulary Brigade, and activated in Germany. Inactivated 15 August 1951 in Germany. Disbanded 5 December 1951.

Reconstituted 15 July 1963 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division. Activated 1 September 1963 in Korea.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
New Guinea
Bismarck Archipelago (with arrowhead)
Leyte (with arrowhead)
Luzon

Vietnam

Defense
Counteroffensive, Phase II
Counteroffensive, Phase II
Counteroffensive, Phase III
Tet Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase IV
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Tet 69/Counteroffensive
Summer–Fall 1969
Winter–Spring 1970
Sanctuary Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase VII

Southwest Asia

Defense of Saudi Arabia Liberation and Defense of Kuwait

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered LUZON (Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 1st Cavalry Brigade, cited; DA GO 33, 1948)

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered PLEIKU PROVINCE (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, cited; DA GO 40, 1967)

Valorous Unit Award, Streamer embroidered FISH HOOK (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1977)

1970)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered SOUTH-WEST ASIA (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, cited; DA GO 27, 1994)

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 1st Cavalry

Brigade, cited: DA GO 47, 1950)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1965–1969 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, cited; DA GO 59, 1969)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1969–1970 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 1st

Cavalry Division, cited; DA GO 42, 1972)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1970–1971 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, cited; DA GO 42, 1972)

Republic of Vietnam Civil Action Honor Medal, First Class, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1969–1970 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, cited; DA GO 42, 1972)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 2d BRIGADE, 1st CAVALRY DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 29 August 1917 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, 2d Cavalry Brigade. Organized 27 December 1917 at Fort Bliss, Texas, as an element of the 15th Cavalry Division. Relieved 12 May 1918 from assignment to the 15th Cavalry Division. Demobilized 9 July 1919 at Fort Bliss, Texas. Reconstituted 20 August 1921 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 2d Cavalry Brigade, and assigned to the 1st Cavalry Division (later redesignated as the 1st Cavalry Division, Special). Organized 14 September 1921 at Fort Bliss, Texas. Inactivated 25 March 1949 in Japan and relieved from assignment to the 1st Cavalry Division, Special.

Converted and redesignated 20 May 1949 as Headquarters, 2d Constabulary Brigade, and activated in Germany. Inactivated 15 December 1951 in Germany.

Converted and redesignated 15 July 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division. Activated 1 September 1963 in Korea.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II

New Guinea

Bismarck Archipelago (with arrowhead)

Leyte (with arrowhead)

Luzon

Vietnam

Defense
Counteroffensive, Phase II
Counteroffensive, Phase II
Tet Counteroffensive, Phase III
Tet Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase IV
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Tet 69/Counteroffensive
Summer-Fall 1969
Winter-Spring 1970
Sanctuary Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase VII

Southwest Asia

Defense of Saudi Arabia Liberation and Defense of Kuwait

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered PLEIKU PROVINCE (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, cited; DA GO 40, 1967)

Valorous Unit Award, Streamer embroidered FISH HOOK (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1972)

Valorous Unit Award, Streamer embroidered IRAQ (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, cited; DA GO 27, 1994)

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 2d Cavalry

Brigade, cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1965–1969 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, cited; DA GO 59, 1969)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1969–1970 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 1st

Cavalry Division, cited; DA GO 42, 1972)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1970–1971 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, cited; DA GO 42, 1972)

Republic of Vietnam Civil Action Medal, First Class, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1969–1970 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, cited; DA GO 42, 1972)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 3d BRIGADE, 1st CAVALRY DIVISION (Grey Wolf)

RA

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 29 August 1917 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, 3d Cavalry Brigade. Organized in December 1917 at Camp Harry J. Jones, Arizona, as an element of the 15th Cavalry Division. Relieved 12 May 1918 from assignment to the 15th Cavalry Division. Demobilized 15 July 1919 at Camp Harry J. Jones, Arizona. Reconstituted 20 August 1921 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 3d Cavalry Brigade, and assigned to the 2d Cavalry Division. Headquarters activated 15 October 1940 at Fort Riley, Kansas; Headquarters Troop activated 21 February 1941 at Fort Riley, Kansas.

Relieved 15 July 1942 from assignment to the 2d Cavalry Division; concurrently converted and redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 9th Armored Division Trains, Inactivated 13 October 1945 at Camp Patrick

Henry, Virginia.

Relieved 15 July 1963 from assignment to the 9th Armored Division; concurrently converted and redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division. Activated 1 September 1963 in Korea. Inactivated 15 September 1980 at Fort Hood, Texas. Activated 21 May 1991 at Fort Hood, Texas.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

Vietnam

Defense Counteroffensive Counteroffensive, Phase II Counteroffensive, Phase III Tet Counteroffensive Counteroffensive, Phase IV Counteroffensive, Phase V Counteroffensive, Phase VI Tet 69/Counteroffensive Summer-Fall 1969 Winter-Spring 1970 Sanctuary Counteroffensive Counteroffensive, Phase VII Consolidation I Consolidation II Cease-Fire

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered PLEIKU PROVINCE (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, eited; DA GO 40, 1967)

Valorous Unit Award, Streamer embroidered QUANG TIN PROVINCE (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, cited; DA GO 39, 1970)

Valorous Unit Award, Streamer embroidered FISH HOOK (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1972)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered EUROPE 1944 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 9th Armored Division Trains, cited; GO 82, 9th Armored Division, 1945)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered EUROPE 1945 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 9th Armored Division Trains, cited; GO 143, 9th Armored Division, 1945)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1965–1969 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, cited; DA GO 59, 1969)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1969–1970 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, cited; DA GO 42, 1972)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1970–1971 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, cited; DA GO 42, 1972)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1971–1972 (3d Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, cited; DA GO 54, 1974)

Republic of Vietnam Civil Action Honor Medal, First Class, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1969–1970 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, cited; DA GO 42, 1972)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 4th BRIGADE, 1st CAVALRY DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE

(inactive)

Constituted 15 May 1971 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 4th Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, and activated at Fort Hood, Texas. Inactivated 30 June 1972 at Fort Hood, Texas.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

None.

1ST CAVALRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

"Airmobile Division." Army Reserve 11 (June 1965):10-12.

"Airmobile Division." Military Review 45 (August 1965):97.

Appleman, Roy E. South to the Naktong, North to the Yalu. United States Army in the Korean War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961.

Armstrong, Frank, ed. The 1st Cavalry Division and Their 8th Engineers in Korea: America's Silent Generation at War. Bull Run, 1996.

"Army Drops 'TRICAP' Concept: 1st Cav Div to Be Reorganized," *National Guardsman* (28 July 1974):21.

Brand, William F.; Brady, Morris J.; and Johnson, E. K. "Airmobile Firepower—Hallmark of the 1st Cavalry Division." *United States Army Aviation Digest* 13 (March 1967):18–23.

"But It's Always Been the Cav?" Army Reserve 20 (November-December 1974):68.

Bzdek, Beverly M. "TRICAP—Division Support Command Test." *Army Logistician* 4 (September–October 1972):30–32.

Cannon, M. Hamlin. Leyte: The Return to the Philippines. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1954.

Coleman, J. D., ed. Ist Air Cavalry Division, Memoirs of the First Team, Vietnam, August 1963—December 1969, Tokyo: Dai Nippon Printing Co., 1970.

______, Pleiku. The Dawn of Helicopter Warfare in Vietnam. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1988.

Corddry, Charles W. "TRICAP—A New Concept." National Guardsman 25 (April 1971):2–10.

Daugherty, William F. "Flying Columns." Armor 76 (March-April 1967):18-23.

1st Cavalry Division, Information Section. 1st Cavalry Division. "The First Team." Korea 1959. Tokyo: Tosho Insatsu, 1959.

____. "The First Team" 1st Cavalry Division, Korea, Seoul: Moon Wha Printing Co., 1961.

1st Cavalry Division, TI&E section. Welcome to the First Team and Hokkaido. Japan, 1954.

"1st Cav Div (Airmobile)." United States Army Aviation Digest 11 (August 1965): inside back cover.

"1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) Created." *Army Information Digest* 20 (August 1965):32–37.

"1st Cavalry Division in the Admiralty Islands." *The Cavalry Journal* 53 (November–December 1944):3–7; 54 (January–February 1945):46–50; (March–April 1945):45–51.

"1st Cavalry Division in the Leyte Campaign." The Cavalry Journal 54

(November-December 1945):2-5.

The First Team . . . The First Cavalry Division in Korea. 18 July 1950–18 January 1952. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1952.

Fulton, William B. "TRICAP—The Challenge of the Seventies." *Armor* 81 (May–June 1972):21–23.

Gabel, Christopher R. *The U.S. Army GHQ Maneuvers of 1941*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1991.

Galvin, John R. Air Assault: The Development of Airmobile Warfare. New York: Hawthorne Books, 1969.

Gugeler, Russell A. Combat Actions in Korea. Washington: Combat Forces Press, 1954. Rev. ed. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1970.

Harris, Michael M. "First Team Moves South." Army 19 (May 1969):43-48.

Hay, John H., Jr. *Tactical and Materiel Innovations*. Vietnam Studies. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1974.

Hermes, Walter G. Truce Tent and Fighting Front. United States Army in the Korean War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1966.

Hill, Alfred G. "Armor in the Far East: 1st Cavalry Division–Japan." *Armor* 65 (September–October 1956):20–21.

Historical Division, War Department. The Admiralties: Operations of the 1st Cavalry Division (29 February–8 May 1944). American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1946.

Hoffman, Fred S. "The Airmobile Division: Trial by Combat." National

Guardsman 19 (October 1965):2-6.

Horne, Richard, comp. Ist Cavalry Division, The First Team. n.p., 1958.

Hymoff, Edward. *The First Air Cavalry Division: Vietnam*. New York: M. W. Lads Publishing Co., 1967.

Jacobs, Bruce. Soldiers: The Fighting Divisions of the Regular Army. New York: W. W. Norton and Co., 1958.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

Kinnard, Harry W. O. "Activation to Combat . . . in 90 Days." *Army Information Digest* 21 (April 1966):24–31.

_____. "Battlefield Mobility of New U.S. 1st Air Cavalry Division." *NATO's Fifteen Nations* 11 (April–May 1966):38–41.

_____. "A Victory in the Ia Drang: The Triumph of a Concept. The 1st Air Cavalry Division in Battle." *Army* 17 (September 1967):71–91.

Lanning, Michael L., and Warren, Anthony W. "The 1st Cavalry Division."

Infantry 70 (March-April 1980):18-22.

Mahr, Warren C., comp. The First Cavalry Division on Hokkaido, January 1952-June 1954. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1954.

Martin, Donald R. "First Cavalry Division Reorganization." Armor 83 (July-August 1974):51-52.

Mertel, Kenneth D. Year of the Horse—Vietnam: 1st Air Cavalry in the Highlands. New York: Exposition Press, 1968. Schiffer, 1997.

Miller, John, jr. CARTWHEEL: The Reduction of Rabaul. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1959.

Moerler, William T., ed. Souvenir Battle Diary (A Short History of the 1st Cavalry Division). Tokyo, 1945.

Mossman, Billy C. *Ebb and Flow*. United States Army in the Korean War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1990.

Nihart, Brooke. "Army Triple Threat Division Test at Ft. Hood." Armed Forces Journal 108 (3 May 1971):30–31ff.

Norton, John. "TRICAP." Army 21 (June 1971):14-19.

Oleson, Ivan H. "TRICAP—A New Logistics Challenge." Army Logistician 3 (September—October 1971):4–7ff.

Parnell, William C. III. "Field Artillery-Cav Style." Field Artillery Journal 42 (September-October 1974):49-53.

Pearson, Willard. The War in the Northern Provinces, 1966–1968. Vietnam Studies. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1975.

Phillips, Jeffrey E., and Gregory, Robyn M. America's First Team in the Gulf. Dallas: Taylor Publishing Co., 1992.

Rogers, Charles A. Occupation Diary, First Cavalry [sic] Division. Tokyo: Toppan Printing Co., 1950.

Scales, Robert H. Jr., dir. Certain Victory: The US Army in the Gulf War. Washington: Office of the Chief of Staff, United States Army, 1993.

Schnabel, James F. Policy and Direction: The First Year. United States Army in the Korean War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1972.

Schubert, Frank N., and Kraus, Theresa L., eds. *The Whirlwind War: The United States Army in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm.* Washington: Government Printing Office, 1995.

Sharp, John D., Jr. "A Truce with Teeth." Army Information Digest 20 (June 1965):22-24.

Sheldon, Charles A. "Cavalry's First Team in Japan." *Armored Cavalry Journal* 55 (November–December 1946):2–4.

Silver, Benjamin S., and Aylette (Bowen), Francis. Ride at a Gallop. Waco: Davis Brothers Printing Co., 1990.

Smith, Robert Ross. Triumph in the Philippines. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

Stanton, Shelby L. Anatomy of a Division. The 1st Cav in Vietnam. Novato, Calif.: Presidio Press, 1987.

Starry, Donn A. Mounted Combat in Vietnam. Vietnam Studies. Washington:

Government Printing Office, 1979.

Stewart, Harold D. "First Cavalry Division." *Armored Cavalry Journal* 55 (November–December 1946):5–6.

The First Was First. The Story of the First Cavalry Division. Manila:

Santo Tomas University Press, 1945.

Swain, Richard M. "Lucky War": Third Army in Desert Storm. Fort Leavenworth: U.S. Army Command and General Staff College Press, 1994.

Sykes, Charles S., Jr., comp. *Interim Report of Operations, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile). July 1, 1965, to December 31, 1966.* Albuquerque: 1st Cavalry Division Association, 1967.

Tolson, John J. Airmobility, 1961–1971. Vietnam Studies. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

Wright, Bertram C., comp. *The 1st Cavalry Division in World War II*. Tokyo: Toppan Printing Co., 1947. Reprint. Houston: Multigraphics West, 1976.

Wright, John M., et al. *History of the 1st Cavalry Division*. Dallas: Taylor Publishing Co., 1984.

1st INFANTRY DIVISION (The Big Red One)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On an olive drab shield a red Arabic numeral "1."

Symbolism: The numeral identifies the division's designation.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: An oval-shaped gold colored metal and enamel device, con-

sisting of a gold colored metal background encircled by an elliptical band divided horizontally red to the top and blue to base, inscribed on the blue the motto VICTORY in gold letters; centered on the device is the figure from the 1st Division Monument, modelled in gold with wings and upraised arms

extending over the red portion of the band.

Symbolism: The colors red and blue are from the distinguishing flags of

infantry divisions. The figure portion is that of the 1st Infantry

Division Monument located in Washington, D.C.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 1st INFANTRY DIVISION (The Big Red One)

RA

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 24 May 1917 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, 1st Expeditionary Division. Organized 8 June 1917 at New York, New York. Redesignated 6 July 1917 as Headquarters, 1st Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 August 1942 as Headquarters, 1st Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 20 April 1960 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Infantry Division.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I

Montdidier-Novon

Aisne-Marne

St. Mihiel

Meuse-Argonne

Lorraine 1917 Lorraine 1918

Picardy 1918

World War II

Algeria-French Morocco (with arrowhead)

Tunisia

Sicily (with arrowhead)

Normandy (with arrowhead)

Northern France

Rhineland

Ardennes-Alsace

Central Europe

Vietnam

Defense

Counteroffensive

Counteroffensive, Phase II

Counteroffensive, Phase III

Tet Counteroffensive

Counteroffensive, Phase IV

Counteroffensive, Phase V

Counteroffensive, Phase VI Tet 69/Counteroffensive

Summer-Fall 1969

Winter-Spring 1970

Southwest Asia

Defense of Saudi Arabia

Liberation and Defense of Kuwait

Cease-Fire

DECORATIONS

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1968 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 7, 1970)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered SOUTH-WEST ASIA (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 12, 1994)

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered KASSERINE (Headquarters, 1st Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered NORMANDY (Headquarters, 1st Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

French Croix de Guerre, World War II, Fourragere (Headquarters, 1st Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Belgian Fourragere 1940 (Headquarters, 1st Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action at Mons (Headquarters, 1st Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action at Eupen-Malmedy (Headquarters, 1st Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1965–1968 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Infantry Division, cited: DA GO 21, 1969)

Republic of Vietnam Civil Action Honor Medal, First Class, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1965–1970 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 53, 1970)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 1st BRIGADE, 1st INFANTRY DIVISION (Devil Brigade)

RA

(active)

LINEAGE

Constituted 24 May 1917 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, 1st Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 1st Expeditionary Division (later redesignated as the 1st Division). Organized 8 June 1917 at New York, New York. Reorganized and redesignated 1 April 1921 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Infantry Brigade. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Infantry Brigade. Disbanded 11 October 1939 at Camp Wadsworth, New York. Reconstituted 1 July 1943 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Airborne Infantry Brigade. Activated 6 July 1943 at Camp Meade, South Dakota. Disbanded 27 January 1944 at Camp Mackall, North Carolina. Reconstituted 8 July 1958 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Infantry Brigade. Activated 25 July 1958 at Fort Benning, Georgia. Inactivated 24 September 1962 at Fort Benning, Georgia.

Redesignated 23 October 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 1st Infantry Division. Activated 2 January 1964 at Fort Riley, Kansas.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I
Montdidier-Noyon
Aisne-Marne
St. Mihiel
Meuse-Argonne
Lorraine 1917
Lorraine 1918
Picardy 1918

Vietnam
Defense
Counteroffensive, Phase II
Counteroffensive, Phase III
Tet Counteroffensive, Phase III
Tet Counteroffensive, Phase IV
Counteroffensive, Phase IV
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Tet 69/Counteroffensive
Summer-Fall 1969
Winter-Spring 1970

Southwest Asia
Defense of Saudi Arabia
Liberation and Defense of Kuwait
Cease-Fire

DECORATIONS

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1965–1968 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 1st Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 21, 1969)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1969–1970 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 1st Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 2, 1971)

Republic of Vietnam Civil Action Honor Medal, First Class, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1965–1970 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 1st Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 53, 1970)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 2d BRIGADE, 1st INFANTRY DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 24 May 1917 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, 2d Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 1st Expeditionary Division (later redesignated as the 1st Division). Organized 8 June 1917 at New York, New York. Reorganized and redesignated 1 April 1921 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Infantry Brigade. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Infantry Brigade. Relieved 11 October 1939 from assignment to the 1st Division. Inactivated 1 June 1940 at Fort Ontario, New York. Redesignated 30 June 1943 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Airborne Infantry Brigade, and activated at Camp Mackall, North Carolina. Disbanded 15 January 1945 in Europe. Reconstituted 12 February 1958 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Infantry Brigade. Activated 15 February 1958 at Fort Devens, Massachusetts. Inactivated 19 February 1962 at Fort Devens, Massachusetts.

Redesignated 23 October 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 1st Infantry Division. Activated 2 January 1964 at Fort Riley, Kansas.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I
Montdidier-Noyon
Aisne-Marne
St. Mihiel
Meuse-Argonne
Lorraine 1917
Lorraine 1918
Picardy 1918

World War II Normandy Vietnam Defense

Counteroffensive, Phase II
Counteroffensive, Phase III
Tet Counteroffensive, Phase III
Tet Counteroffensive, Phase IV
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Tet 69/Counteroffensive
Summer–Fall 1969
Winter–Spring 1970

Southwest Asia
Defense of Saudi Arabia
Liberation and Defense of Kuwait
Cease-Fire

DECORATIONS

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1969 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 1st Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 2, 1971)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1965–1968 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 1st Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 21, 1969)

Republic of Vietnam Civil Action Honor Medal, First Class, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1965–1970 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 1st Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 53, 1970)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 3d BRIGADE, 1st INFANTRY DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 24 May 1917 in the Regular Army as Headquarters Troop, 1st Expeditionary Division. Organized 8 June 1917 at New York, New York. Reorganized and redesignated 6 July 1917 as Headquarters Troop, 1st Division. Reorganized and redesignated 13 February 1921 as Headquarters and Military Police Company (less Military Police Platoon), 1st Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 August 1942 as Headquarters Company, 1st Infantry Division. Disbanded 20 April 1960 at Fort Riley, Kansas.

Reconstituted 23 October 1963 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 1st Infantry Division. Activated 2 January 1964 at Fort Riley, Kansas. Redesignated 21 July 1975 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Infantry Division Forward. Inactivated 15 August 1991 in Germany. Redesignated 16 February 1996 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 1st Infantry Division, and activated in Germany.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I

Montdidier-Noyon Aisne-Marne St. Mihiel Meuse-Argonne Lorraine 1918 Picardy 1918

World War II

Algeria–French Morocco (with arrowhead)
Tunisia
Sicily (with arrowhead)
Normandy (with arrowhead)
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

Vietnam

Defense Counteroffensive, Phase II Counteroffensive, Phase III Tet Counteroffensive, Phase IV Counteroffensive, Phase IV Counteroffensive, Phase V Counteroffensive, Phase VI Tet 69/Counteroffensive Summer-Fall 1969 Winter-Spring 1970

DECORATIONS

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1966–1967 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 1st Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 17, 1968)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1967–1968 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 1st Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 25, 1972)

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered KASSERINE (Headquarters Company, 1st Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered NORMANDY (Headquarters Company, 1st Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

French Croix de Guerre, World War II, Fourragere (Headquarters Company, 1st Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Belgian Fourragere 1940 (Headquarters Company, 1st Infantry Division,

cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action at Mons

(Headquarters Company, 1st Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action at Eupen-Malmedy (Headquarters Company, 1st Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1965–1968 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 1st

Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 21, 1969)

Republic of Vietnam Civil Action Honor Medal, First Class, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1965–1970 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 1st Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 53, 1970)

1ST INFANTRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Allen, Terry. A Factual Summary of the Combat Operations of the 1st Infantry Division in N. Africa and Sicily, During World War II. El Paso, 1960.

Situation and Operation Report of the First Infantry Division During the Period of Its Overseas Movement, North African and Sicilian Campaigns. El Paso, 1950.

American Battle Monuments Commission. American Armies and Battlefields in Europe. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1938. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1992.

_____. Ist Division, Summary of Operations in the World War. Washington:

Government Printing Office, 1944.

Bay, Austin. "RSI at Work in NATO: The Trinational First Forward." Army 27 (February 1977):14–17.

Beal, Howard W. The Letters of Major Howard W. Beal, Headquarters, First Division, Medical Department. Paris: J.R.E. Guild, 1926.

"Big Red One." 1st Infantry Division, Fort Riley, Kansas, 1963. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Company, 1963.

Blumenson, Martin. *Breakout and Pursuit*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961.

Bogert, George D. "Let's Go! 10 Years Retrospect of the World War. Historical Official Statistics, Copies of Documents, and Intimate Anecdotes Pertaining to the 1st Division, United States Army, from June 14, 1917 to November 11, 1918. San Francisco: H. S. Crocker Co., 1927.

Brown, Lester C., and Bixby, Lewis F. *1st Infantry Division*, 41st Anniversary, 1917–1958. Fort Riley, 1958.

Buck, Beaumont B. Memories of Peace and War. San Antonio: Naylor Co., 1935.

Butler, Allan B., Jr. "Happy Days!" A Humorous Narrative in Drawings of the Progress of American Arms, 1917–1919. Washington: Society of the First Division, A. E. F., 1928. New York: Coward McCann, 1929. Cole, Hugh M. *The Ardennes: Battle of the Bulge*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.

Commendations of the First Division, American Expeditionary Forces, 1917–1919, France-Germany. Cologne, Germany: M. Kimmelstiel and Co., 1919.

Coolidge, Calvin. The Spirit of the First Division. Chicago: R. R. Donnelly & Sons Co., 1923.

Coulter, Charles S., and O'Connor, Harry J. The Bridgehead Sentinel. A Souvenir of the Coblenz Bridgehead Occupied by the First U.S. Division. n.p., 1919.

Dellinger, George C. "1st Infantry Division." Infantry 68 (March-April 1978):18-23.

The Fighting First, New York: Ad Press, 1920.

The First! n.p., 1945.

The First! Frankfurt am Main, Germany: F. Guhl & Co., 1947.

1st Brigade, America's Team, The Battleship America: Desert Shield/Storm History. Fort Riley, Kansas, c. 1992.

The First: A Brief History of the 1st Infantry Division, World War II. Wheaton, Ill.: Cantigny First Division Foundation, c. 1996. (Produced from a post–World War II copy in the collection of the 1st Infantry Division Museum.)

The First Division at Cantigny, May 1918. U.S. Army Chemical Corps Historical Studies, Gas Warfare in World War I, no. 9. Washington: U.S. Army Chemical Corps Historical Office, 1958.

The 1st Division at Censauville, January—April 1918. U.S. Army Chemical Corps Historical Studies, Gas Warfare in World War I, no. 11. Washington: U.S. Army Chemical Corps Historical Office, 1959.

The 1st Division in the Meuse-Argonne, 1–12 October 1918. U.S. Army Chemical Corps Historical Studies, Gas Warfare in World War 1, no. 3. Washington: U.S. Army Chemical Corps Historical Office, 1957.

"The First's Fiftieth." Army Digest 22 (July 1967):54-55.

The First! The Story of the First Infantry Division. G. I. Stories . . . Paris, 1944.

Ist Infantry Division, Fort Riley, Kansas, 1956. Dallas, Tex.: Miller Publishing Co., c. 1956.

1st Infantry Division, G-2 Section. Selected Intelligence Reports. 2 vols. n.p., 1944–1945.

1st Infantry Division in Vietnam. U.S. Army 1st Infantry Division, 1 May 1967–31 December 1968; and 1969. Tokyo: Dai Nippon Printing Co., 1969.

1st Infantry Division, Public Information Office. Story of the First U.S. Infantry Division. Wuerzburg, Germany: Konrad Triltsch, 1950.

Ist Infantry Division, 33rd Anniversary, 3 June 1950. Munich, Germany: Publishing Operations Branch, Information Service Division, Office of Public Affairs, High Commissioner's Office of Germany, 1950.

1st Infantry Division, 34th Anniversary, 3–4 August 1951. Darmstadt, Germany: L. C. Wittich, 1951.

Ist Infantry Division, 35th Anniversary, June 6–7, 1952. Darmstadt, Germany: L. C. Wittich, 1952.

Gabel, Christopher R. The U.S. Army GHQ Maneuvers of 1941. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1991. Garland, Albert N., and Smyth, Howard McGaw. Sicily and the Surrender of Italy. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.

Geist, William, ed. The First Infantry Division in Vietnam, 1969. Tokyo: Dai

Nippon Printing Co., c. 1969.

Gowenlock, Thomas R., and Murchie, Guy. Soldiers of Darkness. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, Doran & Co., 1937.

Harrison, Gordon A. *Cross-Channel Attack*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1951.

Hay, John H., Jr. Tactical and Materiel Innovations. Vietnam Studies.

Washington: Government Printing Office, 1974.

Historical Division, War Department. Omaha Beachhead (6 June-13 June 1944). American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1945.

_____. To Bizerte with the II Corps (23 April 1943-13 May 1943). American

Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1946.

Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War; American Expeditionary Forces; Divisions. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.

____. World War Records First Division A.E.F., Regular. Washington, 1928–30.

Howe, George F. Northwest Africa: Seizing the Initiative in the West. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1957.

Hurkala, John. *The Fighting First Division: A True Story*. New York: Greenwich Book Publishers, 1957.

In Vietnam, October 1965-March 1967. "Always First." n.p., 1967.

Jacobs, Bruce. Soldiers: The Fighting Divisions of the Regular Army. New York: W. W. Norton and Co., 1958.

____. "The Big Red One, The Story of the 1st Infantry Division." SAGA: True

Adventures for Men 10 (September 1955):28-33ff.

Johnson, Willie F., et al. First Infantry Division in Vietnam, U.S. Army Infantry Division, 1 May 1967–31 December 1968. Tokyo: Dai Nippon Printing Co., 1969.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

Katcher, Philip R. US 1st Infantry Division, 1939–45. London: Osprey Publishing Co., 1978.

Kelty, Henry J. "Archive of Courage." Army Information Digest 15 (December 1960):18–21.

Knickerbocker, H. R., et al. Danger Forward: The Story of the First Division in World War II. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1947.

Lacy, Warren S. "Reforger 77." Soldiers 32 (November 1977):20-23.

MacDonald, Charles B. *The Last Offensive*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

_____. The Siegfried Line Campaign. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

Marshall, George C. Memoirs of My Service in the First World War, 1917–1918. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1976.

Memorial Album—Pictorial History of the 1st Division. San Diego: Society of the First Division, 1950.

Miller, Henry Russell. The First Division. Pittsburgh: Crescent Press, 1920.

Ott, David Ewing. Field Artillery, 1954–1973. Vietnam Studies. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1975.

Parker, T. W. "The Big Red One. 'No Mission Too Difficult, No Sacrifice Too Great, Duty First." Army Information Digest 15 (November 1960):44–53.

Patch, Joseph D. A Soldier's War: The First Infantry Division, A.E.F. (1917–1918). Corpus Christi: Mission Press, 1966.

"Reforging the Ties." Army Digest 26 (March 1971):51-52.

Rogers, Bernard W. Cedar Falls-Junction City: A Turning Point. Vietnam Studies. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1974.

Rogers, Edward K. Doughboy Chaplain. Boston: Meador Publishing Co., 1946.

Scales, Robert H., Jr., dir. Certain Victory: The US Army in the Gulf War. Washington: Office of the Chief of Staff, United States Army, 1993.

Schubert, Frank N., and Kraus, Theresa L., eds. The Whirlwind War: The United States Army in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1995.

75 Years of Glory. Manhattan, Kans.: AG Press, c. 1992.

Small, Collie. "Big Red 1 Wrote the Book." Saturday Evening Post 218 (2 February 1946):14-15ff.

Society of the First Division. History of the First Division During the World War, 1917–1919. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co., 1922.

Starry, Donn A. Mounted Combat in Vietnam. Vietnam Studies. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1979.

Stock, Robert L. "Academy for Leadership." Army Information Digest 7 (November 1952):28–33.

The Story of the First US Infantry Division. Wuerzburg, Germany: Triltsch, 1960. Swain, Richard M. "Lucky War": Third Army in Desert Storm. Fort Leavenworth: U.S. Army Command and General Staff College Press, 1994.

36th Anniversary, 1st Infantry Division. Darmstadt, Germany: Stars and Stripes, 1953.

37th Anniversary, 1917–1954, 1st Infantry Division. Darmstadt, Germany: Stars and Stripes, 1954.

Thomas, Lowell. This Side of Hell . . . New York: P. F. Collier and Son, 1932.

Tolson, John J. Airmobility, 1961–1971. Vietnam Studies. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

Victory Parades of the 1st Infantry Division, the Army Pictorial, WD, 1919. Chicago: Reagan-Peterson-Steere Co., 1919.

Vietnam, The First Year. A Pictorial History of the 2nd Brigade, 1st Infantry Division. Tokyo: Dai Nippon Printing Co., 1966.

Wilson, Jimmie E., ed. Ist Infantry Division of Vietnam, July 1965–April 1967. Tokyo: Dai Nippon Printing Co., 1967.



2d ARMORED DIVISION

(Hell On Wheels)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: An equilateral triangle, one point up, above a horizontal tab

attached in base, the triangle divided into three sections, the upper section yellow, the dexter section blue, and the sinister section red, overall a gun bendwise in front of a tank track and wheels all black surmounted by a red lightning flash bend sinisterwise. In the apex the Arabic numeral "2" in black all within a green border. The attached tab of yellow background edged with a green border with the inscription HELL ON

WHEELS in black letters.

Symbolism: Yellow, blue, and red are the colors of the branches from

which armored units were formed. The tank tread, gun, and lightning flash are symbolic of mobility, power, and speed.

The division's designation is in Arabic numerals.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

The distinctive unit insignia is a replica in metal and enamel of the shoulder sleeve insignia of the division.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 2d ARMORED DIVISION (Hell On Wheels)

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 15 July 1940 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, 2d Armored Division, and activated at Fort Benning, Georgia. Reorganized and redesignated 24 June 1960 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Armored Division. Inactivated 15 January 1996 at Fort Hood, Texas.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II

Algeria-French Morocco (with arrowhead)

Sicily (with arrowhead)

Normandy

Northern France

Rhineland

Ardennes-Alsace

Central Europe

DECORATIONS

Belgian Fourragere 1940 (Headquarters, 2d Armored Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in Belgium

(Headquarters, 2d Armored Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in the Ardennes (Headquarters, 2d Armored Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 1st BRIGADE, 2d ARMORED DIVISION (Tiger Brigade)

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Organized 8 January 1942 in the Regular Army at Fort Benning, Georgia, as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Combat Command A, 2d Armored Division. Reorganized and redesignated 25 March 1946 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Combat Command A, 2d Armored Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 July 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 2d Armored Division. Inactivated 20 May 1991 at Fort Hood, Texas. Activated 16 December 1992 at Fort Polk, Louisiana. Inactivated 15 January 1996 at Fort Hood, Texas.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Sicily (with arrowhead)
Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

Southwest Asia Defense of Saudi Arabia Liberation and Defense of Kuwait

DECORATIONS

Navy Unit Commendation, Streamer embroidered SAUDI ARABIA-KUWAIT (1st Brigade, 2d Armored Division, cited; DA GO 34, 1992)

Belgian Fourragere 1940 (Combat Command A, 2d Armored Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in Belgium (Combat Command A, 2d Armored Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in the Ardennes (Combat Command A, 2d Armored Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 2d BRIGADE, 2d ARMORED DIVISION

(The St. Lo Brigade)

RA

LINEAGE

(inactive)

Organized 8 January 1942 in the Regular Army at Fort Benning, Georgia, as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Combat Command B, 2d Armored Division. Reorganized and redesignated 25 March 1946 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Combat Command B, 2d Armored Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 July 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 2d Armored Division. Inactivated 15 September 1990 at Fort Hood, Texas. Activated 16 December 1992 at Fort Polk, Louisiana. Inactivated 15 January 1996 at Fort Hood, Texas.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Algeria—French Morocco (with arrowhead)
Sicily (with arrowhead)
Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered NORMANDY (Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Combat Command B, 2d Armored Division, cited; DA GO 28, 1948)

Belgian Fourragere 1940 (Combat Command B, 2d Armored Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in Belgium (Combat Command B, 2d Armored Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in the Ardennes (Combat Command B, 2d Armored Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 3d BRIGADE, 2d ARMORED DIVISION (Blackheart)

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 15 May 1917 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, 41st Infantry. Organized 20 June 1917 at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. Assigned 8 July 1918 to the 10th Division. Relieved 18 February 1919 from assignment to the 10th Division. Inactivated 22 September 1921 at Camp Meade, Maryland. Assigned 15 July 1940 to the 2d Armored Division and activated at Fort Benning, Georgia. Reorganized and redesignated 8 January 1942 as Headquarters, 41st Armored Infantry.

Reorganized and redesignated 25 March 1946 as Headquarters, Reserve Command, 2d Armored Division. Reorganized and redesignated 24 January 1949 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Combat Command C, 2d Armored Division. Expanded 1 July 1957 to form Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Combat Command C, 2d Armored Division, and Headquarters, 41st Infantry—hereafter separate lineage). Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Combat Command C, 2d Armored Division, reorganized and redesignated 1 July 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 2d Armored Division. Inactivated 15 September 1992 in Germany.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Sicily (with arrowhead)
Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

Southwest Asia
Defense of Saudi Arabia
Liberation and Defense of Kuwait
Cease-Fire

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered CHERBOURG (Headquarters, 41st Armored Infantry, cited; WD GO 108, 1945)

Belgian Fourragere 1940 (41st Armored Infantry cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in Belgium (41st Armored Infantry cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in the Ardennes (41st Armored Infantry cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 4th BRIGADE, 2d ARMORED DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 16 February 1942 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 3d Tank Group. Activated 1 March 1942 at Fort Lewis, Washington. Reorganized and redesignated 4 January 1944 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Armored Group. Inactivated 30 September 1945 in Germany. Activated 10 September 1947 at Fort Knox, Kentucky. Allotted 18 August 1954 to the Regular Army. Redesignated 8 November 1954 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Armor Group. Inactivated 15 March 1955 at Fort Knox, Kentucky.

Redesignated 1 February 1975 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 4th Brigade, 2d Armored Division, and activated at Fort Hood, Texas. Inactivated 16 September 1979 at Fort Hood, Texas.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Normandy (with arrowhead)
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

None.

2D ARMORED DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Andrews, Michael A. "Back on the Northern Plain." Army 31 (January 1981):16–22.Blumenson, Martin. Breakout and Pursuit. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961.

Burba, Edwin H. "Operation: Big Lift." Armor 72 (January–February 1964):4–8.
Cole, Hugh M. The Ardennes: Battle of the Bulge. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.

Draper, Theodore. "Battle in the Bulge." Infantry Journal 56 (May 1945):8–17.
Dutchak, Eugene, ed. 2d Armored Division, Ft. Hood, Texas, 1961–1962. Topeka: Josten Military Publications, 1962.

Eustis, Morton. War Letters of Morton Eustis to His Mother, February 6, 1941 to August 10, 1944. New York: Spiral Press, 1945.

Exton, H. M. "The 2d Armored Division in Operation 'Cobra." Military Review 27 (August 1947):11-19.

Gabel, Christopher R. The U.S. Army GHQ Maneuvers of 1941. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1991.

Garland, Albert N., and Smyth, Howard McGaw. Sicily and the Surrender of Italy. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965. Harmon, E. N., and MacKaye, Milton. "We Gambled in the Battle of the Bulge." Saturday Evening Post 221 (2 October 1948):34–35ff.

and MacKaye, William Ross. Combat Commander: Autobiography of a

Soldier. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1970.

Harrison, Gordon A. Cross-Channel Attack. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1951.

Hell on Wheels, 1940-1955. Darmstadt, Germany: Stars and Stripes, 1955.

"Hell on Wheels," War Against the Axis, 1942–1943–1944–1945, Second Armored Division. Brussels: J. E. Goosens, 1945.

Historical Division, War Department. Omaha Beachhead (6 June-13 June 1944). American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1945.

Houston, Donald E. Hell on Wheels: The 2d Armored Division. San Rafael, Calif.: Presidio Press, 1977.

Howe, George F. Northwest Africa: Seizing the Initiative in the West. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1957.

Jacobs, Bruce. Soldiers: The Fighting Divisions of the Regular Army. New York: W. W. Norton and Co., 1958.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. *Fighting Divisions*. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

Katcher, Philip. U.S. 2d Armored Division, 1940–1945. London: Osprey Publishers, Ltd., 1979.

Lambright, Odis J. "2d Armored Division." United States Army Aviation Digest 26 (August 1980):7.

Le Mon, Warren J. "Tank Maneuver Country." Army Information Digest 21 (January 1966):45–51.

Macatee, William F. Big Lifi, 1963. Copperas Cove, Tex.: 2d Armored Division Association, 1964.

MacDonald, Charles B. The Last Offensive. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

— The Siegfried Line Campaign. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

McCrea, J. Hollis, Jr. "Hell on Wheels Defeats the Heliborne Threat." Armor 81 (September–October 1972):23–25.

Muller, F. M. "2d Armored Division Combat Loading, Morocco, Part One." Armored Cavalry Journal 56 (July-August 1947):2-7.

_____. "2d Armored Division Combat Loading, Sicily, Part Two." Armored Cavalry Journal 56 (September–October 1947):9–13.

. "2d Armored Division Combat Loading, Normandy, Conclusion." Armored Cavalry Journal 56 (November–December 1947):25–26.

A Pictorial History of the Second United States Armored Division, Camp Hood, Texas, 1949. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1949.

"Rapid Response Ready Reinforcement." Army Information Digest 19 (January 1964):10–19.

Scales, Robert H., Jr., dir. Certain Victory: The US Army in the Gulf War. Washington: Office of the Chief of Staff, United States Army, 1993.

Schubert, Frank N., and Kraus, Theresa L., eds. The Whirlwind War: The United States Army in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1995.

2d Armored Division, Germany. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1952.

2d Armored Division, "Hell on Wheels." Ft. Hood, Tex., 1965. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1965.

Second Armored Division History. Paducah, Ky.: Turner Publishing Co., 1991.

"2d Armored Division Honors 23 Units for Excellence." Armor 82 (January-February 1973):58.

Swain, Richard M. "Lucky War": Third Army in Desert Storm. Fort Leavenworth:

U.S. Army Command and General Staff College Press, 1994.

Trahan, E. A. "Armored in the Bulge: 2d Armored Division in the Ardennes Counter Offensive." *Armored Cavalry Journal* 57 (January–February 1948):2–11; (March–April 1948):39–43.

ed. A History of the Second United States Armored Division, 1940–1946.

Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1946.

12th Anniversary (2nd Armored Division). . . . Darmstadt, Germany: Stars and Stripes, 1952.

Welcome to the 2d Armored Division Hell on Wheels. Darmstadt, Germany: Stars and Stripes, 1954.

2d CAVALRY DIVISION

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a yellow Norman shield with a green border, a blue

chevron below two eight-pointed blue stars.

Symbolism: The shield is yellow, the cavalry color. The stars are taken

from the coat of arms of the 2d Cavalry, which was formerly a

unit of the division.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS TROOP 2d CAVALRY DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 20 August 1921 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 2d Cavalry Division. Activated 1 April 1941 at Fort Riley, Kansas. Inactivated 15 July 1942 at Fort Riley, Kansas. Activated 25 February 1943 at Fort Clark, Texas. Inactivated 10 May 1944 in North Africa.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II

European-African Middle Eastern Theater, Streamer without inscription

DECORATIONS

None.

2D CAVALRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Gabel, Christopher R. The U.S. Army GHQ Maneuvers of 1941. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1991.

Greenfield, Kent Roberts; Palmer, Robert R.; and Wiley, Bell I. The Organization of Ground Combat Troops. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1947.

Hinds, James W. Second Cavalry Division, n.p., 1987.

Historical and Pictorial Review Second Cavalry Division, United States Army, Camp Funston, Kansas, 1941. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1941. Lee, Ulysses G. *The Employment of Negro Troops*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1966.

Todd, W. N. "Second Cavalry Division Comes to Life." *The Cavalry Journal* 50 (July-August 1941):9–12.

2d INFANTRY DIVISION

(Indianhead)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: Upon a five-pointed white star whose points lie in the circum-

ference of an imaginary circle, an Indian's head with war bonnet in profile, face red, bonnet blue, with outline of feathers in

blue. The star is superimposed upon a black shield.

Symbolism: The color markings (red, white, and blue) used to identify the

division and other equipment in France during World War I were chosen by the commander of the division as the colors for this insignia. The star and Indian head signify the

American origin of the division.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A silver colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a

black field with an Indian tomahawk in silver, thereon, with point to dexter and blade charged with a blue fleur-de-lis; attached to the handle by blue bands, three blue feathers displayed fanwise to sinister and contained by a silver scroll

bearing the motto SECOND TO NONE in black letters.

Symbolism: Blue and white (silver) are associated with infantry. The toma-

hawk alludes to the American origin of the unit as does the Indian head of the shoulder sleeve insignia. The fleur-de-lis symbolizes France, where the unit saw its first combat experience during World War I. The feathers denote conflicts in

which the unit participated.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 2d INFANTRY DIVISION (Indianhead)

RA

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 21 September 1917 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, 2d Division. Organized 26 October 1917 in France. Redesignated 1 August 1942 as Headquarters, 2d Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 2 May 1960 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Infantry Division.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I

Aisne

Aisne-Marne

St. Mihiel

Meuse-Argonne

Ile de France 1918

Lorraine 1918

World War II

Normandy

Northern France

Rhineland

Ardennes-Alsace

Central Europe

Korean War

UN Defensive

UN Offensive

CCF Intervention

First UN Counteroffensive

CCF Spring Offensive

UN Summer-Fall Offensive

Second Korean Winter

Korea, Summer-Fall 1952

Third Korean Winter

Korea, Summer 1953

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered HONGCHON (2d Infantry Division cited; DA GO 72, 1951)

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War I, Streamer embroidered

AISNE-MARNE (Headquarters, 2d Division, cited; WD GO 11, 1924)

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War I, Streamer embroidered MEUSE-ARGONNE (Headquarters, 2d Division, cited; WD GO 11, 1924)

French Croix de Guerre, World War I, Fourragere (Headquarters, 2d Division, cited; WD GO 11, 1924)

Belgian Fourragere 1940 (Headquarters, 2d Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in the Ardennes (Headquarters, 2d Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action at Elsenborn Crest (Headquarters, 2d Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered NAK-TONG RIVER LINE (Headquarters, 2d Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 35, 1951)

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered KOREA (Headquarters, 2d Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 10, 1954)

HEADOUARTERS AND HEADOUARTERS COMPANY 1st BRIGADE, 2d INFANTRY DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 21 September 1917 in the Regular Army as Headquarters Troop, 2d Division. Organized 8 October 1917 at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont. Reorganized and redesignated 18 February 1921 as Headquarters and Military Police Company (less Military Police Platoon), 2d Division, Reorganized and redesignated 22 July 1942 as Headquarters Company, 2d Division. Redesignated 1 August 1942 as Headquarters Company, 2d Infantry Division, Disbanded 2 May 1960 at Fort Benning, Georgia.

Reconstituted 25 January 1963 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 2d Infantry Division. Activated 16 April 1963 at Fort Benning, Georgia.

Korean War

UN Defensive

UN Offensive

CCF Intervention

First UN Counteroffensive

UN Summer-Fall Offensive Second Korean Winter Korea, Summer-Fall 1952

CCF Spring Offensive

Third Korean Winter

Korea, Summer 1953

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I

Aisne

Aisne-Marne

St. Mihiel

Meuse-Argonne lle de France 1918

Lorraine 1918

World War II

Normandy

Northern France

Rhineland

Ardennes-Alsace

Central Europe

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered HONGCHON (2d Infantry Division cited: DA GO 72, 1951)

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War I, Streamer embroidered AISNE-MARNE (Headquarters Troop, 2d Division, cited; WD GO 11, 1924)

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War I. Streamer embroidered MEUSE-ARGONNE (Headquarters Troop, 2d Division, cited; WD GO 11, 1924)

French Croix de Guerre, World War I, Fourragere (Headquarters Troop, 2d Division, cited; DA GO 11, 1924)

Belgian Fourragere 1940 (Headquarters Company, 2d Infantry Division, cited: DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in the Ardennes (Headquarters Company, 2d Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action at Elsenborn Crest (Headquarters Company, 2d Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered NAK-TONG RIVER LINE (Headquarters Company, 2d Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 35, 1951)

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered KOREA (Headquarters Company, 2d Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 10, 1954)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 2d BRIGADE, 2d INFANTRY DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE (active)

Organized in October 1920 in the Regular Army at Camp Travis, Texas, as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 4th Infantry Brigade, an element of the 2d Division. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 4th Brigade. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 4th Infantry Brigade. Disbanded 16 October 1939 at Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyoming.

Reconstituted 25 January 1963 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 2d Infantry Division. Activated 15 February 1963 at Fort Benning, Georgia.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 3d BRIGADE, 2d INFANTRY DIVISION

(Arrowhead Brigade)

RA

LINEAGE (active)

Organized 11 August 1917 in the Regular Army at Syracuse, New York, as Headquarters, 1st Provisional Brigade. Redesignated 22 September 1917 as Headquarters, 3d Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 2d Division. Reorganized and redesignated in March 1921 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Infantry Brigade. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Infantry Brigade. Disbanded 9 October 1939 at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Reconstituted 25 January 1963 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 2d Infantry Division. Activated 1 February 1963 at Fort Benning, Georgia. Inactivated 16 September 1992 in Korea. Activated 16 April 1995 at Fort Lewis, Washington.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I
Aisne
Aisne-Marne
St. Mihiel
Mcuse-Argonne
He de France 1918
Lorraine 1918

DECORATIONS

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War I, Streamer embroidered CHATEAU-THIERRY (3d Infantry Brigade cited; WD GO 11, 1924)

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War I, Streamer embroidered AISNE-MARNE (Headquarters, 3d Infantry Brigade, cited; WD GO 11, 1924)

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War I, Streamer embroidered MEUSE-ARGONNE (Headquarters, 3d Infantry Brigade, cited; WD GO 11, 1924)

French Croix de Guerre, World War I, Fourragere (Headquarters, 3d Infantry Brigade, cited; WD GO 11, 1924)

2D INFANTRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

American Battle Monuments Commission. American Armies and Battlefields in Europe. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1938. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1992.

____. 2d Division, Summary of Operations in the World War. Washington:

Government Printing Office, 1944.

Andriot, R. Belleau Wood and the American Army, 2nd and 26th Divisions (June and July 1918). Washington: Belleau Wood Memorial Assn., 1925.

Appleman, Roy E. South to the Naktong, North to the Yalu. United States Army in the Korean War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961.

Barnett, William W., et al. The Second United States Infantry Division in Korea, 1 Jan 53–31 Dec 53. Tokyo: Toppan Printing Co., 1954.

Blumenson, Martin. *Breakout and Pursuit*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961.

Bruce, A. D. Principles and Methods of Pursuit by Direct Pressure as Illustrated by the Second Division (US) in the Third Phase of the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Fort Leavenworth: Command and General Staff School, 1933.

Cheyenne Chamber of Commerce. Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyoming, 1930.
Cheyenne, Wyo.: Labor Journal Publishing Co., 1930.

Chiles, John H. "A Community Relations Program of the 2d Infantry Division— Second to None." Army Information Digest 21 (April 1966):18–20.

Clyma, Carleton B., ed. Connecticut Men of the Second Division, August 1945. Hartford, 1945.

Cochrane, Rexmond C. Gas Warfare at Belleau Wood, June 1918. U.S. Army Chemical Corps Historical Studies, Gas Warfare in World War I, no. 1. Washington: U.S. Army Chemical Corps Historical Office, 1957.

Cole, Hugh M. The Ardennes: Battle of the Bulge. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.

Combat History of the Second Infantry Division in World War II. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1946. Reprint. Nashville: Battery Press, 1979.

Commendations of Second Division, American Expeditionary Forces, France, 1917–1919, Germany. Cologne, Germany: Second Division Association, 1919.

Davenport, Robert J. "Barrier Along the Korean DMZ." Infantry 57 (May–June 1967):40–42.

Diehl, William J., Jr. "2nd Infantry Division." Infantry 68 (November–December 1978):14–18.

From D+1 to 105; The Story of the Second Infantry Division. G.I. Stories . . . Paris, 1944.

Gabel, Christopher R. The U.S. Army GHQ Maneuvers of 1941. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1991.

Gugeler, Russell A. Combat Actions in Korea. Washington: Combat Forces Press, 1954. Rev. ed. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1970.

Harbord, James G. Leaves From a War Diary. New York: Dodd, Mead, & Co., 1925.

Harrington, Floyd. "Treasure House." Soldiers 32 (February 1972):34-36.

Harrison, Gordon A. Cross-Channel Attack. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1951.

Hermes, Walter G. Truce Tent and Fighting Front. United States Army in the Korean War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1966.

Historical Branch, War Plans Division. Blanc Mont (Meuse-Argonne-Champagne). Washington: Government Printing Office, 1922.

Historical Division, War Department. Omaha Beachhead (6 June-13 June 1944). American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1945.

. St-Lo (7 July-19 July 1944). American Forces in Action. Washington:

Government Printing Office, 1947.

Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War; American Expeditionary Forces; Divisions. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.

Jackson, Melvin S. Second to None. Los Angeles: Sam Babcock, Sixth Marines,

1933.

Jacobs, Bruce. "Second to None, The Story of the 2nd Infantry Division." SAGA: True Adventures for Men 9 (February 1955):24-29ff.

Soldiers: The Fighting Divisions of the Regular Army, New York: W. W. Norton and Co., 1958.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

Korea 1950. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1952.

MacDonald, Charles B. Company Commander, Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1947.

. The Last Offensive. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

. "The Man Who Did Not Capture Leipzig." Infantry Journal 60 (June 1947):47-51.

. The Siegfried Line Campaign. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

May, Joseph R., et al. The Second United States Infantry Division in Korea. 1951–1952. Vol. 2, Tokyo: Toppan Printing Co., 1953.

Miller, John, jr., et al. Korea 1951-1953. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1956.

Mossman, Billy C. Ebb and Flow. United States Army in the Korean War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1990.

Munroe, Clark C. The Second United States Infantry Division in Korea, 1950-1951. Vol. 1. Tokyo: Toppan Printing Co., 1952.

Otto, Ernest. The Battle at Blanc Mont (October 2 to October 10, 1918). Annapolis: U.S. Naval Institute Press, 1930.

Polewski, David, ed. Second to None, The Soldiers of the 2nd Infantry Division, Korea. Korea: Printing and Publications Center, 1981.

Rast, James F. "Highland Fox: The 2nd Division's Off-Post Counterinsurgency Exercise." Infantry 55 (May-June 1965):45-49.

Schnabel, James F. Policy and Direction: The First Year, United States Army in the Korean War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1972.

The Second Division American Expeditionary Forces, 1917-1919 . . . Neuwied-

on-the-Rhine, Germany, 1919.

The Second Division Syllabi of Histories of Regiments and Separate Organizations from Dates of Organization to June 1, 1919. Coblenz, Germany: Coblenzer Volkszeitung, 1919.

Second Infantry Division. Paducah, Ky.: Turner Publishing Co., 1989.

2d Infantry Division, Information Office. 2d Infantry Division: Korea. Camp Casey, Korea, 1972.

- 2d Infantry Division, Public Affairs Office. Second to None in Three Wars. Korea, 1980.
- "The 2d's Fiftieth." Army Digest 22 (October 1967):57.
- "Second to None." A Short History of the Second Infantry Division, 1918–1951. Japan, 1952.
- "Second to None." The Second United States Infantry Division in Korea, 1951–1952. Tokyo: Toppan Printing Co., 1953.
- Shetter, M. D., ed. Warrior: Second Infantry Division, Korea, Fall 1970. Seoul, Korea, 1970.
- Spaulding, Oliver Lyman, and Wright, John Womack. The Second Division, American Expeditionary Forces, in France, 1917–1919. New York: Hillman Press, 1937.
- Westover, John G. Combat Support in Korea. Washington: Combat Forces Press, 1955. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1990.
- Wood, Edward W., and Allsbrook, Raleigh. D+106 to V-E, The Story of the Second Division. San Antonio: D. A. Clegg Co., 1945.



3d ARMORED DIVISION

(Spearhead)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description:

An equilateral triangle, one point up, above a horizontal tab attached in base, the triangle divided into three sections, the upper section yellow, the dexter section blue, and the sinister section red, overall a gun bendwise in front of a tank track and wheels all black surmounted by a red lightning flash bend sinisterwise. In the apex the Arabic numeral "3" in black all within a green border. The attached tab of yellow background edged with a green border with the inscription SPEARHEAD in black letters.

Symbolism:

Yellow, blue, and red are the colors of the branches from which armored units were formed. The tank tread, gun, and lightning flash are symbolic of mobility, power, and speed. The division's designation is in Arabic numerals.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

The distinctive unit insignia is a replica in metal and enamel of the shoulder sleeve insignia of the division.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 3d ARMORED DIVISION (Spearhead)

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 13 January 1941 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, 3d Armored Division. Activated 15 April 1941 at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana. Inactivated 10 November 1945 in Germany. Activated 15 July 1947 at Fort Knox, Kentucky. Reorganized and redesignated 1 June 1960 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Armored Division. Inactivated 15 August 1992 in Germany.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

Southwest Asia

Defense of Saudi Arabia Liberation and Defense of Kuwait Cease-Fire

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered MONS (Headquarters, Forward Echelon, 3d Armored Division, cited; WD GO 32, 1945)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered SOUTH-WEST ASIA (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Armored Division, cited; DA GO 14, 1997)

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered MONS (Headquarters, 3d Armored Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Belgian Fourragere 1940 (Headquarters, 3d Armored Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in Belgium (Headquarters, 3d Armored Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in the Ardennes (Headquarters, 3d Armored Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 1st BRIGADE, 3d ARMORED DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE

(inactive)

Organized 1 January 1942 in the Regular Army at Camp Polk, Louisiana, as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Combat Command A, 3d Armored Division. Inactivated 10 November 1945 in Germany. Redesignated 7 July 1947 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Combat Command A, 3d Armored Division. Activated 15 July 1947 at Fort Knox, Kentucky. Reorganized and redesignated 1 October 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 3d Armored Division. Inactivated 15 August 1991 in Germany.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

Southwest Asia
Defense of Saudi Arabia
Liberation and Defense of Kuwait
Cease-Fire

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered MONS (Headquarters, Forward Echelon, 3d Armored Division, cited; WD GO 32, 1945)

Valorous Unit Award, Streamer embroidered IRAQ (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 3d Armored Division, cited: DA GO DA GO 14, 1997)

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered MONS (Headquarters, 3d Armored Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Belgian Fourragere 1940 (Combat Command A, 3d Armored Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in Belgium (Combat Command A, 3d Armored Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in the Ardennes (Combat Command A, 3d Armored Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 2d BRIGADE, 3d ARMORED DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE

(inactive)

Organized 1 January 1942 in the Regular Army at Camp Polk, Louisiana, as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Combat Command B, 3d Armored Division. Inactivated 10 November 1945 in Germany. Redesignated 7 July 1947 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Combat Command B, 3d Armored Division. Activated 15 July 1947 at Fort Knox, Kentucky. Reorganized and redesignated 1 October 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 3d Armored Division. Inactivated 15 August 1992 in Germany.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

Southwest Asia
Defense of Saudi Arabia
Liberation and Defense of Kuwait
Cease-Fire

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered MONS (Headquarters, Forward Echelon, 3d Armored Division, cited; WD GO 32, 1945)

Valorous Unit Award, Streamer embroidered IRAQ (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 3d Armored Division, cited; DA GO 14, 1997)

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered MONS (Headquarters, 3d Armored Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Belgian Fourragere 1940 (Combat Command B, 3d Armored Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in Belgium (Combat Command B, 3d Armored Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in the Ardennes (Combat Command B, 3d Armored Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in the Spa and Liege Area (Combat Command B, 3d Armored Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 3d BRIGADE, 3d ARMORED DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 1 July 1916 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, 36th Infantry. Organized 27 July 1917 at Brownsville, Texas. Assigned 5 July 1918 to the 12th Division. Relieved 31 January 1919 from the 12th Division. Inactivated 13 October 1921 at Fort Jay, New York. Assigned 24 March 1923 to the 9th Division. Relieved 1 August 1940 from assignment to the 9th Division. Activated 15 April 1941 at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, as Headquarters, 36th Infantry (Armored), and assigned to the 3d Armored Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 January 1942 as Headquarters, 36th Armored Infantry. Inactivated 10 November 1945 in Germany.

Redesignated 7 July 1947 as Headquarters, Reserve Command, 3d Armored Division. Activated 15 July 1947 at Fort Knox, Kentucky. Reorganized and redesignated 30 July 1948 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Reserve Command, 3d Armored Division. Redesignated 23 August 1954 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Combat Command C, 3d Armored Division. Expanded 1 October 1957 to form Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Combat Command C, 3d Armored Division, and Headquarters, 36th Infantry (Headquarters, 36th Infantry—hereafter separate lineage). Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Combat Command C, 3d Armored Division, reorganized and redesignated 1 October 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 3d Armored Division. Inactivated 15 August 1992 in Germany.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

Southwest Asia
Defense of Saudi Arabia
Liberation and Defense of Kuwait
Cease-Fire

DECORATIONS

Valorous Unit Award, Streamer embroidered IRAQ-KUWAIT (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 3d Armored Division, cited; DA GO 14, 1997)

Belgian Fourragere 1940 (36th Armored Infantry cited; DA GO 43, 1950) Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in Belgium (36th Armored Infantry cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in the Ardennes (36th Armored Infantry cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

3D ARMORED DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Allen, Walter. "An Argument Stopper." *Armor* 69 (September–October 1960):40–45. Barnes, Verdi B. "Training: The 3d Armored Division Overseas Packet." *Armor* 66 (September–October 1957):48–53.

Blumenson, Martin. Breakout and Pursuit. United States Army in World War II.

Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961.

Buchanan, S. J., and Meskaskas, E. Spearhead, 1941–1966, Silver Anniversary Edition, Germany. Marceline, Mo.: Walsworth Publishing Co., 1966.

Caine, Bruce T. "Infantry Training in an Armored Division." *Infantry* 63 (March-April 1973):28-31.

Call Me Spearhead, Saga of the Third Armored "Spearhead" Division. G.I.Stories . . . Paris, 1944.

Cole, Hugh M. Ardennes: Battle of the Bulge. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.

Division Hq., Third Armored Division, Forward Echelon and Division Headquarters Company, April 15, 1941-May 8, 1945. Frankfurt am Main-Schwanheim, Germany: Franz Jos. Henrich, 1945.

Dugan, Haynes W. A General Dies in Combat as World War II Winds Down, Maurice Rose and the 3rd Armored (Spearhead) Division. n.p., 1988.

______, and Peterson, Dan. Spearhead of the West: Third Armored Division. Paducah, Ky.: Turner Publishing Co., 1991.

"From Normandy to Germany with the 3d Armored Division." *The Cavalry Journal* 54 (March–April 1945):28–34.

Henderson, John M., Jr. "Operation 100% Superior." Armor 63 (September-October 1954):20-23.

Henry, Thomas R. "Masters of Slash and Surprise," Saturday Evening Post 219 (19 October 1946):30–31ff.

Historical and Pictorial Review, Third Armored Division of the United States Army, Camp Polk, Louisiana, 1942. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1942.

Historical Division, War Department. St-Lo (7 July–19 July 1944). American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1947.

A History of the 3d Armored Division, April 1941–July 1958. Darmstadt, Germany: Stars and Stripes, 1958.

Jacobs, Bruce. Soldiers: The Fighting Divisions of the Regular Army. New York: W. W. Norton and Co., 1958.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. *Fighting Divisions*. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

Kerwin, Walter T., Jr. "Testing for Combat Readiness." Army Information Digest 21 (May 1966):36–38.

Kimmel, Irving, ed. 3rd Armored Division, "Spearhead," Fort Knox, Kentucky. Dallas: Miller Publishing Co., 1956.

MacDonald, Charles B. *The Last Offensive*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

Porter, Robert W., Jr. "Training Problems of Armor in Germany." Armor 68 (January-February 1959):51.

Presenting the 3d Armored Division, Fort Knox, Kentucky, 1949. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1949.

Riggsby, Raymond M. "Armored Infantry Battalion Training Tests in the 3d Armored Division." Armor 65 (July-August 1956):38-40.

Rock, William R. 3d Armored Division, (Spearhead), A History of the 3d Armored Division, Darmstadt, Germany: Stars and Stripes, 1957.

Scales, Robert H., Jr., dir. Certain Victory: The US Army in the Gulf War. Washington: Office of the Chief of Staff, United States Army, 1993.

Schubert, Frank N., and Kraus, Theresa L., eds. The Whirlwind War: The United States Army in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1995.

Seiverling, Richard F. Short Stories of World War II. Palmyra, N.Y.; Cornell Press, 1947.

Spearhead in the West, 1941-45, Third Armored Division, Frankfurt am Main, Germany: F. Guhl & Co., 1945. Reprint. Nashville: Battery Press, 1980.

Spearheading with the Third Armored Division in the Bulge, Duren-Cologne, the Ruhr Pocket, East to the Elbe, Halle, Germany: Hallische Nachrichten, 1945.

Stadler, Gerald P. "Mortar Training in the 3rd Armored Division." Infantry 64 (January-February 1974):11-12.

Stark, John, ed. Third Armored Division, "Spearhead," Germany 1963. Marceline, Mo.: Walsworth Publishing Co., 1963.

Swain, Richard M. "Lucky War": Third Army in Desert Storm. Fort Leavenworth: U.S. Army Command and General Staff College Press, 1994.

3d Armored Division, Public Information Office. "Delay and Defense Course." Armor 65 (January-February 1959):51.

Third Armored Division, Basic Training. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1950.

Third Armored Division, Basic Training, Spring 1950. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1950.

Third Armored Division, Fort Knox, Kentucky, 1948. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1948.

3rd Armored Division, Spearhead, April 1941-November 1956. Darmstadt, Germany: Stars and Stripes, 1957.

3rd Armored Division, "Spearheader," Fort Knox, Kentucky. Dallas: Taylor Publishing Co., 1954.

Training with the Famous Third Armored Division. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1950.

Wallace, Josiah A., Jr. "Stiffening the Backbone." Army 22 (June 1972): 28-31. . "3rd Armored Looks to Air: Eyes . . . Up!" *Army* 23 (January 1973):19–24.

Wohlner, James L. "Third Armored Division Tank Battalion Tests." Armor 65 (May-June 1956):48-49.

longues and

3d INFANTRY DIVISION

(Marne Division)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: Upon a blue square, three white stripes from heraldic sinister

chief to dexter base, the blue background between the white

stripes; all within a green border.

Symbolism: The three white stripes are symbolic of six campaigns (for-

merly referred to as three major operations) in which the division participated in World War I. The blue field symbolizes the loyalty of those who placed their lives on the altar of selfsacrifice in defense of the American ideals of liberty and

democracy.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A silver colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a sil-

ver rock issuing from the inner arc of a blue annulet inscribed with the words NOUS RESTERONS LÀ (We Will Stay There) in silver letters; on the rock and surmounting the upper part of the annulet, a silver wyvern winged blue bearing thereon three

silver diagonal bands.

Symbolism: The rock, inscription, and wyvern refer to the two designa-

tions by which men of the 3d Infantry Division are popularly known, i.e., "Marne Men" and "Blue and White Devils." The rock represents the division's firm stand against the German offensive at the Marne River in World War I. It was there that the commanding officer, Major General Joseph Dickman, stated "Nous Resterons Là." The wyvern, an heraldic form of the devil, bears the division's blue and white stripes on its wing in commemoration of the division's action at Anzio, Italy, in World War II where they were called "Blue and White Devils"

by the enemy.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 3d INFANTRY DIVISION

(Marne Division)

RA

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 12 November 1917 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, 3d Division. Organized 21 November 1917 at Camp Greene, North Carolina. Redesignated 1 August 1942 as Headquarters, 3d Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 April 1960 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Infantry Division.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I

Aisne

Champagne-Marne

Aisne-Marne

St. Mihiel

Meuse-Argonne

Champagne 1918

World War II

Algeria-French Morocco (with arrowhead)

Tunisia

Sicily (with arrowhead)

Naples-Foggia

Anzio (with arrowhead)

Rome-Arno

Southern France (with arrowhead)

Rhineland

Ardennes-Alsace

Central Europe

Korean War

CCF Intervention

First UN Counteroffensive

CCF Spring Offensive

UN Summer-Fall Offensive

Second Korean Winter Korea, Summer-Fall 1952

Third Korean Winter

Korea, Summer 1953

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered COLMAR (3d Infantry Division cited; DA GO 44, 1945)

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered COLMAR (Headquarters, 3d Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

French Croix de Guerre, World War II, Fourragere (Headquarters, 3d Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered UIJONG-BU CORRIDOR (Headquarters, 3d Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 20, 1953)

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered IRON TRIANGLE (Headquarters, 3d Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 29, 1954)

Chryssoun Aristion Andrias (Bravery Gold Medal of Greece), Streamer embroidered KOREA (Headquarters, 3d Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 2, 1956)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 1st BRIGADE, 3d INFANTRY DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 12 November 1917 in the Regular Army as Headquarters Troop, 3d Division, Organized 28 November 1917 at Fort Bliss, Texas. Reorganized and redesignated 12 May 1921 as Headquarters and Military Police Company (less Military Police Platoon), 3d Division. Reorganized and redesignated 6 July 1942 as Headquarters Company, 3d Division. Redesignated 1 August 1942 as Headquarters Company, 3d Infantry Division. Disbanded 1 April 1960 in Germany.

Reconstituted 18 April 1963 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 3d Infantry Division. Activated 3 June 1963

in Germany.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I

Aisne

Champagne-Marne

Aisne-Marne

St. Mihiel

Meuse-Argonne

Champagne 1918

World War II

Algeria-French Morocco (with arrowhead)

Tunisia

Sicily (with arrowhead)

Naples-Foggia

Anzio (with arrowhead)

Rome-Arno

Southern France (with arrowhead)

Rhineland

Ardennes-Alsace

Central Europe

Korean War

CCF Intervention

Second Korean Winter Korea, Summer Fall 1952 Third Korean Winter Korea, Summer 1953

First UN Counteroffensive

UN Summer-Fall Offensive

CCF Spring Offensive

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered COLMAR (3d Infantry Division cited; WD GO 44, 1945)

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered COL-MAR (Headquarters Company, 3d Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

French Croix de Guerre, World War II, Fourragere (Headquarters Company, 3d Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered UIJONG-BU CORRIDOR (Headquarters Company, 3d Infantry Division, eited; DA GO 20, 1953)

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered IRON TRI-ANGLE (Headquarters Company, 3d Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 29, 1954)

Chryssoun Aristion Andrias (Bravery Gold Medal of Greece), Streamer embroidered KOREA (Headquarters Company, 3d Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 2, 1956)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 2d BRIGADE, 3d INFANTRY DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 12 November 1917 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, 5th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 3d Division. Organized in November 1917 at Camp Greene, North Carolina. Reorganized and redesignated in March 1921 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 5th Infantry Brigade. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 5th Brigade. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 5th Infantry Brigade. Disbanded 16 October 1939 at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

Reconstituted 18 April 1963 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 3d Infantry Division. Activated 17 June 1963 in Germany. Inactivated 15 January 1994 in Germany. Activated 16

February 1996 at Fort Stewart, Georgia.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I
Aisne
Champagne-Marne
Aisne-Marne
St. Mihiel
Meuse-Argonne
Champagne 1918

DECORATIONS

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 3d BRIGADE, 3d INFANTRY DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 12 November 1917 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, 6th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 3d Division. Organized 1 December 1917 at Camp Greene, North Carolina. Reorganized and redesignated in March 1921 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 6th Infantry Brigade. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 6th Brigade. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 6th Infantry Brigade, Disbanded 12 October 1939 at Fort Douglas, Utah.

Reconstituted 18 April 1963 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 3d Infantry Division. Activated 20 June

1963 in Germany.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I
Aisne
Champagne-Marne
Aisne-Marne
St. Mihiel
Meuse-Argonne
Champagne 1918

Southwest Asia
Defense of Saudi Arabia
Liberation and Defense of Kuwait
Cease-Fire

DECORATIONS

Valorous Unit Award, Streamer embroidered IRAQ-KUWAIT (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 3d Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 27, 1994)

3D INFANTRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

American Battle Monuments Commission. American Armies and Battlefields in Europe. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1938. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1992.

____. 3d Division Summary of Operations in the World War. Washington:

Government Printing Office, 1944.

Appleman, Roy E. South to the Naktong, North to the Yalu. United States Army in the Korean War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961.

Blue and White Devils: The Story of the 3rd Infantry Division. G.I. Stories . . . Paris, 1945.

Blumenson, Martin. Salerno to Cassino. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1969.

Cairns, Bogardus S. "The Breakout at Anzio: A Lesson in Tank-Infantry Cooperation." *Military Review* 28 (January 1949):23–32.

Clarke, Jeffrey J., and Smith, Robert Ross. *Riviera to the Rhine*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1993.

Crawford, Charles. Six Months with the 6th Brigade. Kansas City: E. B. Barnett, 1928.

Dickman, Joseph T. *The Great Crusade: A Nurrative of the World War*. New York: D. Appleton and Co., 1927.

Dolcater, Max W., ed. 3d Infantry Division in Korea. Tokyo: Toppan Printing Co., 1953.

"A Fiftieth for the Marne Division." Army Digest 22 (November 1967):22.

Fisher, Ernest F., Jr. Cassino to the Alps. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1977.

Garland, Albert N., and Smyth, Howard McGaw. Sicily and the Surrender of Italy. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.

Gaul, Jeffrey. History of the Third Infantry Division: Rock of the Marne. Paducah, Ky.: Turner Publishing, 1988.

Golden, Joe E. "Third U.S. Infantry Division in Italy." *Military Review* 24 (June 1944):5–10.

Hemenway, Frederick Vinton, ed. and comp. History of the Third Division, United States Army in the World War, for the Period December 1, 1917 to January 1, 1919. Cologne, Germany: M. DuMont Schauberg, 1919.

Hermes, Walter G. *Truce Tent and Fighting Front*. United States Army in the Korean War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1966.

Historical Division, Department of the Army. *Anzio Beachhead (22 January-25 May 1944)*. American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1948.

Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War: American Expeditionary Forces: Divisions. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.

Holmes, Howard W. "100 Miles to Nijmegen." Army Digest 22 (January 1967):29-30.

Howe, George F. Northwest Africa: Seizing the Initiative in the West. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1957.

Jacobs, Bruce. Soldiers: The Fighting Divisions of the Regular Army. New York: W. W. Norton and Co., 1958.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

Kittler, Glenn D. "From Chateau-Thierry to Anzio to Wonson; The Fighting Third." SAGA: True Adventures for Men 8 (September 1954):10–13ff.

Lamb, David S. Till We Meet Again, Cleveland: Stevens Publishing Co., 1944.

Le Mon, Warren. "The Marne Division." *Army Information Digest* 20 (October 1965):37–43.

MacDonald, Charles B. *The Last Offensive*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

Military Intelligence Division, War Department. From the Volturno to the Winter Line (6 October-15 November 1943). American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1945.

_____. Salerno: American Operations from the Beaches to the Volturno (9 September-6 October 1943). Washington: Government Printing Office,

1944.

Mohr, G. William. Third Infantry Division, WWII, The Victory Path Thru France and Germany. Kokomo, Ind.: O & M, 1985.

Murphy, Audie. To Hell and Back. New York: Henry Holt and Co., 1949. "Pass in Review." Army Information Digest 20 (October 1965):32–36.

Pass in Review, The Pictorial History of the Third Division, United States Army, Operations, Training, Maneuvers, Camp Ord, California, 1940. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1940.

Personnel Service Division, Adjutant General Section. 3d Infantry Division.

Administrative Service Branch, Adjutant General Section, 1971.

Rescigno, Richard J., and Wiltamuth, Richard L. "Alert! — That's the Watchword of the Marne Division Today," Army Digest 25 (August 1970):38–43.

Road to Rome, n.p., 1945.

Rosson, William B. "Operational Highlights of the 3d Infantry Division." Military Review 25 (December 1945):42–45.

(February 1947):24-35.

Scott, Hugh A. The Blue and White Devils. A Personal Memoir and History of the 3rd Infantry Division in World War II. Nashville, Tenn.: Battery Press, 1984.

Stitt, Edgar A. 100 Days, 100 Hours: "Phantom" Brigade in the Gulf War. Hong Kong: Concord Publications, 1991.

Small, Collie. "The Third: Tops in Honors." Saturday Evening Post 218 (11 August 1945):28–29ff.

Taggart, Donald G., ed. History of the Third Infantry Division in World War II. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1947. Reprint. Nashville, Tenn.: Battery Press, 1987.

Taylor, Horace G.; Milam, Michael M.; and Ericksen, Scott R. "3d Infantry Division." *Infantry* 68 (January–February 1978):18–22.

The Third Division at Chateau Thierry. U.S. Army Chemical Corps Historical Studies, Gas Warfare in World War I, Study no. 14. Washington: U.S. Army Chemical Corps Historical Office, 1959.

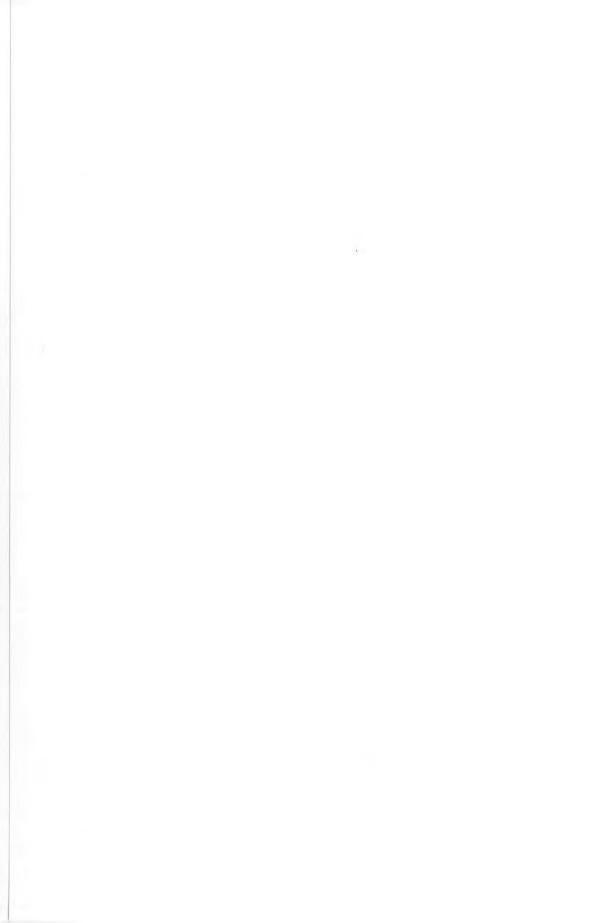
Third Division Citations. Andernach on the Rhine, Germany: Carl Reinartz, 1919.
"3d Infantry Division Gyroscoping: Enlistments Open." Recruiting Journal 10 (May 1957):8–9.

3d Infantry Division in Korea. Society of the Third Infantry Division, 1987.

3d Infantry Division, Information Office. 3d Infantry Division, 1917—Forty Year Odyssey—1958. Wuerzburg, Germany: Konrad Triltsch, 1958.

"Valor: 3d Division in Sicily." Infantry Journal 54 (March 1944):16–18; (June 1944): 44.

Westover, John G. Combat Support in Korea. Washington: Combat Forces Press, 1955. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1990.



4th ARMORED DIVISION

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On an equilateral triangle with green border, one point up,

divided into three sections, the upper section yellow, the dexter section blue, and the sinister section red, a gun bendwise in front of a tank track and wheels all black and overall a red lightning flash bend sinisterwise. In the apex the Arabic

numeral "4" in black letters.

Symbolism: Yellow, blue, and red are the colors of the branches from

which armored units were formed. The tank tread, gun, and lightning flash are symbolic of mobility, power, and speed.

The division's designation is in Arabic numerals.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A silver colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a ver-

tical silver gauntlet grasping a lightning flash horizontally in front of a triangle with one point up and divided vertically

blue and red.

Symbolism: The triangle and the colors blue, yellow, and red refer to the

armored division shoulder sleeve insignia. The gauntlet and lighting flash allude to the spearheading drive of the 4th Armored Division across France into Germany in World War II. The four segments of the wristguard of the gauntlet repre-

sent the numerical designation of the division.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 4th ARMORED DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 13 January 1941 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, 4th Armored Division. Activated 15 April 1941 at Pine Camp, New York. Converted and redesignated 1 May 1946 as Headquarters, 1st Constabulary Brigade. Inactivated 20 May 1949 in Germany; concurrently converted and redesignated as Headquarters, 4th Armored Division. Activated 15 June 1954 at Fort Hood, Texas. Reorganized and redesignated 1 June 1960 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 4th Armored Division. Inactivated 10 May 1971 in Germany.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered ARDENNES (4th Armored Division cited; WD GO 54, 1945)

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered NORMANDY (Headquarters, 4th Armored Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered MOSELLE RIVER (Headquarters, 4th Armored Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

French Croix de Guerre, World War II, Fourragere (Headquarters, 4th Armored Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 1st BRIGADE, 4th ARMORED DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Organized 8 January 1942 in the Regular Army at Pine Camp, New York, as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Combat Command A, 4th Armored Division. Reorganized and redesignated 10 September 1943 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Combat Command A, 4th Armored Division. Converted and redesignated 1 May 1946 as Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 2d Constabulary Brigade, and relieved from assignment to the 4th Armored Division. Inactivated 20 May 1949 in Germany; concurrently converted and redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Combat Command A, 4th Armored Division. Activated 15 June 1954 at Fort Hood, Texas. Reorganized and redesignated 20 August 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 4th Armored Division. Inactivated 10 May 1971 in Germany.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered ARDENNES (4th Armored Division cited; WD GO 54, 1945)

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered NORMANDY (Combat Command A, 4th Armored Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered MOSELLE RIVER (Combat Command A, 4th Armored Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

French Croix de Guerre, World War II, Fourragere (Combat Command A, 4th Armored Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 2d BRIGADE, 4th ARMORED DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE

(inactive)

Organized 8 January 1942 in the Regular Army at Pine Camp, New York, as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Combat Command B, 4th Armored Division. Reorganized and redesignated 10 September 1943 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Combat Command B, 4th Armored Division. Converted and redesignated 1 May 1946 as Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 3d Constabulary Brigade, and relieved from assignment to the 4th Armored Division. Inactivated 20 September 1947 in Germany. Converted and redesignated 25 February 1953 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Combat Command B, 4th Armored Division. Activated 15 June 1954 at Fort Hood, Texas. Reorganized and redesignated 30 August 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 4th Armored Division. Inactivated 10 May 1971 in Germany.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Normandy Northern France Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered ARDENNES (4th Armored Division cited; WD GO 54, 1945)

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered NORMANDY (Combat Command B, 4th Armored Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered MOSELLE RIVER (Combat Command B, 4th Armored Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

French Croix de Guerre, World War II, Fourragere (Combat Command B, 4th Armored Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 3d BRIGADE, 4th ARMORED DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 31 August 1943 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, Reserve Command, 4th Armored Division. Activated 10 September 1943 at Camp Bowie, Texas. Inactivated 22 April 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Redesignated 25 February 1953 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Reserve Command, 4th Armored Division. Redesignated 28 May 1954 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Combat Command C, 4th Armored Division. Activated 15 June 1954 at Fort Hood, Texas. Reorganized and redesignated 1 July 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 4th Armored Division. Inactivated 1 May 1971 in Germany.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered ARDENNES (4th Armored Division cited; WD GO 54, 1945)

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered NORMANDY (Reserve Command, 4th Armored Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered MOSELLE RIVER (Reserve Command, 4th Armored Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

French Croix de Guerre, World War II, Fourragere (Reserve Command, 4th Armored Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

4TH ARMORED DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Adler, George. "Composite DSU in the 4th Armored Division." Armor 69 (March-April 1960):16-22.

Albright, John. "Introducing 'P' Wood—4th Armored Division." Armor 81 (January-February 1972):24–29.

Baldwin, Hanson W. "'P' Wood of the 4th Armored." Army 18 (January 1968):45-54.

Balish, Harry. "The Battle of Nancy—A Double Envelopment." *Military Review* 29 (January 1950):16–23.

Bell, Raymond E., Jr. "Guard Tanks." Armor 84 (January-February 1975):32-36.

"Blitz Through France—4th Armored Division Spearheads Third Army." *The Cavalry Journal* 53 (November–December 1944):30–31.

Blumenson, Martin. *Breakout and Pursuit.* United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961.

Clarke, Jeffrey J., and Smith, Robert Ross. *Riviera to the Rhine*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1993.

Cole, Hugh M. The Ardennes: Battle of the Bulge. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.

. The Lorraine Campaign. United States Army in World War II.
Washington: Government Printing Office, 1950.

. "The Tank Battles in Lorraine." Military Review 29 (November 1949):3-16.

The Fourth Armored Division. Fort Hood Texas. Dallas: Taylor Publishing Co., 1955.

4th Armored Division, Combat Command A. *The Nancy Bridgehead*. Fort Knox, 1946.

4th Armored: From the Beach to Bastogne. G.I. Stories . . . Paris, 1945.

4th Armored Division, Public Relations Section. What They Said About the Fourth Armored Division. Landshut, Germany, 1945.

Frankel, Nat, and Smith, Larry. Patton's Best: An Informal History of the 4th Armored Division. New York: Hawthorn Books, 1978. Reprint. New York: Jove Books, 1984.

Gabel, Christopher R. The 4th Armored Division in the Encirclement of Nancy. Fort Leavenworth: U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, 1986.

Harding, Thomas C. "The Shortest Way Home." *Armor* 73 (January–February 1964):46–47.

Harrison, Gordon A. Attack on Singling by Elements of 4th Armored Division, n.p., 1945.

Historical Division, War Department. Small Unit Actions. American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1946.

Historical and Pictorial Review, Fourth Armored Division, United States Army, Camp Pine, New York. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1942.

Jacobs, Bruce. Breakthrough! The Story of the 4th Armored Division. Kearny, N.J.: 4th Armored Division Association, 1956.

_____. Soldiers: The Fighting Divisions of the Regular Army. New York: W. W. Norton Co., 1958.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

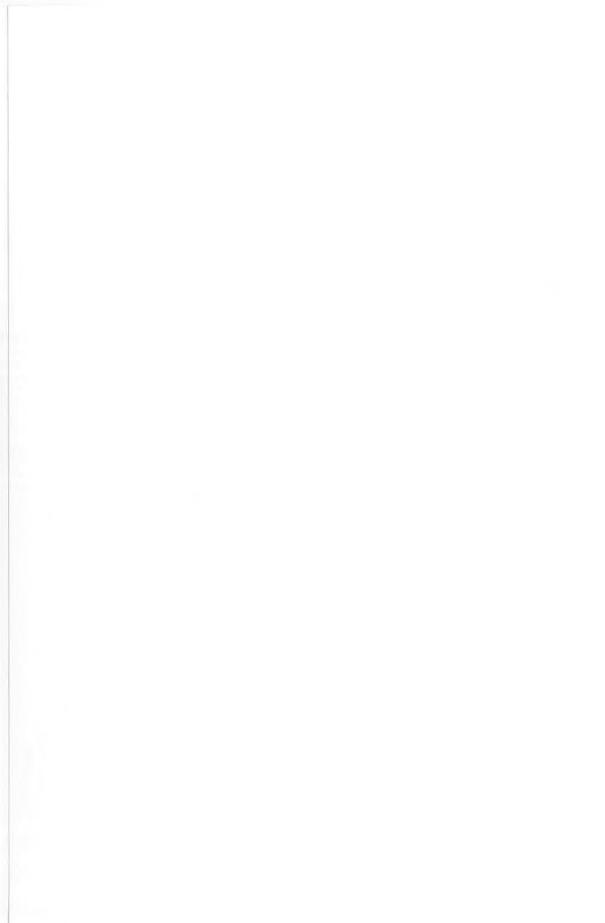
Koyen, Kenneth A. The Fourth Armored Division From the Beach to Bavaria: A Story of the Fourth Armored Division in Combat. Munich, Germany: Herder Druck, 1946.

Lang, W. "Colonel Abe of the 4th Armored Division, Spearhead of Patton's Advances." Life 18 (23 April 1945):47–50ff.

Leach, James H. Genesis to Greatness, 1944–1945; Creating Patton's Best–Fourth Armored Division. n.p., 1982.

The Legacy of the 4th Armored Division, Paducah, Ky.: Turner Publishing Co., 1990.

- MacDonald, Charles B. The Last Offensive. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.
- Oden, Delk M. 4th Armored Division, Relief of the 101st Airborne Division, Bastogne. Fort Leavenworth, 1947.
- . "The 4th Armored Division in the Relief of Bastogne." *Military Review* 27 (January 1948):39–44.
- Pictorial Review of the Personnel, the Activities and the Accomplishments of the 4th Armored Division. Dallas: Taylor Publishing Co., 1958.
- Rogers, Charles. "A Division Is Reborn." Armor 63 (July-August 1954); 26-31.
- Shapiro, Milton J. Tank Commander, George S. Patton's 4th Armored Division. New York: McKay, 1979.
- Small, C. "Rat Chase to the Rhine; 4th Armored Division." Saturday Evening Post 217 (28 April 1945):18–19+.
- Whiting, Charles. 48 Hours to Hammelburg: The True, Long Suppressed Story of One of Patton's Boldest and Bloodiest Missions. New York: Ballantine Books, 1970.



4th INFANTRY DIVISION

(Ivy Division)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a light khaki square, four green ivy leaves arranged per

cross issuing from a small open circle (one leaf in each angle

of the square) all within a light khaki border.

Symbolism: The four leaves allude to the numerical designation of the

division, while the word "Ivy" as pronounced suggests the characters used in the formation of the Roman numeral "IV."

lvy leaves are symbolic of fidelity and tenacity.

DISTINCTIVE INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of an ivy

leaf of green enamel fimbriated gold above a scroll with the

inscription STEADFAST AND LOYAL.

Symbolism: The ivy leaf is taken from the 4th Infantry Division shoulder

sleeve insignia. The motto is associated with the division.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 4th INFANTRY DIVISION (Ivy Division)

RA

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 19 November 1917 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, 4th Division. Organized 10 December 1917 at Camp Greene, North Carolina. Inactivated 21 September 1921 at Camp Lewis, Washington. Activated 1 June 1940 at Fort Benning, Georgia. Reorganized and redesignated 1 August 1942 as Headquarters, 4th Motorized Division. Reorganized and redesignated 4 August 1943 as Headquarters, 4th Infantry Division. Inactivated 12 March 1946 at Camp Butner, North Carolina. Activated 15 July 1947 at Fort Ord, California. Reorganized and redesignated 13 June 1960 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 4th Infantry Division.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I
Aisne-Marne
St. Mihiel
Meuse-Argonne
Champagne 1918
Lorraine 1918

World War II

Normandy (with arrowhead) Northern France Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

Vietnam

Counteroffensive, Phase II
Counteroffensive, Phase III
Tet Counteroffensive, Phase IV
Counteroffensive, Phase IV
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Counteroffensive, Phase VI
Tet 69/Counteroffensive
Summer-Fall 1969
Winter-Spring 1970
Sanctuary Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase VII

DECORATIONS

Belgian Fourragere 1940 (Headquarters, 4th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in Belgium (Headquarters, 4th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in the Ardennes (Headquarters, 4th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1966–1969 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 4th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 3, 1970)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1969–1970 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 4th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 52, 1971)

Republic of Vietnam Civil Action Honor Medal, First Class, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1966–1969 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 4th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 53, 1970)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 1st BRIGADE, 4th INFANTRY DIVISION

RA

(active)

LINEAGE

Constituted 19 November 1917 in the Regular Army as Headquarters Troop, 4th Division. Organized 16 December 1917 at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont. Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1921 as Headquarters and Military Police Company (less Military Police Platoon), 4th Division. Inactivated 21 September 1921 at Camp Lewis, Washington. Activated 1 June 1940 at Fort Benning, Georgia. Reorganized and redesignated 6 July 1942 as Headquarters Company, 4th Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 August 1942 as Headquarters Company, 4th Motorized Division. Reorganized and redesignated 4 August 1943 as Headquarters Company, 4th Infantry Division. Inactivated 12 March 1946 at Camp Butner, North Carolina. Activated 15 July 1947 at Fort Ord, California. Disbanded 13 June 1960 at Fort Lewis, Washington.

Reconstituted 21 August 1963 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 4th Infantry Division. Activated 1 October 1963 at Fort Lewis, Washington. Inactivated 15 October 1995 at Fort Carson, Colorado. Activated 16 January 1996 at Fort Hood, Texas.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I
Aisne-Marne
St. Mihiel
Meuse-Argonne
Champagne 1918
Lorraine 1918

World War II
Normandy (with arrowhead)
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

Vietnam

Counteroffensive, Phase II
Counteroffensive, Phase III
Tet Counteroffensive, Phase IV
Counteroffensive, Phase IV
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Tet 69/Counteroffensive
Summer-Fall 1969
Winter-Spring 1970
Sanctuary Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase VII

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered PLEIKU PROVINCE (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 4th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 69, 1969)

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered DAK TO DISTRICT (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 4th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 38, 1971)

Army Superior Unit Award, Streamer embroidered 1996–1997 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 4th Infantry Division, cited; TAPC-PDO-PA letter, 3 October 1997, subject: Army Superior Unit Award [ASUA])

Belgian Fourragere 1940 (Headquarters Company, 4th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in Belgium (Headquarters Company, 4th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in the Ardennes

(Headquarters Company, 4th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1966–1969 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 4th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 3, 1970, as amended by DA GO 38, 1970)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1969–1970 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade,

4th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 52, 1971)

Republic of Vietnam Civil Action Honor Medal, First Class, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1966–1969 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 4th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 53, 1970)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 2d BRIGADE, 4th INFANTRY DIVISION

RA

(active)

LINEAGE

Constituted 19 November 1917 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, 7th Infantry Brigade, an element of the 4th Division. Organized in December 1917 at Camp Greene, North Carolina. Reorganized and redesignated in March 1921 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 7th Infantry Brigade. Inactivated 21 September 1921 at Camp Lewis, Washington. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 7th Brigade. Relieved 15 August 1927 from assignment to the 4th Division and assigned to the 7th Division. Relieved 1 October 1933 from assignment to the 7th Division and assigned to the 4th Division. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 7th Infantry Brigade. Disbanded 16 October 1939.

Reconstituted 21 August 1963 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 4th Infantry Division. Activated 1 October 1963 at Fort Lewis, Washington. Inactivated 15 December 1989 at Fort Carson, Colorado. Activated 16 January 1996 at Fort Hood, Texas.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I
Aisne-Marne
St. Mihiel
Meuse-Argonne
Champagne 1918
Lorraine 1918

Vietnam

Counteroffensive, Phase II
Counteroffensive, Phase III
Tet Counteroffensive, Phase IV
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Tet 69/Counteroffensive
Summer-Fall 1969
Winter-Spring 1970
Sanctuary Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase VII

DECORATIONS

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1966–1969 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 4th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 3, 1970)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1969–1970 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 4th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 52, 1971)

Republic of Vietnam Civil Action Honor Medal, First Class, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1966–1969 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 4th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 53, 1970)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 3d BRIGADE, 4th INFANTRY DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 19 November 1917 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, 8th Infantry Brigade, an element of the 4th Division. Organized in December 1917 at Camp Greene, North Carolina. Reorganized and redesignated in March 1921 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 8th Infantry Brigade. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 8th Brigade. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 8th Infantry Brigade. Disbanded 1 July 1940 at Fort McPherson, Georgia.

Reconstituted 21 August 1963 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 4th Infantry Division. Activated 1 October 1963 at Fort Lewis, Washington. Inactivated 10 April 1970 at Fort Lewis, Washington, Activated 15 December 1970 at Fort Carson, Colorado.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I
Aisne-Marne
St. Mihiel
Meuse-Argonne
Champagne 1918
Lorraine 1918

Vietnam

Counteroffensive, Phase II Counteroffensive, Phase III Tet Counteroffensive Counteroffensive, Phase IV Counteroffensive, Phase VI Counteroffensive, Phase VI Tet 69/Counteroffensive Summer-Fall 1969 Winter-Spring 1970

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered SOUI-TRE, VIET-NAM (3d Brigade, 4th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 59, 1968)

Valorous Unit Award, Streamer embroidered QUANG NGAI PROVINCE (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 4th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1973)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1966–1967 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 4th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 48, 1971)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1967–1969 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 4th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 3, 1970, as amended by DA GO 38, 1970)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1969–1970 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 4th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 52, 1971)

Republic of Vietnam Civil Action Honor Medal, First Class, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1967–1969 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 4th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 53, 1970)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 4th BRIGADE, 4th INFANTRY DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE

(inactive)

Constituted 1 December 1975 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 4th Brigade, 4th Infantry Division, and activated at Fort Carson, Colorado. Inactivated 15 September 1984 in Germany. Activated 16 January 1996 at Fort Carson, Colorado. Inactivated 15 March 1996 at Fort Carson, Colorado.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

None.

4TH INFANTRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

American Battle Monuments Commission. American Armies and Battlefields in Europe. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1938. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1992.

_____. Fourth Division, Summary of Operations in the World War. Washington:

Government Printing Office, 1944.

Bach, Christian A., and Hall, Henry N. The Fourth Division, Its Services and Achievements in the World War. Garden City, N.Y.: Country Life Press, 1920.

Blumenson, Martin. *Breakout and Pursuit*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961.

Clyma, Carleton B., ed. Connecticut Men of the 4th-IVY-Division, July 1945. Hartford, 1945.

Cole, Hugh M. *The Ardennes: Battle of the Bulge.* United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.

Day, Brad, Jr. "The Battle of Raffoville Trail." Infantry 54 (January–February 1964):54–57.

Devlin, Dick. "4th Infantry Division." *Infantry* 68 (July–August 1978):18–23.

The Famous Fourth, 4th Infantry Division. Darmstadt, Germany: Stars and Stripes, 1954.

"Famous Fourth" Infantry Division, A Brief History, n.p., 1953.

Famous Fourth: The Story of the Fourth Infantry Division. G.I. Stories . . . Paris, 1945.

Fourth Infantry Division. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1962.
4th Infantry Division, Ft. Lewis, Washington. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1965.

4th Infantry Division, 1917–1953. Darmstadt, Germany: Stars and Stripes, 1953. 4th Infantry "Ivy" Division. Steadfast and Loyal. Paducah, Ky.: Turner Publishing

Co., 1987.

4th Infantry Division, Occupation of Germany, 1952. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1952.

4th Infantry Division, Public Information Office. The Fighting Fourth in Vietnam,

The Third Call to Arms, n.p., 1967.

4th Infantry Division, Public Information Section. Command Report to the Troops, 4th Infantry Division, 1951. Darmstadt, Germany: Stars and Stripes, 1952.

Hale, Gerald W., ed. Faces of the Famous Fighting Fourth. Vietnam, 1970.

Hardy, Lee F. "The Fighting Fourth." Army Digest 22 (August 1967):50-53.

Harrison, Gordon A. Cross-Channel Attack. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1951.

Hay, John H., Jr. Tactical and Materiel Innovations. Vietnam Studies. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1974.

Historical Division, Department of the Army. *Utah Beach to Cherbourg (6 June-27 June 1944)*. American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1948.

Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War; American Expeditionary Forces; Divisions. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.

History of the 4th Infantry Division and Brief Histories of Its Components. Fort

Lewis, 1958.

History of the 7th Infantry Brigade During the World War 1918. Cologne, Germany: M. DuMont Schauberg, 1919.

Hymoff, Edward. The Fourth Infantry Division, Vietnam. New York: M. W. Lads Publishing Co., 1968.

Jacobs, Bruce. Soldiers: The Fighting Divisions of the Regular Army. New York: W. W. Norton and Co., 1958.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. *Fighting Divisions*. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

Lacy, Warren S. "Reforger 77." Soldiers 32 (November 1977):20-23.

Linberger, C. W. The Fourth Division in the World War. A Book of Illustrations from Photographs. Los Angeles: Times-Mirror Printing Co., 1919.

MacDonald, Charles B. The Last Offensive. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

A Pictorial Record of the 4th Infantry Division. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1946.

Starry, Donn A. *Mounted Combat in Vietnam*. Vietnam Studies. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1979.

Three Wars, A Pictorial History of the Fourth Infantry Division. Tokyo: Dai Nippon Publishing Co., 1970.

Truman, Louis W. "Ready to Fight." Army Information Digest 15 (October 1960):44-53.

5th ARMORED DIVISION

(Victory)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On an equilateral triangle, one point up, with a green border,

divided into three sections, the upper section yellow, the dexter section blue, and the sinister section red, a gun bendwise in front of a tank track and wheels all black and overall a red lightning flash bend sinisterwise. In the apex the Arabic

numeral "5" in black letters.

Symbolism: Yellow, blue, and red are the colors of the branches from

which armored units were formed. The tank tread, gun, and lightning flash are symbolic of mobility, power, and speed.

The division's designation is in Arabic numerals.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A silver colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a

green breastplate edged in white with two white spearheads in saltire; around the waist a white scroll with the motto ARMIS

ET FIDE (Arms and Fidelity) in green letters.

Symbolism: The green breastplate and crossed white spears allude to the

role of the organization within the Army. The motto expresses

the intent to conquer all opposition.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 5th ARMORED DIVISION (Victory)

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 28 August 1941 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 5th Armored Division. Activated 1 October 1941 at Fort Knox, Kentucky. Inactivated 11 October 1945 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Allotted 25 June 1948 to the Regular Army. Activated 6 July 1948 at Camp Chaffee, Arkansas. Inactivated 1 February 1950 at Camp Chaffee, Arkansas. Activated 1 September 1950 at Camp Chaffee, Arkansas. Inactivated 15 March 1956 at Camp Chaffee, Arkansas.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

Luxembourg Croix de Guerre, Streamer embroidered LUXEMBOURG (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 5th Armored Division, cited; DA GO 44, 1951)

5TH ARMORED DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Advance of the 5th Armored "Victory Division," Seine River to the Rhine. Germany: 669th Engineer Topographical Company, 1945.
- Blumenson, Martin. *Breakout and Pursuit*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961.
- Britton, Ray D., ed. Camp Chaffee, Arkansas, Home of the Fifth Armored Division. Dallas: Taylor Publishing Co., 1952.
- _____. Camp Chaffee, Arkansas, Home of the Fifth Armored Division. Dallas: Taylor Publishing Co., 1953.
- _____. Fifth Armored "Victory Division," Camp Chaffee, Arkansas, Basic Training, March 1956. Dallas: Miller Publishing Co., 1956.
- 5th Armored Division, Camp Chaffee, Arkansas, 1951. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1951.
- 5th Armored Division, The Victory Division in Training. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1949.
- Fifth Armored "Victory" Division, Camp Chaffee, Arkansas, Basic Training, October 1955. Dallas: Miller Publishing Co., 1955.
- Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.
- MacDonald, Charles B. The Last Offensive. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.
- _____. The Siegfried Line Campaign. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.
- Paths of Armor, Normandy, Northern France, Ardennes, Alsace, Rhineland, and Central Europe. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1950.
- The Road to Germany. The Story of the 5th Armored Division. G.I. Stories . . . Paris, 1944.
- The Victory Division in Europe, Story of the Fifth Armored Division. Gotha, Germany: Engelhard-Reyhersche Hofbuchdruckerei, 1945.
- Welch, Don, ed. Camp Chaffee Arkansas, Home of the 5th Armored Division. Dallas: Taylor Publishing Co., 1954.

5th INFANTRY DIVISION (Red Diamond)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: A red diamond (a rhombus).

Symbolism: The red diamond originated as a color marking of the division

transport and equipment during World War I. Red was selected as a compliment to the commanding general of the division in France whose branch of service was artillery. The "ace of diamonds" was selected from the trade name "Diamond dye— it never runs." The red diamond represents a well-known problem in bridge building; it is made up of two adjacent isosceles triangles which made for the greatest strength. The division's nickname is "Red Diamond."

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A silver colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a red

diamond-shaped spearhead pointed upwards and bisecting a blue wave, encircling the base of the spearhead a silver scroll

inscribed with the words WE WILL in black.

Symbolism: The design symbolizes the piercing of the German Army's

Meuse River defenses by the men of the 5th Division in World War I. The operation was described by General John J. Pershing as "one of the most brilliant military feats in the his-

tory of the American Army in France."

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 5th INFANTRY DIVISION (Red Diamond)

RA

LINEAGE

(inactive)

Constituted 17 November 1917 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, 5th Division. Organized 11 December 1917 at Camp Logan, Texas. Inactivated 4 October 1921 at Camp Jackson, South Carolina. Activated 16 October 1939 at Fort McClellan, Alabama. Reorganized and redesignated 1 August 1942, as Headquarters, 5th Infantry Division. Inactivated 20 September 1946 at Camp Campbell, Kentucky. Activated 15 July 1947 at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. Inactivated 30 April 1950 at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. Activated 6 April 1951 at Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Pennsylvania. Inactivated 1 September 1953 at Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Pennsylvania. Activated 25 May 1954 in Germany. Inactivated 1 June 1957 at Fort Ord, California. Redesignated 19 February 1962 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 5th Infantry Division, and activated at Fort Carson, Colorado. Inactivated 15 December 1970 at Fort Carson, Colorado. Activated 21 September 1975 at Fort Polk, Louisiana. Inactivated 15 December 1992 at Fort Polk, Louisiana.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I
St. Mihiel
Meuse-Argonne
Alsace 1918
Lorraine 1918

World War II
Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 1st BRIGADE, 5th INFANTRY DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 17 November 1917 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, 9th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 5th Division. Organized 1 December 1917 at Camp Greene, North Carolina. Reorganized and redesignated 12 January 1921 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 9th Infantry Brigade. Inactivated 2 September 1921 at Camp Jackson, South Carolina. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 9th Brigade. Relieved 15 August 1927 from assignment to the 5th Division and assigned to the 8th Division. Relieved 1 October 1933 from assignment to the 8th Division and assigned to the 5th Division. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 9th Infantry Brigade. Disbanded 1 July 1940.

Reconstituted 19 February 1962 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 5th Infantry Division, and activated at Fort Carson, Colorado. Inactivated 25 August 1971 at Fort Carson, Colorado. Activated 21 October 1974 at Fort Polk, Louisiana. Inactivated 15 December 1992 at Fort Polk, Louisiana.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I St. Mihiel Meuse-Argonne Alsace 1918 Lorraine 1918

Vietnam

Counteroffensive, Phase V Counteroffensive, Phase VI Tet 69/Counteroffensive Summer-Fall 1969 Winter-Spring 1970 Sanctuary Counteroffensive Counteroffensive, Phase VII Consolidation I

DECORATIONS

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1968 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 5th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1970)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1971 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 5th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 42, 1972)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 2d BRIGADE, 5th INFANTRY DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 17 November 1917 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, 10th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 5th Division. Organized 1 January 1918 at Chickamauga Park, Georgia. Reorganized and redesignated 12 January 1921 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 10th Infantry Brigade. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 10th Brigade. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 10th Infantry Brigade. Disbanded 9 October 1939 at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.

Reconstituted 19 February 1962 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 5th Infantry Division, and activated at Fort Devens, Massachusetts. Inactivated 15 December 1970 at Fort Carson, Colorado. Activated 21 June 1977 at Fort Polk, Louisiana. Inactivated 15 December 1992 at Fort Polk, Louisiana.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I St. Mihiel Meuse-Argonne Alsace 1918 Lorraine 1918

DECORATIONS

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 3d BRIGADE, 5th INFANTRY DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE

(inactive)

Constituted 17 November 1917 in the Regular Army as Headquarters Troop, 5th Division. Organized 22 November 1917 at Fort Riley, Kansas. Reorganized and redesignated 14 February 1921 as Headquarters and Military Police Company (less Military Police Platoon), 5th Division. Inactivated 1 September 1921 at Camp Jackson, South Carolina. Activated 2 October 1939 at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. Reorganized and redesignated 1 August 1942 as Headquarters Company, 5th Infantry Division. Inactivated 20 September 1946 at Fort Campbell, Kentucky. Activated 15 July 1947 at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. Inactivated 30 April 1950 at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. Activated 6 April 1951 at Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Pennsylvania. Inactivated 1 September 1953 at Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Pennsylvania. Activated 25 May 1954 in Germany. Inactivated 1 June 1957 at Fort Ord, California.

Redesignated 19 February 1962 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 5th Infantry Division, and activated at Fort Carson, Colorado. Inactivated 15 December 1970 at Fort Carson, Colorado.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I
St. Mihiel
Meuse-Argonne
Alsace 1918
Lorraine 1918

World War II
Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 4th BRIGADE, 5th INFANTRY DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE

(inactive)

Constituted 15 November 1969 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 4th Brigade, 5th Infantry Division, and activated at Fort Carson, Colorado. Inactivated 15 December 1970 at Fort Carson, Colorado.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

None.

5TH INFANTRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

American Battle Monuments Commission. American Armies and Battlefields in Europe. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1938. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1992.

_____. 5th Division Summary of Operations in the World War. Washington:

Government Printing Office, 1944.

Barta, Edward J. Red Diamond's First Fifty, A History of the 5th Infantry Division, 1917–1967. Fort Carson: Information Office, 1967.

Basic Training in the 5th Infantry Division, Fort Jackson, S.C. Philadelphia: Dorville Corp., 1949.

Blumenson, Martin. *Breakout and Pursuit*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961.

Byrne, Richard J. "Our Mission Is to Train." Army 7 (May 1957):74-75.

Clyma, Carleton B., ed. Connecticut Men of the 5th-Red Devils-Division, August 1945. Hartford, 1945.

Cole, Hugh M. *The Lorraine Campaign*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1950.

_____. *The Ardennes: Battle of the Bulge*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.

Dunn, Edward C. "Red Diamond Goes ROAD." Army Information Digest 18 (May 1963):12-20.

The 5th Division Captures Frapelle, August 1918. U.S. Army Chemical Corps Historical Studies, Gas Warfare in World War I, Study no. 1. Washington: U.S. Army Chemical Corps Historical Office, 1958.

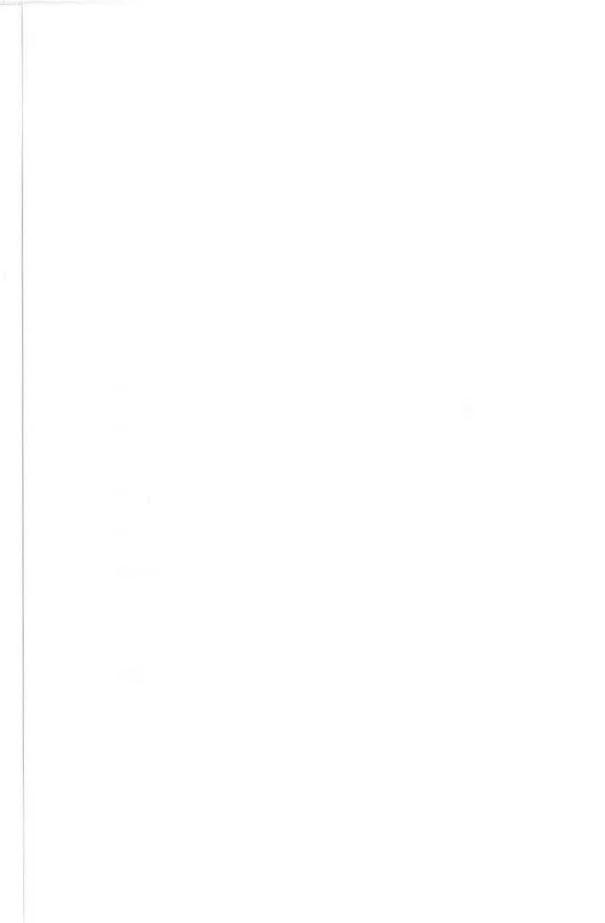
"Fifth Division Organized Just Twenty Years Ago." The Red Diamond

(November–December 1937).

Fifth Division, USA, Maj. Gen. H. E. Ely Commanding, Citations. Luxembourg: A. Kummer, c. 1919.

The Fifth Division in the E.T.O. Iceland, England, Czechoslovakia, Austria, 1945. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1945. Reprint. Nashville: Battery Press, 1981.

- 5th Infantry Division, Fort Ord, California. San Angelo, Tex.: Newsfoto Publishing Co., 1956.
- 5th Infantry Division, Public Relation Officer, G–2 Section. *The 5th Division in France*. Metz, France: La Lorraine Press, 1944.
- Gabel, Christopher R. The U.S. Army GHQ Maneuvers of 1941. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1991.
- Hay, John J., Jr. *Tactical and Materiel Innovations*. Vietnam Studies. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1974.
- Historical and Pictorial Review, 5th Infantry Division, United States Army, Fort Custer, Michigan, 1941. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1941.
- Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in World War; American Expeditionary Forces; Divisions. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.
- History of the Fifth Infantry Division: "We Will." n.p., 1941.
- In Cadence: Basic Training in the 5th Infantry Division, Fort Jackson, S.C. Philadelphia: Dorville Corp., 1949.
- Jacobs, Bruce. Soldiers: The Fighting Divisions of the Regular Army. New York: W. W. Norton and Co., 1958.
- Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. *Fighting Divisions*. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.
- MacDonald, Charles B. *The Last Offensive*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.
 - and Mathews, Sidney T. *Three Battles: Arnaville, Altuzzo, and Schmidt*. United States Army in World War II. Washington; Government Printing Office, 1952.
- Records of the World War: Field Orders, 1918, 5th Division. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1921.
- Report of the Part Taken by the Fifth Infantry Division in the St. Mihiel Operation, September 11th to September 15th (inclusive), 1918, Under the Command of Major General John E. Mahon, U.S.A. Luxembourg: A. Kummer, 1918.
- Rinehart, M. "Red Devils Got What They Wanted." Saturday Evening Post 218 (27 April 1946):20–21ff.
- Stevenson, Kenyon. The Official History of the Fifth Division, USA, During the Period of Its Organization and Its Operations in the European War, 1917–1919. New York: Wynkoop Hallenbeck Crawford Co., 1919.
- 39th Annual Anniversary, 5th Infantry Division, Red Diamond, Fort Ord, 1956. n.p., 1956.
- "Two New Regular Army Divisions Activated." Army Information Digest 17 (February 1962):27.
- Wascom, Charles L. "5th Infantry Division." *Infantry* 69 (May–June 1979): 14–19.
- Wrentmore, Ernest L. In Spite of Hell; A Factual Story of World War I as Experienced by the Youngest Soldier to Have Seen Combat Duty with the A.E.F. New York: Greenwich Book Publishers, 1958.



6th ARMORED DIVISION

(The Super Sixth)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On an equilateral triangle with a green border, one point up,

divided into three sections, the upper section yellow, the dexter section blue, and the sinister section red, a gun bendwise in front of a tank track and wheels all black and overall a red lightning flash bend sinisterwise. In the apex the Arabic

numeral "6" in black.

Symbolism: Yellow, blue, and red are the colors of the branches from

which armored units are formed. The tank tread, gun, and lightning flash are symbolic of mobility, power, and speed.

The division's designation is in Arabic numerals.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 6th ARMORED DIVISION (The Super Sixth)

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 15 February 1942 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 6th Armored Division, and activated at Fort Knox, Kentucky. Inactivated 18 September 1945 at Camp Shanks, New York. Allotted 5 September 1950 to the Regular Army and activated at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. Inactivated 16 March 1956 at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

None.

6TH ARMORED DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Blumenson, Martin. *Breakout and Pursuit*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961.

Brest to Bastogne: The Story of the 6th Armored Division. G. I. Stories . . . Paris, 1945

Brubaker, E. L., et al. "The Deliberate River Crossing: The 6th Armored at the Our River." *Armor* 59 (July–August 1950):34–39.

Clarke, Jeffrey J., and Smith, Robert Ross. *Riviera to the Rhine*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1993.

Cole, Hugh M. *The Ardennes: Battle of the Bulge*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.

____. The Lorraine Campaign. United States Army in World War II. Washington:

Government Printing Office, 1950.

Combat History of the Sixth Armored Division in the European Theater of Operations 18 July 1944–8 May 1945. Yadkinville, N. C.: Ripple Publishing Co., 1945.

Grow, R. W. "An Epic of Brittany." Military Review 26 (February 1947):3–9.
Reprint. Armored Cavalry Journal 56 (March–April 1947):62–65.

Hofmann, George F. "Armor History and Operations in 1944." *Armor* 103 (September-October 1994): 6-11.

_____. The Super Sixth, History of the 6th Armored in World War II and Its Post-War Association. Louisville, Ky.: 6th Armored Association, 1975.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

MacDonald, Charles B. The Last Offensive. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

A Pictorial History of the Super 6th, 6th Armored Division, 15 February 1942–15 February 1944. Los Angeles: Times-Mirror, 1944.

6th Armored Division, G-3 Section. Combat Record of the Sixth Armored Division in the European Theatre of Operations 18 July 1944–8 May 1945. Aschaffenburg, Germany: Steinbeck-Druck, 1945.

"Super Sixth" Meets Russians, Combat Command "B's" 68th Tank Battalion Contacts the Russian 273rd Infanterie Regiment . . . 2 July 1945, Buttstadt,

Germany. n.p., 1945.

23rd Annual Reunion of the Sixth Armored Division Association, July 22–25, 1970. n.p., 1970.

6th INFANTRY DIVISION

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: A red six-pointed star (doubled triangles) whose points lie on

an imaginary circle.

Symbolism: The six-pointed star alludes to the designation of the division.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a blue

six-pointed star, one point up, bearing a gold fleur-de-lis in front of two scarlet stylized arrows saltirewise, the upper third of the star and the two arrowheads resting on the disc of a gold demi-sun with six rays, all above a gold arched scroll bearing the inscription ON THE LINE in blue letters, the lower edge and the ends of the scroll folded back and up and terminating

at the horizontal rays on the sun.

Symbolism: The star suggested by the division's shoulder sleeve insignia is

depicted in blue, the infantry color. The fleur-de-lis alludes to World War I and refers to the Alsace and Meuse-Argonne campaigns in which the division participated. The two arrows allude to World War II and the assault landings in New Guinea and Luzon. The sun, a symbol of the Philippines, refers to the Philippine Presidential Unit Citation awarded the unit. The six points of the star and the six rays of the sun allude to the division's numerical designation. The motto "On the Line" connotes the division's willingness and readiness to place its resources and reputation "On the Line" whenever and wherever called upon; it also alludes to the division's record in the

Pacific Theater during World War II.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 6th INFANTRY DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE

(inactive)

Constituted 16 November 1917 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, 6th Division. Organized 26 November 1917 at Camp McClellan, Alabama. Inactivated 30 September 1921 at Camp Grant, Illinois. Activated 10 October 1939 at Fort Lewis, Washington. Redesignated 9 April 1942 as Headquarters, 6th Motorized Division. Reorganized and redesignated 21 May 1943 as Headquarters, 6th Infantry Division. Inactivated 10 January 1949 in Korea. Activated 4 October 1950 at Fort Ord, California. Inactivated 3 April 1956 at Fort Ord, California. Redesignated 24 November 1967 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 6th Infantry Division, and activated at Fort Campbell, Kentucky. Inactivated 25 July 1968 at Fort Campbell, Kentucky. Activated 23 March 1986 at Fort Richardson, Alaska. Inactivated 1 July 1994 at Fort Wainwright, Alaska.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Meuse-Argonne Alsace 1918

World War II

New Guinea (with arrowhead)

Luzon (with arrowhead)

DECORATIONS

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (6th Infantry Division cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 1st BRIGADE, 6th INFANTRY DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 16 November 1917 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, 11th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 6th Division. Organized 4 December 1917 at Camp Forrest, Georgia. Reorganized and redesignated 6 May 1921 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 11th Infantry Brigade. Inactivated 7 September 1921 at Camp Grant, Illinois. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 11th Brigade. Relieved 1 August 1927 from assignment to the 6th Division and assigned to the 9th Division. Relieved 1 October 1933 from assignment to the 9th Division and assigned to the 6th Division. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 11th Infantry Brigade. Relieved 16 October 1939 from assignment to the 6th Division. Disbanded 1 July 1940.

Reconstituted 15 April 1966 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 11th Infantry Brigade. Activated 1 July 1966 in Hawaii. Inactivated 30 November 1971 at Fort Lewis, Washington.

Redesignated 16 April 1985 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 6th Infantry Division, and activated at Fort Richardson, Alaska.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Meuse-Argonne Alsace 1918

Vietnam

Counteroffensive, Phase III Tet Counteroffensive Phase IV Counteroffensive, Phase V Counteroffensive, Phase V Tet 69/Counteroffensive Summer-Fall 1969 Winter Spring 1970 Sanctuary Counteroffensive Counteroffensive, Phase VII Consolidation I

DECORATIONS

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1968–1969 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 11th Infantry Brigade, cited; DA GO 2, 1971)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered

VIETNAM 1969, 1970 (11th Infantry Brigade cited; DA GO 42, 1972)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1971 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 11th Infantry Brigade, cited; DA GO 6, 1974)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 2d BRIGADE, 6th INFANTRY DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 16 November 1917 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, 12th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 6th Division. Organized 29 November 1917 at Camp Forrest, Georgia. Reorganized and redesignated 6 May 1921 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 12th Infantry Brigade. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 12th Brigade. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 12th Infantry Brigade. Disbanded 2 October 1939 at Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

Reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 6th Infantry Division, and activated at Fort Campbell, Kentucky. Inactivated 25 July 1968 at Fort Campbell, Kentucky. Activated 1 October 1986 at Fort Richardson, Alaska. Inactivated 15 July 1994 at

Fort Wainwright, Alaska.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Meuse-Argonne Alsace 1918

DECORATIONS

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 3d BRIGADE, 6th INFANTRY DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 16 November 1917 in the Regular Army as Headquarters Troop, 6th Division. Organized 26 November 1917 at Camp McClellan, Alabama. Reorganized and redesignated 16 February 1921 as Headquarters and Military Police Company (less Military Police Platoon), 6th Division. Inactivated 30 September 1921 at Camp Grant, Illinois. Activated 10 October 1939 at Fort Lewis, Washington. Redesignated 9 April 1942 as Headquarters and Military Police Company (less Military Police Platoon), 6th Motorized Division. Reorganized and redesignated 6 July 1942 as Headquarters Company, 6th Motorized Division. Reorganized and redesignated 21 May 1943 as Headquarters Company, 6th Infantry Division. Inactivated 10 January 1949 in Korea. Activated 4 October 1950 at Fort Ord, California. Inactivated 3 April 1956 at Fort Ord, California.

Redesignated 24 November 1967 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 6th Infantry Division, and activated at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, Inactivated 25 July 1968 at Fort Campbell, Kentucky.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Meuse-Argonne Alsace 1918

World War II

New Guinea (with arrowhead)

Luzon (with arrowhead)

DECORATIONS

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered ASIATIC-PACIFIC THEATER (Headquarters Company, 6th Infantry Division, eited; GO 22, 6th Infantry Division, 1945)

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (6th Infantry Division cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 4th BRIGADE, 6th INFANTRY DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE

(inactive)

Constituted 24 November 1967 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 4th Brigade, 6th Infantry Division, and activated at Fort Campbell, Kentucky. Inactivated 26 July 1968 in Hawaii.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

None.

6TH INFANTRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

"DOD Halts Sixth Infantry Division Activation." Armed Forces Journal 105 (13 July 1968):23.

Gabel, Christopher R. The U.S. Army GHQ Maneuvers of 1941. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1991.

Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of United States Land Forces in the World War: American Expeditionary Forces: Divisions. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.

Jacobs, Bruce. Soldiers: The Fighting Divisions of the Regular Army. New York: W. W. Norton and Co., 1958.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint, Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

112 Days Continuous Combat. P.S.P. Press, 1945.

Pictorial Review, Sixth Infantry Division, "The Sightseeing Sixth." United States Army. Atlanta: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1941?

St. John, Jennifer. *The Sixth Infantry Division*. Paducah, Ky.: Turner Publishing Co., 1988.

A Short History of the Sixth Division. n.p., 1919.

6th Division, G-2 Section. The Story of the Sixth. Fort Snelling, Minn.: 1941.

6th Infantry Division, Fort Ord, California. Dallas: Taylor Publishing Co., 1951.

6th Infantry Division, Fort Ord, California, Home of the Nation's Finest Troops. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 195–?

6th Infantry Division, Public Relations Section. The 6th Infantry Division in World War II, 1939–1945, Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1947. Reprint. Nashville: Battery Press, 1983.

Smith, Robert Ross. *The Approach to the Philippines*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1953.

_____. Triumph in the Philippines. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

7th ARMORED DIVISION

(Lucky Seventh)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On an equilateral triangle with a green border, one point up,

divided into three sections, the upper section yellow, the dexter section blue, and the sinister section red, a gun bendwise in front of a tank track and wheels all black and overall a red lightning flash bend sinisterwise. In the apex the Arabic

numeral "7" in black letters.

Symbolism: Yellow, blue, and red are the colors of the branches from

which armored units were formed. The tank tread, gun, and lightning flash are symbolic of mobility, power, and speed.

The division's designation is in Arabic numerals.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 7th ARMORED DIVISION (Lucky Seventh)

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 1 March 1942 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 7th Armored Division; Headquarters concurrently activated at Camp Polk, Louisiana. Headquarters Company activated 2 March 1942 at Camp Polk, Louisiana. Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 7th Armored Division, inactivated 9 October 1945 at Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia. Allotted 10 November 1950 to the Regular Army. Activated 24 November 1950 at Camp Roberts, California. Inactivated 15 November 1953 at Camp Roberts, California.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II

Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

Belgian Fourragere 1940 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 7th Armored Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in the Ardennes (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 7th Armored Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action at St. Vith (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 7th Armored Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

7TH ARMORED DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

- After Action Report, 1 October 1944–31 May 1945. Germany: 7th Armored Division, 1945.
- Blumenson, Martin. Breakout and Pursuit. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961.
- The Box Score (7th Armored Division). Halle, Germany: Gebauer-Schwetchke Buchdruckerei, 1945.
- Chapin, Neil, ed. History of the Seventh Armored Division and the Seventh Armored Division Association. Dallas: Taylor Publishing Co., 1982.
- Clarke, Bruce C. "The Battle for St. Vith: Armor in the Defense and Delay." Armor 83 (November-December 1974):39-40.
- Cole, Hugh M. The Ardennes: Battle of the Bulge. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.
- _____. The Lorraine Campaign. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1950.
- Cunningham, Thomas J., Jr., and Ellis, William D. Clarke of St. Vith. The Sergeants' General. Cleveland: Dillon/Liederbeck, 1974.
- From the Beaches to the Baltic. The Story of the 7th Armored Division. Heidelberg, Germany: Heidelberger Gutenberg-Druckerei, 1945.
- Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.
- Lucky 7th, Camp Roberts, California. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1952.
- MacDonald, Charles B. The Last Offensive. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.
- _____. The Siegfried Line Campaign. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.
- and Mathews, Sidney T. *Three Battles: Arnaville, Altuzzo, and Schmidt.*United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1952.
- Raymond, Allen D. "The Battle of St. Vith." Armor 73 (November–December 1964):5-11.
- Roll Out the Barrel. Paris; J. Boudier, 1944.
- 7th Armored Division, G-3 Section. Operational Statistics in Continental Europe, 7th Armored Division. New York, 1949.

- The Seventh Armored Division in the Battle of St. Vith. Baltimore: E. John Schmitz and Sons, 1948.
- Seventh Armored Division Final Report. France: Printing and Stationery Services, 21st Army Group, 1945.
- U.S. Army Armor School. The Battle of St. Vith, Belgium, 17–23 December 1944. Fort Knox, 1965.
- ______. Northag Terrain Study; St. Vith, Belgium, 17–23 December 1944. A Historical Example of Armor in the Defense. Fort Knox, 1976?
 - __. The Return to St. Vith. Fort Knox, 1948.
- Whiting, Charles. Decision at St. Vith. New York: Ballantine Books, 1969.



7th INFANTRY DIVISION

(Bayonet)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

- Description: On a red disc, a black "hourglass" of two pyramids point to
 - point, all within a green border.
 - Symbolism: The outline of the hourglass alludes to the numerical designa
 - tion of the division showing two "7's," one inverted, one
 - upright.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

- Description: A silver colored metal and enamel device, consisting of an
 - hourglass the upper section red, the lower black, the sections triangular in shape and separated diagonally by a silver bayo-
 - net point up, the pommel in lower right.
- Symbolism: The designation is adapted from the hourglass symbol of the
 - division's shoulder sleeve insignia. The bayonet, a reference to the nickname "Bayonet Division," became synonymous with the division through its participation in the Korean War and symbolizes the fighting spirit of the men of the 7th Infantry
 - Division.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 7th INFANTRY DIVISION

(Bayonet)

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 6 December 1917 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, 7th Division. Organized 1 January 1918 at Camp Wheeler, Georgia. Inactivated 22 September 1921 at Camp Meade, Maryland. Activated 1 July 1940 at Camp Ord, California. Redesignated 9 April 1942 as Headquarters, 7th Motorized Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 January 1943 as Headquarters, 7th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 July 1960 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 7th Infantry Division. Inactivated 2 April 1971 at Fort Lewis, Washington. Activated 21 October 1974 at Fort Ord, California. Inactivated 15 September 1994 at Fort Ord, California.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Lorraine 1918

World War II
Aleutian Islands
Eastern Mandates
Leyte
Ryukyus

Korean War

UN Defensive
UN Offensive
CCF Intervention
First UN Counteroffensive
CCF Spring Offensive
UN Summer-Fall Offensive
Second Korean Winter
Korea, Summer-Fall 1952
Third Korean Winter
Korea, Summer 1953

Armed Forces Expeditions Panama

DECORATIONS

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (Headquarters, 7th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered INCHON (Headquarters, 7th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 35, 1951)

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered KOREA 1950–1953 (Headquarters, 7th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 22, 1956)

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered KOREA 1945–1948; 1953–1971 (7th Infantry Division cited; DA GO 50, 1971)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 1st BRIGADE, 7th INFANTRY DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE

(inactive)

Constituted 6 December 1917 in the Regular Army as Headquarters Troop, 7th Division. Organized in March 1918 at Camp Forrest, Georgia. Reorganized and redesignated 16 February 1921 as Headquarters and Military Police Company (less Military Police Platoon), 7th Division. Inactivated 22 September 1921 at Camp Meade, Maryland. Activated 1 July 1940 at Camp Ord, California. Redesignated 9 April 1942 as Headquarters and Military Police Company (less Military Police Platoon), 7th Motorized Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 August 1942 as Headquarters Company, 7th Motorized Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 January 1943 as Headquarters Company, 7th Infantry Division. Disbanded 1 July 1960 in Korea.

Reconstituted 7 June 1963 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 7th Infantry Division. Activated 1 July 1963 in Korea. Inactivated 2 April 1971 at Fort Lewis, Washington. Activated 21 October 1974 at Fort Ord, California. Inactivated 15 August 1995 at Fort Lewis, Washington.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Lorraine 1918

World War II
Alcutian Islands (with arrowhead)
Eastern Mandates
Leyte
Ryukyus

Korean War
UN Defensive
UN Offensive
CCF Intervention
First UN Counteroffensive
CCF Spring Offensive
UN Summer-Fall Offensive
Second Korean Winter
Korea, Summer-Fall 1952
Third Korean Winter
Korea, Summer 1953

Armed Forces Expeditions Panama

DECORATIONS

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered KOREA (Headquarters Company, 7th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 106, 1951)

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (Headquarters Company, 7th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered INCHON (Headquarters Company, 7th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 35, 1951)

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered KOREA 1950–1953 (Headquarters Company, 7th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 22, 1956)

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered KOREA 1945–1948, 1953–1960, 1963–1971 (7th Infantry Division cited; DA GO 50, 1971)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 2d BRIGADE, 7th INFANTRY DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 6 December 1917 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, 13th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 7th Division. Organized 18 December 1917 at Chickamauga Park, Georgia. Reorganized and redesignated in July 1921 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 13th Infantry Brigade. Inactivated 21 September 1921 at Camp Meade, Maryland. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 13th Brigade. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 13th Infantry Brigade. Disbanded 1 July 1940.

Reconstituted 7 June 1963 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 7th Infantry Division. Activated 1 July 1963 in Korea. Inactivated 2 April 1971 at Fort Lewis, Washington. Activated 21 July 1975 at Fort Ord, California. Inactivated 15 September 1993 at Fort Ord, California.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Lorraine 1918

Armed Forces Expeditions Panama

DECORATIONS

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered KOREA 1963–1971 (7th Infantry Division cited; DA GO 50, 1971)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 3d BRIGADE, 7th INFANTRY DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 6 December 1917 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, 14th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 7th Division. Organized 20 December 1917 at Camp Bliss, Texas. Reorganized and redesignated in April 1921 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 14th Infantry Brigade. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 14th Brigade. Relieved 15 August 1927 from assignment to the 7th Division and assigned to the 6th Division. Relieved 1 October 1933 from assignment to the 6th Division and assigned to the 7th Division. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 14th Infantry Brigade. Inactivated 1 June 1940 at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. Disbanded 11 November 1944.

Reconstituted 7 June 1963 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 7th Infantry Division. Activated 1 July 1963 in Korea. Inactivated 2 April 1971 at Fort Lewis, Washington. Activated 18 October 1984 at Fort Ord, California. Inactivated 15 September 1993 at Fort Ord, California.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Lorraine 1918

Armed Forces Expeditions Panama

DECORATIONS

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered KOREA 1963–1971 (7th Infantry Division cited; DA GO 50, 1971)

7TH INFANTRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

American Battle Monuments Commission. 7th Division, Summary of Operations in the World War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1944.

Appleman, Roy E. South to the Naktong, North to the Yalu. United States Army in the Korean War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961.

______, et al. Okinawa: The Last Battle. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1948.

Bayonet, A History of the Seventh Infantry Division. Tokyo: Toppan Printing Co., 1951.

Cannon, M. Hamlin. Leyte: Return to the Philippines. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1954.

Caraway, P. W. "Armor in the Far East: Korea—7th Infantry Division." Armor 65 (September–1 October 1956):22–23. Coleman, J. E., ed. The Seventh Infantry Division 1975 Orientation Issue. Fort Ord: Information Office, 1975.

Crowl, Philip A., and Love, Edmund G. Seizure of the Gilberts and Marshalls. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1955.

Donnelly, Thomas; Roth, Margaret; and Baker, Caleb. *Operation Just Cause: The Storming of Panama*, New York: Macmillan, 1991.

Falls, Bruce F., et al. *The Seventh Division in Korea*. Tokyo: FEC Printing Plant, 1948.

Fell, Edgar Tremlett, comp. *History of the Seventh Division, United States Army,* 1917–1919. Philadelphia: George H. Buchanan Co., 1927.

Flanagan, Edward M., Jr. Battle for Panama: Inside Operation Just Cause. New York: Brassey's, 1993.

Glasgow, Matt. "Bullets, Beaches and Bayonets, A Look at Fort Ord." Soldiers 34 (June 1979):45–48.

HQ & HQ Company, 7th Infantry Division, Camp Casey, Korea, 1970. Seoul, Korea: Hanjin Sight Seeing Publishing, 1970.

Hermes, Walter G. *Truce Tent and Fighting Front*. United States Army in the Korean War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1966.

Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War: American Expeditionary Forces; Divisions. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.

History of the 7th Infantry Division 1917–1967. Society of the Bayonet Division, 1968.

Holt, Paul E. "Drawdown." Army 20 (August 1970):22-25.

Honoring the Departure of the 7th Infantry Division. Seoul, Korea, 1971.

Jacobs, Bruce. Soldiers: The Fighting Divisions of the Regular Army. New York: W. W. Norton and Co., 1958.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. *Fighting Divisions*. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

Korea 1950. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1952.

Love, Edmund G. *The Hourglass: A History of the 7th Infantry Division in World War II.* Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1950.

Marshall, S. L. A. "Action at the Pigpen." *Infantry Journal* 55 (September 1944):39-47.

. "Chance Island." *Infantry Journal* 55 (September 1944):28–35. . "Fight to a Finish." *Infantry Journal* 56 (January 1945):43–52.

______. Island Victory. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945.

. "Men Against Darkness." Infantry Journal 55 (December 1944): 43–51.

"One Day on Kwajalein." Infantry Journal 55 (August 1944): 14–25.

_____. "Ordeal by Fire." Infantry Journal 55 (October 1944):36-44.

Miller, John, jr., et al. Korea 1951–1953. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1956.

Mossman, Billy C. *Ebb and Flow*. United States Army in the Korean War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1990.

Read, Francis W. G.I. Parson. New York: Moorehouse-Gorham Co., 1945.

Schnabel, James F. *Policy and Direction: The First Year*. United States Army in the Korean War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1972.

7th Infantry Division, Public Information Office. *The Bayonet: The History of the 7th Infantry Division in Korea*. Tokyo: Dai Nippon Printing Co., 1953.

7th Infantry Division—Flintlock Operation, Field Orders and Report of Operation. Fort Leavenworth: Command and General Staff College, 1944.

7th Infantry Division in Korea. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1954.

7th Infantry Division Operation Report Ryukyus Campaign. Provisional Engineer Topographic Map Detachment, XXIV Corps, 1945.

7th Infantry Division, World War I, World War II, Korea, and the Panamanian Invasion, 1917–1992. Paducah, Ky.: Turner Publishing, 1991.

Stokesbury, James. "Battle of Attu." American History Illustrated 14 (April 1979):30-38.

"Valor: 7th Division Unit Citations." Infantry Journal 54 (April 1944): 36-37.

War Department, The Capture of Attu, as Told by the Men Who Fought There. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1944.

Waring, Paul C. History of the 7th Infantry (Bayonet) Division. Tokyo: Dai Nippon Printing Co., 1967.

Westover, John G. Combat Support in Korea. Washington: Combat Forces Press, 1955. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1990.

Worden, William L. "The 7th Made It the Hard Way." Saturday Evening Post 218 (22 September 1945):22–23ff.



8th ARMORED DIVISION

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On an equilateral triangle with a green border, one point up,

divided into three sections, the upper section yellow, the dexter section blue, and the sinister section red, a gun bendwise in front of a tank track and wheels all black and overall a red lightning flash bend sinisterwise. In the apex the Arabic

numeral "8" in black letters.

Symbolism: Yellow, blue, and red are the colors of the branches from

which armored units were formed. The tank tread, gun, and lightning flash are symbolic of mobility, power, and speed.

The division's designation is in Arabic numerals.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 8th ARMORED DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 1 April 1942 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 8th Armored Division, and activated at Fort Knox, Kentucky. Inactivated 13 November 1945 at Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia. Allotted 25 February 1953 to the Regular Army.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

None.

8TH ARMORED DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

CC B, 8th Armored Division, October 1944–August 1945. Our Day or, Listen My Children and You Shall Hear. Gottingen, Germany, 1945.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. *Fighting Divisions*. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

Leach, Charles R. In Tornado's Wake, A History of the 8th Armored Division. Chicago: Argus Press, 1956.

MacDonald, Charles B. *The Last Offensive*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

The Thundering Herd, 8th Armored Division, 1944. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1944.

Tornado! 8: The Story of the 8th Armored Division. G.I. Stories . . . Paris, 1945.

8th INFANTRY DIVISION

(Pathfinder)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a blue shield a yellow arrow point up surmounted by a

white Arabic figure "8."

Symbolism: The nickname of the division, "Pathfinder," is represented by

the arrow, while the figure "8" identifies the division's desig-

nation.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A metal and enamel device, consisting of a continuous blue

scroll forming the figure "8" interlaced with a gold vertical arrow, the shaft passing under the intersection, the areas within the scroll of red and the scroll bearing the inscription THESE ARE MY CREDENTIALS starting to the left of the arrowhead and terminating to the right of the feathers, the word PATHFINDER starting to the left of the feathers and terminating at the intersection and five stars to the right of the

arrowhead, all letters and stars in gold.

Symbolism: The design was suggested by the shoulder sleeve insignia of

the division. The color blue refers to infantry and with the red alludes to the background of infantry division flags. "These Are My Credentials" is the division's motto and "Pathfinder" its nickname. The five stars represent service in World War I

and participation credit for four World War II campaigns.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 8th INFANTRY DIVISION (Pathfinder)

RA

LINEAGE

(inactive)

Constituted 17 December 1917 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, 8th Division. Organized 5 January 1918 at Camp Fremont, California. Demobilized 5 September 1919 at Camp Lee, Virginia. Reconstituted 24 March 1923 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, 8th Division. Activated 1 July 1940 at Camp Jackson, South Carolina. Redesignated 9 April 1942 as Headquarters, 8th Motorized Division. Reorganized and redesignated 15 May 1943 as Headquarters, 8th Infantry Division. Inactivated 20 November 1945 at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. Activated 17 August 1950 at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. Reorganized and redesignated 1 May 1960 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 8th Infantry Division. Inactivated 17 January 1992 in Germany.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I
Streamer without inscription

World War II
Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

Luxembourg Croix de Guerre, Streamer embroidered LUXEMBOURG (8th Infantry Division cited; DA GO 59, 1969)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 1st BRIGADE, 8th INFANTRY DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 17 December 1917 in the Regular Army as Headquarters Troop, 8th Division. Organized 5 January 1918 at Camp Fremont, California. Demobilized 5 September 1919 at Camp Dix, New Jersey. Reconstituted 24 March 1923 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Military Police Company (less Military Police Platoon), 8th Division. Activated 1 July 1940 at Camp Jackson, South Carolina. Redesignated 9 April 1942 as Headquarters and Military Police Company (less Military Police Platoon), 8th Motorized Division. Reorganized and redesignated 6 July 1942 as Headquarters Company, 8th Motorized Division. Reorganized and redesignated 15 May 1943 as Headquarters Company, 8th Infantry Division. Inactivated 20 November 1945 at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. Activated 17 August 1950 at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. Disbanded 1 May 1960 in Germany.

Reconstituted 27 March 1963 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 8th Infantry Division. Activated 1 April 1963 in Germany. Inactivated 17 January 1992 in Germany.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Streamer without inscription

World War II
Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

Luxembourg Croix de Guerre, Streamer embroidered LUXEMBOURG (8th Infantry Division cited; DA GO 59, 1969)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 2d BRIGADE, 8th INFANTRY DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE

(inactive)

Constituted 17 December 1917 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, 15th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 8th Division. Organized 5 January 1918 at Camp Fremont, California. Demobilized 24 February 1919 at Camp Lee, Virginia. Reconstituted 24 March 1923 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 15th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 8th Division. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 15th Brigade. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 15th Infantry Brigade. Disbanded 1 July 1940.

Reconstituted 27 March 1963 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 8th Infantry Division. Activated 1 April

1963 in Germany, Inactivated 16 January 1992 in Germany.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 3d BRIGADE, 8th INFANTRY DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Organized 8 December 1917 in the Regular Army at Camp Fremont, California, as Headquarters, 16th Infantry Brigade. Assigned 17 December 1917 to the 8th Division. Demobilized 25 November 1919 in France. Reconstituted 15 July 1922 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 16th Infantry Brigade. Activated 1 October 1922 at Fort Howard, Maryland. Assigned 30 June 1923 to the 8th Division. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 16th Brigade. Relieved 15 August 1927 from assignment to the 8th Division and assigned to the 4th Division. Relieved 1 October 1933 from assignment to the 4th Division and assigned to the 8th Division. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 16th Infantry Brigade. Disbanded 1 July 1940 at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland.

Reconstituted 27 March 1963 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 8th Infantry Division. Activated 1 April

1963 in Germany. Inactivated 21 January 1991 in Germany.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Streamer without inscription

DECORATIONS

None.

8TH INFANTRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Blumenson, Martin. *Breakout and Pursuit*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961.

Clyma, Carleton B., ed. Connecticut Men of the 8th Pathfinder Division, July 1945. Hartford, 1945.

The Dixie-Golden Arrow Yearbook, Fort Carson, Colorado, 1954. Marceline, Mo.: Walsworth Publishing Co., 1954.

Eighth Infantry Division. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1946.

8th Infantry Division, 50th Anniversary. Germany, 1968.

Eighth Infantry Division, Fort Jackson, South Carolina. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1952–1953.

8th Infantry Division SOP, 26 June 1944. Wiltz, Luxembourg: 8th Infantry Division, 1944.

8th Infantry Division Unit Day, 1957. Goppingen, Germany, 1957.

Griesbach, Marc F. Combat History of the Eighth Infantry Division in World War II. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1945. Reprint. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1954.

Gabel, Christopher R. *The U.S. Army GHQ Maneuvers of 1941*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1991.

Historical and Pictorial Review, 8th Motorized Division, United States Army, Fort Jackson, South Carolina, 1942. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1942.

Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War; American Expeditionary Forces; Divisions. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.

Jackson, Miles H., ed. 8th Infantry Golden Arrow Division, Fort Carson, Colorado, October 1955. Dallas: Miller Publishing Co., 1955.

Jacobs, Bruce. Soldiers: The Fighting Divisions of the Regular Army. New York: W. W. Norton and Co., 1958.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. *Fighting Divisions*. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

Larson, John. "Wake Up-It's War!" Soldiers 27 (May 1972):60-61.

MacDonald, Charles B. *The Last Offensive*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

_____. The Siegfried Line Campaign. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

Rosenberg, B. J., ed. The Pathfinder, 8th Infantry Division (Mech). n.p., 1985.

Stroh, D. A. "Operation on the Crozon Peninsula." *Military Review* 25 (January 1946):3–8.

"These Are My Credentials!" The Story of the 8th Infantry Division. G.I. Stories . . . Paris, 1944.

Weaver, W. G. Yankee Doodle Went to Town. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Edwards Brothers Inc., 1959.

Wiese, Carl, ed. 8th Infantry Division, Gyroscope 1956. Dallas: Miller Publishing Co., 1956.

9th ARMORED DIVISION

(Remagen)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On an equilateral triangle with a green border, one point up,

divided into three sections, the upper section yellow, the dexter section blue, and the sinister section red, a gun bendwise in front of a tank track and wheels all black and overall a red lightning flash bend sinisterwise. In the apex the Arabic

numeral "9" in black letters.

Symbolism: Yellow, blue, and red are the colors of the branches from

which armored units were formed. The tank tread, gun, and lightning flash are symbolic of mobility, power, and speed.

The division's designation is in Arabic numerals.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 9th ARMORED DIVISION (Remagen)

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 5 May 1942 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 9th Armored Division. Activated 15 July 1942 at Fort Riley, Kansas. Inactivated 13 October 1945 at Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia. Allotted 25 February 1953 to the Regular Army.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

DECORATIONS

None.

9TH ARMORED DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

The Bridge, Bayreuth, Germany: Carl Giessel, 1945.

Cole, Hugh M. *The Ardennes: Battle of the Bulge*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.

Hechler, Kenneth W. *The Bridge at Remagen*. New York: Ballantine Books, 1957. Revised edition. Missoula, Mont.: Pictorial Publishing Co., 1993.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

Lewis, Raymond. 9th Armored Division "CC B." Eight Days at St. Vith. Writers Guild of America, 1974.

MacDonald, Charles B. *The Last Offensive*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

Montgomery, John H., Jr. "The Remagen Bridgehead." *Military Review* 29 (July 1949):3–7.

The 9th: The Story of the 9th Armored Division. G. I. Stories . . . Paris, 1945.

Reichelt, Walter E. Phantom Nine. The 9th Armored (Remagen) Division, 1942–1945. Austin, Tex.: Presidial Press, 1987.

9th INFANTRY DIVISION

(Old Reliables)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: An olive drab disc, charged with a double quatrefoil of red and

blue horizontally divided, with a white center.

Symbolism: The double quatrefoil, a heraldic mark of cadency for the

ninth son, is red and blue, the colors of an infantry division's distinguishing flag; the white center is in the color of the

numerals on the division's World War II flag.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a disc

charged with a blue fleur-de-lis and radiating nine gold rays, all but the one at top center contained by a red crescent.

Symbolism: The red crescent is for the Tunisian campaign; the nine rays of

the sun denote the unit's numerical designation and also refer to the campaign in Sicily; the gold disc in center is for Central Europe, and the fleur-de-lis thereon represents service in

Northern France.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 9th INFANTRY DIVISION (Old Reliables)

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 8 July 1918 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, 9th Division. Organized 18 July 1918 at Camp Sheridan, Alabama. Demobilized 15 February 1919 at Camp Sheridan, Alabama. Reconstituted 24 March 1923 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, 9th Division. Activated 1 August 1940 at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Reorganized and redesignated 1 August 1942 as Headquarters, 9th Infantry Division. Inactivated 15 January 1947 in Germany. Activated 15 July 1947 at Fort Dix, New Jersey. Inactivated 31 January 1962 at Fort Carson, Colorado. Redesignated 1 February 1966 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 9th Infantry Division, and activated at Fort Riley, Kansas. Inactivated 25 September 1969 at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. Activated 21 April 1972 at Fort Lewis, Washington. Inactivated 15 December 1991 at Fort Lewis, Washington.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II

Algeria-French Morocco (with arrowhead)

Tunisia

Sicily

Normandy

Northern France

Rhineland

Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

Vietnam

Counteroffensive, Phase II
Counteroffensive, Phase III
Tet Counteroffensive, Phase IV
Counteroffensive, Phase IV
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Counteroffensive, Phase VI
Tet 69/Counteroffensive
Summer–Fall 1969

DECORATIONS

Belgian Fourragere 1940 (Headquarters, 9th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action at the Meuse River (Headquarters, 9th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in the Ardennes

(Headquarters, 9th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1966–1968 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 9th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 31, 1969)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1969 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 9th Infantry Division,

cited: DA GO 59, 1969)

Republic of Vietnam Civil Action Honor Medal, First Class, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1966–1969 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 9th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 59, 1969)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 1st BRIGADE, 9th INFANTRY DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 8 July 1918 in the Regular Army as Headquarters Troop, 9th Division. Organized 18 July 1918 at Camp Sheridan, Alabama. Demobilized 15 February 1919 at Camp Sheridan, Alabama. Reconstituted 24 March 1923 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Military Police Company (less Military Police Platoon), 9th Division. Activated 1 August 1940 at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Reorganized and redesignated 1 August 1942 as Headquarters Company, 9th Infantry Division. Inactivated 15 January 1947 in Germany. Activated 15 July 1947 at Fort Dix, New Jersey. Inactivated 31 January 1962 at Fort Carson, Colorado.

Redesignated 1 February 1966 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 9th Infantry Division, and activated at Fort Riley, Kansas. Inactivated 25 September 1969 at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. Activated 21 April 1972 at Fort Lewis, Washington. Inactivated 28 September 1990 at Fort Lewis, Washington.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II

Tunisia

Sicily

Normandy

Northern France

Rhineland

Ardennes-Alsace

Central Europe

Vietnam

Counteroffensive, Phase II Counteroffensive, Phase III Tet Counteroffensive Counteroffensive, Phase IV Counteroffensive, Phase VI Counteroffensive, Phase VI Summer-Fall 1969

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered DINH TUONG PROVINCE (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 9th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 60, 1969)

Belgian Fourragere 1940 (Headquarters Company, 9th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action at the Meuse River (Headquarters Company, 9th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in the Ardennes (Headquarters Company, 9th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1967–1968 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 9th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 31, 1969)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1968 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 9th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 31, 1969)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1969 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 9th

Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 59, 1969)

Republic of Vietnam Civil Action Honor Medal, First Class, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1967–1969 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 9th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 59, 1969)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 2d BRIGADE, 9th INFANTRY DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE

(inactive)

Organized 6 December 1917 in the Regular Army at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky, as Headquarters, 15th Infantry Brigade. Redesignated 26 December 1917 as Headquarters, 17th Infantry Brigade. Assigned 8 July 1918 to the 9th Division. Demobilized 5 February 1919 at Camp Sheridan, Alabama. Reconstituted 24 March 1923 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 17th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 9th Division. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 17th Brigade. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 17th Infantry Brigade. Disbanded 1 July 1940.

Reconstituted 1 February 1966 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 9th Infantry Division, and activated at Fort Riley, Kansas. Inactivated 1 August 1969 at Fort Riley, Kansas. Activated 21 October 1972 at Fort Lewis, Washington. Inactivated 15 September 1988 at Fort

Lewis, Washington.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

Vietnam

Counteroffensive, Phase II Counteroffensive, Phase III Tet Counteroffensive Counteroffensive, Phase IV Counteroffensive, Phase V Counteroffensive, Phase VI Tet 69/Counteroffensive Summer—Fall 1969

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered MEKONG DELTA (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 9th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 45, 1969)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1967–1968 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 9th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 31, 1969)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1969 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 9th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 59, 1969)

Republic of Vietnam Civil Action Honor Medal, First Class, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1967–1969 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 9th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 59, 1969)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 3d BRIGADE, 9th INFANTRY DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 8 July 1918 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, 18th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 9th Division. Organized 17 July 1918 at Camp Sheridan, Alabama. Demobilized 5 February 1919 at Camp Sheridan, Alabama. Reconstituted 30 June 1922 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 18th Infantry Brigade, and activated at Camp Devens, Massachusetts. Assigned 24 March 1923 to the 9th Division. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 18th Brigade. Relieved 15 August 1927 from assignment to the 9th Division and assigned to the 6th Division. Relieved 1 October 1933 from assignment to the 6th Division and assigned to the 9th Division. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 18th Infantry Brigade. Disbanded 1 July 1940 in the Canal Zone.

Reconstituted 1 February 1966 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 9th Infantry Division, and activated at Fort Riley, Kansas. Inactivated 13 October 1970 at Fort Lewis, Washington. Activated 21 January 1973 at Fort Lewis, Washington. Inactivated 15 February 1991 at Fort

Lewis, Washington.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

Vietnam

Counteroffensive, Phase II
Counteroffensive, Phase III
Tet Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase IV
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Tet 69/Counteroffensive
Summer-Fall 1969
Winter-Spring 1970
Sanctuary Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase VII

DECORATIONS

Valorous Unit Award, Streamer embroidered BEN TRE CITY (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 9th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 42, 1969)

Valorous Unit Award, Streamer embroidered SAIGON (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 9th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1970)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1966–1968 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 9th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 31, 1969)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1969 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 9th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 59, 1969)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1969–1970 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 9th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 55, 1971)

Republic of Vietnam Civil Action Honor Medal, First Class, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1966–1969 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d

Brigade, 9th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 59, 1969)

Republic of Vietnam Civil Action Honor Medal, First Class, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1969–1970 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 9th Infantry Division, cited: DA GO 55, 1971)

9TH INFANTRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

"Army to Add New Division." Journal of the Armed Forces 103 (30 October 1965):Iff.

Beach, Jim. "Eight Stars for the Ninth." SAGA: True Adventures for Men 23 (October 1961):52–57ff.

Blumenson, Martin. *Breakout and Pursuit*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961.

Bowman, Stephen L., ed. *Motorized Experience of the 9th Infantry Division*. Fort Lewis, Wash., 1989.

Carden, Peter B., ed. Third Brigade, Vietnam, Ninth Infantry Division, Vietnam 1970. Vietnam, 1970.

Chamberlain, E. W. Rebirth of the Ninth. Camp Springs, Md., 1967.

Dierking, Barbara A.; Love, Donald R.; and Swartz, Isabelle J., comp. *History of the 9th Infantry Division: The Old Reliables*. Fort Lewis, Wash., 1979.

Eckhardt, George S. Report of Stewardship. Vietnam, 1967.

Endsley, Mark C. "9th Infantry Division Activated." Army Information Digest 21 (March 1966):6–11.

Fort Riley, Kansas. The Story of the 9th "Old Reliables" Infantry Division, 1966. American Yearbook Co., 1966.

Fulton, William B. *Riverine Operations* 1966–1969. Vietnam Studies. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

Gabel, Christopher R. *The U.S. Army GHQ Maneuvers of 1941*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1991.

Garland, Albert N., and Smyth, Howard McGaw. Sicily and the Surrender of Italy. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.

Goldfarb, Stephen. 9th Infantry Division Vietnam: Combat Art Vietnam 1969. Vietnam, 1969.

Harrison, Gordon A. Cross-Channel Attack. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1951.

Hay, John H., Jr. *Tactical and Materiel Innovation*. Vietnam Studies. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1974.

Heiser, Joseph M., Jr. *Logistic Support*. Vietnam Studies. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1974.

Henry, T. R. "The Avenging Ghosts of the 9th." Saturday Evening Post 219 (6 July 1946):24–25ff.

Hitler's Nemesis, The 9th Infantry Division. G. I. Stories . . . Paris, 1944.

Historical and Pictorial Review, Ninth Division, United States Army, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, 1941. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1941.

Historical Division, Department of the Army. *Utah Beach to Cherbourg* (6 June-27 June 1944). American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1948.

Historical Division, War Department. *To Bizerte With the II Corps (23 April 1943–13 May 1943)*. American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1946.

Howe, George F. Northwest Africa: Seizing the Initiative in the West. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1957.

Information Office, 9th Infantry Division. 3rd Brigade, 9th Infantry Division, Go Devils, Vietnam, 1970.

Jacobs, Bruce. Soldiers: The Fighting Divisions of the Regular Army. New York: W. W. Norton and Co., 1958.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

Kohutka, George A. "Schmidt 1944." Armor 74 (September-October 1965):17-22.

Kutscheid, Timothy, ed. Combat Art Vietnam, 1968. Tokyo: Dai Nippon Printing Co., 1968.

Larson, William B. "Hill 223." Infantry Journal 55 (September 1944):23-27.

MacDonald, Charles B. The Last Offensive. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

. The Siegfried Line Campaign. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

Mittelman, Joseph B. Eight Stars to Victory; A History of the Veteran Ninth Infantry Division. Columbus: F. J. Heer Printing Co., 1948.

The Final Thrust. The Ninth Infantry Division in Germany, September 1944 to May 1945, A History. Munich, Germany: F. Bruckmann K. G., 1945.

. "Hold Fast!" Historical Bits of Pathos, Lore, Heroism, and Satire about the Veteran Ninth Infantry Division. Munich, Germany: F. Bruckmann K. G., 1945.

Ninth Division, Fort Dix, New Jersey. Philadelphia: Clark Printing House, 1951.

Ninth Division, Fort Dix, New Jersey (Pictorial Review) Nineteen Fifty.

Philadelphia: Clark Printing House, 1950.

"The 9th Infantry Division." Infantry 70 (January–February 1980):19–22. 9th Infantry Division, Vietnam 1968. Tokyo: Dai Nippon Printing Co., 1968.

Reysen, Frank, ed. Combat Art and Photography, 1966–1967. Tokyo: Institute of Foreign Exchange and Trade Research, 1967.

_____. Delta Division, 1969. Vietnam, 1969.

______. 9th Infantry Division, 1918–1968. Vietnam, 1968.

Stamper, Edward R. "Fighting the Aggressors." Army 24 (November 1974):26-27.

Street, James. Delta Division, Vietnam 1969. Vietnam: 9th Infantry Division, 1969. Tolson, John J. Airmobility 1961–1971. Vietnam Studies. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

"Valor: 9th Infantry Division." Infantry Journal 54 (April 1944):37-39.

Wallace, Josiah A., Jr. "The Big Eye of the Old Reliable." Field Artilleryman 43 (April 1969):29–35.

Weise, Carl, ed. 9th Infantry Division, Fort Carson, Colorado. Dallas: Miller Publishing Co., 1956.

Wood, William H. "Fit to Fight." Soldiers 32 (May 1977):6-10.



10th ARMORED DIVISION

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On an equilateral triangle with a green border, one point up,

divided into three sections, the upper section yellow, the dexter section blue, and the sinister section red, a gun bendwise in front of a tank track and wheels all black and overall a red lightning flash bend sinisterwise. In the apex the Arabic

numeral "10" in black letters.

Symbolism: Yellow, blue, and red are the colors of the branches from

which armored units were formed. The tank tread, gun, and lightning flash are symbolic of mobility, power, and speed.

The division's designation is in Arabic numerals.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 10th ARMORED DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 5 May 1942 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 10th Armored Division. Activated 15 July 1942 at Fort Benning, Georgia. Inactivated 13 October 1945 at Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia. Allotted 25 February 1953 to the Regular Army.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

DECORATIONS

None.

10TH ARMORED DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cantey, J., et al. The 10th U.S. Armored Division in the Saar-Moselle Triangle. Fort Knox: Armored School, 1949.

Clarke, Jeffrey J., and Smith, Robert Ross. Riviera to the Rhine. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1993.

Cole, Hugh M. The Ardennes: Battle of the Bulge. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.

. The Lorraine Campaign. United States Army in World War II.

Washington: Government Printing Office, 1950.

Fighting Tigers Make Battle History. Battle Route of the Tenth Armored Division. Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany, 1945.

Himes, Cecil, et al. 10th Armored Division in the Crailsheim Operation. Fort Knox: Armored School, 1950.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint, Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

MacDonald, Charles B. The Last Offensive. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

Nichols, Lester M. Impact: The Battle Story of the Tenth Armored Division. New York: Bradbury, Sayles, O'Neill Co., 1954.

10th Armored Division, Public Relations Office. "Terrify and Destroy" 10... Tiger Tracks. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1944.

Tenth Armored "Tiger" Division. Paducah, Ky.: Turner Publishing Co., 1988.

Terrify and Destroy: The Story of the 10th Armored Division. G. I. Stories . . . Paris, 1945.

10th MOUNTAIN DIVISION

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a blue powder keg-like background, two bayonets in saltire

throughout scarlet fimbriated white within a white border.

Symbolism: The blue background and the bayonets are symbolic of

infantry, while the position of the bayonets in saltire simulates

the numerical designation of the organization.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a white

mountain formed of five peaks about a blue wavy bar and crossed in front overall two red swords points up; behind the mountain peaks a glory of gold rays radiant from the center and enclosed by a gold scroll inscribed CLIMB TO GLORY in

blue letters.

Symbolism: The white mountain symbol and the blue wave represent the

division's World War II combat history in the North Apennines and Po Valley campaigns in Italy. The crossed swords are symbolic of wartime service and further suggest the Roman numeral X, the unit's numerical designation. Scarlet is symbolic of courage and mortal danger, but denotes steadfastness and loyalty. The gold is for excellence and the white is sym-

bolic of mountain tops and of high aspirations.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 10th MOUNTAIN DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 10 July 1943 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters, 10th Light Division. Activated 15 July 1943 at Camp Hale, Colorado. Redesignated 6 November 1944 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 10th Mountain Division. Inactivated 30 November 1945 at Camp Carson, Colorado. Redesignated 18 June 1948 as Headquarters, 10th Infantry Division. Allotted 25 June 1948 to the Regular Army. Activated 1 July 1948 at Fort Riley, Kansas. Inactivated 14 June 1958 at Fort Benning, Georgia. Redesignated 22 January 1985 as Headquarters, 10th Mountain Division. Activated 12 February 1985 at Fort Drum, New York.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II North Apennines Po Valley

DECORATIONS

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 1st BRIGADE, 10th MOUNTAIN DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE

(active)

Organized 17 September 1942 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters Company, Mountain Training Center. Reorganized and redesignated 15 July 1943 as Headquarters Company, 10th Light Division. Redesignated 6 November 1944 as Headquarters Company, 10th Mountain Division. Inactivated 30 November 1945 at Camp Carson, Colorado. Redesignated 18 June 1948 as Headquarters Company, 10th Infantry Division. Allotted 25 June 1948 to the Regular Army. Activated 1 July 1948 at Fort Riley, Kansas. Inactivated 14 June 1958 at Fort Benning, Georgia.

Redesignated 1 April 1986 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 10th Mountain Division, and activated at Fort Drum, New York.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II North Apennines Po Valley

DECORATIONS

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 2d BRIGADE, 10th MOUNTAIN DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 2 October 1985 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 10th Mountain Division, and activated at Fort Benning, Georgia.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

None.

10TH INFANTRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Barrett, George. "10th Mountain Division." Yank [American edition] 3 (6 April 1945):8-9.

Burton, Hal. The Ski Troops. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1971.

Casewit, Curtis W. Mountain Troopers! The Story of the Tenth Mountain Division. New York: Crowell, 1972.

______. The Saga of the Mountain Soldiers. The Story of the 10th Mountain Division. New York: Julian Messner, 1981.

Clyma, Carleton B., ed. Connecticut Men of the 10th Mountain Division, September 1945. Hartford, 1945.

Coquoz, Rene L. The Invisible Men on Skis, The Story of the Construction of Camp Hale and the Occupation by the 10th Mountain Division, 1942–1945. n.p.: Johnson Publishing Co., 1970.

Dawson, Blen (as told to Ethel Severson Van Degrift). "Warriors on Skis: Our Mountain Troops in Italy." Ski Illustrated 10 (January 1946):8–11ff.

Dole, Minot (Minnie). Adventures in Skiing. New York: Franklin Watts, 1965.

Fisher, Ernest F., Jr. Cassino to the Alps. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1977.

Govan, Thomas P. History of the 10th Light Division (Alpine). Washington: Historical Section, Army Ground Forces, Study no. 28, 1946.

— Training for Mountain and Winter Warfare. Washington: Historical Section, Army Ground Forces, Study no. 23, 1946.

Hagen, Harold K. "War Reunion in Italy." SAGA: True Adventures for Men 27 (February 1964):58–63ff.

Harper, Frank. Night Climb: The Story of the Skiing Tenth. New York: Longmans, Green and Co., 1946.

Hartley, William B., and Morton, M. R., eds. *Tenth Infantry Division*. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1944.

Jacobs, Bruce. Soldiers: The Fighting Divisions of the Regular Army. New York: W. W. Norton and Co., 1958. Jay, John C. Mountain Training Center. Washington: Historical Section, Army Ground Forces, Study no. 24, 1946.

____; O'Rear, John; and O'Rear, Frankie. Ski Down the Years. New York: Award House, 1966.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. *Fighting Divisions*. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

Katz, Samuel M. America's Mountain Soldiers: 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry). Hong Kong: Concord Publications Co., 1995.

Keller, Julius. From Riva Ridge to Riva. New York: Vantage Press, 1974.

Lockwood, Theodore, ed. Mountaineers. Denver: Arteraft Press, 1945.

Pote, Winston. Mountain Troops. 10th Mountain Division, Camp Hale, Colorado. Camden, Maine, 1982.

Story of the 10th Infantry Division. Dallas: Taylor Publishing Co., 1957.

Templeton, Kenneth Stewart, comp. 10th Mountain Division, America's Ski Troops. Chicago, 1945.

10th Infantry Division, Fort Riley, Kansas. Marceline, Mo.: Walsworth Publishing Co., 1954.

10th Infantry Division, Pictorial History. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1944.
Thruelsen, Richard. "The 10th Caught It All at Once." Saturday Evening Post 218 (8 December 1945):26–27ff.

Whitelock, Flint. Soldiers on Skis: A Pictorial Memoir of the 10th Mountain Division. Boulder, Colo: Paladin Press, 1992.

11th AIRBORNE DIVISION

(Angels)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a blue shield a red disc charged with a white Arabic num-

ber "11" and edged in white between two white wings elevat-

ed and displayed.

Symbolism: The red, white, and blue of this insignia refer to the national

colors.

TAB

Description: Immediately above and touching the shoulder sleeve insignia a

blue arc tab inscribed AIRBORNE in white letters.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 11th AIRBORNE DIVISION (Angels)

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 12 November 1942 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters, 11th Airborne Division. Activated 25 February 1943 at Camp Mackall, North Carolina. Allotted 15 November 1948 to the Regular Army. Inactivated 1 July 1958 in Germany. Redesignated 1 February 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 11th Air Assault Division. Activated 7 February 1963 at Fort Benning, Georgia. Inactivated 1 July 1965 at Fort Benning, Georgia. Redesignated 24 January 1972 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 11th Airborne Division.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II

New Guinea

Leyte

Luzon (with arrowhead)

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered MANILA (Headquarters, 11th Airborne Division, cited; WD GO 68, 1945)

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (11th Airborne Division cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 1st BRIGADE, 11th AIRBORNE DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 12 November 1942 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters Company, 11th Airborne Division. Activated 25 February 1943 at Camp Mackall, North Carolina. Allotted 15 November 1948 to the Regular Army. Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1957 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Command and Control Battalion, 11th Airborne Division. Inactivated 1 July 1958 in Germany.

Redesignated 1 February 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 11th Air Assault Division. Activated 7 February 1963 at Fort Benning, Georgia. Inactivated 1 July 1965 at Fort Benning, Georgia. Redesignated 24 January 1972 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 11th Airborne Division.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
New Guinea
Leyte
Luzon (with arrowhead)

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered MANILA (Headquarters Company, 11th Airborne Division, cited; WD GO 68, 1945)

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (11th Airborne Division cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 2d BRIGADE, 11th AIRBORNE DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 2 August 1963 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 11th Air Assault Division. Activated 18 July 1963 at Fort Benning, Georgia. Inactivated 1 July 1965 at Fort Benning, Georgia. Redesignated 24 January 1972 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 11th Airborne Division.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 3d BRIGADE, 11th AIRBORNE DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 22 April 1964 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 11th Air Assault Division. Activated 1 May 1964 at Fort Benning, Georgia. Inactivated 1 July 1965 at Fort Benning, Georgia. Redesignated 24 January 1972 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 11th Airborne Division.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

None.

11th Airborne Division Bibliography

"Airmobile Assault Concept Undergoes Test at Benning." Army Information Digest 18 (March 1963):46.

"The Angels in Action," 11th Airborne Infantry Division, Fort Campbell, Kentucky. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1955.

Burger, Knox. "Reception at Atsugi." Yank 4 (5 October 1945):4.

Cannon, M. Hamlin. Leyte: The Return to the Philippines. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1954.

Chaze, Elliott. The Stainless Steel Kimono. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1945.

11th Airborne Division. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1944.

11th Airhorne Division. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1950.

11th Airborne Division, Fort Campbell, Kentucky. Dallas: Taylor Publishing Co., 1952.

Flanagan, Edward M., Jr. The Angels: A History of the 11th Airborne Division, 1943–1946. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1948. Rev. ed. Novato, Calif.: Presidio Press, 1989.

______. The Los Baños Raid. The 11th Airborne Division Jumps at Dawn. Novato, Calif: Presidio Press, 1986.

... "Play the Gimmicks." Infantry School Quarterly 41 (July 1952):28–31. Foss, Peter J. "Angels' at Los Baños," Infantry 55 (May–June 1965):52–55.

Galvin, John R. Air Assault: The Development of Airmobile Warfare. New York: Hawthorne Books, 1969.

Howze, Hamilton H. "Tactical Employment of the Air Assault Division." Army 14 (September 1963):35–53.

_____, "The Howze Board." *Army* 24 (February 1974):8–14; 24 (March 1974):18–24; and 24 (April 1974):18–24.

Jacobs, Bruce. Soldiers: The Fighting Divisions of the Regular Army. New York: W. W. Norton and Co., 1958. Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint, Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

"New Ideas for Air Mobility." Army Information Digest 18 (November 1963):27-28.

Pictorial Review of the 11th Airborne Division from Fort Campbell to Germany. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1956.

Rich, Charles W. G. "Air Assault Needs Material Improvement." Army 14 (October 1963):16ff.

Seay, Joseph B. "The 11th Airborne Division in the Leyte Mountain Operation." Military Review 29 (October 1949):17–24.

Smith, Robert Ross. *Triumph in the Philippines*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

Tench, C. T. "Advance Party: Mission Surrender." *Infantry Journal* 59 (August 1946):30-36.

Tolson, John J. Airmobility: 1961–1971. Vietnam Studies. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On an equilateral triangle with a green border, one point up, divided into three sections, the upper section yellow, the dexter section blue, and the sinister section red, a gun bendwise in front of a tank track and wheels all black and overall a red.

front of a tank track and wheels all black and overall a red lightning flash bend sinisterwise. In the apex the Arabic

numeral "11" in black letters.

Symbolism: Yellow, blue, and red are the colors of the branches from

which armored units were formed. The tank tread, gun, and lightning flash are symbolic of mobility, power, and speed.

The division's designation is in Arabic numerals.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A silver colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a

manticore's head caboshed, armed and eyed in green above a green scroll with the motto J'AVANCE (I Advance) in silver

letters.

Symbolism: The functions of the division are allegorically represented by

the manticore's head. A ferocious appearing human head on the body of a tiger, this animal heraldically signifies great fierceness and valor when enraged to combat. The horns form the numerical designation of the division. The motto "J'avance" (I Advance) expresses the continuous advance of

the organization under all obstacles.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 11th ARMORED DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 23 June 1942 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 11th Armored Division. Activated 15 August 1942 at Camp Polk, Louisiana. Disbanded 31 August 1945 in Germany. Reconstituted 25 February 1953 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 11th Armored Division.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

DECORATIONS

None.

11TH ARMORED DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cole, Hugh M. *The Ardennes: Battle of the Bulge.* United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.

Craig, Berry. Ardennes, Rhineland, Central Europe, 11th Armored Division, Thunderbolt. Paducah, Ky.: Turner Publishing Co., 1988.

Harris, William T., ed. Eleventh Armored Division Officer's Register. Salzburg, Austria: R. Kiesel, 1945.

Journal of the 11th Armored Division Operations, 1 Apr-8 May 1945. n. p., 1945. Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

Keough, Emmet L., and Race, Robert W. Louisiana to Linz. Eleventh Armored Division Third Anniversary, August 15, 1945. Germany, 1945.

MacDonald, Charles B. *The Last Offensive*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

Race, Robert W. Thunderbolt in the ETO, A Pictorial After Action Report, World War II. n.p., 1969.

Stewart, Hal D. *Thunderbolt*. Washington: 11th Armored Division Association, 1948. Reprint. Nashville: Battery Press, 1981.

The Story of the Eleventh Armored Division, Thunderbolt. G. I. Stories . . . Paris, 1945.

Tarr, Curtis W. Private Soldier. New York: Carleton Press, 1976.

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On an equilateral triangle with a green border, one point up,

divided into three sections, the upper section yellow, the dexter section blue, and the sinister section red, a gun bendwise in front of a tank track and wheels all black and overall a red lightning flash bend sinisterwise. In the apex the Arabic

numeral "12" in black letters.

Symbolism: Yellow, blue, and red are the colors of the branches from

which armored units were formed. The tank tread, gun, and lightning flash are symbolic of mobility, power, and speed.

The division's designation is in Arabic numerals.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 12th ARMORED DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 7 July 1942 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 12th Armored Division. Activated 15 September 1942 at Camp Campbell, Kentucky. Inactivated 3 December 1945 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Allotted 25 February 1953 to the Regular Army.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

DECORATIONS

None.

12TH ARMORED DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Clarke, Jeffrey J., and Smith, Robert Ross. *Riviera to the Rhine*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1993.

Cole, Hugh M. The Lorraine Campaign. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1950.

Combat Highlights of the United States Twelfth Armored Division in the European Theater of Operations: 1944–30 May 1945. n.p., 1954.

Hellcats, 12th Armored Division. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1943.

A History of the United States Twelfth Armored Division, 15 September 1942–17 December 1945. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1945. Reprint. Nashville: Battery Press, 1978.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

Odyssey of Combat Command "A," 12th Armored Division. n.p., 1945.

Speed Is the Password: The Story of the 12th Armored Division. G. I. Stories . . . Paris, 1945.

12th Armored Division Association. *The Hellcats*. Paducah, Ky.: Turner Publishing Co., 1987.

12th INFANTRY DIVISION

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a scarlet spade-shaped shield, a yellow carabao's head

caboshed.

Symbolism: The carabao is suggestive of the Philippines, and the colors

red and gold represent the Spanish heritage of the islands.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS 12th INFANTRY DIVISION

LINEAGE (disbanded)

Constituted 29 April 1921 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, Philippine Division. Organized 8 June 1921 in the Philippine Islands, with Regular Army and Philippine Scout personnel. Surrendered 9 April 1942 to the Japanese 14th Army. Redesignated 6 April 1946 as the 12th Infantry Division. Inactivated 30 April 1947 in the Philippine Islands. Disbanded 23 March 1953.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Philippine Islands

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered LUZON 1941–1942 (North Luzon Force, United States Army Forces in the Far East, cited; DA GO 14, 1942)

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered BATAAN (Army Troops, United States Army Forces in the Far East, cited; WD GO 32, 1942)

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered DEFENSE OF THE PHILIPPINES (Military and naval forces of the United States and Philippine Governments cited; WD GO 22, 1942, as amended by DA GO 46, 1948)

12TH INFANTRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Drake, Charles C. "Philippine Maneuvers." *Infantry* 28 (June 1926): 625–31. Morton, Louis. *The Fall of the Philippines*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1953.

13th AIRBORNE DIVISION

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On an ultramarine blue shield, a winged unicorn issuant from

base in golden orange, all within a green border.

Symbolism: The unicorn is associated by tradition with qualities of virtue,

courage, and strength. The horn of the unicorn signifies extreme courage. The unicorn has been winged to represent its travel in the air as "airborne." The blue background is the color of the infantry which is the basic arm of the division and

also indicates the sky.

TAB

Description: Immediately above the shoulder sleeve insignia a black arc tab

inscribed AIRBORNE in yellow letters.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 13th AIRBORNE DIVISION

AUS

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 26 December 1942 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 13th Airborne Division. Activated 13 August 1943 at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Inactivated 25 February 1946 at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Central Europe

DECORATIONS

None.

13TH AIRBORNE DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Blythe, William J., ed. *History and Pictorial Record of the 13th Airborne Division*. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1946. Reprint. Paducah, Ky.: Turner Publishing Co., 1989.

Clyma, Carleton B., ed. Connecticut Men, 13th Airborne Division, September

1945. Hartford, 1945.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

MacDonald, Charles B. The Last Offensive. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

Thirteenth Airborne Division. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, c. 1944.

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On an equilateral triangle with a green border, one point up,

divided into three sections, the upper section yellow, the dexter section blue, and the sinister section red, a gun bendwise in front of a tank track and wheels all black and overall a red lightning flash bend sinisterwise. In the apex the Arabic

numeral "13" in black letters.

Symbolism: Yellow, blue, and red are the colors of the branches from

which armored units were formed. The tank tread, gun, and lightning flash are symbolic of mobility, power, and speed.

The division's designation is in Arabic numerals.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 13th ARMORED DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE

(inactive)

Constituted 9 June 1942 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 13th Armored Division. Activated 15 October 1942 at Camp Beale, California. Inactivated 15 November 1945 at Camp Cooke, California. Allotted 20 August 1947 to the Organized Reserves. Activated 21 August 1947 at Los Angeles, California. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Inactivated 1 March 1952 at Los Angeles, California. Withdrawn 25 February 1953 from the Army Reserve and allotted to the Regular Army.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Rhineland Central Europe

DECORATIONS

None.

13TH ARMORED DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Clyma, Carleton B., ed. Connecticut Men, 13th and 20th Armored Divisions, August 1945. Hartford, 1945.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

MacDonald, Charles B. The Last Offensive. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

Summer Training. An Informal Pictorial Story of the 13th Armored Division's Field Training in the Summer of 1950. Los Angeles, 1950.

The Thirteenth Armored Division. A History of the Black Cats from Texas to France, Germany, and Austria and Back to California, 1945. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1946.

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On an equilateral triangle with a green border, one point up,

divided into three sections, the upper section yellow, the dexter section blue, and the sinister section red, a gun bendwise in front of a tank track and wheels all black and overall a red lightning flash bend sinisterwise. In the apex the Arabic

numeral "14" in black letters.

Symbolism: Yellow, blue, and red are the colors of the branches from

which armored units were formed. The tank tread, gun, and lightning flash are symbolic of mobility, power, and speed.

The division's designation is in Arabic numerals.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 14th ARMORED DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 9 June 1942 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 14th Armored Division. Activated 15 November 1942 at Camp Chaffee, Arkansas. Inactivated 16 September 1945 at Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia. Allotted 25 February 1953 to the Regular Army.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Rhincland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

DECORATIONS

None.

14TH ARMORED DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Brothers, Benjamin M., et al. 14th Armored Division at Hatten-Rittershoffen. Fort Knox, Ky., 1950.

Carter, Joseph. The History of the 14th Armored Division. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1946.

Clarke, Jeffrey J., and Smith, Robert Ross. *Riviera to the Rhine*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1993.

Combat Command "A," History ETO, 1 October 1944 to VE Day, n.p., 1945. The Fourteenth Armored Division. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1944.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington; Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

Lambert, J. C. "Armored Rescue." Armored Cavalry Journal 58 (January–February 1949);36–45.

MacDonald, Charles B. *The Last Offensive*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

Now It Can Be Told! 14th Armored Division. 7th Army in German Offensive. Wasserburg, Germany: Buchdruckerei Karl Neuburger, 1945.

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On an equilateral triangle with a green border, one point up,

divided into three sections, the upper section yellow, the dexter section blue, and the sinister section red, a gun bendwise in front of a tank track and wheels all black and overall a red lightning flash bend sinisterwise. In the apex the Arabic

numeral "16" in black letters.

Symbolism: Yellow, blue, and red are the colors of the branches from

which armored units were formed. The tank tread, gun, and lightning flash are symbolic of mobility, power, and speed.

The division's designation is in Arabic numerals.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 16th ARMORED DIVISION

LINEAGE (disbanded)

Constituted 14 January 1943 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 16th Armored Division. Activated 15 July 1943 at Camp Chaffee, Arkansas. Inactivated 15 October 1945 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Disbanded 23 March 1953.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Central Europe

DECORATIONS

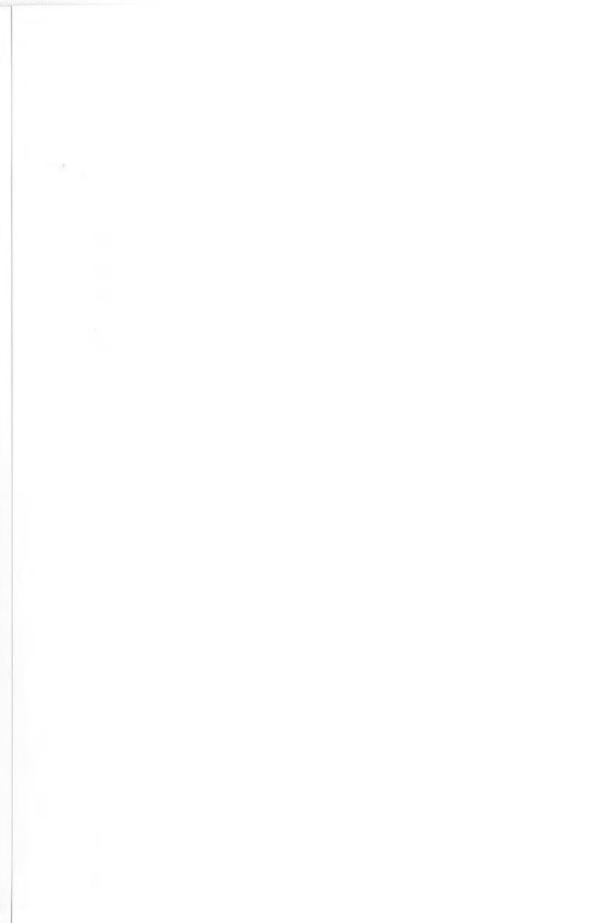
None.

16TH ARMORED DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

MacDonald, Charles B. *The Last Offensive*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

Pictorial History, 16th Armored Division. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1944?
Weaver, Dale J., ed. 16th Armored Division History, Patton's Third Army, WWII.
n.p., 1987.



17th AIRBORNE DIVISION

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a black disc within a green border, a talon of an American

eagle in yellow issuant.

Symbolism: The talon represents the seizing and holding ability of the

division. Black is symbolic of darkness during which airborne

operations often take place.

TAB

Description: Immediately above the shoulder sleeve insignia a black arc tab

inscribed AIRBORNE in yellow letters.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 17th AIRBORNE DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 16 December 1942 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 17th Airborne Division. Activated 15 April 1943 at Camp Mackall, North Carolina. Inactivated 14 September 1945 at Camp Myles Standish, Massachusetts. Allotted 25 June 1948 to the Regular Army. Activated 6 July 1948 at Camp Pickett, Virginia. Inactivated 10 June 1949 at Camp Pickett, Virginia.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe (with arrowhead)

DECORATIONS

None.

17TH AIRBORNE DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Basic Training with the 17th Airborne Division, Camp Pickett, Va., 1949. Philadelphia: Dorville Corp., 1949.

Capa, Robert. "This Invasion Was Different." Time 45 (2 April 1945):28.

Cole, Hugh M. *The Ardennes: Battle of the Bulge*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.

"Downs: Some Paratroops Walked to Death on Flack." Newsweek 25 (2 April 1945):29.

Gabel, Kurt. The Making of a Paratrooper: Airborne Training and Combat in World War II. Lawrence, Kans.: University Press of Kansas, 1990.

Hagerman, Bart, and Hatch, Gardner. 17th Airborne Division History. Paducah, Ky.: Turner Publishing Co., 1987.

Joyce, Vince. 17th Airborne Division. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1944.

Kahn E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

Langston, Frank, and Buckridge, Justin P., eds. The Talon Crosses the Rhine. Paris: Desfosses-Neogravure, 1945.

"The Last Round." Life 18 (9 April 1945):27-37.

MacDonald, Charles B. *The Last Offensive*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

"Man from the Sky." Newsweek 25 (2 April 1945):32.

Miller, William E., and Youngblood, Nat H., eds. *The Talon with the 17th in Ardennes*. Paris: Desfosses-Neogravure, 1945.

Pay, Don Raymond. Thunder from Heaven, The Story of the 17th Airborne Division, 1943–1945. Birmingham, Mich.: Boots, The Airborne Quarterly, 1947. Reprint. Nashville: Battery Press, 1980.

Schorr, David P., Jr. "Airborne Assault Crossing of the Rhine." Military Review 28 (June 1948):48–55.

Toland, John. "Devils from Heaven: Saga of the 17th Airborne Division." SAGA: True Adventures for Men 23 (December 1961):26–27ff.

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On an equil

On an equilateral triangle with a green border, one point up, divided into three sections, the upper section yellow, the dexter section blue, and the sinister section red, a gun bendwise in front of a tank track and wheels all black and overall a red lightning flash bend sinisterwise. In the apex the Arabic

numeral "19" in black letters.

Symbolism: Yellow, blue, and red are the colors of the branches from

which armored units were formed. The tank tread, gun, and lightning flash are symbolic of mobility, power, and speed.

The division's designation is in Arabic numerals.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 19th ARMORED DIVISION

LINEAGE (disbanded)

Constituted 18 January 1943 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 19th Armored Division. Allotted 1 July 1946 to the Organized Reserves. Headquarters activated 15 January 1947 at Los Angeles, California; Headquarters Company activated 1 July 1947 at Los Angeles, California. Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 19th Armored Division, inactivated 20 August 1947 at Los Angeles, California; concurrently withdrawn from the Organized Reserves. Disbanded 21 March 1952.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

None.

19TH ARMORED DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

No published histories.

Property on Appropriate Control of the Control of Contr

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On an equilateral triangle with a green border, one point up,

divided into three sections, the upper section yellow, the dexter section blue, and the sinister section red, a gun bendwise in front of a tank track and wheels all black and overall a red lightning flash bend sinisterwise. In the apex the Arabic

numeral "20" in black letters.

Symbolism: Yellow, blue, and red are the colors of the branches from

which armored units were formed. The tank tread, gun, and lightning flash are symbolic of mobility, power and speed. The

division's designation is in Arabic numerals.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 20th ARMORED DIVISION

LINEAGE (disbanded)

Constituted 24 November 1942 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 20th Armored Division. Activated 15 March 1943 at Camp Campbell, Kentucky. Inactivated 2 April 1946 at Camp Hood, Texas, Disbanded 23 March 1953.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Central Europe

DECORATIONS

None.

20TH ARMORED DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Armor in the ETO. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1946.

Clyma, Carleton B., ed. Connecticut Men, 13th and 20th Armored Divisions, August 1945. Hartford, 1945.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. *Fighting Divisions*. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945, Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

MacDonald, Charles B. *The Last Offensive*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.



HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On an equilateral triangle with a green border, one point up,

divided into three sections, the upper section yellow, the dexter section blue, and the sinister section red, a gun bendwise in front of a tank track and wheels all black and overall a red lightning flash bend sinisterwise. In the apex the Arabic

numeral "21" in black letters.

Symbolism: Yellow, blue, and red are the colors of the branches from

which armored units were formed. The tank tread, gun, and lightning flash are symbolic of mobility, power, and speed.

The division's designation is in Arabic numerals.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 21st ARMORED DIVISION

LINEAGE (disbanded)

Constituted 18 January 1943 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 21st Armored Division. Allotted 29 October 1946 to the Organized Reserves. Activated 12 November 1946 at Detroit, Michigan. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps.) Disbanded 1 March 1952 at Detroit, Michigan.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

None.

21ST ARMORED DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

No published histories.



HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On an equilateral triangle with a green border, one point up,

divided into three sections, the upper section yellow, the dexter section blue, and the sinister section red, a gun bendwise in front of a tank track and wheels all black and overall a red lightning flash bend sinisterwise. In the apex the Arabic

numeral "22" in black letters.

Symbolism: Yellow, blue, and red are the colors of the branches from

which armored units were formed. The tank tread, gun, and lightning flash are symbolic of mobility, power, and speed.

The division's designation is in Arabic numerals.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 22d ARMORED DIVISION

LINEAGE (disbanded)

Constituted 18 January 1943 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 22d Armored Division. Allotted 1 January 1947 to the Organized Reserves. Headquarters activated 24 June 1947 at Houston, Texas; Headquarters Company activated 18 December 1947 at Houston, Texas. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps.) Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 22d Armored Division, disbanded 1 March 1952 at Houston, Texas.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

None.

22D ARMORED DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

No published histories.



23d INFANTRY DIVISION

(Americal)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

On a blue Norman shield, four white stars of varying sizes all Description:

slightly tipped to the dexter, arranged to represent the

Southern Cross.

Symbolism: The four white stars on the blue field are symbolic of the

Southern Cross under which the organization has served.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a blue Description:

saltire bearing four white stars one near each end, and centered vertically thereover a gold sword with hilt in base upon a red field edged with gold and behind the sword point at top a red arrowhead point up upon the center of a gold radiant sun, and centered horizontally with shank passing behind the saltire a gold anchor with crown at left and ring at right with cable passing through and behind the arms of the saltire; all

above a gold scroll inscribed AMERICAL in blue.

Symbolism:

The saltire alludes to New Caledonia in the Southwest Pacific where the division was first activated on 27 May 1942, and with its blue color (for infantry) and four white stars forms a "Southern Cross" and refers to the division's shoulder sleeve insignia and the area in which the division initially served. The four stars (the brightest in the Southern Cross constellation) also allude to the four campaigns of World War II in which the division participated. The anchor refers to the Presidential Unit Citation (Navy) awarded the division for Guadaleanal, and the red arrowhead and Philippine sun for the assault landing in the Southern Philippines and the award of the Philippine Presidential Unit Citation. The unsheathed sword with point to top refers to service in Vietnam. The division is one of the few within the U.S. Army to bear initially a name instead of a number, and former designation "Americal" was adopted as a nickname, the association being both inspirational and historically significant.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 23d INFANTRY DIVISION

(Americal)

RA

LINEAGE

(inactive)

Constituted 24 May 1942 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters, Americal Division. Activated 27 May 1942 in New Caledonia. Inactivated 12 December 1945 at Fort Lawton, Washington. Redesignated 1 December 1954 as Headquarters, 23d Infantry Division, and allotted to the Regular Army. Activated 2 December 1954 in the Canal Zone. Inactivated 10 April 1956 in the Canal Zone. Redesignated 25 September 1967 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 23d Infantry Division, and activated in Vietnam. Inactivated 29 November 1971 at Fort Lewis, Washington.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II

Guadalcanal

Northern Solomons

Levie

Southern Philippines (with arrowhead)

Vielnam

Counteroffensive, Phase III Tet Counteroffensive Counteroffensive, Phase IV Counteroffensive, Phase V Counteroffensive, Phase VI Tet 69/Counteroffensive Summer-Fall 1969 Winter-Spring 1970 Sanctuary Counteroffensive Counteroffensive, Phase VII Consolidation I

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Navy), Streamer embroidered GUADALCANAL (Headquarters, Americal Division, cited; DA GO 73, 1948)

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (Headquarters, Americal Division, cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1969, 1970 (23d Infantry Division cited; DA GO 42, 1972)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1971 (23d Infantry Division cited; DA GO 6, 1974)

23D INFANTRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

- "Americal Division Awaits Rebirth Under Fire Below Vietnam's DMZ." Army 17 (October 1967):18.
- "Americal—The Guard's Forgotten Heroes!" *National Guardsman* 17 (September 1963):back cover.
- Cronin, Francis D. Under the Southern Cross; The Saga of the Americal Division. Washington: Combat Forces Press, 1951. Reprint. Boston: Americal Division Veterans Assn., 1978.
- Hay, John H., Jr. Tactical and Materiel Innovations. Vietnam Studies. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1974.
- In Memory of a Son, Lincoln W. Stoddard, 1908–1952. Worcester, Mass.: Davis Press, c. 1952.
- Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. *Fighting Divisions*. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.
- Miller, John, jr. CARTWHEEL: The Reduction of Rabaul. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1959.
- ______. Guadalcanal: The First Offensive. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1949.
- "New Americal Division to Be Activated." Army Digest 22 (November 1967):inside front cover.
- Shots Fired in Anger. Plantersville, S.C.: Small Arms Technical Publishing Co., 1947.
- Smith, Robert Ross. *Triumph in the Philippines*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.
- Walker, Joseph H., ed. The Americal Division. Vietnam, 1970.



24th INFANTRY DIVISION

(Victory Division)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: A green taro leaf stem up piped with yellow upon a red circu-

lar background piped with black.

Symbolism: The taro leaf is a well-known symbol of Hawaii.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a green

taro leaf within a scarlet annulet bearing the word VICTORY

above thirteen stars, all gold.

Symbolism: The taro leaf is from the shoulder sleeve insignia of the divi-

sion. The scarlet annulet is from the badge formerly approved for the Hawaiian Division Headquarters and Special Troops. The thirteen stars stand for the division's participation in thirteen campaigns in World War II and Korea. It is inscribed with

the division's motto "Victory."

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 24th INFANTRY DIVISION (Victory Division)

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 1 February 1921 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, Hawaiian Division. Activated 1 March 1921 at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. Reorganized and redesignated 1 October 1941 as Headquarters, 24th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 April 1960 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 24th Infantry Division. Inactivated 15 April 1970 at Fort Riley, Kansas. Activated 21 September 1975 at Fort Stewart, Georgia. Inactivated 15 February 1996 at Fort Stewart, Georgia.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II

Central Pacific

New Guinea (with arrowhead)

Leyte (with arrowhead)

Luzon

Southern Philippines (with arrowhead)

Korean War

UN Defensive

UN Offensive

CCF Intervention

First UN Counteroffensive

CCF Spring Offensive

UN Summer-Fall Offensive

Second Korean Winter Korea, Summer 1953

Southwest Asia

Defense of Saudi Arabia

Liberation and Defense of Kuwait

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered DEFENSE OF KOREA (24th Infantry Division cited; DA GO 45, 1950)

Army Superior Unit Award, Streamer embroidered 1994 (Headquarters and

Headquarters Company, 24th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 14, 1997)

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (Headquarters, 24th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered PYONG-

TAEK (Headquarters, 24th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 35, 1951)

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered KOREA (24th Infantry Division cited; DA GO 24, 1954)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 1st BRIGADE, 24th INFANTRY DIVISION

RA

(inactive)

LINEAGE

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters, 169th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 85th Division. Organized 25 August 1917 at Camp Custer, Michigan. Demobilized 17 April 1919 at Camp Custer, Michigan. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 169th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 85th Division. Organized in November 1921 at Grand Rapids, Michigan. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 169th Brigade. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company,

169th Infantry Brigade.

Converted and redesignated 31 March 1942 as the 85th Reconnaissance Troop (less 3d Platoon), 85th Division (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 170th Infantry Brigade, concurrently converted and redesignated as the 3d Platoon, 85th Reconnaissance Troop, 85th Division). Troop ordered into active military service 15 May 1942 and reorganized at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, as the 85th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, an element of the 85th Division (later redesignated as the 85th Infantry Division). Reorganized and redesignated 1 September 1943 as the 85th Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized. Disbanded 25 August 1945 at Hampton Roads, Virginia. Reconstituted 6 November 1946 in the Organized Reserves as the 85th Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, an element of the 85th Infantry Division. Activated 19 May 1947 at Appleton, Wisconsin. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 25 November 1949 as the 85th Reconnaissance Company, Location changed 1 March 1952 to Champaign, Illinois; on 1 March 1953 to Onargo, Illinois; and on 13 October 1954 to Beardstown, Illinois. Disbanded 1 June 1959 at Beardstown, Illinois.

Reconstituted (less 3d Platoon) 21 January 1963 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 24th Infantry Division (3d Platoon, 85th Reconnaissance Company—hereafter separate lineage). Activated 1 February 1963 in Germany. Inactivated 15 April 1970 at Fort Riley, Kansas. Activated 21 October 1974 at Fort Stewart, Georgia. Inactivated 15 February 1996 at Fort Stewart, Georgia.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Streamer without inscription

World War II Rome-Arno North Apennines Po Valley Southwest Asia
Defense of Saudi Arabia
Liberation and Defense of Kuwait

DECORATIONS

Army Superior Unit Award, Streamer embroidered 1994 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 24th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 14, 1997)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 2d BRIGADE, 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE

(inactive)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters, 170th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 85th Division. Organized 25 August 1917 at Camp Custer, Michigan. Demobilized 24 April 1919 at Camp Custer, Michigan. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 170th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 85th Division. Organized in November 1921 at Detroit, Michigan. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 170th Brigade. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 170th Infantry Brigade.

Converted and redesignated 31 March 1942 as the 3d Platoon, 85th Reconnaissance Troop, 85th Division (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 169th Infantry Brigade, concurrently converted and redesignated as the 85th Reconnaissance Troop [less 3d Platoon], 85th Division). Troop ordered into active military service 15 May 1942 and reorganized at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, as the 85th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, an element of the 85th Division (later redesignated as the 85th Infantry Division). Reorganized and redesignated 1 September 1943 as the 85th Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized. Disbanded 25 August 1945 at Hampton Roads, Virginia. Reconstituted 6 November 1946 in the Organized Reserves as the 85th Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, an element of the 85th Infantry Division. Activated 19 May 1947 at Appleton, Wisconsin. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 25 November 1949 as the 85th Reconnaissance Company. Location changed 1 March 1952 to Champaign. Illinois; on 1 March 1953 to Onargo, Illinois; and on 13 October 1954 to Beardstown, Illinois. Disbanded 1 June 1959 at Beardstown, Illinois.

3d Platoon, 85th Reconnaissance Company, reconstituted 21 January 1963 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 24th Infantry Division (remainder of company—hereafter separate lineage). Activated 1 February 1963 in Germany. Inactivated 15 April 1970 at Fort Riley, Kansas. Activated 21 June 1977 at Fort Stewart, Georgia. Inactivated 15 February 1996 at Fort Stewart, Georgia.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Streamer without inscription Southwest Asia
Defense of Saudi Arabia
Liberation and Defense of Kuwait

World War II Rome-Arno North Apennines Po Valley

DECORATIONS

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 3d BRIGADE, 24th INFANTRY DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE

(inactive)

Constituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 190th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 95th Division. Organized in November 1921 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 190th Brigade. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters

Company, 190th Infantry Brigade.

Converted and redesignated 13 February 1942 as the 3d Platoon, 95th Reconnaissance Troop, 95th Division (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 189th Infantry Brigade, concurrently converted and redesignated as the 95th Reconnaissance Troop [less 3d Platoon], 95th Division). Troop ordered into active military service 15 July 1942 and reorganized at Camp Swift, Texas, as the 95th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, an element of the 95th Division (later redesignated as the 95th Infantry Division). Reorganized and redesignated 1 August 1943 as the 95th Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized. Inactivated 8 October 1945 at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Redesignated 26 December 1947 as the 95th Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, Activated 9 January 1948 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Location changed 17 December 1948 to Stillwater, Oklahoma. Reorganized and redesignated 30 June 1949 as the 95th Reconnaissance Company. Inactivated 15 September 1951 at Stillwater, Oklahoma. Activated 1 March 1952 at Jonesboro, Arkansas, Location changed 1 June 1955 to Wewoka, Oklahoma, Disbanded 1 April 1959 at Wewoka, Oklahoma.

3d Platoon, 95th Reconnaissance Company, reconstituted 21 January 1963 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 24th Infantry Division (remainder of company—hereafter separate lineage). Activated 1 February 1963 in Germany. Inactivated 15 April 1970 in Germany. Activated 16 August 1991 at Fort Benning, Georgia. Inactivated 15 February 1996 at Fort Benning, Georgia.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

Army Superior Unit Award, Streamer embroidered 1994 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 24th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 14, 1997)

24TH INFANTRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Appleman, Roy E. South to the Naktong, North to the Yalu. United States Army in the Korean War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961.

An Autobiography of a Division, A History of the 24th Infantry Division of the United States Army, n.p., 1945.

Barringer, William W., ed. 24th Infantry Division, Victory! n.p., 1965.

Barth, George B. Tropic Lightning and Taro Leaf in Korea. n.p., 1952.

_____. Tropic Lightning and Taro Leaf in Korea, July 1950–May 1951. Athens, Greece, 1955.

Belote, James H., and William M. Corregidor: The Saga of a Fortress. New York: Harper and Row, 1967.

Cannon, M. Hamlin. Leyte: The Return to the Philippines. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1954.

Cochran, L. R. "Armor in the Far East: 24th Infantry Division Korea." Armor 65 (September-October 1956):24-25.

Fifteenth Anniversary, 24th Infantry Division. n.p., 1956.

Galvin, John R. "'Round Out' Is Alive, Working in Georgia." Army 32 (November 1982):36-42.

Gugeler, Russell A. Combat Actions in Korea. Washington: Combat Forces Press, 1954. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1970.

Haas, W. J., ed. The 24th Infantry "Victory" Division in NATO, 1962. Information Office, 24th Infantry Division, 1962.

Hall, Margot C. The Victory Book: A Desert Storm Chronicle. n.p., 1991.

Harvey, Lynn C. 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized), 1963, ROAD Reorganization Day. Germany, 1963.

Hawkins, William R. "Lessons from the 24th Infantry (Division) History." Army 46 (March 1966): 44–47.

Heard, Troy R., ed. The Victory Division 1941–1964: Organization Day, 1 October 1964. n.p., 1964.

Hermes, Walter G. Truce Tent and Fighting Front. United States Army in the Korean War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.

Hughes, Robin. "The Intrinsic Value of Army Guard's Combat Brigades." National Guard 48 (January 1994): 66–69.

Jacobs, Bruce. Soldiers: The Fighting Divisions of the Regular Army. New York: W. W. Norton and Co., 1958.

Information Office, 24th Infantry Division. Victory Division, 1941–1963. Organizational Day, 1 October 1963. n.p., 1963.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

Kamiya, Jason K. A History of the 24th Mechanized Infantry Division Combat Team During Operation Desert Storm. "The Attack to Free Kuwait" January through March 1991. Fort Stewart, Ga., 1991.

Kleinman, Forrest K. "Truth of Taejon." Army 10 (June 1960):28-37.

Koons, William B. The 24th Infantry Division: A Brief History. Kyoto, Japan: Benrido Co., 1947.

Korea 1950. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1952.

Leyte: Historical Report of the 24th Infantry Division Landing Team, 20 October 1944–25 December 1944, Philippine Liberation Campaign. 67th Engineer Topographical Co., 1945.

Loudermilk, Jack. "The 24th Infantry Division." Infantry 69 (July-August

1979):12-14.

Miller, John, jr., et al. Korea 1951–53. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1956.

Mossman, Billy C. Ebb and Flow: November 1950–July 1951. United States Army in the Korean War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1990.

Occupation History of the 24th Infantry Division in Japan. n.p., 1947.

Robertson, William G. Counterattack on the Naktong. Leavenworth Papers. Fort Leavenworth, Kans.: U.S. Command and General Staff College, 1985.

Scales, Robert H., Jr., dir. Certain Victory: The US Army in the Gulf War. Washington: Office of the Chief of Staff, United States Army, 1993.

Schubert, Frank N., and Kraus, Theresa L., eds. The Whirlwind War: The United States Army in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1995.

Schnabel, James F. Policy and Direction: The First Year. United States Army in the Korean War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1972.

Smith, Robert Ross. The Approach to the Philippines. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

_____. Triumph in the Philippines. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1953.

Stadtmauer, Saul A., ed. 24th Forward: The Pictorial History of the Victory Division in Korea. Tokyo: Koyosha Printing Co., 1953?

Swain, Richard M. "Lucky War": Third Army in Desert Storm. Fort Leavenworth, Kans.: U.S. Army Command and General Staff College Press, 1994.

Swindell, Archie C. 24th Infantry Division: Follow Me. Special Taro Leaf Historical Edition, Reactivation Day, 1960. Germany, 1960.

Sylvester, Edward, ed. Victory! Organizational Day, 1967. n.p., 1967.

24th Infantry Division, Information Section. 24th Infantry Division, 16th Anniversary. Tokyo: Tosho Printing Co., 1957.

24th Infantry Division, A Brief History: The Story of 24th Division's Actions in the Korean Conflict. Tokyo: Japan News, 1954.

The 24th Infantry Division, Mindanao Campaign, 1945. n.p., 1945.

24th Mechanized Infantry Combat Team: Historical Reference Book. Fort Stewart, Ga., 1991.

24th Mechanized Infantry Combat Team: Operation Desert Storm: Attack Plan OPLAN 91–3. Fort Stewart, Ga., 1992.

Valtin, Jan. Children of Yesterday. New York: Reader's Press, 1946.

The Victory Book: A Desert Storm Chronicle. Fort Stewart, Ga., 1991.

The Victory Division Taro Leaf, 1959 Reactivation Day. Augsburg, Germany: Hieronymous Muchlberger, 1959.

Westover, John G. Combat Support in Korea. Washington: Combat Forces Press, 1955. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1990.

25th INFANTRY DIVISION

(Tropic Lightning)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a red taro leaf, with stem up, surrounded by a yellow bor-

der, a yellow lightning flash per pale.

Symbolism: The taro leaf is indicative of the origin of the 25th Infantry

Division in the Hawaiian Islands, while the lightning flash is representative of the manner in which the division performs its

assignments.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a black

volcano emitting a gold cloud and centered on the volcano a vertical lightning flash divided red above and gold below all enclosed by a pair of green palm branches with stem crossed in base and leaves terminating at either side of the cloud

above.

Symbolism: The lightning flash, adapted from the shoulder sleeve insignia

of the division, and the enclosing palm branches allude to its nickname "Tropic Lightning." The erupting volcano is an allu-

sion to the state of Hawaii.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 25th INFANTRY DIVISION (Tropic Lightning)

RA

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 26 August 1941 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters, 25th Infantry Division. Activated 1 October 1941 at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. Allotted 27 June 1949 to the Regular Army. Reorganized and redesignated 1 April 1960 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 25th Infantry Division.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Central Pacific
Guadalcanal
Northern Solomons
Luzon

Korean War

UN Defense
UN Offensive
CCF Intervention
First UN Counteroffensive
CCF Spring Offensive
UN Summer-Fall Offensive
Second Korean Winter
Korea, Summer-Fall 1952
Third Korean Winter
Korea, Summer 1953

Vietnam

Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase II
Counteroffensive, Phase III
Tet Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase IV
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Tet 69/Counteroffensive
Summer-Fall 1969
Winter-Spring 1970
Sanctuary Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase VII

DECORATIONS

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1969 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 25th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 42, 1970)

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (25th Infantry Division cited; DA GO 47,1950)

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered MASAN-CHINJU (Headquarters, 25th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 35, 1951)

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered MUN-SAN-NI (Headquarters, 25th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 19, 1955)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1966–1968 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 25th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 48, 1971)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1968–1970 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 25th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 5, 1973)

Republic of Vietnam Civil Action Honor Medal, First Class, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1966–1970 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 25th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 51, 1971)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 1st BRIGADE, 25th INFANTRY DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters, 167th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 84th Division. Organized 25 August 1917 at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky. Demobilized in February 1919 at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 167th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 84th Division. Organized in November 1921 in southern Indiana. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 167th Brigade, Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters

Company, 167th Infantry Brigade.

Converted and redesignated 23 February 1942 as the 84th Reconnaissance Troop (less 3d Platoon), 84th Division (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 168th Infantry Brigade, concurrently converted and redesignated as the 3d Platoon, 84th Reconnaissance Troop, 84th Division). Troop ordered into active military service 15 October 1942 and reorganized at Camp Howze, Texas, as the 84th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, an element of the 84th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 12 August 1943 as the 84th Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized. Inactivated 24 January 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, Redesignated 19 December 1946 as the 84th Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Platoon, an element of the 84th Airborne Division. Activated 11 June 1947 at Madison, Wisconsin. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 6 April 1948 as the Reconnaissance Platoon, 84th Airborne Division. Reorganized and redesignated 29 March 1951 as the 84th Airborne Reconnaissance Company, an element of the 84th Airborne Division, Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1952 as the 84th Reconnaissance Company, an element of the 84th Infantry Division; location concurrently changed to Appleton, Wisconsin. Location changed 18 May 1953 to Wausau, Wisconsin, Disbanded 18 May 1959 at Wausau, Wisconsin; concurrently reconstituted (less 3d Platoon) in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 167th Infantry Brigade (3d Platoon, 84th Reconnaissance Company—hereafter separate lineage).

Redesignated 21 June 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 25th Infantry Division. Activated 26 August 1963 at Schofield Barracks,

Hawaii.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Streamer without inscription

World War II Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

Vietnam

Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase II
Counteroffensive, Phase III
Tet Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase IV
Counteroffensive, Phase IV
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Tet 69/Counteroffensive
Summer-Fall 1969
Winter-Spring 1970
Sanctuary Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase VII

DECORATIONS

Valorous Unit Award, Streamer embroidered TAY NINH PROVINCE (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 25th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 42, 1969)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1966–1968 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 25th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 48, 1971)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1968–1970 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 25th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 5, 1973)

Republic of Vietnam Civil Action Honor Medal, First Class, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1966–1970 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 25th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 51, 1971)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 2d BRIGADE, 25th INFANTRY DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters, 168th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 84th Division. Organized 25 August 1917 at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky. Demobilized in February 1919 at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 168th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 84th Division. Organized in November 1921 in northern Indiana. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 168th Brigade. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters

Company, 168th Infantry Brigade.

Converted and redesignated 23 February 1942 as the 3d Platoon, 84th Reconnaissance Troop, 84th Division (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 167th Infantry Brigade, concurrently converted and redesignated as the 84th Reconnaissance Troop [less 3d Platoon], 84th Division). Troop ordered into active military service 15 October 1942 and reorganized at Camp Howze, Texas, as the 84th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, an element of the 84th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 12 August 1943 as the 84th Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized, Inactivated 24 January 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Redesignated 19 December 1946 as the 84th Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Platoon, an element of the 84th Airborne Division. Activated 11 June 1947 at Madison, Wisconsin. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 6 April 1948 as the Reconnaissance Platoon, 84th Airborne Division. Reorganized and redesignated 29 March 1951 as the 84th Airborne Reconnaissance Company. Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1952 as the 84th Reconnaissance Company, an element of the 84th Infantry Division; location concurrently changed to Appleton, Wisconsin, Location changed 18 May 1953 to Wausau, Wisconsin, Disbanded 18 May 1959 at Wausau, Wisconsin; 3d Platoon, 84th Reconnaissance Company, concurrently reconstituted in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 168th Infantry Brigade (remainder of company-hereafter separate lineage).

Redesignated 21 June 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 25th Infantry Division. Activated 26 August 1963 at Schofield Barracks,

Hawaii.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Streamer without inscription

World War II Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

Vietnam

Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase II
Counteroffensive, Phase III
Tet Counteroffensive, Phase IV
Counteroffensive, Phase IV
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Counteroffensive, Phase VI
Tet 69/Counteroffensive
Summer–Fall 1969
Winter–Spring 1970
Sanctuary Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase VII

DECORATIONS

Valorous Unit Award, Streamer embroidered CU CHI DISTRICT (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 25th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 20, 1967)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1966–1968 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 25th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 48, 1971)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1968–1970 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 25th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 5, 1973)

Republic of Vietnam Civil Action Honor Medal, First Class, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1966–1970 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 25th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 51, 1971)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 3d BRIGADE, 25th INFANTRY DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 195th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 98th Division. Organized in November 1921 at Albany, New York. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 195th Brigade. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company,

195th Infantry Brigade.

Converted and redesignated 20 February 1942 as the 98th Reconnaissance Troop (less 3d Platoon), 98th Division (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 196th Infantry Brigade, concurrently converted and redesignated as the 3d Platoon, 98th Reconnaissance Troop, 98th Division). Troop ordered into active military service 15 September 1942 and reorganized at Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky, as the 98th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, an element of the 98th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 13 August 1943 as the 98th Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized. Inactivated 16 February 1946 in Japan, Redesignated 26 February 1947 as the 98th Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop. Activated 12 March 1947 at Utica, New York. Location changed 4 February 1948 to Syracuse, New York. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Location changed 13 August 1948 to Rochester, New York, Reorganized and redesignated 21 February 1949 as the 98th Reconnaissance Company. Disbanded 1 May 1959 at Rochester, New York; concurrently, reconstituted (less 3d Platoon) in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 195th Infantry Brigade (3d Platoon, 98th Reconnaissance Company—hereafter separate lineage).

Redesignated 21 June 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 25th Infantry Division. Activated 12 August 1963 at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. Inactivated 24 July 1972 at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. Activated 16

November 1985 at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II

Asiatic-Pacific Theater, Streamer without inscription

Vietnam

Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase II
Counteroffensive, Phase III
Tet Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase IV
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Tet 69/Counteroffensive
Summer-Fall 1969
Winter-Spring 1970
Sanctuary Counteroffensive

Counteroffensive, Phase VII

DECORATIONS

Valorous Unit Award, Streamer embroidered QUANG NGAI PROVINCE (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 25th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1972)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1965–1966; 1967–1968 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 25th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 48, 1971)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1966–1967 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 25th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 3, 1970, as amended by DA GO 38, 1970, and DA GO 48, 1971)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1968–1970 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 25th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 5, 1973)

Republic of Vietnam Civil Action Honor Medal, First Class, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1967–1970 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 25th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 51, 1971)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 4th BRIGADE, 25th INFANTRY DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 6 December 1969 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 4th Brigade, 25th Infantry Division, and activated at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. Inactivated 15 December 1970 at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

None.

25TH INFANTRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Albright, John; Cash, John A.; and Sandstrum, Allan W. Seven Firefights in Vietnam. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1970.

Appleman, Roy E. South to the Naktong, North to the Yalu. United States Army in the Korean War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961.

Barth, George B. Tropic Lightning and Taro Leaf in Korea, July 1950–May 1951. Athens, Greece, 1955.

Baun, Richard A., ed. Combat Art of the 25th Infantry Division, Vol. 3, January—June 1968. Tokyo: Dai Nippon Printing Co., 1968.

_____, Tropic Lightning Combat Art, Vol. 4, July—December 1968. Tokyo: Dai Nippon Printing Co., 1968.

Bergerud, Eric M. Red Thunder, Tropic Lightning: The World War of a Combat Division in Vietnam. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1993.

Burns, John C., ed. 1969: Vietnam. The U.S. 25th Infantry Division, October 1968–December 1969. Tropic Lightning Association, 1970.

and Berger, William F., eds. *Tropic Lightning, A History of the 25th Infantry Division*. Tokyo: Dai Nippon Printing Co., 1970.

Campbell, Raymond P. "Armor in the Pacific: 25th Infantry Division—Hawaii." Armor 65 (September–October):26–27.

Clark, Michael H. *Tropic Lightning, Vietnam: 1 October 1967 to 1 October 1968*, Doraville, Ga.: Albert Love Enterprises, 1968.

Collins, Joseph L., comp. Operations of the 25th Infantry Division on Guadalcanal, 17 December 1942-5 February 1943. n.p., 1943?

David, Allan A., ed. Battleground Korea, The Story of the 25th Infantry Division. Tokyo: Kyoya Co., 1951.

Easterbrook, Ernest F. "Realism in Counterinsurgency Training." Army Information Digest 17 (October 1962):12–21.

Fitzpatrick, Richard, et al. Twenty-fifth Division . . . Tropic Lightning. Paducah, Ky.: Turner Publishing Co., 1988.

Former Commanders, 25th Infantry Division, "Tropic Lightning," 1941-1980. Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, 1980.

Hay, John H., Jr. Tactical and Materiel Innovations. Vietnam Studies. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1974.

Hermes, Walter G. Truce Tent and Fighting Front, United States Army in the Korean War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1966.

History of the 25th Infantry Division and Miscellaneous Documents. n.p., 1970. Jacobs, Bruce. Soldiers: The Fighting Divisions of the Regular Army, New York:

W. W. Norton and Co., 1958.

. "Tropic Lightning. The Story of the 25th Infantry Division." SAGA: True Adventures for Men 9 (October 1954):24-29ff.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

Karolevitz, Robert F., ed. The 25th Division and World War II. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1946.

Keating, Michael D., ed. Tropic Lightning Combat Art, Vol. 5, January-June 1969. Tokyo: Tosho Printing Co., 1969.

Korea 1950, Washington: Government Printing Office, 1952.

Miller, John, jr. CARTWHEEL: The Reduction of Rabaul, United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1959.

. Guadalcanal: The First Offensive. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1949.

Morton, Louis, Strategy and Command: The First Two Years, United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1962.

Mossman, Billy C. Ebb and Flow: November 1950-July 1951. United States Army in the Korean War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1990.

Operations of the 25th Infantry Division in the Central Solomons, New Georgia-Arundel-Vella Lavella, 16 August 1943-12 October 1943, n.p., 1943?

Operations of the 25th Infantry Division, Luzon, Philippine Islands, 17 January 1945 to 30 June 1945, n.p., 1945.

Ott, David Ewing. Field Artillery, 1954-1973. Vietnam Studies. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1975.

Puchalski, R. Vincent, ed. "The 25th's 25th . . . in Combat." Tropic Lightning, 1 Oct 1941-1 Oct 1966, 25th Infantry Division. Doraville, Ga.: Albert Love Enterprises, 1966.

Pullen, Richard T.; Christensen, Robert E.; and Totten, James C., eds. 25th Infantry Division, Tropic Lightning in Korea. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1954.

Rogers, Bernard W. Cedar Falls-Junction City: A Turning Point. Vietnam Studies. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1974.

Rottman, Larry, ed. The 25th Infantry Division "Tropic Lightning" I October 1966-1 October 1967. Doraville, Ga.: Albert Love Enterprises, 1967.

Rutherford, William de Jarnette. 165 Days: A Story of the 25th Division on Luzon, Manila, 1945.

Schnabel, James F. *Policy and Direction: The First Year*. United States Army in the Korean War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1972.

Seely, William H. III, ed. Combat Art of the 25th Infantry "Tropic Lightning" Division. Tokyo: Tosho Printing Co., 1966.

Small, B. J. "25th Infantry Division." Infantry 68 (September-October 1978):18-22.

Smith, Robert Ross. *Triumph in the Philippines*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

Tropic Lightning, A History of the 25th Infantry Division. Vietnam, 1969?

Tropic Lightning 25th Infantry Division. Vietnam, 1970.

Twenty-Fifth Infantry Division. . . Tropic Lightning. Paducah, Ky.: Turner Publishing Co., 1995.

25th Infantry Division (Tropic Lightning), 1941–1955. Honolulu, Hawaii, 1955. 25th Infantry Division History of the Occupation of Japan, May 1948. n.p., 1948. Walthall, Melvin C. "Lightning Forward," A History of the 25th Infantry Division

(Tropic Lightning). Chester, Va., 1973.

_____. "Tropic Lightning, " A History of the 25th Infantry Division (Tropic Lightning), 1941–1978, n.p.: 25th Infantry Division Assn., 1978.

Westover, John G. Combat Support in Korea. Washington: Combat Forces Press, 1955. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1990.

Wolf, Duquesne A. The Infantry Brigade in Combat. First Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Tropic Lightning) in the Third Viet Cong/North Vietnamese Army Offensive, August 1968. Manhattan, Kans.: Sunflower University Press, 1984.

Zavyalov, V. "Tropical Lightning Impotent." Soviet Military Review 11 (November 1968):50-53.

28th INFANTRY DIVISION

(Keystone)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: A red keystone.

Symbolism: The keystone, symbol of the state of Pennsylvania, alludes to

the nickname of the division.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a disk

on which the crest of the Pennsylvania National Guard is superimposed: On a wreath, argent and gules, a lion rampant guardant, proper, holding in dexter paw a naked scimitar argent hilted or and in sinister an escutcheon argent on a fess

sable three plates.

Symbolism: The device was designed by Benjamin Franklin, who aroused

the people of Philadelphia when, during the war of the Spanish Secession, the Spaniards threatened that city. The shield on the device is that of William Penn, while the colors of the wreath, red and white, denote the predominantly

English origin of the early settlements.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 28th INFANTRY DIVISION

(Keystone)

ARNG

LINEAGE (Pennsylvania)

Organized 12–20 March 1879 at Philadelphia as Headquarters, Division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. Mustered into federal service 29 June 1916 at Mount Gretna as Headquarters, 7th Division; mustered out 23 February 1917 at Philadelphia. Drafted into federal service 5 August 1917. Redesignated 1 September 1917 as Headquarters, 28th Division. Demobilized 17 May 1919 at Camp Dix, New Jersey. Reorganized and federally recognized 22 December 1921 in the Pennsylvania National Guard at Philadelphia. (Headquarters Detachment, 28th Division, organized and federally recognized 21 December 1921 at Philadelphia.) Location of Headquarters changed 12 March 1933 to Harrisburg. Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 28th Division, inducted into federal service 17 February 1941 at Harrisburg and Philadelphia. Reorganized and redes-

ignated 17 February 1942 as Headquarters, 28th Infantry Division, Inactivated 13 December 1945 at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, Reorganized and federally recognized 20 November 1946 at Harrisburg (Headquarters Company, 28th Infantry Division, concurrently reorganized and federally recognized at Harrisburg from the 28th Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized [see ANNEX 1]). Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 28th Infantry Division, ordered into active federal service 5 September 1950 at Harrisburg, (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 28th Infantry Division (NGUS), organized and federally recognized 22 June 1953 at Harrisburg.) Released from active federal service 15 June 1954 and reverted to state control; federal recognition concurrently withdrawn from Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 28th Infantry Division (NGUS). (Headquarters Company, 28th Infantry Division, consolidated 1 July 1959 with the Medical Detachment, Division Headquarters, 28th Infantry Division [see ANNEX 2], and the 28th Military Police Company [see ANNEX 3], and consolidated unit designated as Headquarters Company, 28th Infantry Division.)

ANNEX I

Organized 15 April 1861 in the Pennsylvania Militia at Harrisburg as the Harrisburg Rifles, Redesignated 1 June 1861 as the First City Zouaves, Mustered into federal service 27 May 1862; mustered out 28 May 1862. Mustered into federal service 26 July 1862 at Harrisburg as Company A, 127th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry Regiment; mustered out 8 May 1863 at Harrisburg. Mustered into active state service 29 June 1863 at Harrisburg as the 2d Company, Pennsylvania Volunteer Emergency Militia: mustered out 6 July 1863. Reorganized 8 March 1869 in the Pennsylvania Militia at Harrisburg as the First City Zouaves. (Pennsylvania Militia redesignated 7 April 1870 as the Pennsylvania National Guard.) Redesignated 16 December 1870 as Company A, First City Zouaves Battalion, Redesignated 17 November 1871 as the City Grays. Redesignated 30 June 1874 as Company D, 8th Infantry Regiment. Mustered into federal service 12 May 1898 at Mount Gretna as Company D, 8th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; mustered out 7 May 1899 at Augusta, Georgia. Reorganized 21 April 1899 at Harrisburg as Company D, 8th Infantry Regiment. Mustered into federal service 9 July 1916 at Mount Gretna; mustered out 27 February 1917 at Harrisburg, Mustered into federal service 19 July 1917 at Harrisburg; drafted into federal service 5 August 1917. Consolidated 11 October 1917 with Company D, 16th Infantry Regiment (organized in 1871), and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as Company D, 112th Infantry, an element of the 28th Division. Demobilized 6 May 1919 at Camp Dix, New Jersey, Former Company D, 8th Infantry Regiment, reorganized and federally recognized 27 July 1920 in the Pennsylvania National Guard at Harrisburg as Company D, 8th Infantry.

Reorganized and redesignated 1 April 1921 as Headquarters Company, 55th Infantry Brigade, an element of the 28th Division. Inducted into federal service 17 February 1941 at Harrisburg, Converted and redesignated 17 February 1942 as the 28th Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, an element of the 28th Infantry Division, Reorganized and redesignated 17 August 1943 as the 28th Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized, Inactivated 27 October 1945 at Camp

Shelby, Mississippi.

ANNEX 2

Organized and federally recognized 10 February 1922 in the Pennsylvania National Guard at Harrisburg as the Medical Department Detachment, 28th Division Quartermaster Train. Reorganized and redesignated 17 April 1936 as the Medical Department Detachment, 103d Quartermaster Regiment, an element of the 28th Division. Inducted into federal service 17 February 1941 at Harrisburg. (103d Quartermaster Regiment reorganized and redesignated 17 February 1942 as the 103d Quartermaster Battalion, an element of the 28th Infantry Division; reorganized and redesignated 12 November 1942 as the 28th Quartermaster Company, an element of the 28th Infantry Division; inactivated 3 December 1945 at Camp Shelby, Mississippi.)

Former Medical Department Detachment, 103d Quartermaster Regiment, reorganized and federally recognized 20 November 1946 at Harrisburg as Headquarters, Special Troops, 28th Infantry Division. Converted and redesignated 1 February 1949 as the Medical Detachment, 28th Infantry Division. Ordered into active federal service 5 September 1950 at Harrisburg. (Medical Detachment, 28th Infantry Division [NGUS], organized and federally recognized 12 October 1953 at Harrisburg.) Released from active federal service 15 June 1954 and reverted to state control; federal recognition concurrently withdrawn from the Medical Detachment, 28th Infantry Division (NGUS).

ANNEX 3

Organized in July 1917 in the Pennsylvania National Guard at Harrisburg as Headquarters Detachment, Pennsylvania Supply Train, Drafted into federal service 5 August 1917. Reorganized and redesignated 11 October 1917 as Headquarters Company, 103d Supply Train, an element of the 28th Division. Demobilized 20 May 1919 at Camp Dix, New Jersey. Reorganized 15 December 1921 in the Pennsylvania National Guard at Harrisburg as Headquarters Detachment, 28th Division Quartermaster Train; federally recognized 22 December 1921. Reorganized and redesignated 17 April 1936 as Headquarters Company, 103d Quartermaster Regiment, an element of the 28th Division. Inducted into federal service 17 February 1941 at Harrisburg. (103d Quartermaster Regiment reorganized and redesignated 17 February 1942 as the 103d Quartermaster Battalion, an element of the 28th Infantry Division; reorganized and redesignated 12 November 1942 as the 28th Quartermaster Company, an element of the 28th Infantry Division; inactivated 3 December 1945 at Camp Shelby, Mississippi.)

Former Headquarters Company, 103d Quartermaster Regiment, converted and redesignated 24 May 1946 as the 28th Military Police Company, an element of the 28th Infantry Division. Reorganized and federally recognized 20 November 1946 at Harrisburg. Ordered into active federal service 5 September 1950 at Harrisburg. (28th Military Police Company [NGUS] organized and federally recognized 23 June 1953 at Harrisburg.) Released from active federal service 15 June 1954 and reverted to state control; federal recognition concurrently withdrawn from the 28th Military Police Company (NGUS).

Home Station: Harrisburg

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I

Champagne-Marne Aisne-Marne Oise-Aisne Meuse-Argonne Champagne 1918 Lorraine 1918

World War II

Normandy Northern France Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

DECORATIONS

Luxembourg Croix de Guerre, Streamer embroidered LUXEMBOURG (Headquarters, 28th Infantry Division; 28th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop; and 28th Quartermaster Company cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Headquarters Company additionally entitled to Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered EUROPEAN THEATER (28th Quartermaster Company cited; GO 11, 28th Infantry Division, 1945)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 2d BRIGADE, 28th INFANTRY DIVISION

ARNG

LINEAGE

(Pennsylvania)

Organized 1 July 1872 at Washington as the Washington Guards. Reorganized and redesignated 28 November 1873 in the Pennsylvania National Guard as Company H. 10th Infantry Regiment, Mustered into federal service 12 May 1898 at Mount Gretna as Company H, 10th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; mustered out 22 August 1899 at San Francisco, California. Reorganized in 1900 at Washington as Company H, 10th Infantry Regiment, Mustered into federal service 2 July 1916 at Mount Gretna; mustered out 25 October-1 November 1916 at Washington, Drafted into federal service 5 August 1917, Consolidated 11 October 1917 with Company H, 3d Infantry Regiment (organized in 1868), and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as Company H, 110th Infantry, an element of the 28th Division. Demobilized 24 May 1919 at Camp Dix, New Jersey. Former Company H, 10th Infantry Regiment, reorganized 28 June 1920 in the Pennsylvania National Guard at Washington as Company H, 10th Infantry; federally recognized 12 July 1920. Redesignated 1 April 1921 as Company H, 110th Infantry, an element of the 28th Division (later redesignated as the 28th Infantry Division). Inducted into federal service 17 February 1941 at Washington. Inactivated 25 October 1945 at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, Reorganized and federally recognized 3 September 1946 at Washington. Ordered into active federal service 5 September 1950 at Washington. (Company H, 110th Infantry [NGUS], organized and federally recognized 22 June 1953 at Washington.) Released from active federal service 15 June 1954 and reverted to state control; federal recognition concurrently withdrawn from Company H, 110th Infantry (NGUS). Reorganized and redesignated 1 June 1959 as part of Company C, 1st Battle Group, 110th Infantry.

Consolidated 1 April 1963 with Headquarters Company, 1st Battle Group, 110th Infantry (see ANNEX), and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 28th Infantry Division. Converted and redesignated 17 February 1968 as the 689th Military Police Company and relieved from assignment to the 28th Infantry Division. Converted and redesignated 1 September 1969 as the 408th General Supply Company. Converted and redesignated 1 April 1975 as Headquarters and Headquarters

Company, 2d Brigade, 28th Infantry Division.

ANNEX

Organized and federally recognized 8 June 1921 in the Pennsylvania National Guard at Washington as Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 110th Infantry, an element of the 28th Division (later redesignated as the 28th Infantry Division). Inducted into federal service 17 February 1941 at Washington. Inactivated 25 October 1945 at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, Reorganized and federally recognized 12 December 1946 at Washington as Headquarters Company, 110th Infantry. Ordered into active federal service 5 September 1950 at Washington. (Headquarters Company, 110th Infantry [NGUS], organized and federally recog-

nized 16 July 1953 at Washington.) Released from active federal service 15 June 1954 and reverted to state control; federal recognition concurrently withdrawn from Headquarters Company, 110th Infantry (NGUS). Reorganized and redesignated 1 June 1959 as Headquarters Company, 1st Battle Group, 110th Infantry.

Home Station: Washington

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

War with Spain Manila

Philippine Insurrection Manila Malolos

World War I
Champagne-Marne
Aisne-Marne
Oise-Aisne
Meuse-Argonne
Champagne 1918
Lorraine 1918

World War II
Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

Luxembourg Croix de Guerre, Streamer embroidered LUXEMBOURG (110th Infantry cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 55th BRIGADE, 28th INFANTRY DIVISION

ARNG

LINEAGE

(Pennsylvania)

Organized 29 July 1898 in the Pennsylvania National Guard at Scranton as Company K, 11th Infantry Regiment. Redesignated 8 August 1899 as Company K, 13th Infantry. Mustered into federal service 26 September 1916 at Mount Gretna: drafted into federal service 5 August 1917, Consolidated 11 October 1917 with Company K, 1st Infantry Regiment (organized in 1876), and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as Company K, 109th Infantry, an element of the 28th Division. Demobilized 20 May 1919 at Camp Dix, New Jersey. Former Company K, 13th Infantry Regiment, reorganized 6 July 1920 in the Pennsylvania National Guard at Scranton as Company K, 13th Infantry; federally recognized 20 July 1920. Redesignated 1 April 1921 as Company B, 109th Infantry, an element of the 28th Division (later redesignated as the 28th Infantry Division). Inducted into federal service 17 February 1941 at Scranton. Inactivated 22 October 1945 at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Reorganized and federally recognized 17 December 1946 at Scranton. Ordered into active federal service 5 September 1950 at Scranton. (Company B, 109th Infantry [NGUS], organized and federally recognized 13 July 1953 at Scranton.) Released from active federal service 15 June 1954 and reverted to state control; federal recognition concurrently withdrawn from Company B, 109th Infantry (NGUS), Reorganized and redesignated 1 June 1959 as Company B, 1st Battle Group, 109th Infantry.

Reorganized and redesignated 1 April 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 28th Infantry Division. Redesignated 17 February 1968 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 55th Brigade, 28th Infantry Division.

Home Station: Scranton

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I
Champagne-Marne
Aisne-Marne
Oise-Aisne
Meuse-Argonne
Champagne 1918
Lorraine 1918

World War II Normandy Northern France Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

DECORATIONS

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, Streamer embroidered COLMAR (109th Infantry cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Luxembourg Croix de Guerre, Streamer embroidered LUXEMBOURG (109th Infantry cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 56th BRIGADE, 28th INFANTRY DIVISION

ARNG

LINEAGE

(Pennsylvania)

Organized 1 May 1800 at Philadelphia as the Weccacoe Fire Company of the Philadelphia City Volunteer Fire Department. Reorganized as Company B, 72d Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry Regiment (Fire Zouave Regiment), and mustered into federal service 10 August 1861 at Philadelphia; mustered out 24 August 1864 at Philadelphia, Reorganized 17 September 1867 in the Pennsylvania Militia at Philadelphia as Company A, Weccacoe Legion. Redesignated 6 March 1868 as Company A, Keystone Guards. Disbanded 30 September 1868 at Philadelphia (Weccacoe Fire Company remained in service). (Pennsylvania Militia redesignated 7 April 1870 as the Pennsylvania National Guard.) Weccacoe Legion reorganized 29 April 1870 in the Pennsylvania National Guard at Philadelphia as a company. Expanded 22 October-26 November 1878 as a battalion; former Company A, Keystone Guards, reorganized 30 October 1878 as Company A, Weccacoe Legion. Redesignated 31 July 1879 as Company E, 3d Infantry Regiment. Redesignated 31 October 1880 as Company A, 3d Infantry Regiment. Mustered into federal service 11 May 1898 at Mount Gretna as Company A, 3d Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; mustered out 22 October 1898 at Philadelphia. Reorganized 1 February 1899 at Philadelphia as Company A, 3d Infantry Regiment, Mustered into federal service 1 July 1916 at Philadelphia; mustered out 18 October 1916. Mustered into federal service 28 March 1917 at Philadelphia; drafted into federal service 5 August 1917. Consolidated 11 October 1917 with Company A, 10th Infantry Regiment (organized in 1869), and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as Company A, 110th Infantry, an element of the 28th Division. Demobilized 24 May 1919 at Camp Dix, New Jersey. Former Company A, 3d Infantry Regiment, reorganized 2 August 1920 in the Pennsylvania National Guard at Philadelphia as Company A, 3d Infantry; federally recognized 7 August 1920. Reorganized and redesignated 1 April 1921 as the Howitzer Company, 111th Infantry, an element of the 28th Division. Consolidated 1 October 1939 with Headquarters Company, 111th Infantry (see ANNEX 1), and consolidated unit designated as Headquarters Company, 111th Infantry, Inducted into federal service 17 February 1941 at Philadelphia. (111th Infantry relieved 17 February 1942 from assignment to the 28th Division.) Inactivated 22 November 1945 at Camp Anza, California. Reorganized and federally recognized 27 February 1947 at Philadelphia. Consolidated 1 June 1959 with the Medical Company, 111th Infantry (see ANNEX 2), and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters Company, 1st Battle Group, 111th Infantry, an element of the 28th Infantry Division.

Reorganized and redesignated 1 April 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 28th Infantry Division. Redesignated 17 February 1968 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 56th Brigade, 42d Infantry Division. Redesignated 1 April 1975 as Headquarters and Headquarters

Company, 56th Brigade, 28th Infantry Division.

ANNEX 1

Organized 31 December 1914 in the Pennsylvania National Guard at Philadelphia as the provisional Headquarters Company, 6th Infantry Regiment. Mustered into federal service 7 July 1916 at Philadelphia. Reorganized 7 September 1916 as Headquarters Company, 6th Infantry Regiment. Mustered out of federal service 28 February 1917. Drafted into federal service 5 August 1917.

Consolidated 11 October 1917 with Headquarters Company, 18th Infantry Regiment (organized in 1914), and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters Company, 111th Infantry, an element of the 28th Division. Demobilized 13 May 1919 at Camp Dix, New Jersey. Former Headquarters Company, 6th Infantry Regiment, reorganized 1 November 1919 in the Pennsylvania National Guard at Philadelphia as Headquarters Company, 6th Infantry. Redesignated 1 April 1921 as Headquarters Company, 111th Infantry, an element of the 28th Division; federally recognized 5 August 1921.

ANNEX 2

Organized 1 May 1903 in the Pennsylvania National Guard at Philadelphia as the Hospital Corps, 6th Infantry Regiment, Redesignated 20 December 1915 as the Sanitary Detachment, 6th Infantry Regiment. Mustered into federal service 7 July 1916 at Philadelphia; mustered out 28 February 1917. Drafted into federal service 5 August 1917. Consolidated 11 October 1917 with the Sanitary Detachment, 18th Infantry Regiment (organized in 1903), and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as the Sanitary Detachment, 111th Infantry, an element of the 28th Division. Demobilized 13 May 1919 at Camp Dix, New Jersey. Former Sanitary Detachment, 6th Infantry Regiment, reorganized 7 August 1920 in the Pennsylvania National Guard at Philadelphia as the Sanitary Detachment, 6th Infantry. Redesignated 1 April 1921 as the Medical Department Detachment, 111th Infantry, an element of the 28th Division; federally recognized 29 July 1921. Redesignated 1 May 1940 as the Medical Detachment, 111th Infantry, Inducted into federal service 17 February 1941 at Philadelphia. (111th Infantry relieved 17 February 1942 from assignment to the 28th Division.) Inactivated 22 November 1945 Camp Anza, California. Reorganized and federally recognized 29 March 1948 at Philadelphia. Reorganized and redesignated 1 December 1948 as the Medical Company, 111th Infantry.

Home Station: Philadelphia

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

Civil War
Peninsula
Antietam
Fredericksburg
Chancellorsville
Gettysburg
Wilderness
Spotsylvania
Cold Harbor
Petersburg
Virginia 1863

World War I
Champagne-Marne
Aisne-Marne
Oise-Aisne
Meuse-Argonne
Champagne 1918
Lorraine 1918

World War II
Central Pacific
Eastern Mandates
Western Pacific

DECORATIONS

None.

28TH INFANTRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

American Battle Monuments Commission. American Armies and Battlefields in Europe. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1938. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1992.

_. 28th Division Summary of Operations in the World War. Washington:

Government Printing Office, 1944.

Blumenson, Martin. Breakout and Pursuit. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961.

Clyma, Carleton B., ed. Connecticut Men, 28th—Bloody Bucket—Division, September 1945. Hartford, 1945.

Colbaugh, Jack, ed. The Bloody Patch; A True Story of the Daring 28th Infantry Division. New York: Vantage Press, 1973.

Cole, Hugh M. The Ardennes: Battle of the Bulge. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.

Curry, Cecil B. Follow Me and Die. The Destruction of an American Division in World War II. New York: Stein & Day Publishing, 1984.

Ent, Uzal W. The First Century of the 28th Infantry Division. Harrisburg: Stackpole Books, 1979.

Gabel, Christopher R. The U.S. Army GHQ Maneuvers of 1941. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1991.

Gilbert, Eugene. The 28th Division in France. Nancy, France: Berger-Levrault, 1919.

Historical and Pictorial Review of the 28th Infantry Division in World War II. . . Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes, Central Europe. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1946. Reprint. Nashville: Battery Press, 1980.

Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in World War; American Expeditionary Forces; Divisions. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

"The 'Keystone Division.' A Condensed History of the 28th Infantry Division." National Guardsman 2 (June 1948):13–14.

Keystone News, Organization Day, 1953. Souvenir Edition. Keystone Division's 36th Anniversary. Goppingen, Germany, 1953.

MacDonald, Charles B. The Last Offensive. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

____. The Siegfried Line Campaign. United States Army in World War II.

Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

and Mathews, Sidney T. *Three Battles: Arnaville, Altuzzo, and Schmidt.*United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1952.

Martin, Edward, comp. The Twenty-Eighth Division, Pennsylvania's Guard in the

World War. 5 vols. Norwood, Mass.: Washington Press, 1924.

Nevitt, Thomas R. "A Guard Division Trains for M-Day," Army Information Digest 3 (October 1948):35-45.

Ohe, John K. "The Keystone Division in the Great War." *Prologue, The Journal of the National Archives* 10 (Summer 1978):82–89.

Peterman, I. H. "They Took the Nazis' Sunday Punch." Saturday Evening Post 219 (28 September 1946):20ff.

Pennsylvania in the World War. An Illustrated History of the Twenty-Eighth Division. 2 vols. Pittsburgh: States Publications Society, 1921.

Proctor, Henry George. The Iron Division, National Guard of Pennsylvania in the World War, the Authentic and Comprehensive Narrative of the 28th Division in the World's Greatest War. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co., 1919.

Short History and Illustrated Roster of the 28th Division. Philadelphia: Edward Stern Co., c, 1919.

Smith, Herbert E. "A. E. F. Divisional Insignia—The Twenty-Eighth Division." Recruiting News 16 (1 January 1934):3.

"SRF." National Guardsman 19 (November 1965):8-16.

"The States Pass in Review: Pennsylvania, 28th Infantry (Keystone Division)." National Guard 45 (January 1991): 125.

Taylor, Benjamin G. "Operation Schmidt." Military Review 34 (August 1954):30-39.

28th Infantry Division—Germany, 1953. n.p., 1953.

28th Infantry Division, Pennsylvania National Guard Summer Encampment, 1956. n.p., 1956.

Twenty-Eighth Infantry Division, United States Army, Camp Atterbury, Indiana, "Roll on 28th," Pictorial Review, 1950–1951. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1951.

Twenty-Eighth Infantry Division, United States Army, Europe, Pictorial Review, 1951–1952. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1952.

28th Roll On: The Story of the 28th Infantry Division, G.I. Stories . . . Paris, 1945.

Warner, Frank A. Journal of Operations, Twenty-Eighth Division A.E.F., August 5, 1917 to November 20, 1918. n.p., 1919.

29th INFANTRY DIVISION

(Blue and Gray)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: Upon a disc with a green border, a taeguk, the curves being

circles of half the radius of the disc, with the heraldic dexter

half being blue and the sinister half gray.

Symbolism: In 1918, when shoulder sleeve insignia were first authorized,

the division was composed of two National Guard units from the North and from the South. Therefore, the North is repre-

sented by the blue and the South by gray.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a fleur-

de-lis with one red petal between two green petals separated by two gold barbs and connected by a red crossbar and centered overall a gold bayonet point up; on a curving blue scroll terminating under the green petals of either side of the fleurde-lis, the words TWENTY-NINE LET'S GO, in gold letters.

Symbolism: The unit's participation in campaigns of both World War I and

World War II, in France and Central Europe, is represented by the fleur-de-lis, with the bayonet at center denoting the infantry combat function; the colors red and green and the barbs of the fleur-de-lis denote the award of the French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, for participation in the amphibious landing on the beaches of Normandy. The color blue is traditional to the infantry branch, and gold is symbolic

of honor and achievement.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 29th INFANTRY DIVISION (Blue and Gray)

ARNG

LINEAGE (Maryland, Massachusetts, and Virginia)

Constituted 18 July 1917 in the National Guard as Headquarters, 29th Division (to be organized with troops from Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Virginia, and the District of Columbia). Organized 25 August 1917 at Camp McClellan, Alabama. Demobilized 30 May 1919 at Camp Dix, New Jersey.

Reorganized and federally recognized 31 July 1923 at Washington, District of Columbia. Inducted into federal service 3 February 1941 at Washington, District of Columbia. Reorganized and redesignated 12 March 1942 as Headquarters, 29th Infantry Division. Inactivated 17 January 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Reorganized and federally recognized in part 23 October 1946 at Norfolk, Virginia (location changed 22 March 1963 to Staunton, Virginia), and in part 14 January 1947 at Baltimore, Maryland.

Maryland part reorganized and redesignated 21 January 1968 as Headquarters, 3d Brigade, 28th Infantry Division; Virginia part disbanded 1 February 1968 at Staunton. Headquarters, 3d Brigade, 28th Infantry Division, reorganized and redesignated 1 December 1971 as Headquarters, 58th Brigade, 28th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 April 1975 as Headquarters, 58th Infantry Brigade, and relieved from assignment to the 28th Infantry Division. Location changed 1 October 1981 to Pikesville, Maryland.

Consolidated 30 September 1985 with Virginia part of Headquarters, 29th Infantry Division (concurrently reconstituted in the Virginia Army National Guard), and consolidated unit reorganized at Fort Belvior, Virginia, as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 29th Infantry Division.

Home Station: Fort Belvoir, Virginia (less Detachment at Baltimore, Maryland)

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Meuse-Argonne Alsace 1918

World War II

Normandy (with arrowhead)

Northern France
Rhineland
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered BEACHES OF NORMANDY (Headquarters, 29th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 1st BRIGADE, 29th INFANTRY DIVISION

LINEAGE AND HONORS

ARNG

LINEAGE (Virginia)

Organized 17 March 1858 in the Virginia Militia at Staunton as the West Augusta Guard, a volunteer company in the 32d Regiment. Assigned 13 April 1861 to the 5th Regiment, Virginia Volunteers. Mustered into Confederate States service 1 July 1861 as Company L, 5th Virginia Infantry, Surrendered 9 April 1865 at Appomattox Court House, Virginia. Reorganized 19 February 1874 in the Virginia Volunteers at Staunton as the West Augusta Guard, Redesignated 2 May 1881 as Company B, 2d Regiment of Infantry. Disbanded 17 October 1885 at Staunton. Reorganized 27 April 1892 in the Virginia Volunteers at Staunton as Company K, 2d Regiment of Infantry. Mustered into federal service 13 May 1898 at Richmond as Company K, 2d Virginia Volunteer Infantry; mustered out 14 December 1898 at Staunton, Reorganized 12 September 1899 at Staunton as the West Augusta Guard. Redesignated 1 October 1900 as Company K, 70th Infantry. Redesignated 1 September 1908 as Company K, 1st Infantry. (Virginia Volunteers redesignated 3 June 1916 as the Virginia National Guard.) Mustered into federal service 30 June 1916 at Richmond; mustered out 16 January 1917 at Richmond. Mustered into federal service 1 August 1917; drafted into federal service 5 August 1917, Consolidated 4 October 1917 with Company I, 1st Infantry (see ANNEX 1), and Headquarters Company, 1st Infantry (organized 6 April 1917 at Staunton), and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as part of Company A, 116th Infantry, an element of the 29th Division. Demobilized 30 May 1919 at Camp Lee, Virginia, Consolidated 30 November 1920 with the Valley Riflemen (organized 23 August 1918 in the Virginia Volunteers at Staunton; disbanded 11 March 1920 at Staunton) and the former Machine Gun Company, 2d Infantry (see ANNEX 2), and consolidated unit reorganized and federally recognized in the Virginia National Guard at Staunton as the 1st Company, 2d Provisional Regiment. Redesignated 1 April 1921 as Company A, 2d Provisional Regiment. Redesignated 12 October 1921 as Company L. 2d Infantry, Redesignated 9 March 1922 as Company L. 116th Infantry, an element of the 29th Division (later redesignated as the 29th Infantry Division). Inducted into federal service 3 February 1941 at Staunton. Inactivated 6 January 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Reorganized and federally recognized 5 March 1947 at Staunton. Reorganized and redesignated 1 June 1959 as Company B, 2d Battle Group, 116th Infantry, Reorganized and redesignated 22 March 1963 as Company B, 2d Battalion, 116th Infantry.

Reorganized and redesignated 1 February 1968 as part of the 28th Administration Company, an element of the 28th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 December 1971 as Detachment 3, 28th Adjutant General Company, an element of the 28th Infantry Division.

Relieved I April 1975 from assignment to the 28th Infantry Division; concurrently consolidated with Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 116th Brigade, 28th Infantry Division (see ANNEX 3), and consolidated unit reorga-

nized and redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 116th Infantry Brigade. Reorganized and redesignated 1 May 1986 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 29th Infantry Division.

ANNEX 1

Organized 2 July 1901 in the Virginia Volunteers at Staunton as the Staunton Rifles. Redesignated 19 May 1905 as Company A, 72d Infantry. Redesignated 1 September 1908 as Company A, 2d Infantry. Redesignated 2 April 1913 as Company I, 1st Infantry. (Virginia Volunteers redesignated 3 June 1916 as the Virginia National Guard.) Mustered into federal service 30 June 1916 at Richmond; mustered out 16 January 1917 at Richmond. Mustered into federal service 3 August 1917 at Staunton; drafted into federal service 5 August 1917.

ANNEX 2

Organized 28 June 1916 in the Virginia National Guard at Staunton as the Machine Gun Company, 2d Infantry. Mustered into federal service 30 June 1916 at Richmond; mustered out 28 February 1917 at Richmond. Mustered into federal service 2 April 1917 at Staunton; drafted into federal service 5 August 1917. Reorganized and redesignated 4 October 1917 as part of the Machine Gun Company, 116th Infantry, an element of the 29th Division. Demobilized 30 May 1919 at Camp Lee, Virginia.

ANNEX 3

Organized and federally recognized 10 September 1956 in the Virginia Army National Guard at Staunton as Headquarters Company, 116th Infantry, an element of the 29th Infantry Division. Consolidated 1 June 1959 with the Tank Company, 116th Infantry (organized and federally recognized 1 October 1952 at Lexington) and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as Company D, 2d Battle Group, 116th Infantry. Reorganized and redesignated 22 March 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 29th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 February 1968 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 116th Brigade, 28th Infantry Division.

Home Station: Staunton

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

Civil War (Confederate service)

First Manassas Peninsula

Valley

Second Manassas

Sharpsburg

Fredericksburg

Chancellorsville

Gettysburg Wilderness

Spotsylvania

Shenandoah

Petersburg

Appomattox Virginia 1861

Virginia 1862

Virginia 1863

Virginia 1864

Maryland 1864

World War I Meuse-Argonne

Alsace 1918

World War II

Normandy (with arrowhead)

Northern France

Rhineland

Central Europe

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered NORMANDY (116th Infantry cited; WD GO 73, 1944)

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered BEACHES OF NORMANDY (116th Infantry cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 3d BRIGADE, 29th INFANTRY DIVISION

ARNG

LINEAGE (Maryland)

Organized 22 November 1909 in the Maryland National Guard at Baltimore as Company A, Hospital Corps, Reorganized and redesignated 19 February 1913 as Field Hospital No. 1. Mustered into federal service 29 June 1916; mustered out 6 January 1917. Mustered into federal service 25 July 1917; drafted into federal service 5 August 1917. Reorganized and redesignated 10 October 1917 as Field Hospital Company No. 113, an element of the 29th Division, Demobilized 4 June 1919 at Camp Meade, Maryland. Reorganized and federally recognized 12 April 1921 in the Maryland National Guard at Baltimore as Hospital Company No. 1. Redesignated 10 January 1922 as the 113th Hospital Company, an element of the 29th Division, Reorganized and redesignated 1 January 1937 as Company I, 104th Medical Regiment, an element of the 29th Division (later redesignated as the 29th Infantry Division). Redesignated 1 December 1939 as Company H, 104th Medical Regiment. Inducted into federal service 3 February 1941 at Baltimore. Reorganized and redesignated 12 March 1942 as the Clearing Company, 104th Medical Battalion, Inactivated 17 January 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, Reorganized and federally recognized 30 March 1948 at Baltimore. Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1959 as Company B, 104th Medical Battalion. Redesignated 1 March 1963 as Company C, 104th Medical Battalion; location concurrently changed to Pikesville. Location changed 22 August 1964 to Baltimore.

Converted and redesignated 21 January 1968 as part of Company A, 228th Supply and Transport Battalion, an element of the 28th Infantry Division. Ordered into active federal service 7 April 1968 at Baltimore; released from active federal service 12 April 1968 and reverted to state control. Reorganized and redesignated 1 December 1971 as Detachment 2, Company A, 228th Supply

and Transport Battalion.

Relieved 1 April 1975 from assignment to the 28th Infantry Division; concurrently consolidated with Headquarters Company, 58th Brigade, 28th Infantry Division (see ANNEX 1); Detachment 2, Company B, 228th Supply and Transport Battalion (see ANNEX 2); Detachment 2, 28th Military Police Company (see ANNEX 3); Detachment 2, 28th Finance Company (organized and federally recognized 17 November 1959 at Baltimore); and Detachment 2, 28th Adjutant General Company (organized and federally recognized 1 December 1971 at Baltimore), and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters Company, 58th Infantry Brigade. Location changed 1 October 1981 to Pikesville. Reorganized and redesignated 1 July 1985 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 29th Infantry Division.

ANNEX 1

Organized and federally recognized 30 September 1921 in the Maryland National Guard at Baltimore as the 113th Collecting Company, an element of the 29th Division. Location changed 30 April 1931 to Towson. Reorganized and redesignated 1 January 1937 as Company C, 104th Medical Regiment, an ele-

ment of the 29th Division (later redesignated as the 29th Infantry Division). Redesignated 1 December 1939 as Company A, 104th Medical Regiment. Inducted into federal service 3 February 1941 at Towson. Reorganized and redesignated 12 March 1942 as Company A, 104th Medical Battalion. Inactivated 17 January 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey.

Expanded to form Headquarters Company, 115th Infantry (reorganized and federally recognized 10 December 1946 at Towson), and Company A, 104th Medical Battalion (reorganized and federally recognized 8 May 1947 at Baltimore), elements of the 29th Infantry Division (Company A, 104th Medical

Battalion-hereafter separate lineage).

Headquarters Company, 115th Infantry, reorganized and redesignated 1

March 1959 as Headquarters Company, 1st Battle Group, 115th Infantry.

Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1963 as Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 29th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 21 January 1968 as Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 28th Infantry Division. Ordered into active federal service 7 April 1968 at Towson; released from active federal service 12 April 1968 and reverted to state control. Reorganized and redesignated 1 December 1971 as Headquarters Company, 58th Brigade, 28th Infantry Division.

ANNEX 2

Organized and federally recognized 11 December 1946 in the Maryland National Guard at Baltimore as the 726th Transportation Company, Ordered into active federal service 19 August 1950 at Baltimore. (726th Transportation Company [NGUS] organized and federally recognized 15 February 1954 at Baltimore.) Released from active federal service 21 February 1955 and reverted to state control; federal recognition concurrently withdrawn from 726th Transportation Company (NGUS), Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1959 as Company C, 229th Transportation Battalion, an element of the 29th Infantry Division, Consolidated 1 March 1963 with Company A, 229th Transportation Battalion (organized and federally recognized 11 December 1946 at Baltimore), and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as Company B, 229th Supply and Transport Battalion, an element of the 29th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 21 January 1968 as a platoon of Company B, 228th Supply and Transport Battalion, an element of the 28th Infantry Division. Ordered into active federal service 7 April 1968 at Baltimore; released from active federal service 12 April 1968 and reverted to state control. Reorganized and redesignated 1 December 1971 as Detachment 2, Company B, 228th Supply and Transport Battalion.

ANNEX 3

Organized and federally recognized 26 March 1930 in the Maryland National Guard at Pikesville as Headquarters Battery and Combat Train, 2d Battalion, 110th Field Artillery, an element of the 29th Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 July 1940 as Headquarters Battery, 2d Battalion, 110th Field Artillery. Inducted into federal service 3 February 1941 at Pikesville. Reorganized and redesignated 12 March 1942 as Headquarters Battery, 224th Field Artillery Battalion, an element of the 29th Infantry Division. Inactivated 16 January 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Reorganized and federally recognized 25 November

1946 at Pikesville. Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1959 as Headquarters Battery, 2d Howitzer Battalion, 110th Artillery, an element of the 29th Infantry Division. Consolidated 1 March 1963 with Battery B, 2d Missile Battalion, 70th Artillery (organized and federally recognized 15 October 1956 at Catonsville) and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as Battery D, 1st Battalion, 110th Artillery.

Converted and redesignated 21 January 1968 as the 2d Platoon, 28th Military Police Company, an element of the 28th Infantry Division. Ordered into active federal service 7 April 1968 at Pikesville; released from active federal service 12 April 1968 and reverted to state control. Reorganized and redesignated 1 December 1971 as Detachment 2, 28th Military Police Company; location concurrently changed to Baltimore.

Home Station: Pikesville

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Meuse-Argonne Alsace 1918

World War II
Normandy (with arrowhead)
Northern France
Rhineland
Central Europe

Korean War
CCF Intervention
First UN Counteroffensive
CCF Spring Offensive
UN Summer-Fall Offensive
Second Korean Winter
Korea, Summer-Fall 1952
Third Korean Winter
Korea, Summer 1953

DECORATIONS

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered EUROPEAN THEATER (104th Medical Battalion cited; GO 123, 29th Infantry Division, 1945)

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered BEACHES OF NORMANDY (104th Medical Battalion and 224th Field Artillery Battalion cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered KOREA 1950-1952 (726th Transportation Company cited; DA GO 41, 1955)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 26th BRIGADE, 29th INFANTRY DIVISION (Yankee)

ARNG

LINEAGE (Massachusetts)

Constituted 18 July 1917 in the National Guard as Headquarters, 26th Division (to be organized with troops from Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont). Organized 22 August 1917 at Boston, Massachusetts; Headquarters Detachment, 26th Division, organized in September 1917 at Boston, Massachusetts. Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 26th Division, demobilized 3 May 1919 at Camp Devens, Massachusetts. Headquarters, 26th Division, reorganized and federally recognized 21 March 1923 in the Massachusetts National Guard at Boston; Headquarters Detachment, 26th Division, reorganized and federally recognized 24 March 1923 in the Massachusetts National Guard at Boston. Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 26th Division, inducted into federal service 16 January 1941 at Boston, Reorganized and redesignated 12 February 1942 as Headquarters, 26th Infantry Division (Headquarters and Military Police Company [less Military Police Platoon], 26th Infantry Division, concurrently reorganized and redesignated from Headquarters Company, 26th Division [see ANNEX 1]; reorganized and redesignated 1 April 1942 as Headquarters Company, 26th Infantry Division). Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 26th Infantry Division, inactivated 29 December 1945 at Camp Myles Standish, Massachusetts. Headquarters, 26th Infantry Division, reorganized and federally recognized 13 November 1946 at Boston, (Headquarters Company, 26th Infantry Division, reorganized and federally recognized 11 April 1947 at Boston; consolidated 1 May 1959 with the 26th Military Police Company [see ANNEX 2], and the Medical Detachment, Division Headquarters, 26th Infantry Division [see ANNEX 3], and consolidated unit designated as Headquarters Company, 26th Infantry Division.) Location changed 1 April 1988 to Camp Edwards, Massachusetts (Headquarters Company, 26th Infantry Division, concurrently consolidated with Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 26th Infantry [see ANNEXES 4 and 5], and consolidated unit designated as Headquarters Company, 26th Infantry Division).

Reorganized and redesignated 1 September 1993 as Headquarters, 26th Infantry Brigade, and location changed to Springfield (Headquarters Company, 26th Infantry Division, concurrently consolidated with Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 26th Infantry Division [see ANNEXES 6 and 7], and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated at Springfield as Headquarters Company, 26th Infantry Brigade). Reorganized and redesignated 1 October 1995 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 26th Brigade, 29th

Infantry Division.

ANNEX I

Constituted 18 July 1917 in the National Guard as the 101st Train Headquarters and Military Police, 26th Division. Organized 23 August 1917 at

Camp Bartlett, Massachusetts. Reorganized and redesignated (less Military Police) in March 1918 as the 101st Train Headquarters (Military Police—hereafter separate lineage). Demobilized 30 April 1919 at Camp Devens, Massachusetts.

Reorganized and federally recognized 2 May 1924 in the Massachusetts National Guard at Boston as Headquarters Company, 26th Division. Inducted into federal service 16 January 1941 at Boston.

ANNEX 2

Organized 24 August 1917 in the National Guard at Camp Bartlett, Massachusetts, as Company No. 3, Supply Train, 26th Division. Redesignated 24 September 1917 as the 3d Company, 101st Supply Train, an element of the 26th Division. Redesignated in March 1918 as Company C, 101st Supply Train. Demobilized 29 April 1919 at Camp Devens, Massachusetts. Reorganized 31 March 1920 in the Massachusetts National Guard at Boston as Company C, 101st Supply Train, an element of the 26th Division. Redesignated 1 September 1920 as the 4th Company, 1st Supply Train. Federally recognized 25 March 1921 at Boston. Redesignated 30 September 1921 as Wagon Company No. 101, 26th Division Train, Quartermaster Corps. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as the 101st Wagon Company, 26th Division Quartermaster Train.

Converted and redesignated 1 April 1932 as the 26th Military Police Company, an element of the 26th Division. Inducted into federal service 16 January 1941 at Boston. Reorganized and redesignated 12 February 1942 as the Military Police Platoon, Headquarters and Military Police Company, 26th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 April 1942 as the Military Police Platoon, 26th Infantry Division. Inactivated 31 December 1945 at Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia. Redesignated 8 July 1946 as the 26th Military Police Company. Reorganized and federally recognized 9 April 1947 at Boston.

ANNEX 3

Organized and federally recognized 20 May 1932 in the Massachusetts National Guard at Allston as the Medical Department Detachment, Special Troops, 26th Division. Location changed 1 April 1940 to Charlestown. Inducted into federal service 16 January 1941 at Charlestown. Disbanded 12 February 1942 at Camp Edwards, Massachusetts. Reconstituted, reorganized, and federally recognized 1 February 1949 in the Massachusetts Army National Guard at Boston as the Medical Detachment, Division Headquarters, 26th Infantry Division.

ANNEX 4

Organized in 1915 in the Massachusetts National Guard at Boston as Headquarters Company, 9th Infantry. Mustered into federal service 25 June 1916; mustered out 23 November 1916. Drafted into federal service 5 August 1917. Reorganized and redesignated 22 August 1917 as Headquarters Company, 101st Infantry, an element of the 26th Division. Demobilized 28 April 1919 at Camp Devens, Massachusetts. Reorganized 15 March 1920 in the Massachusetts National Guard at Boston as Headquarters Company, 101st Infantry. Redesignated 20 November 1920 as Headquarters Company, 9th Infantry. Federally recognized 20

January 1921 at Boston, Redesignated 30 September 1921 as Headquarters Company, 101st Infantry, an element of the 26th Division (later redesignated as the 26th Infantry Division). Inducted into federal service 16 January 1941 at Boston, Inactivated 29 December 1945 at Camp Myles Standish, Massachusetts. Reorganized and federally recognized 29 November 1946 at Boston. Location changed 18 March 1957 to Dorchester. Consolidated 1 May 1959 with the Medical Company, 101st Infantry (see ANNEX 5), and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters Company, 1st Battle Group, 101st Infantry.

Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 26th Infantry Division. Location changed 1

February 1967 to Waltham; on 1 April 1975 to Lexington.

ANNEX 5

Organized and federally recognized 30 June 1921 in the Massachusetts National Guard at Boston as the Medical Department Detachment, 9th Infantry. Redesignated 30 September 1921 as the Medical Department Detachment, 101st Infantry, an element of the 26th Division (later redesignated as the 26th Infantry Division). Redesignated 1 May 1940 as the Medical Detachment, 101st Infantry. Inducted into federal service 16 January 1941 at Boston, Inactivated 29 November 1945 at Camp Myles Standish, Massachusetts. Reorganized and federally recognized 23 March 1948 at Boston. Reorganized and redesignated 1 November 1948 as the Medical Company, 101st Infantry.

ANNEX 6

Organized in 1915 in the Massachusetts National Guard at Springfield as Headquarters Company, 2d Infantry. Mustered into federal service 18 June 1916; mustered out 31 October 1916. Drafted into federal service 5 August 1917. Reorganized and redesignated 22 August 1917 as Headquarters Company, 104th Infantry, an element of the 26th Division. Demobilized 29 April 1919 at Camp Devens, Massachusetts. Reorganized 31 March 1920 in the Massachusetts National Guard at Springfield as Headquarters Company, 104th Infantry. Redesignated 1 September 1920 as Headquarters Company, 2d Infantry. Federally recognized 23 November 1920 at Springfield. Redesignated 30 September 1921 as Headquarters Company, 104th Infantry, an element of the 26th Division (later redesignated as the 26th Infantry Division). Inducted into federal service 16 January 1941 at Springfield. Inactivated 29 December 1945 at Camp Myles Standish, Massachusetts. Reorganized and federally recognized 29 November 1946 at Springfield, Consolidated 1 May 1959 with the Medical Company, 104th Infantry (see ANNEX 7), and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters Company, 1st Battle Group, 104th Infantry.

Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 26th Infantry Division. Location changed 1

October 1974 to Holyoke; on 1 July 1976 to Westover.

ANNEX 7

Organized and federally recognized 27 April 1921 in the Massachusetts National Guard at Springfield as the Medical Department Detachment, 2d Infantry, Redesignated 30 September 1921 as the Medical Department Detachment, 104th Infantry, an element of the 26th Division (later redesignated as the 26th Infantry Division). Inducted into federal service 16 January 1941 at Springfield, Inactivated 29 December 1945 at Camp Myles Standish. Massachusetts, Reorganized and federally recognized 13 June 1947 at Springfield, Reorganized and redesignated 1 November 1948 as the Medical Company, 104th Infantry.

Home Station: Springfield

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Champagne-Marne Aisne-Marne St. Mihiel Meuse-Argonne He de France 1918 Lorraine 1918

World War II

Northern France Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

DECORATIONS

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in the Ardennes (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 26th Infantry Division; Military Police Platoon, 26th Infantry Division; 101st Infantry; and 104th Infantry cited; DA GO 43, 1950.)

Headquarters Company (Springfield) additionally entitled to French Croix de Guerre with Gilt Star, World War I, Streamer embroidered LORRAINE (104th Infantry cited; WD GO 11, 1924); French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered LORRAINE (104th Infantry cited; DA GO 43, 1950); and French Croix de Guerre, World War II, Fourragere (104th Infantry cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

29TH INFANTRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY (includes the former 26TH INFANTRY DIVISION)

Albertine, Connell. The Yankee Doughboy. Boston: Brandon Press, 1968.

American Battle Monuments Commission, American Armies and Battlefields in Europe. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1938. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1992.

. 29th Division, Summary of Operations in the World War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1944.

. 26th Division, Summary of Operations in the World War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1944.

Balkoski, Joseph. "Twenty-Nine, Let's Go." National Guard 48 (June 1994): 34-36.

"'The Blue and Gray' Division: A Condensed History of the 29th Infantry Division." *National Guardsman* 2 (July 1948):18–19.

Benwell, Harry A. History of the Yankee Division. Boston: Cornhill Co., 1919.

Blumenson, Martin. *Breakout and Pursuit*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961.

Colby, Elbridge. "The March of the 26th." *Infantry Journal* 47 (September-October 1940):462-74.

Cole, Hugh M. *The Ardennes: Battle of the Bulge*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.

Government Printing Office, 1950.

Cutchins, John A., and Stewart, George S., Jr. History of the Twenty-Ninth Division "Blue and Gray" 1917–1919. Philadelphia: MacCalla and Co., 1921.

Davis, Arthur Kyle, ed. Virginia Military Organizations in the World War. Richmond: Virginia War History Commission, 1927.

du Boisouvray, A. "Avec la 26e d.i. americaine." Revue de deux mondes 17 (1933):334-65.

Ewing, Joseph H. 29 Let's Go! A History of the 29th Infantry Division in World War II. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1948. Reprint. Nashville: Battery Press, 1979.

"The Final Day of Glory for the 26th Infantry Division." *National Guard* 47 (October 1993): 34–36.

First Reunion of the Yankee Division: Boston, Massachusetts, July 2–3–4, 1921. Boston, 1921.

Ford, Bert. The Fighting Yankees Overseas. Boston: N. E. McPhail, 1919.

Frank, Stanley. "First Stop, Omaha Beach." Saturday Evening Post 218 (16 March 1946):26–27ff.

Gabel, Christopher R. *The U.S. Army GHQ Maneuvers of 1941*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1991.

George, Albert E., and Cooper, Edwin E. Pictorial History of the Twenty-Sixth Division, United States Army. Boston: Ball Publishing Co., 1920.

Guttman, Jon S. "The 29th 'Blue & Gray' Infantry Division: Fighting Through the Hedgerows to Saint Lo." *National Guard* 44 (September 1990): 48–51.

Harrison, Gordon A. Cross-Channel Attack. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1951.

The Heroic 26th YD; Its Deeds and Valor Over There. Boston: Ball Publishing Co., 1919.

Historical and Pictorial Review, National Guard of the Commonwealth of Virginia, 1940. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1940.

Historical and Pictorial Review, National Guard of the State of Maryland. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1940.

Historical Division, War Department. Omaha Beachhead (6 June-13 June 1944). American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1945.

Government Printing Office, 1947. American Forces in Action. Washington:

Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War; American Expeditionary Forces; Divisions. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.

The History of the 26th Yankee Division, 1917–1919, 1941–1945. Salem, Mass.:

Deschamps Bros., 1955.

Homecoming Celebration Commemorating the Day when Virginia Sons of the 29th and 80th Divisions Returned from the World War. Richmond: National State and City Bank, 1919.

The Immortal Yankee Division, 1917–1919. Boston, 1919.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. *Fighting Divisions*. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

Kelly, T. Howard. What Outfit Buddy? New York: Harper & Bros., 1920.

MacDonald, Charles B. *The Last Offensive*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

Murray, Don. "The Damnedest Yankees of Them All: Saga of the 26th Infantry Division." SAGA: True Adventures for Men 22 (July 1961):36–41ff.

Nelson, John. A Brief History of the Fighting Yankee Division, AEF, on the Battle Front, February 5, 1918–November 11, 1918. Worcester, Mass., 1919. (Reprinted from the Worcester Evening Gazette).

Pauley, John L., et al., comps. and eds. History of the 26th Infantry Division in World War II. Wels, Austria: Buch und Kunstdruckerei "Welsermuchl,"

1945.

Robertson, James I., Jr. *Stonewall Brigade*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1963.

"Riot Reaction Force: The Guard in the April Disorders, Baltimore." *National Guardsman* 22 (May 1968):7–8.

Sibley, Frank P. With the Yankee Division in France. Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1919.

Smith, Herbert E. "A.E.F. Divisional Insignia—The Twenty-Ninth Division." Recruiting News 16 (1 February 1934):3ff.

Source Book, Operations of the 29th Division East of the Meuse River, October 8th to 30th 1918. Fort Monroe: Coast Artillery School, 1922.

Taylor, Emerson G. New England in France, 1917–1919; A History of the Twenty-Sixth Division, U.S.A. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1920.

29 Let's Go! 1917-1965, n.p., 1965.

29 Let's Go! The Story of the 29th Infantry Division. G.I. Stories . . . Paris, 1945.

The 29th Division in the Cotes de Meuse, October 1918. U.S. Army Chemical Corps Historical Studies. Gas Warfare in World War 1, Study no. 15. Washington: U.S. Army Chemical Corps Historical Office, 1959.

"29th Infantry Division: The Blue & Gray Is Back." National Guard 40 (January

1986):16-19.

The 29th Infantry Division and Fort George G. Meade. Hyattsville, Md.: Post Publishing Co., 1941.

The 26th Division in the Aisne-Marne Campaign, July 1918. U.S. Army Chemical Corps Historical Studies. Gas Warfare in World War I, Study no. 4. Washington: U.S. Army Chemical Corps Historical Office, 1957.

The 26th Division East of the Meuse, September 1918. U.S. Army Chemical Corps Historical Studies. Gas Warfare in World War I, Study no. 20. Washington: U.S. Army Chemical Corps Historical Office, 1960.

26th Infantry Division Massachusetts National Guard Yearbook, 1950. New York: Yearbooks Publishing Co., 1951.

Tydings, Millard E. The Machine Gunners of the Blue and Grey Division (Twenty-Ninth). Aberdeen, Md.: Hartford Printing and Publishing Co., 1920.

War Records Division, Maryland Historical Society. *Maryland in World War II*. Volume I: Military Participation. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1950.

Washburn, Slater. One of the Yankee Division. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1919.

Welcome Home . . , The 26th Division. Boston: Everett Press, 1919.

"The 'Yankee' Division. A Condensed History of the 26th Infantry Division." National Guardsman 2 (April 1948):22–23.



34th INFANTRY DIVISION (Red Bull)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a black olla with a black border, a red bull skull.

Symbolism: The patch shape simulates an olla (Mexican water flask) sym-

bolizing the 34th Division's origin, formation, and intensive training site at Camp Cody, New Mexico, in October 1917. The bull skull also symbolizes the surrounding dry, desert-like area. Black denotes durability, firmness, and stability, and red

is for courage and action.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of two

gold fasces crossed diagonally and superimposed by a black olla bearing a gold fleur-de-lis debruised by a red bovine skull; and attached at the top a blue scroll inscribed ATTACK ATTACK and attached at the bottom a blue scroll inscribed

ATTACK, all in gold letters.

Symbolism: Blue reflects the infantry. The black olla (a Mexican water

flask), suggestive of training in New Mexico during World War I, is adopted from the original 34th Division shoulder sleeve insignia and conveys the unit's heritage. The stylized red bovine skull is also taken from that insignia and is symbolic of vitality, courage, and strength. The two fasces imply authority and commemorate the unit's campaign service in Italy during World War II. The gold fleur-de-lis alludes to excellence and the division's French Croix de Guerre for service in World War II. The motto, "Attack, Attack," was adopted by the division in 1943 and characterized the nature of the division's combat operations for the remainder of World

War II.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADOUARTERS AND HEADOUARTERS COMPANY 34TH INFANTRY DIVISION (Red Bull)

ARNG

LINEAGE

(Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin)

Constituted 18 July 1917 in the National Guard as Headquarters, 34th Division (to be organized with troops from Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota). Organized 25 August 1917 at Camp Cody, New Mexico. Demobilized 18 February 1919 at Camp Grant, Illinois. Reorganized and federally recognized 14 July 1924 at Council Bluffs, Iowa; Headquarters Detachment, 34th Division, organized and federally recognized 12 May 1927 at Council Bluffs, Iowa. Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 34th Division, inducted into federal service 10 February 1941 at Council Bluffs, Iowa. Reorganized and redesignated 1 February 1942 as Headquarters, 34th Infantry Division, Inactivated 3 November 1945 at Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia. Reorganized and federally recognized in part 19 November 1946 at Des Moines, Iowa, and in part 21 November 1946 at Omaha, Nebraska (Nebraska part-hereafter separate lineage).

Headquarters (Iowa part), 34th Infantry Division, reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1963 as Headquarters, 34th Command Headquarters, Divisional. Reorganized and redesignated 1 January 1968 as Headquarters, 34th Brigade, 47th Infantry Division, and location changed to Boone. Reorganized and redesignated 10 January 1991 in the Minnesota Army National Guard as Headquarters, 34th Division, and location changed to St. Paul; Headquarters Company concurrently organized and federally recognized at St. Paul. Location changed 1 April 1994 to Rosemont.

Home Station: Rosemont (less detachment at Boone, Iowa)

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Streamer without inscription

World War II Tunisia Naples-Foggia Anzio Rome-Arno North Apennines Po Valley

DECORATIONS

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered BELVEDERE (Headquarters, 34th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 1st BRIGADE, 34th INFANTRY DIVISION

ARNG

LINEAGE (Minnesota)

Organized in the Minnesota Enrolled Militia at Stillwater as the Stillwater Guards and mustered into federal service 29 April 1861 at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, as Company B, 1st Regiment, Minnesota Volunteers. (1st Regiment, Minnesota Volunteers, reorganized and redesignated in April 1864 as the 1st Battalion, Minnesota Volunteer Infantry; expanded, reorganized, and redesignated 23 February 1865 as the 1st Regiment, Minnesota Volunteer Infantry; mustered out of federal service 14 July 1865 at Jeffersonville, Indiana.) Reorganized in 1883 in the Minnesota National Guard at Stillwater as Company K, 1st Infantry Regiment, Redesignated 4 May 1898 as Company K, 13th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, Mustered into federal service 7 May 1898 at Camp Ramsey, Minnesota; mustered out 3 October 1899 at San Francisco, California, Reorganized in 1900 in the Minnesota National Guard at Stillwater as Company K, 1st Infantry. Redesignated by 1914 as Company K, 3d Infantry. Mustered into federal service 30 June 1916 at Fort Snelling, Minnesota; mustered out 19 December 1916 at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, Drafted into federal service 5 August 1917. Consolidated 1 October 1917 with Company F, 3d Infantry, and consolidated unit converted and redesignated as Battery F, 125th Field Artillery, an element of the

34th Division. Demobilized 22 January 1919 at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Former Company K, 3d Infantry, expanded, reorganized, and federally recognized 27 May 1921 in the Minnesota National Guard at Stillwater as Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, and the Howitzer Company, 1st Infantry. Reorganized and redesignated 21 November 1921 as Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, and the Howitzer Company, 135th Infantry, elements of the 34th Division (later redesignated as the 34th Infantry Division). Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 135th Infantry, reorganized and redesignated 2 May 1925 as Company A, 135th Infantry; Howitzer Company reorganized and redesignated 31 August 1939 as Company D, 135th Infantry, Companies A and D, 135th Infantry, inducted into federal service 10 February 1941 at Stillwater. Inactivated 3 November 1945 at Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia. (135th Infantry relieved 19 June 1946 from assignment to the 34th Infantry Division and assigned to the 47th Infantry Division.) Reorganized and federally recognized 12 November 1946 at Stillwater as Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, and Antitank Company, 135th Infantry. Antitank Company redesignated 1 November 1948 as the Heavy Mortar Company, 135th Infantry. Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, and Heavy Mortar Company, 135th Infantry, ordered into active federal service 16 January 1951 at Stillwater, (Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 135th Infantry [NGUS], and Heavy Mortar Company, 135th Infantry [NGUS], organized and federally recognized 16 January 1953 at Stillwater.) Released from active federal service 2 December 1954 and reverted to state control; federal recognition concurrently withdrawn from Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 135th Infantry (NGUS), and Heavy Mortar Company, 135th Infantry (NGUS). Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, and the Heavy Mortar Company, 135th Infantry, consolidated 22 February 1959 and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters Company, 1st Battle Group, 135th Infantry, an element of the 47th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 April 1963 as Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 135th Infantry.

Reorganized and redesignated 1 February 1968 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 47th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 10 February 1991 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 34th Infantry Division.

Home Station: Stillwater

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

Civil War

Bull Run

Peninsula

Valley

Antietam

Fredericksburg

Gettysburg

Petersburg

Virginia 1861

Virginia 1862

Virginia 1863

Virginia 1864

Virginia 1865

War with Spain Manila

Philippine Insurrection
Luzon

San Isidro

World War I

Streamer without inscription

World War II

Tunisia

Naples-Foggia

Anzio

Rome-Arno

North Apennines

Po Valley

DECORATIONS

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered BELVEDERE (135th Infantry cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 2d BRIGADE, 34th INFANTRY DIVISION

ARNG

LINEAGE

(lowa)

Organized and federally recognized 19 June 1924 in the Iowa National Guard at Boone as Headquarters Battery and Combat Train, 2d Battalion, 185th Field Artillery, an element of the 34th Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 July 1940 as Headquarters Battery, 2d Battalion, 185th Field Artillery. Reorganized and redesignated 27 December 1940 as Battery F, 185th Field Artillery. Inducted into federal service 10 February 1941 at Boone. Reorganized and redesignated 1 February 1942 as Battery C, 185th Field Artillery, an element of the 34th Infantry Division. Inactivated 3 November 1945 at Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia. Reorganized and federally recognized 3 January 1947 at Boone as Headquarters Battery, 185th Field Artillery Battalion. Reorganized and redesignated 1 May 1959 as Headquarters Battery, 4th Rocket Howitzer Battalion, 185th Artillery, an element of the 34th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated I March 1963 as Headquarters Battery, 4th Howitzer Battalion, 185th Artillery.

Consolidated 1 January 1968 with Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 34th Artillery Group (see ANNEX), and the Service Battery, 4th Howitzer Battalion, 185th Artillery (organized and federally recognized 20 March 1963 at Boone), and consolidated unit converted and redesignated as Headquarters Company, 34th Brigade, 47th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 10 February 1991 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 34th Infantry Division.

ANNEX

Organized and federally recognized 13 September 1929 in the Iowa National Guard at Boone as the Service Battery, 185th Field Artillery, an element of the 34th Division. Reorganized and redesignated 17 December 1940 as Service Battery, 2d Battalion, 185th Field Artillery. Inducted into federal service 10 February 1941 at Boone. Reorganized and redesignated 1 February 1942 as the Service Battery, 185th Field Artillery Battalion, an element of the 34th Infantry Division. Inactivated 3 November 1945 at Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia. Reorganized and redesignated 3 January 1947 at Boone as Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 34th Division Artillery. Reorganized and redesignated 1 May 1959 as Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 34th Infantry Division Artillery. Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 34th Artillery Group, and relieved from assignment to the 34th Infantry Division.

Home Station: Boone

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Tunisia
Naples-Foggia
Anzio
Rome-Arno
North Apennines
Po Valley

DECORATIONS

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered BELVEDERE (185th Field Artillery Battalion cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 32d BRIGADE, 34th INFANTRY DIVISION (Red Arrow)

ARNG

LINEAGE (Wisconsin)

Constituted 18 July 1917 in the National Guard as Headquarters, 32d Division (to be organized with troops from Michigan and Wisconsin). Organized 26 August 1917 at Camp MacArthur, Texas. Demobilized 23 May 1919 at Camp Custer, Michigan. Reorganized and federally recognized 24 July 1924 at Lansing, Michigan. Inducted into federal service 15 October 1940 at Lansing, Michigan. Reorganized and redesignated 1 February 1942 as Headquarters, 32d Infantry Division. Inactivated 28 February 1946 in Japan. Reorganized and federally recognized 8 November 1946 in the Wisconsin National Guard at Milwaukee. Ordered into active federal service 15 October 1961 at Milwaukee; released from active federal service 10 August 1962 and reverted to state control.

Reorganized and redesignated 30 December 1967 as Headquarters, 32d Infantry Brigade. Reorganized and redesignated 1 July 1995 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 32d Infantry Brigade; location concurrently changed to Madison. Reorganized and redesignated 1 October 1997 as Headquarters and

Headquarters Company, 32d Brigade, 34th Infantry Division.

Home Station: Madison (less a detachment at Milwaukee)

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I
Aisne-Marne
Oisc-Aisne
Meuse-Argonne
Alsace 1918

World War II
Papua
New Guinea
Leyte
Luzon

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered PAPUA (Papuan Forces, US Army, Southwest Pacific Area, cited; WD GO 21, 1943)

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (32d Infantry Division cited; WD GO 47, 1950)

34TH INFANTRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY (includes the former 32D INFANTRY DIVISION)

American Battle Monuments Commission. American Armies and Battlefields in Europe. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1938. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1992.

_____. 32d Division, Summary of Operations in the World War. Washington:

Government Printing Office, 1943.

Andrum, Homer R. Dogfaces Who Smiled Through Tears. The 34th "Red Bull" Infantry Division and Attached 100th Inf. Bn. and 442d Inf. R.C.T. in World War II. Lake Mills, Iowa: Graphic Publishing Co., 1987.

Berens, Robert J. "34th Infantry Division During World War II." National Guard

43 (September 1988):24-28.

Blakeley, H. W. *The 32d Infantry Division in World War II*. Madison: 32d Division Veteran Association, 1957.

Blumenson, Martin Salerno to Cassino. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1969.

Cannon, M. Hamlin. Leyte: The Return to the Philippines. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1954.

Carlisle, John M. Red Arrow Men, Stories About the 32nd Division on the Villa Verda. Detroit: Arnold Powers, 1945.

Fisher, Ernest F., Jr. Cassino to the Alps. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1977.

Gammack, Gordon. "The 34th Division's Italian Campaign (to December 1943) and Other Selected Articles." Des Moines, 1944.

Garlock, G. W. Tales of the Thirty-Second. West Salem, Wis.: Badger Publishing Co., 1927.

Haan, William G. "The Division as a Fighting Machine . . ." Wisconsin Magazine of History 4 (1920):3–16.

Hanton, Carl. *The 32nd Division in the World War 1917–1919*. Milwaukee: Wisconsin Printing Co., 1920.

Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War; American Expeditionary Forces; Divisions. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.

__. The Thirty-Second Division 1917–1919. Washington, 1922.

Historical Division, Department of the Army. *Anzio Beachhead (22 January–25 May 1944)*. American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1948.

Historical Division, War Department. To Bizerte with the II Corps, 23 April—13 May 1943. American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1943.

History of the Buna Campaign. n.p., 1943.

Hougen, John H. The Story of the 34th Infantry Division. San Angelo: Newsfoto Publishing Co., 1949. Reprint. Nashville: Battery Press, 1979.

Howe, George F. Northwest Africa: Seizing the Initiative in the West. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1957.

In Commemoration of the Foreign Service and Home Coming Celebration of the 32nd Division. Milwaukee: Broadway Press, c. 1919.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. *Fighting Divisions*. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

Komer, R. W. "Assault Along the Ridges." Infantry Journal (July 1945): 16-20.

Lehman, Milton. "Champion Hardluck Division." Saturday Evening Post (13 October 1945).

____. "The Fight for a Hill." Infantry Journal (May 1944):11–15.

McBride, Lauren E. "Crossing the Volturno." *Infantry Journal* (September 1944): 14–17.

Military Intelligence Division, War Department. Fifth Army at the Winter Line (15 November 1943–15 January 1944). American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1945.

_____. From the Volturno to the Winter Line (6 October–15 November 1943). American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1944.

_____. Papuan Campaign: The Buna-Sananada Operation, 16 November 1942-23 January 1943. American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1945.

_____. Salerno: American Operations from the Beaches to Volturno, 9 September-6 October 1943. American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1944.

Miller, John, jr. *CARTWHEEL: The Reduction of Rabaul*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1959.

Milner, Samuel. Victory in Papua. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1957.

Mozey, Tim. "34th Infantry Division Is Reactivated After 23 Years: 47th ID Joins 'Red Bulls." *National Guard* 45 (May 1991):34–36.

Murdock, Charles P. "The Red Arrow Pierced Every Line." Saturday Evening Post 218 (10 November 1945):20–21ff.

Pearson, Leroy. "Major General William G. Haan." Milwaukee History Magazine 9 (1925):3–16.

"The Red Arrow Division, A Condensed History of the 32d Infantry Division." National Guardsman 2 (October 1948):10–11.

Red Arrow, the 32nd Division, Wisconsin National Guard, 1955. Madison, 1955. Smith, Edward J. Always a Commander, The Reminiscences of Major General William H. Gill. Colorado Springs: Dempubero Printers, 1974.

Smith, Herbert A. "Training on Target." Army Information Digest 17 (July 1962):18-25.

Smith, Herbert E. "A.E.F. Divisional Insignia—The 32nd Division." Recruiting News 16 (1 May 1934):3ff.

Smith, Robert Ross. *The Approach to the Philippines*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1953.

——. Triumph in the Philippines. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

The Story of the 34th Infantry Division, Louisiana to Pisa. n.p., 1945.

The Story of the 34th Infantry Division, Pisa to Final Victory. Milan: Archetipografia de Milano, 1945.

13,000 Hours, Combat History of the 32nd Infantry Division, World War II. Manila: 2773rd Engineers, 1945.

Thirty-fourth Infantry Division. Paducah, Ky.: Turner Publishing Co., 1989.

The 32nd Division Advance to Fisnes, August 1918. U.S. Army Chemical Corps Historical Studies. Gas Warfare in World War I, Study no. 12. Washington: U.S. Army Chemical Corps Historical Office, 1959.

The Thirty-second Division, American Expeditionary Forces, 1917–1919. Coblenz, Germany: Kindt and Meinardus Nachf. P. Straub, 1919.

32nd Infantry Division. Fort Lewis, Washington, 1961–1962, STRAC. Baton Rouge: Army Navy Publishing Co., c. 1962.

32nd Infantry Division, Wisconsin Army National Guard, Pictorial Review, 1960. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1960.

32nd Division, "Les Terribles." Paducah, Ky., Turner Publishing Co., 1992.

"25th Anniversary—Guard Units Inducted for World War II." The Badger Guardsman 9 (September, October, November 1965):6–7.

Wilson, Richard. "The Gallant Fight of the 34th Division in the North African Campaign." Des Moines: Register and Tribune, 1943.

"Winner of 'Ike' Trophy, Top PR Unit." The Badger Guardsman 14 (November-December 1970):3.

With the 34th Infantry Division in Italy, A Portfolio of 30 Etchings . . . New York, 1947.

"WWII History of the 32nd Division. Up to March 10 had been in Combat 504 days." Wisconsin National Guard Review 22 (July 1945).

Zweifel, David A. "'Red Arrow' Deploys to Germany." *National Guard* 40 (May 1986): 16–19ff.

35th INFANTRY DIVISION

(Santa Fe)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a blue disc with a green border, a white Santa Fe cross.

Symbolism: The Santa Fe cross was a symbol used to mark the old Santa

Fe trail, an area where the unit trained, and was officially designated as an identifying device for the unit. The organization

is referred to as the Santa Fe Division.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a blue Description:

> nonagon bearing across center a representation of a prairie schooner pulled by four oxen, all in gold. The insignia are

worn in pairs.

Symbolism: The nonagon in blue indicates that the 35th Division was orig-

inally organized as an infantry division composed of nine regiments. The prairie schooner drawn by the oxen symbolizes the fact that all of the great trails to Oregon, California, and New Mexico either started from or passed through the states to

which the 35th was once allotted.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 35th INFANTRY DIVISION

(Santa Fe)

ARNG

LINEAGE (Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Nebraska)

Constituted 18 July 1917 in the National Guard as Headquarters, 35th Division (to be organized with troops from Kansas and Missouri). Organized 25 August 1917 at Camp Doniphan, Oklahoma. Demobilized 26 May 1919 at Camp Funston, Kansas. Reorganized and federally recognized 13 September 1935 at Kansas City, Missouri. (Headquarters Detachment, 35th Division, organized and federally recognized 1 July 1926 at Warrensburg, Missouri.) Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 35th Division, inducted into federal service 23 December 1940 at Warrensburg, Missouri. Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1942 as Headquarters, 35th Infantry Division. Inactivated 7 December 1945 at Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky. Reorganized and federally recognized in part 5 October 1946 at Topeka, Kansas; in part 3 April 1947 at Sedalia, Missouri;

and in part 6 May 1947 at Warrensburg, Missouri (Missouri part—hereafter separate lineage).

Headquarters, 35th Infantry Division (Kansas part), reorganized and redesignated 1 April 1963 as Headquarters, 69th Infantry Brigade. Ordered into active federal service 13 May 1968 at Topeka; released from active federal service 13 December 1969 and reverted to state control.

Reorganized and redesignated 25 August 1984 as Headquarters, 35th Infantry Division, and location changed to Fort Leavenworth; Headquarters Company concurrently organized and federally recognized at Fort Leavenworth.

Home Station: Fort Leavenworth (less detachments at Lincoln, Nebraska, and Frankfort, Kentucky)

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Meuse-Argonne Alsace 1918 Lorraine 1918

World War II
Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 66th BRIGADE, 35th INFANTRY DIVISION

ARNG

LINEAGE (Illinois)

Organized 24 April 1832 in the Illinois Militia at Decatur as Captain Isaac C. Pugh's Company. Mustered into federal service 6 May 1832 at Fort Armstrong, Illinois, as an element of the 5th Regiment, Whiteside's Brigade; mustered out 27 May 1832 at the mouth of the Fox River. Mustered into federal service 4 July 1846 at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, as Company C (Captain Isaac C. Pugh commanding), 4th Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Militia; mustered out 29 May 1847 at New Orleans, Louisiana. Reorganized 18 April 1861 at Decatur as Company A (Captain Isaac C. Pugh commanding), 8th Illinois Volunteer Infantry Regiment. Mustered into federal service 18 April 1861 at Springfield; mustered out 25 July 1861 at Cairo; concurrently reorganized and mustered into federal service at Cairo; mustered out 4 May 1866 at Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Disbanded 13 May 1866 at Springfield.

Expanded and reorganized in 1877 in the Illinois National Guard at Decatur as Company K, 5th Infantry Regiment (organized 5 February 1877 as the Decatur Grenadiers), and Company I, 5th Infantry (organized 7 August 1877 as the Decatur Guards; redesignated in March 1880 as Company H, 5th Infantry Regiment). Companies H and K, 5th Infantry Regiment, consolidated in 1882 and consolidated unit designated as Company H, 5th Infantry Regiment. Mustered into federal service 7 May 1898 at Springfield as Company H, 5th Illinois Volunteer Infantry; mustered out 16 October 1898 at Springfield and resumed state status as Company H, 5th Infantry Regiment. Redesignated 23 June 1913 as Company L, 5th Infantry Regiment, Mustered into federal service 26 March 1917 at Decatur; drafted into federal service 5 August 1917. Reorganized and redesignated 16 October 1917 as Company A, 124th Machine Gun Battalion, an element of the 33d Division. Demobilized 31 May 1919 at Camp Grant, Illinois. Reorganized 21 March 1921 in the Illinois National Guard at Decatur as Company H, 5th Infantry; federally recognized 6 May 1921. Redesignated 22 June 1921 as Company A, 4th Infantry. Redesignated 13 December 1921 as Company A, 130th Infantry, an element of the 33d Division (later redesignated as the 33d Infantry Division). Reorganized and redesignated 1 January 1924 as the Service Company (less Band Section), 130th Infantry. Reorganized and redesignated 1 May 1940 as the Service Company, 130th Infantry, Inducted into federal service 5 March 1941 at Decatur, Inactivated 5 February 1946 in Japan. Reorganized and federally recognized 25 March 1947 at Decatur as an element of the 44th Infantry Division. Ordered into active federal service 15 February 1952 at Decatur; released from active federal service 10 October 1954 and reverted to state control (130th Infantry concurrently relieved from assignment to the 44th Infantry Division). Consolidated 1 December 1954 with the Service Company, 132d Infantry (organized and federally recognized 16 March 1954 at Decatur), and consolidated unit designated as the Service Company, 130th Infantry, an element of the 33d Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1959 as Headquarters Company, 2d Battle Group, 130th Infantry, an element of the 33d Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 April 1963 as Headquarters Company, 2d Battalion, 130th Infantry.

Reorganized and redesignated 1 February 1968 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 66th Brigade, 47th Infantry Division. Redesignated 10 February 1991 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 66th Brigade, 34th Infantry Division. Redesignated 1 October 1997 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 66th Brigade, 35th Infantry Division.

Home Station: Decatur

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

Indian Wars Black Hawk

Mexican War Vera Cruz Cerro Gordo

Civil War
Henry and Donelson
Shiloh
Vicksburg
Missouri 1861
Kentucky 1862
Mississippi 1862
Mississippi 1863
Mississippi 1864
Tennessee 1862
Alabama 1865

World War I Somme Offensive Meuse-Argonne Lorraine 1918 Picardy 1918

World War II New Guinea Luzon

DECORATIONS

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered PACIFIC THEATER 1944–1945 (Service Company, 130th Infantry, cited; GO 129, 33d Infantry Division, 1945)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered PACIFIC THEATER 1945 (Service Company, 130th Infantry, cited; GO 306, 33d Infantry Division, 1945)

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (33d Infantry Division cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 67th BRIGADE, 35th INFANTRY DIVISION (Nebraska Brigade)

ARNG

LINEAGE (Nebraska)

Organized and federally recognized 6 July 1921 in the Nebraska National Guard at Lincoln as Headquarters Company, 3d Battalion, 1st Infantry. Redesignated 25 October 1921 as Headquarters Company, 3d Battalion, 134th Infantry, an element of the 35th Division (later redesignated as the 35th Infantry Division). Redesignated 1 May 1940 as Headquarters Detachment, 3d Battalion, 134th Infantry. Inducted into federal service 23 December 1940 at Lincoln. Redesignated 1 August 1942 as Headquarters Company, 3d Battalion, 134th Infantry. Inactivated 21 November 1945 at Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky. (134th Infantry relieved 19 June 1946 from assignment to the 35th Infantry Division.)

Consolidated 20 June 1946 with the 242d Field Artillery Battalion (see ANNEX) and consolidated unit converted and redesignated as the 195th Tank Battalion. Organized and federally recognized 12 June 1948 with Headquarters at Lincoln. Reorganized and redesignated 1 February 1949 as the 195th Heavy Tank Battalion and assigned to the 34th Infantry Division. Redesignated 1 September 1950 as the 195th Tank Battalion. Headquarters and Service Company and Medical Detachment, 195th Tank Battalion, consolidated, converted, and redesignated 1 May 1959 as Headquarters Company, 2d Battle Group, 134th Infantry, an element of the 34th Infantry Division (remainder of battalion—hereafter separate lineages).

Headquarters Company, 2d Battle Group, 134th Infantry, consolidated 1 April 1963 with Headquarters Company (part), 234th Signal Battalion (organized and federally recognized 1 May 1959 at Lincoln); consolidated unit concurrently reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 67th Separate Infantry Brigade, and relieved from assignment to the 34th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1964 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 67th Infantry Brigade. Reorganized and redesignated 1 October 1985 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 67th Brigade, 35th Infantry Division.

ANNEX

Constituted 7 July 1942 in the Army of the United States as the 242d Field Artillery Battalion. Activated 20 August 1942 at Camp White, Oregon. Inactivated 30 November 1945 at Camp Shanks, New York.

Home Station: Lincoln

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered BASTOGNE (134th Infantry cited; WD GO 62, 1947)

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered ST. LO (134th Infantry cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 149th BRIGADE, 35th INFANTRY DIVISION (Louisville Legion)

ARNG

LINEAGE (Kentucky)

Constituted 21 January 1839 in the Kentucky Militia as the Louisville Legion and organized at Louisville. Mustered into federal service 17 May 1846 as the 1st Kentucky Volunteer Infantry; mustered out 17 May 1847 at New Orleans, Louisiana. Reorganized 30 June 1851 in the Kentucky Volunteer Militia at Louisville as the Louisville Legion. Reorganized 7 May 1860 in the Kentucky State Guard as the 1st Infantry Regiment (Louisville Legion) to consist of the Louisville Battalion and the Marion Rifle Battalion. 1st Infantry Regiment reorganized in July 1861 at Camp Joe Holt, Indiana, with men of Union sympathy, as the 3d Kentucky Volunteer Infantry (Louisville Legion). Mustered into federal service 9 September 1861 as the 5th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry (Louisville

Legion); mustered out 14 September 1864 at Louisville.

Reorganized 15 October 1878 in the Kentucky State Guard at Louisville as the 1st Battalion (Louisville Legion). Expanded, reorganized, and redesignated in 1883 as the 1st Regiment of Infantry (Louisville Legion). Mustered into federal service 1–10 June 1898 at Lexington as the 1st Kentucky Volunteer Infantry; mustered out 24 February 1899 at Louisville. Reorganized 31 July 1899 at Louisville as the 1st Regiment of Infantry (Louisville Legion). Mustered out of state service 27 November 1900 at Louisville. Reorganized 27 May 1904 in the Kentucky State Guard at Louisville as the 1st Regiment of Infantry (Louisville Legion). (Kentucky State Guard redesignated 19 March 1912 as the Kentucky National Guard.) Mustered into federal service 25 June 1916 at Fort Thomas, Kentucky. (Company A mustered out in February 1917 at Fort Thomas, Kentucky; mustered into federal service 8 May 1917 at Camp Stanley, Kentucky.) Drafted into federal service 5 August 1917.

Converted and redesignated 9 October 1917 as the 138th Field Artillery, an element of the 38th Division. Demobilized 8 January 1919 at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky, Reorganized 1921–1922 in the Kentucky National Guard at Louisville as the 138th Field Artillery, an element of the 38th Division; Headquarters federally recognized 30 June 1922 at Louisville. Inducted into federal service 17 January 1941 at Louisville. Relieved 1 March 1942 from assignment to the 38th Division; Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 138th Field Artillery, concurrently disbanded (remainder of regiment—hereafter separate lineages). Headquarters Battery, 138th Field Artillery, reconstituted 25 August 1945 in the Kentucky National Guard. Redesignated 13 May 1946 as Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 138th Field Artillery Group, Consolidated 22 April 1947 with Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 38th Division Artillery (see ANNEX 1), and consolidated unit reorganized and federally recognized at Louisville as Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 138th Field Artillery Group. Reorganized and redesignated 1 October 1959 as Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, XXIII Corps Artillery. Consolidated I March 1968 with Headquarters Company, 149th Armor Group (see ANNEX 2), and the 113th Ordnance Company (see ANNEX 3) and consolidated unit designated as Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, XXIII

Corps Artillery.

Converted and redesignated 1 November 1980 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 149th Armored Brigade. Reorganized and redesignated 1 November 1985 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 149th Brigade, 35th Infantry Division.

ANNEX 1

Organized and federally recognized 14 February 1923 in the Kentucky National Guard at Louisville as Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 63d Field Artillery Brigade, an element of the 38th Division (later redesignated as the 38th Infantry Division). Inducted into federal service 17 January 1941 at Louisville. Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1942 as Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 38th Division Artillery. Inactivated 9 November 1945 at Camp Anza, California.

ANNEX 2

Organized and federally recognized 27 March 1925 in the Kentucky National Guard at Anchorage as Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 149th Infantry, an element of the 38th Division (later redesignated as the 38th Infantry Division). Reorganized and redesignated 1 June 1926 as Headquarters Company, 149th Infantry. Location changed 9 April 1931 to St. Matthews. Inducted into federal service 17 January 1941 at St. Matthews. Inactivated 9 November 1945 at Camp Anza, California. (149th Infantry relieved 13 May 1946 from assignment to the 38th Infantry Division.) Reorganized and federally recognized 25 September 1946 at St. Matthews. Converted and redesignated 1 September 1955 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 149th Armor Group.

ANNEX 3

Organized and federally recognized 28 January 1948 in the Kentucky National Guard at St. Matthews as the Medical Company, 149th Infantry. Converted and redesignated 1 September 1955 as Headquarters and Service Company, 240th Tank Battalion. Consolidated 1 October 1959 with the Medical Detachment, 240th Tank Battalion (organized and federally recognized 13 September 1955 at St. Matthews), and consolidated unit converted and redesignated as the 113th Ordnance Company.

Home Station: Louisville

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

Mexican War Monterey

Civil War Shiloh Murfreesborough Chickamauga Atlanta Mississippi 1862 Tennessee 1863

War with Spain Puerto Rico

World War I Streamer without inscription

World War II New Guinea Leyte Luzon

DECORATIONS

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (38th Infantry Division and 149th Infantry cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

35TH INFANTRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

American Battle Monuments Commission. American Armies and Battlefields in Europe. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1938. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1992.

_____. 35th Division, Summary of Operations in the World War. Washington:

Government Printing Office, 1944.

Attack! The Story of the 35th Infantry Division. G.I. Stories . . . Paris, 1945.

Blumenson, Martin. *Breakout and Pursuit*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961.

Carter, Robert L. Pictorial History of the 35th Division. n.p., 1933.

Church, William W. "You'd Swear They Were Regulars." *Army Digest* 23 (August 1968):39–41.

Clyma, Carleton B., ed. Connecticut Men, 35th—Sante Fe—Division, October 1945. Hartford, 1945.

Cole, Hugh M. *The Ardennes: Battle of the Bulge*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.

_____. *The Lorraine Campaign*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1950.

Gabel, Christopher R. *The U.S. Army GHQ Maneuvers of 1941*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1991.

"Guard Brigade Integrated into Active Army Division." National Guardsman 14 (August 1969):27.

"Guardsmen Serve as Battle 'Anvil." National Guardsman 8 (August 1969):27.

Historical Division, War Department. St-Lo (7 July–19 July 1944). American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1946.

Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War; Expeditionary Forces; Divisions. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.

Historical Section, Army War College. The Thirty-Fifth Division, 1917-1918.

Washington, 1922.

History of the 69th Infantry Brigade (Separate), 1963-1970. n.p., 1971.

Hoyt, Charles B. Heroes of the Argonne, an Authentic History of the Thirty-Fifth Division. Kansas City: Franklin Hudson Publishing Co., 1919.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

Kenamore, Clair. From Vaquois Hill to Exermont: A History of the Thirty-Fifth Division of the United States Army. St. Louis: Guard Publishing Co., 1919.

MacDonald, Charles B. The Last Offensive. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

McClure, N. F. "The 35th Division in the Vosges Mountains." Sierra Club Bulletin 11 (1920–1923):174–80.

"New Brigade Replaces 69th." National Guardsman 2 (February 1970): 29–30.

Presenting the 35th Infantry Division in World War II, 1941–1945. Atlanta: Albert

Love Enterprises, 1946.

Rizzi, Joseph N. Joe's War: Memoirs of a Doughboy. Huntington: Der Angriff Publications, 1983.

"Service to the Nation (Part 4): Reorganizations Extensive." National Guardsman 4 (April 1970): 23.

"The States Pass in Review: Kansas, 35th Infantry Division (Mech)." National Guard 45 (January 1991): 130.

"They Have Proved the System." *National Guardsman* 2 (February 1969): 9–12.

35th Division, Camp Robertson, Arkansas, 1941. Little Rock: Arkansas Printing

and Lithograph Co., 1941.

38th INFANTRY DIVISION

(Cyclone)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a spade shaped shield, the heraldic dexter half blue, the

sinister half red, a monogram of the letters "C" and "Y" in

white, all within a green border.

Symbolism: The monogram C Y alludes to the nickname of the division,

the "Cyclone Division."

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a blue

three-leaf clover with gold stem and issuing out of a white stylized cloud at its center three gold lightning flashes pointing counterclockwise the central flash tipped with an arrowhead; below the clover leaf, a red scroll inscribed in center

with the word CYCLONE in gold letters.

Symbolism: The clover leaf is reminiscent of the original badge for

non-color bearing units of the 38th Infantry Division. The lighting flashes represent the unit's participation in three campaigns in the Pacific Theater of World War II (New Guinea, Leyte, and Luzon), and the assault landing on Luzon is indicated by the arrowhead tip in the center flash. Further, the cloud and lightning flashes allude to the cyclone, a circular counterclockwise rotating storm from which the division takes its name. The colors blue, white, and red refer to the Philippine Presidential Unit Citation awarded to the unit for

service in World War II.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 38th INFANTRY DIVISION (Cyclone)

ARNG

LINEAGE (Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio)

Constituted 18 July 1917 in the National Guard as Headquarters, 38th Division (to be organized with troops from Indiana, Kentucky, and West Virginia). Organized 25 August 1917 at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Demobilized 8 March 1919 at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky. Reorganized and federally rec-

ognized 16 March 1923 in the Indiana National Guard at Indianapolis; Headquarters Detachment, 38th Division, organized and federally recognized 7 July 1926 at Indianapolis. Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 38th Division, inducted into federal service 17 January 1941 at Indianapolis. Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1942 as Headquarters, 38th Infantry Division. Inactivated 9 November 1945 at Camp Anza, California. Reorganized and federally recognized 5 March 1947 at Indianapolis. (Headquarters Company [less Military Police Detachment], 38th Infantry Division, organized 1 February 1959 at Indianapolis; reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1963 as Headquarters Company, 38th Infantry Division.)

Home Station: Indianapolis (less detachments at Wyoming, Michigan, and Columbus, Ohio)

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Streamer without inscription

World War II

New Guinea
Leyte
Luzon (with arrowhead)

DECORATIONS

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (38th Infantry Division cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 2d BRIGADE, 38th INFANTRY DIVISION

ARNG

LINEAGE (Indiana)

Organized and federally recognized 7 February 1921 in the Indiana National Guard at Kokomo as Battery D, 1st Field Artillery. Redesignated 30 June 1921 as Battery A, 181st Field Artillery. Redesignated 27 February 1922 as Battery A, 150th Field Artillery. (150th Field Artillery assigned 16 March 1923 to the 38th Division.) Inducted into federal service 17 January 1941 at Kokomo. Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1942 as Battery A, 150th Field Artillery Battalion, an element of the 38th Infantry Division. Inactivated 1 November 1945 at Los Angeles, California. Consolidated 24 June 1946 with Headquarters Company, 1129th Engineer Combat Group (see ANNEX), and consolidated unit expanded to form Headquarters Battery, Service Battery, and Battery A, 150th Field Artillery Battalion.

Headquarters Battery, 150th Field Artillery Battalion, reorganized and federally recognized 2 May 1947 at Kokomo. Consolidated 1 February 1959 with the Service Battery, 150th Field Artillery Battalion (reorganized and federally recognized 4 September 1947 at Kokomo), and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters and Service Battery, 1st Howitzer Battalion, 150th Artillery. Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1963 as Headquarters and

Service Battery, 1st Battalion, 150th Artillery.

Battery A, 150th Field Artillery Battalion, reorganized and federally recognized 2 May 1947 at Kokomo. Reorganized and redesignated 1 February 1959 as Battery B, 1st Howitzer Battalion, 150th Artillery. Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1963 as Battery B, 1st Battalion, 150th Artillery. Redesignated 1 November 1965 as Battery C, 2d Battalion, 139th Artillery, an element of the 38th Infantry Division.

Headquarters and Service Battery, 1st Battalion, 150th Artillery, and Battery C, 2d Battalion, 139th Artillery, consolidated 1 December 1967 and consolidated unit designated as Headquarters and Service Battery, 1st Battalion, 150th Artillery. Reorganized and redesignated 1 February 1972 as Headquarters Battery, 1st Battalion, 150th Field Artillery.

Converted and redesignated 1 March 1977 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 38th Infantry Division.

ANNEX

Organized and federally recognized 19 April 1934 in the Indiana National Guard at Kokomo as Headquarters Battery, 150th Field Artillery, an element of the 38th Division. Inducted into federal service 17 January 1941 at Kokomo. Converted and redesignated 1 March 1942 as Headquarters and Service Company, 131st Engineers, and relieved from assignment to the 38th Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 August 1942 as Headquarters and Service Company, 131st Engineer Combat Regiment. Reorganized and redesignated 15 March 1944 as Headquarters Company, 1129th Engineer Combat Group, Inactivated 28 February 1946 in Japan.

Home Station: Kokomo

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe
New Guinea
Leyte
Luzon

DECORATIONS

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (150th Field Artillery Battalion cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 37th BRIGADE, 38th INFANTRY DIVISION

ARNG (Ohio)

LINEAGE

Constituted 18 July 1917 in the National Guard as Headquarters, 37th Division (to be organized with troops from Ohio). Organized 26 August 1917 at Camp Sheridan, Alabama. Demobilized 23 June 1919 at Camp Sherman, Ohio. Reorganized and federally recognized 31 May 1923 in the Ohio National Guard at Columbus; Headquarters Detachment organized and federally recognized 7 February 1935 at Columbus. Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 37th Division, inducted into federal service 15 October 1940 at Columbus. Reorganized and redesignated 1 February 1942 as Headquarters, 37th Infantry Division. Inactivated 18 December 1945 at Camp Anza, California. Reorganized and federally recognized 11 November 1946 at Columbus. Ordered into active federal service 15 January 1952 at Columbus. (Headquarters, 37th Infantry Division [NGUS], organized and federally recognized 15 January 1954 at Columbus.) Released from active federal service 15 June 1954 and reverted to state control; federal recognition concurrently withdrawn from Headquarters, 37th Infantry Division (NGUS).

Reorganized and redesignated 15 February 1968 as Headquarters, 73d Brigade, 38th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated I March 1977 as Headquarters, 73d Infantry Brigade, and relieved from assignment to the 38th Infantry Division. Redesignated 6 September 1992 as Headquarters, 37th Infantry Brigade. Reorganized and redesignated 1 September 1993 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 37th Brigade, 28th Infantry Division; location concurrently changed to North Canton. Redesignated 1 September 1994 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 37th Brigade, 38th Infantry Division.

Home Station: North Canton

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War 1 Ypres-Lys Meuse-Argonne Lorraine 1918

World War II
Northern Solomons
Luzon (with arrowhead)

DECORATIONS

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (37th Infantry Division cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 46th BRIGADE, 38th INFANTRY DIVISION

ARNG

LINEAGE (Michigan)

Organized 23 June 1916 in the Michigan National Guard at Grand Rapids as the Supply Company, 32d Infantry, Mustered into federal service 1 July 1916 at Camp Grayling, Michigan; mustered out 15 February 1917 at Fort Wayne, Michigan, Mustered into federal service 23 July 1917; drafted into federal service 5 August 1917. Redesignated 22 September 1917 as the Supply Company, 126th Infantry, an element of the 32d Division, Demobilized 24 May 1919 at Camp Custer, Michigan. Reorganized and federally recognized 28 November 1921 in the Michigan National Guard at Grand Rapids as the Service Company, 126th Infantry, an element of the 32d Division (later redesignated as the 32d Infantry Division). Inducted into federal service 15 October 1940 at Grand Rapids. Inactivated 28 February 1946 in Japan, (126th Infantry relieved 31 May 1946 from assignment to the 32d Infantry Division and assigned to the 46th Infantry Division.) Reorganized and federally recognized 9 December 1946 at Grand Rapids, Consolidated 15 March 1959 with Medical Company, 126th Infantry (see ANNEX), and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters Company, 1st Battle Group, 126th Infantry.

Reorganized and redesignated 15 March 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 46th Infantry Division. Location changed 15 January 1965 to Wyoming. Ordered into active federal service 24 July 1967 at Wyoming; released from active federal service 2 August 1967 and reverted to state control. Redesignated 1 February 1968 as Headquarters and Headquarters

Company, 46th Brigade, 38th Infantry Division.

ANNEX

Organized and federally recognized 17 May 1921 in the Michigan National Guard at Grand Rapids as the Medical Department Detachment, 126th Infantry, an element of the 32d Division (later redesignated as the 32d Infantry Division). Redesignated 1 May 1940 as Medical Detachment, 126th Infantry. Inducted into federal service 15 October 1940 at Grand Rapids. Inactivated 28 February 1946 in Japan. (126th Infantry relieved 31 May 1946 from assignment to the 32d Infantry Division and assigned to the 46th Infantry Division.) Reorganized and federally recognized 4 March 1947 at Grand Rapids. Reorganized and redesignated 1 November 1948 as the Medical Company, 126th Infantry.

Home Station: Wyoming

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Aisne-Marne Oise-Aisne Meuse-Argonne Alsace 1918

World War II

Papua

New Guinea (with arrowhead)

Levte Luzon

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered PAPUA (Papuan Forces, United States Army Southwest Pacific Area, cited; WD GO 21, 1943)

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War I, Streamer embroidered

OISE-AISNE (126th Infantry cited; WD GO 11, 1924)

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (126th Infantry cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

38TH INFANTRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY (includes the former 37TH INFANTRY DIVISION)

American Battle Monuments Commission. American Armies and Battlefields in Europe. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1938. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1992.

. 37th Division, Summary of Operations in the World War. Washington:

Government Printing Office, 1944.

Belote, James H., and Belote, William M. Corregidor: The Saga of a Fortress. New York: Harper and Row, 1967.

Bodine, Thomas. "Division CPX Still Combat's Best Teaching Tool." National Guard 40 (March 1986):32-34.

"Brigade Tactical Training." The Buckeye Guard 1 (October 1976):7.

Cole, Ralph D., and Howells, W. C. The Thirty-seventh Division in the World War. 1917–1918. Columbus: F. J. Heer Printing Co., 1929.

"The 'Cyclone Division.' A Condensed History of the 38th Infantry Division." National Guardsman 27 (October 1973):2-5.

Fischer, Robert T. "The 38th Division, 'The Avengers of Bataan." National Guard 40 (December 1986):50-55.

Frankel, Stanley A. The 37th Infantry Division in World War II. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1948.

Gabel, Christopher R. The U.S. Army GHO Maneuvers of 1941. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1991.

George, Carl. Pacific Mission, Cleveland, 1945.

Historical Annual, National Guard and Naval Militia of the State of Ohio, 1938. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1938.

Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War; American Expeditionary Forces; Divisions.

Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.

Hodge, Peyton, et al., eds. 38th Infantry Division, "Avengers of Bataan." Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1947.

Indiana Army National Guard 38th Infantry Division, 1967. Newfoto Publishing Co., 1967.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

Leslie, Sarabeth. Morningside Joins the 37th. New York: Exposition Press, 1947. May, E. L. Souvenir History of Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala., Dedicated to

the Thirty-seventh Division. Montgomery, 1918.

Moorhead, Robert G. "38th Infantry Division Is a Three-State Enterprise." *Army* 23 (October 1973):99–102.

Palmer, Don, and Koons, Jack. *Billets and Bullets of 37 Division*. Cincinnati: Bacharach Press, 1919.

Pictorial History, Thirty-Eighth Division, Army of the United States, 1941. Atlanta: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1941.

Pictorial History, Thirty-Seventh Division, United States Army, 1940–1941. Atlanta: Army-Navy Publishers, 1941.

"Prep School . . . 73 Bde. Teaches New Recruits the Basics." *The Buckeye Guard* 4 (June 1979):17.

Report on the M-7 Operation, 38th Infantry Division, "Avenger of Bataan," 19 January 1945 to 30 June 1945. n.p.: 670th Engineer Topographical Company, 1945.

Reports of General MacArthur. Vol. I. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1966.

Smith, Herbert E. "A.E.F. Divisional Insignia—The 38th Division." *Recruiting News* 16 (1 November 1934):3.

______. "A.E.F. Divisional Insignia—The 37th Division." *Recruiting News* 16 (1 October 1934):3ff.

Smith, Robert Ross. *Triumph in the Philippines*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

37th Division Commemorative Booklet. Toledo: Toledo Blade, 1946.

Thirty-seventh's Bit in the World War of 1914–1918. n.p., 1918.

37th Infantry Division Pictorial History, Camp Polk, Louisiana. Columbus: F. J. Heer Printing Co., 1952.

Watt, Bill. "The Mission Is Training for Readiness: A Division Undivided." *National Guardsman* 27 (October 1973):2–5.

West, William B. *The Fight for the Argonne; Personal Experiences of a "Y" Man*. New York: Abingdon Press, c. 1919.

40th INFANTRY DIVISION

(Sunshine Division)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a blue square a sun in splendor in yellow, 12 rays within a

circle, the square to be worn point up.

Symbolism: The design alludes to California where the division had its ori-

gin, while the blue field alludes to the sky and the Pacific

Ocean.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a blue

triangular area surmounted by a gold semi-sunburst with six full points, at the top a gold demi-fleur-de-lis between a background of Philippine sun rays, in base a blue Torii gate behind a vertical red arrowhead (point up, and extending slightly in front of the sunburst), all above a circular gold scroll inscribed

DUTY HONOR COURAGE in red letters.

Symbolism: The semi-sunburst represents the division's allocation to the

state of California. The demi-fleur-de-lis symbolizes service in World War I. The outer rim of sun rays refers to award of the Philippine Presidential Unit Citation. The red arrowhead alludes to the firepower of the unit and represents the assault landing at Luzon in World War II. The Torii gate, a symbol of the Far East, refers to the Republic of Korea Presidential Unit

Citation awarded to the division.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 40th INFANTRY DIVISION (Symphine Division)

(Sunshine Division)

ARNG

LINEAGE (California)

Constituted 18 July 1917 in the National Guard as Headquarters, 40th Division (to be organized with troops from Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah). Organized 25 August 1917 at Camp Kearny, California. Demobilized 20 April 1919 at Camp Kearny, California. Reorganized and federally recognized 18 June 1926 in the California National Guard at Berkeley. Location changed 1 October 1937 to Los Angeles. (Headquarters

Detachment, 40th Division, organized and federally recognized 18 October 1937 at Los Angeles.) Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 40th Division, inducted into federal service 3 March 1941 at Los Angeles. Reorganized and redesignated 18 February 1942 as Headquarters, 40th Infantry Division. Inactivated 7 April 1946 at Camp Stoneman, California. Reorganized and federally recognized 14 October 1946 at Los Angeles. Ordered into active federal service 1 September 1950 at Los Angeles. (Headquarters, 40th Infantry Division [NGUS], organized and federally recognized 2 September 1952 at Los Angeles.) Released from active federal service 30 June 1954 and reverted to state control; federal recognition concurrently withdrawn from Headquarters, 40th Infantry Division (NGUS). Reorganized and redesignated 1 July 1954 as Headquarters. 40th Armored Division. Reorganized and redesignated 29 January 1968 as Headquarters, 40th Armored Brigade. Reorganized and redesignated 13 January 1974 as Headquarters, 40th Infantry Division, and location changed to Long Beach (Headquarters Company, 40th Infantry Division, concurrently organized at Long Beach.) Location changed 1 February 1981 to Los Alamitos.

Home Station: Los Alamitos

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Streamer without inscription

World War II

Bismarck Archipelago

Luzon (with arrowhead)

Southern Philippines

Korean War Second Korean Winter Korea, Summer-Fall 1952 Third Korean Winter Korea, Summer 1953

DECORATIONS

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (40th Infantry Division cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered KOREA 1952–1954 (Headquarters, 40th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 50, 1954)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 1st BRIGADE, 40th INFANTRY DIVISION

ARNG

LINEAGE

(California)

Organized 29 January 1968 in the California Army National Guard at Los Angeles as Headquarters Company, 40th Armored Brigade. Reorganized and redesignated 13 January 1974 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 40th Infantry Division. Location changed 1 February 1976 to Fort MacArthur. Ordered into active federal service 1 May 1992 at Fort MacArthur; released from active federal service 9 May 1992 and reverted to state control. Location changed 30 July 1993 to Los Alamitos; changed 1 October 1997 to Long Beach.

Home Station: Long Beach

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 2d BRIGADE, 40th INFANTRY DIVISION

ARNG

LINEAGE (California)

Organized 12 October 1881 in the California National Guard at San Diego as the San Diego Guard. Redesignated 22 July 1885 as Company B, 7th Infantry Battalion. Redesignated 5 May 1888 as Company B, 7th Infantry Regiment. Redesignated 8 February 1890 as Company B, 9th Infantry Regiment; San Diego Rifles (organized 7 September 1889) concurrently redesignated as Company A, 9th Infantry Regiment. Companies A and B, 9th Infantry Regiment, consolidated, reorganized, and redesignated 7 December 1895 as Company B, 7th Infantry Regiment. Mustered into federal service 9 May 1898 at the Presidio of San Francisco as Company B, 7th California Volunteer Infantry; mustered out 2

December 1898 at Los Angeles.

Converted, reorganized, and redesignated 29 June 1909 in the California National Guard at San Diego as the 5th Company, 1st Coast Defense Command, Coast Artillery Corps, Drafted into federal service 5 August 1917. Reorganized and redesignated 31 August 1917 as the 5th Company, Coast Defenses of San Diego. Reorganized and redesignated 15 January 1918 as Company B, 2d Antiaircraft Battalion, Demobilized 15 January 1919 at Camp Dix, New Jersey, Former 5th Company and 8th Company (see ANNEX 1), 1st Coast Defense Command, Coast Artillery Corps, expanded, reorganized, and federally recognized 10 February-20 April 1921 in the California National Guard at San Diego as the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Companies, 1st Coast Defense Command, Coast Artillery Corps, Expanded and reorganized 9 January 1922 as the San Diego Fort Command, 1st Coast Defense Command, Coast Artillery Corps, with the 463d, 464th, 465th, and 466th Companies assigned. Reorganized and redesignated 6 October 1923 as the 2d Battalion, 250th Coast Artillery, Consolidated 1 November 1924 with Batteries I and K, 250th Coast Artillery (see ANNEXES 2 and 3), to form the 251st Coast Artillery, with Headquarters at San Diego. Inducted into federal service 16 September 1940 at home stations.

Regiment broken up 1 March 1944 and its elements reorganized and redesignated as follows: Headquarters Battery as Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 251st Antiaircraft Artillery Group; 1st Battalion as the 746th Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion; and Band as the 288th Army Band (Regimental Headquarters and 2d Battalion—hereafter separate lineages).

Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 251st Antiaircraft Artillery Group, inactivated 29 December 1945 at Camp Stoneman, California. Reorganized and federally recognized 24 February 1947 at San Diego as Headquarters and

Headquarters Battery, 114th Antiaircraft Artillery Brigade.

746th Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion inactivated 15 January 1946 at Camp Stoneman, California. Headquarters and Headquarters Battery reorganized and federally recognized 24 February 1947 at San Diego as Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 251st Antiaircraft Artillery Group (remainder of battalion—hereafter separate lineages).

288th Army Band reorganized and redesignated 1 June 1944 as the 288th Army Ground Forces Band. Inactivated 25 January 1946 in the Philippine Islands. Reorganized and federally recognized 14 November 1947 at San Diego as the 93d Army Band. Ordered into active federal service 15 October 1950 at San Diego. (93d Army Band [NGUS] organized and federally recognized 26 January 1953 at San Diego.) Released from active federal service 24 February 1955 and reverted to state control; federal recognition concurrently withdrawn from the 93d Army Band (NGUS).

Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 114th Antiaircraft Artillery Brigade; Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 251st Antiaircraft Group; 93d Army Band; and the 183d Antiaircraft Artillery Detachment (organized and federally recognized 12 April 1956 at San Diego) consolidated 1 October 1959 and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters

Battery, 114th Artillery Brigade.

Converted and redesignated 1 March 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 40th Armored Division. Reorganized and redesignated 29 January 1968 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 111th Armor Group, and relieved from assignment to the 40th Armored Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 November 1971 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 111th Area Headquarters. Reorganized and redesignated 13 January 1974 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 40th Infantry Division; location concurrently changed to Los Alamitos. Location changed 1 January 1981 to San Diego. Ordered into active federal service 1 May 1992 at San Diego; released from active federal service 9 May 1992 and reverted to state control.

ANNEX 1

Organized 11 May 1910 in the California National Guard at San Diego as the 8th Company, 1st Coast Defense Command, Coast Artillery Corps. Drafted into federal service 5 August 1917. Reorganized and redesignated 31 August 1917 as the 6th Company, Coast Defenses of San Diego. Reorganized and redesignated 1 January 1918 as Battery B, 65th Artillery (Coast Artillery Corps). Demobilized 28 February 1919 at Camp Lewis, Washington.

ANNEX 2

Organized 6 October 1916 in the California National Guard at Long Beach as the 23d Company, 2d Coast Defense Command, Coast Artillery Corps. Drafted into federal service 5 August 1917. Reorganized and redesignated 4 September 1917 as the 11th Company, Los Angeles Coast Defense Corps. Reorganized and redesignated 1 February 1918 at the 14th Company, Coast Defense of Los Angeles. Redesignated 25 June 1918 as the 11th Company, Coast Defenses of Los Angeles. Redesignated 20 October 1918 as Battery A, 19th Artillery (Coast Artillery Corps). Demobilized 24 December 1918 at Fort MacArthur, California. Reorganized and federally recognized 14 December 1921 in the California National Guard at Long Beach as the 9th Company, Coast Artillery Corps. Redesignated 9 January 1922 as the 467th Company, Coast Artillery Corps. Redesignated 6 October 1923 as Battery I, 250th Coast Artillery.

ANNEX 3

Organized 24 September 1916 in the California National Guard at San Pedro as the 16th Company, 2d Coast Defense Command, Coast Artillery Corps. Drafted into federal service 5 August 1917. Redesignated 4 September 1917 as the 5th Company, Los Angeles Coast Defense Corps. Reorganized and redesignated 20 January 1918 as Battery D, 2d Antiaircraft Battalion. Demobilized 19 January 1919 at Camp Dix, New Jersey. Reorganized and federally recognized 6 April 1922 in the California National Guard at San Pedro as the 468th Company, Coast Artillery Corps. Redesignated 6 October 1923 as Battery K, 250th Coast Artillery.

Home Station: San Diego

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I St. Mihiel Meuse-Argonne

World War II
Central Pacific
Northern Solomons
Bismarck Archipelago
Leyte
Luzon
Southern Philippines

DECORATIONS

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 251st Antiaircraft Artillery Group; 746th Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion; and 288th Army Ground Forces Band cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 3d BRIGADE, 40th INFANTRY DIVISION

ARNG

LINEAGE (California)

Constituted 5 August 1946 in the California Army National Guard as Headquarters, 52d Infantry Division. Organized and federally recognized 14 October 1946 at San Francisco (later changed to Alameda). Redesignated 31 October 1947 as Headquarters, 49th Infantry Division. Personnel transferred 29 January 1968 to Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Northern Emergency Operation Headquarters; transferred 1 April 1972 to Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 79th Support Center. Converted and redesignated 13 January 1974 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 40th Infantry Division; location concurrently changed to San Jose. Ordered into active federal service 1 May 1992 at San Jose; released from active federal service 9 May 1992 and reverted to state control.

Home Station: San Jose

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

None.

40TH INFANTRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Assault Operations by the 40th Infantry Division Against Japanese Cave Positions in the Foothills of the Zambales Mountains West of Fort Stotsenburg, Luzon, P.I. 67th Engineer Topographical Company, 1945.

Beveridge, Reid K. "Division Level Training: Training a Division as a Division." National Guard 40 (November 1986):36–39.

Breckinridge, Henry, et al. *History of the Fortieth (Sunshine) Division*. Los Angeles: C. S. Hutson and Co., 1920.

Bullitt, John M. 40th Infantry Division, History of Evacuation and Repatriation Through the Port of Pusan, Korea: 28 Sept 45-15 Nov 45. n.p., 1945.

Complete Roster Fortieth Division, Camp Kearny, California, November 15, 1917. Camp Kearny: J. Milledge and W. B. Tyler, c. 1917.

Evacuation, 40th Infantry Division. 545th Engineer Topographical Company, 1945.

40th Division Overseas, n.p., c. 1945.

40th Infantry Division, The Years of World War II, 7 December 1941–7 April 1946. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1947.

Fortieth in Review. Tokyo: Dai Nippon Printing Co., 1952.

Hermes, Walter G. *Truce Tent and Fighting Front*. United States Army in the Korean War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1966.

Historical and Pictorial Review, 40th Infantry Division, Army of the United States, Camp San Luis Obispo, California, 1941. Baton Rouge: Army and

Navy Publishing Co., 1941.

Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War; American Expeditionary Forces; Divisions. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprint. Government Printing Office, 1988.

History of the 40th Infantry Division in the Philippines. 657th Engineer

Topographical Battalion, 1945.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. *Fighting Divisions*. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

Maher, Charles. "At Home' in Japan with the 'Sunshine' Division." *National Guardsman* 5 (December 1951):24–25.

"M-Day . . . The Reality—The 40th Sunshine Division." *National Guardsman* 5 (February 1951):2.

Miller, John, jr. CARTWHEEL: The Reduction of Rabaul. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1959.

Richards, Gary D. "Bridging the Readiness Gap." Soldiers 29 (November 1974):32–33.

Schnabel, James F. *Policy and Direction: The First Year*. United States Army in the Korean War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1972.

Smith, Herbert E. "A.E.F. Divisional Insignia—The 40th Division." *Recruiting News* 17 (1 January 1935):3ff.

Smith, Robert Ross. *Triumph in the Philippines*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

"The States Pass in Review: California, 40th Infantry Division (Mech)." *National Guard* 45 (January 1991): 138.

"The 'Sunshine Division.' A Condensed History of the 40th Division." *National Guardsman* 3 (June 1949):22–23.

42d INFANTRY DIVISION

(Rainbow)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: The 4th quadrant of a rainbow of three bands red, yellow, and

blue, all within a green border.

Symbolism: The 42d Infantry Division is known as the "Rainbow

Division" because personnel from 26 states originally formed

the division.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of an arc

of three concentric red, gold, and blue bands, the ends curving downwards and terminating behind a vertical white fleur-delis on either side above in base a yellow demi-sun with gold rays on a light blue background, all above a red scroll, the ends curving behind the lower area of the fleur-de-lis,

inscribed RAINBOW in gold letters.

Symbolism: Blue is the color used for infantry, the rainbow alludes to the

shoulder sleeve insignia of the division, and spanning across two fleurs-de-lis symbolizes its combat service in France during both World War I and World War II. The sun, adapted from the seal of the state of New York, refers to the location and

home area of the 42d Infantry Division.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 42d INFANTRY DIVISION

(Rainbow)

ARNG

LINEAGE

(New Jersey, New York, and Vermont)

Constituted 14 August 1917 in the National Guard as Headquarters, 42d Division. Organized 5 September 1917 at Camp Mills, New York. Demobilized 9 May 1919 at Camp Dix, New Jersey. Reconstituted 5 February 1943 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters, 42d Infantry Division. Activated 14 July 1943 at Camp Gruber, Oklahoma. Inactivated 29 June 1946 in Austria. Reorganized and federally recognized 31 March 1947 in the New York National Guard at New York. Ordered into active federal service 24 March 1970 at New York; released from active federal service 30 March 1970 and reverted to state control. Reorganized and

redesignated 1 December 1989 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 42d Infantry Division, and location concurrently changed to Troy.

Home Station: Troy (less detachments at Fort Dix, New Jersey, and Montpelier, Vermont)

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I
Champagne-Marne
Aisne-Marne
St. Mihiel
Meuse-Argonne
Champagne 1918
Lorraine 1918

World War II Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 3d BRIGADE, 42d INFANTRY DIVISION

ARNG

LINEAGE (New York)

Organized and federally recognized 11 August 1986 in the New York Army National Guard at Buffalo as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 42d Infantry Division.

Home Station: Buffalo

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 50th BRIGADE, 42d INFANTRY DIVISION (Jersey Blues)

ARNG

LINEAGE (New Jersey)

Constituted 19 October 1920 in the National Guard as Headquarters, 44th Division (to be organized with troops from Delaware, New Jersey, and New York). Organized and federally recognized 26 March 1924 at Trenton, New Jersey. Location changed 21 February 1925 to Newark, New Jersey; on 5 October 1936 to Trenton, New Jersey. (Headquarters Detachment, 44th Division, organized 23 May 1927–23 March 1939 at Trenton, New Jersey.) Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 44th Division, inducted into federal service 16 September 1940 at Trenton, New Jersey. Reorganized and redesignated 16 February 1942 as Headquarters, 44th Infantry Division. Inactivated 30 November

1945 at Camp Chaffee, Arkansas.

Redesignated 5 July 1946 as Headquarters, 50th Armored Division, and allotted to the New Jersey National Guard. Reorganized and federally recognized 14 October 1946 at Newark (Headquarters Company, 50th Armored Division, concurrently organized at Newark). Location of Headquarters changed 16 September 1955 to East Orange; location of Headquarters Company changed 1 October 1958 to East Orange. (Headquarters Company, 50th Armored Division, consolidated 1 April 1959 with the Medical Detachment, 50th Armored Division [see ANNEX 1], and consolidated unit designated as Headquarters Company, 50th Armored Division; consolidated 1 February 1968 with Battery A, 2d Battalion, 112th Artillery [see ANNEX 2], and consolidated unit designated as Headquarters Company, 50th Armored Division.) Location of Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 50th Armored Division, changed 7 June 1980 to Somerset; on 1 August 1990 to Fort Dix.

Reorganized and redesignated 1 September 1993 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 50th Brigade, 42d Infantry Division (Headquarters Company concurrently consolidated with Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 50th Armored Division [see ANNEX 3], and consolidated unit designated as Headquarters Company, 50th Brigade, 42d Infantry Division).

ANNEX 1

Organized and federally recognized 16 September 1919 in the New Jersey National Guard at Newark as the Medical Department Detachment, 6th Infantry. Redesignated 17 June 1921 as the Medical Department Detachment, 113th Infantry, an element of the 44th Division. Redesignated 1 May 1940 as the Medical Detachment, 113th Infantry. Inducted into federal service 16 September 1940 at Newark. (113th Infantry relieved 16 February 1942 from assignment to the 44th Division.) Inactivated 25 September 1945 at Camp Rucker, Alabama. Reorganized and federally recognized 14 October 1946 at Newark as the Medical Detachment, 50th Armored Division. Location changed 1 October 1958 to East Orange.

ANNEX 2

Organized 27 April 1895 in the New Jersey National Guard at Orange as Gatling Gun Company A. Redesignated 20 April 1900 as Battery A. Field Artillery; location concurrently changed to East Orange. Mustered into federal service 21 June 1916 at Sea Girt; mustered out 21 October 1916. Redesignated 3 April 1917 as Battery A, 1st Battalion, Field Artillery, Redesignated 17 July 1917 as Battery A. 1st Field Artillery. Mustered into federal service 31 July 1917 at Sea Girt. Drafted into federal service 5 August 1917, Reorganized and redesignated 15 September 1917 as Battery A, 110th Field Artillery, an element of the 29th Division, Redesignated 27 September 1917 as Battery A, 112th Field Artillery, an element of the 29th Division. Demobilized 31 May 1919 at Camp Dix, New Jersey, Reorganized and federally recognized 29 November 1920 in the New Jersey National Guard at East Orange as Battery A, 1st Field Artillery, an element of the 44th Division. Redesignated 20 April 1922 as Battery A, 112th Field Artillery, an element of the 44th Division. Redesignated 1 December 1939 as Battery A, 165th Field Artillery, an element of the 44th Division. Inducted into federal service 16 September 1940 at East Orange, Reorganized and redesignated 16 February 1942 as Battery A, 199th Field Artillery Battalion, and relieved from assignment to the 44th Division. Inactivated 23 October 1945 at Camp Shanks, New York. Redesignated 5 July 1946 as Battery A, 199th Armored Field Artillery Battalion, an element of the 50th Armored Division, Reorganized and federally recognized 25 February 1947 at East Orange, Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1959 as Battery A, 2d Howitzer Battalion, 112th Artillery, an element of the 50th Armored Division. Redesignated 31 January 1963 as Battery A, 2d Battalion, 112th Artillery.

ANNEX 3

Organized in 1867 in the New Jersey Rifle Corps at New Brunswick as Company K, 3d Regiment. Reorganized and redesignated 14 April 1869 in the New Jersey National Guard as Company D, 3d Regiment Infantry. Mustered into federal service 11-13 May 1898 at Sea Girt as Company D, 3d New Jersey Volunteer Infantry; mustered out 11 February 1899 at Athens, Georgia. Reorganized 2 May 1899 in the New Jersey National Guard at New Brunswick as Company H, 2d Regiment Infantry. Drafted into federal service 5 August 1917. Reorganized and redesignated 11 October 1917 as Company H, 113th Infantry, an element of the 29th Division, Demobilized 28 May 1919 at Camp Dix, New Jersey, Reorganized in 1920 in the New Jersey National Guard at New Brunswick as Company G, 3d Infantry. Redesignated 17 June 1921 as Company A, 114th Infantry, an element of the 44th Division (later redesignated as the 44th Infantry Division). Federally recognized 22 July 1922. Redesignated 2 July 1924 as Company E, 114th Infantry. Inducted into federal service 16 September 1940 at New Brunswick, Inactivated 16 November 1945 at Camp Chaffee, Arkansas. (114th Infantry relieved 9 July 1946 from assignment to the 44th Infantry Division.) Reorganized and federally recognized 9 June 1948 at New Brunswick,

Converted and redesignated 8 May 1954 as Headquarters and Service Company, 252d Tank Battalion. Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1959 as Headquarters Company, 1st Medium Tank Battalion, 53d Armor. Location

changed 1 May 1961 to Woodbridge. Reorganized and redesignated 15 April 1964 as Headquarters Troop, 3d Reconnaissance Squadron, 104th Armored

Cavalry.

Reorganized and redesignated 1 February 1968 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 50th Armored Division. Location changed 1 November 1990 to Somerset. Consolidated 1 September 1991 with Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 50th Armored Division (see ANNEX 4), and consolidated unit designated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 50th Armored Division.

ANNEX 4

Organized and federally recognized 9 March 1926 in the New Jersey National Guard at Camden as Headquarters Company, 57th Infantry Brigade, an element of the 44th Division. Inducted into federal service 16 September 1940 at Camden. Converted and redesignated 16 September 1942 as the 44th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, an element of the 44th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 13 August 1943 as the 44th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop,

Mechanized. Inactivated 17 October 1945 at Camp Chaffee, Arkansas.

Consolidated with Headquarters Battery, 44th Division Artillery (see ANNEX 5), and consolidated unit reorganized and federally recognized 1 August 1946 at Camden as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Combat Command A, 50th Armored Division. Location changed 1 May 1966 to Cherry Hill. Converted and redesignated 1 February 1968 as Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 112th Artillery Group, and relieved from assignment to the 50th Armored Division. Redesignated 1 May 1972 as Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 112th Field Artillery Group. Converted and redesignated 1 July 1975 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 50th Armored Division.

ANNEX 5

Organized and federally recognized 19 July 1929 in the New Jersey National Guard at Camden as Headquarters Battery, 69th Field Artillery Brigade, an element of the 44th Division. Inducted into federal service 16 September 1940 at Camden. Reorganized and redesignated 20 February 1942 as Headquarters Battery, 44th Division Artillery. Inactivated 21 November 1945 at Camp Chaffee, Arkansas.

Home Station: Fort Dix

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

Headquarters Company (Fort Dix) additionally entitled to:

World War I Meuse-Argonne Alsace 1918

DECORATIONS

Headquarters Company (Fort Dix) entitled to: Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered SCHALBACH (2d Battalion, 114th Infantry, cited; WD GO 27, 1945)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 86th BRIGADE, 42d INFANTRY DIVISION (The Vermont Brigade)

ARNG

LINEAGE (Vermont)

Organized 17 June 1878 in the Vermont Volunteer Militia at Montpelier as Company H, 1st Infantry Regiment. (Vermont Volunteer Militia redesignated in 1894 as the Vermont National Guard.) Mustered into federal service 16 May 1898 at Burlington as Company H, 1st Vermont Volunteer Infantry; mustered out 26 October–7 November 1898 at Montpelier and resumed state status as Company H, 1st Infantry. Mustered into federal service 22 June 1916 at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont; mustered out 9–11 October 1916 at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont. Mustered into federal service 10 April 1917 at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont; drafted into federal service 5 August 1917. Expanded 9 February 1918 to form Company H, 57th Pioneer Infantry, and Company F, 101st Ammunition Train, an element of the 26th Division. Company H, 57th Pioneer Infantry, demobilized 4 March 1919 at Camp Devens, Massachusetts; Company F, 101st Ammunition Train, demobilized 3 May 1919 at Camp Devens, Massachusetts.

Company H, 57th Pioneer Infantry, and Company F, 101st Ammunition Train, consolidated 20 June 1919 and consolidated unit redesignated as the Service Company (less Band), 1st Infantry. Reorganized and federally recognized 30 June 1921 in the Vermont National Guard at Montpelier. Redesignated 1 October 1921 as the Service Company (less Band), 172d Infantry, an element of the 43d Division (later redesignated as the 43d Infantry Division). Redesignated 1 May 1940 as the Service Company, 172d Infantry. Inducted into federal service 24 February 1941 at Montpelier. Inactivated 1 November 1945 at Camp Stoneman, California. Reorganized and federally recognized 29 January 1947 at Montpelier. Ordered into active federal service 5 September 1950 at Montpelier. (Headquarters Company, 172d Infantry [NGUS], organized and federally recognized 29 January 1953 at Montpelier.) Released from active federal service 15 June 1954 and reverted to state control; federal recognition concurrently withdrawn from Headquarters Company, 172d Infantry (NGUS), Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1959 as Headquarters Company, 1st Battle Group, 172d Infantry, Reorganized and redesignated 1 April 1963 as Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 172d Infantry, an element of the 86th Infantry Brigade. Converted and redesignated 1 February 1964 as Headquarters Company, 186th Support Battalion, an element of the 86th Armored Brigade.

Consolidated 1 February 1968 with Company A, 186th Support Battalion (organized and federally recognized 3 February 1964 at Montpelier), and consolidated unit converted and redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 86th Brigade, 50th Armored Division. Location changed 1 April 1970 to Berlin. Redesignated 1 June 1988 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 86th Brigade, 26th Infantry Division. Redesignated 1 September 1993 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 86th Brigade, 42d Infantry

Division.

Home Station: Berlin

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Champagne-Marne Aisne-Marne St. Mihiel Meuse-Argonne He de France 1918 Lorraine 1918

World War II New Guinea Northern Solomons (with arrowhead) Luzon (with arrowhead)

DECORATIONS

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (43d Infantry Division cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

42D INFANTRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY (includes the former 50TH ARMORED DIVISION)

Alexander, Frederick B. The Operations "T"-Force (Target Force), 42d Infantry Division from Wurzburg, Germany 31 March-15 May 1945. Fort Riley: Ground General School, 1949.

American Battle Monuments Commission. American Armies and Battlefields in Europe. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1938. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1992.

. 42d Division, Summary of Operations in the World War. Washington:

Government Printing Office, 1944.

Brown, J. Douglas, "In Action with the Rainbow Division, 1918–19." Military Review 58 (January 1978):35-46.

Brown, Warren J. Child Yank Over the Rainbow, 1918. Largo, Fla.: Aero-Medical Consultants, c. 1975.

Clarke, Jeffrey J., and Smith, Robert Ross. Riviera to the Rhine. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1993.

Clyma, Carleton B., ed. Connecticut Men of the 44th Division, August 1945. Hartford, 1945.

Cole, Hugh M. The Lorraine Campaign. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1950.

Cook, James J. The Rainbow Division in the Great War, 1917-1919. Westport, Conn.: Praeger, 1994.

Daly, Hugh C., ed. 42nd "Rainbow" Infantry Division, A Combat History of World War II. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1946.

"The 50th Armored Division. A Condensed History of New Jersey's Division." National Guardsman 4 (June 1950):24-25.

50th Armored Division, New Jersey National Guard, 1954. Red Bank, N.J.: Derrin Publications, 1954.

50th Armored Division, 1946–1956, New Jersey National Guard. New York: Publication Associates, 1956.

"The 44th Division. A Condensed History from Its Birth in 1923." National Guardsman 3 (October 1949):22-23.

44th Infantry Division, Fort Lewis, Washington, 1953. n.p., 1953.

44th Infantry Division, 1950. Baton Rouge, La.: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1950.

The 42d Division. Tulsa, Okla.: Brandenburoy & Johnson Printing Co., 1943.

The 42nd Division Before Landres-et-St. Georges, October 1918. U.S. Army Chemical Corps Historical Studies. Gas Warfare in World War I, Study no. 17. Washington: U.S. Army Chemical Corps Historical Office, 1960.

42nd Rainbow Infantry Division. Paducah, Ky.: Turner Publishing Co., 1987.

Gabel, Christopher R. The U.S. Army GHQ Maneuvers of 1941. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1991.

George, Herbert. The Challenge of War. New York: Vantage Press, 1966.

Historical and Pictorial Review, 42nd Infantry Division, Army of the United States. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1944.

Historical Division, War Department. Small Unit Actions. American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1948.

Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War; American Expeditionary Forces; Divisions. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.

Hoffman, William R. The Famous 42nd "Rainbow" Division Who Helped Close the Lid of Hell. Plattsmouth, Neb.: Hoffman and Steinhauer Publishing Co., 1919.

Johnson, Harold S., ed. Roster of the Rainbow Division (Forty-Second), Major General Wm. A. Mann, Commanding. New York: Gettingter, 1917.

Joyce, Raymond F., Jr. "Stretch Like a Rainbow." Army Digest 25 (October 1970):22-25.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

MacDonald, Charles B. The Last Offensive. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

"Mission Accomplished." Combat History, 44th Infantry Division, 1944–1945. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1946.

"The Mission Is Training for Readiness: A Reunited 'Rainbow' Division." National Guardsman 28 (January 1974):2-4.

"The 'Rainbow' Division. A Condensed History of the 42d Infantry Division." National Guardsman 3 (August 1949):18–19.

Reilly, Henry J. Americans All, The Rainbow at War. Columbus, Ohio: F. J. Heer Printing Co., 1936.

Salyer, Kermit W., ed. Official 1948 Yearbook, 42nd Infantry (Rainbow) Division, New York National Guard. New York: Yearbooks Publishing Co., 1949.

Sherwood, Elmer W. Diary of a Rainbow Veteran, Written at the Front. Terre Haute: Moore-Langen Co., 1929.

Smith, Herbert E. "A.E.F. Divisional Insignia—The 42nd Division." Recruiting News 17 (1 March 1935):3ff.

- Stewart, Lawrence D. Rainbow Bright. Philadelphia: Dorrance, 1923.
- Streeter, Edward. Dear Mable, Love Letters of a Rookie. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co., 1918.
- Swetland, Maurice J., and Swetland, Lilli. These Men, "For Conspicuous Bravery Above and Beyond the Call of Duty." Harrisburg: Military Service Publishing Co., 1940.
- Tompkins, Raymond S. *The Story of the Rainbow Division*. New York: Boni and Liveright, 1919.
- Turner, John F., and Jackson, Robert. Destination Berchtesgaden: The Story of the United States Seventh Army in World War II. New York: Charles Scribners Sons, 1975.
- Wolf, Walter B. A Brief Story of the Rainbow Division. New York: Rand, McNally and Co., 1919.



49th ARMORED DIVISION

(Lone Star)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: An equilateral triangle, one point up, above a horizontal tab

attached in base, the triangle divided into three sections, the upper section vellow, the dexter section blue, and the sinister section red, overall a gun bendwise in front of a tank track and wheels all black surmounted by a red lightning flash bend sinisterwise. In the apex the Arabic numeral "49" in black all within a green border. The attached tab of yellow background edged with a green border with the inscription "LONE STAR" in black letters, the two words separated by a yellow star out-

lined black.

Symbolism: Yellow, blue, and red are the colors of the branches from

which armored units were formed. The tank tread, gun, and lightning flash are symbolic of mobility, power, and speed.

The division's designation is in Arabic numerals.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

LINEAGE

A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of an Description:

equilateral triangle one point up, divided into three sections, the upper section yellow, the dexter section blue, and the sinister section red, a gun bendwise in front of a tank track and wheels, all black and overall a red lightning flash bend sinisterwise, in the apex the Arabic numerals 49 in black; all above

a gold scroll inscribed LONE STAR in black letters.

Symbolism: The design is a miniaturized replica in metal and enamel of

the shoulder sleeve insignia of the 49th Armored Division.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 49th ARMORED DIVISION

(Lone Star)

ARNG

(Texas)

Organized 4 June 1917 in the Texas National Guard at Houston as Headquarters, 1st Brigade. Drafted into federal service 5 August 1917. Redesignated 15 October 1917 as Headquarters, 72d Infantry Brigade, an element of the 36th Division. Demobilized 20 June 1919 at Camp Bowie, Texas. Reorganized and federally recognized 8 November 1922 in the Texas National Guard at Marshall as Headquarters, 72d Infantry Brigade, an element of the 36th Division. Location changed 26 July 1937 to San Antonio; on 22 May 1939 to Dallas. Inducted into federal service 25 November 1940 at Dallas. Disbanded 10 February 1942 at Camp Bowie, Texas.

Reconstituted 25 August 1945 in the Texas National Guard. Redesignated 2 July 1946 as Headquarters, 49th Armored Division. Organized and federally recognized 27 February 1947 at Austin. Location changed 4 August 1949 to Fort Worth; on 31 August 1950 to Dallas. Ordered into active federal service 15 October 1961 at Dallas; released from active federal service 9 August 1962 and reverted to state control. Reorganized and redesignated 15 January 1968 as Headquarters, 72d Infantry Brigade. Reorganized and redesignated 1 November 1973 as Headquarters, 49th Armored Division (Headquarters Company, 49th Armored Division, concurrently converted and redesignated from Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 136th Military Police Battalion [organized and federally recognized 1 November 1965 at Austin]).

Home Station: Austin

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Meuse-Argonne

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 2d BRIGADE, 49th ARMORED DIVISION

ARNG

LINEAGE

(Texas)

Organized and federally recognized 23 August 1919 in the Texas National Guard at Houston as Headquarters, 1st Cavalry Brigade. Redesignated 20 July 1921 as Headquarters, 56th Cavalry Brigade, an element of the 23d Cavalry Division. (Headquarters Troop, 56th Cavalry Brigade, reorganized and redesignated 1 January 1935 from Headquarters Troop, 124th Cavalry [organized and federally recognized 20 March 1929 at Austin]). Location of Headquarters, 56th Cavalry Brigade, changed 1 March 1935 to San Antonio. Relieved in 1939 from assignment to the 23d Cavalry Division. Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 56th Cavalry Brigade, inducted into federal service 18 November 1940 at Austin and San Antonio. Reorganized and redesignated 12 May 1944 as the 56th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized. Inactivated 9 November 1945 at Camp Bowie, Texas.

Redesignated 2 July 1946 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Combat Command A, 49th Armored Division. Reorganized and federally recognized 25 October 1946 at Fort Worth. Ordered into active federal service 15 October 1961 at Fort Worth; released from active federal service 9 August 1962 and reverted to state control. Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 49th Armored Division. Reorganized and redesignated 15 January 1968 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 49th Armor Group, and relieved from assignment to the 49th Armored Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 September 1971 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 49th Armored Brigade. Reorganized and redesignated 1 November 1973 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 49th Armored Division.

Home Station: Fort Worth

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 3d BRIGADE, 49th ARMORED DIVISION

ARNG

LINEAGE

(Texas)

Organized and federally recognized 26 January 1950 in the Texas National Guard at Dallas as the Medical Detachment, 49th Armored Division. Converted and redesignated 16 March 1959 as Headquarters Company, 49th Armored Division. Ordered into active federal service 15 October 1961 at Dallas; released from active federal service 9 August 1962 and reverted to state control. Reorganized and redesignated 15 January 1968 as Headquarters Company, 72d Infantry Brigade, and relieved from assignment to the 49th Armored Division. Consolidated 1 October 1971 with the Aircraft Maintenance Platoon, Company D, 372d Support Battalion (organized and federally recognized 15 January 1968 at Grand Prairie), and consolidated unit designated as Headquarters Company, 72d Infantry Brigade. Reorganized and redesignated 1 November 1973 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 49th Armored Division. Consolidated 1 September 1992 with Headquarters Company, 4th Battalion, 112th Armor (see ANNEX), and consolidated unit designated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 49th Armored Division.

ANNEX

Organized and federally recognized 10 August 1962 in the Texas Army National Guard at Denton as Headquarters Battery, 4th Missile Battalion, 132d Artillery. Location changed 15 October 1963 to Duncanville. Reorganized and redesignated 1 January 1966 as Headquarters Battery, 4th Battalion, 132d Artillery. Converted and redesignated 1 April 1969 as Headquarters Company, 532d Transportation Battalion; location concurrently changed to Denton. Location changed 1 October 1969 to Dallas. Converted and reorganized 1 November 1973 as Headquarters Company, 4th Battalion, 112th Armor, an element of the 49th Armored Division.

Home Station: Dallas

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 36th BRIGADE, 49th ARMORED DIVISION (Arrowhead)

ARNG

LINEAGE (Texas)

Constituted 18 July 1917 in the National Guard as Headquarters, 36th Division (to be organized with troops from Texas and Oklahoma). Organized 23 August 1917 at Camp Bowie, Texas. Demobilized 18 June 1919 at Camp Bowie, Texas. Reorganized and federally recognized 2 May 1923 in the Texas National Guard at San Antonio as Headquarters, 36th Division. Inducted into federal service 25 November 1940 at San Antonio. Reorganized and redesignated 1 February 1942 as Headquarters, 36th Infantry Division. Inactivated 15 December 1945 at Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia. Reorganized and federally recognized 10 December 1946 at Austin.

Reorganized and redesignated 15 January 1968 as Headquarters, 71st Airborne Brigade; location concurrently changed to Houston. Redesignated 1 November 1973 as Headquarters, 36th Airborne Brigade. Disbanded 1 April 1980 at Houston. Reconstituted 1 June 1988 in the Texas Army National Guard as Headquarters, 36th Brigade, 50th Armored Division; concurrently consolidated with Headquarters Company, 386th Engineer Battalion (see ANNEX 1), and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 36th Brigade, 50th Armored Division. Redesignated 1 September 1992 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 36th Brigade, 49th Armored Division.

ANNEX I

Organized and federally recognized 15 March 1929 in the Texas National Guard from new and existing units as the 2d Squadron, 124th Cavalry, an element of the 56th Cavalry Brigade, with Headquarters at Houston. (Location of Headquarters changed 30 December 1934 to Mineral Wells.) Reorganized and redesignated 25 September 1944 as the 2d Squadron, 124th Cavalry Regiment, Special, and relieved from assignment to the 56th Cavalry Brigade. Inactivated 1 July 1945 in China.

Consolidated 2 July 1946 with 101st Malaria Control Detachment (see ANNEX 2); consolidated unit redesignated as the 147th Tank Battalion and assigned to the 49th Armored Division. Reorganized and federally recognized 2 December 1946 with Headquarters at Houston. Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1949 as the 147th Medium Tank Battalion. Redesignated 1 October 1952 as the 157th Medium Tank Battalion. Redesignated 1 December 1952 as the 157th Tank Battalion.

Battalion broken up 16 March 1959 and its elements reorganized and redesignated as follows: Headquarters, Headquarters and Service Company, Company A, and Medical Detachment as the Combat Support Company, 1st Battle Group, 143d Infantry, an element of the 36th Infantry Division; Company B consolidated with the Medical Company, 143d Infantry (see ANNEX 3) to form Company B, 1st Battle Group, 143d Infantry, an element of the 36th Infantry Division

(Company C and D consolidated to form the Company E, 1st Battle Group, 143d

Infantry—hereafter separate lineage).

Combat Support Company, 1st Battle Group, 143d Infantry, converted and redesignated 1 March 1963 as Headquarters Company, 7th Battalion, 112th Armor, an element of the 49th Armored Division; Company B, 1st Battalion, 143d Infantry, concurrently converted and redesignated as Company B, 7th Battalion, 112th Armor, an element of the 49th Armored Division.

Headquarters Company and Company B, 7th Battalion, 112th Armor, consolidated 15 January 1968 and consolidated unit converted and redesignated as Headquarters Company, 71st Airborne Brigade. Redesignated 1 November 1973 as Headquarters Company, 36th Airborne Brigade. Converted and redesignated 1

April 1980 as Headquarters Company, 386th Engineer Battalion.

ANNEX 2

Constituted 4 December 1943 in the Army of the United States as the 101st Malaria Control Unit. Activated 10 December 1943 at Camp Ellis, Illinois. Reorganized and redesignated 30 August 1944 as the 101st Medical Composite Unit. Reorganized and redesignated 1 May 1945 as the 101st Malaria Control Detachment. Inactivated 14 October 1945 in the Philippine Islands.

ANNEX 3

Organized and federally recognized 5 May 1922 in the Texas National Guard at West as the Medical Detachment, 143d Infantry, an element of the 36th Division (later redesignated as the 36th Infantry Division). Inducted into active federal service 25 November 1940 at West. Inactivated 22 December 1945 at Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia. Reorganized and federally recognized 20 May 1947 at Houston. Reorganized and redesignated 1 November 1948 as the Medical Company, 143d Infantry.

Home Station: Houston

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Meuse-Argonne

World War II
Naples-Foggia (with arrowhead)
Anzio
Rome-Arno
Southern France (with arrowhead)
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

Headquarters Company additionally entitled to:

World War 11 India-Burma Central Burma New Guinea

DECORATIONS

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered VOSGES (Headquarters, 36th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

49TH ARMORED DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY (includes the former 36TH INFANTRY DIVISION)

American Battle Monuments Commission. American Armies and Battlefields in Europe. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1938. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1992.

____. 36th Division, Summary of Operations in the World War. Washington:

Government Printing Office, 1944.

"An After-action Report on: The 49th Armored on Active Duty." Army Information Digest 17 (July 1962):15-17.

Blumenson, Martin. Salerno to Cassino. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1969.

Camp Bowie-Fort Worth, 1917-'19. An Illustrated History of the 36th Division in the First World War. Fort Worth: BB Maxfield Foundation, 1975.

Campaigns of the 36th Infantry Division in World War II, n.p., 1945.

Chastaine, Ben Hur. Story of the 36th: The Experiences of the 36th Division in the World War. Oklahoma City: Parlow Publishing Co., 1920.

Clarke, Jeffrey J., and Smith, Robert Ross. Riviera to the Rhine. United States Army in World War II. Washington; Government Printing Office, 1993.

Cooke, Bill. "Iron Dragoon." National Guardsman 16 (July 1962):7-9.

Davidson, Barbara. 36th Division Hero: Our James L. Minor, Youngest LTC of WWII. 36th Division Association, c. 1978.

Dickinson, Olin S. Through the War with the "Panthers." n.p., 1919.

Fisher, Ernest F., Jr. Cassino to the Alps. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1977.

49th Armored Division, Fort Polk, Louisiana. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1962.

49th Armored Division Mobilization, 1961-1962. n.p., 1962.

"49th Armored Division Texas ARNG Reactivated." Armor 83 (May–June 1974):60.

Gabel, Christopher R. *The U.S. Army GHQ Maneuvers of 1941*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1991.

Gall, Jeffrey. Fighting 36th Infantry Division. Paducah, Ky.: Turner Publishing Co., 1988.

"Git Up and Git!" National Guardsman 16 (February 1962):4-5.

Historical Division, Department of the Army. Anzio Beachhead (22 January-25 May 1944). American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1948.

Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War: American Expeditionary Forces; Divisions. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988. Huff, Richard A., ed. Pictorial History of the 36th "Texas" Infantry Division. San Angelo, Tex.: Newsfoto Publishing Co., 1946. Reprint. Nashville: Battery Press, 1979.

Hughes, Eddie. "Sky Cavalry for the Guard." National Guardsman 18 (January 1964):17.

Lockhart, Vincent M. T-Patch to Victory. The 36th Infantry Division from Landing in Southern France to the End of World War II. Canyon, Tex.: Staked Plains Press, 1981.

MacDonald, Charles B. The Last Offensive. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

McDougal, Leila. Uphill and Down. A History of the Texas National Guard. Waco: Texan Press, c. 1966.

McGlasson, W. D. "Tankers Get the Job Done in Louisiana Mud." National Guardsman 16 (March 1962):2-7.

Military Intelligence Division, War Department. Fifth Army at the Winter Line (15 November 1943-15 January 1944). American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1945.

Salerno: American Operations from the Beaches to Volturno (9 September-6 October 1943). American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1944.

Nichols, Delmer. "Tank Gunnery Training in the 49th Armored Division." *Armor* 86 (July-August 1977):50-52.

Parker, Reuben. "Infiltration as a Form of Maneuver." Military Review 34 (December 1949);38–44.

The Rapido River Crossing: Hearings Before the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, Seventy-Ninth Congress, Second Session. . . . Washington: Government Printing Office, 1946.

Smith, Lee C. A Swift River and Deadly. The 36th "Texas" Infantry Division at the Rapido River. Austin: Eiken Press, 1989.

The Story of the 36th Infantry Division. G.I. Stories . . . Paris, 1945.

The Thirty-Sixth Division in the Great War... Published in France by the Arrowhead, Divisional Newspaper, A.E.F. Paris: Leon Dauer, 1919.

T—Patchers, First Reunion Directory of the 36th Division. Dallas: Dallas Morning News, 1946.

Wagner, Robert L. The Texas Army: A History of the 36th Division in the Italian Campaign. Austin: Robert L. Wagner, 1972.

Walker, Fred L. From Texas to Rome, A General's Journal. Dallas: Taylor Publishing Co., 1969.

White, Lonnie J. Panthers to Arrowheads: The 36th (Texas-Oklahoma) Division in World War I. Austin: Presidial Press, 1984.

63d INFANTRY DIVISION

(Blood and Fire)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a pear-shaped olive drab background, a scarlet flame of

five rays superimposed by a gold sword in pale charged with a

scarlet drop.

Symbolism: The design was inspired by a statement of President Franklin

D. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill at the 1943 Casablanca Conference that the "enemy would bleed and

burn in expiation of their crimes against humanity."

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 63d INFANTRY DIVISION (Blood and Fire)

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 18 January 1943 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters, 63d Infantry Division. Activated 15 June 1943 at Camp Blanding, Florida. Inactivated 27 September 1945 at Camp Myles Standish, Massachusetts. Allotted 22 February 1952 to the Organized Reserve Corps. Activated 1 March 1952 at Los Angeles, California. (Organized Reserve Corps redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 31 March 1959 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 63d Infantry Division. Location changed 27 March 1960 to Bell, California. Inactivated 31 December 1965 at Bell, California.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Rhineland Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 1st BRIGADE, 63d INFANTRY DIVISION

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 18 January 1943 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters Company, 63d Infantry Division. Activated 15 June 1943 at Camp Blanding, Florida. Inactivated 27 September 1945 at Camp Myles Standish, Massachusetts. Allotted 22 February 1952 to the Organized Reserve Corps. Activated 1 March 1952 at Los Angeles, California. (Organized Reserve Corps redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Inactivated 31 March 1959 at Los Angeles, California. Redesignated 27 March 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 63d Infantry Division. Activated 1 April 1963 at Bell, California. Inactivated 31 December 1965 at Bell, California.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Rhineland Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 2d BRIGADE, 63d INFANTRY DIVISION

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters, 181st Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 91st Division. Organized 4 September 1917 at Camp Lewis, Washington. Demobilized in April 1919 at Camp Kearny, California. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 181st Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 91st Division. Organized in November 1921 at San Francisco, California. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 181st Brigade. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters

Company, 181st Infantry Brigade.

Converted and redesignated 6 April 1942 as the 91st Reconnaissance Troop (less 3d Platoon), 91st Division (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 182d Infantry Brigade, concurrently converted and redesignated as the 3d Platoon, 91st Reconnaissance Troop, 91st Division). Troop ordered into active military service 15 August 1942 and reorganized at Camp White, Oregon, as the 91st Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, an element of the 91st Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 15 August 1943 as the 91st Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized. Inactivated 19 November 1945 at Camp Rucker, Alabama. Activated 25 January 1947 at San Francisco, California, as the 91st Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 16 March 1949 as the 91st Reconnaissance Company. Inactivated 17 May 1954 at San Francisco, California. Activated 17 April 1956 at Sonora, California. Disbanded 1 May 1959 at Sonora, California.

Reconstituted (less 3d Platoon) 27 March 1963 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 63d Infantry Division (3d Platoon, 91st Reconnaissance Company—hereafter separate lineage). Activated 1 April 1963 at Pasadena, California. Inactivated 31 December 1965 at Pasadena,

California.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Ypres-Lys Meuse-Argonne Lorraine 1918

World War II Rome-Arno North Apennines Po Valley

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 3d BRIGADE, 63d INFANTRY DIVISION

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters, 182d Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 91st Division. Organized 4 September 1917 at Camp Lewis, Washington. Demobilized in April 1919 at Camp Lewis, Washington. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 182d Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 91st Division. Organized in November 1921 at Los Angeles, California. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 182d Brigade. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters

Company, 182d Infantry Brigade.

Converted and redesignated 6 April 1942 as the 3d Platoon, 91st Reconnaissance Troop, 91st Division (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 181st Infantry Brigade, concurrently converted and redesignated as the 91st Reconnaissance Troop [less 3d Platoon], 91st Division). Troop ordered into active military service 15 August 1942 and reorganized at Camp White, Oregon, as the 91st Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, an element of the 91st Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 15 August 1943 as the 91st Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized. Inactivated 19 November 1945 at Camp Rucker, Alabama. Activated 25 January 1947 at San Francisco, California, as the 91st Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 16 March 1949 as the 91st Reconnaissance Company. Inactivated 17 May 1954 at San Francisco, California. Activated 17 April 1956 at Sonora, California. Disbanded 1 May 1959 at Sonora, California.

3d Platoon, 91st Reconnaissance Company, reconstituted 27 March 1963 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 63d Infantry Division (remainder of the company—hereafter separate lineage). Activated 1 April 1963 at Los Angeles, California. Inactivated 31 December 1965

at Los Angeles, California.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War 1 Ypres-Lys Meuse-Argonne Lorraine 1918

World War II Rome-Arno North Apennines Po Valley

DECORATIONS

63D INFANTRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Anderson, Chester H. "Piecemeal Employment of the 63d Infantry Division." Military Review 28 (August 1948):29–35.

Blood and Fire, Victory in Europe, 63d Infantry Division. Esslingen, Germany: J. F. Schreiber, 1945.

Clarke, Jeffrey J., and Smith, Robert Ross. *Riviera to the Rhine*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1993.

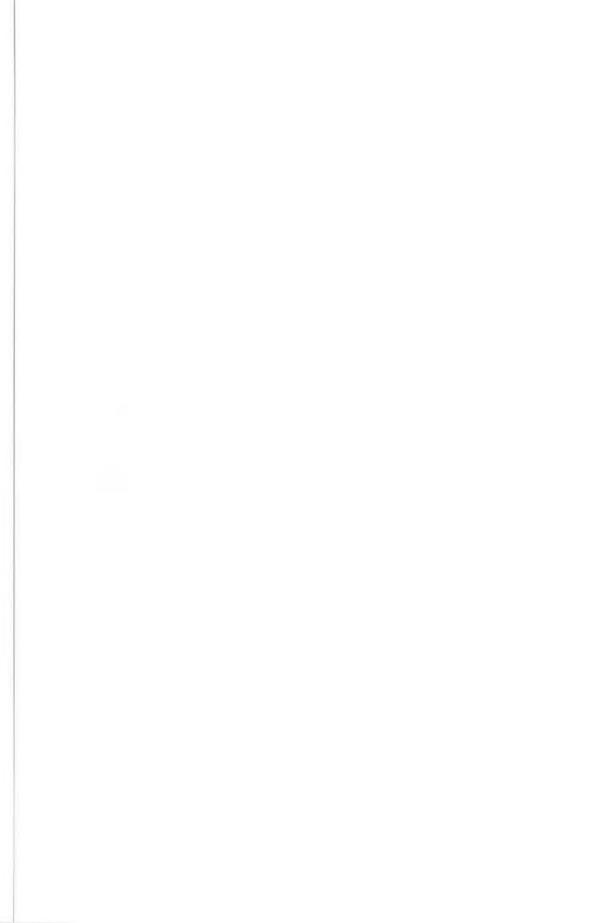
Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. *Fighting Divisions*. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

MacDonald, Charles B. *The Last Offensive*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

Historical Background 63d Infantry Division. Maywood, Calif., 1963.

"A Salute to Distinguished Service." Army Reserve 12 (January 1966):10–11.

"The 63d Infantry Division." Army Reserve 11 (March 1965):9-10.



65th INFANTRY DIVISION

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a blue shield, a white halbert head with spear-point

upward.

Symbolism: The halbert is a military axe combined with a spear point and

represents an implement of warfare to be used for cutting the

enemies' resistance.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 65th INFANTRY DIVISION

LINEAGE (disbanded)

Constituted 12 March 1943 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 65th Infantry Division. Activated 16 August 1943 at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Disbanded 31 August 1945 in Germany.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Rhineland
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

None.

65TH INFANTRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Jordy, Bill. Right to Be Proud, History of the 65th Infantry Division's March Across Germany. Linz, Austria: J. Wimmer, 1945.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. *Fighting Divisions*. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

MacDonald, Charles B. *The Last Offensive*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

Monsson, C. Douglas. "Surrender on the Danube." Army 20 (January 1970):54-56.

65th Infantry Division, Camp Shelby, Mississippi, 1944. n.p., 1944.

65th Infantry Division Pictorial History, European Theater of Operations, 2 March 1945–9 May 1945. n.p., 1945.



66th INFANTRY DIVISION

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a golden orange disc with a red border, charged with the

head of a black panther three-quarter view, with red mouth, tongue, and nose tip, three black whiskers, white teeth, and

white eyes and red pupils.

Symbolism: The panther represents the aggressiveness of the division

towards its enemies.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 66th INFANTRY DIVISION

AUS

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 16 December 1942 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 66th Infantry Division. Activated 15 April 1943 at Camp Blanding, Florida. Inactivated 8 November 1945 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Northern France

DECORATIONS

None.

66TH INFANTRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Andrade, Allan. S.S. Leopoldville Disaster: December 24, 1944. Tern, 1997.
The Black Panther, 66th Division. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1944.

40,000 Black Panthers of the 66th Division, Marseille, France, 1945.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

MacDonald, Charles B. *The Last Offensive*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

Muccia, Boris, and Regan, Dan, eds. *The Black Panther*. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1944.

66. G.I. Stories . . . Paris, 1945.

Wessman, Sinto L. 66, A Story of World War II. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1946. Reprint. Nashville: Battery Press, 1977.

69th INFANTRY DIVISION

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: A red and blue rectangular figure, all corners slightly rounded.

the partition lines of which are in the form of a squared ogee

of white all within a white border.

Symbolism: Red, white, and blue are the national colors. The design sug-

gests stylized figures representing the designation of the orga-

nization.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 69th INFANTRY DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 14 January 1943 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 69th Infantry Division. Activated 15 May 1943 at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Inactivated 18 September 1945 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Allotted 23 April 1954 to the Regular Army. Activated 1 May 1954 at Fort Dix, New Jersey. Inactivated 16 March 1956 at Fort Dix, New Jersey.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Rhineland Central Europe

DECORATIONS

None.

69TH INFANTRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

History of the 69th Infantry Division, n.p., c. 1945.

Janke, Richard W. The Fighting 69th Infantry Division. Paducah, Ky.; Turner Publishing Co., 1991.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

Loftus, Robert P., ed. *The Men of the 69th Infantry Division Pass in Review*. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1944.

MacDonald, Charles B. *The Last Offensive*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

Pictorial History of the 69th Infantry Division, 15 May 1943 to 15 May 1945. Munich: F. Bruckmann, 1945.

70th DIVISION (TRAINING)

(Trailblazers)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a scarlet pole axe head, worn with blade up, charged in

base with a representation of Mount Hood and a green fir tree

proper below a white axe with handle couped.

Symbolism: The division is known as "The Trailblazer Division," repre-

sented by the axe head which was used in the early days to blaze the trail through the wilderness, symbolized by the mountain and tree, and alludes to the aim of the organization to overcome all obstacles in the path to its military objective.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A silver colored metal and enamel device, consisting of two

black fleurs-de-lis issuant at either side of a scarlet battle axe head itself charged with a silver fleur-de-lis, the cutting edge of the axe head in base and of silver inscribed TRAILBLAZ-

ERS in black letters.

Symbolism: The axe head on the division's shoulder sleeve insignia is rep-

resented in the form of a battle axe in honor of the unit's first combat participation in World War II. The three fleurs-de-lis denote service in the Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, and Central Europe campaigns of that war. The word "Trailblazers" is the

division's nickname.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 70th DIVISION (TRAINING)

(Trailblazers)

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 18 January 1943 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters, 70th Infantry Division. Activated 15 June 1943 at Camp Adair, Oregon. Inactivated 11 October 1945 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Allotted 13 February 1952 to the Organized Reserve Corps. Activated 1 March 1952 at Detroit, Michigan. (Organized Reserve Corps redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 1 May 1959 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 70th Division (Training). Location changed 7 April 1966

to Livonia, Michigan. Inactivated 15 November 1996 at Livonia, Michigan.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 1st BRIGADE, 70th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 18 January 1943 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters Company, 70th Infantry Division. Activated 15 June 1943 at Camp Adair, Oregon. Inactivated 10 October 1945 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Allotted 13 February 1952 to the Organized Reserve Corps. Activated 1 March 1952 at Detroit, Michigan. (Organized Reserve Corps redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Disbanded 1 May 1959 at Detroit, Michigan.

Reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 1st Brigade, 70th Division (Training). Activated 31 January 1968 at Fraser, Michigan. Location changed 30 December 1980 to Livonia, Michigan. Location changed 25 July 1990 to Inkster, Michigan. Ordered into active military service 25 January 1991 at Inkster, Michigan; released from active military service 26 March 1991 and reverted to reserve status. Inactivated 13 January 1995 at Inkster, Michigan.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 2d BRIGADE, 70th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 18 January 1943 in the Army of the United States as the 883d Field Artillery Battalion and assigned to the 70th Infantry Division. Activated 15 June 1943 at Camp Adair, Oregon. Inactivated 11 October 1945 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Allotted 13 February 1952 to the Organized Reserve Corps. Activated 1 March 1952 at Detroit, Michigan. (Organized Reserve Corps redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Disbanded 1 May 1959 at Detroit, Michigan.

Headquarters, 883d Field Artillery Battalion, reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 2d Brigade, 70th Division (Training). Activated 31 January 1968 at Flint, Michigan. Inactivated 16 November 1996 at Flint, Michigan.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Rhineland Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 3d BRIGADE, 70th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 18 January 1943 in the Army of the United States as the 270th Engineer Combat Battalion and assigned to the 70th Infantry Division. Activated 15 June 1943 at Camp Adair, Oregon. Inactivated 15 October 1945 at Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia. Allotted 13 February 1952 to the Organized Reserve Corps. Activated 1 March 1952 with Headquarters at Detroit, Michigan. (Organized Reserve Corps redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 1 January 1953 as the 270th Engineer Battalion. Disbanded (less Companies A and B) 1 May 1959 at Detroit, Michigan (Companies A and B—hereafter separate lineages).

Headquarters, 270th Engineer Battalion, reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 3d Brigade, 70th Division (Training). Activated 31 January 1968 at Fort Wayne, Indiana. Ordered into active military service 22 January 1991 at Fort Wayne, Indiana; released from active military service 26 March 1991 and reverted to reserve status. Inactivated 15 November 1996 at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Rhineland Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 4th BRIGADE, 70th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 18 January 1943 in the Army of the United States as the 770th Ordnance Light Maintenance Company and assigned to the 70th Infantry Division. Activated 18 March 1943 at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. Inactivated 9 October 1945 at Camp Shanks, New York. Redesignated 13 February 1952 as the 770th Ordnance Maintenance Company and allotted to the Organized Reserve Corps. Activated 1 March 1952 at Detroit, Michigan. (Organized Reserve Corps redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 16 March 1953 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 770th Ordnance Battalion (organic elements concurrently constituted and activated). Battalion disbanded 1 May 1959 at Detroit, Michigan.

Headquarters, 770th Ordnance Battalion, reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 4th Brigade, 70th Division (Training). Activated 31 January 1968 at Indianapolis, Indiana. Location changed 6 September 1969 to Camp Atterbury, Indiana. Inactivated 13 January 1995 at

Camp Atterbury, Indiana.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Rhineland Central Europe

DECORATIONS

None.

70TH DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Arnold, Edmund C. The Trailblazers. The Story of the 70th Infantry Division. Richmond, Va., 1989.

Clarke, Jeffrey J., and Smith, Robert Ross. *Riviera to the Rhine*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1993.

"Distinctive Insignia Awarded 70th Div." Army Reserve 15 (April 1969):14.

History of the 70th Infantry Division, the "Trailblazers." Paducah, Ky.: Dave Turner & Associates, 1984.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. *Fighting Divisions*. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

"70th Division (Training)." Army Reserve 12 (May 1966):4-5.

70th Division (Training) Summer Camp, 1963, Fort Leonard Wood. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1963.

"Trailblazers" Season's Greeting from the Men of the 70th Division, 1944. St. Louis: Hart Printing Co., 1944.

Trailblazers. The 70th Division in Action. Nancy, France: Imprimerie de L'Est Republican, c. 1945.

Trailblazers: The Story of the 70th Infantry Division. G.I. Stories . . . Paris, 1945

71st INFANTRY DIVISION

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a white disc, a horizontal blue bar angled at 60 degrees,

another blue bar same width and parallel to the angled arm,

within a red border.

Symbolism: Red, white, and blue are the national colors, and the stylized

numerals identify the unit's designation.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 71st INFANTRY DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 10 July 1943 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 71st Light Division. Activated 15 July 1943 at Camp Carson, Colorado. Redesignated 26 May 1944 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 71st Infantry Division. Inactivated 11 March 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Allotted 7 October 1954 to the Regular Army. Activated 10 October 1954 at Fort Richardson, Alaska. Inactivated 15 September 1956 at Fort Lewis, Washington.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Rhineland Central Europe

DECORATIONS

None.

71ST INFANTRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Clarke, Jeffrey J., and Smith, Robert Ross. Riviera to the Rhine. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1993.

Clinger, Fred; Johnston, Arthur; and Masel, Vincent. The History of the 71st Infantry Division. Augsburg, Germany: E. Kiesser, 1946.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980. McMahon, Gerald. Farthest East. A History of the 71st Infantry Division from the Rocky Mountains to the Central Alps. LaRoy, N.Y.: Yaderman Books, 1986.

71st Infantry Division. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1944.

71st Infantry Division, World War II, Europe. n.p., 1945.

The Seventy-first Came to Gunskirchen Lager. Augsburg, Germany: E. Kiesser, 1945.

75th DIVISION (EXERCISE)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: A shield divided bendwise blue and red bearing a white bend,

overall the numeral "75" the seven blue and the five red both

fimbriated white and all within a green border.

Symbolism: Red, white, and blue are the national colors, while the numer-

als indicate the designation of the division.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A silver colored metal and enamel device, consisting of an

elliptical background of alternating scarlet and yellow rays issuing from three blue (ultramarine) isosceles triangles combined at base (mountain peaks) each charged with a silver fleur-de-lis, all above a scarlet bridge of one arch surmounted by a silver bayonet, enclosing four wavy horizontal bars alternating blue and silver and rounded at base, and all beneath a

blue scroll inscribed MAKE READY in silver letters.

Symbolism: The three fleurs-de-lis symbolize the 75th Infantry Division's

World War II campaigns, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, and Central Europe. The mountain peaks and the wavy bars allude to the unit's determined fighting between the Rhine River and the Vosges Mountains. The bayonet symbolizes combat readiness and aggressiveness, while the bridge over the wavy bars alludes to the division's pursuance of the enemy over both land and waterways. The rayed background symbolizes both fire power and victory. The colors blue, red, and yellow allude to the combat arms of the Army, infantry, artillery, and armor.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 75th DIVISION (Exercise)

AR

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 24 December 1942 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 75th Infantry Division. Activated 15 April 1943 at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. Inactivated 14 November 1945 at Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia. Allotted 21 February 1952 to the Organized Reserve Corps. Activated 1 March 1952 at Houston, Texas. (Organized Reserve Corps redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Inactivated 15 February

1957 at Houston, Texas. Redesignated 1 October 1993 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 75th Division (Exercise), and activated at Houston, Texas.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

DECORATIONS

Headquarters Company entitled to Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered EUROPEAN THEATER (Headquarters Company, 75th Infantry Division, cited; GO 82, 75th Infantry Division, 1945)

HEADQUARTERS 1st BRIGADE, 75th DIVISION (EXERCISE)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 1 October 1993 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 1st Brigade, 75th Division (Exercise), and activated at Houston, Texas.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 2d BRIGADE, 75th DIVISION (EXERCISE)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 1 October 1993 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 2d Brigade, 75th Division (Exercise), and activated at Houston, Texas.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 3d BRIGADE, 75th DIVISION (EXERCISE)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 1 October 1993 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 3d Brigade, 75th Division (Exercise), and activated at Fort Worth, Texas.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 4th BRIGADE, 75th DIVISION (EXERCISE)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 1 October 1993 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 4th Brigade, 75th Division (Exercise), and activated at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 5th BRIGADE, 75th DIVISION (EXERCISE)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 1 October 1993 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 5th Brigade, 75th Division (Exercise), and activated at Kansas City, Kansas.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

None.

75TH INFANTRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Clarke, Jeffrey J., and Smith, Robert Ross. Riviera to the Rhine. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1993.

Cole, Hugh M. *The Ardennes: Battle of the Bulge*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

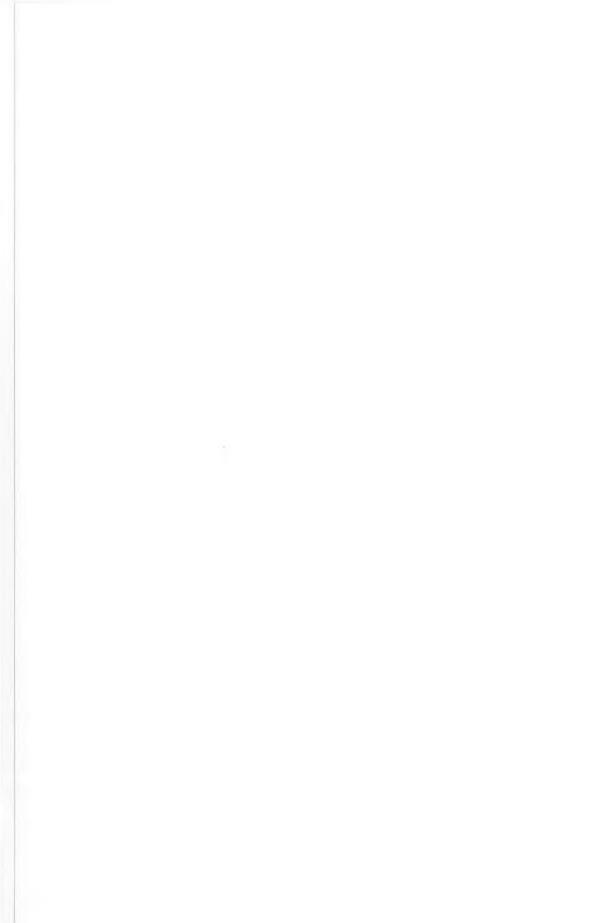
MacDonald, Charles B. The Last Offensive. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

Pictorial History of the 75th Infantry Division. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1944.

Pictorial History of the 75th Infantry Division, 1944–1945. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1946.

The 75th. G. I. Stories . . . Paris, 1945.

The 75th Infantry Division in Combat. n.p., 1945.



76th DIVISION (TRAINING)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: A shield with a green border blazoned; per fess enhanced

azure and gules a barrulet enhanced vert, in chief a label

points dovetailed argent.

Symbolism: Red, white, and blue are the national colors, while the label, a

symbol of cadency, denotes that the division was one of the

first National Army divisions.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel "eared" shield, consisting of

a red base with a blue chief charged with a white label with

three dovetailed points.

Symbolism: Red, white, and blue are the national colors. The label, a sym-

bol of cadency, is used to recognize the 76th Division as one of the first divisions to be constituted in the National Army on

5 August 1917.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 76th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters, 76th Division. Organized 25 August 1917 at Camp Devens, Massachusetts. Demobilized 14 January 1919 at Camp Devens, Massachusetts. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters, 76th Division. Organized in December 1921 at Hartford, Connecticut. Redesignated 12 February 1942 as Division Headquarters, 76th Division. Ordered into active military service 15 June 1942 and reorganized at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. Redesignated 1 August 1942 as Headquarters, 76th Infantry Division. Disbanded 31 August 1945 in Germany. Reconstituted 7 October 1946 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters, 76th Infantry Division. Activated 1 November 1946 at Hartford, Connecticut. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Location changed 25 July 1954 to West Hartford, Connecticut.

Reorganized and redesignated I May 1959 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 76th Division (Training). Inactivated 15 November 1996 at West

Hartford, Connecticut.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Streamer without inscription

World War II Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 1st BRIGADE, 76th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters Troop, 76th Division. Organized in August 1917 at Camp Devens, Massachusetts. Demobilized in May 1919 at Camp Dix, New Jersey. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters Company, 76th Division. Organized in December 1922 at Hartford, Connecticut. Reorganized and redesignated 12 February 1942 as Headquarters and Military Police Company (less Military Police Platoon), 76th Division. Ordered into active military service 15 June 1942 and reorganized at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. Redesignated 1 August 1942 as Headquarters Company, 76th Infantry Division. Disbanded 31 August 1945 in Germany. Reconstituted 7 October 1946 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters Company, 76th Infantry Division. Activated 1 November 1946 at Hartford, Connecticut. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Location changed 25 July 1954 to West Hartford, Connecticut. Disbanded 30 April 1959 at West Hartford, Connecticut.

Reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 1st Brigade, 76th Division (Training). Activated 31 January 1968 at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Location changed 15 September 1993 to Saco, Maine. Inactivated 15 September 1995 at Saco, Maine.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I
Streamer without inscription

World War II Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 2d BRIGADE, 76th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as the 301st Ammunition Train and assigned to the 76th Division. Organized in September 1917 at Camp Devens, Massachusetts. Demobilized 20 January 1919 at Camp Devens, Massachusetts. Reconstituted 23 October 1936 in the Organized Reserves; concurrently consolidated with the 301st Ammunition Train (organized 20 December 1922 in the Organized Reserves with Headquarters at Hartford, Connecticut) and consolidated unit designated as the 301st Ammunition Train, an element of the 76th Division.

Converted and redesignated 12 February 1942 as the 901st Field Artillery Battalion, and remained assigned to the 76th Division (later redesignated as the 76th Infantry Division). Ordered into active military service 15 June 1942 and reorganized at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. Disbanded 31 August 1945 in Germany. Reconstituted 7 October 1946 in the Organized Reserves as the 901st Field Artillery Battalion and assigned to the 76th Infantry Division, Activated 15 May 1947 at Hartford, Connecticut. (Location of Headquarters changed 3 June 1947 to Stamford, Connecticut; on 20 August 1947 to Portland, Maine.) (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) (Location of Headquarters changed 1 September 1950 to Fort Williams, Maine; on 1 April 1955 to Lewiston, Maine; on 13 November 1958 to Auburn, Maine.) Disbanded 30 April 1959 at Auburn, Maine.

Headquarters, 901st Field Artillery Battalion, reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 2d Brigade, 76th Division (Training). Activated 31 January 1968 at Warwick, Rhode Island. Location changed 10 July 1973 to East Windsor, Connecticut; on 15 September 1993 to Lodi, New Jersey. Inactivated 15 November 1996 at Lodi, New Jersey.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Streamer without inscription

World War II Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered ECHTERNACH (901st Field Artillery Battalion cited; WD GO 19, 1947)

HEADQUARTERS 3d BRIGADE, 76th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as the 301st Engineers and assigned to the 76th Division, Organized 29 August 1917 at Camp Devens, Massachusetts, Demobilized 20 June 1919 at Camp Devens, Massachusetts. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as the 301st Engineers and assigned to the 76th Division (later redesignated as the 76th Infantry Division). Organized in November 1925 with Headquarters at New Haven, Connecticut. Redesignated (less 2d Battalion) 12 February 1942 as the 301st Engineer Battalion (2d Battalion—hereafter separate lineage). Ordered into active military service 15 June 1942 and reorganized at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, Redesignated 1 August 1942 as the 301st Engineer Combat Battalion, Disbanded 31 August 1945 in Germany. Reconstituted 7 October 1946 in the Organized Reserves as the 301st Engineer Combat Battalion and assigned to the 76th Infantry Division. Activated 15 May 1947 at Hartford, Connecticut. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 31 December 1952 as the 301st Engineer Battalion. (Location of Headquarters changed 15 July 1954 to West Hartford, Connecticut; on 1 June 1957 to Newington, Connecticut.) Disbanded (less Companies A and B) 30 April 1959 at Newington, Connecticut (Companies A and B—hereafter separate lineages).

Headquarters, 301st Engineer Battalion, reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 3d Brigade, 76th Division (Training). Activated 31 January 1968 at East Hartford, Connecticut. Location changed 21 June 1971 to East Windsor, Connecticut. Inactivated 10 July 1973 at East Windsor, Connecticut. Activated 16 September 1993 at Red Bank, New Jersey. Inactivated 15 September 1995 at Red Bank, New Jersey.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I St. Mihiel Lorraine 1918

World War II Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 4th BRIGADE, 76th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as the 301st Supply Train and assigned to the 76th Division. Organized 29 August 1917 at Camp Devens, Massachusetts. Demobilized 30 June–18 July 1919 at Camp Devens, Massachusetts, and Camp Upton, New York. Reconstituted 24 August 1928 in the Organized Reserves; concurrently consolidated with the 76th Division Quartermaster Train (organized in December 1922 in the Organized Reserves as the 76th Division Train, Quartermaster Corps, with Headquarters at Hartford, Connecticut; redesignated 23 March 1925 as the 76th Division Quartermaster Train) and consolidated unit designated as the 76th Division Ouartermaster Train.

Redesignated 1 July 1936 as the 401st Quartermaster Regiment and remained assigned to the 76th Division (later redesignated the 76th Infantry Division). Redesignated 12 February 1942 as the 401st Quartermaster Battalion. Ordered into active military service 15 June 1942 and reorganized at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. Ordnance Maintenance Platoon, Headquarters Company, 401st Quartermaster Battalion, reorganized and redesignated 14 September 1942 as the 776th Ordnance Light Maintenance Company, an element of the 76th Infantry Division (remainder of battalion—hereafter separate lineage). Disbanded 31 August 1945 in Germany. Reconstituted 7 October 1946 in the Organized Reserves as the 776th Ordnance Maintenance Company and assigned to the 76th Infantry Division. Activated 15 May 1947 at Hartford, Connecticut. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 12 May 1953 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 776th Ordnance Battalion (organic elements concurrently constituted and activated). (Location of Headquarters changed 15 July 1954 to West Hartford, Connecticut; on 1 April 1958 to East Hartford, Connecticut.) Battalion disbanded 30 April 1959 at East Hartford, Connecticut.

Headquarters, 776th Ordnance Battalion, reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 4th Brigade, 76th Division (Training). Activated 31 January 1968 at Providence, Rhode Island. Inactivated 15 October 1996 at Providence, Rhode Island.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I
Streamer without inscription
World War II
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

76TH DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Craig, Berry, et al. Onaway: 76th Infantry Division. Paducah, Ky.: Turner

Publishing Co., 1992.

Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War; American Expeditionary Forces; Divisions. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.

Hutnik, Joseph J., and Kobrick, Leonard, eds. We Ripened Fast. The Unofficial History of the Seventy-Sixth Infantry Division. Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany:

Otton Lembeck, 1946.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

- "Liberty Bell' Division, 76th Division (Training)." Army Reserve 11 (June 1965):5.
- MacDonald, Charles B. The Last Offensive. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.
- 76th Division Public Affairs Office. 76th Division "Onaway" Through the Years. West Hartford, Conn., c. 1990.
- Smith, Herbert E. "A.E.F. Divisional Insignia—The 76th Division." Recruiting News 17 (1 April 1935):3.

77th INFANTRY DIVISION

(Statue of Liberty)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a blue truncated pyramid, the Statue of Liberty, without

masonry base, in New York Harbor, in yellow.

Symbolism: The design alludes to New York City where the division was

raised.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a rep-

resentation of the Dutch windmill of New Amsterdam. The two sets of seven panels of each vane are white. Red. white.

and blue are the colors of the three sides of the tower.

Symbolism: The Dutch windmill represents the original allocation of the

77th Division to New York City, formerly New Amsterdam. The vanes of the windmill were on the seal of New

Amsterdam and are now on the arms of New York City.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 77th INFANTRY DIVISION (Statue of Liberty)

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters, 77th Division. Organized 18 August 1917 at Camp Upton, New York. Demobilized 9 May 1919 at Camp Upton, New York. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters, 77th Division. Organized in November 1921 at New York, New York. Redesignated 20 February 1942 as Division Headquarters, 77th Division. Ordered into active military service 25 March 1942 and reorganized at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. Redesignated 1 August 1942 as Headquarters, 77th Infantry Division. Inactivated 15 March 1946 in Japan. Activated 1 November 1946 at New York, New York. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 1 May 1959 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 77th Infantry Division. Inactivated 30 December 1965 at New York, New York.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I
Oise-Aisne
Meuse-Argonne
Champagne 1918
Lorraine 1918

World War II
Western Pacific
Leyte (with arrowhead)
Ryukyus

DECORATIONS

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (Headquarters, 77th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 1st BRIGADE, 77th INFANTRY DIVISION

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters Troop, 77th Division. Organized in September 1917 at Camp Upton, New York. Demobilized in May 1919 at Camp Upton, New York. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters Company, 77th Division. Organized in November 1921 at New York, New York. Reorganized and redesignated 20 February 1942 as Headquarters and Military Police Company (less Military Police Platoon), 77th Division. Ordered into active military service 25 March 1942 and reorganized at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. Redesignated 1 August 1942 as Headquarters Company, 77th Infantry Division. Inactivated 15 March 1946 in Japan. Activated 1 November 1946 at New York, New York. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Inactivated 1 May 1959 at New York, New York.

Redesignated 25 March 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 77th Infantry Division. Activated 26 March 1963 at New York, New York. Inactivated 30 December 1965 at New York, New York.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I
Oise-Aisne
Meuse-Argonne
Champagne 1918
Lorraine 1918

World War II Western Pacific Leyte (with arrowhead) Ryukyus

DECORATIONS

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (Headquarters Company, 77th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 2d BRIGADE, 77th INFANTRY DIVISION

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters, 153d Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 77th Division. Organized 27 August 1917 at Camp Upton, New York. Demobilized 9 May 1919 at Camp Upton, New York. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 153d Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 77th Division. Organized in February 1922 at New York, New York. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 153d Brigade. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 153d Infantry Brigade.

Converted and redesignated 20 February 1942 as the 77th Reconnaissance Company (less 3d Platoon), 77th Division (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 154th Infantry Brigade, concurrently converted and redesignated as the 3d Platoon, 77th Reconnaissance Company, 77th Division). Troop ordered into active military service 25 March 1942 and reorganized at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, as the 77th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, an element of the 77th Division (later redesignated as 77th Infantry Division). Reorganized and redesignated 1 September 1943 as the 77th Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized. Reorganized and redesignated 15 October 1945 as the 77th Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop. Inactivated 15 March 1946 in Japan. Activated 19 February 1947 at New York, New York. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 22 February 1949 as the 77th Reconnaissance Company. Inactivated 1 May 1959 at New York, New York.

Converted and redesignated (less 3d Platoon) 25 March 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 77th Infantry Division (3d Platoon, 77th Reconnaissance Company—hereafter separate lineage). Activated 26 March 1963 at Bronx, New York. Inactivated 30 December 1965 at Bronx, New York.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I
Oise-Aisne
Meuse-Argonne
Champagne 1918
Lorraine 1918

World War II
Western Pacific
Leyte (with arrowhead)
Ryukyus

DECORATIONS

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (77th Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized, cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 3d BRIGADE, 77th INFANTRY DIVISION

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters, 154th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 77th Division. Organized 27 August 1917 at Camp Upton, New York. Demobilized 9 May 1917 at Camp Upton, New York. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 154th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 77th Division. Organized in February 1922 at New York, New York. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 154th Brigade. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company,

154th Infantry Brigade.

Converted and redesignated 20 February 1942 as the 3d Platoon, 77th Reconnaissance Troop, 77th Division (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 153d Infantry Brigade, concurrently converted and redesignated as the 77th Reconnaissance Troop [less 3d Platoon], 77th Division). Troop ordered into active military service 25 March 1942 and reorganized at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, as the 77th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, an element of the 77th Division (later redesignated as the 77th Infantry Division). Reorganized and redesignated 1 September 1943 as the 77th Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized. Reorganized and redesignated 15 October 1945 as the 77th Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop. Inactivated 15 March 1946 in Japan. Activated 19 February 1947 at New York, New York. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 22 February 1949 as the 77th Reconnaissance Company. Inactivated 1 May 1959 at New York, New York.

3d Platoon, 77th Reconnaissance Company, converted and redesignated 25 March 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 77th Infantry Division (remainder of company—hereafter separate lineage). Activated 26 March 1963 at Hempstead, New York. Inactivated 30 December 1965 at

Hempstead, New York.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I
Oise-Aisne
Meuse-Argonne
Champagne 1918
Lorraine 1918

World War II
Western Pacific
Leyte (with arrowhead)
Ryukyus

DECORATIONS

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (77th Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized, cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

77TH INFANTRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Adler, Julius O., ed. History of the Seventy-Seventh Division, August 25th 1917-November 11th 1918. New York: Wynkoop Hallenbeck Crawford Co., 1919.
- Alexander, Robert. Memories of the World War, 1917-1918. New York: MacMillan, Co., 1931.
- American Battle Monuments Commission. American Armies and Battlefields in Europe. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1938. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1992.

_____. 77th Division, Summary of Operations in the World War. Washington:

Government Printing Office, 1944.

Appleman, Roy E., et al. *Okinawa: The Last Battle*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1948.

Bjork, Delbert L. "Waterborne Envelopments—The 77th Infantry Division at Ormoc." Military Review 30 (March 1951):49–62.

Bruce, A. D. "Administration, Supply and Evacuation of the 77th Infantry Division on Guam." Military Review 24 (December 1944):3–12.

Cannon, M. Hamlin. Leyte: The Return to the Philippines. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1960.

Crosby, P. L. Between Shots With the 77th Division in France. n.p., 1919?

Crowl, Philip A. Campaign in the Marianas. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1960.

"The Fall of Ormoc on Leyte." Military Review 25 (August 1945):51-56.

Historical Division, War Department. Guam: Operations of the 77th Division (21 July-10 August 1944). American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1946.

Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War; American Expeditionary Forces; Divisions. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprint, Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: The Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

McKeogh, Arthur. The Victorious 77th Division (New York's Own) in the Argonne Fight. New York: John H. Eggers Co., 1919.

Milhan, Charles G. "Atta Boy!" The Story of New York's 77th Division, U.S.A. New York: Brooklyn Daily Eagle, 1919.

Myers, Max, ed. Ours to Hold It High: The History of the 77th Infantry Division in World War II by Men Who Were There. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1947.

______. "Lookit Those Old Buzzards Go." Saturday Evening Post 219 (11 January 1947):20ff.

Official Program of Homecoming Week in Welcome to the 77th Division. New York: Charles Francis Press, 1919.

Okinawa, Operation Report, Iceberg Phase 1, 77th Infantry Division. n.p., 1945.

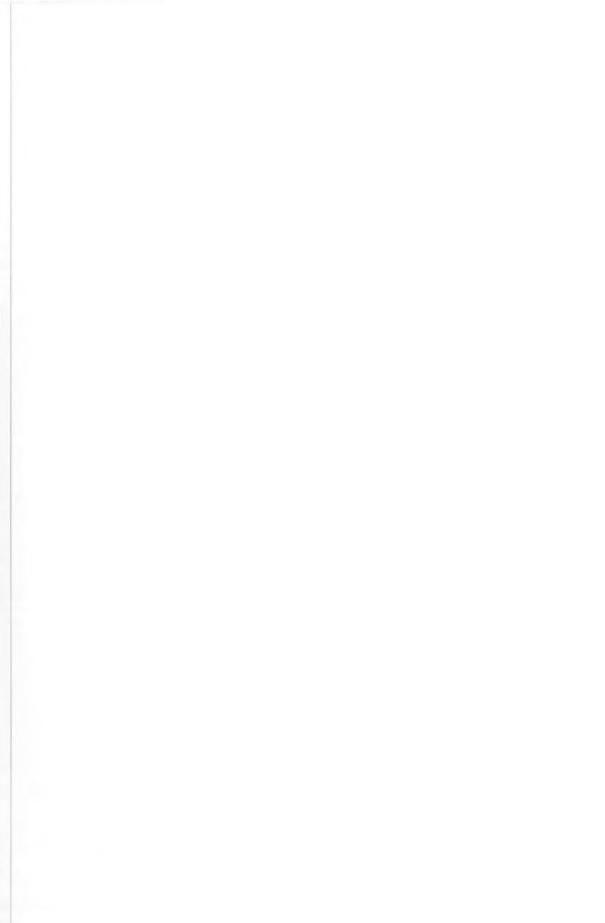
Review and Parade of the 77th Division, May 6, 1919. New York: M.B. Brown Printing Co., 1919.

"A Salute to Distinguished Service." Army Reserve 12 (January 1966):10–11. Smith, Herbert E. "A.E.F. Divisional Insignia—The 77th Division." Recruiting

News 17 (1 May 1935):3.

Smith, Robert Ross. *Triumph in the Philippines*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

"Statue of Liberty Division in War and Peace: The 77th Infantry Division." *Army Reservist* 10 (January 1964):14–16.



78th DIVISION (EXERCISE) (Lightning)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a red semi-disc a white bolt of lightning from sinister chief

to dexter base, all within a green border.

Symbolism: The lightning flash on the red background alludes to the com-

bat record of the division likened to a "bolt of lightning . . . "

and to its designation as the "Lightning Division."

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a white

alerion on a scarlet disc centered upon a blue equilateral triangle with notched sides all in front of two white lightning flashes in a V form contained at top and bottom by a continuous scarlet scroll inscribed below AUDACITER (Boldly) in gold

letters.

Symbolism: The white alerion on scarlet is from the arms of Lorraine

province in France where the organization served in three campaigns during World War I. In World War II the unit participated in the Ardennes-Alsace, Rhineland, and Central Europe campaigns, indicated by the three points, in the color blue for infantry and for the area of the Rhine River. The white flashes and the red of the scroll allude to the division's shoul-

der sleeve insignia.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 78th DIVISION (EXERCISE) (Lightning)

AR

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters, 78th Division. Organized 23 August 1917 at Camp Dix, New Jersey, Demobilized 9 July 1919 at Camp Dix, New Jersey. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters, 78th Division. Organized in November 1921 at Newark, New Jersey. Redesignated 20 February 1942 as Division Headquarters, 78th Division. Ordered into active military service 15 August 1942

and reorganized at Camp Butner, North Carolina, as Headquarters, 78th Infantry Division. Inactivated 22 May 1946 in Germany. Activated 1 November 1946 at Newark, New Jersey. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Location changed 9 November 1955 to Kearny, New Jersey; on 6 December 1958 to Camp Kilmer, New Jersey.

Reorganized and redesignated 1 May 1959 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 78th Division (Training). Reorganized and redesignated 1 October 1993 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 78th Division (Exercise).

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I St, Mihiel Meuse-Argonne Lorraine 1918

World War II Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 1st BRIGADE, 78th DIVISION (EXERCISE)

AR

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters Troop, 78th Division. Organized in September 1917 at Camp Dix, New Jersey. Demobilized 9 June 1919 at Camp Dix, New Jersey. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters Company, 78th Division. Organized in February 1922 at Newark, New Jersey. Reorganized and redesignated 20 February 1942 as Headquarters and Military Police Company (less Military Police Platoon), 78th Division. Ordered into active military service 15 August 1942 and reorganized at Camp Butner, North Carolina, as Headquarters Company, 78th Infantry Division. Inactivated 22 May 1946 in Germany. Activated 1 November 1946 at Newark, New Jersey. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated on 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Location changed 9 November 1955 to Kearny, New Jersey; on 6 December 1958 to Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Disbanded 1 May 1959 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey.

Reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 1st

Brigade, 78th Division (Training).

Activated 31 January 1968 at Fort Hancock, New Jersey. Location changed 11 November 1983 to Red Bank, New Jersey; on 1 February 1993 to Edison, New Jersey. Reorganized and redesignated 1 October 1993 as Headquarters, 1st Brigade, 78th Division (Exercise).

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I St. Mihiel Meuse-Argonne Lorraine 1918

World War II Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 2d BRIGADE, 78th DIVISION (EXERCISE)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as the 303d Ammunition Train and assigned to the 78th Division. Organized in December 1917 at Camp Dix, New Jersey. Demobilized 23 May 1919 at Camp Dix, New Jersey. Reconstituted 23 October 1936 in the Organized Reserves; concurrently consolidated with the 303d Ammunition Train (organized in November 1921 in the Organized Reserves with Headquarters at Jersey City, New Jersey) and consolidated unit designated as the 303d Ammunition Train, an element of the 78th Division.

Converted and redesignated 20 February 1942 as the 903d Field Artillery Battalion and remained assigned to the 78th Division (later redesignated as the 78th Infantry Division). Ordered into active military service 15 August 1942 and reorganized at Camp Butner, North Carolina. Inactivated 22–25 April 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Activated 21 February 1947 at Elizabeth, New Jersey. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) (Location of Headquarters changed 18 October 1950 to New Brunswick, New Jersey; on 23 April 1957 to Nixon, New Jersey.) Disbanded 1 May 1959 at Nixon, New Jersey.

Headquarters, 903d Field Artillery Battalion, reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 2d Brigade, 78th Division (Training). Activated 31 January 1968 at Lodi, New Jersey. Ordered into active military service 25 January 1991 at Lodi, New Jersey; released from active military service 31 March 1991 and reverted to reserve status. Location changed 1 February 1993 to Fort Dix, New Jersey. Reorganized and redesignated 1 October 1993 as Headquarters, 2d Brigade, 78th Division (Exercise).

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I St, Mihiel Meuse-Argonne Lorraine 1918

World War II Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 3d BRIGADE, 78th DIVISION (EXERCISE)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as the 303d Engineers and assigned to the 78th Division. Organized in September 1917 at Camp Dix, New Jersey. Demobilized 12 June 1919 at Camp Dix, New Jersey. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as the 303d Engineers and assigned to the 78th Division (later redesignated as the 78th Infantry Division). Organized in November 1921 with Headquarters at Paterson, New Jersey. Location changed 5 April 1937 to the Newark area. Redesignated (less 2d Battalion) 20 February 1942 as the 303d Engineer Battalion (2d Battalion—hereafter separate lineage).

Ordered into active military service 15 August 1942 and reorganized at Camp Butner, North Carolina, as the 303d Engineer Combat Battalion. Inactivated 13 June 1946 in Germany. Activated 21 February 1947 at Newark, New Jersey. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 15 December 1952 as the 303d Engineer Battalion. (Location of Headquarters changed 1 June 1954 to East Orange, New Jersey; on 9 January 1959 to Newark, New Jersey.) Disbanded (less Companies A and B) 1 May 1959 at Newark, New Jersey (Companies A and B—hereafter separate lineages).

Headquarters, 303d Engineer Battalion, reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 3d Brigade, 78th Division (Training). Activated 31 January 1968 at Kearny, New Jersey. Inactivated 30 July 1973 at Kearny, New Jersey. Redesignated 1 October 1993 as Headquarters, 3d Brigade, 78th St. 1987.

78th Division (Exercise), and activated at Fort Devens, Massachusetts.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I St. Mihiel Meuse-Argonne Lorraine 1918

World War II Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 4th BRIGADE, 78th DIVISION (EXERCISE)

AR

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as the 303d Supply Train and assigned to the 78th Division. Organized December 1917–May 1918 at Camp Dix, New Jersey. Demobilized 5 June 1919 at Camp Dix, New Jersey. Reconstituted 3 July 1936 in the Organized Reserves; concurrently consolidated with the 78th Division Quartermaster Train (organized in November 1921 in the Organized Reserves as the 78th Division Train, Quartermaster Corps, with Headquarters at Newark, New Jersey; redesignated 23 March 1925 as the 78th Division Quartermaster Train) and consolidated unit designated as the 78th

Division Quartermaster Train.

Redesignated 1 July 1936 as the 403d Quartermaster Regiment and remained assigned to the 78th Division (later redesignated as the 78th Infantry Division). Redesignated 20 February 1942 as the 403d Quartermaster Battalion. Ordered into active military service 15 August 1942 and reorganized at Camp Butner, North Carolina, Ordnance Maintenance Platoon, Headquarters Company, 403d Quartermaster Battalion, reorganized and redesignated 14 September 1942 as the 778th Ordnance Light Maintenance Company, an element of the 78th Infantry Division (remainder of battalion—hereafter separate lineage). Inactivated 22 May 1946 in Germany. Redesignated 6 February 1947 as the 778th Ordnance Maintenance Company, Activated 21 February 1947 at Newark, New Jersey. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 11 March 1953 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 778th Ordnance Battalion (organic elements concurrently constituted and activated). (Location of Headquarters changed 9 November 1955 to Kearny, New Jersey; on 1 November 1957 to Nixon, New Jersey.) Battalion disbanded 1 May 1959 at Nixon, New Jersey.

Headquarters, 778th Ordnance Battalion, reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 4th Brigade, 78th Division (Training). Activated 31 January 1968 at Nixon, New Jersey. Location changed 1 March 1975 to Edison, New Jersey; on 15 December 1992 to Richmond, Virginia. Reorganized and redesignated 1 October 1993 as Headquarters, 4th Brigade, 78th Division (Exercise).

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I St. Mihiel Meuse-Argonne Lorraine 1918

World War II
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered EUROPEAN THEATER 1944 (778th Ordnance Light Maintenance Company cited; GO 19, 78th Infantry Division, 1944)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered EUROPEAN THEATER 1944–1945 (778th Ordnance Light Maintenance Company cited; GO 403, 78th Infantry Division, 1945)

HEADQUARTERS 5th BRIGADE, 78th DIVISION (EXERCISE)

AR

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as the 303d Supply Train and assigned to the 78th Division. Organized December 1917–May 1918 at Camp Dix, New Jersey. Demobilized 5 June 1919 at Camp Dix, New Jersey. Reconstituted 3 July 1926 in the Organized Reserves; concurrently consolidated with the 78th Division Quartermaster Train (organized in November 1921 in the Organized Reserves as the 78th Division Train, Quartermaster Corps, with Headquarters at Newark, New Jersey; redesignated 23 March 1925 as the 78th Division Quartermaster Train) and consolidated unit designated as the 78th Division Ouartermaster Train.

Redesignated 1 July 1936 as the 403d Quartermaster Regiment and remained assigned to the 78th Division (later redesignated as the 78th Infantry Division). Redesignated 20 February 1942 as the 403d Quartermaster Battalion. Ordered into active military service 15 August 1942 and reorganized at Camp Butner, North Carolina. Reorganized and redesignated (less Ordnance Maintenance Platoon, Headquarters Company) 27 September 1942 as the 78th Quartermaster Company, an element of the 78th Infantry Division (Ordnance Maintenance Platoon, Headquarters Company—hereafter separate lineage). Inactivated 22 May 1946 in Germany. Activated 21 February 1947 at Newark, New Jersey. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Inactivated 18 March 1954 at Newark, New Jersey. Disbanded 1 May 1959.

Reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as the 78th Committee Group and assigned to the 78th Division (Training). Activated 31 January 1968 at Edison, New Jersey. Reorganized and redesignated 1 August 1971 as Headquarters, 78th Committee Group. Reorganized and redesignated 16 October 1978 as Headquarters, 78th Training Command. Inactivated 17 October 1984 at Edison, New Jersey.

Redesignated 1 October 1993 as Headquarters, 5th Brigade, 78th Division (Exercise), and activated at Baltimore, Maryland.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I St. Mihiel Meuse-Argonne Lorraine 1918

World War II Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

DECORATIONS

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered EUROPEAN THEATER (78th Quartermaster Company cited; GO 10, 78th Division, 1945)

HEADQUARTERS 6th BRIGADE, 78th DIVISION (EXERCISE)

AR

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 1 October 1993 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 6th Brigade, 78th Division (Exercise), and activated at Oakdale, Pennsylvania. Location changed 1 October 1994 to Uniontown, Pennsylvania.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 7th BRIGADE, 78th DIVISION (EXERCISE)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 1 October 1993 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 7th Brigade, 78th Division (Exercise), and activated at North Syracuse, New York.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 8th BRIGADE, 78th DIVISION (EXERCISE)

AR

LINEAGE

(inactive)

Constituted 1 October 1993 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 8th Brigade, 78th Division (Exercise), and activated at Fort Dix, New Jersey. Inactivated 13 January 1995 at Fort Dix, New Jersey.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 9th BRIGADE, 78th DIVISION (EXERCISE)

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 1 October 1993 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 9th Brigade, 78th Division (Exercise), and activated at Fort Dix, New Jersey. Inactivated 13 January 1995 at Fort Dix, New Jersey.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

None.

78TH DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

American Battle Monuments Commission. American Armies and Battlefields in Europe. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1938. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1992.

_____. 78th Division, Summary of Operations in the World War. Washington:

Government Printing Office, 1944.

Clark, Coleman T. Soldier Letters and Their Stories in Extracts from Their Letters and Diaries, New York: L. Middleditch, 1919.

Fecci, JoMarie. "The End of An Era: The 78th Division Sends the Last Infantry Unit Through the Lanes at Fort Dix." Army Reserve Magazine 40 (Fall/Winter 1994):8–9.

Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War; American Expeditionary Forces; Divisions. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.

The History Making 78th. Buffalo; Adel E. Sahlin Typographic Service, 1945.

Hoyt, Philip D. War Story of the 78th Division. Buffalo, c. 1919.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. *Fighting Divisions*. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

"Lightning, '78th' Division in France." Special Edition, Camp Dix Pictorial Review. Camp Dix: Cochrane, 1918.

Lightning: The History of the 78th Infantry Division. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1947. Reprint. Durham, N.C.: 78th Division Veterans Assn., 1973.

"Lightning' 78th Division (Tng)." Army Reserve 12 (March 1966):10–11.

Lightning: The Story of the 78th Infantry Division. G.I. Stories . . . Paris, 1945.

MacDonald, Charles B. The Last Offensive. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

_____. The Siegfried Line Campaign. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

Meehan, Thomas F., ed. History of the Seventy-Eighth Division in the World War, 1917–18–19, New York: Dodd, Mead, and Co., 1921.

Parker, Edwin P. Memoirs of Edwin P. Parker, Major General U.S. Army, 78th Infantry Division Commander. Durham, N.C.: A. Printing Co., 1976.

Pictorial History of the 78th in France. Moorestown, N.J.: I.L. Cochrane, 1920.

Plonski, Edward. Rhine Journey: The 78th Infantry Division. n.p., n.d.

The 78th Division at Kriemhilde Stellung, October 1918. U.S. Army Chemical Corps Historical Studies, Gas Warfare in World War I, Study no. 2. Washington: U.S. Army Chemical Corps Historical Office, 1957.

78th Division, Fiftieth Anniversary 1917-1967, Fort Dix, N.J. 78th Division

Veterans Association, 1967.

"78th Division Observes 50 Years of Service." Army Reserve 13 (March 1967):28.

78th Infantry Division. Paducah, Ky.: Turner Publishing Co., 1987.

Smith, Herbert E. "A.E.F. Divisional Insignia—The 78th Division." *Recruiting News* 17 (1 June 1935):3ff.



79th INFANTRY DIVISION

(Cross of Lorraine)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: A blue triangular shield, a Lorraine cross with an orle, cross

and orle silver gray.

Symbolism: The cross symbolizes triumph and alludes to service in France

during World War I. The organization is known as the

"Lorraine Division."

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a disc

divided per pairle red, white, and blue on which is a falcon on

a gold mount.

Symbolism: Red, white, and blue are the national colors. They are also the

colors of the national flag of France where the division relieved a portion of the French 157th Division and accepted the Avocourt Sector (Lorraine) during World War I. The falcon on the mount commemorates the capture of Montfaucon 27

September 1918.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 79th INFANTRY DIVISION

(Cross of Lorraine)

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters, 79th Division. Organized 25 August 1917 at Camp Meade, Maryland. Demobilized 2 June 1919 at Camp Dix, New Jersey. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters, 79th Division. Organized in November 1921 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Redesignated 12 February 1942 as Division Headquarters, 79th Division. Ordered into active military service on 15 June 1942 and reorganized at Camp Pickett, Virginia. Redesignated 1 August 1942 as Headquarters, 79th Infantry Division. Inactivated 11 December 1945 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Activated 14 November 1946 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesig-

nated 6 April 1959 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 79th Infantry Division.

Consolidated 28 February 1963 with Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 79th Operational Headquarters (activated 7 January 1963 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania), and consolidated unit designated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 79th Operational Headquarters. Redesignated 1 June 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 79th Command Headquarters. Inactivated 30 December 1965 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Redesignated 23 June 1982 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 79th Infantry Division.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Meuse-Argonne Lorraine 1918

World War II
Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered NORMANDY TO PARIS (Headquarters, 79th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered PARROY FOREST (Headquarters, 79th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

French Croix de Guerre, World War II, Fourragere (Headquarters, 79th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

79TH INFANTRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

American Battle Monuments Commission. American Armies and Battlefields in Europe. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1938. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1992.

_____. 79th Division Summary of Operations in the World War. Washington:

Government Printing Office, 1944.

Barber, J. Frank, comp. and ed. *History of the Seventy-Ninth Division, A.E.F., During the World War, 1917–1919.* Lancaster, Pa.: Steinman and Steinman, 1922.

Blumenson, Martin. Breakout and Pursuit. United States Army in World War II.

Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961.

Clarke, Jeffrey J., and Smith, Robert Ross. Riviera to the Rhine. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1993.

Cole, Hugh M. The Lorraine Campaign. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1950.

Combat History of the 79th Infantry Division East of the Rhine, April 20, 1945. n.p., 1945.

The Cross of Lorraine, A Combat History of the 79th Infantry Division, June 1942-December 1945. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1946.

The Cross of Lorraine Division, The Story of the 79th. G.I. Stories . . . Paris, 1944

Hanson, William L. World War I: I Was There, Gerald, Miss.: Patrice Press, 1982.

Harrison, Gordon A. Cross-Channel Attack. United States Army in World War II.

Washington: Government Printing Office, 1951.

Historical Division, Department of the Army. Utah Beach to Cherbourg (6 June-27 June 1944), American Forces in Action. Washington: Government

Printing Office, 1948.

Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War; American Expeditionary Forces; Divisions. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprint. Government Printing Office, 1988.

Hubbard, Leverett M., Jr. Overseas, Experiences of a G.I. Abroad. New Haven:

Yale University Press, 1947.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

MacDonald, Charles B. The Last Offensive. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

Malcolm, Gilbert, et al. 79th Division Headquarters, A Record. n.p., 1920.

McCardell, Lee. "They Wrote Their Story in Blood." Saturday Evening Post 219 (21 December 1946):26-27ff.

"Over Here" Preparing for "Over There" at Camp Meade, Maryland. Baltimore: Horn-Shafer Press, c. 1917.

Rhine Crossing by the 79th Infantry Division. n.p., 1945.

The 79th Division at Montfaucon, October 1918, U.S. Army Chemical Corps Historical Studies, Gas Warfare in World War I, Study no. 18. Washington: U.S. Army Chemical Corps Historical Office, 1960.

Smith, Herbert E. "A.E.F. Divisional Insignia—The 79th Division." Recruiting

News 17 (1 July 1935):3.



80th DIVISION (TRAINING) (Blue Ridge)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a green shield with a white border, across the center three

stylized blue mountains rising from a narrow white bar.

Symbolism: The three blue stylized mountains, one for each state, allude to

the "Blue Ridge" states, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia, from which personnel of the division originally

came.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a gold

wavy scroll and issuing upwards from it between two sprigs of red oak leaves with gold acorns a blue fleur-de-lis charged on either side with a gold five-pointed star and at center with a vertical sword pointed up, the blade white and hilt gold, the scroll inscribed with the motto ONLY MOVES FORWARD in

blue letters.

Symbolism: Blue and white allude to the infantry. The division's World

War I service in France is represented by the stars placed on the fleur-de-lis at either side of the upright sword. Participation by the division in four campaigns of World War II is symbolized by the fleur-de-lis for Northern France and by the sword for Central Europe, while the sprigs of oak relate to the Ardennes-Alsace campaign and the wavy scroll simulating

a river refers to the Rhineland.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 80th DIVISION (TRAINING) (Blue Ridge)

AR

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters, 80th Division. Organized 27 August 1917 at Camp Lee, Virginia. Demobilized 5 June 1919 at Camp Lee, Virginia. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters, 80th Division. Organized in December 1921 at

Richmond, Virginia. Redesignated 12 February 1942 as Division Headquarters, 80th Division. Ordered into active military service 15 July 1942 and reorganized at Camp Forrest, Tennessee. Redesignated 1 August 1942 as Headquarters, 80th Infantry Division. Inactivated 4 January 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Redesignated 15 July 1946 as Headquarters, 80th Airborne Division. Activated 23 December 1946 at Richmond, Virginia. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 10 May 1952 as Headquarters, 80th Infantry Division.

Reorganized and redesignated 6 March 1959 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 80th Division (Training).

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Somme Offensive Meuse-Argonne

World War II
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 1st BRIGADE, 80th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters Troop, 80th Division. Organized in September 1917 at Camp Lee, Virginia. Demobilized in June 1919 at Camp Lee, Virginia. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters Company, 80th Division. Organized in December 1921 at Richmond, Virginia. Reorganized and redesignated 12 February 1942 as Headquarters and Military Police Company (less Military Police Platoon), 80th Division. Ordered into active military service 15 July 1942 and reorganized at Camp Forrest, Tennessee. Redesignated 1 August 1942 as Headquarters Company, 80th Infantry Division. Inactivated 4 January 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Redesignated 15 July 1946 as Headquarters Company, 80th Airborne Division. Activated 12 March 1947 at Richmond, Virginia. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 10 May 1952 as Headquarters Company, 80th Infantry Division. Disbanded 6 March 1959 at Richmond, Virginia.

Reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 1st Brigade, 80th Division (Training). Activated 30 January 1968 at Alexandria, Virginia. Inactivated 13 January 1995 at Alexandria, Virginia. Activated 16 November 1996 at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Somme Offensive Meuse-Argonne

World War II
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 2d BRIGADE, 80th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as the 305th Ammunition Train and assigned to the 80th Division. Organized in September 1917 at Camp Lee, Virginia. Demobilized 9 June 1919 at Camp Dix, New Jersey. Reconstituted 28 October 1936 in the Organized Reserves; concurrently consolidated with the 305th Ammunition Train (organized in December 1921 in the Organized Reserves with Headquarters at Washington, D.C.) and consolidated unit designated as the 305th Ammunition Train, an element of the 80th Division.

Converted and redesignated 12 February 1942 as the 905th Field Artillery Battalion and remained assigned to the 80th Division (later redesignated as the 80th Infantry Division). Ordered into active military service 15 July 1942 and reorganized at Camp Forrest, Tennessee. Inactivated 6 January 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Redesignated 15 July 1946 as the 905th Glider Field Artillery Battalion, an element of the 80th Airborne Division (later redesignated as the 80th Infantry Division). Activated 21 May 1947 with Headquarters at Bristol, Virginia. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 18 October 1950 as the 905th Field Artillery Battalion. Disbanded 23 March 1959 at Bristol, Virginia.

Headquarters, 905th Field Artillery Battalion, reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 2d Brigade, 80th Division (Training). Activated 30 January 1968 at Salem, Virginia.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Meuse-Argonne

World War II
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 3d BRIGADE, 80th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as the 305th Engineers and assigned to the 80th Division. Organized in September 1917 at Camp Lee, Virginia, Demobilized 12 June 1919 at Camp Dix, New Jersey, Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as the 305th Engineers and assigned to the 80th Division (later redesignated as the 80th Infantry Division). Organized in December 1921 with Headquarters at Richmond, Virginia, Redesignated (less 2d Battalion) 12 February 1942 as the 305th Engineer Battalion (2d Battalionhereafter separate lineage). Ordered into active military service 15 July 1942 and reorganized at Camp Forrest, Tennessee. Redesignated 1 August 1942 as the 305th Engineer Combat Battalion. Inactivated 5 January 1946 at Camp Dix, New Jersey, Redesignated 15 July 1946 as the 305th Airborne Engineer Battalion, an element of the 80th Airborne Division (later redesignated as the 80th Infantry Division). Activated 12 March 1947 at Richmond, Virginia. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 10 May 1952 as the 305th Engineer Combat Battalion, Redesignated 17 July 1953 as the 305th Engineer Battalion, Inactivated 4 June 1954 at Richmond, Virginia, Activated 19 April 1956 with Headquarters at Abingdon, Virginia. Disbanded (less Companies A and B) 11 May 1959 at Abingdon, Virginia (Companies A and B-hereafter separate lineages).

Headquarters, 305th Engineer Battalion, reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 3d Brigade, 80th Division (Training). Activated 30 January 1968 at Richmond, Virginia. Inactivated 31 August 1973 at Richmond, Virginia. Activated 16 September 1988 at Charleston, West Virginia. Location changed 25 September 1990 to Big Chimney, West Virginia. Inactivated 13 January 1995 at Big Chimney, West Virginia. Activated 16 November 1996 at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War 1 Somme Offensive Meuse-Argonne Picardy 1918

World War II
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 4th BRIGADE, 80th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as the 305th Supply Train and assigned to the 80th Division. Organized 29 January 1918 at Camp Lee,

Virginia. Demobilized 6 June 1919 at Camp Dix, New Jersey.

Reconstituted 21 September 1936 in the Organized Reserves; concurrently consolidated with 405th Quartermaster Regiment (organized in December 1921 in the Organized Reserves with Headquarters at Richmond, Virginia, as the 80th Division Train, Quartermaster Corps; redesignated 23 March 1925 as the 80th Division Quartermaster Train; redesignated 1 July 1936 as the 405th Quartermaster Regiment) and consolidated unit designated as the 405th Quartermaster Regiment, an element of the 80th Division (later redesignated as the 80th Infantry Division). Redesignated 12 February 1942 as the 405th Quartermaster Battalion. Ordered into active military service 15 July 1942 and reorganized at Camp Forrest, Tennessee. Ordnance Maintenance Platoon, Headquarters Company, 405th Ouartermaster Battalion, reorganized and redesignated 16 November 1942 as the 780th Ordnance Light Maintenance Company, an element of the 80th Infantry Division (remainder of battalion—hereafter separate lineage). Inactivated 5 January 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Redesignated 15 July 1946 as the 780th Airborne Ordnance Maintenance Company, an element of the 80th Airborne Division. Activated 12 March 1947 at Richmond, Virginia. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 10 May 1952 as the 780th Ordnance Maintenance Company, an element of the 80th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 15 November 1952 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 780th Ordnance Battalion (organic elements concurrently constituted and activated). Battalion disbanded 23 March 1959 at Richmond, Virginia.

Headquarters, 780th Ordnance Battalion, reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 4th Brigade, 80th Division (Training). Activated 30 January 1968 at Norfolk, Virginia. Location changed 1 September 1977 to Fort Story, Virginia; on 16 November 1996 to Charleston, West Virginia.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Meuse-Argonne

World War II Northern France Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

DECORATIONS

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered EUROPEAN THEATER (780th Ordnance Light Maintenance Company cited; GO 27, 80th Infantry Division, 1945)

HEADQUARTERS 5th BRIGADE, 80th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 16 November 1996 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 5th Brigade, 80th Division (Training), and activated at Wilmington, Delaware.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 6th BRIGADE, 80th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 16 November 1996 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 6th Brigade, 80th Division (Training), and activated at Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 7th BRIGADE, 80th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as the 305th Supply Train and assigned to the 80th Division. Organized 29 January 1918 at Camp Lee, Virginia. Demobilized 6 June 1919 at Camp Dix, New Jersey.

Reconstituted 21 September 1936 in the Organized Reserves; concurrently consolidated with 405th Quartermaster Regiment (organized in December 1921 in the Organized Reserves with Headquarters at Richmond, Virginia, as the 80th Division Train, Quartermaster Corps; redesignated 23 March 1925 as the 80th Division Quartermaster Train; redesignated 1 July 1936 as the 405th Ouartermaster Regiment) and consolidated unit designated as the 405th Ouartermaster Regiment, an element of the 80th Division (later redesignated as the 80th Infantry Division). Redesignated 12 February 1942 as the 405th Ouartermaster Battalion, Ordered into active military service 15 July 1942 and reorganized at Camp Forrest, Tennessee. Reorganized and redesignated (less Ordnance Maintenance Platoon, Headquarters Company) 16 November 1942 as the 80th Quartermaster Company, an element of the 80th Infantry Division (Ordnance Maintenance Platoon, Headquarters Company—hereafter separate lineage). Inactivated 5 January 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Redesignated 15 July 1946 as the 780th Airborne Quartermaster Company, an element of the 80th Airborne Division. Activated 12 March 1947 at Richmond, Virginia. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 10 May 1952 as the 780th Quartermaster Company, an element of the 80th Infantry Division, Disbanded 23 March 1959 at Richmond, Virginia.

Reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as the 80th Committee Group and assigned to the 80th Division (Training). Activated 30 January 1968 at Richmond, Virginia. Reorganized and redesignated 1 April 1971 as Headquarters, 80th Committee Group. Location changed 1 August 1973 to Salem, Virginia. Reorganized and redesignated 1 October 1978 as Headquarters, 80th Training Command. Inactivated 17 October 1984 at Salem, Virginia.

Redesignated 16 November 1996 as Headquarters, 7th Brigade, 80th Division (Training), and activated at Salem, Virginia.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Meuse-Argonne World War II
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered EUROPEAN THEATER (80th Quartermaster Company cited; GO 27, 80th Infantry Division, 1945).

80TH DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

American Battle Monuments Commission. American Armies and Battlefields in Europe. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1938. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1992.

. 80th Division, Summary of Operations in the World War. Washington:

Government Printing Office, 1944.

Balish, Harry. "The Battle of Nancy—A Double Envelopment." Military Review 29 (January 1950):16–23.

The Bayonet Remembrance Book of Camp Lee, Virginia. Camp Lee: Thompson Illustragraph Co., 1918.

Blumenson, Martin. *Breakout and Pursuit*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961.

Burhans, Robert D., comp. History and Heraldry of the 80th Division; Richmond, Virginia; October 1960. Fort Lee, 1960.

Cole, Hugh M. The Ardennes: Battle of the Bulge. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.

_____, The Lorraine Campaign. United States Army in World War II. Washington:

Government Printing Office, 1950.

80th "Blue Ridge" Infantry Division. Paducah, Ky.: Turner Publishing Co., 1991.
Eightieth Division Yearbook. Pittsburgh: Eightieth Division Veterans Association, 1920.

The 80th Honors Its Men Who Never Returned Home. Latrobe, Pa.: 80th Division Veterans Association, 1972.

80th Infantry Division G-3 Section. The Blue Ridge Path Through France, Luxembourg, Germany, and Austria. n.p., 1945.

The 80th Only Moves Forward. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1944.

"The 80th Only Moves Forward! 80th Division (Training)," Army Reservist 10 (May 1964):10–11.

Forward 80th. G.I. Stories . . . Paris, 1945.

Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War; American Expeditionary Forces; Divisions. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

MacDonald, Charles B. *The Last Offensive*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

Peifer, William H. "The Reserve Heritage." Quartermaster Review 36 (January-February 1957):14-17ff.

Smith, Herbert E. "A.E.F. Divisional Insignia—The 80th Division." Recruiting News 17 (1 August 1935):3.

Young, Rush S. Over the Top with the 80th, by a Buck Private. Washington, 1933.

81st INFANTRY DIVISION

(Wildcat)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On an olive drab disc within a black circle, a black wildcat

passant.

Symbolism: The wildcat is common to the Carolinas from which many of

the personnel of the division came during World War I.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 81st INFANTRY DIVISION (Wildcat)

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters, 81st Division. Organized 25 August 1917 at Camp Jackson, South Carolina. Demobilized 11 June 1919 at Hoboken, New Jersey. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters, 81st Division. Organized 23 September 1921 at Knoxville, Tennessee. Redesignated 13 February 1942 as Division Headquarters, 81st Division. Ordered into active military service 15 June 1942 and reorganized at Camp Rucker, Alabama. Redesignated 1 August 1942 as Headquarters, 81st Infantry Division. Inactivated 20 January 1946 in Japan. Activated 10 November 1947 at Atlanta, Georgia. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 1 May 1959 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 81st Infantry Division. Inactivated 31 December 1965 at Atlanta, Georgia.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Meuse-Argonne Lorraine 1918 World War II Western Pacific Leyte

DECORATIONS

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (Headquarters, 81st Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 1st BRIGADE, 81st INFANTRY DIVISION

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters Troop, 81st Division. Organized in September 1917 at Camp Jackson, South Carolina. Demobilized 11 June 1919 at Hoboken, New Jersey. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters Company, 81st Division. Reorganized and redesignated 13 February 1942 as Headquarters and Military Police Company (less Military Police Platoon), 81st Division. Ordered into active military service 15 June 1942 and reorganized at Camp Rucker, Alabama. Redesignated 1 August 1942 as Headquarters Company, 81st Infantry Division. Inactivated 20 January 1946 in Japan. Activated 12 January 1948 at Atlanta, Georgia. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Disbanded 1 May 1959 at Atlanta, Georgia.

Reconstituted 26 March 1963 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 81st Infantry Division. Activated 1 April 1963 at Atlanta, Georgia. Inactivated 31 December 1965 at Atlanta, Georgia.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Meuse-Argonne Lorraine 1918

World War II Western Pacific Leyte

DECORATIONS

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (Headquarters Company, 81st Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 2d BRIGADE, 81st INFANTRY DIVISION

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters, 161st Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 81st Division. Organized 29 August 1917 at Camp Jackson, South Carolina. Demobilized 23 June 1919 at Camp Jackson, South Carolina. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 161st Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 81st Division. Organized in October 1921 at Greensboro, North Carolina. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 161st Brigade. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters

Company, 161st Infantry Brigade.

Converted and redesignated 13 February 1942 as the 81st Reconnaissance Troop (less 3d Platoon), 81st Division (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 162d Infantry Brigade, concurrently converted and redesignated as the 3d Platoon, 81st Reconnaissance Troop, 81st Division). Troop ordered into active military service 15 June 1942 and reorganized at Camp Rucker, Alabama, as the 81st Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, an element of the 81st Division (later redesignated as the 81st Infantry Division). Reorganized and redesignated 1 September 1943 as the 81st Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized. Reorganized and redesignated 15 October 1945 as the 81st Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop. Inactivated 20 January 1946 in Japan. Activated 12 January 1948 at Atlanta, Georgia. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 18 May 1949 as the 81st Reconnaissance Company. Inactivated 30 April 1954 at Atlanta, Georgia.

Converted and redesignated (less 3d Platoon) 26 March 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 81st Infantry Division (3d Platoon, 81st Reconnaissance Company—hereafter separate lineage). Activated 1 April 1963 at Athens, Georgia. Inactivated 31 December 1965 at Athens,

Georgia.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Meuse-Argonne Lorraine 1918

World War II
Western Pacific (with arrowhead)
Leyte

DECORATIONS

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (81st Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized, cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 3d BRIGADE, 81st INFANTRY DIVISION

AR

LINEAGE

(inactive)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters, 162d Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 81st Division. Organized 29 August 1917 at Camp Jackson, South Carolina. Demobilized 17 June 1919 at Camp Devens, Massachusetts. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 162d Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 81st Division. Organized in October 1921 at Nashville, Tennessee. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 162d Brigade. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters

Company, 162d Infantry Brigade.

Converted and redesignated 13 February 1942 as the 3d Platoon, 81st Reconnaissance Troop, 81st Division (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 161st Infantry Brigade, concurrently converted and redesignated as the 81st Reconnaissance Troop [less 3d Platoon], 81st Division). Troop ordered into active military service 15 June 1942 and reorganized at Camp Rucker, Alabama, as the 81st Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, an element of the 81st Division (later redesignated as the 81st Infantry Division). Reorganized and redesignated 1 September 1943 as the 81st Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized. Reorganized and redesignated 15 October 1945 as the 81st Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop. Inactivated 20 January 1946 in Japan. Activated 12 January 1948 at Atlanta, Georgia. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 18 May 1949 as the 81st Reconnaissance Company. Inactivated 30 April 1954 at Atlanta, Georgia.

3d Platoon, 81st Reconnaissance Company, converted and redesignated 26 March 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 81st Infantry Division (remainder of company—hereafter separate lineage). Activated 1 April 1963 at Nashville, Tennessee. Inactivated 31 December 1965 at Nashville, Tennessee.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Meuse-Argonne Lorraine 1918

World War II
Western Pacific (with arrowhead)
Leyte

DECORATIONS

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (81st Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized, cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

81ST INFANTRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

American Battle Monuments Commission. American Armies and Battlefields in Europe. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1938. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1992.

__. 81st Division, Summary of Operations in the World War. Washington:

Government Printing Office, 1944.

Eighty-first Division, "The Wild Cat." San Francisco: Shannon & Firth, 1944.

"81st USAR Division Held 'Wildcat Day' at Ft. Jackson Summer Camp." *Army Reservist* 1 (September 1955):11.

81st Wildcat Division Historical Committee. *The 81st Infantry Wildcat Division in World War II*. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1948.

Hickcox, Percy M. Mine Eyes Have Seen. Boston: Mosher Press, 1950.

Highlights in the History of the 81st Infantry Division "The Wildcats." n.p., 1945.

Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War; American Expeditionary Forces; Divisions. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.

Jordan, Joye E. The Wildcat Division. Raleigh: State Department of Archives and

History, 1945.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. *Fighting Divisions*. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

Military Roster, Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C. Atlanta; Southern Trade Publishing Co., 1917.

Operation Report, 81st Infantry Division Operation on Peleliu Island, 23 September-27 November 1944, n.p., 1944.

Operation Report, 81st Infantry Division Palau Islands to New Caledonia to Leyte, P. I. to Japan 5 Jan. 1945 to 10 Jan. 1946. n.p., 1946.

"A Salute to Distinguished Service." Army Reserve 12 (January 1966):10-11.

Shannon, Pat, et al. Eighty-First Infantry Division, "The Wildcats." San Francisco: Shannon and Firth, 1944.

Smith, George A., ed. *The Wildcat*. Paris: Imprimerie des Arts et Manufactures, 1919.

Smith, Herbert E. "A.E.F. Divisional Insignia—The 81st Division." *Recruiting News* 17 (1 September 1935):3.

Smith, Robert Ross. *The Approach to the Philippines*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1953.

"The Wildcats': 81st Infantry Division." Army Reservist 10 (March 1964):2.

Wright, Donald C. "A First for the 8lst." Soldiers 29 (August 1974):23.



82d AIRBORNE DIVISION

(All American)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: Upon a red square, a blue disc with the letters "AA" in white.

Symbolism: The double "A" refers to the nickname "All American

Division" adopted by the organization in France during World

War 1.

TAB

Description: Immediately above and touching the shoulder sleeve insignia a

blue are tab inscribed AIRBORNE in white letters.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A silver colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a pair

of blue stylized wings, tips down, surmounted by a white fleur-de-lis supported by a blue scroll inscribed IN AIR ON

LAND in silver letters.

Symbolism: The fleur-de-lis is representative of the battle honors earned in

France during World War I. The wings are symbolic of the division's mission. The motto is expressive of the personnel of

the organization.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 82d AIRBORNE DIVISION (All American)

RA

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters, 82d Division. Organized 25 August 1917 at Camp Gordon, Georgia. Demobilized 27 May 1919 at Camp Mills, New York. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters, 82d Division. Organized 23 September 1921 at Columbia, South Carolina. Redesignated 13 February 1942 as Division Headquarters, 82d Division. Ordered into active military service 25 March 1942 and reorganized at Camp Claiborne, Louisiana. Reorganized and redesignated 15 August 1942 as Headquarters, 82d Airborne Division. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps.) Withdrawn 15

November 1948 from the Organized Reserve Corps and allotted to the Regular Army, Reorganized and redesignated 25 May 1964 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 82d Airborne Division.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I St. Mihiel Meuse-Argonne Lorraine 1918

Armed Forces Expeditions Dominican Republic Grenada Panama

Defense of Saudi Arabia

Liberation and Defense of Kuwait

Southwest Asia

World War II Sicily Naples-Foggia Normandy (with arrowhead) Rhineland (with arrowhead) Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered STE. MERE EGLISE (Headquarters, 82d Airborne Division, cited; WD GO 69, 1944)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered SOUTH-WEST ASIA (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 82d Airborne Division, cited: DA GO 27, 1994)

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered STE. MERE EGLISE (Headquarters, 82d Airborne Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered COTENTIN (Headquarters, 82d Airborne Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

French Croix de Guerre, World War II, Fourragere (Headquarters, 82d Airborne Division, cited: DA GO 43, 1950)

Belgian Fourragere 1940 (Headquarters, 82d Airborne Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in the Ardennes (Headquarters, 82d Airborne Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in Belgium and Germany (Headquarters, 82d Airborne Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Military Order of William (Degree of the Knight of the Fourth Class), Streamer embroidered NIJMEGEN 1944 (Headquarters, 82d Airborne Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Netherlands Orange Lanyard (Headquarters, 82d Airborne Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 1st BRIGADE, 82d AIRBORNE DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters Troop, 82d Division. Organized 25 August 1917 at Camp Gordon, Georgia. Demobilized 27 May 1919 at Camp Mills, New York. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters Company, 82d Division. Organized in January 1922 at Columbia, South Carolina. Redesignated 13 February 1942 as Headquarters and Military Police Company (less Military Police Platoon), 82d Division. Ordered into active military service 25 March 1942 and reorganized at Camp Claiborne, Louisiana. Reorganized and redesignated 15 August 1942 as Headquarters Company, 82d Airborne Division. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps.) Withdrawn 15 November 1948 from the Organized Reserves and allotted to the Regular Army. Reorganized and redesignated 1 September 1957 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Command and Control Battalion, 82d Airborne Division.

Reorganized and redesignated 25 May 1964 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 82d Airborne Division.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I St. Mihiel Meuse-Argonne Lorraine 1918

World War II
Sicily
Naples-Foggia
Normandy (with arrowhead)
Rhineland (with arrowhead)
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

Armed Forces Expeditions
Dominican Republic
Panama (with arrowhead)

Southwest Asia Defense of Saudi Arabia Liberation and Defense of Kuwait

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered STE. MERE EGLISE (Headquarters Company, 82d Airborne Division, cited; WD GO 69, 1944)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered SOUTH-WEST ASIA (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 82d Airborne Division, cited; Permanent Orders 29–4, U.S. Total Army Personnel Command, 29 January 1998)

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered STE. MERE EGLISE (Headquarters Company, 82d Airborne Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered COTENTIN (Headquarters Company, 82d Airborne Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

French Croix de Guerre, World War II, Fourragere (Headquarters Company, 82d Airborne Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Belgian Fourragere 1940 (Headquarters Company, 82d Airborne Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in the Ardennes

(Headquarters Company, 82d Airborne Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in Belgium and Germany (Headquarters Company, 82d Airborne Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Military Order of William (Degree of the Knight of the Fourth Class), Streamer embroidered NUMEGEN 1944 (Headquarters Company, 82d Airborne Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Netherlands Orange Lanyard (Headquarters Company, 82d Airborne Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 2d BRIGADE, 82d AIRBORNE DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters, 155th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 78th Division. Organized 25 August 1917 at Camp Dix, New Jersey. Demobilized 3 June 1919 at Camp Dix, New Jersey. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 155th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 78th Division. Organized in November 1921 at Elizabeth, New Jersey. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 155th Brigade. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company,

155th Infantry Brigade.

Converted and redesignated 20 February 1942 as the 78th Reconnaissance Troop (less 3d Platoon), 78th Division (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 156th Infantry Brigade, concurrently converted and redesignated as the 3d Platoon, 78th Reconnaissance Troop, 78th Division). Troop ordered into active military service 15 August 1942 and reorganized at Camp Butner, North Carolina, as the 78th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, an element of the 78th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 9 August 1943 as the 78th Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized. Reorganized and redesignated 7 August 1945 as the 78th Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop. Inactivated 22 May 1946 in Germany. Activated 21 February 1947 at Plainfield, New Jersey. Location changed 20 June 1947 to Newark, New Jersey. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 21 February 1949 as the 78th Reconnaissance Company. Location changed 5 June 1951 to Irvington, New Jersey. Inactivated 29 April 1953 at Irvington, New Jersey. Disbanded 1 May 1959.

Reconstituted (less 3d Platoon) 22 October 1963 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 155th Infantry Brigade (3d Platoon, 78th Reconnaissance Company—hereafter separate lineage). Redesignated 6 March 1964 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 82d Airborne Division. Activated 25 May 1964 at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I St. Mihiel Meuse-Argonne Lorraine 1918

World War II Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

DECORATIONS

None.

Armed Forces Expeditions Dominican Republic Grenada

Southwest Asia
Defense of Saudi Arabia
Liberation and Defense of Kuwait

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 3d BRIGADE, 82d AIRBORNE DIVISION (The Golden Brigade)

RA

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters, 156th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 78th Division. Organized 25 August 1917 at Camp Dix, New Jersey. Demobilized 3 June 1919 at Camp Dix, New Jersey: Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 156th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 78th Division. Organized in November 1921 at Newark, New Jersey. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 156th Brigade. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company,

156th Infantry Brigade.

Converted and redesignated 20 February 1942 as the 3d Platoon, 78th Reconnaissance Troop, 78th Division (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 155th Infantry Brigade, concurrently converted and redesignated as the 78th Reconnaissance Troop [less 3d Platoon], 78th Division). Troop ordered into active military service 15 August 1942 and reorganized at Camp Butner, North Carolina, as the 78th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, an element of the 78th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 9 August 1943 as the 78th Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized. Reorganized and redesignated 7 August 1945 as the 78th Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, Inactivated 22 May 1946 in Germany. Activated 21 February 1947 at Plainfield, New Jersey. Location changed 20 June 1947 to Newark, New Jersey. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 21 February 1949 as the 78th Reconnaissance Company, Location changed 5 June 1951 to Irvington, New Jersey. Inactivated 29 April 1953 at Irvington, New Jersey. Disbanded 1 May 1959.

3d Platoon, 78th Reconnaissance Company, reconstituted 22 October 1963 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 156th Infantry Brigade (remainder of company—hereafter separate lineage). Redesignated 6 March 1964 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 82d Airborne Division. Activated 25 May 1964 at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I St. Mihiel Meuse-Argonne Lorraine 1918

World War II Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

Vietnam

Tet Counteroffensive, Phase IV Counteroffensive, Phase V Counteroffensive, Phase V Counteroffensive, Phase VI Tet 69/Counteroffensive Summer—Fall 1969 Winter—Spring 1970 Armed Forces Expeditions Dominican Republic Grenada

Southwest Asia
Defense of Saudi Arabia
Liberation and Defense of Kuwait
Cease-Fire

DECORATIONS

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered SOUTH-WEST ASIA (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 82d Airborne Division, cited; TAPC-PDA letter, 22 Aug 1994, sub: Meritorious Unit Commendation)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1968–1969 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 82d Airborne Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1970)

Republic of Vietnam Civil Action Honor Medal, First Class, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1968 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 82d Airborne Division, cited; DA GO 48, 1971)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 4th BRIGADE, 82d AIRBORNE DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 3 July 1968 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 4th Brigade, 82d Airborne Division. Activated 12 July 1968 at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Inactivated 15 December 1969 at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

None.

82D AIRBORNE DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

All American: The Story of the 82nd Airborne Division. G.I. Stories . . . Paris, 1945.

American Battle Monuments Commission. American Armies and Battlefields in Europe. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1938. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1992.

Government Printing Office, 1944.

Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Intelligence. Army Air Forces. Airborne Assault on Holland; An Interim Report. Wings at War Series, No. 4. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1945.

Augsberger, Larry E. Vietnam II, 3d Brigade, 82nd Airborne Division, January

1969 to December 1969, n.p., 1970?

Barry, Robert F. Power Pack: The 82d Airborne Division fin the Dominican Republic. Portsmouth, Va.: Messenger Printing Co., 1965.

Barten, H.M. . . . en de weianden bloesemden; operatie "market garden" 17

September 1944. Grave, Netherlands: H. M. Barten, 1976.

Blumenson, Martin. Breakout and Pursuit. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961.

Government Printing Office, 1969.

Burdette, Thomas W., ed. The Jump Log. History of the 82d Airborne Division, America's "Guard of Honor." Norfolk: C and M Offset Printing Co., 1961.

Caraccilo, Dominic J. The Ready Brigade of the 82nd Airborne in Desert Storm. Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland Co., 1993.

Carter, Ross S. Those Devils in Baggy Pants. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1951.

Clingham, James H. "DOM REP was another example of—'All American' Teamwork." Army Digest 22 (January 1967):19–23.

Colby, Carrel B. Air Drop: Men, Weapons & Cargo by Parachute. New York: Coward-McCann, 1953.

Combat: D-Day in Grenada (82d Airborne Division). Alexandria, Va.: Photo Press International, 1984.

Covington, Henry L. A Fighting Heart; An Unofficial Story of the 82nd Airborne Division. Fayetteville, N.C.: Ted Davis, 1949.

Dawson, W. Forrest., comp. and ed. *Saga of the All American*. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1946. Reprint. Nashville: Battery Press, 1978.

de Groot, Norbert A. Ale Sterren van de Hamel. De oorlog in het Rijk van Nijmegen 1944. Bussum, Netherlands: Van Holkema and Warendorf, 1977.

Department of the Army. Historical Study: Airborne Operations: A German Appraisal. Department of the Army Pamphlet no. 20–232. October 1951.

"The 82d Airborne Division." Infantry 69 (March-April 1979):15-21.

82d Airborne Division, Action in Central Europe, April–May 1945, Based on Official After-Action Reports. n.p., 1945.

82d Airborne Division, Action in Normandy, France; In Four Sections, n.p., 1945. 82d Airborne Division Operation Market Historical Data. n.p., 1945.

82d Airborne Division in Sicily and Italy . . . n.p., 1945.

Elton, Robert M. "New Tactics, Training in the 82nd. The Airborne Division in the '70s." *Army* 22 (September 1972):16–20.

Exercise Snow Storm, January-March, 1953, Camp Drum, New York. Fort Jay, N.Y., 1952?

Garland, Albert N., and Smyth, Howard McGaw. Sicily and the Surrender of Italy. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.

Gavin, James M. "Airborne Army's First Test." *Infantry Journal* 62 (January 1948):22–30; and 62 (February 1948):39–46.

_____. "Airborne Plans and Operations in the Mediterranean Theater." *Infantry Journal* 59 (August 1946):22–29.

______. "Back Door to Normandy." Infantry Journal 59 (November 1946):8–19.
______. On to Berlin, Battles of an American Commander, 1943–1946. New York: Viking Press, 1978.

Gellhorn, Martha. "Rough and Tumble." Collier's 114 (2 December 1944):12ff.

_____. "82nd Airborne, Master of the Hot Spots." Saturday Evening Post 218 (23 February 1946):22–23ff.

Glasgow, Matt. "Four Days in May." Soldiers 33 (November 1978):18-22.

Harrison, Gordon A. "Airborne Assault in Normandy." Military Review 29 (July 1949):8–22.

_____. Cross-Channel Attack. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1951.

Historical Division, Department of the Army. Utah Beach to Cherbourg (6 June–27 June 1944). American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1948.

Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War; American Expeditionary Forces; Divisions.

Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.

Howze, Hamilton H. "STRAC Flexes Its Muscles." Army Information Digest 14 (July 1959):14–23.

Huston, James A. "The Air Invasion of Holland." Military Review 32 (August 1952):37–57; and 32 (September 1952):13–27.

Jacobs, Bruce. Soldiers: The Fighting Divisions of the Regular Army. New York: W. W. Norton and Co., 1958.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

MacDonald, Charles B. The Last Offensive. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

_____. The Siegfried Line Campaign. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

Mason, Charles W., et al., eds. The Story of the 82nd Airborne Division in the Year 1948, Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Philadelphia: Dorville Corp., 1949.

Mrazk, Steven. The 82d Airborne Division: America's Guard of Honor. Dallas: Taylor Publishing Co., 1987.

Official History of the 82nd Division, A.E.F., "All American" Division. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1919.

Palmer, Bruce, Jr. "XVIII Airborne Corps—All the Way." Army Digest 22 (January 1967):12–18.

Pogue, Forrest C. The Supreme Command. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1954.

Porter, William R., and Fairfull, Thomas M. History of the 3d Brigade, 82d Airborne Division, February 1968 to March 1969. Tokyo: Image Public Relations, 1969.

Rocke, L. L. Account of 82d Division Operations in Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Washington, 1968.

Savard, John. "Ready & Waiting." Soldiers 31 (November 1976):6-10.

Scales, Robert H., Jr., dir. Certain Victory: The US Army in the Gulf War. Washington: Office of the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, 1993.

Schubert, Frank N., and Kraus, Theresa L., eds. The Whirlwind War: The United States Army in Operations DESERT SHIELD and DESERT STORM. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1995.

Smith, Herbert E. "A.E.F. Divisional Insignia—The 82nd Division." Recruiting News 17 (October 1935):3.

Smyth, Howard McGaw. "The Armistice of Cassible." Military Review 28 (September 1948):13–24.

The Story of the 82d Airborne Division in the Battle of the Belgian Bulge, in the Siegfried Line, and on the Roer River. n.p., 1945.

Swain, Richard M. "Lucky War": Third Army in Desert Storm. Fort Leavenworth, Kans.: U.S. Army Command and General Staff College Press, 1994.

Thompson, Leroy. The All Americans. The 82d Airborne. David & Charles Publishing, 1988.

Verior, Mike. 82nd Airborne Division in Color Photographs. London: Windrow & Greene, 1991. Waddell, L. S. The Airborne Story. Hagerstown, Md.: Fairchild Engine and Airborne Corp., c. 1955.

Warren, John C. Airborne Missions in the Mediterranean, 1942–1945. USAF Historical Study, no. 74. Research Studies Institute, U.S. Air Force, 1955.

_____. Airborne Operations in World War II, European Theater. USAF Historical Study, no. 97. Research Studies Institute, U.S. Air Force, 1956.

Wildman, John B. 1982, Year of the 82d (All-American 1982). Charlotte, N.C.: Delmar Co., 1982.

Yates, Lawrence A. Power Pack: U.S. Intervention in the Dominican Republic, 1965-1966. Leavenworth Papers. Fort Leavenworth: Combat Studies Institute, 1988.



83d INFANTRY DIVISION

(Thunderbolt)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a black inverted pyramid the cipher O H 1 O in yellow, the

monogram consisting of two circles, with one horizontal and

three vertical lines.

Symbolism: The cipher spelling out OHIO refers to this division as being

originally known as the "Ohio Division."

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A silver colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a blue

moline cross fimbriated silver charged with a silver mullet. Suspended from the horizontal arms a silver flowing scroll

with motto FULGE (Shine Forth) in blue letters.

Symbolism: The crusaders' cross indicating leadership symbolizes the

functions of the organization. The numerical designation is represented by the moline form of the cross, the heraldic symbol of the eighth son, the silver mullet being representative of

the third son.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 83d INFANTRY DIVISION

(Thunderbolt)

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters, 83d Division. Organized 25 August 1917 at Camp Sherman, Ohio. Demobilized 8 October 1919 at Camp Sherman, Ohio. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters, 83d Division. Organized 27 September 1921 at Columbus, Ohio. Redesignated 23 February 1942 as Division Headquarters, 83d Division. Ordered into active military service 15 August 1942 and reorganized at Camp Atterbury, Indiana, as Headquarters, 83d Infantry Division. Inactivated 27 March 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Activated 1 October 1946 at Cleveland, Ohio. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 15 April 1959 as Headquarters and

Headquarters Company, 83d Infantry Division. Inactivated 31 December 1965 at Cleveland, Ohio.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Streamer without inscription

World War II Normandy Northern France Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 1st BRIGADE, 83d INFANTRY DIVISION

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters Troop, 83d Division. Organized in September 1917 at Camp Sherman, Ohio. Demobilized 15 February 1919 at Camp Sherman, Ohio. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters Company, 83d Division. Organized in November 1921 at Columbus, Ohio. Reorganized and redesignated 23 February 1942 as Headquarters and Military Police Company (less Military Police Platoon), 83d Division. Ordered into active military service 15 August 1942 and reorganized at Camp Atterbury, Indiana, as Headquarters Company, 83d Infantry Division. Inactivated 27 March 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Activated 1 October 1946 at Cleveland, Ohio. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Inactivated 20 March 1959 at Cleveland, Ohio.

Redesignated 27 March 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 83d Infantry Division. Activated 15 April 1963 at Akron, Ohio. Inactivated 31 December 1965 at Akron, Ohio.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Streamer without inscription

World War II
Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 2d BRIGADE, 83d INFANTRY DIVISION

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters, 165th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 83d Division. Organized 25 August 1917 at Camp Sherman, Ohio. Demobilized 12 February 1919 at Camp Sherman, Ohio. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 165th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 83d Division. Organized in November 1921 at Columbus, Ohio. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 165th Brigade. Location changed 22 March 1934 to Dayton, Ohio. Redesignated 24 August 1936

as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 165th Infantry Brigade.

Converted and redesignated 23 February 1942 as the 83d Reconnaissance Troop (less 3d Platoon), 83d Division (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 166th Infantry Brigade, concurrently converted and redesignated as the 3d Platoon, 83d Reconnaissance Troop, 83d Division). Troop ordered into active military service 15 August 1942 and reorganized at Camp Atterbury, Indiana, as the 83d Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, an element of the 83d Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 12 August 1943 as the 83d Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized. Inactivated 23 March 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Redesignated 28 October 1946 as the 83d Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop. Activated 14 November 1946 at Cleveland, Ohio. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 15 August 1949 as the 83d Reconnaissance Company. Location changed 21 April 1954 to Athens, Ohio; on 7 April 1956 to Toledo, Ohio. Inactivated 20 March 1959 at Toledo, Ohio.

Converted and redesignated (less 3d Platoon) 27 March 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 83d Infantry Division (3d Platoon, 83d Reconnaissance Company—hereafter separate lineage). Activated 15 April 1963 at Columbus, Ohio. Inactivated 31 December 1965 at Columbus,

Ohio.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Streamer without inscription

World War II
Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 3d BRIGADE, 83d INFANTRY DIVISION

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters, 166th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 83d Division. Organized 26 August 1917 at Camp Sherman, Ohio. Demobilized 11 February 1919 at Camp Sherman, Ohio. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 166th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 83d Division. Organized in November 1921 at Toledo, Ohio. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 166th Brigade. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 166th Infantry Brigade.

Converted and redesignated 23 February 1942 as the 3d Platoon, 83d Reconnaissance Troop, 83d Division (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 165th Infantry Brigade, concurrently converted and redesignated as the 83d Reconnaissance Troop [less 3d Platoon], 83d Division). Troop ordered into active military service 15 August 1942 and reorganized at Camp Atterbury, Indiana, as the 83d Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, an element of the 83d Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 12 August 1943 as the 83d Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized. Inactivated 23 March 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey.

Redesignated 28 October 1946 as the 83d Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop. Activated 14 November 1946 at Cleveland, Ohio. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 15 August 1949 as the 83d Reconnaissance Company. Location changed 21 April 1954 to Athens, Ohio;

on 7 April 1956 to Toledo, Ohio. Inactivated 20 March 1959 at Toledo, Ohio.

3d Platoon, 83d Reconnaissance Company, converted and redesignated 27

March 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 83d

Infantry Division (remainder of company—hereafter separate lineage). Activated

15 April 1963 at Cincinnati, Ohio. Inactivated 31 December 1965 at Cincinnati,

Ohio.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Streamer without inscription

World War II
Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

83D INFANTRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Blumenson, Martin. *Breakout and Pursuit*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961.

Carlsen, Raymond C. "The Thunderbolt Division,' 83d Infantry Division." *Army Reservist* 10 (March 1964):8–9.

Cole, Hugh M. The Ardennes: Battle of the Bulge. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.

______. The Lorraine Campaign. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1950.

"The 83d at the Bulge." Army Reserve (Winter 1980):30-31.

83d Infantry Division History 1917–1962. 1962 ANACDUTRA Camp A. P. Hill, Virginia. Camp A. P. Hill, Va., 1962.

Hayhow, Ernie. The Thunderbolt Across Europe: A History of the 83d Infantry Division 1942–1945. Munich: F. Bruckmann KG, 1946.

Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War; American Expeditionary Forces; Divisions. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

MacDonald, Charles B. The Last Offensive. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

______. The Siegfried Line Campaign. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

Neff, John C. "Race to the Elbe." Infantry Journal 61 (August 1947):36-40.

"A Salute to Distinguished Service." Army Reserve 12 (January 1966):10-11.

Smith, Herbert E. "A.E.F. Divisional Insignia—The 83rd Division." Recruiting News 17 (1 November 1935):3.

The Thunderbolt Across Europe. n.p., 1945.

Thunderbolt Division: Story of the Eighty-Third Infantry Division. n.p., 1945.

84th DIVISION (TRAINING)

(Railsplitters)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a red disc with a green border, an axe stuck in a half split

rail, axe and rail white.

Symbolism: This division, once known as the "Lincoln Division," was

organized with personnel from Indiana, Kentucky, and Illinois, states with which President Abraham Lincoln was associated

and where he split rails for fences in his youth.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A silver colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a blue

octagon bearing a silver square, one point up, charged with a blue axe all above a silver scroll inscribed STRIKE HARD in

blue letters.

Symbolism: In the blue and white of the infantry, the combination of the

octagon and the square indicates the numerical designation of the division; the axe symbolizes the spirit of the pioneers as

exemplified by the railsplitters.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 84th DIVISION (TRAINING) (Railsplitters)

AR

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters, 84th Division. Organized 25 August 1917 at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky. Demobilized 26 July 1919 at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters, 84th Division. Organized 28 September 1921 at Indianapolis, Indiana. Redesignated 23 February 1942 as Division Headquarters, 84th Division. Ordered into active military service 15 October 1942 and reorganized at Camp Howze, Texas, as Headquarters, 84th Infantry Division. Inactivated 21 January 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Redesignated 19 December 1946 as Headquarters, 84th Airborne Division. Activated 24 September 1947 at Madison, Wisconsin. Location changed 17 November 1947 to Milwaukee, Wisconsin; on 15 March 1948 to Madison,

Wisconsin. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1952 as Headquarters, 84th Infantry Division. Location changed 20 August 1957 to Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Reorganized and redesignated 18 May 1959 as Headquarters and

Headquarters Company, 84th Division (Training).

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I
Streamer without inscription

World War II
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 1st BRIGADE, 84th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters Troop, 84th Division. Organized in September 1917 at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky. Demobilized in November 1918 in France. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters Company, 84th Division. Organized in July 1922 at Indianapolis, Indiana. Reorganized and redesignated 23 February 1942 as Headquarters and Military Police Company (less Military Police Platoon), 84th Division. Ordered into active military service 15 October 1942 and reorganized at Camp Howze, Texas, as Headquarters Company, 84th Infantry Division. Inactivated 21 January 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Redesignated 19 December 1946 as Headquarters Company, 84th Airborne Division. Activated 19 May 1947 at Madison, Wisconsin. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1952 as Headquarters Company, 84th Infantry Division. Location changed 20 August 1957 to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Disbanded 15 May 1959 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 1st Brigade, 84th Division (Training). Activated 31 January 1968 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Location changed 16 September 1993 to Fort Sheridan, Illinois; on 3 April 1995 to Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and on 16 November 1996 to Livonia, Michigan.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Streamer without inscription

World War II Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

DECORATIONS

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered EUROPEAN THEATER (Headquarters Company, 84th Infantry Division, cited; GO 39, 84th Infantry Division, 1945)

HEADQUARTERS 2d BRIGADE, 84th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as the 309th Ammunition Train and assigned to the 84th Division. Organized in September 1917 at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky. Demobilized 17 February 1919 at Camp Sherman, Ohio. Reconstituted 28 October 1936 in the Organized Reserves; concurrently consolidated with the 309th Ammunition Train (organized in November 1921 in the Organized Reserves with Headquarters at Fort Wayne, Indiana) and consolidated unit designated as the 309th Ammunition Train, an element of the 84th Division.

Converted and redesignated 23 February 1942 as the 909th Field Artillery Battalion, an element of the 84th Division (later redesignated as the 84th Infantry Division). Ordered into active military service 15 October 1942 and reorganized at Camp Howze, Texas. Inactivated 23 January 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Redesignated 19 December 1946 as the 909th Parachute Field Artillery Battalion, an element of the 84th Airborne Division. Activated 15 September 1947 with Headquarters at Sheboygan, Wisconsin. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 29 March 1951 as the 909th Airborne Field Artillery Battalion. Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1952 as the 909th Field Artillery Battalion, an element of the 84th Infantry Division. Disbanded 18 May 1959 at Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

Headquarters, 909th Field Artillery Battalion, reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 2d Brigade, 84th Division (Training). Activated 31 January 1968 at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Streamer without inscription

World War II Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 3d BRIGADE, 84th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as the 309th Engineers and assigned to the 84th Division. Organized 27 August 1917 at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky. Demobilized in July 1919 at Camp Sherman, Ohio. Reconstituted 13 August 1936 in the Organized Reserves; concurrently consolidated with the 309th Engineers (organized in November 1921 in the Organized Reserves with Headquarters at Indianapolis, Indiana; location of Headquarters changed 22 October 1931 to Terre Haute, Indiana; and on 22 March 1934 to Indianapolis, Indiana) and consolidated unit designated as the 309th Engineers, an element of the 84th Division (later redesignated as the 84th Infantry Division).

Redesignated (less 2d Battalion) 23 February 1942 as the 309th Engineer Battalion (2d Battalion—hereafter separate lineage). Ordered into active military service 15 October 1942 and reorganized at Camp Howze, Texas. Reorganized and redesignated 12 August 1943 as the 309th Engineer Combat Battalion. Inactivated 24 January 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Redesignated 19 December 1946 as the 309th Airborne Engineer Battalion, an element of the 84th Airborne Division. Activated 26 February 1947 with Headquarters at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1952 as the 309th Engineer Combat Battalion, an element of the 84th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 January 1953 as the 309th Engineer Battalion. Disbanded (less Companies A and B) 18 May 1959 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin (Companies A and B—hereafter separate lineages).

Headquarters, 309th Engineer Battalion, reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 3d Brigade, 84th Division (Training). Activated 31 January 1968 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Location changed 15 September 1993 to Fort McCoy, Wisconsin; on 30 September 1993 to St. Louis, Missouri. Inactivated 15 September 1995 at St. Louis, Missouri. Activated 16 November 1996 at St. Paul, Minnesota.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Streamer without inscription

World War II
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 4th BRIGADE, 84th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as the 309th Supply Train and assigned to the 84th Division. Organized 7 September 1917 at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky. Demobilized June–July 1919 at Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Reconstituted 21 September 1936 in the Organized Reserves; concurrently consolidated with the 409th Quartermaster Regiment (organized in November 1921 in the Organized Reserves as the 84th Division Train, Quartermaster Corps, with Headquarters at Indianapolis, Indiana; redesignated 23 March 1925 as the 84th Division Quartermaster Train; redesignated 1 July 1936 as the 409th Quartermaster Regiment) and consolidated unit designated as the 409th Quartermaster Regiment, an element of the 84th Division (later redesignated as the 84th Infantry Division). Redesignated 23 February 1942 as the 409th Quartermaster Battalion, Ordnance Maintenance Platoon, Headquarters Company, 409th Quartermaster Battalion, redesignated 18 September 1942 as the 784th Ordnance Light Maintenance Company, an element of the 84th Infantry Division (remainder of battalion-hereafter separate lineage). Ordered into active military service 15 October 1942 and reorganized at Camp Howze, Texas, Inactivated 22 January 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Redesignated 19 December 1946 as the 784th Airborne Ordnance Maintenance Company, an element of the 84th Airborne Division. Activated 7 April 1947 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1952 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 784th Ordnance Battalion, an element of the 84th Infantry Division (organic elements concurrently constituted and activated). Battalion disbanded 18 May 1959 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Headquarters, 784th Ordnance Battalion, reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 4th Brigade, 84th Division (Training). Activated 31 January 1968 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Inactivated 15 September 1995 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Activated 16 November 1996 at Indianapolis, Indiana.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Streamer without inscription

World War II Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

DECORATIONS

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered EUROPEAN THEATER (784th Ordnance Light Maintenance Company cited; GO 211, 84th Infantry Division, 1945)

HEADQUARTERS 5th BRIGADE, 84th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 16 November 1996 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 5th Brigade, 84th Division, and activated at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 6th BRIGADE, 84th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 16 November 1996 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 6th Brigade, 84th Division, and activated at Waukegan, Illinois.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 7th BRIGADE, 84th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as the 309th Supply Train and assigned to the 84th Division. Organized 7 September 1917 at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky. Demobilized June–July 1919 at Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Reconstituted 21 September 1936 in the Organized Reserves; concurrently consolidated with the 409th Quartermaster Regiment (organized in November 1921 in the Organized Reserves as the 84th Division Train, Quartermaster Corps, with Headquarters at Indianapolis, Indiana; redesignated 23 March 1925 as the 84th Division Quartermaster Train; redesignated 1 July 1936 as the 409th Quartermaster Regiment) and consolidated unit designated as the 409th Ouartermaster Regiment, an element of the 84th Division (later redesignated as the 84th Infantry Division). Redesignated 23 February 1942 as the 409th Quartermaster Battalion. Redesignated (less Ordnance Maintenance Platoon, Headquarters Company) 27 September 1942 as the 84th Quartermaster Company, an element of the 84th Infantry Division (Ordnance Maintenance Platoon, Headquarters Company-hereafter separate lineage). 84th Quartermaster Company ordered into active military service 15 October 1942 and reorganized at Camp Howze, Texas. Inactivated 24 January 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Redesignated 19 December 1946 as the 84th Airborne Quartermaster Company, an element of the 84th Airborne Division. Activated 19 May 1947 at Green Bay, Wisconsin, Location changed 17 March 1948 to Appleton, Wisconsin. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1952 as the 84th Quartermaster Company, an element of the 84th Infantry Division. Location changed 16 December 1957 to Menasha, Wisconsin. Disbanded 18 May 1959 at Menasha, Wisconsin.

Reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as the 84th Committee Group and assigned to the 84th Division (Training). Activated 31 January 1968 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Reorganized and redesignated 1 September 1971 as Headquarters, 84th Committee Group. Reorganized and redesignated 15 October 1978 as Headquarters, 84th Training Command. Inactivated 16 October 1984 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Redesignated 16 November 1996 as Headquarters, 7th Brigade, 84th Division (Training), and activated at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Streamer without inscription World War II Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

DECORATIONS

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered EUROPEAN THEATER (84th Quartermaster Company cited; GO 11, 84th Infantry Division, 1945)

84TH DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cole, Hugh M. *The Ardennes: Battle of the Bulge*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.

Draper, Theodore. "Battle in the Bulge." Infantry Journal 56 (May 1945):8–17.

_____. The 84th Infantry Division in the Battle of the Ardennes, December 1944-January 1945. Liege, Belgium: Societe d' Impression et d' Edition Societe Cooperative, 1945.

. The 84th Infantry Division in the Battle of Germany, November 1944–May 1945. New York: Viking Press, 1946. Reprint. Nashville, Tenn.: Battery Press,

1985.

Edwards, Donald A. A Private's Diary. 1994.

"84th Division HQ Gets Insignia." Army Reserve 14 (February 1968):32.

84th Infantry Division Railsplitter. Paducah, Ky.: Turner Publishing Co., 1988.

Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War; American Expeditionary Forces; Divisions. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.

The History of the 84th Division: The Railsplitters, 1832–1965. n.p., 1965.

"A History of Heroism; 84th Division (Tng)." Army Reserve 11 (December 1965):8-9.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

MacDonald, Charles B. *The Last Offensive*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

_____. The Siegfried Line Campaign. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

Railsplitters: The Story of the 84th Infantry Division. G.I. Stories . . . Paris, 1945.
Roster of Officers and Enlisted Men, 84th Infantry Division, European Theater of Operations, World War II. New York: Viking Press, 1946.

Schoenfield, Caly, and Gutowsky, Arthur, eds. "The Railsplitters," Wisconsin's 84th Infantry Division, 1956–1957. Milwaukee, 1957?

Smith, Herbert E. "A.E.F. Divisional Insignia—The 84th Division." Recruiting News 17 (December 1935):3.

85th DIVISION (EXERCISE)

(Custer)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On an olive drab disc with an olive drab border, the letters "C

D" in scarlet.

Symbolism: The letters "C D" symbolize "Custer Division," a nickname

derived from the formation of the division at Camp Custer, Michigan, and are an incentive to emulate the qualities of courage and self-sacrifice exemplified by the life of Maj. Gen.

George A. Custer.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold color metal and enamel device, consisting of a blue

disc enclosed by a gold wreath of laurel, overall two crossed gold sabres, points up, and centered thereon a scarlet cravat bearing in gold the device of the Michigan Cavalry Brigade, and below, suspended from the sabre hilts, a blue scroll of three folds with the name "CUSTER" in gold letters on the

fold between four gold stars, two on either side.

Symbolism: Maj. Gen. George A. Custer is represented by the colors scar-

let and blue used on his personal flag and by the scarlet cravat bearing the device of the Michigan Cavalry Brigade, which often formed part of his uniform. His distinguished service in the cavalry is recalled by the crossed sabres, and the laurel wreath refers to his many victories and achievements in the service of his country. The blue scroll with two stars on either side refers to the rank of major general, which Custer attained during the Civil War, becoming the Army's youngest general.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 85th DIVISION (EXERCISE)

(Custer)

AR

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters, 85th Division. Organized 25 August 1917 at Camp Custer, Michigan. Demobilized 18 April 1919 at Camp Custer, Michigan. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the

Organized Reserves as Headquarters, 85th Division. Organized 10 September 1921 at Detroit, Michigan. Redesignated 31 March 1942 as Division Headquarters, 85th Division. Ordered into active military service 15 May 1942 and reorganized at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Redesignated 1 August 1942 as Headquarters, 85th Infantry Division. Disbanded 25 August 1945 at Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia. Reconstituted 6 November 1946 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters, 85th Infantry Division. Activated 19 February 1947 at Litchfield, Illinois. Location changed 10 July 1947 to Springfield, Illinois. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Location changed 1 March 1949 to Chicago, Illinois.

Reorganized and redesignated 1 June 1959 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 85th Division (Training). Location changed 15 May 1984 to Arlington Heights, Illinois. Reorganized and redesignated 1 October 1993 as Headquarters, 85th Division (Exercise).

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Streamer without inscription

World War II Rome-Arno North Apennines Po Valley

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 1st BRIGADE, 85th DIVISION (EXERCISE)

AR

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters Troop, 85th Division. Organized in September 1917 at Camp Custer, Michigan. Demobilized in April 1919 at Camp Custer, Michigan. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters Company, 85th Division. Organized 18 October 1922 at Detroit, Michigan. Redesignated 31 March 1942 as Headquarters and Military Police Company (less Military Police Platoon), 85th Division. Ordered into active military service 15 May 1942 and reorganized at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Redesignated 1 August 1942 as Headquarters Company, 85th Infantry Division. Disbanded 25 August 1945 at Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia. Reconstituted 6 November 1946 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters Company, 85th Infantry Division. Activated 19 February 1947 at Chicago, Illinois. Location changed 10 July 1947 to Springfield, Illinois. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Location changed 15 January 1953 to Chicago, Illinois. Disbanded 1 June 1959 at Chicago, Illinois.

Reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 1st Brigade, 85th Division (Training). Activated 31 January 1968 at Waukegan, Illinois. Location changed 15 December 1992 to Fort Sheridan, Illinois. Reorganized and redesignated 1 October 1993 as Headquarters, 1st Brigade, 85th Division (Exercise).

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Streamer without inscription

World War II Rome-Arno North Apennines Po Valley

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 2d BRIGADE, 85th DIVISION (EXERCISE)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as the 310th Ammunition Train and assigned to the 85th Division. Organized in September 1917 at Camp Custer, Michigan. Demobilized 29 April 1919 at Camp Custer, Michigan, Reconstituted 28 October 1936 in the Organized Reserves; concurrently consolidated with the 310th Ammunition Train (organized in January 1922 with Headquarters at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan [location of Headquarters changed 1 February 1924 to Amasa, Michigan; on 31 July 1925 to Manistee, Michigan]), and consolidated unit designated as the 310th Ammunition Train, an element of the 85th Division. (Location of Headquarters changed 7 April 1937 to Detroit, Michigan.)

Converted and redesignated 31 March 1942 as the 910th Field Artillery Battalion and remained assigned to the 85th Division (later redesignated as the 85th Infantry Division). Ordered into active military service 15 May 1942 and reorganized at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Disbanded 25 August 1945 at Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia. Reconstituted 6 November 1946 in the Organized Reserves as the 910th Field Artillery Battalion and assigned to the 85th Infantry Division. Activated 15 June 1947 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Relieved 1 March 1952 from assignment to the 85th Infantry Division and assigned to the 84th Infantry Division. Disbanded 15 May 1959 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Headquarters, 910th Field Artillery Battalion, reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 2d Brigade, 85th Division (Training). Activated 31 January 1968 at St. Louis, Missouri. Location changed 1 February 1993 to Fort McCoy, Wisconsin. Reorganized and redesignated 1 October 1993 as Headquarters, 2d Brigade, 85th Division (Exercise).

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Streamer without inscription

World War II Rome-Arno North Apennines Po Valley

DECORATIONS

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered CENTRAL ITALY (910th Field Artillery Battalion cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS 3d BRIGADE, 85th DIVISION (EXERCISE)

AR

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as the 310th Engineers and assigned to the 85th Division, Organized 25 August 1917 at Camp Custer, Michigan, Regiment (less 1st Battalion) demobilized 5 July 1919 at Camp Custer, Michigan. (1st Battalion demobilized 24 July 1919 at Camp Sherman, Ohio.) Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as the 310th Engineers and assigned to the 85th Division (later redesignated as the 85th Infantry Division), Organized in November 1921 with Headquarters at Detroit, Michigan. Redesignated (less 2d Battalion) 31 March 1942 as the 310th Engineer Battalion (2d Battalion—hereafter separate lineage). Ordered into active military service 15 May 1942 and reorganized at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Redesignated 1 August 1942 as the 310th Engineer Combat Battalion. Disbanded 25 August 1945 at Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia. Reconstituted 6 November 1946 in the Organized Reserves as the 310th Engineer Combat Battalion and assigned to the 85th Infantry Division. Activated 3 January 1947 with Headquarters at Chicago, Illinois. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 1 January 1953 as the 310th Engineer Battalion, (Location of Headquarters changed 1 September 1955 to Rock Island, Illinois.) Disbanded (less Companies A and B) I June 1959 at Rock Island, Illinois (Companies A and B—hereafter separate lineages).

Headquarters, 310th Engineer Battalion, reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 3d Brigade, 85th Division (Training). Activated 31 January 1968 at Des Plaines, Illinois. Location changed 1 September 1972 to Arlington Heights, Illinois; on 1 February 1992 to Selfridge Air National Guard Base, Michigan. Reorganized and redesignated 1 October 1993 as Headquarters, 3d Brigade, 85th Division (Exercise).

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War 1
St. Mihiel
Meuse-Argonne
Lorraine 1918
Russia 1918
Russia 1919

World War II Rome-Arno North Apennines Po Valley

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 4th BRIGADE, 85th DIVISION (EXERCISE)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as the 310th Supply Train and assigned to the 85th Division. Organized in September 1917 at Camp Custer, Michigan, Demobilized (less Companies A and B) 29 April 1919 at Camp Custer, Michigan (Company A demobilized 23 August 1919 at Camp Grant, Illinois;

Company B demobilized 25 June 1919 at Camp Custer, Michigan).

Reconstituted 21 September 1936 in the Organized Reserves; concurrently consolidated with the 410th Quartermaster Regiment (organized in November 1921 in the Organized Reserves as the 85th Division Train, Quartermaster Corps. with Headquarters at Kalamazoo, Michigan [location of Headquarters changed 1] February 1924 to Jackson, Michiganl; redesignated 23 March 1925 as the 85th Division Quartermaster Train [location of Headquarters changed 31 July 1925 to Flint, Michigan]; redesignated 1 July 1936 as the 410th Quartermaster Regiment) and consolidated unit designated as the 410th Quartermaster Regiment, an element of the 85th Division (later redesiganted as the 85th Infantry Division). (Location of Headquarters changed 7 April 1937 to Detroit, Michigan.) Redesignated 31 March 1942 as the 410th Quartermaster Battalion. Ordered into active military service 15 May 1942 and reorganized at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Ordnance Maintenance Platoon, Headquarters Company, 410th Quartermaster Battalion, reorganized and redesignated 14 September 1942 as the 785th Ordnance Light Maintenance Company, an element of the 85th Infantry Division (remainder of battalion—hereafter separate lineage), Disbanded 25 August 1945 at Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia. Reconstituted 6 November 1946 in the Organized Reserves as the 785th Ordnance Light Maintenance Company and assigned to the 85th Infantry Division. Redesignated 16 April 1947 as the 785th Ordnance Maintenance Company. Activated 7 May 1947 at Glen Ellyn, Illinois. Location changed 15 March 1948 to Chicago, Illinois. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 16 February 1953 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 785th Ordnance Battalion (organic elements concurrently constituted and activated). Battalion disbanded 1 June 1959 at Chicago, Illinois.

Headquarters, 785th Ordnance Battalion, reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 4th Brigade, 85th Division (Training). Activated 31 January 1968 at Chicago, Illinois. Inactivated 1 June 1973 at Chicago, Illinois. Redesignated 1 October 1993 as Headquarters, 4th Brigade, 85th Division (Exercise), and activated at Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Streamer without inscription

World War II Rome-Arno North Apennines Po Valley

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 5th BRIGADE, 85th DIVISION (EXERCISE)

AR

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as the 310th Supply Train and assigned to the 85th Division. Organized in September 1917 at Camp Custer, Michigan. Demobilized (less Companies A and B) 29 April 1919 at Camp Custer, Michigan (Company A demobilized 23 August 1919 at Camp Grant, Illinois;

Company B demobilized 25 June 1919 at Camp Custer, Michigan).

Reconstituted 21 September 1936 in the Organized Reserves; concurrently consolidated with the 410th Quartermaster Regiment (organized in November 1921 in the Organized Reserves as the 85th Division Train, Quartermaster Corps, with Headquarters at Kalamazoo, Michigan [location of Headquarters changed 1 February 1924 to Jackson, Michigan]; redesignated 23 March 1925 as the 85th Division Quartermaster Train [location of Headquarters changed 31 July 1925 to Flint, Michigan]; redesignated 1 July 1936 as the 410th Quartermaster Regiment) and consolidated unit designated as the 410th Quartermaster Regiment, an element of the 85th Division (later redesignated as the 85th Infantry Division). (Location of Headquarters changed 7 April 1937 to Detroit, Michigan.) Redesignated 31 March 1942 as the 410th Quartermaster Battalion. Ordered into active military service 15 May 1942 and reorganized at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Reorganized and redesignated (less Ordnance Maintenance Platoon, Headquarters Company) 27 September 1942 as the 85th Quartermaster Company, an element of the 85th Infantry Division (Ordnance Maintenance Platoon, Headquarters Company—hereafter separate lineage). Disbanded 25 August 1945 at Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia, Reconstituted 6 November 1946 in the Organized Reserves as the 85th Quartermaster Company and assigned to the 85th Infantry Division, Activated 3 March 1947 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Location changed to Danville, Illinois. Disbanded 1 June 1959 at Danville, Illinois.

Reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as the 85th Committee Group and assigned to the 85th Division (Training). Activated 31 January 1968 at Chicago, Illinois. Location changed 25 April 1970 to Aurora, Illinois. Reorganized and redesignated 1 May 1971 as Headquarters, 85th Committee Group. Reorganized and redesignated 15 October 1978 as Headquarters, 85th Training Command. Inactivated 16 October 1984 at Aurora, Illinois.

Redesignated 1 October 1993 as Headquarters, 5th Brigade, 85th Division (Exercise), and activated at Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Streamer without inscription

World War II Rome-Arno North Apennines Po Valley

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 6th BRIGADE, 85th DIVISION (EXERCISE)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 1 October 1993 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 6th Brigade, 85th Division (Exercise), and activated at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

None.

85TH DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Clyma, Carleton B., ed. Connecticut Men of the 85th—Custer—Division, August 1945, Hartford, 1945.

"The Custer Division in the World War." Infantry Journal 29 (July 1926):22-24.

"The 85th Division, 1921-1926." Infantry Journal 29 (July 1926):25-29.

Finito! The Po Valley Campaign, 1945. Milan, Italy: Rizzoli, 1945.

Fisher, Ernest F., Jr. Cassino to the Alps. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1977.

Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War; American Expeditionary Forces; Divisions. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931, Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

MacDonald, Charles B., and Mathews, Sidney T. *Three Battles: Arnaville, Altuzzo, and Schmidt.* United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1952.

Minturno to the Appennines [sic] 85th Infantry Division. n.p., 1945.

19 Days from the Apennines to the Alps. The Story of the Po Valley Campaign. Milan, Italy: Pizzi and Pizio, 1945.

Road to Rome. n.p., 1945.

Schultz, Paul L. The 85th Infantry Division in World War II. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1949. Reprint. Nashville: Battery Press, 1979.

Smith, Herbert E. "American Expeditionary Forces Divisional Insignia—The 85th Division." Recruiting News 18 (January 1936):4.

Timmer, Raymond H., and Pomerantz, Sherwin. "85th Division (Training); The 'Custer Division." Army Reserve 12 (June 1966):4–5.

Venable, R. V. "Active Duty Training, 85th Division Staff." Infantry Journal 24 (July 1926):67–70.

86th INFANTRY DIVISION

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: Upon a red triangle shield, a black hawk displayed. On a red

shield on the hawk's breast, the letters "B H" bendwise in

black.

Symbolism: The black hawk with initials "B H" superimposed on the red

shield is symbolic of the nickname of the division "Black

Hawk Division."

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 86th INFANTRY DIVISION

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 86th Division. Organized 25 August 1917 at Camp Grant, Illinois. Demobilized in January 1919 at Camp Grant, Illinois. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 86th Division. Organized 10 September 1921 at Chicago, Illinois. Redesignated 31 March 1942 as Division Headquarters and Headquarters and Military Police Company (less Military Police Platoon), 86th Division. Ordered into active military service 15 December 1942 and reorganized at Camp Howze, Texas, as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 86th Infantry Division. Inactivated 30 December 1946 in the Philippine Islands.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I
Streamer without inscription

World War II Central Europe

DECORATIONS

Headquarters Company entitled to Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered EUROPEAN THEATER (Headquarters Company, 86th Infantry Division, cited; GO 83, 86th Infantry Division, 1945)

86TH INFANTRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Briggs, Richard A. Black Hawks Over the Danube, the History of the Eighty-Sixth Infantry Division in World War II. Louisville: Western Recorder, 1945.

Clyma, Carleton B., ed. Connecticut Black Hawks on Redeployment Furloughs, June-July 1945. Hartford, 1945.

Eighty-Sixth Infantry Division: The Black Hawk. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1944.

86th Infantry Division, Camp San Luis Obispo, 1945. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1945.

The Fighting Record of the Blackhawks in World War II. n.p., 1945.

Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War: American Expeditionary Forces; Divisions. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

Little, John G., Jr. The Official History of the Eighty-Sixth Division. Chicago: States Publications Society, 1921.

MacDonald, Charles B. The Last Offensive. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

Smith, Herbert E. "American Expeditionary Forces Divisional Insignia—The 86th Division. Recruiting News 18 (February 1936):3.

87th DIVISION (EXERCISE)

(Golden Acorn)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a green disc, a yellow acorn stem up.

Symbolism: The acorn is a symbol of the strength of the division.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a gold

acorn at the top and three green oak leaves in base within the upper and lower angles of a saltire formed by two blue spears with points up and each simulating a fleur-de-lis and the staffs grasped by two gold demi-lions rampant facing center, all above and issuing from a blue curved scroll inscribed READY

TO SERVE in gold letters.

Symbolism: The gold acorn alludes to the 87th Infantry Division's nick-

name "Golden Acorn Division" and the division's shoulder sleeve insignia. The color blue signifies the historic infantry service. The two lions, each bearing a spear terminating in a fleur-de-lis, commemorate that unit's participation in the European Theater of Operations, World War I and World War II. The three oak leaves refer to the three World War II cam-

paigns in which the division participated.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 87th INFANTRY DIVISION (Golden Acorn)

AR

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 87th Division. Organized 25 August 1917 at Camp Pike, Arkansas. Demobilized 14 February 1919 at Camp Dix, New Jersey. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 87th Division. Organized 23 September 1921 at New Orleans, Louisiana. Reorganized and redesignated 13 February 1942 as Division Headquarters and Headquarters and Military Police Company (less Military Police Platoon), 87th Division. Ordered into active military service 15 December

1942 and reorganized at Camp McCain, Mississippi, as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 87th Infantry Division. Inactivated 21 September 1945 at Fort Benning, Georgia. Headquarters activated 6 November 1946 at Birmingham, Alabama. Headquarters Company activated 12 May 1947 at Birmingham, Alabama. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 87th Infantry Division, inactivated 15 February 1957 at Birmingham, Alabama.

Redesignated 1 October 1993 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company,

87th Division (Exercise), and activated at Birmingham, Alabama.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Streamer without inscription

World War II
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 1st BRIGADE, 87th DIVISION (EXERCISE)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 1 October 1993 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 1st Brigade, 87th Division (Exercise), and activated at Birmingham, Alabama.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 2d BRIGADE, 87th DIVISION (EXERCISE)

AR

LINEAGE.

(active)

Constituted 1 October 1993 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 2d Brigade, 87th Division (Exercise), and activated at Louisville, Kentucky.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 3d BRIGADE, 87th DIVISION (EXERCISE)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 1 October 1993 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 3d Brigade, 87th Division (Exercise), and activated at Jackson, Mississippi.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 4th BRIGADE, 87th DIVISION (EXERCISE)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 1 October 1993 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 4th Brigade, 87th Division (Exercise), and activated at Fort Gillem, Georgia.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 6th BRIGADE, 87th DIVISION (EXERCISE)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 1 October 1993 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 6th Brigade, 87th Division (Exercise), and activated at Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

None.

87TH INFANTRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Clyma, Carleton B., ed. Connecticut Men of the 87th Acorn Division, August 1945. Hartford, 1945.

Cole, Hugh M. *The Ardennes: Battle of the Bulge*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.

_____. *The Lorraine Campaign*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1950.

A Historical and Pictorial Record of the 87th Infantry Division in World War II, 1942–1945. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1946.

Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War; American Expeditionary Forces; Divisions. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. *Fighting Divisions*. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

MacDonald, Charles B. The Last Offensive. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

Smith, Herbert E. "American Expeditionary Forces Divisional Insignia—The 87th Division." *Recruiting News* 18 (April 1936):3.

Stalwart and Strong: The Story of the 87th Infantry Division. G.I. Stories . . . Paris, 1945.



88th INFANTRY DIVISION

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: A blue quatrefoil (two figure eights crossing at right angles). Symbolism: The four leaf clover, formed by the two figures "8," represents

the Dakotas, Minnesota, Iowa, and Illinois from which personnel of the division originally came. Blue is symbolic of

infantry.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 88th INFANTRY DIVISION

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 88th Division. Organized 25 August 1917 at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Demobilized 10 June 1919 at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 88th Division. Organized in September 1921 at Minneapolis, Minnesota. Reorganized and redesignated 22 February 1942 as Division Headquarters and Headquarters and Military Police Company (less Military Police Platoon), 88th Division. Ordered into active military service 15 July 1942 and reorganized at Camp Gruber, Oklahoma, as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 88th Division. Redesignated 1 August 1942 as the Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 88th Infantry Division. Inactivated 24 October 1947 in Italy.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Alsace 1918

World War II Rome-Arno North Apennines Po Valley

DECORATIONS

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered CENTRAL ITALY (Headquarters and Headquarters, Company, 88th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

88TH INFANTRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Brown, John S. Draftee Division. The 88th Infantry Division in World War II. Lexington, Ky.: University Press of Kentucky, 1986.

Delaney, John P. The Blue Devils in Italy, A History of the 88th Infantry Division in World War II. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1947. Reprint. New York: 88th Infantry Division Assn., 1968.

The 88th Division in the World War of 1914–1918. New York: Wynkoop Hallenbeck Crawford Co., 1919.

88th Infantry Division "Blue Devils." Paducah, Ky.: Turner Publishing Co., 1992. Feder, Sid. "The Blue Devils Stumped the Experts." Saturday Evening Post 219

(7 September 1946):24-25ff.

Fisher, Ernest F., Jr. Cassino to the Alps. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1977.

Historical Division, War Department. Small Unit Actions. American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1946.

Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War; American Expeditionary Forces; Divisions. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

Larson, Edgar J. Dwight, comp. Memoirs of France and the Eighty-eighth Division . . . in the Great World War from 1917 to 1919, Minneapolis-St. Paul: Webb, 1920.

Sloan, John E. "Training and Combat Lessons—Experience of a New Division in Italy." Military Review 24 (November 1944):25–28.

Smith, Herbert E. "American Expeditionary Forces Divisional Insignia—The 88th Division." *Recruiting News* 18 (June 1936):3.

With the 88th Division, Italy. n.p., 1945.

89th DIVISION (TRAINING) (The Rolling W)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a blue disc within and joining a white annulet, a stylized

letter "W," all within a red border.

Red, white, and blue are the national colors. The stylized "W," Symbolism:

which when reversed becomes an "M," refers to this division, known in the past as the "Middle West Division," since many

of its personnel came from the midwestern states.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a red

octagon (two vertical sides longer than the other six sides which are all equal) charged with a gold torch between two gold fleurs-de-lis, in base two white chevronels in front of the

torch base with the internal area blue.

Symbolism: The gold torch symbolizes division's peacetime role as a train-

> ing unit. The two fleurs-de-lis allude to the division's service in France during World War I and World War II. The chevronels represent support and also simulate the letter "M" for Midwest, the geographical source of the division's original personnel. The chevronels over the blue background also allude to the crossing of the Rhine River by the division in

World War II.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 89th DIVISION (TRAINING) (The Rolling W)

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters, 89th Division. Organized 13 August 1917 at Camp Funston, Kansas. Demobilized 12 June 1919 at Camp Funston, Kansas. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters, 89th Division. Organized in November 1921 at Omaha, Nebraska. Redesignated 22 February 1942 as Division Headquarters, 89th Division. Ordered into active military service 15 July 1942

and reorganized at Camp Carson, Colorado. Redesignated 1 August 1942 as Headquarters, 89th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 August 1943 as Headquarters, 89th Light Division. Reorganized and redesignated 15 June 1944 as Headquarters, 89th Infantry Division. Inactivated 17 December 1945 at Camp Shanks, New York. Activated 24 January 1947 at Wichita, Kansas. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.)

Reorganized and redesignated 1 October 1959 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 89th Division (Training). Inactivated 1 March 1975 at Wichita, Kansas.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I St. Mihiel Meuse-Argonne Lorraine 1918

World War II Rhineland Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 1st BRIGADE, 89th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters Troop, 89th Division. Organized in September 1917 at Camp Funston, Kansas. Demobilized in June 1919 at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters Company, 89th Division. Organized in October 1922 at Omaha, Nebraska. Reorganized and redesignated 22 February 1942 as Headquarters and Military Police Company (less Military Police Platoon), 89th Division. Ordered into active military service 15 July 1942 and reorganized at Camp Carson, Colorado. Redesignated 1 August 1942 as Headquarters Company, 89th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 August 1943 as Headquarters Company, 89th Light Division. Reorganized and redesignated 15 June 1944 as Headquarters Company, 89th Infantry Division. Inactivated 17 December 1945 at Camp Shanks, New York. Activated 10 January 1947 at Wichita, Kansas. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Disbanded 30 September 1959 at Wichita, Kansas.

Reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 1st Brigade, 89th Division (Training). Activated 31 January 1968 at Wichita, Kansas. Inactivated 1 March 1975 at Wichita, Kansas.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War 1 St. Mihiel Meuse-Argonne Lorraine 1918

World War II Rhineland Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 2d BRIGADE, 89th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE

(inactive)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as the 314th Ammunition Train and assigned to the 89th Division. Organized in October 1917 at Camp Funston, Kansas. Demobilized 4 June 1919 at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Reconstituted 29 October 1936 in the Organized Reserves; concurrently consolidated with the 314th Ammunition Train (organized in March 1922 in the Organized Reserves with Headquarters at Topeka, Kansas [location of Headquarters changed 9 February 1924 to Atchison, Kansas; on 3 April 1928 to O'Neill, Nebraska]), and consolidated unit designated as the 314th Ammunition Train, an element of the 89th Division.

Converted and redesignated 22 February 1942 as the 914th Field Artillery Battalion and assigned to the 89th Division. Ordered into active military service 15 July 1942 and reorganized at Camp Carson, Colorado. (89th Division redesignated 1 August 1942 as the 89th Infantry Division; redesignated 1 August 1943 as 89th Light Division; redesignated 15 June 1944 as the 89th Infantry Division.) Inactivated 19 December 1945 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Activated 24 September 1947 with Headquarters at Omaha, Nebraska. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Inactivated 1 February 1954 at Omaha, Nebraska, and relieved from assignment to the 89th Infantry Division.

Headquarters, 914th Field Artillery Battalion, redesignated 24 November 1967 as Headquarters, 2d Brigade, 89th Division (Training). Activated 31 January 1968 at Denver, Colorado. Inactivated 1 March 1975 at Denver, Colorado.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Lorraine 1918

World War II Rhineland Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 3d BRIGADE, 89th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE

(inactive)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as the 314th Engineers and assigned to the 89th Division, Organized in September 1917 at Camp Funston, Kansas, Demobilized 4 June 1919 at Camp Funston, Kansas, Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as the 314th Engineers and assigned to the 89th Division (later redesignated as the 89th Infantry Division), Organized 10 October 1921 with Headquarters at Lawrence, Kansas. (Location of Headquarters changed 3 April 1928 to Grand Island, Nebraska.) Redesignated (less 2d Battalion) 22 February 1942 as the 314th Engineer Battalion (2d Battalion hereafter separate lineage). Ordered into active military service 15 July 1942 and reorganized at Camp Carson, Colorado, Redesignated 1 August 1942 as the 314th Engineer Combat Battalion. Reorganized and redesignated 1 August 1943 as the 314th Engineer Light Combat Battalion, an element of the 89th Light Division. Reorganized and redesignated 15 June 1944 as the 314th Engineer Combat Battalion, an element of the 89th Infantry Division. Inactivated 19 December 1945 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Activated 29 August 1947 with Headquarters at Hutchinson, Kansas (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 1 January 1953 as the 314th Engineer Battalion. Disbanded (less Companies A and B) 30 September 1959 at Hutchinson, Kansas (Companies A and B-hereafter separate lineages).

Headquarters, 314th Engineer Battalion, reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 3d Brigade, 89th Division (Training). Activated 31 January 1968 at Lincoln, Nebraska. Inactivated 1 January 1975 at

Lincoln, Nebraska.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I St. Mihiel Meuse-Argonne Lorraine 1918

World War II Rhineland Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 4th BRIGADE, 89th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as the 314th Supply Train and assigned to the 89th Division. Organized in September 1917 at Camp Funston, Kansas. Demobilized 12 June 1919 at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Reconstituted 22 September 1936 in the Organized Reserves; concurrently consolidated with the 414th Quartermaster Regiment (organized in January 1922 in the Organized Reserves as the 89th Division Train, Quartermaster Corps, with Headquarters at Mitchell, South Dakota; redesignated 23 March 1925 as the 89th Division Quartermaster Train; redesignated 1 July 1936 as the 414th Ouartermaster Regiment) and consolidated unit designated as the 414th Ouartermaster Regiment, an element of the 89th Division (later redesignated as the 89th Infantry Division), Redesignated 22 February 1942 as the 414th Ouartermaster Battalion, Ordered into active military service 15 July 1942 and reorganized at Camp Carson, Colorado. Ordnance Medium Maintenance Platoon, Headquarters Company, 414th Quartermaster Battalion, reorganized and redesignated 14 September 1942 as the 789th Ordnance Light Maintenance Company, an element of the 89th Infantry Division (remainder of battalion—hereafter separate lineage). Relieved I August 1943 from assignment to the 89th Infantry Division. Inactivated 15 January 1946 on Saipan, Consolidated 12 December 1946 with the 714th Ordnance Light Maintenance Company (see ANNEX) and consolidated unit redesignated as the 789th Ordnance Maintenance Company, an element of the 89th Infantry Division. Activated 10 January 1947 at Wichita, Kansas. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 16 March 1953 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 789th Ordnance Battalion (organic elements concurrently constituted and activated). Battalion disbanded 30 September 1959 at Wichita, Kansas.

Headquarters, 789th Ordnance Battalion, reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 4th Brigade, 89th Division (Training). Activated 31 January 1968 at Kansas City, Kansas. Inactivated 1 March 1975 at Kansas City, Kansas.

ANNEX

Constituted 21 July 1943 in the Organized Reserves as the 789th Ordnance Light Maintenance Platoon, an element of the 89th Light Division. Activated 1 August 1943 at Camp Carson, Colorado. Reorganized and redesignated 15 June 1944 as the 714th Ordnance Light Maintenance Company, an element of the 89th Infantry Division. Inactivated 16 December 1945 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I St. Mihiel Meuse-Argonne Lorraine 1918

World War II Rhineland Central Europe

DECORATIONS

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered EUROPEAN THEATER (714th Ordnance Light Maintenance Company cited; letter, 89th Infantry Division, undated)

89TH DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

American Battle Monuments Commission. American Armies and Battlefields in Europe. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1938. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1992.

_____. 89th Division, Summary of Operations in the World War. Washington:

Government Printing Office, 1944.

The 89th Division in the Bois de Bantheville, October 1918. U.S. Army Chemical Corps Historical Studies. Gas Warfare In the World War, Study no. 18. Washington: U.S. Army Chemical Corps Historical Office, 1960.

The 89th Division Comes into the Line, August 1918. U.S. Army Chemical Corps Historical Studies. Gas Warfare in the World War, Study no. 6. Washington:

U.S. Army Chemical Corps Historical Office, 1958.

89th Infantry Division Historical Board (Maynard L. Diamond, ed.-in-chief). The 89th Infantry Division, 1942–1945. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1947. Reprint. Nashville: Battery Press, 1980.

English, George H., Jr. History of the 89th Division, U.S.A., . . . 1917, . . . 1919.

Denver: Smith-Brooks Printing Co., 1920.

- Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces; American Expeditionary Forces; Divisions. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.
- _____, The Eighty-Ninth Division, 1917–1918. Washington, 1924.
- Historical Sketch of German Area Occupied by 89th Division. Trier, Germany, 1920?
- Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.
- MacDonald, Charles B. The Last Offensive. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.
- Masseck, C. J. Official Brief History 89th Division, U. S. A., 1917–1918–1919, n.p., 1919.
- Report on the St. Mihiel Offensive, 89th Division, September 12–13, 1918. Fort Leavenworth: Army Service Schools Press, 1919.

"The Rolling 'W'—89th Division (Training)." Army Reservist 10 (July-August 1964):8.

Smith, Herbert E. "American Expeditionary Forces Divisional Insignia—The 89th Division." Recruiting News 18 (August 1936):5ff.

The Story of the 89th Infantry Division, Rolling Ahead! G.I. Stories . . . Paris, 1945.

90th INFANTRY DIVISION

(Tough 'Ombres)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a green square, the monogram "O T" in red; the "O" with

long axis horizontal superimposed on the base of the "T".

Symbolism: The "O T" monogram refers to Oklahoma and Texas, home

states of many of the original personnel of the division.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 90th INFANTRY DIVISION (Tough 'Ombres)

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters, 90th Division, Organized 25 August 1917 at Camp Travis, Texas, Demobilized 17 June 1919 at Camp Bowie, Texas. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters, 90th Division. Organized in October 1921 at San Antonio, Texas. Redesignated 20 February 1942 as Division Headquarters, 90th Division. Ordered into active military service 25 March 1942 and reorganized at Camp Barkeley, Texas. Redesignated 1 August 1942 as Headquarters, 90th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 15 September 1942 as Headquarters, 90th Motorized Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 May 1943 as Headquarters, 90th Infantry Division. Inactivated 27 December 1945 at Camp Shanks, New York. Activated 4 August 1947 at Dallas, Texas. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Location changed 15 July 1951 to Austin, Texas. Reorganized and redesignated 1 April 1959 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 90th Infantry Division. Inactivated 31 December 1965 at Austin, Texas.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I St. Mihiel

Meuse-Argonne

Lorraine 1918

World War II

Normandy (with arrowhead)

Northern France

Rhineland

Ardennes-Alsace

Central Europe

DECORATIONS

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered MOSELLE-SARRE RIVERS (Headquarters, 90th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

HEADOUARTERS AND HEADOUARTERS COMPANY 1st BRIGADE, 90th INFANTRY DIVISION

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters, 179th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 90th Division. Organized 25 August 1917 at Camp Travis, Texas. Demobilized 18 June 1919 at Camp Pike, Arkansas. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 179th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 90th Division. Organized in November 1921 at Fort Worth, Texas. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 179th Brigade. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 179th Infantry Brigade.

Converted and redesignated 20 February 1942 as the 90th Reconnaissance Troop (less 3d Platoon), 90th Division (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 180th Infantry Brigade, concurrently converted and redesignated as the 3d Platoon, 90th Reconnaissance Troop, 90th Division), Troop ordered into active military service 25 March 1942 and reorganized at Camp Barkeley, Texas, as the 90th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, an element of the 90th Division (later

redesignated as the 90th Infantry Division).

Expanded, reorganized, and redesignated 15 September 1942 as the 90th Reconnaissance Squadron, an element of the 90th Motorized Division. Relieved 7 May 1943 from assignment to the 90th Motorized Division. Reorganized and redesignated 22 December 1943 as the 36th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron, Mechanized. Inactivated 26 October 1945 at Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia. Redesignated 23 December 1946 as the 318th Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron. Activated 20 January 1947 at Hollywood, California. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps.) Reorganized and redesignated 5 March 1949 as the 1st Battalion, 310th Armored Cavalry, Inactivated 30 November 1950 at Hollywood, California. Redesignated 10 March 1952 as the 36th Reconnaissance Battalion; concurrently withdrawn from the Organized Reserve Corps and allotted to the Regular Army. Redesignated 21 April 1953 as the 590th Tank Battalion.

Headquarters, 590th Tank Battalion, converted and redesignated 15 March 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 90th Infantry Division; concurrently withdrawn from the Regular Army, allotted to the Army Reserve, and activated at San Antonio, Texas (remainder of battalion-hereafter

separate lineages). Inactivated 31 December 1965 at San Antonio, Texas.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I St. Mihiel Meuse-Argonne Lorraine 1918

World War II Rhineland Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 2d BRIGADE, 90th INFANTRY DIVISION

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters, 180th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 90th Division. Organized 25 August 1917 at Camp Travis, Texas. Demobilized 17 June 1919 at Camp Bowie, Texas. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 180th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 90th Division. Organized in November 1921 at Houston, Texas. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 180th Brigade. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 180th Infantry Brigade.

Converted and redesignated 20 February 1942 as the 3d Platoon, 90th Reconnaissance Troop, 90th Division (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 179th Infantry Brigade, concurrently converted and redesignated as the 90th Reconnaissance Troop [less 3d Platoon], 90th Division). Troop ordered into active military service 25 March 1942 and reorganized at Camp Barkeley, Texas, as the 90th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, an element of the 90th Division (later redesignated as the 90th Infantry Division).

Expanded, reorganized, and redesignated 15 September 1942 as the 90th Reconnaissance Squadron, an element of the 90th Motorized Division. Relieved 7 May 1943 from assignment to the 90th Motorized Division. Reorganized and redesignated 22 December 1943 as the 36th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron, Mechanized. Inactivated 26 October 1945 at Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia. Redesignated 23 December 1946 as the 318th Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron. Activated 20 January 1947 at Hollywood, California. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps.) Reorganized and redesignated 5 March 1949 as the 1st Battalion, 310th Armored Cavalry. Inactivated 30 November 1950 at Hollywood, California. Redesignated 10 March 1952 as the 36th Reconnaissance Battalion; concurrently withdrawn from the Organized Reserve Corps and allotted to the Regular Army. Redesignated 21 April 1953 as the 590th Tank Battalion.

Headquarters and Service Company, 590th Tank Battalion, converted and redesignated 15 March 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 90th Infantry Division; concurrently withdrawn from the Regular Army, allotted to the Army Reserve, and activated at San Antonio, Texas (remainder of battalion—hereafter separate lineages). Inactivated 31 December 1965 at San Antonio, Texas.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I St. Mihiel Meuse-Argonne Lorraine 1918 World War II Rhineland Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 3d BRIGADE, 90th INFANTRY DIVISION

AR

LINEAGE

(inactive)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as the 315th Ammunition Train and assigned to the 90th Division. Organized in September 1917 at Camp Travis, Texas. Demobilized 14 June 1919 at Camp Devens, Massachusetts. Reconstituted 23 October 1936 in the Organized Reserves; concurrently consolidated with the 315th Ammunition Train (organized in November 1921 in the Organized Reserves at Dallas, Texas) and consolidated unit designated as the 315th Ammunition Train, an element of the 90th Division.

Converted and redesignated 20 February 1942 as the 915th Field Artillery Battalion and remained assigned to the 90th Division (later redesignated as the 90th Infantry Division). Ordered into active military service 25 March 1942 and reorganized at Camp Barkeley, Texas. Inactivated 27 December 1945 at Camp Shanks, New York. Activated 24 June 1947 at Houston, Texas. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Location changed 18 June 1948 to Dallas, Texas. Inactivated 1 April 1959 at Dallas, Texas.

Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 915th Field Artillery Battalion, converted and redesignated 15 March 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 90th Infantry Division, and activated at Dallas, Texas. Inactivated 31 December 1965 at Dallas, Texas.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Streamer without inscription

World War II
Normandy (with arrowhead)
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered MOSELLE-SARRE RIVERS (915th Field Artillery Battalion cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Headquarters Company additionally entitled to Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered EUROPEAN THEATER (Headquarters Battery, 915th Field Artillery Battalion, cited; GO 643, 90th Infantry Division, 1945)

90TH INFANTRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Abrams, Joe I. A History of the 90th Division in World War II, 6 June 1944 to 9 May 1945. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1946.

American Battle Monuments Commission. American Armies and Battlefields in Europe. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1938. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1992.

____. 90th Division, Summary of Operations in the World War. Washington:

Government Printing Office, 1944.

Battle Route of the 90th Infantry Division in the ETO. n.p., 1945.

Blumenson, Martin. Breakout and Pursuit. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961.

Colby, John. War From the Ground Up: the 90th Infantry Division in World War II. Austin: Nortex Press, 1991.

Cole, Hugh M. *The Lorraine Campaign*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1950.

____. "The Moselle River Crossing of the 90th Division." *Military Review* 30 (May 1950):3–19.

Harrison, Gordon A. Cross-Channel Attack. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1951.

Historical Division, Department of the Army. *Utah Beach to Cherbourg (6 June-27 June 1944)*. American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1948.

Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of United States Land Forces in the World War; American Expeditionary Forces; Divisions. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1998.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

MacDonald, Charles B. The Last Offensive. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

and Mathews, Sidney T. *Three Battles: Arnaville, Altuzzo, and Schmidt.*United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1952.

McConahey, William M. Battalion Surgeon. Rochester, Minn., 1966.

Operations 90th Division, American Expeditionary Forces, August 18, 1918-November 11, 1918. Fort Leavenworth, Kans.: General Service Schools, 1918.

Operations 90th Division, American Expeditionary Forces, November 11, 1918 to May 6, 1919. Fort Leavenworth: General Service Schools, 1919.

"A Salute to Distinguished Service." Army Reserve 12 (January 1966):10-11.

Smith, Herbert E. "American Expeditionary Forces Divisional Insignia—The 90th Division." *Recruiting News* 18 (October 1936):5.

"'Tough 'Ombres' The 90th Infantry Division." Army Reservist 10 (December 1964):10.

Tough 'Ombres! The Story of the 90th Infantry Division. G.I. Stories . . . Paris, 1944.

The Use of Gas at Saint Mihiel (90th Division in September 1918). U.S. Army Chemical Corps Historical Studies. Gas Warfare in the World War, Study no. 5. Washington: U.S. Army Chemical Corps Historical Office, 1957.

Weaver, William G. Yankee Doodle Went to Town. Ann Arbor: Edwards Bros., 1959.

Wythe, George. A History of the 90th Division. New York: De Vinne Press, 1920.



91st DIVISION (EXERCISE) (Wild West Division)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a shield, divided horizontally blue and red, a green fir tree

fimbriated white all within a yellow border.

Symbolism: The green fir tree is symbolic of readiness and boldness, the

color green signifying fidelity and steadfastness of purpose. The horizontal division of the shield, a symbol of protection, and yellow border were suggested by the flag bases authorized for divisions, blue referring infantry, red to artillery, and yel-

low to armor.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a green

fir tree charged in chief with a gold five-pointed star and in base a red fleur-de-lis, all in front of a blue wavy band, below a gold scroll bearing the inscription POWDER RIVER in

black letters.

Symbolism: The green fir tree has been a traditional symbol used by the

unit since 1919. The scarlet fleur-de-lis refers to courageous combat service in Europe during World Wars I and II. The gold star stands for the high achievements of the 91st Division training program, while the wavy blue band symbolizes the meandering Powder River, which stimulated the famous battle

cry of the 91st Division, "Powder River, Let 'er Buck."

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 91st DIVISION (EXERCISE) (Wild West Division)

AR

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters, 91st Division. Organized 26 August 1917 at Camp Lewis, Washington. Demobilized 13 May 1919 at the Presidio of San Francisco, California. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters, 91st Division. Organized 7 October 1921 at San Francisco, California. Redesignated 6 April 1942 as

Division Headquarters, 91st Division. Ordered into active military service 15 August 1942 and reorganized at Camp White, Oregon, as Headquarters, 91st Infantry Division. Inactivated 1 December 1945 at Camp Rucker, Alabama. Activated 31 December 1946 at San Francisco, California. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.)

Reorganized and redesignated 1 May 1959 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 91st Division (Training). Location changed 1 October 1975 to Sausalito, California. Reorganized and redesignated 1 October 1993 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 91st Division (Exercise).

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Ypres-Lys Meuse-Argonne Lorraine 1918

World War II Rome-Arno North Apennines Po Valley

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 1st BRIGADE, 91st DIVISION (EXERCISE)

AR

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters Troop, 91st Division. Organized in October 1917 at Camp Lewis, Washington. Demobilized in May 1919 at the Presidio of San Francisco, California. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters Company, 91st Division. Organized in November 1921 at San Francisco, California. Reorganized and redesignated 6 April 1942 as Headquarters and Military Police Company (less Military Police Platoon), 91st Division, Ordered into active military service 15 August 1942 and reorganized at Camp White, Oregon, as Headquarters Company, 91st Infantry Division. Inactivated 1 December 1945 at Camp Rucker, Alabama. Activated 25 March 1947 at San Francisco, California. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Disbanded 1 May 1959 at San Francisco, California.

Reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 1st Brigade, 91st Division (Training). Activated 20 January 1968 at Sacramento, California. Location changed 1 February 1993 to Dublin, California. Reorganized and redesignated 1 October 1993 as Headquarters, 1st Brigade, 91st Division (Exercise).

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Ypres-Lys Meuse-Argonne Lorraine 1918

World War II Rome-Arno North Apennines Po Valley

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 2d BRIGADE, 91st DIVISION (EXERCISE)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as the 316th Ammunition Train and assigned to the 91st Division. Organized in September 1917 at Camp Lewis, Washington. Demobilized 15 May 1919 at the Presidio of San Francisco, California. Reconstituted 23 October 1936 in the Organized Reserves; concurrently consolidated with the 316th Ammunition Train (organized in November 1921 in the Organized Reserves with Headquarters at San Francisco, California) and consolidated unit designated as the 316th Ammunition Train, an element of the 91st Division.

Converted and redesignated 6 April 1942 as the 916th Field Artillery Battalion and remained assigned to the 91st Division (later redesignated as the 91st Infantry Division). Ordered into active military service 15 August 1942 and reorganized at Camp White, Oregon. Inactivated 27 November 1945 at Camp Rucker, Alabama. Activated 15 June 1947 at Seattle, Washington. (Location of Headquarters changed 2 March 1948 to San Jose, California.) (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) (Location of Headquarters changed 1 April 1948 to Oakland, California; on 1 October 1957 to San Leandro, California.) Disbanded 1 May 1959 at San Leandro, California.

Headquarters, 916th Field Artillery Battalion, reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 2d Brigade, 91st Division (Training). Activated 20 January 1968 at Hamilton Air Force Base, California. Location changed 15 December 1992 to Norco, California. Reorganized and redesignated 1 October 1993 as Headquarters, 2d Brigade, 91st Division (Exercise).

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Streamer without inscription

World War II Rome-Arno North Apennines Po Valley

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 3d BRIGADE, 91st DIVISION (EXERCISE)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as the 316th Engineers and assigned to the 91st Division. Organized August-October 1917 at Camp Lewis, Washington. Demobilized 5 May 1919 at the Presidio of San Francisco, California.

Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as the 316th Engineers and assigned to the 91st Division (later redesignated as the 91st Infantry Division). Organized in November 1921 with Headquarters at Los Angeles, California. Redesignated (less 2d Battalion) 6 April 1942 as the 316th Engineer Battalion (2d Battalion—hereafter separate lineage). Ordered into active military service 15 August 1942 and reorganized at Camp White, Oregon, as the 316th Engineer Combat Battalion. Inactivated 17 November 1945 at Camp Rucker, Alabama. Activated 15 July 1947 at Spokane, Washington. (Location of Headquarters changed 22 January 1948 to San Francisco, California.) (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 15 November 1952 as the 316th Engineer Battalion. Disbanded (less Companies A and B) 1 May 1959 at San Francisco, California (Companies A and B—hereafter separate lineages).

Headquarters, 316th Engineer Battalion, reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 3d Brigade, 91st Division (Training). Activated 20 January 1968 at San Jose, California. Inactivated 15 May 1973 at San Jose, California. Activated 16 October 1984 at Marina, California. Location changed 15 December 1992 to Dublin, California. Reorganized and redesignated 1 October 1993 as Headquarters, 3d Brigade, 91st Division (Exercise).

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Ypres-Lys Meuse-Argonne Lorraine 1918

World War II Rome-Arno North Apennines Po Valley

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 4th BRIGADE, 91st DIVISION (EXERCISE)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as the 316th Supply Train and assigned to the 91st Division. Organized August–September 1917 at Camp Lewis, Washington. Demobilized 13 May 1919 at the Presidio of San Francisco, California.

Reconstituted 21 September 1936 in the Organized Reserves; concurrently consolidated with the 416th Quartermaster Regiment (organized in November 1921 in the Organized Reserves as the 91st Division Train, Quartermaster Corps, with Headquarters at Los Angeles, California; redesignated 23 March 1925 as the 91st Division Quartermaster Train; redesignated 1 July 1936 as the 416th Quartermaster Regiment) and consolidated unit designated as the 416th Ouartermaster Regiment, an element of the 91st Division (later redesignated as the 91st Infantry Division). Redesignated 6 April 1942 as the 416th Ouartermaster Battalion, Ordered into active military service 15 August 1942 and reorganized at Camp White, Oregon. Ordnance Maintenance Platoon, Headquarters Company, 416th Quartermaster Battalion, reorganized and redesignated 14 September 1942 as the 791st Ordnance Light Maintenance Company, an element of the 91st Infantry Division (remainder of battalion—hereafter separate lineage), Inactivated 16 November 1945 at Camp Rucker, Alabama, Redesignated 6 May 1947 as the 791st Ordnance Maintenance Company, Activated 12 June 1947 at Los Angeles, California. Location changed 22 January 1948 to San Francisco, California. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 10 November 1952 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 791st Ordnance Battalion (organic elements concurrently constituted and activated). Battalion disbanded 1 May 1959 at San Francisco, California.

Headquarters, 791st Ordnance Battalion, reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 4th Brigade, 91st Division (Training). Activated 20 January 1968 at Fort Cronkhite, California. Location changed 16 October 1978 to the Presidio of San Francisco, California; on 15 December 1992 to Tumwater, California. Reorganized and redesignated 1 October 1993 as Headquarters, 4th Brigade, 91st Division (Exercise). Location changed 31 August 1996 to Fort Lewis, Washington.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Ypres-Lys Meuse-Argonne Lorraine 1918 World War II Rome-Arno North Apennines Po Valley

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 5th BRIGADE, 91st DIVISION (EXERCISE)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as the 316th Supply Train and assigned to the 91st Division. Organized August–September 1917 at Camp Lewis, Washington. Demobilized 13 May 1919 at the Presidio of San Francisco, California.

Reconstituted 21 September 1936 in the Organized Reserves; concurrently consolidated with the 416th Quartermaster Regiment (organized in November 1921 in the Organized Reserves as the 91st Division Train, Quartermaster Corps, with Headquarters at Los Angeles, California; redesignated 23 March 1925 as the 91st Division Quartermaster Train; redesignated 1 July 1936 as the 416th Ouartermaster Regiment) and consolidated unit designated as the 416th Quartermaster Regiment, an element of the 91st Division (later redesignated as the 91st Infantry Division). Redesignated 6 April 1942 as the 416th Quartermaster Battalion, Ordered into active military service 15 August 1942 and reorganized at Camp White, Oregon, 416th Quartermaster Battalion (less Ordnance Maintenance Platoon, Headquarters Company) reorganized and redesignated 27 September 1942 as the 91st Quartermaster Company, an element of the 91st Infantry Division (Ordnance Maintenance Platoon, Headquarters Company—hereafter separate lineage), 91st Quartermaster Company inactivated 15 November 1945 at Camp Rucker, Alabama. Activated 12 June 1947 at Los Angeles, California. Location changed 22 January 1948 to San Francisco, California, (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Disbanded 1 May 1959 at San Francisco, California.

Reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as the 91st Committee Group and assigned to the 91st Division (Training). Activated 20 January 1968 at Concord, California. Reorganized and redesignated 16 October 1971 as Headquarters, 91st Committee Group. Reorganized and redesignated 16 October 1978 as Headquarters, 91st Training Command. Location changed 18 July 1980 to Pleasanton, California. Inactivated 16 October 1984 at Pleasanton, California.

Redesignated 1 October 1993 as Headquarters, 5th Brigade, 91st Division (Exercise), and activated at Salt Lake City, Utah.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Ypres-Lys Meuse-Argonne Lorraine 1918 World War II Rome-Arno North Apennines Po Valley

DECORATIONS

HEADOUARTERS 6th BRIGADE, 91st DIVISION (EXERCISE)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 1 October 1993 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 6th Brigade, 91st Division (Exercise), and activated at Denver, Colorado.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

None.

91ST DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

American Battle Monuments Commission. American Armies and Battlefields in Europe. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1938. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1992.

. 91st Division, Summary of Operations in the World War. Washington:

Government Printing Office, 1944.

Camp Lewis. Seattle: Clark Co., 1917.

Clyma, Carleton B., ed. Connecticut Men, 91st-Powder River-Division, September 1945, Hartford, 1945,

Fisher, Ernest F., Jr. Cassino to the Alps. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1977.

Henderson, Alice Palmer. The Ninety-First, the First at Camp Lewis. Tacoma, Wash.: John C. Barr, 1918.

Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War; American Expeditionary Forces; Divisions. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931, Reprint, Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.

History of the 91st Infantry Division, United States Army. n.p., 1942.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

MacDonald, Charles B., and Mathews, Sidney T. Three Battles: Arnaville, Altuzzo, and Schmidt. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1952.

91st Division Association, 50th Anniversary, Fort Lewis, Washington, 15 September 1967. Tacoma, Wash.: 91st Division Association, 1967.

Pages of Glory and History, The 91st Division in Argonne Flanders. Paris: "City of Paris," 1919.

Robbins, Robert A. The 91st Infantry Division in World War II. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1947.

Smith, Herbert E. "American Expeditionary Forces Divisional Insignia—The 91st Division." Recruiting News 18 (December 1936):5ff.

The Story of the Powder River, Let 'Er Buck, 91st Infantry Division, August 1917–January 1945. n.p., 1945.

The Story of the 91st Division. San Francisco: H.S. Crocker Co., 1919.

92d INFANTRY DIVISION

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On an olive drab disc with black border, a black buffalo

statant.

Symbolism: The buffalo refers to the nickname of the division. It was

inherited from the 367th Infantry, one of the first units of the

division organized.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A silver colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a blue

four-pointed star bearing a silver fleur-de-lis enclosed by four silver conjoined "A"s on a silver four-pointed star all encircled in base by a blue scroll doubled silver and inscribed FIRME

ET FIDELI (Steadfastly and Faithfully) in silver letters.

Symbolism: The design is based upon the four "A"s of Alabama enclosing

the silver fleur-de-lis symbolic of the division's honors earned in France in World War I, all upon a blue background repre-

senting infantry.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 92d INFANTRY DIVISION

AUS

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 24 October 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 92d Division. Organized 29 October 1917 at Camp Funston, Kansas. Demobilized 7 March 1919 at Camp Upton, New York. Reconstituted 5 May 1942 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 92d Infantry Division. Activated 15 October 1942 at Fort McClellan, Alabama. Inactivated 28 November 1945 at Fort McClellan, Alabama.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Meuse-Argonne Lorraine 1918 World War II North Apennines Po Valley

DECORATIONS

Italian Croce al Merito di Guerra, Streamer embroidered ITALY (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 92d Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

92D INFANTRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

- American Battle Monuments Commission. American Armies and Battlefields in Europe. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1938. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1992.
- ______. 92nd Division, Summary of Operations in the World War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1944.
- Arnold, Thomas St. John. Buffalo Soldiers: The 92d Infantry Division and Reinforcements in World War II. Manhattan, Kans.: Sunflower University Press, 1989.
- Fisher, Ernest F., Jr. Cassino to the Alps. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1977.
- Goodman, Paul. A Fragment of Victory in Italy During World War II, 1942–1945. Carlisle Barracks, Pa.: Army War College, 1952.
- Hargrove, Hondon B. Buffalo Soldiers in Italy: Black Americans in World War II. Jefferson, S.C.: McFarland & Co., 1985.
- Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War; American Expeditionary Forces; Divisions. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.
- _____. The Ninety-Second Division, 1917–1918. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1923.
- Hunter, Jehu C., and Major, Clark. The Buffalo Division in World War II. n.p., 1985.
- Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. *Fighting Divisions*. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.
- Lee, Ulysses G. *The Employment of Negro Troops*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1966.
- The 92nd Division in the Morbache Sector, October 1918. U.S. Army Chemical Corps Historical Studies. Gas Warfare in the World War, Study no. 16. Washington: U.S. Army Chemical Corps Historical Office, 1959.
- 92d Infantry Division, Historical Committee. October 1942-June 1945, With the 92d Infantry Division. n.p., 1945,
- Welliver, W. "Report on the Negro Soldier." *Harper's Magazine* 192 (April 1946):333–39.
- Williams, Charles H. Negro Soldiers in World War 1: The Human Side. New York: AMS Press, 1970. (Formerly titled: Sidelights on Negro Soldiers. Boston: B. J. Brimmer Co., 1923.)

93d INFANTRY DIVISION

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: Upon a black disc, a French helmet in uniform blue.

Symbolism: The helmet symbolizes the service of the regiments of the pro-

visional 93d Division with French divisions during World War I.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 93d INFANTRY DIVISION

AUS

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 23 February 1942 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 93d Infantry Division. Activated 15 May 1942 at Fort Huachuca, Arizona. Inactivated 3 February 1946 at Camp Stoneman, California.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
New Guinea
Northern Solomons

DECORATIONS

None.

93D INFANTRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

Lee, Ulysses G. The Employment of Negro Troops. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1966.

Smith, Robert Ross. *Triumph in the Philippines*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.



94th INFANTRY DIVISION

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: Upon a light gray disc with a black border, the silhouette of

the bust of a Puritan with a flintlock blunderbuss on a shoul-

der in black with a white (gray) collar.

Symbolism: The Puritan is representative of the history and tradition of

Massachusetts, the area in which the division was originally

located.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 94th INFANTRY DIVISION

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters, 94th Division. Organized in November 1921 at Boston, Massachusetts. Redesignated 12 February 1942 as Division Headquarters, 94th Division. Ordered into active military service 15 September 1942 and reorganized at Fort Custer, Michigan, as Headquarters, 94th Infantry Division. Inactivated 7 February 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Activated 1 November 1946 at Boston, Massachusetts. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 1 May 1959 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 94th Infantry Division.

Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1963 as Headquarters Company, 94th Operational Headquarters. Redesignated 1 June 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 94th Command Headquarters. Inactivated 22 December 1965 at Boston, Massachusetts. Redesignated 23 June 1982 as Headquarters and

Headquarters Company, 94th Infantry Division.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

94TH INFANTRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Blumenson, Martin. Breakout and Pursuit. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961.

Byrnes, Laurence G., ed. *History of the 94th Infantry Division in World War II*. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1948.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. *Fighting Divisions*. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

Kelton, John R. 94th Infantry Division Association Commemorative History 1950–1989, Dallas: Taylor Publishing Co., 1989.

MacDonald, Charles B. The Last Offensive. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

On the Way: The Story of the 94th Infantry Division. G.I. Stories . . . Paris, 1945. A Photo Review of the 94th Infantry Division. Camp McCain, Miss., 1944.

Prefer, Nathan N. Patton's Ghost Corps: Cracking the Siegfried Line. Novato, Calif.: Presidio Press, 1998.

Three Hard Years with the 94th Infantry Division. Vimperk, Czechoslovakia: J. Steinbrenner, 1945.

Warshofsky, Fred. "Saga of the 94th Infantry Division." SAGA: True Adventures for Men 23 (February 1962):52–55ff.

95th DIVISION (TRAINING)

(Iron Men of Metz)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a blue oval, a white Roman "V" interlaced with a red

numeral "9" fimbriated argent, the lower arm of the figure "9" extending over the base of the "V," the dexter arm of the "V" extending under the upper curve of the "9," and the sinister arm of the "V" extending over the upper curve of the "9."

Symbolism: The colors red, white, and blue are the national colors; the

number "9" interlaced with the Roman numeral "V" refers to

the numerical designation of the division,

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a red

broad arrow, point down, with black shank, terminating at top to form the embattlements of a medieval tower all surmounted by a blue wavy band. Above all a gold scroll with black letters

bearing the motto IRON MEN OF METZ.

Symbolism: The device commemorates the crossing of the Moselle River

and the breakthrough at Metz symbolized by the blue wavy band and the black fortress. The blue wavy band further alludes to the Presidential Unit Citation (Army) that elements of the division received for this action in World War II. The arrow alludes to the letter "V" for victory, and the nickname

given the organization.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 95th DIVISION (TRAINING)

(Iron Men of Metz)

AR

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 4 September 1918 in the National Army as Headquarters, 95th Division. Organized in September 1918 at Camp Sherman, Ohio. Demobilized 22 December 1918 at Camp Sherman, Ohio. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters, 95th Division. Organized in November 1921 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Redesignated 13 February 1942 as Division Headquarters, 95th Division. Ordered into active military service 15 July 1942

and reorganized at Camp Swift, Texas. Redesignated 1 August 1942 as Headquarters, 95th Infantry Division. Inactivated 15 October 1945 at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Activated 13 May 1947 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.)

Reorganized and redesignated 1 April 1959 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 95th Division (Training). Location changed 1 March 1975 to Midwest City, Oklahoma; in June 1989 to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 1st BRIGADE, 95th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters Company, 95th Division. Organized in June 1922 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Redesignated 13 February 1942 as Headquarters and Military Police Company (less Military Police Platoon), 95th Division. Ordered into active military service 15 July 1942 and reorganized at Camp Swift, Texas. Redesignated 1 August 1942 as Headquarters Company, 95th Infantry Division. Inactivated 15 October 1945 at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Activated 22 October 1947 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Disbanded 1 April 1959 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 1st Brigade, 95th Division (Training). Activated 30 December 1967 at Tulsa, Oklahoma. Inactivated 13 January 1995 at Tulsa, Oklahoma. Activated 16

October 1996 at Lawton, Oklahoma.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 2d BRIGADE, 95th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 4 September 1918 in the National Army as the 320th Ammunition Train and assigned to the 95th Division. Organized 24 October 1918 at Camp Knox, Kentucky. Demobilized 21 December 1918 at Camp Knox, Kentucky. Reconstituted 23 October 1936 in the Organized Reserves; concurrently consolidated with the 320th Ammunition Train (organized in February 1923 in the Organized Reserves with Headquarters at Lawton, Oklahoma [location of Headquarters changed 22 August 1927 to Norman, Oklahoma; on 29 April 1931 to Ardmore, Oklahoma; on 12 July 1933 to Norman, Oklahoma]), and consolidated unit designated as the 320th Ammunition Train, an element of the 95th Division. (Location of Headquarters changed 15 June 1939 to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.)

Converted and redesignated 13 February 1942 as the 920th Field Artillery Battalion and remained assigned to the 95th Division (later redesignated as the 95th Infantry Division). Ordered into active military service 15 July 1942 and reorganized at Camp Swift, Texas. Inactivated 15 October 1945 at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Activated 16 June 1947 with Headquarters at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) (Location of Headquarters changed 15 August 1950 to Woodward, Oklahoma.) Disbanded 1 April 1959 at Woodward, Oklahoma.

Headquarters, 920th Field Artillery Battalion, reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 2d Brigade, 95th Division (Training). Activated 30 December 1967 at Lawton, Oklahoma. Location changed 1 December 1984 to Norman, Oklahoma; on 1 October 1997 to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 3d BRIGADE, 95th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as the 320th Engineers and assigned to the 95th Division (later redesignated as the 95th Infantry Division). Organized in December 1921 with Headquarters at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. (Location of Headquarters changed 22 August 1927 to Guthrie, Oklahoma; on 20 July 1932 to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; on 31 March 1938 to Enid, Oklahoma; on 31 March 1940 to Tulsa, Oklahoma.) Redesignated (less 2d Battalion) 13 February 1942 as the 320th Engineer Battalion (2d Battalionhereafter separate lineage). (Location of Headquarters changed 8 April 1942 to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.) Ordered into active military service 15 July 1942 and reorganized at Camp Swift, Texas. Redesignated 1 August 1942 as the 320th Engineer Combat Battalion. Inactivated 8 October 1945 at Camp Shelby. Mississippi, Activated 19 February 1947 with Headquarters at Ponca City, Oklahoma, (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 6 April 1953 as the 320th Engineer Battalion, Disbanded (less Companies A and B) 1 April 1959 at Ponca City, Oklahoma (Companies A and B—hereafter separate lineages).

Headquarters, 320th Engineer Battalion, reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 3d Brigade, 95th Division (Training). Activated 30 December 1967 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Location changed 1 September 1975 to Stillwater, Oklahoma. Inactivated 13 January 1995 at Stillwater, Oklahoma. Activated 16 November 1996 at Broken Arrow, Oklahoma.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 4th BRIGADE, 95TH DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 4 September 1918 in the National Army as the 320th Supply Train and assigned to the 95th Division. Organized in September 1918 at Camp Sherman, Ohio. Demobilized 20 December 1918 at Camp Sherman, Ohio. Reconstituted 24 September 1921 in the Organized Reserves as the 95th Division Train, Quartermaster Corps. Organized in December 1921 with Headquarters at Lawton, Oklahoma. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as the 95th Division Ouartermaster Train.

Redesignated 1 July 1936 as the 420th Quartermaster Regiment and remained assigned to the 95th Division (later redesignated as the 95th Infantry Division), Redesignated 13 February 1942 as the 420th Quartermaster Battalion. Ordered into active military service 15 July 1942 and reorganized at Camp Swift, Texas. Ordnance Maintenance Platoon, Headquarters Company, 420th Quartermaster Battalion, reorganized and redesignated 31 October 1942 as the 795th Ordnance Light Maintenance Company, an element of the 95th Infantry Division (remainder of battalion—hereafter separate lineage). Inactivated 15 October 1945 at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Redesignated 18 March 1947 as the 795th Ordnance Maintenance Company, Activated 3 April 1947 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 15 November 1952 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 795th Ordnance Battalion (organic elements concurrently constituted and activated). Battalion disbanded I April 1959 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Headquarters, 795th Ordnance Battalion, reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 4th Brigade, 95th Division (Training). Activated 30 December 1967 at Shreveport, Louisiana, Location changed I September 1975 to Bossier City, Louisiana; on 16 January 1995 to Lafayette, Indiana; and on 16 November 1996 to Dallas, Texas.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 5th BRIGADE, 95TH DIVISION (TRAINING)

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 16 November 1996 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 5th Brigade, 95th Division (Training), and activated at San Antonio, Texas.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS



HEADQUARTERS 7th BRIGADE, 95TH DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 4 September 1918 in the National Army as the 320th Supply Train and assigned to the 95th Division. Organized in September 1918 at Camp Sherman, Ohio. Demobilized 20 December 1918 at Camp Sherman, Ohio. Reconstituted 24 September 1921 in the Organized Reserves as the 95th Division Train, Quartermaster Corps. Organized in December 1921 with Headquarters at Lawton, Oklahoma. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as the 95th Division Ouartermaster Train.

Redesignated 1 July 1936 as the 420th Quartermaster Regiment and remained assigned to the 95th Division (later redesignated as the 95th Infantry Division). Redesignated 13 February 1942 as the 420th Quartermaster Battalion. Ordered into active military service 15 July 1942 and reorganized at Camp Swift, Texas. 420th Quartermaster Battalion (less Ordnance Maintenance Platoon, Headquarters Company), reorganized and redesignated 31 October 1942 as the 95th Quartermaster Company, an element of the 95th Infantry Division (Ordnance Maintenance Platoon, Headquarters Company—hereafter separate lineage). Inactivated 15 October 1945 at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Activated 28 April 1947 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Disbanded 1 April 1959 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as the 95th Committee Group and assigned to the 95th Division (Training). Activated 30 December 1968 at Little Rock, Arkansas. Reorganized and redesignated 1 September 1971 as Headquarters, 95th Committee Group. Reorganized and redesignated 15 October 1978 as Headquarters, 95th Training Command. Inactivated 16 October 1984 at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Redesignated 16 November 1996 as Headquarters, 7th Brigade, 95th Division (Training), and activated at North Little Rock, Arkansas.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Northern France Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

DECORATIONS

95TH DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bravest of the Brave: The Story of the 95th Infantry Division. G.I. Stories . . . Paris, 1944.

Clyma, Carleton B. Connecticut Men of the 95th Victory Division, July 1945. Hartford, 1945.

Cole, Hugh M. The Lorraine Campaign. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1950.

"From Metz to the Saar." Military Review 25 (November 1945):4-8.

Fuermann, George M., and Cranz, Edward. Ninety-fifth Infantry Division History, 1918–1946. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1947.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

MacDonald, Charles B. *The Last Offensive*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

Prelude, The Ninety-fifth Infantry Division Prepares for Combat. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1944.

Victory. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1945.

"'Victory Division' 95th Division (Training)." Army Reserve 11 (September-October 1965):26.

96th INFANTRY DIVISION

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On an olive drab six-sided polygon, a white square with one

corner up overlapped by a blue square with one corner up.

Symbolism: The division was allocated after World War I to the states of

Oregon and Washington, the only portion of the continental United States never under European dominion. The squares have, accordingly, been made white and blue, two of the

national colors.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 96th INFANTRY DIVISION

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 5 September 1918 in the National Army as Headquarters, 96th Division. Organized 20 October 1918 at Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina. Demobilized 7 January 1919 at Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina, Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters, 96th Division. Organized 7 October 1921 at Portland, Oregon. Redesignated 6 April 1942 as Division Headquarters, 96th Division. Ordered into active military service 15 August 1942 and reorganized at Camp Adair, Oregon, as Headquarters, 96th Infantry Division, Inactivated 3 February 1946 at Camp Anza, California. Activated 31 December 1946 at Helena, Montana. Location changed 6 May 1946 to Fort Missoula, Montana; on 3 March 1948 to Helena, Montana. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 20 May 1959 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 96th Infantry Division. Location changed 7 September 1962 to Salt Lake City, Utah, Reorganized and redesignated 15 February 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 96th Operational Headquarters. Redesignated 22 May 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 96th Command Headquarters. Inactivated 31 December 1965 at Salt Lake City, Utah. Redesignated 23 June 1982 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 96th Infantry Division.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Leyte (with arrowhead)
Ryukyus

DECORATIONS

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (Headquarters, 96th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

96TH INFANTRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Appleman, Roy E., et al. *Okinawa: The Last Battle*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1948.

Cannon, M. Hamlin. *Leyte: The Return to the Philippines*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1954.

Davidson, Orlando R. "Alley Fighters of the 96th." Saturday Evening Post 219 (8 March 1947):38–39ff.

; Willems, J. Carl; and Kahl, Joseph A. *The Deadeyes: The Story of the 96th Infantry Division*. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1947. Reprint. Nashville: Battery Press, 1981.

The Deadeyes: 96th Infantry Division. Paducah, Ky.: Turner Publishing Co., 1991.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980. 96th Infantry Division, 1942–1944. San Francisco: Shannon & Firth, 1944.

96th Infantry Division, Ryukyus Campaign, Action Report, n.p., 1945.

97th INFANTRY DIVISION

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a blue shield, triangular in shape with a white border, a

white trident vertical.

Symbolism: Blue and white are representative of infantry; they also sym-

bolize the blue lakes and white mountains of the area (Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire) where the division was organized after World War I. The prongs of the trident further

allude to the three states.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 97th INFANTRY DIVISION

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 5 September 1918 in the National Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 97th Division. Organized 26 September 1918 at Camp Cody, New Mexico. Demobilized 22 December 1918 at Camp Cody, New Mexico. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 97th Division. Organized in December 1921 at Manchester, New Hampshire. Reorganized and redesignated 12 February 1942 as Division Headquarters and Headquarters and Military Police Company (less Military Police Platoon), 97th Division. Ordered into active military service 25 February 1943 and reorganized at Camp Swift, Texas, as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 97th Infantry Division. Inactivated 31 March 1946 in Japan. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.)

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Central Europe

DECORATIONS

97TH INFANTRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Clyma, Carleton B. Connecticut Men of the 97th—Trident—Division on Redeployment Furloughs, June–July 1945. Hartford, 1945.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

MacDonald, Charles B. *The Last Offensive*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

Story of the 97th Infantry Division. G.I. Stories . . . Paris, 1945.

The Trident: The 97th Infantry Division. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1944.

98th DIVISION (TRAINING)

(Iroquois)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: Upon a blue shield of the shape of the shield on the great seal

of the state of New York, within an orange border, an Indian

head in profile with five feathers in top knot in orange.

Symbolism: The colors orange and blue and the head of an Iroquois chief

with five feathers, representing the five Indian nations, symbolize New York state where the division was organized after

World War I.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A silver colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a sil-

ver nonagon bearing an octagon per fess scarlet and blue, on

the scarlet scroll and on the blue a gold Indian head.

Symbolism: Red for artillery and blue for infantry designate the coopera-

tion of the infantry-artillery team of the division. The blank scroll implies "hereupon our deeds will be inscribed." The gold Indian head on the blue field designates the colors of the House of Nassau and originates from the division's insignia. The numerical designation is indicated by the nonagon and the

octagon.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 98th DIVISION (TRAINING) (Iroquois)

AR

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 23 July 1918 in the National Army as Headquarters, 98th Division. Organized in October 1918 at Camp McClellan, Alabama. Demobilized in November 1918 at Camp McClellan, Alabama. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters, 98th Division. Organized 18 August 1921 at Syracuse, New York. Redesignated 20 February 1942 as Division Headquarters, 98th Division. Ordered into active military service 15 September 1942 and reorganized at Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky, as Headquarters, 98th Infantry Division. Inactivated 16 February 1946 in Japan. Activated 19 December

1946 at Syracuse, New York. Location changed 3 September 1947 to Rochester, New York. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Location changed 26 August 1949 to Syracuse, New York; on 6 October 1950 to Rochester, New York.

Reorganized and redesignated 1 May 1959 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 98th Division (Training). Location changed 1 May 1977 to Webster, New York; on 10 November 1980 to Rochester, New York.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Asiatie-Pacific Theater, Streamer without inscription

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 1st BRIGADE, 98TH DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters Company, 98th Division. Organized in February 1922 at Syracuse, New York. Reorganized and redesignated 20 February 1942 as Headquarters and Military Police Company (less Military Police Platoon), 98th Division. Ordered into active military service 15 September 1942 and reorganized at Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky, as Headquarters Company, 98th Infantry Division. Inactivated 16 February 1946 in Japan. Activated 19 December 1946 at Syracuse, New York. Location changed 3 September 1947 to Rochester, New York. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Disbanded 1 May 1959 at Rochester, New York.

Reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 1st Brigade, 98th Division (Training). Activated 31 January 1968 at Schenectady, New York. Inactivated 13 January 1995 at Schenectady, New York. Activated 16 October 1996 at Providence, Rhode Island.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Asiatic-Pacific Theater, Streamer without inscription

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 2d BRIGADE, 98th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as the 323d Ammunition Train and assigned to the 98th Division. Organized in February 1922 with

Headquarters at Schenectady, New York.

Converted and redesignated 20 February 1942 as the 923d Field Artillery Battalion and remained assigned to the 98th Division (later redesignated as the 98th Infantry Division). Ordered into active military service 15 September 1942 and reorganized at Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky. Inactivated 16 February 1946 in Japan. Activated 12 March 1947 with Headquarters at Rochester, New York. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Disbanded 1 May 1959 at Rochester, New York.

Headquarters, 923d Field Artillery Battalion, reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 2d Brigade, 98th Division (Training). Activated 31 January 1968 at Buffalo, New York.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Asiatic-Pacific Theater, Streamer without inscription

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 3d BRIGADE, 98th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as the 323d Engineers and assigned to the 98th Division (later redesignated as the 98th Infantry Division). Organized in November 1921 with Headquarters at Rochester, New York. Redesignated (less 2d Battalion) 20 February 1942 as the 323d Engineer Battalion (2d Battalion—hereafter separate lineage).

Ordered into active military service 15 September 1942 and reorganized at Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky, as the 323d Engineer Combat Battalion. Inactivated 16 February 1946 in Japan. Activated 12 March 1947 with Headquarters at Rochester, New York. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 1 September 1953 as the 323d Engineer Battalion. Disbanded (less Companies A and B) 1 May 1959 at Rochester, New York (Companies A and B—hereafter separate lineages).

Headquarters, 323d Engineer Battalion, reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 3d Brigade, 98th Division (Training). Activated 31 January 1968 at Ithaca, New York. Location changed 15 January

1993 to Mattydale, New York; on 16 June 1997 to Bronx, New York.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Asiatic-Pacific Theater, Streamer without inscription

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 4th BRIGADE, 98th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as the 98th Division Train, Quartermaster Corps. Organized February 1922 with Headquarters at Syracuse, New York. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as the 98th Division Ouartermaster Train.

Redesignated 1 July 1936 as the 423d Quartermaster Regiment and remained assigned to the 98th Division (later redesignated as the 98th Infantry Division). Redesignated 20 February 1942 as the 423d Quartermaster Battalion. Ordnance Maintenance Platoon, Headquarters Company, 423d Quartermaster Battalion, redesignated 14 September 1942 as the 798th Ordnance Light Maintenance Company, an element of the 98th Infantry Division (remainder of battalion—hereafter separate lineage). Ordered into active military service 15 September 1942 and reorganized at Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky. Inactivated 16 February 1946 in Japan. Redesignated 26 February 1947 as the 798th Ordnance Maintenance Company. Activated 12 March 1947 at Syracuse, New York. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 1 January 1953 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 798th Ordnance Battalion (organic elements concurrently constituted and activated). Battalion disbanded 1 May 1959 at Syracuse, New York.

Headquarters, 798th Ordnance Battalion, reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 4th Brigade, 98th Division (Training). Activated 31 January 1968 at Swornville, New York. Location changed 1 October 1970 to Buffalo, New York. Inactivated 13 January 1995 at Buffalo, New York. Activated 16 November 1996 at West Hartford, Connecticut.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Ryukyus

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 5th BRIGADE, 98th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 16 November 1996 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 5th Brigade, 98th Division (Training), and activated at Fort Hamilton, New York.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 6th BRIGADE, 98th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 16 November 1996 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 6th Brigade, 98th Division (Training), and activated at Mattydale, New York.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 7th BRIGADE, 98th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as the 98th Division Train, Quartermaster Corps. Organized February 1922 with Headquarters at Syracuse, New York. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as the 98th Division Ouartermaster Train.

Redesignated 1 July 1936 as the 423d Quartermaster Regiment and remained assigned to the 98th Division (later redesignated as the 98th Infantry Division). Redesignated 20 February 1942 as the 423d Quartermaster Battalion. Ordered into active military service 15 September 1942 and reorganized at Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky. 423d Quartermaster Battalion (less Ordnance Maintenance Platoon, Headquarters Company) redesignated 27 September 1942 as the 98th Quartermaster Company, an element of the 98th Infantry Division (Ordnance Maintenance Platoon, Headquarters Company—hereafter separate lineage). Inactivated 16 February 1946 in Japan. Activated 12 March 1947 at Syracuse, New York. (Organized Reserve redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Disbanded 1 May 1959 at Syracuse, New York.

Reconstituted 25 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as the 98th Committee Group and assigned to the 98th Division (Training). Activated 31 January 1968 at Rochester, New York. Reorganized and redesignated 1 June 1971 as Headquarters, 98th Committee Group. Reorganized and redesignated 16 October 1978 as Headquarters, 98th Training Command. Inactivated 16 October

1984 at Rochester, New York.

Redesignated 16 November 1996 as Headquarters, 7th Brigade, 98th Division (Training), and activated at Rochester, New York.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Asiatic-Pacific Theater, Streamer without inscription

DECORATIONS

None.

98TH DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Feasel, Laurence W. Fifty Years of Service, A History of the 98th Division. n.p., 1971.

______. Professionals on Review: An Historic Profile of the 98th 'Iroquois' Division, n.p., 1982.

"Iroquois Division, 98th Division (Tng)." Army Reserve 12 (February 1966):6-7.

Iroquois, The 98th Infantry Division in Training, 1942–43, Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky. n.p., 1943?

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980. Occupation of Japan, 98th Infantry Division. n.p., 1945.

99th INFANTRY DIVISION

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: A shield sable a fess chequy argent and azure.

Symbolism: Black is symbolic of the iron district of Pennsylvania; the

band of white and blue squares is from the arms of William

Pitt for whom Pittsburgh was named.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 99th INFANTRY DIVISION

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 23 June 1918 in the National Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 99th Division. Organized in October 1918 at Camp Wheeler, Georgia. Demobilized in November 1918 at Camp Wheeler, Georgia. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 99th Division. Organized in October 1921 at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Reorganized and redesignated 12 February 1942 as Division Headquarters and Headquarters and Military Police Company (less Military Police Platoon), 99th Division. Ordered into active military service 15 November 1942 and reorganized at Camp Van Dorn, Mississippi, as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 99th Infantry Division. Inactivated 27 September 1945 at Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.)

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

DECORATIONS

Belgian Fourragere 1940 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 99th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action at the Siegfried Line (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 99th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action at Elsenborn Crest (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 99th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Headquarters Company additionally entitled to Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered EUROPEAN THEATER (Headquarters Company, 99th Infantry Division, cited; GO 52, 99th Infantry Division, 1945)

99TH INFANTRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

- "Battle Babies"; The Story of the 99th Infantry Division. G.I. Stories . . . Paris, 1945.
- Cavanagh, William C. "Dauntless," A History of the 99th Infantry Division. Dallas: Taylor Publishing Co., 1994.
- Checkerboard, 99th Infantry Division. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1944.
- Cole, Hugh M. The Ardennes: Battle of the Bulge. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.
- Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.
- Lauer, Walter E. Battle Babies, The Story of the 99th Infantry Division in World War II. Baton Rouge: Military Press of Louisiana, 1951. Reprints. Indiana, Pa.: A.G. Halldin, 1967, and Nashville: Battery Press, 1985.
- MacDonald, Charles B. The Last Offensive. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.
- . The Siegfried Line Campaign. United States Army in World War II.
 Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

100th DIVISION (TRAINING)

(Century)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: Upon a blue shield the number "100" divided horizontally, the

upper half white, and lower half yellow.

Symbolism: The blue shield represents infantry; the numerals indicate the

designation of the division.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a green

century plant with two white blossoms behind the upper portion of a gold fleur-de-lis, with a white powder horn outlined and detailed in gold suspended from its crossbar, the latter on a blue background, all above a gold scroll bearing the inscrip-

tion MEN OF THE CENTURY in black letters.

Symbolism: The numerical identification of the unit is symbolized by a

blossomed century plant. The fleur-de-lis refers to the Presidential Unit Citation awarded to some elements of the division for combat service in France and Germany in World War II. Green represents the growth and vigor of the 100th Division training program. The blue background alludes to the blue grass of Kentucky, while the powder horn, used with the

long Kentucky rifle, further refers to the state.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 100th DIVISION (TRAINING) (Century)

AR

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 23 July 1918 in the National Army as Headquarters, 100th Division. Organized in October 1918 at Camp Bowie, Texas. Demobilized 30 November 1918 at Camp Bowie, Texas. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters, 100th Division. Organized 27 September 1921 at Charleston, West Virginia. Location changed 29 February 1924 to Huntington, West Virginia; on 6 August 1937 to Charleston, West Virginia. Redesignated 23 February 1942 as Division Headquarters, 100th Division.

Ordered into active military service 15 November 1942 and reorganized at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, as Headquarters, 100th Infantry Division. Inactivated 10 January 1946 at Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia. Redesignated 15 October 1946 as Headquarters, 100th Airborne Division. Activated 23 October 1946 at Louisville, Kentucky. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 12 May 1952 as Headquarters, 100th Infantry Division.

Reorganized and redesignated 17 April 1959 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 100th Division (Training). Ordered into active military service 25 September 1961 at Louisville, Kentucky; released 15 August 1962 from active military service and reverted to reserve status.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 1st BRIGADE, 100th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters Company, 100th Division. Organized in August 1922 at Charleston, West Virginia. Location changed 29 February 1924 to Huntington, West Virginia. Reorganized and redesignated 23 February 1942 as Headquarters and Military Police Company (less Military Police Platoon), 100th Division. Ordered into active military service 15 November 1942 and reorganized at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, as Headquarters Company, 100th Infantry Division. Inactivated 10 January 1946 at Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia. Redesignated 15 October 1946 as Headquarters Company, 100th Airborne Division. Activated 25 November 1946 at Louisville, Kentucky. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 12 May 1952 as Headquarters Company, 100th Infantry Division. Disbanded 17 April 1959 at Louisville, Kentucky.

Reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 1st Brigade, 100th Division (Training). Activated 26 January 1968 at Lexington, Kentucky. Ordered into active military service 22 January 1991 at Lexington, Kentucky; released 21 March 1991 from active military service and reverted to reserve status. Inactivated 13 January 1995 at Lexington, Kentucky. Activated 16 October 1996 at Lexington, Kentucky.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 2d BRIGADE, 100th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as the 325th Ammunition Train and assigned to the 100th Division. Organized in December 1921 with Headquarters at Charleston, West Virginia. (Location of Headquarters changed 13 October 1922 to Shepherdstown, West Virginia; on 29 February 1924 to Charleston, West Virginia; on 4 September 1929 to Huntington, West Virginia; on 9 July 1931 to Parkersburg, West Virginia.)

Converted and redesignated 23 February 1942 as the 925th Field Artillery Battalion and remained assigned to the 100th Division (later redesignated as the 100th Infantry Division). Ordered into active military service 15 November 1942 and reorganized at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. Inactivated 11 January 1946 at Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia. Redesignated 15 October 1946 as the 925th Glider Field Artillery Battalion, an element of the 100th Airborne Division. Activated 20 December 1946 with Headquarters at Lexington, Kentucky. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve). Reorganized and redesignated 31 August 1950 as the 925th Airborne Field Artillery Battalion. Reorganized and redesignated 12 May 1952 as the 925th Field Artillery Battalion, an element of the 100th Infantry Division. Disbanded 17 April 1959 at Lexington, Kentucky.

Headquarters, 925th Field Artillery Battalion, reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 2d Brigade, 100th Division (Training), Activated 26 January 1968 at Owensboro, Kentucky.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 3d BRIGADE, 100th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as the 325th Engineers and assigned to the 100th Division (later redesignated as the 100th Infantry Division). Organized in December 1921 with Headquarters at Huntington, West Virginia. (Location of Headquarters changed 27 October 1931 to Charleston, West Virginia.) Redesignated (less 2d Battalion) 23 February 1942 as the 325th Engineer Battalion (2d Battalion—hereafter separate lineage). Ordered into active military service 15 November 1942 and reorganized at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, as the 325th Engineer Combat Battalion. Inactivated 14 January 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Redesignated 15 October 1946 as the 325th Airborne Engineer Battalion, an element of the 100th Airborne Division. Activated 20 December 1946 with Headquarters at Williamson, West Virginia. (Location of Headquarters changed 5 December 1947 to Huntington, West Virginia.) (Organized Reserves redesignated 23 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) (Location of Headquarters changed 12 May 1949 to Charleston, West Virginia; on 28 April 1950 to Wheeling, West Virginia.) Reorganized and redesignated 12 May 1952 as the 325th Engineer Combat Battalion, an element of the 100th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 17 July 1953 as the 325th Engineer Battalion. (Location of Headquarters changed 23 April 1954 to Fairmont, West Virginia.) Disbanded (less Companies A and B) 17 April 1959 at Fairmont, West Virginia (Companies A and B—hereafter separate lineages).

Headquarters, 325th Engineer Battalion, reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 3d Brigade, 100th Division (Training). Activated 26 January 1968 at Lexington, Kentucky. Inactivated 16 October 1996 at Lexington, Kentucky. Activated 16 November 1996 at Huntsville, Alabama.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 4th BRIGADE, 100th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as the 100th Division Train, Quartermaster Corps. Organized in December 1921 with Headquarters at Huntington, West Virginia. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as the 100th Division Quartermaster Train. (Location of Headquarters changed 9 September 1929 to Wheeling, West Virginia; on 27 October 1931 to Huntington, West Virginia.)

Redesignated 1 July 1936 as the 425th Quartermaster Regiment and remained assigned to the 100th Division (later redesignated as the 100th Infantry Division). Redesignated 23 February 1942 as the 425th Quartermaster Battalion. Ordnance Maintenance Platoon, Headquarters Company, 425th Quartermaster Battalion, redesignated 27 September 1942 as the 800th Ordnance Light Maintenance Company, an element of the 100th Infantry Division (remainder of battalion—hereafter separate lineage). Ordered into active military service 8 October 1942 and reorganized at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, Inactivated 11 January 1946 at Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia. Redesignated 15 October 1946 as the 800th Airborne Ordnance Maintenance Company, an element of the 100th Airborne Division. Activated 12 December 1946 at Buckhannon, West Virginia. Location changed 30 October 1947 to Elkins, West Virginia. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Location changed 12 May 1949 to Morgantown, West Virginia, Reorganized and redesignated 12 May 1952 as the 800th Ordnance Maintenance Company, an element of the 100th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 15 November 1952 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 800th Ordnance Battalion (organic elements concurrently constituted and activated). (Location of Headquarters changed 12 December 1956 to Louisville, Kentucky.) Battalion disbanded 17 April 1959 at Louisville, Kentucky.

Headquarters, 800th Ordnance Battalion, reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 4th Brigade, 100th Division (Training). Activated 26 January 1968 at Louisville, Kentucky. Inactivated 1 August 1973 at Louisville, Kentucky. Activated 16 November 1996 at Montgomery, Alabama.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

DECORATIONS

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered EUROPEAN THEATER (800th Ordnance Light Maintenance Company cited; GO 75, 100th Infantry Division, 1945)

HEADQUARTERS 5th BRIGADE, 100th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 16 November 1996 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 5th Brigade, 100th Division (Training), and activated at Memphis, Tennessee. Location changed I March 1997 to Millington, Tennessee.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 6th BRIGADE, 100th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 16 November 1996 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 6th Brigade, 100th Division (Training), and activated at Louisville, Kentucky.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 7th BRIGADE, 100th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as the 100th Division Train, Quartermaster Corps. Organized in December 1921 with Headquarters at Huntington, West Virginia. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as the 100th Division Quartermaster Train. (Location of Headquarters changed 9 September 1929 to Wheeling, West Virginia; on 27 October 1931 to Huntington, West Virginia.)

Redesignated 1 July 1936 as the 425th Quartermaster Regiment and remained assigned to the 100th Division (later redesignated as the 100th Infantry Division). Redesignated 23 February 1942 as the 425th Quartermaster Battalion. Redesignated (less Ordnance Maintenance Platoon, Headquarters Company) 27 September 1942 as the 100th Quartermaster Company, an element of the 100th Infantry Division (Ordnance Maintenance Platoon, Headquarters Company—hereafter separate lineage). Ordered into active military service 8 October 1942 and reorganized at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. Inactivated 11 January 1946 at Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia. Redesignated 15 October 1946 as the 800th Airborne Quartermaster Company, an element of the 100th Airborne Division. Activated 2 December 1946 at Louisville, Kentucky. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 12 May 1952 as the 100th Quartermaster Company, an element of the 100th Infantry Division. Disbanded 17 April 1959 at Louisville, Kentucky.

Reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as the 100th Committee Group and assigned to the 100th Division (Training). Activated 26 January 1968 at Louisville, Kentucky. Reorganized and redesignated 5 July 1971 as Headquarters, 100th Committee Group. Reorganized and redesignated 14 October 1978 as Headquarters, 100th Training Command. Inactivated 16 October 1984 at Louisville, Kentucky.

Redesignated 16 November 1996 as Headquarters, 7th Brigade, 100th Division (Training), and activated at Fort Knox, Kentucky.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

DECORATIONS

None.

100TH DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bass, Michael A., The Story of the Century. New York: Century Association, 1946. Reprint. Nashville: Battery Press, 1979. "Battle of Bitche," Military Review 26 (October 1946):36-40.

Clarke, Jeffrey J., and Smith, Robert Ross. *Riviera to the Rhine*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1993.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. *Fighting Divisions*. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

Kurylchek, William. "USAR Units Mobilized Mission: To Expand the Army." Army Reservist 7 (December 1961):3–5.

MacDonald, Charles B. *The Last Offensive*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

100th Division, Information Office. "The 100th Division (Tng.)." *Army Reservist* 10 (June 1964):6–7.

Rash, Dillman A, "Transition to Active Duty." *Army Information Digest* 17 (July 1962):10–14.

Ross, John M., ed. Century 100 Division. Pictorial Review, 1944. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1944.

Story of the Century; Fort Chaffee, Arkansas: Berlin Crisis, 25 September 1961–15 August 1962. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1962.

The Story of the Century: The Story of the 100th Infantry Division. G.I. Stories . . . Paris, 1945.

101st AIRBORNE DIVISION

(Screaming Eagles)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a shield sable, the head of a bald eagle erased proper.

Symbolism: The design is based on one of the Civil War traditions of the

state of Wisconsin, this state being the territory of the original 101st Division after World War I. The black shield recalls the old "Iron Brigade," one of whose regiments possessed "Old

Abe," the famous war eagle.

TAB

Description: Immediately above and touching the shoulder sleeve insignia,

a black are tab inscribed AIRBORNE in yellow letters.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a medi-

um blue disc; on and over the disc a black demi-eagle with white head, wing details, eye and beak gold, in downward flight issuing from a white cloud in sinister base, all above a gold scroll bearing the motto RENDEZVOUS WITH DES-

TINY in black letters.

Symbolism: The design was suggested by the division's shoulder sleeve

insignia, the black eagle alluding to "Old Abe," an eagle carried into combat during the Civil War by one of the regiments of the old "Iron Brigade" from the state of Wisconsin, the territory of the original 101st Division after World War I, the color black being symbolic of iron. The eagle issuing in downward flight from the cloud refers to the airborne classification

of the division.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 101st AIRBORNE DIVISION

(Screaming Eagles)

RA

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 23 July 1918 in the National Army as Headquarters, 101st Division. Organized 2 November 1918 at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Demobilized

11 December 1918 at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters, 101st Division. Organized 10 September 1921 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Redesignated 31 March 1942 as

Division Headquarters, 101st Division.

Disbanded 15 August 1942; concurrently reconstituted in the Army of the United States as Headquarters, 101st Airborne Division, and activated at Camp Claiborne, Louisiana. Inactivated 30 November 1945 in France. Allotted 25 June 1948 to the Regular Army. Activated 6 July 1948 at Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky. Inactivated 27 May 1949 at Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky. Activated 25 August 1950 at Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky. Inactivated 1 December 1953 at Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky. Activated 15 May 1954 at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. Reorganized and redesignated 3 February 1964 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 101st Airborne Division.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II

Normandy (with arrowhead) Rhineland (with arrowhead) Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

Vietnam

Counteroffensive, Phase III
Tet Counteroffensive Phase IV
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Tet 69/Counteroffensive
Summer-Fall 1969
Winter-Spring 1970
Sanctuary Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase VII
Consolidation I
Consolidation II

Southwest Asia
Defense of Saudi Arabia
Liberation and Defense of Kuwait

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered NORMANDY (Headquarters, 101st Airborne Division, cited; WD GO 4, 1945)

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered BASTOGNE (101st

Airborne Division cited; WD GO 17, 1945)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered SOUTH-WEST ASIA (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 101st Airborne Division, cited; DA GO 27, 1994)

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered NORMANDY (Headquarters, 101st Airborne Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Belgian Croix de Guerre 1940 with Palm, Streamer embroidered BASTOGNE; cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action at Bastogne (Headquarters, 101st Airborne Division, cited; DA GO 27, 1959)

Belgian Fourragere 1940 (Headquarters, 101st Airborne Division, cited; DA

GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in France and Belgium (Headquarters, 101st Airborne Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Netherlands Orange Lanyard (Headquarters, 101st Airborne Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1968–1969 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 101st Airborne Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1970)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered

VIETNAM 1971 (101st Airborne Division cited; DA GO 6, 1974)

Republic of Vietnam Civil Action Honor Medal, First Class, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1968–1970 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 101st Airborne Division, cited; DA GO 48, 1971)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 1st BRIGADE, 101st AIRBORNE DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters Company, 101st Division. Organized in November 1921 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Reorganized and redesignated 31 March 1942 as Headquarters and Military Police Company (less Military Police Platoon), 101st Division.

Disbanded 15 August 1942; concurrently reconstituted in the Army of the United States as Headquarters Company, 101st Airborne Division, and activated at Camp Claiborne, Louisiana. Inactivated 30 November 1945 in France. Allotted 25 June 1948 to the Regular Army. Activated 6 July 1948 at Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky. Inactivated 27 May 1949 at Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky. Activated 25 August 1950 at Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky. Inactivated 1 December 1953 at Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky. Activated 15 May 1954 at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. Reorganized and redesignated 1 July 1956 as Headquarters and Service Company, 101st Airborne Division. Reorganized and redesignated 25 April 1957 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Command and Control Battalion, 101st Airborne Division.

Reorganized and redesignated 3 February 1964 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II

Normandy (with arrowhead) Rhineland (with arrowhead) Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

Vietnam

Defense
Counteroffensive, Phase II
Counteroffensive, Phase II
Counteroffensive, Phase III
Tet Counteroffensive, Phase IV
Counteroffensive, Phase IV
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Ite 69/Counteroffensive
Summer-Fall 1969
Winter-Spring 1970
Sanctuary Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase VII
Consolidation I
Consolidation II

Southwest Asia

Defense of Saudi Arabia Liberation and Defense of Kuwait

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered NORMANDY (Headquarters Company, 101st Airborne Division, cited; WD GO 4, 1945)

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered BASTOGNE (101st Airborne Division cited; WD GO 17, 1945)

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered DAK TO, VIETNAM 1966 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division, cited; DA GO 59, 1968)

Valorous Unit Award, Streamer embroidered TUY HOA (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division, cited; DA GO 1,

1969)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1965–1966 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division, cited; DA GO 17 1968)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered SOUTH-WEST ASIA (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division, cited; DA GO 1, 1996)

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered NORMANDY (Headquarters Company, 101st Airborne Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Belgian Croix de Guerre 1940 with Palm, Streamer embroidered BASTOGNE; cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action at Bastogne (Headquarters Company, 101st Airborne Division, cited; DA GO 27, 1959)

Belgian Fourragere 1940 (Headquarters Company, 101st Airborne Division,

cited: DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in France and Belgium (Headquarters Company, 101st Airborne Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Netherlands Orange Lanyard (Headquarters Company, 101st Airborne

Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1966–1967 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division, cited; DA GO 21, 1969)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1968–1969 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1970)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered

VIETNAM 1971 (101st Airborne Division cited; DA GO 6, 1974)

Republic of Vietnam Civil Action Honor Medal, First Class, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1968–1970 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division, cited; DA GO 48, 1971)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 2d BRIGADE, 101st AIRBORNE DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters, 159th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 80th Division. Organized 27 August 1917 at Camp Lee, Virginia, Demobilized 1 June 1919 at Camp Lee, Virginia. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 159th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 80th Division. Organized in September 1922 at Richmond, Virginia. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 159th Brigade. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company,

159th Infantry Brigade.

Converted and redesignated 12 February 1942 as the 80th Reconnaissance Troop (less 3d Platoon), 80th Division (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 160th Infantry Brigade, concurrently converted and redesignated as the 3d Platoon, 80th Reconnaissance Troop, 80th Division). Troop ordered into active military service 15 July 1942 and reorganized at Camp Forrest, Tennessee, as the 80th Cayalry Reconnaissance Troop, an element of the 80th Division (later redesignated as the 80th Infantry Division). Reorganized and redesignated 12 August 1943 as the 80th Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized. Inactivated 6 January 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Redesignated 15 July 1946 as the Reconnaissance Platoon, 80th Airborne Division. Activated 21 May 1947 at Richmond, Virginia, as the 80th Airborne Reconnaissance Platoon, an element of the 80th Airborne Division. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 20 April 1948 as the Reconnaissance Platoon, 80th Airborne Division. Reorganized and redesignated 18 September 1950 as the 80th Airborne Reconnaissance Company, Reorganized and redesignated 10 May 1952 as the 80th Reconnaissance Company, an element of the 80th Infantry Division. Disbanded 29 March 1959 at Richmond, Virginia.

Reconstituted (less 3d Platoon) 22 October 1963 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 159th Infantry Brigade (3d Platoon, 80th Reconnaissance Company—hereafter separate lineage). Redesignated 21 January 1964 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 101st

Airborne Division. Activated 3 February 1964 at Fort Campbell, Kentucky.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Somme Offensive Meuse-Argonne Picardy 1918 Southwest Asia
Defense of Saudi Arabia
Liberation and Defense of Kuwait

World War II
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

Vietnam

Counteroffensive, Phase III
Tet Counteroffensive Phase IV
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Tet 69/Counteroffensive
Summer-Fall 1969
Winter-Spring 1970
Sanctuary Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase VII
Consolidation I
Consolidation II

DECORATIONS

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1968 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 101st Airborne Division, cited; DA GO 21, 1969)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1968–1969 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 101st Airborne Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1970)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1971 (101st Airborne Division cited; DA GO 6, 1974)

Republic of Vietnam Civil Action Honor Medal, First Class, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1968–1970 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 101st Airborne Division, cited; DA GO 48, 1971)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 3d BRIGADE, 101st AIRBORNE DIVISION

RA

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters, 160th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 80th Division. Organized 27 August 1917 at Camp Lee, Virginia. Demobilized 7 June 1919 at Camp Lee, Virginia. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 160th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 80th Division. Organized in September 1922 at Baltimore, Maryland. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 160th Brigade. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company,

160th Infantry Brigade.

Converted and redesignated 12 February 1942 as the 3d Platoon, 80th Reconnaissance Troop, 80th Division (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 159th Infantry Brigade, concurrently converted and redesignated as the 80th Reconnaissance Troop [less 3d Platoon], 80th Division). Troop ordered into active military service 15 July 1942 and reorganized at Camp Forrest, Tennessee, as the 80th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, an element of the 80th Division (later redesignated as the 80th Infantry Division), Reorganized and redesignated 12 August 1943 as the 80th Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized, Inactivated 6 January 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Redesignated 15 July 1946 as the Reconnaissance Platoon, 80th Airborne Division, Activated 21 May 1947 at Richmond, Virginia, as the 80th Airborne Reconnaissance Platoon, an element of the 80th Airborne Division. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 20 April 1948 as the Reconnaissance Platoon, 80th Airborne Division. Reorganized and redesignated 18 September 1950 as the 80th Airborne Reconnaissance Company, Reorganized and redesignated 10 May 1952 as the 80th Reconnaissance Company, an element of the 80th Infantry Division. Disbanded 29 March 1959 at Richmond, Virginia.

3d Platoon, 80th Reconnaissance Company, reconstituted 22 October 1963 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 160th Infantry Brigade (remainder of company hereafter separate lineage). Redesignated 21 January 1964 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 101st Airborne Division. Activated 3 February 1964 at Fort Campbell, Kentucky.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I

Somme Offensive Meuse-Argonne Picardy 1918 Southwest Asia
Defense of Saudi Arabia
Liberation and Defense of Kuwait

World War II

Northern France Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

Vietnam

Counteroffensive, Phase III Tet Counteroffensive, Phase IV Counteroffensive, Phase V Counteroffensive, Phase V Counteroffensive, Phase VI Tet 69/Counteroffensive Summer-Fall 1969 Winter-Spring 1970 Sanctuary Counteroffensive Counteroffensive, Phase VII Consolidation I

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered DONG AP BIA MOUNTAIN (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 101st Airborne Division, cited; DA GO 16, 1972)

Valorous Unit Award, Streamer embroidered THUA THIEN PROVINCE (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 101st Airborne Division, cited; DA GO 2, 1971)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1968 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 101st Airborne Division, cited; DA GO 22, 1976)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered SOUTH-WEST ASIA (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 101st Airborne Division, cited; DA GO 1, 1996)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1968–1969 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 101st Airborne Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1970)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1971 (101st Airborne Division cited; DA GO 6, 1974)

Republic of Vietnam Civil Action Honor Medal, First Class, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1968–1970 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 101st Airborne Division, cited; DA GO 48, 1971)

101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Allen, H. F. Patrick. Screaming Eagles: In Action with the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault). New York: Mallard Press, 1990.

Baughman, Larry J., and Jones, Robert E., Jr. "101st in Reforger 76." United States Army Aviation Digest 2 (December 1976):2ff.

Benton, Lewis E., ed. History of the 101st Airborne Division, 1942–1968. Vietnam, 1968.

Brando, Mark A. *The 101st Airborne Division at Normandy*. Osceola, Wis.: Motorbooks International Publications, 1994.

_____. The 101st Airborne From Holland to Hitler's Eagle's Nest. Osceola, Wis.: Motorbooks International Publications, 1995.

Carnes, Cecil. "The Paratroopers of Purple-Heart Lane." Saturday Evening Post 217 (9 September 1944):22ff.

Cohen, Murray L., ed. Vietnam Odyssey, The Story of the 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division in Vietnam. Texarkana: Southwest Printing and Publishing Co., 1967.

Cole, Hugh M. *The Ardennes: The Battle of the Bulge*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.

Conner, Judson J. "The 101st Airborne Division's DRF—Dynamic Deterrent." Army Information Digest 20 (March 1965):38–41.

Cushman, John H. "How We Did It in Thua Thien." Army 20 (May 1970):48-55.

_____. "101st Airborne Division: Disciplined and Dedicated." *Army* 23 (October 1973):96–98.

Devlin, Gerard M. Paratrooper! The Saga of U.S. Army and Marine Parachute and Glider Combat Troops During World War II. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1979.

Engel, Ross, "Incredible Patrol." Life 18 (15 January 1945):74-76ff.

The Epic of the 101st Airborne Division, A Pictorial Biography of the United States 101st Airborne Division. Auxerre, France, 1945.

Flanagan, Edward M., Jr. *Lightning: The 101st in the Gulf War*. Washington: Brassey's, 1994.

Gavin, James M. "Airborne Army's First Test." *Infantry Journal* 62 (January 1948):22–30; (February 1948):39–46.

_____. Airborne Warfare. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1947. Reprint. Nashville: Battery Press, 1980.

Gill, Kirk L. 3rd Brigade, 101st Airborne Division, Desert Shield/Desert Storm. Paducah, Ky.: Turner Publishing Co., 1992.

Greindl, Rene. Christmas 1944 at Isle-La-Hesse (Bastogne). Belgium: Ceuterick/Louvain, 1965.

Harrison, Gordon A. "Airborne Assault in Normandy." Military Review 29 (July 1949):8–22.

______. Cross-Channel Attack. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1951.

Hallock, W. Im Kassel von Bastogne Amerikanische 101 Luftlandedivision: Eckpfeiler in der Ardennes-Schlacht 1944. Mundiem: Moewig, 1960.

Hay, John H., Jr. Tactical and Materiel Innovations. Vietnam Studies. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1974.

Historical Division, Department of the Army. *Utah Beach to Cherbourg (6 June-27 June 1944)*. American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1948.

Houston, Robert J. D-Day to Bastogne: A Paratrooper Recalls World War II. Smithtown, N.Y.: Exposition Press, 1980.

Huston, James A. "The Air Invasion of Holland." *Military Review* 32 (August 1952):37–57; 32 (September 1952):13–27.

_____. Out of the Blue: U.S. Army Airborne Operations in World War II. West Lafayette, Indiana: Purdue University Studies, 1972.

Jacobs, Bruce. Soldiers: The Fighting Divisions of the Regular Army. New York: W.W. Norton and Co., 1958.

Jaeger, John F., et al. *History of the 101st Airborne Division 1942–1964*. Fort Campbell, Ky.: 101st Airborne Division, 1964.

Jasurda, Bruce S. "101st Airborne Division (Air Assault)." *Infantry* 68 (May–June 1978):16–19.

Katcher, Philip. US 101st Airborne Division, 1942–1945. London: Osprey Publications, Ltd., 1978.

Koskimaki, George E. *D-Day with the Screaming Eagles*. New York: Vantage Press, 1970.

_____. Hell's Highway: Chronicle of the 101st Airborne Division in the Holland Campaign, September—November 1944. Sweetwater, Tenn.: 101st Airborne Division Association, 1989.

Life at Camp Breckinridge, Spring 1953, 101st Airborne Division. Camp Breckinridge, Ky.: Greystone Publishing Co., 1953.

MacDonald, Charles B. *The Last Offensive*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

_____. The Siegfried Line Campaign. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

MacKenzie, Fred. The Men of Bastogne. New York: David McKay Co., 1968.

Marshall, S. L. A. Bastogne: The Story of the First Eight Days. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1946. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1979.

______, Night Drop; The American Airborne Invasion of Normandy. Boston: Little, Brown, and Co., 1962.

McAtee, John A., ed. 101st Airborne Division in Vietnam, A Pictorial Review, 1967–1968, First Year. n.p., 1968.

Merkle, Alan R. 101st Airborne Division, Ft. Campbell, Kentucky, n.p., 1965.

Mitchell, Ralph. *The 101st Airborne Division's Defense of Bastogne*. Fort Leavenworth, Kans.: U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, 1986.

Noel 1944 a Isle la Hesse. Descles: de Brouwer, 1945.

101st Airborne Division. G.I. Stories . . . Paris, 1945.

"101st Is Prototype of Future Army, The Fire Brigade, Atomic Talons for 'Screaming Eagles." *Army Reservist* 3 (January 1957):4–5.

North to the Euphrates. 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. n.p., 1992.

Pearson, Willard. The War in the Northern Provinces, 1968–1969. Vietnam Studies. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1975.

____. "Find 'em, Fix 'em, Finish 'em." Army Digest 21 (December 1966):141.

Pitchford, Gary L., ed. The Continuing Struggle, 1968–1969, A Pictorial Review of the 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile), The Second Year. 101st Airborne Association, 1970.

Pogue, Forrest C. The Supreme Command. United States Army in World War II.

Washington: Government Printing Office, 1954.

Rapport, Leonard, and Norwood, Arthur, Jr. Rendezvous with Destiny, A History of the 101st Airborne Division. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1948. Rev. ed. Greenville, Tenn.: 101st Airborne Division Assn., 1965.

"Reforger '76." Soldiers 32 (January 1977):31-33.

Roberts, Arch E., et al. "Screaming Eagles" 101st Airborne. Nashville: Benson Printing Co., 1957.

Sampson, Francis L. Look Out Below. Washington: Catholic University of America Press, 1975.

______. Paratrooper Padre. Washington: Catholic University of America Press, 1948.

Scales, Robert H., Jr., dir. Certain Victory: The US Army in the Gulf War. Washington: Office of the Chief of Staff, United States Army, 1993.

Schubert, Frank N., and Kraus, Theresa L., eds. *The Whirlwind War: The United States Army in Operations DESERT SHIELD and DESERT STORM.* Washington: Government Printing Office, 1995.

Shapiro, Milton J. The Screaming Eagles, The 101st Airborne Division in World

War II. New York: Messner, 1976.

Shea, Ronald. "Dutch Treat." Soldiers 32 (June 1977):43.

Sherburne, T. L. "Reorganizing the 101st Airborne: An Interim Report." *Army Information Digest* 12 (June 1957):12–23.

Swain, Richard M. "Lucky War": Third Army in Desert Storm. Fort Leavenworth: U.S. Army Command and General Staff College Press, 1994.

Taylor, Thomas. Lightning in the Storm: The 101st Air Assault Division in the Gulf War. New York: Hippocrene Books, 1993.

Tancreti, Roger J. "Strategic Deployment of the 101st." *United States Army Aviation Digest* 20 (October 1974):8–12.

Tolson, John J. Airmobility, 1961–1971. Vietnam Studies. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

Vital Statistics of the 101st Airborne Division. n.p., 1957?

Warren, John C. Airborne Operations in World War II, European Theater. USAF Historical Study, no. 97. Research Studies Institute, U.S. Air Force, 1956.

Williams, Rudi. "Moving Closer to RSI: Reforger '76." Army 27 (January 1977):42–45.

102d INFANTRY DIVISION

(Ozark)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a blue disc, a circle enclosing the letter "Z" over an arc of

a circle approximately 210 degrees, inner circle concentric

with outer circle, "Z" and arc of circle of yellow.

Symbolism: The letters "O" and "Z" above the arc represent the Ozark

mountain area where the division was first organized.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A silver colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a blue

annulet surmounted by a silver Doric column and in saltire two silver bows, all above a blue scroll inscribed TO VICTO-

RY in silver letters.

Symbolism: Blue is for infantry. The bows or "arcs" allude to skill in

marksmanship and to the origin of the organization's nickname, the "Ozark Division." The word "Ozark" is a contraction of the French designation "terre aux arcs" given to the area now known as the Ozarks by early explorers in recognition of the extraordinary skill of the Indians of the region in marksmanship. The column stands for the support given to the division. The elements of the design also represent the division's numerical designation "102"; the column simulates a "1," the annulet an "O," and the two bows refer to the number "2."

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 102d INFANTRY DIVISION (Ozark)

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters, 102d Division. Organized in November 1921 at St. Louis, Missouri. Redesignated 22 February 1942 as Division Headquarters, 102d Division. Ordered into active military service 15 September 1942 and reorganized at Camp Maxey, Texas, as Headquarters, 102d Infantry Division. Inactivated 12 March 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Activated 19 May 1947 at St. Louis, Missouri. (Organized

Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 1 June 1959 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 102d Infantry Division. Inactivated 31 December 1965 at St. Louis, Missouri.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Rhineland Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 1st BRIGADE, 102d INFANTRY DIVISION

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters Company, 102d Division. Organized in November 1921 at St. Louis, Missouri. Reorganized and redesignated 22 February 1942 as Headquarters and Military Police Company (less Military Police Platoon), 102d Division. Ordered into active military service 15 September 1942 and reorganized at Camp Maxey, Texas, as Headquarters Company, 102d Infantry Division. Inactivated 12 March 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Activated 19 May 1947 at St. Louis, Missouri. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Inactivated 31 May 1959 at St. Louis, Missouri.

Redesignated 26 March 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 102d Infantry Division. Activated 1 April 1963 at St. Louis, Missouri. Inactivated 31 December 1965 at St. Louis, Missouri.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Rhineland Central Europe

DECORATIONS

AR

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 2d BRIGADE, 102d INFANTRY DIVISION

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 203d Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 102d Division. Organized in November 1921 at Little Rock, Arkansas. Location changed 19 September 1922 to Fort Smith, Arkansas. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 203d Brigade. Location changed 3 April 1928 to Little Rock, Arkansas. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 203d Infantry Brigade. Location

changed 2 November 1939 to Kansas City, Missouri.

Converted and redesignated 22 February 1942 as the 102d Reconnaissance Troop (less 3d Platoon), 102d Division (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 204th Infantry Brigade, concurrently converted and redesignated as the 3d Platoon, 102d Reconnaissance Troop, 102d Division). Troop ordered into active military service 15 September 1942 and reorganized at Camp Maxey, Texas, as the 102d Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, an element of the 102d Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 16 August 1943 as the 102d Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized. Inactivated 12 March 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Redesignated 7 April 1947 as the 102d Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop. Activated 25 April 1947 at Kansas City, Missouri. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 25 November 1949 as the 102d Reconnaissance Company. Inactivated 31 May 1959 at Kansas City, Missouri.

Converted and redesignated (less 3d Platoon) 26 March 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 102d Infantry Division (3d Platoon, 102d Reconnaissance Company—hereafter separate lineage). Activated 1 April 1963 at Quincy, Illinois. Inactivated 31 December 1965 at

Ouincy, Illinois.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Rhineland Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 3d BRIGADE, 102d INFANTRY DIVISION

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 204th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 102d Division. Organized in November 1921 at St. Joseph, Missouri. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 204th Brigade. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 204th Infantry Brigade. Location changed 2 November 1939 to St. Louis, Missouri.

Converted and redesignated 22 February 1942 as the 3d Platoon, 102d Reconnaissance Troop, 102d Division (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 203d Infantry Brigade, concurrently converted and redesignated as the 102d Reconnaissance Troop [less 3d Platoon], 102d Division). Troop ordered into active military service 15 September 1942 and reorganized at Camp Maxey, Texas, as the 102d Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, an element of the 102d Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 16 August 1943 as the 102d Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized. Inactivated 12 March 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Redesignated 7 April 1947 as the 102d Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop. Activated 25 April 1947 at Kansas City, Missouri. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 25 November 1949 as the 102d Reconnaissance Company. Inactivated 31 May 1959 Kansas City, Missouri.

3d Platoon, 102d Reconnaissance Company, converted and redesignated 26 March 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 102d Infantry Division (remainder of company—hereafter separate lineage). Activated 1 April 1963 at Urbana, Illinois, Inactivated 31 December 1965 at Urbana, Illinois,

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Rhineland Central Europe

DECORATIONS

None.

102D INFANTRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

MacDonald, Charles B. The Last Offensive. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

The Siegfried Line Campaign. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

- Mick, Allan H. With the 102d Infantry Division Through Germany. Vimperk, Czechoslovakia: J. Steinbrenner, 1945.
- _____. With the 102d Infantry Division Through Germany. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1947. Reprint. Nashville: Battery Press, 1980.

"The 102d Infantry Division." Army Reserve 11 (July-August 1965):4-5.

"The 102d in the Fabulous Fifties: All Aboard for McCoy." Army Reserve 27 (Winter 1981):30-31.

Pictorial History, 102d Infantry Division. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1944. "A Salute to Distinguished Service." Army Reserve 12 (January 1966):10–11.

103d INFANTRY DIVISION

(Cactus Division)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a yellow disc, a blue horizontal base, overall a green giant

cactus, all within an Army green border.

Symbolism: The cactus represents the home area of the unit in the

Southwest when it was first organized and is symbolic of the

unit's nickname.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 103d INFANTRY DIVISION

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters, 103d Division. Organized 9 September 1921 at Denver, Colorado. Redesignated 11 February 1942 as Division Headquarters, 103d Division. Ordered into active military service 15 November 1942 and reorganized at Camp Claiborne, Louisiana, as Headquarters, 103d Infantry Division, Inactivated 20 September 1945 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Activated 7 May 1947 at Des Moines, Iowa. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 18 May 1959 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 103d Infantry Division.

Reorganized and redesignated 1 February 1963 as the 103d Operational Headquarters. Reorganized and redesignated 30 June 1963 as 103d Command Headquarters, Divisional. Reorganized and redesignated 25 October 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 103d Command Headquarters. Converted and redesignated 31 December 1965 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 103d Support Brigade, Reorganized and redesignated 30 September 1977 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 103d Support Command. Inactivated 15 September 1993 at Des Moines, Iowa. Redesignated 16 September 1993 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 103d Infantry

Division.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

DECORATIONS

None.

103D INFANTRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cactus Caravan. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1944.

Clarke, Jeffrey J., and Smith, Robert Ross. *Riviera to the Rhine*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1993.

MacDonald, Charles B. The Last Offensive. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1973.

Mueller, Ralph, and Turk, Jerry. Report After Action, the Story of the 103d Infantry Division. Innsbruck: Wagner'sche Universitats-Buchdruckerei, 1945. Reprint. Nashville: Battery Press, 1977.

103rd Infantry Division, Paducah, Ky.: Turner Publishing Co., 1991.

104th DIVISION (TRAINING)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a balsam green disc, the head of a timberwolf in gray all

within a dark green border.

Symbolism: The timberwolf represents the heartiness and vigor of life in

the western states, tenacity in pursuit of mission accomplishment, and unity of purpose associated with familial behavior.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A silver colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a sil-

ver annulet charged with the motto WE SUCCEED, and on and over the annulet a blue martlet holding in its beak a silver

descrescent.

Symbolism: The design is based upon the numerical designation of the

division, the descrescent held in the martlet's beak symbolizing the Roman numeral "C" representing 100, and the martlet

being the heraldic representation of the fourth son.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 104th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters, 104th Division. Organized 7 October 1921 at Salt Lake City, Utah. Redesignated 6 April 1942 as Division Headquarters, 104th Division. Ordered into active military service 15 September 1942 and reorganized at Camp Adair, Oregon, as Headquarters, 104th Infantry Division. Inactivated 20 December 1945 at Camp San Luis Obispo, California. Activated 1 December 1946 at Portland, Oregon. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.)

Reorganized and redesignated 10 June 1959 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 104th Division (Training). Location changed 1

November 1961 to Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Northern France Rhineland Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 1st BRIGADE, 104th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters Company, 104th Division. Organized in January 1922 at Salt Lake City, Utah. Reorganized and redesignated 6 April 1942 as Headquarters and Military Police Company (less Military Police Platoon), 104th Division. Ordered into active military service 15 September 1942 and reorganized at Camp Adair, Oregon, as Headquarters Company, 104th Infantry Division. Inactivated 18 December 1945 at Camp San Luis Obispo, California. Activated 14 November 1947 at Portland, Oregon. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Inactivated 10 June 1959 at Portland, Oregon. Disbanded 11 June 1959.

Reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 1st Brigade, 104th Division (Training). Activated 10 January 1968 at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II

Northern France
Rhineland
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 2d BRIGADE, 104th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as the 329th Ammunition Train and assigned to the 104th Division. Organized in May 1923 at

Casper, Wyoming.

Converted and redesignated 6 April 1942 as the 929th Field Artillery Battalion and remained assigned to the 104th Division (later redesignated as the 104th Infantry Division). Ordered into active military service 15 September 1942 and reorganized at Camp Adair, Oregon. Inactivated 6 November 1945 at Camp San Luis Obispo, California. Activated 12 June 1947 with Headquarters at Vancouver, Washington. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) (Location of Headquarters changed 23 November 1948 to Walla Walla, Washington; on 15 January 1949 to Salem, Oregon.) Inactivated 10 June 1959 at Salem, Oregon. Disbanded 11 June 1959.

Headquarters, 929th Field Artillery Battalion, reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 2d Brigade, 104th Division (Training). Activated 10 January 1968 at Pasco, Washington. Inactivated 15

September 1995 at Pasco, Washington.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Northern France Rhineland Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 3d BRIGADE, 104th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as the 329th Engineers and assigned to the 104th Division (later redesignated as the 104th Infantry Division). Organized 1 December 1921 with Headquarters at Salt Lake City, Utah. Redesignated (less 2d Battalion) 6 April 1942 as the 329th Engineer Battalion (2d Battalion—hereafter separate lineage). Ordered into active military service 15 September 1942 and reorganized at Camp Adair, Oregon, as the 329th Engineer Combat Battalion. Inactivated 10 December 1945 at Camp San Luis Obispo, California. Activated 15 June 1947 with Headquarters at Tacoma, Washington. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) (Location of Headquarters changed 1 March 1950 to Seattle, Washington.) Reorganized and redesignated 15 November 1952 as the 329th Engineer Battalion. Inactivated (less Companies A and B) 18 September 1959 at Seattle, Washington (Companies A and B—hereafter separate lineages).

Headquarters, 329th Engineer Battalion, converted and redesignated 24 November 1967 as Headquarters, 3d Brigade, 104th Division (Training). Activated 10 January 1968 at Fort Lawton, Washington. Location changed 1 August 1989 to Bothell, Washington; on 15 September 1993 to Fort Lewis, Washington. Inactivated 15 September 1995 at Fort Lewis, Washington. Activated 16 November 1996 at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II

Northern France
Rhineland
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 4th BRIGADE, 104th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as the 104th Division Train, Quartermaster Corps. Organized in September 1922 with Headquarters at Salt Lake City, Utah. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as the 104th Division Quartermaster Train.

Redesignated 1 July 1936 as the 429th Quartermaster Regiment and remained assigned to the 104th Division (later redesignated as the 104th Infantry Division). Redesignated 6 April 1942 as the 429th Quartermaster Battalion. Ordnance Maintenance Platoon, Headquarters Company, 429th Ouartermaster Battalion, redesignated 14 September 1942 as the 804th Ordnance Light Maintenance Company, an element of the 104th Infantry Division (remainder of battalion—hereafter separate lineage). Ordered into active military service 15 September 1942 and reorganized at Camp Adair, Oregon. Inactivated 18 December 1945 at Camp San Luis Obispo, California. Redesignated 12 May 1947 as the 804th Ordnance Maintenance Company. Activated 15 June 1947 at Vancouver, Washington. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Location changed 1 March 1952 to Portland. Oregon, Reorganized and redesignated 10 November 1952 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 804th Ordnance Battalion (organic elements concurrently constituted and activated). Battalion inactivated 10 June 1959 at Portland, Oregon. Disbanded 11 June 1959.

Headquarters, 804th Ordnance Battalion, reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 4th Brigade, 104th Division (Training). Activated 10 January 1968 at Fort Lawton, Washington. Location changed 16 November 1982 to Fort Lewis, Washington; on 15 September 1993 to Sacramento, California; on 16 November 1996 to Dublin, California.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Northern France
Rhineland
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 5th BRIGADE, 104th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 16 June 1997 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 5th Brigade, 104th Division (Training), and activated at Salt Lake City, Utah.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 6th BRIGADE, 104th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 16 November 1996 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 6th Brigade, 104th Division (Training), and activated at Aurora, Colorado.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 7th BRIGADE, 104th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as the 104th Division Train, Quartermaster Corps. Organized in September 1922 with Headquarters at Salt Lake City, Utah. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as the 104th Division Ouartermaster Train.

Redesignated 1 July 1936 as the 429th Quartermaster Regiment and remained assigned to the 104th Division (later redesignated as the 104th Infantry Division). Redesignated 6 April 1942 as the 429th Quartermaster Battalion. Ordered into active military service 15 September 1942 and reorganized at Camp Adair, Oregon. Reorganized and redesignated (less Ordnance Maintenance Platoon, Headquarters Company) 27 September 1942 as the 104th Quartermaster Company, an element of the 104th Infantry Division (Ordnance Maintenance Platoon, Headquarters Company—hereafter separate lineage). 104th Quartermaster Company inactivated 18 December 1945 at Camp San Luis Obispo, California. Activated 16 June 1947 at Vancouver, Washington. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Location changed 16 March 1949 to Pasco, Washington. Inactivated 10 June 1959 at Pasco, Washington. Disbanded 11 June 1959.

Reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as the 104th Committee Group and assigned to the 104th Division (Training). Activated 10 January 1968 at Vancouver, Washington. Reorganized and redesignated 1 April 1971 as Headquarters, 104th Committee Group. Reorganized and redesignated 16 October 1978 as Headquarters, 104th Training Command. Inactivated 16 October 1984 at Vancouver, Washington.

Redesignated 16 November 1996 as Headquarters, 7th Brigade, 104th Division (Training), and activated at Fort Lewis, Washington.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Northern France Rhineland Central Europe

DECORATIONS

104TH DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Allen, Terry. Combat Leadership, 104th (Timberwolf) Division, 1944. Fort Bliss: U.S. Army Air Defense School, 1969.
- Directive for Offensive Combat, 104th (Timberwolf) Division. n.p., 1944.
 World War II Data, Operations of the 104th (Timberwolf) Division in Europe. n.p., 1945.
- Clyma, Carleton B., ed. Connecticut Men of the 104th Division, July 1945. Hartford, 1945.
- Downs, Kenneth T. "Nothing Stopped the Timberwolves." Saturday Evening Post 219 (17 August 1946):20ff.
- Hoegh, Leo A., and Doyle, Howard J. Timberwolf Tracks: The History of the 104th Infantry Division, 1942–1945. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1946.
- Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. *Fighting Divisions*. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.
- MacDonald, Charles B. *The Last Offensive*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.
- _____. The Siegfried Line Campaign. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.
- Night Attacks, 104th (Timberwolf) Division, 1944. Fort Bliss; U.S. Army Air Defense School, 1969.
- "Night Operations." Military Review 25 (January 1946):55-63.
- Nothing in Hell Did Stop the Timber-wolves! Greetings from Major General Terry Allen's 104th Infantry Division. n.p., 1945.
- 104th Division (Training), 1973–1977, Washington; Government Printing Office, 1978.
- "104th Infantry Division (Tng)." Army Reserve 11 (May 1965):11.
- "The 104th Timberwolves at the Front Lines of World War II." Army Reserve 26 (Summer 1980):28–31.
- Public Affairs Office, 104th Division (Training). 104th Division (Training), Annual Training 1979, 5 May to 19 May. n.p., 1979.
- _____. The 104th Division (Training), 1978–1982. "Training Soldiers. . . Building Leaders." Vancouver Barracks, Wash., c. 1982.
- Timberwolf 1969. Vancouver Barracks: 104th Infantry Division Association, 1964.
- Timberwolves. G.I. Stories . . . Paris, 1945.
- Trail of the Timberwolves, 104th Infantry Division, Camp San Luis Obispo, California. n.p., 1945.

106th INFANTRY DIVISION

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a blue disc within a white edge, a gold lion's face all with-

in a red border.

Symbolism: The blue is for infantry, while the red represents artillery sup-

port. The lion's face represents strength and power.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 106th INFANTRY DIVISION

AUS and AR

LINEAGE

(inactive)

Constituted 5 May 1942 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 106th Infantry Division. Activated 15 March 1943 at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. Inactivated 2 October 1945 at Camp Shanks, New York. Headquarters Company allotted 25 March 1948 to the Organized Reserve Corps and activated 1 May 1948 at San Juan, Puerto Rico; inactivated 12 October 1950 at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

None.

106TH INFANTRY DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cole, Hugh M. *The Ardennes: Battle of the Bulge*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.

Dupuy, R. Ernest. St. Vith, Lion in the Way; The 106th Infantry Division in World War II. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1949.

Frank, Stanley B. "The Glorious Collapse of the 106th." Saturday Evening Post 219 (9 November 1946):32–33ff.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: The Infantry Journal, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

Kline, John. The Cub of the Golden Lion Passes in Review. St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing Co., 1992.

MacDonald, Charles B. The Last Offensive. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

The 106th. G.I. Stories . . . Paris, 1945.

Perloff, Harvey, S., ed. 106th Infantry Division. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1944.

Whiting, Charles. *Death of a Division*. New York: Stein and Day, 1980. _____. *Decision at St. Vith*. New York: Ballantine Books, 1969.

108th DIVISION (TRAINING) (Golden Griffon)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a red seven-sided polygon one side up, a yellow griffon

passant.

Symbolism: The griffon is symbolic of striking power from the air and

strength on the ground.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a gold

torch with red flame centered in front of two crossed gold muskets behind which are two white targets with black bull'seye side by side each flanked on the outer side by a gold caltrap; issuant from behind the targets at upper center two gold cannon muzzles pointing up and out and all superimposed upon a base of golden rays and supported by a semi-circular scroll bearing the motto PRINCIPS EXERCENDO (Foremost

in Training) in red letters.

Symbolism: The colors scarlet and gold are suggested by the division's

shoulder sleeve insignia. The flaming torch represents the imparting of knowledge and the targets symbolize the practical application of it. The weapons and rays signify the unit's

military readiness.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 108th DIVISION (TRAINING) (Golden Griffon)

AR

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 15 July 1946 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters, 108th Airborne Division. Activated 20 September 1946 at Atlanta, Georgia. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1952 as Headquarters, 108th Infantry Division; location concurrently changed to Charlotte, North Carolina. Reorganized and redesignated 30 April 1959 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 108th Division (Training).

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 1st BRIGADE, 108th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 15 July 1946 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters Company, 108th Airborne Division. Activated 28 October 1946 at Atlanta, Georgia. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1952 as Headquarters Company, 108th Infantry Division; location concurrently changed to Charlotte, North Carolina. Disbanded 1 May 1959 at Charlotte, North Carolina.

Reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 1st Brigade, 108th Division (Training). Activated 31 January 1968 at Clemson, South Carolina. Location changed 15 February 1995 to Spartanburg, South Carolina.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 2d BRIGADE, 108th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 15 July 1946 in the Organized Reserves as the 506th Parachute Field Artillery Battalion and assigned to the 108th Airborne Division. Activated 1 October 1946 with Headquarters at Charlotte, North Carolina. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Redesignated 28 February 1951 as the 506th Airborne Field Artillery Battalion. Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1952 as the 506th Field Artillery Battalion, an element of the 108th Infantry Division. (Location of Headquarters changed 10 August 1952 to Durham, North Carolina.) Disbanded 1 May 1959 at Durham, North Carolina.

Headquarters, 506th Field Artillery Battalion, reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 2d Brigade, 108th Division (Training). Activated 31 January 1968 at Hickory, North Carolina. Inactivated 13 January 1995 at Hickory, North Carolina. Activated 16 October 1996 at Garner, North Carolina.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 3d BRIGADE, 108th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 24 April 1942 in the Army of the United States as the 2d Battalion, 48th Engineers. Activated 25 July 1942 at Camp Gruber, Oklahoma. Redesignated 1 August 1942 as the 2d Battalion, 48th Engineer Combat Regiment. Reorganized and redesignated 15 March 1943 as the 235th Engineer Combat Battalion. Inactivated 31 May 1946 in the Philippine Islands. Allotted 23 February 1952 to the Organized Reserve Corps. Activated 1 June 1952 at Raleigh, North Carolina, as an element of the 108th Infantry Division. (Organized Reserve Corps redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Inactivated 30 June 1953 at Raleigh, North Carolina. Redesignated 22 March 1955 as the 235th Engineer Battalion and activated with Headquarters at Asheboro, North Carolina. Disbanded (less Companies A and B) 30 April 1959 at Asheboro, North Carolina (Companies A and B)—hereafter separate lineages).

Headquarters, 235th Engineer Battalion, reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 3d Brigade, 108th Division (Training). Activated 31 January 1968 at Charlotte, North Carolina. Location changed 16 April 1980 to Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Inactivated 12 January 1995 at Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Activated 16 November 1996 at Fort Jackson, South Carolina.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Naples-Foggia
Rome-Arno
North Apennines
Po Valley

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered MOUNT PORCHIA (235th Engineer Combat Battalion cited; WD GO 53, 1944)

HEADQUARTERS 4th BRIGADE, 108th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 15 July 1946 in the Organized Reserves as the 808th Airborne Ordnance Maintenance Company and assigned to the 108th Airborne Division. Activated 15 October 1946 at Atlanta, Georgia. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1952 as the 808th Ordnance Maintenance Company, an element of the 108th Infantry Division. Location changed 1 April 1952 to Charlotte, North Carolina. Reorganized and redesignated 1 December 1952 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 808th Ordnance Battalion (organic elements concurrently constituted and activated). Battalion disbanded 1 May 1959 at Charlotte, North Carolina.

Headquarters, 808th Ordnance Battalion, reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 4th Brigade, 108th Division (Training). Activated 31 January 1968 at Raleigh, North Carolina. Location changed 16 September 1978 to Garner, North Carolina. Inactivated 16 October 1996 at Garner, North Carolina. Activated 16 November 1996 at Decatur, Georgia.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 5th BRIGADE, 108th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 16 November 1996 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 5th Brigade, 108th Division (Training), and activated at Jacksonville, Florida.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 6th BRIGADE, 108th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 16 November 1996 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters, 6th Brigade, 108th Division (Training), and activated at Charlotte, North Carolina.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

HEADQUARTERS 7th BRIGADE, 108th DIVISION (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE

(active)

Constituted 15 July 1946 in the Organized Reserves as the 108th Airborne Quartermaster Company and assigned to the 108th Airborne Division. Activated 15 October 1946 at Atlanta, Georgia. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Location changed 1 April 1952 to Hickory, North Carolina. Disbanded 1 May 1959 at Hickory, North Carolina.

Reconstituted 24 November 1967 in the Army Reserve as the 108th Committee Group and assigned to the 108th Division (Training). Activated 31 January 1968 at Columbia, South Carolina. Location changed 9 September 1970 to Fort Jackson, South Carolina. Reorganized and redesignated 1 December 1971 as Headquarters, 108th Committee Group. Reorganized and redesignated 16 October 1978 as Headquarters, 108th Training Command. Inactivated 15 October 1984 at Fort Jackson, South Carolina.

Redesignated 16 November 1996 as Headquarters, 7th Brigade, 108th Division (Training), and activated at Fort Jackson, South Carolina.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

None.

108TH DIVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Kearney, Henry. "Long, Hot Summer: Reservists 'Take the War' to Fort Jackson." Army Reserve 27 (Fall 1981):20–22.

McConaghy, John M. "108th Division Trains ROTC Cadets." Army Reserve 27 (Winter 1981):19.

"The 108th Division (Training)." Army Reserve 10 (April 1964):6–7. The 108th Division (Training). Charlotte, N.C., 1967.



SEPARATE BRIGADES



BERLIN BRIGADE

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

None.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY BERLIN BRIGADE

RA

LINEAGE

(inactive)

Constituted 16 January 1983 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Berlin Brigade, and activated in Germany. Inactivated 15 August 1994 in Germany.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

Army Superior Unit Award, Streamer embroidered 1993–1994 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Berlin Brigade, cited; DA GO 27, 1994)

BERLIN BRIGADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Grathwol, Robert P., and Moorhus, Donita M. American Forces in Berlin, 1945–1995: Cold War Outpost. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1995.



5th BRIGADE (TRAINING)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: Centered on a white clongated hexagon, a blue torch through-

out with scarlet flame at top and the handle surmounted by

two scarlet V-shaped chevrons.

Symbolism: The flaming torch is symbolic of education and enlighten-

ment. The V-shaped chevron suggests the number of the brigade and the repetition of the V-shape illustrates the basic tenet that all learning is accomplished by repetition. The colors are adapted from the 89th U.S. Army Reserve Command

(ARCOM) insignia.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a blue

fleur-de-lis bearing a gold spearhead point down and centered thereon a red tower with five battlements reasoned gold.

Symbolism: The gold color of the spearhead indicates the historic armor

association of the unit; the V-shape alludes to the spearhead tactics employed by armored forces during World War II and also to the numerical designation of the unit. The fleur-de-lis is associated with France and its color, blue, is suggested by the state flags of Kansas and Nebraska. The castle tower, symbolic of the enemy's European stronghold, refers to the action at the Maginot Line, and its five battlements represent the

unit's campaign credits in World War II.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 5th BRIGADE (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 25 August 1942 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 5th Tank Destroyer Group. Activated 1 September 1942 at Camp Hood, Texas. Inactivated 4 December 1945 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Redesignated 8 February 1951 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 5th Armored Cavalry Group, and allotted to the Regular Army. Activated 2 March 1951 at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. Reorganized and redesignated 13 September 1954 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 5th Armor Group. Inactivated 16 March 1956 at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

Converted and redesignated 1 January 1975 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 5th Brigade (Training); concurrently withdrawn from the Regular Army, allotted to the Army Reserve, and activated at Lincoln, Nebraska. Inactivated 15 September 1994 at Lincoln, Nebraska.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

None.

5TH BRIGADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

History of the 5th Tank Destroyer Group from V-E Day, 9 May 1945 to V-J Day 2 September 1945. n.p., 1945.

Kulocz, Emil E. Itinerary of the 5th Tank Destroyer Group in the European Theater of Operations Commencing in England 7th May 1944 to 9th May 1945. 665th Engineer Topographic Company, 1945.

Wolfe, Albert W. 5th Tank Destroyer Group History, 1 September 1942 to V–E Day. 666th Engineer Topographic Company, 1945.

27th INFANTRY BRIGADE

(Empire)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a black disc with a black border, the constellation Orion of

seven stars superimposed by a stylized conjoined "NY" within

a circle, all red.

Symbolism: The letters "NY" in the form of a monogram represent the

state of New York. The seven stars suggest the constellation of

Orion.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a gold

stylized mountain superimposed by a blue arrowhead and two diagonally crossed black bayonets, points up; attached below a

red scroll inscribed EMPIRE in gold.

Symbolism: Blue is the color traditionally associated with the infantry; it

suggests steadfastness and devotion to duty. The bayonets, crossed to indicate strength and teamwork, highlight the infantry mission. The stylized mountain highlights the unit's home state and its role in the National Guard, as does the brigade's motto. The arrowhead symbolizes the unit's Philippine Presidential Unit Citation and war service; the motto scroll is red simulating the unit's Meritorious Unit

Commendation.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 27th INFANTRY BRIGADE (Empire)

ARNG

LINEAGE (New York)

Constituted 9 February 1898 in the New York National Guard as Headquarters, New York Division, and organized at Albany. Disbanded 4 April 1898 at Albany. Reconstituted 23 June 1908 in the New York National Guard as Headquarters, New York Division, and organized at Albany. Redesignated 28 June 1916 as Headquarters, 6th Division, and mustered into federal service at New York; mustered out 23 December 1916 at New York. Mustered into federal

service 16 July 1917 at Camp Whitman, New York; drafted into federal service 5 August 1917. Redesignated 1 October 1917 as Headquarters, 27th Division. Demobilized 1 April 1919 at Camp Upton, New York. Reorganized and federally recognized 23 December 1921 in the New York National Guard at New York; Headquarters Detachment, 27th Division, concurrently organized and federally recognized at New York. Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 27th Division, inducted into federal service 15 October 1940 at New York. Reorganized and redesignated 1 September 1942 as Headquarters, 27th Infantry Division. Inactivated 31 December 1945 at Fort Lawton, Washington. Reorganized and federally recognized 21 April 1947 at Albany. Location changed 5 February 1952 to Buffalo. Reorganized and redesignated 1 February 1955 as Headquarters, 27th Armored Division. Location changed 15 April 1963 to Syracuse (Headquarters Company, 27th Armored Division, concurrently converted and redesignated from Headquarters Battery and Service Battery, 1st Howitzer Battalion, 104th Artillery [see ANNEX 1]).

Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 27th Armored Division, reorganized and redesignated 1 February 1968 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 27th Brigade, 50th Armored Division (Headquarters Company, 27th Brigade, 50th Armored Division, concurrently consolidated with Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 27th Armored Division [see ANNEX 2], and consolidated unit designated as Headquarters Company, 27th Brigade, 50th Armored Division). Reorganized and redesignated 1 April 1975 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 27th Brigade, 42d Infantry Division, Reorganized and redesignated 1 April 1986 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 27th Infantry Brigade, and relieved from assignment to the 42d Infantry Division.

ANNEX 1

Organized and federally recognized 1 October 1938 in the New York National Guard at Syracuse as Headquarters Battery and Combat Train, 1st Battalion, 104th Field Artillery, an element of the 27th Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 July 1940 as Headquarters Battery, 1st Battalion, 104th Field Artillery. Inducted into federal service 15 October 1940 at Syracuse. Reorganized and redesignated 1 September 1942 as Headquarters Battery, 249th Field Artillery Battalion, an element of the 27th Infantry Division. Inactivated 31 December 1945 at Fort Lawton, Washington. Expanded, reorganized, and federally recognized 28 October and 11 November 1947 at Syracuse as the Service Battery and Headquarters Battery, respectively, 249th Field Artillery Battalion.

Service Battery, 249th Field Artillery Battalion, reorganized and redesignated 1 February 1955 as the Service Battery, 249th Armored Field Artillery Battalion, an element of the 27th Armored Division. Reorganized and redesignated 16 March 1959 as the Service Battery, 1st Howitzer Battalion, 104th Artillery, an alement of the 27th Armored Division.

element of the 27th Armored Division.

Headquarters Battery, 249th Field Artillery Battalion, reorganized and redesignated 1 February 1955 as Headquarters Battery, 249th Armored Field Artillery Battalion, an element of the 27th Armored Division. Consolidated 16 March 1959 with the Medical Detachment, 249th Armored Field Artillery Battalion (see ANNEX 3), and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as

Headquarters Battery, 1st Howitzer Battalion, 104th Artillery, an element of the 27th Armored Division.

ANNEX 2

Organized 9 December 1917 in the New York Guard at Syracuse as Headquarters Company, 3d Infantry. Reorganized and federally recognized 24 April 1920 in the New York National Guard at Syracuse as Headquarters Company, 108th Infantry, an element of the 27th Division. Inducted into federal service 15 October 1940 at Syracuse, (108th Infantry relieved 1 September 1942 from assignment to the 27th Division and assigned to the 40th Infantry Division.) Inactivated 7 April 1946 at Camp Stoneman, California. (108th Infantry relieved 17 May 1947 from assignment to the 40th Infantry Division and assigned to the 27th Infantry Division.) Reorganized and federally recognized 23 July 1947 at Syracuse.

Reorganized and redesignated 1 February 1955 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Combat Command B, 27th Armored Division. Reorganized and redesignated 15 April 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 27th Armored Division.

ANNEX 3

Organized and federally recognized 24 September 1940 in the New York National Guard at Syracuse as Company D, 134th Medical Regiment. Inducted into federal service 27 January 1941 at Syracuse. Reorganized and redesignated 23 May 1942 as Company G, 134th Medical Regiment. Reorganized and redesignated 15 September 1943 as the 466th Medical Collecting Company. Reorganized and redesignated 23 January 1944 as the 466th Ambulance Company, Motor. Reorganized and redesignated 14 April 1945 as the 466th Motor Ambulance Company. Inactivated 30 June 1946 in Germany.

Reorganized and federally recognized 28 October 1947 at Syracuse as the Medical Detachment, 249th Field Artillery Battalion, an element of the 27th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 February 1955 as the Medical Detachment, 249th Armored Field Artillery Battalion, an element of the 27th Armored Division.

Home Station: Syracuse (less detachments at Schenectady and Rochester and Ansonia, Connecticut)

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Ypres-Lys Somme Offensive

World War II Central Pacific Western Pacific Ryukyus

Headquarters Company (Syracuse) additionally entitled to:

World War II-EAME

Normandy Northern France Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

World War II-AP Bismarck Archipelago Leyte Luzon Southern Philippines (with arrowhead)

DECORATIONS

Headquarters Company (Syracuse) entitled to:

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered EUROPEAN THEATER (466th Ambulance Company, Motor, cited; GO 238, Theater Service Forces, European Theater, 1945); Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (108th Infantry cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

27TH INFANTRY BRIGADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

American Battle Monuments Commission. American Armies and Battlefields in Europe, Washington: Government Printing Office, 1938, Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1992.

. 27th Division, Summary of Operations in the World War. Washington:

Government Printing Office, 1944.

Burdick, Henry H., ed, New York Division National Guard War Record by the Officers and Men of the Division. New York: Burdick and King, 1917.

Clarke, William F. Over There with O'Ryan's Roughnecks, Reminiscences of a Private 1st Class Who Served in the 27th U.S. Division with the British Forces in Belgium and France. Seattle: Superior Publishing Co., 1968.

Crowl, Philip A. Campaign in the Marianas, United States Army in World War II.

Washington: Government Printing Office, 1960.

and Love, Edmund G. Seizure of the Gilberts and Marshalls. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1955.

Gailey, Harry A. Howlin' Mad Smith vs. the Army; Conflict in Command, Saipan 1944. Novato, Calif.: Presidio Press, 1986.

George, Herbert. The Challenge of War. New York: Vantage Press, 1966.

Hallahan, Hugh, et al. . . . The New York Division (27th U.S.A.) Presents "You Know Me, Al!" A Farce with Music. New York: McConnel Printing Co., 1918.

Historical Division, War Department. Small Unit Actions. American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1948.

_____. The Capture of Makin (20 November-24 November 1943). American

Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1946.

Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War; American Expeditionary Forces; Divisions. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.

History of the 27th Division, New York's Own. New York: Bennett and Churchill,

1919?

Hoffman, Carl W. Saipan: The Beginning of the End. Marine Corps Monographs. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1950.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

Love, Edmund G. "The 27th's Battle for Saipan." Infantry Journal 59 (September 1946):8–17.

_____. The 27th Infantry Division in World War II. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1949. Reprint. Nashville: Battery Press, 1981.

Marshall, S. L. A. "The Fight on Saki Night." *Infantry Journal* 54 (April 1944):8-15.

Official Commendations of the 27th American Division, Belgium and France, 1918. Paris: Imprimerie Lahure, 1918.

O'Ryan, John Francis. The Story of the 27th Division. 2 vols. New York: Wynkoop Hallenbeck Crawford Co., 1921.

Pictorial History Twenty-Seventh Division, United States Army, 1940–1941. Atlanta: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1941.

Review and Parade of the 27th Division, March 25, 1919. New York: M. B. Brown Printing and Binding Co., 1919.

Rosenberg, James N. Pastel Expressions: Return of the 27th Division, March 25, 1919. New York: Mitchell Kennerly, 1919.

Salyer, Kermit W., ed. Official 1948 Yearbook of the 27th Infantry Division, New York National Guard. New York: Yearbooks Publishing Co., 1948.

Souvenir of Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C. Baltimore: Horn-Shafer Press, c. 1917.

Starlight, Alexander, comp. The Pictorial Record of the 27th Division. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1919.

The Story of the "27th," New York's Guard Division That Broke the German Line. . . n.p., 1918?

Streeter, Edward. Dear Mable, Love Letters of a Rookie. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co., 1918?

Swetland, Maurice J., and Swetland, Lilli. *These Men, "For Conspicuous Bravery Above and Beyond the Call of Duty."* Harrisburg: Military Service Publishing Co., 1940.

27th Armored Division, New York National Guard. San Angelo, Tex.: Newsfoto Publishing Co., c. 1958.

The 27th Division: The Story of Its Sacrifices and Achievements. New York: John H. Eggers Co., 1919.

29th INFANTRY BRIGADE

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a white shield with arched top and bottom, a blue barbed

cross, in base two wavy bars, red and blue, conjoined but separated from the cross and bordered by a white fimbriation all

within a blue border.

Symbolism: The colors blue and white are associated with infantry. The

blue cross is suggested by Hawaii's nickname "Crossroads of the Pacific," and the barbed ends represent the protective mission of the brigade. The red and blue conjoined bars in conjunction with the white appear on the Hawaiian flag and also on the Hawaiian coat of arms. The bars are wavy to allude to the geographical location of Hawaii as being overseas from

the continental United States.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a blue

cross with barbed ends supporting between the arms two gold dolphins in saltire with heads up and facing out contained in base by an arched red scroll inscribed with the motto KA

OIHANA MAMUA in gold letters.

Symbolism: The blue cross is suggested by Hawaii's nickname "Crossroads

of the Pacific," and the barbed ends represent the protective mission of the brigade. The dolphins allude to the crest of the Hawaii Army National Guard. The motto is translated as

"Mission First."

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 29th INFANTRY BRIGADE

ARNG

LINEAGE (Hawaii)

Organized and federally recognized 17 November 1947 in the Hawaii Army National Guard at Wahiawa as Company E, 298th Infantry. Converted and redesignated 3 December 1956 as Battery C, 297th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion. Reorganized and redesignated 15 January 1959 as Battery C, 297th Missile Battalion; location concurrently changed to Waialua, Reorganized and redesignated 1 May 1959 as Battery C, 2d Missile Battalion, 298th Artillery.

Reorganized and redesignated 15 November 1965 as Battery A, 1st Battalion,

298th Artillery.

Converted and redesignated 1 April 1970 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 297th Supply and Service Battalion; location concurrently changed to Ewa. Location changed I September 1974 to Wahiawa. Reorganized and redesignated I April 1984 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 297th Supply and Service Battalion. Location changed 1 February 1994 to Honolulu.

Consolidated 1 October 1995 with Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 29th Infantry Brigade (see ANNEX), and consolidated unit designated as

Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 29th Infantry Brigade.

ANNEX

Constituted 15 September 1953 in the Hawaii Army National Guard as the 120th Signal Support Company. Organized and federally recognized 4 January 1954 at Honolulu. Converted and redesignated 15 January 1959 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 29th Infantry Brigade. Ordered into active federal service 13 May 1968 at Honolulu; released 12 December 1969 from active federal service and reverted to state control.

Home Station: Honolulu

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

None.

29TH INFANTRY BRIGADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

"Career Officers Hold Top Slots in 29th Bde." National Guardsman 23 (July 1969):22-23.

"Commands 29th BDE." National Guardsman 22 (June 1968):3.

Fellows, Ronald. "Hawaiians Get Demolition Vehicle." *National Guardsman* 22 (August 1968):25–26.

and Smith, Ed. "Civilians-Turned-Soldiers." National Guardsman 22 (October 1968):27.

"Guard Brigade 'Married' to Regular Army Division." *National Guardsman* 27 (April 1973):10–12.

"Hawaii Brigade Aids 'Republic of Kona." National Guardsman 23 (August 1969):27-28.

"Hawaiians Get New Commander." National Guardsman 23 (February 1969):32.

Hazels, David R., and Hirata, Gregg. "Roundout in Hawaii." *National Guardsman* 35 (March 1981):30-31.

"SRF." National Guardsman 19 (November 1965):8-10+.

"29th BDE Gets New CG; First CG Returns." National Guardsman 23 (November 1969):30+.

- "20 Years After: A Study of the 29th Infantry Brigade's Last Mobilization." National Guard 42 (May 1988):26–32.
- "The Viet Nam Callup Army National Guard." National Guardsman 22 (May 1968):19.
- Walker, Luther L. "They Did a Fine Job of Soldiering." *National Guardsman* 23 (April 1969):22–26.
- "Welcome Home: Hawaii Brigade Ends Active Duty Tour." National Guardsman 24 (February 1970):28–29.



30th INFANTRY BRIGADE (Old Hickory)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: The letters "O" and "H" in blue, upon a red background, the

"O" forming the elliptical outline of the device, the letter "H" within the "O," and the letters "XXX" on the bar of the "H."

The insignia worn with long axis vertical.

Symbolism: The letters "O" and "H" are the initials of "Old Hickory," and

the "XXX" is the Roman numeral of the organization.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a rep-

resentation of a hornets' nest in blue charged at top with five gold fleurs-de-lis and in base with a gold five-pointed star, all inclosed by a continuous scarlet scroll inscribed OLD HICK-ORY at top and BRIGADE below and crossing at center overall from lower right to upper left a gold branch of laurel beneath a gold sword with point at upper right and hilt at lower left, the blade divided in half lengthwise with green above and red below, both ends of sword and laurel branch

protruding outside the scroll.

Symbolism: The hornets' nest, adapted from the crest of the North

Carolina Army National Guard, is a reference to the unit's participation in five campaigns in Europe during World War II, while the sword with blade in the colors of the Belgian Fourragere refers to that award received for service in Belgium and the Ardennes. The laurel branch and the star denote awards of the French Croix de Guerre with palm and with star for service in France during World War II; the scarlet scroll alludes to the Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army) earned by Headquarters Company of the brigade for service in

England and France.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 30th INFANTRY BRIGADE (Old Hickory)

ARNG

LINEAGE

(North Carolina)

Constituted 18 July 1917 in the National Guard as Headquarters, 30th Division (to be organized with troops from North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee). Organized 28 August–12 September 1917 at Camp Sevier, South Carolina. Demobilized 7 May 1919 at Camp Jackson, South Carolina. Reorganized and federally recognized 24 August 1926 at Atlanta, Georgia. Location changed 20 September 1932 to Macon, Georgia. Inducted into federal service 16 September 1940 at Macon, Georgia. Reorganized and redesignated 16 February 1942 as Headquarters, 30th Infantry Division. Inactivated 25 November 1945 at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. Reorganized and federally recognized in part 21 February 1947 at Nashville, Tennessee, and in part 11 September 1947 at Raleigh, North Carolina.

North Carolina part of Headquarters, 30th Infantry Division, reorganized and redesignated 27 October 1954 as Headquarters, 30th Infantry Division

(Tennessee part—hereafter separate lineage).

Reorganized and redesignated 1 December 1973 as Headquarters, 30th Infantry Brigade, and location changed to Clinton (Headquarters Company, 30th Infantry Brigade, concurrently reorganized and redesignated from Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 30th Infantry Division [see ANNEX]).

ANNEX

Constituted 24 August 1942 in the North Carolina National Guard as Headquarters Company, 3d Battalion, 119th Infantry, an element of the 30th Infantry Division. Activated 7 September 1942 while in federal service at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. Inactivated 24 November 1945 at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. Reorganized and federally recognized 31 May 1948 at Clinton. Reorganized and redesignated 1 April 1959 as Company E, 1st Battle Group, 119th Infantry.

Reorganized and redesignated 10 March 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 30th Infantry Division. Redesignated 1 January 1968 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 30th Infantry Division.

Home Station: Clinton (less detachments at Mount Olive and Rocky Mount)

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Somme Offensive Ypres-Lys Flanders 1918

World War II
Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered FRANCE (30th Infantry Division cited; DA GO 14, 1959)

Belgian Fourragere 1940 (Headquarters, 30th Infantry Division, and 119th

Infantry cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in Belgium (Headquarters, 30th Infantry Division, and 119th Infantry cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in the Ardennes (Headquarters, 30th Infantry Division, and 119th Infantry cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Headquarters Company (Clinton) additionally entitled to Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered UNITED KINGDOM AND FRANCE (Headquarters Company, 3d Battalion, 119th Infantry, cited; GO 184, 30th Infantry Division, 1945) and French Croix de Guerre with Silver Gilt Star, World War II, Streamer embroidered STOUMONT AND HABIEMONT (119th Infantry cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

30TH INFANTRY BRIGADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

"After months of preparation, Old Hickory gets on the ROAD as reorganization of the famed 30th gets underway!" *The Tar Heel Guardsman* 7 (January–February 1963):9–11.

American Battle Monuments Commission. American Armies and Battlefields in Europe. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1938. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1992.

. 30th Division, Summary of Operations in the World War. Washington:

Government Printing Office, 1944.

Blumenson, Martin. Breakout and Pursuit. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961.

War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.

Clyma, Carleton B., ed. Connecticut Men of the 30th–Old Hickory–Division, September 1945. Hartford, 1945.

Eubank, George B. A History of the 30th Infantry Division, 1917–1963. Darmstadt, Germany: Stars and Stripes, 1963.

Featherston, Alwyn. Saving the Breakout: The 30th Division's Heroic Stand at Mortain, August 7–12, 1944. Novato, Calif.: Presidio Press, 1993.

"For the 30th Division, 50 History-Making Years." The Tar Heel Guardsman 11 (September 1967):8–13.

Harrison, Gordon A. Cross-Channel Attack. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1951.

Heatherly, Charles. "The Mission Is Training for Readiness: A Vital Test for the Guard." National Guardsman 27 (November 1973):2–4.

Hewitt, Robert L. Work Horse of the Western Front: The Story of the 30th Infantry Division. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1946. Reprint. Nashville: Battery Press, 1980.

Historical Division, War Department. St-Lo (7 July-29 July 1944). American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1947.

Historical and Pictorial Review, 30th Infantry Division: Army of the United States, Fort Jackson, South Carolina, 1941. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1941.

Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War; American Expeditionary Forces; Divisions. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.

Hobbs, L. S. "Breaching the Siegfried Line." Military Review 26 (June 1946):9–14.
 Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

MacDonald, Charles B. The Last Offensive. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

______. The Siegfried Line Campaign. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

Murphy, Elmer A. The Thirtieth Division in the World War. Lepanto, Ark.: Old Hickory Publishing Co., 1936.

"The Old Hickory Division: A Condensed History of the 30th Infantry Division." National Guardsman 2 (August 1948):18–19.

"Old Hickory Division Is Abolished." The Tar Heel Guardsman 17 (November 1973):5-6.

"Once Again The 30th Serves in Three States." *The Tar Heel Guardsman* 12 (February 1968):7–8.

Parker, Joe. "30th Infantry Brigade Prepares for AT 74." The Tar Heel Guardsman 18 (March 1974):14.

_____. "30th Infantry Brigade Takes Part in Exercise Solid Shield During Annual Training." The Tar Heel Guardsman 20 (August 1976):12–13.

"Reunification' of 30th Mech into Single-State Div Projected." National Guardsman 27 (November 1973):16-17.

Russell, Henry D. The Purge of the Thirtieth Division. Macon: Lyon, Marshall, and Brooks, c. 1955.

"Shift of 30th Mech Div Planned; 49th Armd Div Reborn." *National Guardsman* 27 (December 1973):36.

Smith, Herbert E. "A.E.F. Divisional Insignia—The 30th Division." *Recruiting News* 16 (1 March 1934):3ff.

Todd, Keith. Old Hickory: 30th Infantry Division. Paducah, Ky.: Turner Publishing Co., 1990.



31st ARMORED BRIGADE (Dixie)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: Within a red circle on a white disc, the red letters "D D" back

to back in the form of an octagon.

Symbolism: The two "Ds" stand for the "Dixie Division" from which the

brigade descended.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a gold

disc surmounted by a white decagon divided horizontally with a gold wavy bar bearing a black arrow with a scarlet arrowhead between a gold fleur-de-lis and a gold Philippine sunburst, overall a scarlet saltire, at the top a semi-circular gold scroll folded back at each side and inscribed DIXIE and a scroll of

the like in base inscribed BRIGADE all in black letters.

Symbolism: The scarlet cross of St. Andrew on the white field was suggest-

ed by the state flag of Alabama. The sides of the decagon allude to participation of Headquarters Company in ten campaigns of Confederate service in the Civil War. The fleur-de-lis symbolizes the unit's participation in World War I. The sunburst represents the organization's Philippine Presidential Unit Citation for World War II service in the southern Philippines, while the arrowhead alludes to the unit's assault landing at New Guinea. The black arrow represents the area's Indian heritage and the city of Tuscaloosa situated on the banks of the Black Warrior River where Headquarters Company was originally organized in early 1861 as the Warrior Guards. The disc sym-

bolizes the unit's speed and mobility. Yellow is the armor color.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 31st ARMORED BRIGADE (Dixie)

ARNG

LINEAGE (Alabama)

Constituted 18 July 1917 in the National Guard as Headquarters, 31st Division (to be organized with troops from Alabama, Florida, and Georgia). Organized 25 August 1917 at Camp Wheeler, Georgia. Demobilized 14 January 1919 at Camp Gordon, Georgia. Reorganized and federally recognized 15 October 1924 at Saint Augustine, Florida. Location changed 4 March 1933 to Bartow, Florida, and on 10 November 1940 to Birmingham, Alabama. Inducted into federal service 25 November 1940 at Birmingham, Alabama. Reorganized and redesignated 27 February 1942 as Headquarters, 31st Infantry Division. Inactivated 21 December 1945 at Camp Stoneman, California. Reorganized and federally recognized in part 1 November 1946 at Birmingham, Alabama, and in part 2 December 1946 at Greenville, Mississippi (Mississippi part—hereafter separate lineage). Ordered into active federal service 16 January 1951 at Birmingham. (Headquarters, 31st Infantry Division [Alabama part] [NGUS], organized and federally recognized 26 June 1953 at Birmingham.) Released 15 June 1954 from active federal service and reverted to state control; federal recognition concurrently withdrawn from Headquarters, 31st Infantry Division (Alabama part) (NGUS). Location changed 10 December 1956 to Mobile, and on 2 May 1959 to Birmingham. Ordered into active federal service 11 June 1963 at Birmingham; released 23 June 1963 from active federal service and reverted to state control. Ordered into active federal service 10 September 1963 at Birmingham; released 12 September 1963 and reverted to state control. Ordered into active federal service 20 March 1965 at Birmingham; released 29 March 1965 from active federal service and reverted to state control.

Converted and redesignated 15 January 1968 as Headquarters, 31st Brigade, 30th Armored Division, and location changed to Tuscaloosa (Headquarters Company, 31st Brigade, 30th Armored Division, concurrently converted and redesignated from Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 31st Infantry Division [see ANNEX]). Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 31st Brigade, 30th Armored Division, reorganized and redesignated 1 November 1973 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 31st Armored Brigade, and relieved from assignment to the 30th Armored Division. Location changed 1 February 1979 to Northport.

ANNEX

Organized in early 1861 at Tuscaloosa as the Warrior Guards (Captain Rodes's Company of Alabama Volunteers) and mustered into Confederate service 5 May 1861 at Montgomery as Company G, 5th Alabama Infantry. Surrendered 9 April 1865 at Appomattox, Virginia. Reorganized in the winter of 1875 in the

Alabama Volunteer Militia at Tuscaloosa as Company F (Warrior Guards), 2d Regiment of Infantry. (Alabama Volunteer Militia redesignated 9 February 1877 as the Alabama State Troops; redesignated 18 February 1897 as the Alabama National Guard.) Mustered into federal service 16 May-14 June 1898 at Montgomery as Company F, 2d Alabama Volunteer Infantry; mustered out 31 October 1898 at Montgomery and resumed state status as Company F, 2d Infantry Regiment. Mustered into federal service 1 July 1916; drafted into federal service 5 August 1917. Personnel absorbed 15 August-1 October 1917 by Company F. 167th Infantry, an element of the 42d Division, and Company B. 106th Ammunition Train, an element of the 31st Division. Company F, 167th Infantry, and Company B, 106th Ammunition Train, demobilized 19 May 1919 at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Former Company F, 2d Infantry Regiment, reorganized and federally recognized 20 February 1920 in the Alabama National Guard at Tuscaloosa as Company E, 4th Infantry, Redesignated 16 December 1921 as Company E, 167th Infantry, an element of the 39th Division. Redesignated 1 January 1922 as Company B, 167th Infantry. Reorganized and redesignated 5 May 1922 as Headquarters Company, 77th Infantry Brigade, an element of the 39th Division, Redesignated 1 July 1923 as Headquarters Company, 61st Infantry Brigade, an element of the 31st Division. Redesignated 12 May 1924 as Headquarters Company, 62d Infantry Brigade, an element of the 31st Division. Reorganized and redesignated 30 June 1929 as Company D, 167th Infantry, an element of the 31st Division (later redesignated as the 31st Infantry Division). Inducted into federal service 25 November 1940 at Tuscaloosa, Inactivated 29 December 1945 at Camp Stoneman, California. Reorganized and federally recognized 16 December 1947 at Tuscaloosa. Ordered into active federal service 16 January 1951 at Tuscaloosa. (Company D, 200th Infantry [NGUS], organized and federally recognized 31 March 1953 at Tuscaloosa.) Company D, 167th Infantry, released 15 June 1954 from active federal service and reverted to state control; concurrently reorganized and redesignated as Company D, 200th Infantry, an element of the 31st Infantry Division, and federal recognition withdrawn from Company D. 200th Infantry (NGUS). Consolidated 2 May 1959 with Battery C. 216th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion (organized and federally recognized 29 March 1951 at Tuscaloosa), and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as Company D, 1st Battle Group, 200th Infantry.

Reorganized and redesignated 15 April 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 31st Infantry Division. Ordered into active federal service 11 June 1963 at Tuscaloosa; released 12 September 1963 from active federal service and reverted to state control. Ordered into active federal service 20 March 1965 at Tuscaloosa; released 28 March 1965 from active federal service and reverted to state control.

Home Station: Northport (less detachment at Livingston)

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Streamer without inscription

World War II

New Guinea (with arrowhead)

Southern Philippines

Western Pacific

Headquarters Company (Warrior Guards) additionally entitled to:

Civil War (Confederate service)
First Manassas
Peninsula
Fredericksburg
Chancellorsville
Gettysburg
Appomattox
Maryland 1862
Virginia 1863
Virginia 1864

North Carolina 1864

DECORATIONS

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (Headquarters, 31st Infantry Division, and 167th Infantry cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

31ST ARMORED BRIGADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Amerine, William H. *Alabama's Own in France*. New York: Eaton and Gettinger, 1919.

"At '71 . . . the Year of 'First.'" The Alabama Guardsman 7 (November 1971):9.

Brewer, Willis. Alabama: Her History, Resources, War Record and Public Men, from 1540 to 1872. Montgomery: Alabama Civil War Centennial Commission, 1962.

"Civil Disturbance Duty: Tuscaloosa, Alabama." *The National Guardsman* 17 (August 1963):9–13ff.

"The Dixie Division: A Condensed History of the 31st Infantry Division." *The National Guardsman* 2 (September 1948):10–11.

Historical and Pictorial Review of the 31st Division, Army of the United States, Camp Blanding, Florida, 1941. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1941.

Historical Annual, National Guard of the State of Alabama 1938. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1938.

Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War; American Expeditionary Forces; Divisions. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprint. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988.

History of the 31st Infantry Division in Training and Combat, 1940–1945. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1946.

"Infantry Receives Latest Training." Alabama Guardsman 1 (September–October 1947):3.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

"... the magnificent manner..." The National Guardsman 19 (May 1965):10-11ff.

McDavid, C. C., comp. The Dixie Division. Photographic Record of Five Year Service of the 31st Infantry Division World War II. Columbia, Miss., n.d.

Person, John C. The 31st Infantry (Dixie) Division in World War II. Mobile, Ala., 1953.

Smith, Herbert E. "A.E.F. Divisional Insignia—The 31st Division." Recruiting News 16 (1 April 1934):3.

Smith, Robert Ross. *The Approach to the Philippines*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1953.

"31st Bde Completes Field Training." The Alabama Guardsman 6 (July 1970):3.

"31st Brigade Conducts CPX." The Alabama Guardsman 10 (November 1975):5.

31st Division in Exercise Long Horn. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1952.

31st Infantry Division, Camp Atterbury, Indiana. Marceline, Mo.: Walsworth Bros., 1953.

31st Infantry Division, 1956 Summer Encampment, Fort McClellan, Alabama. n.p., 1956.



39th INFANTRY BRIGADE

(The Arkansas Brigade)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a red shield arched at the top and base, a blue lozenge sur-

mounted diagonally from upper left to lower right by a white

Bowie knife, hilt down, all within a blue border.

Symbolism: The Bowie knife alludes to Arkansas, "The Bowie State,"

home area of the brigade. The Bowie knife, a weapon used for close fighting and implying hand-to-hand combat, is also indicative of the aggressive spirit of infantry. The lozenge or diamond refers to the unique aspect of the state as having the

only diamond field in North America.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A silver colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a red

diamond standing on its short axis and charged on its horizontal axis with a wavy blue bar bearing a silver arrow with point to the left, above the diamond on the center lobe of a three lobed green background three silver five-pointed stars and below the diamond on a silver scroll double folded at each end

the word COURAGE in black.

Symbolism: The stars stand for France, Spain, and the United States, the

countries to which the Arkansas Territory belonged. The diamond shape was suggested by the state flag, while the wavy bar symbolizes the Arkansas River with the arrow referring to the Indian name "Arkansa." The green background alludes to the wooded hills of the Ouachita and the Ozark national forest.

The arrow in flight is used as a symbol of the brigade defend-

ing the state.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 39th INFANTRY BRIGADE (The Arkennes Brigade)

(The Arkansas Brigade)

ARNG

LINEAGE

(Arkansas)

Constituted 18 July 1917 in the National Guard as Headquarters, 39th Division (to be organized with troops from Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi). Organized 25 August 1917 at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana. Demobilized 23 January 1919 at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana. Reconstituted 27 May 1946 in the National Guard as Headquarters, 39th Infantry Division. Reorganized and federally recognized in part 30 September 1946 at New Orleans, Louisiana, and in part 26 August 1947 at Little Rock, Arkansas (Louisiana part—hereafter separate lineage). Ordered into active federal service 24 September 1957 at Little Rock; released 24 October 1957 from active federal service and reverted to state control.

Reorganized and redesignated 1 December 1967 as Headquarters, 39th Infantry Brigade (Headquarters Company, 39th Infantry Brigade, concurrently converted and redesignated from Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 39th Infantry Division Artillery [Arkansas part] [organized and federally recognized 22 October 1946 at Little Rock]).

Home Station: Little Rock (less detachments at Beebe and West Memphis)

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Streamer without inscription

DECORATIONS

None.

39TH INFANTRY BRIGADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

"The 'Delta' Division: A Condensed History of the 39th Infantry Division." *The National Guardsman* 10 (October 1969):33.

Historical Section, Army War College. Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War; American Expeditionary Forces; Divisions. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprint. Washington: Government Print Office, 1988.

"Posting the Guard; Arkansas Guardsmen in Forrest City Duty." *The National Guardsman* 10 (October 1969):33.

Smith, Herbert E. "A.E.F. Divisional Insignia—The 39th Division." *Recruiting News* 16 (December 1934):3.

The 39th Infantry Division. New Orleans: Military Department, State of Louisiana, Office of the Adjutant General, c. 1950.

39th Infantry Division. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1950.

41st INFANTRY BRIGADE

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a red semi-disc, a blue base line and the setting sun in yel-

low. The demi-sun of 12 rays, all within a green border.

Symbolism: The 41st Division, the "Sunset Division," was the predecessor

of this brigade. The division was organized from National Guard units from several western states, and the design

alludes to the sun setting over the Pacific Ocean.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a disc

of irregular outline on which the crest for the Oregon National Guard is superimposed: On a wreath a demi-disc gules charged with the setting sun or with sixteen light rays behind a

beaver sejant.

Symbolism: The setting sun alludes to the Northwest, the station of the

41st Division from which the brigade descended. The beaver superimposed upon the face of the setting sun alludes to the

state of Oregon.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 41st INFANTRY BRIGADE

ARNG

LINEAGE (Oregon)

Constituted 18 July 1917 in the National Guard as Headquarters, 41st Division (to be organized with troops from the western United States and the District of Columbia). Organized 18 September 1917 at Camp Greene, North Carolina. Demobilized 22 February 1919 at Camp Dix, New Jersey. Reorganized and federally recognized 3 January 1930 at Portland, Oregon. Inducted into federal service 16 September 1940 at Portland, Oregon. Reorganized and redesignated 17 February 1942 as Headquarters, 41st Infantry Division. Inactivated 31 December 1945 in Japan. Reorganized and federally recognized in part 26 February 1947 at Portland, Oregon, and in part 8 March 1948 at Seattle, Washington (Washington part—hereafter separate lineage). (Headquarters Company, 41st Infantry Division [Oregon part], organized 15 May 1959 at Portland, Oregon.) Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 41st Infantry Division (Oregon part), reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1968 as

Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 41st Infantry Brigade (Headquarters Company, 41st Infantry Brigade, concurrently consolidated with Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 41st Infantry Brigade [see ANNEX 1], and consolidated unit designated as Headquarters Company, 41st Infantry Brigade).

ANNEX I

Organized and federally recognized 30 June 1919 in the Oregon National Guard at Portland as Headquarters Company, 3d Infantry. Redesignated 5 May 1920 as Headquarters Company, 5th Infantry. Redesignated 7 October 1921 as Headquarters Company, 162d Infantry, an element of the 41st Division (later redesignated as the 41st Infantry Division). Inducted into federal service 16 September 1940 at Portland. Inactivated 31 December 1945 in Japan. Reorganized and federally recognized 6 December 1946 at Portland. Consolidated 15 May 1959 with the Medical Company, 162d Infantry (see ANNEX 2), and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters Company, 1st Battle Group, 162d Infantry.

Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 41st Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 15 November 1965 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 41st Infantry Brigade, and relieved from assignment to the 41st Infantry Division.

ANNEX 2

Organized and federally recognized 3 December 1920 in the Oregon National Guard at Portland as the Sanitary Detachment, 5th Infantry. Redesignated 7 October 1921 as the Medical Department Detachment, 162d Infantry, an element of the 41st Division (later redesignated as the 41st Infantry Division). Redesignated 1 May 1940 as the Medical Detachment, 162d Infantry. Inducted into federal service 16 September 1940 at Portland. Inactivated 31 December 1945 in Japan. Reorganized and federally recognized 8 July 1947 at Portland. Reorganized and redesignated 1 November 1948 as the Medical Company, 162d Infantry.

Home Station: Portland (less detachment at Clackamas)

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Streamer without inscription

World War II
New Guinea
Luzon
Southern Philippines (with arrowhead)

DECORATIONS

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (Headquarters, 41st Infantry Division, and 162d Infantry cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

41ST INFANTRY BRIGADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Andrew, George S. "The 41st Didn't Take Prisoners." Saturday Evening Post 219 (27 July 1946):22–23ff.

"A Busy Summer for the 41st," The Oregon Guardsman (Fall 1971):3.

Courchene, Richard M. Hell, Love, and Fun. Wolf Point, Mont., 1969.

41st Infantry Division, Fighting Jungleers. Paducah, Ky.: Turner Publishing Co., 1992.

Historical Annual, National Guard of the State of Oregon, 1939. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1939.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

Lawless, Roger E. "The Biak Operation." Military Review 33 (May 1953):53–62; and (June 1953):48–62.

McCartney, William F. The Jungleers: A History of the 41st Infantry Division. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1948.

Smith, Herbert E. "A.E.F. Divisional Insignia—The 41st Division." Recruiting News 17 (1 February 1935):3ff.

Smith, Robert Ross. The Approach to the Philippines. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1953.

_____. Triumph in the Philippines. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

"The 'Sunset' Division: A Condensed History of the 41st Infantry Division." *The National Guardsman* 3 (July 1949):20–21.

Westerfield, Harris. 41st Division: Fighting Jungleers. Paducah, Ky.: Turner Publishing Co., 1992.

______, et al. The Jungleers: A History of the 41st Infantry Division. Chelsea, Mich.: Lithocrafters, 1980.



45th INFANTRY BRIGADE

(Thunderbird)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

On a red square, a yellow "Thunderbird" displayed and wings Description:

inverted, the square to be worn point up.

The predecessor of the brigade (the 45th Division) was com-Symbolism:

posed of Army National Guard troops from Colorado, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona. As the territory was originally explored and settled by the Spanish, the insignia is gold and red, the Spanish colors. The "Thunderbird" is an Indian symbol meaning sacred bearer of happiness unlimited. The four sides of the insignia represent the four states com-

prising the former division.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a blue

square with one point up on which is superimposed the crest for the Oklahoma Army National Guard, an Indian's head with war bonnet all of gold color. Attached below the square a twosegmented gold colored scroll inscribed SEMPER (Always) on the dexter segment and ANTICUS (Forward) on the sinister

segment in blue letters.

The Indian appears on the seal of the state of Oklahoma. The Symbolism:

colors gold and blue are representative of the Territory of

Oklahoma, a portion of the Louisiana Purchase.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 45th INFANTRY BRIGADE (Thunderbird)

ARNG

LINEAGE (Oklahoma)

Constituted 19 October 1920 in the National Guard as Headquarters, 45th Division (to be organized with troops from Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Oklahoma). Organized and federally recognized 3 August 1923 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Headquarters Detachment organized and federally recognized 1 July 1924 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Headquarters and Headquarters

Detachment, 45th Division, inducted into federal service 16 September 1940 at Oklahoma City. Reorganized and redesignated 23 February 1942 as Headquarters, 45th Infantry Division. Inactivated 7 December 1945 at Camp Bowie, Texas. Reorganized and federally recognized 5 September 1946 in the Oklahoma National Guard at Oklahoma City. Ordered into active federal service 1 September 1950 at Oklahoma City. (Headquarters, 45th Infantry Division [NGUS], organized and federally recognized 15 September 1952 at Oklahoma City.) Released 30 April 1954 from active federal service and reverted to state control; federal recognition concurrently withdrawn from Headquarters, 45th Infantry Division (NGUS).

Reorganized and redesignated 1 February 1968 as Headquarters, 45th Infantry Brigade, and location changed to Edmond (Headquarters Company, 45th Infantry Brigade, concurrently reorganized and redesignated from Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 179th Infantry [see ANNEX]). Location changed 1 October 1996 to Oklahoma City.

ANNEX

Organized and federally recognized 31 August 1918 in the Oklahoma National Guard at Edmond as Headquarters Company, 2d Infantry. Redesignated 14 October 1921 as Headquarters Company, 179th Infantry, an element of the 45th Division (later redesignated as the 45th Infantry Division). Inducted into federal service 16 September 1940 at Edmond. Inactivated 21 September 1945 at Camp Bowie, Texas. Reorganized and federally recognized 10 September 1946 at Edmond. Ordered into active federal service 1 September 1950 at Edmond. (Headquarters Company, 179th Infantry [NGUS], organized and federally recognized 15 September 1952 at Edmond.) Released 30 April 1954 from active federal service and reverted to state control; federal recognition concurrently withdrawn from Headquarters Company, 179th Infantry (NGUS). Reorganized and redesignated 1 May 1959 as Headquarters Company, 1st Battle Group, 179th Infantry. Reorganized and redesignated 1 April 1963 as Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 179th Infantry.

Home Station: Oklahoma City

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II

Sicily (with arrowhead)

Naples-Foggia (with arrowhead)

Anzio

Rome-Arno

Southern France (with arrowhead)

Rhineland

Ardennes-Alsace

Central Europe

Korean War

Second Korean Winter Korea, Summer-Fall 1952 Third Korean Winter Korea, Summer 1953

DECORATIONS

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered ACQUAFONDATA (Headquarters, 45th Infantry Division, and 179th Infantry cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered KOREA (Headquarters, 45th Infantry Division, and 179th Infantry cited; DA GO 30, 1954).

45TH INFANTRY BRIGADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bishop, Leo V., et al., eds. The Fighting Forty-Fifth: The Combat Record of an Infantry Division. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1946. Reprint. Nashville: Battery Press, 1978.

Blumenson, Martin. Salerno to Cassino. United States Army in World War II.

Washington: Government Printing Office, 1969.

Brown, Bernard F. Thunderbird: A History of the 45th Infantry Division. Oklahoma City, 1954.

Clarke, Jeffrey J., and Smith, Robert Ross. Riviera to the Rhine. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1993.

Clyma, Carleton B., ed. Connecticut Men 45th—Thunderbird—Division, August 1945. Hartford, 1945.

Embry, John. The 45th Infantry Division at Anzio. Oklahoma City: 45th Infantry Division Museum, 1986.

Farner, Frank. Thunderbird: 45th Infantry Division. Tokyo: Toppan Printing Co., 1953.

Fisher, Ernest F., Jr. Cassino to the Alps. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1977.

The 45th: The Story of the 45th Infantry Division, G.I. Stories . . . Paris, 1945.

45th Infantry Division, Summer Camp 1962. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1962.

Gabel, Christopher R. The U.S. Army GHQ Maneuvers of 1941. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1991.

Garland, Albert N., and Smyth, Howard McGaw. Sicily and the Surrender of Italy. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.

Greiner, John. "45 Division Parades in Oklahoma." National Guard 44 (November 1990):15.

Harr, William. Combat Boots, Tales of Fighting Men, Including the Anzio Derby. New York: Exposition Press, 1952.

Harrison, Walter M. Log of the 45th. Oklahoma City, 1941.

Hermes, Walter G. Truce Tent and Fighting Front. United States Army in the Korean War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1966.

Historical and Pictorial Review, 45th Infantry Division, Camp Barkeley, Texas, 1942. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1942.

Historical Annual, National Guard of the State of Oklahoma, 1938. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1938.

Historical Section, Department of the Army. Anzio Beachhead (22 January-25 May 1944). American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1948.

_____. From the Volturno to the Winter Line (6 October–15 November 1943).

American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1945.

Salerno: American Operations From the Beaches to the Volturno (9 September-6 October 1943). American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1944.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

MacDonald, Charles B. The Last Offensive. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

Military Intelligence Division, War Department. Fifth Army at the Winter Line (15 November 1943–15 January 1944). American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1945.

"National Guard Mobilized Five Years After 'Big One,' 45th Infantry Division Goes to Korea." National Guard 44 (September 1990):64–68.

Nelson, Guy. Thunderbird: A History of the 45th Infantry Division. Oklahoma City: 45th Division Association, 1970.

O'Connell, William R., ed. The Thunderbird, A 45th Division History, The Story of the 45th Division's Actions in the Korean Conflict. Tokyo: Toppan Printing Co., 1953.

Reforger 87, Defending the Border. The Thunderbirds, 45th Infantry Brigade, Oklahoma Army National Guard. n.p., 1987.

Robinson, Don. News of the 45th. New York: Grosset and Dunlap, 1944.

"The 'Thunderbird' Division: A Condensed History of the 45th Infantry Division." *The National Guardsman* 3 (November 1949):24–25.

Thunderbird Review. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1952.

"Thunderbirds Return to Germany: the 45th Infantry Displays Light Infantry Skills." *National Guard* 42 (March 1988):30–34.

Whitlock, Flint. The Rock of Anzio: The 45th Infantry Division in World War II. Westview, 1998.

Williamson, Kenneth D. Tales of a Thunderbird in World War II from Oklahoma to Munich and Back Again with Detour Through Paris. St. Albans, W.Va.: Kendall Publication, 1994.

48th INFANTRY BRIGADE

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a light blue shield, rounded in base, two right oblique bars

throughout; the upper blue and the lower scarlet, both edged white and surmounted overall by a left oblique yellow light-

ning bolt all within a white border.

Symbolism: Light blue is for infantry, representing the basic arm of the

brigade. Scarlet, white, and blue are the colors in the state flag of Georgia; the armor yellow and artillery scarlet are representative of total strength through the added support of armor and artillery. The lightning bolt characterizes the mobility and

effectiveness of the combined forces.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 48th INFANTRY BRIGADE

ARNG

LINEAGE (Georgia)

Organized 23 April 1825 in the Georgia Volunteer Militia at Macon as the Macon Volunteers. Mustered into federal service 18 February 1836 at Picolata, Florida, as Captain Isaac G. Seymour's Company, 1st Battalion, Georgia Volunteers; mustered out 15 May 1836 in Florida. (Macon Guards organized in 1846 to include elements of the Macon Volunteers and Floyd Rifles; mustered into federal service 11 June 1846 at Columbus as an element of the 1st Georgia Volunteer Infantry; mustered out 31 May 1847 at New Orleans, Louisiana.) (Independent Volunteer Battalion of Macon established 20 December 1860 to include all volunteer militia companies in that city.) Mustered into Confederate service 21 April 1861 at Macon. Macon Volunteers reorganized and redesignated 22 April 1861 as Company D, 2d Battalion, Georgia Infantry. Surrendered 9 April 1865 at Appomattox, Virginia.

Reorganized 11 April 1872 in the Georgia Volunteers at Macon as the Macon Volunteers. Reorganized and redesignated 15 June 1874 as Company B, 2d Battalion. Reorganized and redesignated 23 January 1891 as Company B (Macon Volunteers), 2d Infantry Regiment. Mustered into federal service 11–14 May 1898 at Griffin as Company F, 1st Georgia Volunteer Infantry; mustered out 18

November 1898 at Macon and resumed state status as Company B, 2d Regiment Infantry. (Georgia Volunteers redesignated 21 December 1899 as the Georgia State Troops; redesignated 1 October 1905 as the Georgia National Guard.) Mustered into federal service 2 July 1916 at Macon; drafted into federal service 5 August 1917. Reorganized and redesignated 20 August 1917 as Company B, 151st Machine Gun Battalion, an element of the 42d Division. Demobilized in May 1919 at Camp Gordon, Georgia. Reorganized and federally recognized 29 November 1920 in the Georgia National Guard at Macon as Company H, 1st Infantry. Redesignated 8 March 1921 as Company B, 1st Infantry. Redesignated 1 July 1922 as Company B, 122d Infantry.

Reorganized and redesignated 28 November 1922 as Headquarters Company, 59th Infantry Brigade, an element of the 30th Division. Inducted into federal service 16 September 1940 at Macon. Converted and redesignated 16 February 1942 as the 30th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, an element of the 30th Infantry Division. Redesignated 11 August 1943 as the 30th Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized. Inactivated 17 November 1945 at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. Reorganized and federally recognized 12 December 1946 at Macon as Headquarters Company, 121st Infantry, an element of the 48th Infantry Division.

Converted and redesignated 1 November 1955 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Combat Command B, 48th Armored Division. Reorganized and redesignated 16 April 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 48th Armored Division. Converted and redesignated 1 January 1968 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Brigade, 30th Infantry Division. Consolidated 1 December 1973 with the 182d Military Police Company (see ANNEX 1) and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 48th Infantry Brigade. Ordered into active federal service 30 November 1990 at Macon; released 10 April 1991 from active federal service and reverted to state control.

ANNEX 1

Organized 13 September 1841 in the Georgia Volunteer Militia at Macon as the Floyd Rifles. (Macon Guards organized in 1846 to include elements of the Floyd Rifles and Macon Volunteers; mustered into federal service 11 June 1846 at Columbus as an element of the 1st Georgia Volunteer Infantry; mustered out 31 May 1847 at New Orleans, Louisiana.) (Independent Volunteer Battalion of Macon established 20 December 1860 to include all volunteer militia companies in that city.) Mustered into Confederate service 20 April 1861 at Macon. Floyd Rifles reorganized and redesignated 22 April 1861 as Company C, 2d Battalion, Georgia Infantry. Surrendered 9 April 1865 at Appomattox, Virginia.

Reorganized 12 April 1872 in the Georgia Volunteers at Macon as the Floyd Rifles. Reorganized 15 June 1874 as an element of the 2d Battalion. Reorganized and redesignated 23 January 1891 as Company C, 2d Infantry Regiment. Mustered into federal service 11–14 May 1898 at Griffin as an element of the 1st Georgia Volunteer Infantry; mustered out 18 November 1898 and resumed state status as Company C, 2d Regiment Infantry. (Georgia Volunteers redesignated 21 December 1899 as the Georgia State Troops; redesignated 1 October 1905 as the Georgia National Guard.) Mustered into federal service 2 July 1916 at Macon;

drafted into federal service 5 August 1917. Reorganized and redesignated 20 August 1917 as Company C, 151st Machine Gun Battalion, an element of the 42d Division. Demobilized in May 1919 at Camp Gordon, Georgia. Reorganized and federally recognized 18 October 1920 in the Georgia National Guard at Macon as Company G, 1st Infantry. Redesignated 8 March 1921 as Company C, 1st Infantry. Redesignated 27 April 1922 as Company D, 122d Infantry. Redesignated 9 June 1924 as Company C, 121st Infantry, an element of the 30th Division. Inducted into federal service 16 September 1940 at Macon. (121st Infantry relieved 22 November 1941 from assignment to the 30th Division and assigned to the 8th Division [later redesignated as the 8th Infantry Division].) Inactivated 20 October 1945 at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. (121st Infantry relieved 5 July 1946 from assignment to the 8th Infantry Division and assigned to the 48th Infantry Division.) Reorganized and federally recognized 18 November 1946 at Macon.

Converted and redesignated 1 November 1955 as Company C, 162d Tank Battalion, an element of the 48th Armored Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 July 1959 as Company C, 3d Medium Tank Battalion, 108th Armor, an element of the 48th Armored Division. Consolidated 16 April 1963 with Headquarters Company, 3d Medium Tank Battalion, 108th Armor (see ANNEX 2), and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters Company, 3d Battalion, 108th Armor. Converted and redesignated 1 January 1968 as the 182d Military Police Company and relieved from assignment to the 48th Armored Division.

ANNEX 2

Organized and federally recognized 17 June 1921 in the Georgia National Guard at Macon as Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 121st Infantry. Redesignated 27 April 1922 as Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 122d Infantry. Redesignated 9 June 1924 as Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 121st Infantry, an element of the 30th Division. Inducted into federal service 16 September 1940 at Macon. (121st Infantry relieved 22 November 1941 from assignment to the 30th Division and assigned to the 8th Infantry Division.) Inactivated 20 October 1945 at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. (121st Infantry relieved 5 July 1946 from assignment to the 8th Infantry Division and assigned to the 48th Infantry Division.) Reorganized and federally recognized 14 April 1947 at Macon.

Consolidated 1 November 1955 with the Service Company, 122d Infantry (see ANNEX 3), and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters and Service Company, 162d Tank Battalion, an element of the 48th Armored Division. Consolidated 1 July 1959 with the Medical Detachment, 162d Tank Battalion (see ANNEX 4), and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters Company, 3d Medium Tank Battalion, 108th Armor, an element of the 48th Armored Division.

ANNEX 3

Organized 2 July 1889 in the Georgia Volunteers at Macon as the Macon Hussars. Redesignated 25 January 1890 as Troop C, 1st Battalion, Cavalry.

Redesignated 23 July 1891 as Troop K, 1st Cavalry, Converted and redesignated 2 February 1893 as Company F, 2d Infantry Regiment, Mustered into federal service 11-14 May 1898 at Griffin as an element of the 1st Georgia Volunteer Infantry; mustered out 18 November 1898 at Macon and resumed state status as Company F, 2d Regiment Infantry. (Georgia Volunteers redesignated 21 December 1899 as the Georgia State Troops; redesignated 1 October 1905 as the Georgia National Guard.) Mustered into federal service 2 July 1916 at Macon; drafted into federal service 5 August 1917. Reorganized and redesignated 20 August 1917 as Company F. 151st Machine Gun Battalion, an element of the 42d Division. Redesignated 27 September 1917 as Company A, 151st Machine Gun Battalion, Demobilized in May 1919 at Camp Gordon, Georgia, Reorganized and federally recognized 2 August 1920 in the Georgia National Guard at Macon as Company E, 1st Infantry, Redesignated 8 March 1921 as the Service Company, 1st Infantry, Redesignated 27 April 1922 as the Service Company, 122d Infantry. Redesignated 9 June 1924 as the Service Company, 121st Infantry, an element of the 30th Infantry Division. Inducted into federal service 16 September 1940 at Macon, (121st Infantry relieved 22 November 1941 from assignment to the 30th Division and assigned to the 8th Division [later redesignated as the 8th Infantry Division].) Inactivated 20 October 1945 at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. (121st Infantry relieved 5 July 1946 from assignment to the 8th Infantry Division and assigned to the 48th Infantry Division.) Reorganized and federally recognized 14 April 1947 at Macon.

ANNEX 4

Organized and federally recognized 15 March 1921 in the Georgia National Guard at Macon as the Medical Department Detachment, 1st Infantry. Redesignated 27 April 1922 as the Medical Department Detachment, 122d Infantry. Redesignated 9 June 1924 as the Medical Department Detachment, 121st Infantry, an element of the 30th Division. Redesignated 1 May 1940 as the Medical Detachment, 121st Infantry. Inducted into federal service 16 September 1940 at Macon. (121st Infantry relieved 22 November 1941 from assignment to the 30th Division and assigned to the 8th Division [later redesignated as the 8th Infantry Division].) Inactivated 20 October 1945 at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. (121st Infantry relieved 5 July 1946 from assignment to the 8th Infantry Division and assigned to the 48th Infantry Division.) Reorganized and federally recognized 28 June 1948 at Macon. Reorganized and redesignated 1 November 1948 as the Medical Company, 121st Infantry. Converted and redesignated 1 November 1955 as the Medical Detachment, 162d Tank Battalion, an element of the 48th Armored Division.

Home Station: Macon (less detachment at Hawkinsville)

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

Indian Wars Seminoles

Civil War (Confederate service)

Peninsula Fredericksburg Chancellorsville Gettysburg Appomattox World War I
Champagne-Marne
Aisne-Marne
St. Mihiel
Meuse-Argonne
Lorraine 1918
Champagne 1918

World War II
Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered HURTGEN FOREST

(121st Infantry cited; WD GO 21, 1947)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered EUROPEAN THEATER (Service Company, 121st Infantry, cited; GO 26, 8th Infantry Division, 1945)

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered FRANCE (30th Infantry Division cited; DA GO 14, 1959)

Luxembourg Croix de Guerre, Streamer embroidered LUXEMBOURG (8th

Infantry Division cited; DA GO 59, 1969)

Belgian Fourragere 1940 (30th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in Belgium (30th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in the Ardennes (30th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

48TH INFANTRY BRIGADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

American Battle Monuments Commission. 42d Division, Summary of Operations in the World War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1944.

Blumenson, Martin. *Breakout and Pursuit*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961.

Brown, John M. "Georgia's 48th Infantry Brigade Takes on the National Training Center." National Guard 50 (September 1996):66–69ff.

Burns, Daniel M. The Gray Bonnet: Combat History of the 121st Infantry, 1810–1945. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1946.

Butler, John C. Historical Record of Macon and Central Georgia. Macon: J. W. Burke Co., 1879. Reprint, Macon: J.W. Burke Co., 1958.

Cole, Hugh M. The Ardennes: Battle of the Bulge. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.

Doherty, Thomas F. "Reversal of Roles: Guard Commands." *National Guard* (February 1982): 9–11.

Folsom, James M. Heroes and Martyrs of Georgia: Georgia's Record in the Revolution of 1861. Macon: Burke, Boykin, 1864.

"48th Armored Division and 160th Armored Group Approved by NGB." *The Georgia Guardsman* 5 (August–September 1955):3,14.

48th Brigade Mojave Patriot. n.p., 1991.

"48th Infantry Brigade: Ready, Willing, & Able for Combat." *National Guard* 45 (April 1991):16–20.

"The 48th Infantry Division: A Condensed History of the Georgia-Florida Organization." *National Guardsman* 4 (February 1950):18–19. Reprint. *The Georgia Guardsman* 2 (May 1950):2–3.

Galvin, John R. "'Round Out' Is Alive, Working in Georgia." Army 32 (November 1982):36-42.

Griesbach, Marc F. Combat History of the Eighth Infantry Division in World War II. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Pictorial Publishing Co., 1945. Reprint. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1954.

"Guardsmen of 121st Infantry Aid Victims at Scene of Warner Robins Tornado." The Georgia Guardsman 3 (May–June 1953):6–7.

Hewitt, Robert L. Workhorse of the Western Front. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1946. Reprint. Nashville: Battery Press, 1980.

Historical and Pictorial Review 30th Infantry Division, Army of the United States, Fort Jackson, South Carolina 1941. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1941.

Hughes, Robin. "The Intrinsic Value of Army Guard's Combat Brigades." National Guard 48 (January 1994):66–69.

"It Shall Be Done . . . A Motto With a Meaning." *The Georgia Guardsman* 2 (November 1950):4–5ff.

MacDonald, Charles B. *The Last Offensive*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

_____. The Siegfried Line Campaign. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

"Macon Riflemen Get More Medals." The Georgia Guardsman 6 (November-December 1956):1.

"162nd TK Bn Gears Up." The Georgia Guardsman 6 (May–June 1956):6.

Pictorial Review, National Guard of the State of Georgia, 1939. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1939.

Reilly, Henry J. Americans All: The Rainbow at War. Columbus, Ohio: F. J. Heer Printing Co., 1936.

Stroh, D. A. "Operation on the Crozon Peninsula." *Military Review* 25 (January 1946):3–8.

"These Are My Credentials!" The Story of the 8th Infantry Division. G.I. Stories . . . Paris, 1944.

"3rd Tank Battalion's Macon Armory Dedicated to William A. McKenna, Jr." *The Georgia Guardsman* 10 (November–December 1960):4.

"30th Infantry Div. Split up: Third Brigade Is Now 48th." *The Georgia Guardsman* 6 (November–December 1973):6.

Tomkins, Raymond S. *The Story of the Rainbow Division*. New York: Boni and Liveright, 1919.

53d INFANTRY BRIGADE

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a vertical rectangle arched convexly, divided vertically

blue and red within a yellow border, a yellow ray issuing from lower border and terminating in the upper corners, overall a

black morion with yellow delineation.

Symbolism: Rectangular shapes are often used for brigade insignia. Yellow

is for armor; blue and red refer to the brigade's infantry and artillery components. The morion is a head covering adapted from the Moors by the Spaniards and refers to Spanish discov-

erers of Florida.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a green

oval band horizontally placed surmounted by a gold alligator, the lower part bearing the inscription GATOR BRIGADE in

gold letters.

Symbolism: The alligator refers to Florida, the brigade's home area. Gold

stands for yellow, the armor branch color, while green, the color formerly used by armor units, alludes to the verdure of

Florida.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 53d INFANTRY BRIGADE

ARNG

LINEAGE (Florida)

Organized and federally recognized 5 December 1921 in the Florida National Guard at Tampa as Battery B, 116th Field Artillery, an element of the 31st Division. Inducted into federal service 25 November 1940 at Tampa. Reorganized and redesignated 27 February 1942 as Battery B, 116th Field Artillery Battalion, an element of the 31st Infantry Division. Inactivated 20 December 1945 at Camp Stoneman, California. (116th Field Artillery Battalion relieved 13 June 1946 from assignment to the 31st Infantry Division; assigned 5 July 1946 to the 51st Infantry Division.) Reorganized and federally recognized 15 April 1947 at Tampa. Reorganized and redesignated 15 April 1959 as Battery B, 1st Howitzer Battalion, 116th Artillery.

Consolidated 15 February 1963 with Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 51st Infantry Division (Florida part) (organized and federally recog-

nized 11 September 1946 at Tampa), and the 51st Administration Company (Florida part) (organized and federally recognized 7 November 1946 at Tampa) and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 53d Separate Infantry Brigade. Converted and redesignated 1 March 1964 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 53d Armored Brigade. Consolidated 20 January 1968 with Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 163d Artillery Group (see ANNEX), and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 53d Infantry Brigade.

ANNEX

Organized and federally recognized 3 April 1947 in the Florida Army National Guard at Tampa as the Medical Detachment, 116th Field Artillery Battalion, an element of the 51st Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 15 April 1959 as Headquarters Battery, 1st Howitzer Battalion, 116th Artillery, Reorganized and redesignated 15 February 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 163d Artillery Group, and relieved from assignment to the 51st Infantry Division.

Home Station: Tampa

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
New Guinea (with arrowhead)
Southern Philippines

DECORATIONS

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (116th Field Artillery Battalion cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

53D INFANTRY BRIGADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Dulin, Carol. "Riot: A City in Pain." National Guard 34 (July 1980):8-11.

Historical and Pictorial Review of the 31st Division, Army of the United States, Camp Blanding, Florida 1941. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1941.

History of the 31st Infantry Division in Training and Combat 1940–1945. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1946.

76th INFANTRY BRIGADE

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a blue rectangle arced at the top and bottom with a white

border, a white arrowhead throughout bearing a black bayonet.

Symbolism: Blue and white are the colors traditionally associated with

infantry units. The arrowhead and bayonet underscore the unit's primary mission. Black and white denote the brigade's

24-hour readiness and capabilities.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A silver colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a red

arrowhead bearing a silver fleur-de-lis superimposed by two diagonally crossed silver bayonets, all upon a blue scroll

inscribed at the top POINT THE WAY in silver.

Symbolism: Blue and white/silver are the colors traditionally associated

with infantry units. The arrowhead, highlighting the unit's motto, is red, alluding to the brigade's war service and Meritorious Unit Commendations. The fleur-de-lis symbolizes its assault landing in France during World War II. The bayonets, which reflect the unit's mission, symbolize military preparedness and are crossed to denote strength and cooperation.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 76th INFANTRY BRIGADE

ARNG

LINEAGE (Indiana)

Constituted 5 August 1917 as the 113th Supply Train and assigned to the 38th Division. Organized 22 October 1917 at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, with National Guard personnel from Indiana, Kentucky, and West Virginia. Demobilized 5–6 July 1919 at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky. Reconstituted in the Indiana and Kentucky National Guard and reorganized 1921–1926 by elements as the 38th Division Quartermaster Train. Redesignated 1 July 1937 as the 113th Quartermaster Regiment and remained assigned to the 38th Division. Inducted into federal service 17 January 1941 at home stations. Regiment broken up 1 March 1942 and its elements reorganized and redesignated as follows:

Headquarters, 1st Battalion (Indiana), Company E (Indiana), and Headquarters, 2d and 3d Battalions (Kentucky), disbanded; reconstituted 5 August 1945 in the National Guard.

Company A (Indiana) as the 138th Quartermaster Company and relieved from assignment to the 38th Division; redesignated 1 April 1942 as the 138th Quartermaster Truck Company; inactivated 31 October 1945 in Germany.

Company B (Indiana) as the 183d Quartermaster Company and relieved from assignment to the 38th Division; redesignated 4 April 1942 as the 183d Quartermaster Depot Supply Company; inactivated 31 October 1945 in Germany.

Service Company (Indiana) as the 122d Quartermaster Company and relieved from assignment to the 38th Division; redesignated 1 April 1942 as the 122d Quartermaster Car Company; inactivated 29 April 1945 in Europe.

Headquarters, 1st Battalion, 113th Quartermaster Regiment; 122d Quartermaster Car Company; 138th Quartermaster Truck Company; and 183d Quartermaster Depot Company consolidated, reorganized, and federally recognized 30 June 1946 in the Indiana National Guard at Indianapolis as the 38th Quartermaster Company, an element of the 38th Infantry Division.

Converted and redesignated 1 March 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 38th Infantry Division. Redesignated 1 November 1965 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 76th Brigade, 38th Infantry Division. Location changed 1 June 1966 to Columbus; on 1 April 1969 to Edinburg. Consolidated 1 March 1977 with 1213th Engineer Company (see ANNEX) and consolidated unit designated at Bedford as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 76th Brigade, 38th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 September 1994 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 76th Infantry Brigade, and relieved from assignment to the 38th Infantry Division; location concurrently changed to Indianapolis.

ANNEX

Constituted 3 December 1941 in the Regular Army as Headquarters Company, 638th Tank Destroyer Battalion. Activated 15 December 1942 at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, with National Guard personnel from Indiana. Inactivated 7 November 1945 at Fort Benning, Georgia. Redesignated 24 June 1946 as Headquarters Company, 184th Tank Battalion; concurrently withdrawn from the Regular Army and allotted to the Indiana National Guard. Organized and federally recognized 8 December 1948 at Bedford. Reorganized and redesignated 1 February 1949 as Headquarters and Service Company, 138th Heavy Tank Battalion, an element of the 38th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 September 1950 as Headquarters and Service Company, 138th Tank Battalion. Reorganized and redesignated 1 February 1959 as Headquarters Company, 1st Medium Tank Battalion, 138th Armor, an element of the 38th Infantry Division, Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1963 as Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 138th Armor. Converted and redesignated 1 December 1967 as the 1213th Engineer Company and relieved from assignment to the 38th Infantry Division.

Home Station: Indianapolis

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War 1

Streamer without inscription

World War II

Tunisia

Sicily

Naples-Foggia

Rome-Arno

Southern France (with arrowhead)

Northern France

Rhineland

Ardennes-Alsace

Central Europe

DECORATIONS

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered FRANCE, 1944–1945 (138th Quartermaster Truck Company cited; GO 364, Seventh Army, 1945)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered ITALY 1945 (183d Quartermaster Depot Company cited; undated citation in World War II Meritorious Unit Commendation files, Organizational History Branch)

76TH INFANTRY BRIGADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Pictorial History, Thirty-eighth Division, Army of the United States, 1941. Atlanta: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1941.

81st INFANTRY BRIGADE

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a white square with rounded corners, the Pacific

Northwest Indian (Haida, Kwakiutl, Nootka) symbol of a

raven in black, red, and white all with a red border.

Symbolism: The raven represents that the elements of this brigade derive

their history and background as Washington state units. The family crest of George Washington, a raven on a gold coronet, traditionally has been used to form the crest of Washington state unit insignia. The raven design is a combination of three Northwest Indian tribal designs of the raven; the head portion from the Haida Indians; the lower portion from the Kwakiutl Indians; and the beak, eyes, and mouth from the Nootka Indians. The use of rectangles and squares is based on the extensive use of such shapes in Indian designs and carvings. Corners were usually rounded to tie the rectangle into the total design.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a gold

sun with ten alternating straight pointed and pediment rays and surmounted in base by an arrowhead point up, with eight alternating blue and white wavy bands, the lower points coinciding with the lower three rays of the sun and all in front of and above a continuous doubled scroll, the upper reverse portion red and the obverse lower portion blue, bearing the

inscription WASHINGTON RIFLES in gold letters.

Symbolism: Blue is the color used for infantry. The dual nature of the pointed and pediment pointed rays, the former taken from the

demi-sun of the shoulder sleeve insignia of the 41st Division, and the latter from the Philippine sun, symbolizes the organization's service in France in World War I, in the Philippines, and in the Pacific area in World War II. The arrowhead with the white and blue wavy band, simulating water, commemorates the assault landing at Luzon. Blue, white, and red refer to

the award of the Philippine Presidential Unit Citation.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 81st INFANTRY BRIGADE

ARNG

LINEAGE

(Washington)

Constituted 18 July 1917 in the National Guard as Headquarters, 41st Division (to be organized with troops from the western United States and the District of Columbia). Organized 18 September 1917 at Camp Greene, North Carolina, Demobilized 22 February 1919 at Camp Dix, New Jersey, Reorganized and federally recognized 3 January 1930 at Portland, Oregon. Inducted into federal service 16 September 1940 at Portland, Oregon. Reorganized and redesignated 17 February 1942 as Headquarters, 41st Infantry Division. Inactivated 31 December 1945 in Japan, Reorganized and federally recognized in part 26 February 1947 at Portland, Oregon, and in part 8 March 1948 at Seattle, Washington (Oregon part—hereafter separate lineage). (Headquarters Company, 41st Division [Washington part], organized and federally recognized 14 November 1947 at Seattle; consolidated 15 April 1959 with the 41st Military Police Company [organized and federally recognized 19 February 1948 at Seattle] and consolidated unit designated as Headquarters Company, 41st Infantry Division [Washington part]; consolidated 1 March 1963 with Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 41st Infantry Division Artillery [Washington part] [see ANNEX 1], and consolidated unit designated as Headquarters Company, 41st Infantry Division [Washington part].)

Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 41st Infantry Division (Washington part), reorganized and redesignated 1 January 1968 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 81st Infantry Brigade (Headquarters Company, 81st Infantry Brigade, concurrently consolidated with Headquarters Company, 41st Supply and Transport Battalion [see ANNEX 2]; Company A, 241st Signal Battalion [see ANNEX 3]; and Headquarters and Company A, 116th Medical Battalion [see ANNEX 4], and consolidated unit designated as Headquarters

Company, 81st Infantry Brigade).

ANNEX 1

Organized in October 1917 in the National Guard at Camp Greene, North Carolina, as Headquarters, 66th Field Artillery Brigade, an element of the 41st Division. Demobilized 28 June 1919 at Camp Lewis, Washington. Reconstituted 18 May 1927 in the Washington National Guard as Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 66th Field Artillery Brigade, an element of the 41st Division (later redesignated as the 41st Infantry Division). Headquarters organized and federally recognized 29 March 1929 at Seattle; Headquarters Battery organized and federally recognized 22 April 1936 at Seattle. Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 66th Field Artillery Brigade, inducted into federal service 16 September 1940 at Seattle. Reorganized and redesignated 17 February 1942 as Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 41st Division Artillery. Inactivated 31 December 1945 in Japan. Reorganized and federally recognized in part 9 March 1948 at Seattle and in part 12 March 1948 at Portland, Oregon (Oregon parthereafter separate lineage). Reorganized and redesignated 15 April 1959 as Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 41st Infantry Division Artillery (Washington part) and location changed to Tacoma. Location changed 1 June 1961 to Seattle.

ANNEX 2

Organized and federally recognized 13 October 1947 in the Washington Army National Guard at Seattle as Headquarters Battery, 205th Antiaircraft Artillery Group. Consolidated 15 April 1959 with the 110th Antiaircraft Artillery Detachment (organized and federally recognized 3 October 1950 at Seattle as Battery A, 565th Field Artillery Battalion; reorganized and redesignated 1 May 1951 as the 110th Antiaircraft Artillery Detachment) and consolidated unit converted and redesignated as the 41st Quartermaster Company, an element of the 41st Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1963 as Headquarters Company, 41st Supply and Transport Battalion, an element of the 41st Infantry Division.

ANNEX 3

Activated 15 June 1942 in the Washington National Guard while in federal service at Camp Haan, California, as Battery I, 205th Coast Artillery. Reorganized and redesignated 10 September 1943 as Battery A, 240th Antiaircraft Artillery Searchlight Battalion. Inactivated 5 September 1945 at Fort Bliss, Texas. Reorganized and federally recognized 28 June 1948 at Kirkland as Battery A, 240th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion. Location changed 5 April 1955 to Houghton. Reorganized and redesignated 2 January 1958 as Battery A, 240th Missile Battalion. Location changed 14 April 1958 to Kent. Reorganized and redesignated 15 April 1959 as Battery A, 3d Missile Battalion, 205th Artillery; location concurrently changed to O'Brien. Location changed 15 April 1960 to Midway. Converted and redesignated 1 March 1963 as Company A, 241st Signal Battalion.

ANNEX 4

Organized in September 1917 in the National Guard at Camp Greene, North Carolina, as the 116th Sanitary Train, 41st Division. Demobilized in May 1919 at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Reconstituted 7 December 1920 in the National Guard of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington as the 116th Medical Regiment and assigned to the 41st Division (later redesignated as the 41st Infantry Division); Headquarters organized and federally recognized 10 June 1937 at Seattle, Washington. Inducted into federal service 16 September 1940 at home stations. Reorganized and redesignated 17 February 1942 as the 116th Medical Battalion. Inactivated 31 December 1945 in the Philippine Islands. Reorganized and federally recognized 15 September 1948 in the Washington Army National Guard with Headquarters at Seattle. Headquarters and Company A, 116th Medical Battalion, consolidated 1 January 1968 with Headquarters and Headquarters Company (Washington part), 41st Infantry Division, and consolidated unit designated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 81st Infantry Brigade (remainder of battalion—hereafter separate lineage).

Home Station: Seattle

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I

Streamer without inscription

World War II

New Guinea

Luzon

Southern Philippines (with arrowhead)

Headquarters Company (Seattle) additionally entitled to:

World War I

Champagne-Marne

Aisne-Marne

Oise-Aisne

St. Mihiel

Meuse-Argonne

Lorraine 1918

Champagne 1918

World War II-AP Papua

DECORATIONS

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (Headquarters, 41st Infantry Division; Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 41st Division Artillery; and 116th Medical Battalion cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

81ST INFANTRY BRIGADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Andrew, George S. "The 41st Didn't Take Prisoners." Saturday Evening Post 219 (27 July 1946):22–23ff.

Courchene, Richard M. Hell, Love, and Fun. Wolf Point, Mont., 1969.

Kahn, E. J., Jr., and McLemore, H. Fighting Divisions. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1945. Reprint. Washington: Zenger Publishing Co., 1980.

Lawless, Roger E. "The Biak Operation." Military Review 33 (May 1953):35–62; (June 1953):48–62.

McCartney, William F. The Jungleers: A History of the 41st Infantry Division. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1948.

Smith, Herbert E. "A.E.F. Divisional Insignia—The 41st Division." Recruiting News 17 (1 February 1935):3ff.

Smith, Robert Ross. The Approach to the Philippines. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1953.

______. Triumph in the Philippines. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

"The 'Sunset' Division: A Condensed History of the 41st Infantry Division." *The National Guardsman* 3 (July 1949):20–21.

Westerfield, Harris, et al. *The Jungleers: A History of the 41st Infantry Division*. Chelsea, Mich.: Lithocrafters, 1980.

92d INFANTRY BRIGADE

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a blue vertical rectangle arched convexly top and bottom

within a white border, a yellow furison bearing a red cross

Symbolism: throughout between a white disc at top and a white wavy base.

The colors blue and white are associated with infantry. The

The colors blue and white are associated with infantry. The blue area and white wavy base (waves) refer to the Caribbean; the white disc to the island of Puerto Rico, also simulating a pearl, Puerto Rico being known as the "Pearl of the Antilles." The furison, a steel device for striking against flint to create fire, an ancient heraldic symbol, simulates a battle sight on a rifle. The blue area within the furison refers to San Juan

Harbor, while the yellow (gold) furison refers to the surrounding land area. The cross alludes to San Juan and appears on the banner in the crest of the Puerto Rican National Guard.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A metal and enamel device, consisting of a red sentry tower

with doorway of blue, the top of the tower against a yellow demi-disc and surmounted by two silver machetes saltirewise, the tips of the blades coinciding with the rim of the disc and crossed below the blue doorway and the grips on line with the base of the tower and behind a blue scroll with the inscription in silver letters A LO QUE VINIMOS, the silver underside of the scroll turned upward and inward to the sides of the tower with the front (blue side) continuing upward and terminating

at edge of blades.

Symbolism: The sentry tower was suggested by El Morro at San Juan, and the disc alludes to the tropical sun and to red and yellow, col-

ors of the Spanish, who discovered and first settled in Puerto Rico. The machetes, an effective offensive weapon, also refer to the cutting of sugar cane, a source of wealth in the island. Crossed in front of the sentry tower, they allude to constant vigilance and readiness. Blue, red, and yellow are the colors of the three combat arms and the motto "A Lo Que Vinimos," roughly translated "On Our Way," reflects the intensity of

power and the spirit of the brigade.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 92d INFANTRY BRIGADE

ARNG

LINEAGE

(Puerto Rico)

Organized and federally recognized 24 January 1922 in the Puerto Rico National Guard at San Juan as Headquarters Company, 3d Battalion, 1st Infantry. Redesignated 23 January 1923 as Headquarters Company, 3d Battalion, 295th Infantry, Redesignated 1 June 1936 as Headquarters Company, 2d Battalion, 295th Infantry, Reorganized and redesignated 1 May 1940 as Headquarters Detachment, 2d Battalion, 295th Infantry, (295th Infantry assigned 25 August 1940 to the 92d Infantry Brigade.) Inducted into federal service 15 October 1940 at Camp Tortuguero, Puerto Rico. (295th Infantry relieved 24 July 1942 from assignment to the 92d Infantry Brigade.) Inactivated 20 February 1946 in the Canal Zone. Reorganized and federally recognized 29 September 1946 at San Juan as Headquarters Company, 2d Battalion, 295th Infantry.

Consolidated 15 February 1959 with the 1st Battalion (less Company C), 295th Infantry (see ANNEX 1); Headquarters Company, 3d Battalion, 295th Infantry (see ANNEX 2); and the Medical Company, 296th Infantry (organized and federally recognized 20 October 1946 at San Juan), and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 92d

Infantry Brigade.

ANNEX 1

Organized and federally recognized 8 April 1923 in the Puerto Rico National Guard at Rio Piedras as Company L, 295th Infantry, Redesignated 1 June 1936 as Company G. 295th Infantry, (295th Infantry assigned 25 August 1940 to the 92d Infantry Brigade.) Inducted into federal service 15 October 1940 at Camp Tortuguero, Puerto Rico. (295th Infantry relieved 24 July 1942 from assignment to the 92d Infantry Brigade.) Inactivated 20 February 1946 in the Canal Zone. Expanded, reorganized, and federally recognized 29 September 1946 as the 1st Battalion (less Company C), 295th Infantry, with Headquarters at Rio Piedras.

ANNEX 2

Organized and federally recognized 25 August 1940 in the Puerto Rico National Guard at San Juan as Headquarters Detachment, 3d Battalion, 295th Infantry, an element of the 92d Infantry Brigade. (295th Infantry relieved 24 July 1942 from assignment to the 92d Infantry Brigade.) Inactivated 20 February 1946 in the Canal Zone. Reorganized and federally recognized 29 September 1946 at Rio Piedras as Headquarters Company, 3d Battalion, 295th Infantry.

Home Station: San Juan

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
American Theater, Streamer without inscription

DECORATIONS

None.

92D INFANTRY BRIGADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Conn, Stetson; Engelman, Rose C.; and Fairchild, Byron. Guarding the United States and Its Outposts. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1964.

Cordero, Juan Cesar. "Puerto Rico National Guard." Army Information Digest 19

(November 1964):52-60.

Darragh, Shaun M. "The Puerto Rican Military Forces." An Cosantoir 37 (September 1977):267-73. Reprint. Military Review 58 (August 1978): 46-53.

"Puerto Rico Guardsmen Fight Fires, Guard Power Plants." The National Guardsman 8 (August-September 1973):34-36.

"Today's Army National Guard Responds Willingly to a Call for Mutual Support." *The National Guardsman* 2 (February 1972):2–3ff.

Walthall, Melvin C. We Can't All Be Heroes: A History of the Separate Infantry Regiments in World War II. Hicksville, N.Y.: Exposition Press, 1975.

Winship, Blanton. "The Puerto Rico National Guard." Quartermaster Review 14 (March-April 1935):17-19.



116th CAVALRY BRIGADE

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a scarlet disc with a yellow border, a yellow sun emitting

twelve rays surmounted by a blue horizontal wavy band bear-

ing a yellow gliding snake.

Symbolism: The wavy band and the snake are taken from the coat of arms

of the old 116th Armored Cavalry. The wavy band and snake represent the Snake River, the unit's home area. The sun alludes to the state of Idaho, noted for the beauty of its sunrises, and whose name is taken from Shoshoni Indian words meaning "the sun comes down the mountain" or "it is morning." The predominant color, yellow, is representative of

armored cavalry units.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a bun-

dle of five gold arrows, points up, encompassed on either side of a tripartite black scroll passing across the center of the arrows and inscribed MOVE STRIKE DESTROY in gold let-

ters; overall in base a red coiled rattlesnake.

Symbolism: Yellow is the color traditionally associated with cavalry. The

coiled rattlesnake epitomizes the unit's motto—capabilities and military preparedness. The snake also alludes to the unit's association with the old 116th Armored Cavalry. The five arrows symbolize the unit's five campaigns during World War II as field artillery; scarlet and yellow are the colors associated

with field artillery.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 116th CAVALRY BRIGADE

ARNG

LINEAGE (Idaho)

Organized and federally recognized 21 September 1920 in the Idaho National Guard at Boise as Troop E, 1st Cavalry. Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1921 as Headquarters Troop, 1st Cavalry. Redesignated 12 October 1921 as Headquarters Troop, 116th Cavalry. Reorganized and redesignated 15 March 1929 as Troop E, 116th Cavalry.

Converted and redesignated 16 September 1940 as Battery E, 183d Field Artillery. Inducted into federal service at Boise. Reorganized and redesignated 8 February 1943 as Battery B, 951st Field Artillery Battalion. Inactivated 13

October 1945 at Camp Myles Standish, Massachusetts.

Reorganized and federally recognized 17 May 1947 at Boise as Troop A, 116th Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron. Reorganized and redesignated 12 September 1949 as Company A, 116th Armored Cavalry. Redesignated I July 1959 as Troop A, 116th Armored Cavalry. Consolidated I January 1968 with the Aviation Platoon, Headquarters Company, 145th Engineer Group (organized and federally recognized 15 December 1964 at Boise), and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as the Aviation Platoon, Headquarters Troop, 116th Armored Cavalry. Redesignated I December 1971 as Detachment 1, Headquarters Troop, 116th Armored Cavalry. Reorganized and redesignated I September 1989 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 116th Cavalry Brigade.

Home Station: Boise

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action near the Meuse River (951st Field Artillery Battalion cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

116TH CAVALRY BRIGADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Battle Route of the 183d F.A. Group in the European Theater of Operations. n.p.: 673d Engineer Battalion, 1945.

Blumenson, Martin. *Breakout and Pursuit*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961.

Chamerlin, Ernest M. Battle History, 951st Field Artillery Battalion. Giessen, Germany: Wilhelm Schmitz, 1945.

Historical Division, Department of the Army. *Utah Beach to Cherbourg*. American Forces in Action. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1947.

155th ARMORED BRIGADE

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a yellow shield, arched at top and bottom, on a bend wavy

green, a white lightning bolt all within a green border.

Symbolism: The wavy bend refers to the Mississippi River. The lightning

bolt symbolizes the striking power and shock action of the brigade. Yellow and green are associated with armored units.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a white

saltire, the areas between the arms starting at the top alternating green and black; issuing from base and surmounting overall a gold trident, the tines consisting of three thunderbolts, the arms of the saltire extending over the edge of a continuous gold scroll inscribed at the top DIXIE and in base THUNDER

all in black letters.

Symbolism: The saltire, a symbol of strong support, was suggested by the

canton of the state flag of Mississippi. The trident, a symbol of striking power, appears in the crest of the Mississippi Army National Guard. The three tines of the trident simulating thunderbolts allude to the motto "Dixie Thunder." Black is symbolic of iron and strength. Yellow (gold) and green are used

for armored units.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 155th ARMORED BRIGADE

ARNG

LINEAGE (Mississippi)

Constituted 16 March 1951 in the Mississippi Army National Guard as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 108th Armored Cavalry Group. Organized and federally recognized 12 April 1951 at Tupelo. Reorganized and redesignated 1 November 1953 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 108th Armor Group. Reorganized and redesignated 1 November 1955 as Headquarters Company, 108th Armored Cavalry. Reorganized and redesignated 1 May 1959 as Headquarters Troop, 108th Armored Cavalry. Ordered into active federal service 30 September 1962 at Tupelo; released 23 October 1962 from active federal service and reverted to state control.

Reorganized and redesignated 15 February 1968 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 30th Armored Division, Reorganized and redesignated 1 November 1973 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 155th Armored Brigade, and relieved from assignment to the 30th Armored Division. Ordered into active federal service 7 December 1990 at Tupelo; released 14 May 1991 from active federal service and reverted to state control.

Home Station: Tupelo (less detachment at New Albany)

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

None.

155TH ARMORED BRIGADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

No published histories.

157th INFANTRY BRIGADE

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: A blue vertical rectangle arched convexly top and bottom,

having a white border, on a blue background a stylized white garb bound yellow and red, emerging from the top of the garb

three white spearheads voided blue.

Symbolism: The colors blue and white allude to infantry. The bundle of

wheat, or garb, is adapted from the seal of the state of Pennsylvania. It suggests peaceful pursuits, while the projecting spears denote preparedness for defense. The yellow and red ties represent the armor and artillery battalions organic to

the unit.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of an

upright oak leaf in blue edged in gold, its stem curving down and up to the left side with a gold scroll curved across the stem bearing the motto VIGILANCE AND VALOR in blue letters; and on the lower part of the leaf a mount with a falcon

perched upon it all in gold.

Symbolism: The falcon on the mount refers to the capture of Montfaucon

by the 79th Division during World War I. The watchful falcon and oak leaf silhouette further illustrate the unit's motto.

"Vigilance and Valor."

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 157th INFANTRY BRIGADE

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters, 157th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 79th Division. Organized 25 August 1917 at Camp Meade, Maryland. Demobilized 7 June 1919 at Camp Dix, New Jersey. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 157th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 79th Division. Organized in November 1921 at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 157th Brigade. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 157th Infantry Brigade.

Converted and redesignated 12 February 1942 as the 79th Reconnaissance Troop (less 3d Platoon), 79th Division (Headquarters and Headquarters Company. 158th Infantry Brigade, concurrently converted and redesignated as the 3d Platoon. 79th Reconnaissance Troop, 79th Division). Troop ordered into active military service 15 June 1942 and reorganized at Camp Pickett, Virginia, as the 79th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, an element of the 79th Division (later redesignated as the 79th Infantry Division). Reorganized and redesignated 2 August 1943 as the 79th Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized, Inactivated 11 December 1945 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, Activated 28 January 1947 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as the 79th Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 15 July 1949 as the 79th Reconnaissance Company. Inactivated 20 April 1959 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Converted and redesignated (less 3d Platoon) 5 November 1962 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 157th Infantry Brigade, and relieved from assignment to the 79th Infantry Division (3d Platoon, 79th Reconnaissance Company—hereafter separate lineage). Brigade activated 7 January 1963 at Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, Location changed 31 January 1968 to Horsham, Pennsylvania. Inactivated 1 September 1995 at Horsham, Pennsylvania.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Meuse-Argonne Lorraine 1918

World War II Normandy Northern France Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

DECORATIONS

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered PAR-ROY FOREST (79th Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered NORMANDY TO PARIS (79th Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

French Croix de Guerre, World War II, Fourragere (79th Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

157TH INFANTRY BRIGADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

American Battle Monuments Commission. 79th Division, Summary of Operations in the World War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1944. "Army Reserve—All the Way! 157th Infantry Brigade." Army Reserve 12

(July-August 1966):4-5.

Barber, J. Frank, comp. and ed. History of the Seventy-Ninth Division, A.E.F. During the World War, 1917-1919. Lancaster, Pa.: Steinman and Steinman, 1922.

Peers, William R. "Army Reserve and National Guard Meet the Test at Home and Abroad." Army 19 (October 1969):71–74.

171st INFANTRY BRIGADE

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On an upright blue rectangle with rounded ends and within a

white narrow border and a wider red border, a representation of northern lights in yellow above two white-capped mountains and overall from top to bottom a blue bayonet, point up,

edged white.

Symbolism: Combat arms colors are represented, with the bayonet alluding

to the infantry and symbolizing attack. The northern lights are symbolic of the area in which the unit was organized, and the mountains refer to the terrain over which the units maneuver

to gain and hold ground.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a black

double-headed eagle between segments of an arched gold indented band, with a narrow red indented band in its center, on a blue background and in base two blue mountains with

white snow caps.

Symbolism: The northern lights and snow-capped mountains suggested by

the organization's shoulder sleeve insignia allude to Alaska, the unit's former home. The double-headed eagle symbolizes the historical event at Sitka in 1867 when the flag bearing the double-headed eagle was lowered by Company F, 9th Infantry, on Alaska becoming American territory. The gold color fur-

ther alludes to the natural wealth of Alaska.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 171st INFANTRY BRIGADE

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters, 171st Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 86th Division. Organized 3 September 1917 at Camp Grant, Illinois. Demobilized in January 1919 at Camp Grant, Illinois. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 171st Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 86th Division. Organized in July 1922 at Chicago, Illinois. Redesignated 23 March

1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 171st Brigade. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 171st Infantry

Brigade.

Converted and redesignated 31 March 1942 as the 86th Reconnaissance Troop (less 3d Platoon), 86th Division (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 172d Infantry Brigade, concurrently converted and redesignated as the 3d Platoon, 86th Reconnaissance Troop, 86th Division). Troop ordered into active military service 15 December 1942 and reorganized at Camp Howze, Texas, as the 86th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, an element of the 86th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 5 August 1943 as the 86th Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized. Reorganized and redesignated 10 October 1945 as the 86th Mechanized Reconnaissance Troop. Inactivated 30 December 1946 in the Philippine Islands. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.)

Converted and redesignated (less 3d Platoon) 20 May 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 171st Infantry Brigade, and relieved from assignment to the 86th Infantry Division; concurrently withdrawn from the Army Reserve and allotted to the Regular Army (3d Platoon, 86th Reconnaissance Troop—hereafter separate lineage). Brigade activated 1 July 1963 in Alaska.

Inactivated 13 November 1972 in Alaska.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT World War I Streamer without inscription

World War II Central Europe

DECORATIONS

None.

171ST INFANTRY BRIGADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bechdolt, Robert L., Jr. "Alaska's Husky Brigade: Guarding the Northern Frontier." *Infantry* 61 (November–December 1971):6–9.

Little, John G., Jr. The Official History of the 86th Division. Chicago: States Publications Society, 1921.

172d INFANTRY BRIGADE

(Snow Hawks)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On an upright blue rectangle with rounded ends and within a

narrow white border and a wider red border, a representation of the Great Dipper and North Star in yellow above two whitecapped mountains and overall from top to bottom a blue bayo-

net, point up, edged white.

Symbolism: Combat arms colors are represented, with the bayonet alluding

to the infantry and symbolizing attack. The Great Dipper and North Star allude to Alaska, and the mountains refer to the terrain over which the units maneuver to gain and hold ground.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A silver colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a

white triangular shape, the base of which is broken by four smaller blue triangles. Placed vertically in the center of the main triangle is a gold totem pole. Running parallel to the right side of the triangle and passing behind the totem pole is a blue and silver bayonet; to left of the totem pole is an eightpointed red star (a mullet); below the triangle is a silver motto scroll bearing the inscription CAVEAT (Let Him Beware) in

black letters.

Symbolism: The white triangle represents a snow-capped mountain, allud-

ing to the Alaskan terrain in which the unit was trained to operate. The totem pole, consisting of an eagle sitting upon a bear, refers to the purchase of Alaska from Russia. The bayonet symbolizes infantry, as does the blue at the base of the mountain. The red mullet alludes to the Great Dipper, and the North Star represents Alaska, the state in which the brigade

served. The red mullet symbolizes artillery.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 172d INFANTRY BRIGADE

(Snow Hawks)

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters, 172d Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 86th Division. Organized 25 August 1917 at Camp Grant, Illinois. Demobilized in January 1919 at Camp Grant, Illinois. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 172d Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 86th Division. Organized in January 1922 at Springfield, Illinois. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 172d Brigade. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 172d Infantry Brigade.

Converted and redesignated 31 March 1942 as the 3d Platoon, 86th Reconnaissance Troop, 86th Division (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 171st Infantry Brigade, concurrently converted and redesignated as the 86th Reconnaissance Troop [less 3d Platoon], 86th Division). Troop ordered into active military service 15 December 1942 and reorganized at Camp Howze, Texas, as the 86th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, an element of the 86th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 5 August 1943 as the 86th Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized. Reorganized and redesignated 10 October 1945 as the 86th Mechanized Reconnaissance Troop. Inactivated 30 December 1946 in the Philippine Islands. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.)

3d Platoon, 86th Reconnaissance Troop, converted and redesignated 20 May 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 172d Infantry Brigade, and relieved from assignment to the 86th Infantry Division; concurrently withdrawn from the Army Reserve and allotted to the Regular Army (remainder of troop—hereafter separate lineage). Brigade activated 1 July 1963 in Alaska. Inactivated 15 April 1986 in Alaska.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Streamer without inscription

World War II Central Europe

DECORATIONS

None.

172D INFANTRY BRIGADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bender, John A. "Dynamic Training Arctic Style: A Report from Alaska." Infantry 62 (November–December 1972):36–37.

Boatner, James G. "Rugged Training on the 'Last Frontier.' Supersoldiers of the North." *Army* 26 (November 1976):27–30.

Dacus, David M. "The Last Frontier." Infantry 64 (July-August 1974):48-52.

Kiernan, David R. "Winter Training in Alaska." Infantry 70 (November-December 1980):10-12.

Little, John G., Jr. The Official History of the 86th Division. Chicago: States Publications Society, 1921.

Meiners, Theodore J. "They Climb the Crags." Army Digest 22 (April 1967):36-38.

Paternostro, Anthony. "The Alaska Brigade: Arctic Intelligence and Some Strategic Considerations." Military Intelligence 6 (October-December 1980):47-50.

Simone, Michael R. "Where 'Teary Eyes Freeze Shut." Army 31 (February 1981):32-33.



173d AIRBORNE BRIGADE

(Sky Soldiers)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a blue vertical rectangle arched convexly at top and bot-

tom, within a white border a vertical white wing in flight, the

ulna extended and hooked around a red bayonet.

Symbolism: The bayonet is used to refer to the brigade and borne by the

wing alludes to the brigade's airborne status. Red, white, and

blue are the national colors.

TAB

Description: Immediately above and touching the shoulder sleeve insignia,

a blue arc tab inscribed AIRBORNE in white letters.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A silver colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a

semicircle divided into three sections each with concave base, the outer two sections silver and the center section red; a vertical silver unsheathed sword point to base, the hilt resting on the red section of the semicircle, the lower edge of the guard coinciding with the concave base and the ends conjoined with the silver sections, the blade between two lightning flashes points to base, the points converging toward the point of the blade; the flashes parallel to and enclosed by two narrow inclined silver lines starting at the diameter periphery of the semicircle and meeting beneath the point of the sword; the inclosed area of blue above a scroll, the ends simulating wings and terminating at the base of the semicircle, bearing the

inscription SKY SOLDIERS in blue letters.

Symbolism: The simulated parachute and stylized wings refer to the air-

borne mission of the brigade. The sword with the hilt against the red section of the parachute canopy alludes to the combat assault jump made by the brigade in February 1967 in Vietnam, indicated by the "V" formed by the lightning flashes on the V-shaped blue area. The lightning flashes are also symbolic of the brigade's striking power and rapid movement. The numerical designation of the brigade is shown by various combinations of the design elements: the sword indicating one; the two wings, two lightning flashes, and three sections of the parachute

canopy seven; and the canopy sections alone three.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 173d AIRBORNE BRIGADE

(Sky Soldiers)

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters, 173d Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 87th Division. Organized 25 August 1917 at Camp Pike, Arkansas. Demobilized in January 1919 at Camp Dix, New Jersey. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 173d Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 87th Division. Organized in December 1921 at Mobile, Alabama. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 173d Brigade. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 173d Infantry Brigade.

Converted and redesignated 13 February 1942 as the 87th Reconnaissance Troop (less 3d Platoon), 87th Division (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 174th Infantry Brigade, concurrently converted and redesignated as the 3d Platoon, 87th Reconnaissance Troop, 87th Division), Troop ordered into active military service 15 December 1942 and reorganized at Camp McCain, Mississippi, as the 87th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, an element of the 87th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 2 August 1943 as the 87th Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized. Inactivated 21 September 1945 at Fort Benning, Georgia. Redesignated 28 April 1947 as the 87th Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop. Activated 12 May 1947 at Birmingham, Alabama. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 18 May 1949 as the 87th Reconnaissance Company. Inactivated 1 December 1951 at Birmingham, Alabama.

Converted and redesignated (less 3d Platoon) 26 March 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 173d Airborne Brigade, and relieved from assignment to the 87th Infantry Division; concurrently withdrawn from the Army Reserve, allotted to the Regular Army, and activated on Okinawa (3d Platoon, 87th Reconnaissance Company—hereafter separate lineage). Brigade inactivated 14 January 1972 at Fort Campbell, Kentucky.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I Streamer without inscription

World War II Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

Vietnam

Defense
Counteroffensive, Phase I
Counteroffensive, Phase II
Counteroffensive, Phase III
Tet Counteroffensive, Phase III
Tet Counteroffensive, Phase IV
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Counteroffensive, Phase V
I Tet 69/Counteroffensive
Summer—Fall 1969
Winter—Spring 1970
Sanctuary Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase VII
Consolidation I

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered DAK TO (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 173d Airborne Brigade, cited; DA GO 42, 1969, as amended by DA GO 5, 1979)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1965–1967 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 173d Airborne Brigade, cited; DA GO 48, 1968)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1965–1970 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 173d Airborne Brigade, cited; DA GO 51, 1971)

Republic of Vietnam Civil Action Honor Medal, First Class, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1969–1971 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 173d Airborne Brigade, cited; DA GO 5, 1973)

173D AIRBORNE BRIGADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Channon, James B., comp. The First Three Years, A Pictorial History of the 173d Airborne Brigade (Separate). Tokyo: Dai Nippon Printing Co., c. 1968.

Clifton, Berry F., Jr. The Illustrated History of the Vietnam War. Sky Soldiers. New York: Bantam Books, 1987.

Gardo, Thomas E., and Acevedo, Adrian D., eds. Vietnam—The Fourth Year, March '68–Feb' 69, A Pictorial History of the 173d Airborne Brigade. Vietnam, 1969.

Hay, John H., Jr. Tactical and Materiel Innovations. Vietnam Studies. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1974.

Hester, Roger E., ed. Vietnam: The Third Year; 173d Airborne Brigade, A Pictorial History. Tokyo: Dai Nippon Printing Co., 1969. Hutchens, James M. Beyond Combat. Chicago: Moody Press, 1968.

Leppelman, John. Blood on the Risers: An Airborne Soldier's Thirty-Five Months in Vietnam. New York: Ivy Books, 1991.

McCaffrey, Williams J. "Wrapping It Up in South Vietnam." Army 22 (October 1972):57–64.

McKay, Jeffrey S., ed. Vietnam, The Second Year, 173d Airborne Brigade (Separate), A Pictorial History. Tokyo, c. 1967.

Mildren, Frank T. "From Mekong to DMZ: A Fighting Year for the U.S. Army's Best." Army 18 (November 1968):82–95.

. "Our Troops in Vietnam: In Charge—All the Way." Army 19 (October 1969):96–110.

Murphy, Edward F. The 173d Airborne Brigade in South Vietnam's Central Highlands, June-November 1967: Dak To. Novato, Calif.: Presidio Press, 1993.

Okendo, Lawrence D. Sky Soldiers; 173d Airborne Infantry Brigade Separate, Battle of Dak-To, Vietnam. n.p., 1988.

Rogers, Bernard W. Cedar Falls—Junction City: A Turning Point. Vietnam Studies. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1974.

Scaff, William, ed. The Fifth Year, 173d Airborne Brigade. Vietnam, 1970.

Stang, Arthur C. III. "Stand and Fight." Infantry 56 (March-April 1966):32-39.

Tolson, John J. Airmobility 1961–1971. Vietnam Studies. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.

"U.S. Combat in Vietnam, The First Year." Army 16 (October 1966):111-24.

Williamson, Ellis W. "Combat Notes: Ben Cat Iron Triangle." *Infantry* 56 (March–April 1966):40–43.

177th ARMORED BRIGADE

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a blue vertical rectangle arched at top and bottom with a

yellow border, a yellow wedge with apex at top center and

centered thereon a scarlet spearhead.

Symbolism: Yellow is the color traditionally associated with armor. Blue

and scarlet are the branch colors for infantry and artillery, respectively, the other major combat forces in the brigade. The spearhead and wedge shape allude to the spearhead tactics

employed in armor warfare.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a red

spearhead silhouette surmounted by a gold fleur-de-lis and arced below in front of the spearhead base a blue scroll

inscribed SPEARHEAD TO VICTORY in gold.

Symbolism: Yellow (gold) is the armor branch color, and blue and red rep-

resent infantry and artillery. The spearhead symbolizes the tactics employed in armor warfare. The fleur-de-lis represents the brigade's campaigns in World War I: St. Mihiel, Meuse-

Argonne, and Lorraine.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 177th ARMORED BRIGADE

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 5 August 1917 in the National Army as Headquarters, 177th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 89th Division. Organized 27 August 1917 at Camp Funston, Kansas. Demobilized 1 June 1919 at Camp Funston, Kansas. Reconstituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 177th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 89th Division. Organized 20 March 1922 at La Harpe, Kansas. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 177th Brigade. Redesignated 24 March 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 177th Infantry Brigade.

Converted and redesignated 22 February 1942 as the 89th Reconnaissance Troop, 89th Division (less 3d Platoon) (Headquarters and Headquarters

Company, 178th Infantry Brigade, concurrently converted and redesignated as the 3d Platoon, 89th Reconnaissance Troop, 89th Division). Ordered into active military service 15 July 1942 and reorganized at Camp Carson, Colorado, as the 89th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, an element of the 89th Division (later redesignated as the 89th Light Division).

Recognaized and redesignated 15 September 1943 as Troop A, 4th Reconnaissance Squadron, and relieved from assignment to the 89th Light Division. Reorganized and redesignated 8 December 1943 as Troop A, 34th Reconnaissance Squadron, Mechanized. Reorganized and redesignated 4 January 1944 as Troop A, 34th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron, Mechanized. Inactivated 3 March 1945 at Fort Riley, Kansas. Disbanded 23 April 1953.

Reconstituted 16 October 1991 in the Regular Army (less 3d Platoon, Troop A) as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 177th Armored Brigade, and activated at Fort Irwin, California (3d Platoon, Troop A, 34th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron, Mechanized—hereafter separate lineage). Brigade inactivated 15 October 1994 at Fort Irwin, California.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I St. Mihiel Meuse-Argonne Lorraine 1918

DECORATIONS

None.

177TH ARMORED BRIGADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

American Battle Monuments Commission. 89th Division, Summary of Operations in the World War. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1944. English, George H., Jr. History of the 89th Division, U. S. A., . . . 1917, . . . 1919. Denver: Smith-Brooks Printing Co., 1920.

187th INFANTRY BRIGADE

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: A blue vertical rectangle arched convexly top and bottom, per

pale argent and azure, an Indian arrowhead above an early American powder horn with loop sling all counterchanged and

within a white border.

Symbolism: Blue and white are the colors used for infantry. The arrowhead

symbolizes the assault power of the brigade. The powder horn refers to the colonial spirit of readiness and is symbolic of the

Army Reserve.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A silver colored metal and enamel device, consisting of two

all silver powder horns saltirewise with interlaced slings and supported by the curled ends of a silver scroll passing under the spout of the horns and forming a wide V; the area between the horns and the scroll green, and the scroll inscribed with

the motto THE READY BRIGADE in black letters.

Symbolism: Powder horns are used to symbolize riflemen and thus allude

to the infantry. The green area simulates the "village green" where the early American militia assembled, trained, and

drilled.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 187th INFANTRY BRIGADE

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 187th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 94th Division. Organized in November 1921 at Boston, Massachusetts. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 187th Brigade. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 187th Infantry Brigade.

Converted and redesignated 12 February 1942 as the 94th Reconnaissance Troop (less 3d Platoon), 94th Division (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 188th Infantry Brigade, concurrently converted and redesignated as the 3d Platoon, 94th Reconnaissance Troop, 94th Division). Troop ordered into

active military service 15 September 1942 and reorganized at Camp Custer, Michigan, as the 94th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, an element of the 94th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 14 August 1943 as the 94th Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized. Inactivated 7 February 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Redesignated 6 February 1947 as the 94th Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop. Activated 13 February 1947 at Boston, Massachusetts. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 21 February 1949 as the 94th Reconnaissance Company. Location changed 20 March 1953 to Cohasset, Massachusetts. Inactivated 1 May 1959 at Cohasset, Massachusetts, and relieved from assignment to the 94th Infantry Division.

Converted and redesignated (less 3d Platoon) 5 November 1962 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 187th Infantry Brigade (3d Platoon, 94th Reconnaissance Company—hereafter separate lineage). Activated 7 January 1963 at Boston, Massachusetts. Location changed 25 October 1971 to Wollaston, Massachusetts; on 13 July 1976 to Fort Devens, Massachusetts. Inactivated 14

April 1994 at Fort Devens, Massachusetts.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

None.

187th Infantry Brigade Bibliography

Byrnes, Laurence G., ed. History of the 94th Infantry Division in World War II. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1948.

"Meanwhile at the 187th." Army Reserve 24 (May-June 1978):19.

"187th Inf Bde Undertakes Test." Army Reserve 19 (July-August 1973):7.

Peers, William R. "Army Reserve and National Guard Meet the Test at Home and Abroad." *Army* 19 (October 1969):71–74.

"The Ready Brigade." Soldiers 33 (January 1978):39.

"Taking a Candid Look." Army Reserve 22 (November-December 1976):18-19.

191st INFANTRY BRIGADE

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: A blue vertical rectangle arched convexly top and bottom,

having within a white border and a blue outer edge a white

hand grenade surmounted by a red vertical bayonet.

Symbolism: Blue and white are the colors used for infantry. The grenade

and bayonet, basic combat weapons, allude to the mission of the brigade to destroy the enemy by offensive action and to repel assault. Red, the most dominant color of the spectrum, is

symbolic of the unit's striking capabilities.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a gold

crane in its vigilance encircled by a gold ribbon bearing the motto VIGILANTE SALIS (Safety by Watching) in black

letters.

Symbolism: An old fable explains that cranes maintain a set watch all the

night long and have their sentinels. These stand upon one foot and hold a little stone within the other, which by falling from it, if they should chance to sleep, might awaken them and reprove them for their negligence. While these watch the oth-

ers sleep, couching their heads under their wings.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 191st INFANTRY BRIGADE

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 191st Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 96th Division. Organized in December 1921 at Portland, Oregon. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 191st Brigade. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 191st Infantry Brigade.

Converted and redesignated 6 April 1942 as the 96th Reconnaissance Troop (less 3d Platoon), 96th Division (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 192d Infantry Brigade, concurrently converted and redesignated as the 3d Platoon, 96th Reconnaissance Troop, 96th Division). Troop ordered into active military

service 15 August 1942 and reorganized at Camp Adair, Oregon, as the 96th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, an element of the 96th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 16 August 1943 as the 96th Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized. Reorganized and redesignated 20 November 1945 as the 96th Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, Inactivated 3 February 1946 at Camp Anza, California. Activated 20 January 1947 at Spokane, Washington. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 12 April 1949 as the 96th Reconnaissance Company. Location changed 15 October 1951 to Salt Lake City, Utah. Inactivated 1 June 1959 at Salt Lake City, Utah.

Converted and redesignated (less 3d Platoon) 5 November 1962 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 191st Infantry Brigade, and relieved from assignment to the 96th Infantry Division (3d Platoon, 96th Reconnaissance Company—hereafter separate lineage). Brigade activated 1 February 1963 at Helena, Montana. Inactivated 29 February 1968 at Helena, Montana.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Leyte (with arrowhead) Ryukyus

DECORATIONS

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (96th Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

191ST INFANTRY BRIGADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Davidson, Orlando R.; Williams, J. Carl; and Kahl, Joseph A. The Deadeyes, The Story of the 96th Infantry Division. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1947.
96th Infantry Division, 1942–1944. San Francisco: Shannon & Firth, 1944.
"191st Sep Inf Bde (Mech) Rolls Along." Army Reserve 13 (March 1967):14–15.

193d INFANTRY BRIGADE

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: A blue vertical rectangle arched convexly top and bottom, a

white border enclosing at center a white pale throughout on

which is a scarlet bayonet point up.

Symbolism: Blue and white are the colors associated with infantry. The

bayonet, a basic infantry weapon, alludes to the mission of the brigade to destroy the enemy and to close combat. The color red, the most powerful color of the palette, alludes to the strik-

ing power of the brigade.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A silver colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a sil-

ver bayonet with point up superimposed across a light blue diagonal stripe (upper left to lower right) turned vertically at either end all on a dark blue field enclosed by two arched silver palm branches their ends forming an apex above the bayonet point and their stems connected at bottom center by a curved silver scroll inscribed with the words NO GROUND

TO GIVE in dark blue letters.

Symbolism: White (or silver) and blue symbolize infantry. The diagonal

stripe is a map symbol representing the Canal Zone, where the brigade has served, and the dark blue is symbolic of the oceans on either side. The upright bayonet denotes the basic ground combat mission of the infantry and the palm branches

are for service in Central Europe during World War II.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 193d INFANTRY BRIGADE

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 193d Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 97th Division. Organized in June 1922 at Augusta, Maine. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 193d Brigade. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 193d Infantry Brigade.

Converted and redesignated 12 February 1942 as the 97th Reconnaissance Troop (less 3d Platoon), 97th Division (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 194th Infantry Brigade, concurrently redesignated as the 3d Platoon, 97th Reconnaissance Troop, 97th Division). Troop ordered into active military service 25 February 1943 and reorganized at Camp Swift, Texas, as the 97th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, an element of the 97th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 August 1943 as the 97th Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized. Reorganized and redesignated 15 October 1945 as the 97th Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop. Inactivated 31 March 1946 in Japan. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.)

Converted and redesignated (less 3d Platoon) 15 July 1962 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 193d Infantry Brigade, and relieved from assignment to the 97th Infantry Division; concurrently withdrawn from the Army Reserve and allotted to the Regular Army (3d Platoon, 97th Reconnaissance Troop—hereafter separate lineage). Brigade activated 8 August 1962 in the Canal Zone. Inactivated 14 October 1994 in Panama.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Central Europe

Armed Forces Expeditions Panama

DECORATIONS

None.

193D INFANTRY BRIGADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Donnelly, Thomas; Roth, Margaret; and Baker, Caleb. Operation Just Cause: The Storming of Panama. New York: Lexington Books, 1991.

Gomez, Manuel. "The 193d is there..." Soldiers 32 (September 1977):14–18.

Swett, Trevor W., Jr. "You've Got to Give a Damn." Army 23 (May 1973):41-48.

194th ARMORED BRIGADE

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a shield, per chevron reversed and abased yellow and per

pale blue and red, a black mace and a black battle-axe saltire-

wise all within a yellow border.

Symbolism: Yellow, blue, and red are used for combat arms elements of an

armored organization. The crossed mace and battle-axe allude to assault tactics and the shield to defense. The crossed weapons also simulate the letter "X" as a reference to the mili-

tary symbol for brigades.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a black

mace with handle to base between three flashes of blue, gold, and red from left to right; overall in base an arched golden scroll inscribed THUNDERBOLTS OF BATTLE in black let-

ters.

Symbolism: Yellow, blue, and red represent the combat arms elements of

an armored organization. The mace alludes to the smashing power of armor and the unit's participation in the Central Europe campaign of World War II. The flashes refer to the

motto "Thunderbolts of Battle."

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 194th ARMORED BRIGADE

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 194th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 97th Division. Organized in June 1922 at Concord, New Hampshire. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 194th Brigade. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 194th Infantry Brigade.

Converted and redesignated 12 February 1942 as the 3d Platoon, 97th Reconnaissance Troop, 97th Division (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 193d Infantry Brigade, concurrently converted and redesignated as the 97th Reconnaissance Troop [less 3d Platoon], 97th Division). Troop ordered into

active military service 25 February 1943 and reorganized at Camp Swift, Texas, as the 97th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, an element of the 97th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 August 1943 as the 97th Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized. Reorganized and redesignated 15 October 1945 as the 97th Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop. Inactivated 31 March 1946 in Japan. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.)

3d Platoon, 97th Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized, converted and redesignated 15 July 1962 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 194th Infantry Brigade, and relieved from assignment to the 97th Infantry Division; concurrently withdrawn from the Army Reserve and allotted to the Regular Army (remainder of the troop—hereafter separate lineage). Converted and redesignated 1 October 1962 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 194th Armored Brigade. Activated 21 December 1962 at Fort Ord, California. Inactivated 29 June 1995 at Fort Knox, Kentucky.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Central Europe

DECORATIONS

None.

194TH ARMORED BRIGADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

"194th Armored Brigade Reactivated, 16th Armor Group Colors Cased." Armor 77 (July–August 1968):53.

0

196th INFANTRY BRIGADE

(Charger)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On an oblong blue shield arched at both ends, a yellow dou-

ble-headed match crossed and looped at the bottom and

enflamed at both ends.

Symbolism: Blue is associated with infantry. Yellow and red allude to cav-

alry and artillery. The double-headed match, used during the days of the matchlock musket, was lighted at both ends to

ensure readiness.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Symbolism:

Description: A silver colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a blue

powder horn with a red string looped about a yellow vertical arrow, the arrowhead on the center fold of a silver scroll arched from the ends of the powder horn simulating a bow,

between the motto AHEAD OF THE REST in black letters.

The powder horn, an American symbol for readiness of a rifleman, is used to denote the organization's preparedness. The arrow and the bow-like scroll refer to the bow and arrow on the seal of the state of Massachusetts alluding to where the brigade once served. The colors are for the basic combat arms of an airstrike brigade: blue for infantry; red for artillery; and

yellow for armor.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 196th INFANTRY BRIGADE

(Charger)

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 196th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 98th Division. Organized in November 1921 at Buffalo, New York. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 196th Brigade. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 196th Infantry Brigade.

Converted and redesignated 20 February 1942 as the 3d Platoon, 98th Reconnaissance Troop, 98th Division (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 195th Infantry Brigade, concurrently converted and redesignated as the 98th Reconnaissance Troop [less 3d Platoon], 98th Division). Troop ordered into active military service 15 September 1942 and reorganized at Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky, as the 98th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, an element of the 98th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 13 August 1943 as the 98th Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized. Inactivated 16 February 1946 in Japan. Redesignated 26 February 1947 as the 98th Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop. Activated 12 March 1947 at Utica, New York. Location changed 4 February 1948 to Syracuse, New York. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Location changed 13 August 1948 to Rochester, New York. Reorganized and redesignated 21 February 1949 as the 98th Reconnaissance Company.

Disbanded 1 May 1959 at Rochester, New York; 3d Platoon, 98th Reconnaissance Company, concurrently reconstituted in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 196th Infantry Brigade (remainder of company—hereafter separate lineage). Brigade activated 10 September 1965 at Fort Devens, Massachusetts. Inactivated 30 June 1972 at Oakland, California.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II

Asiatic-Pacific Theater, Streamer without inscription

Vietnam

Counteroffensive, Phase II
Counteroffensive, Phase III
Tet Counteroffensive, Phase IV
Counteroffensive, Phase IV
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Tet 69/Counteroffensive
Summer-Fall 1969
Winter-Spring 1970
Sanctuary Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase VII
Consolidation I
Consolidation II
Cease-fire

DECORATIONS

Valorous Unit Award, Streamer embroidered QUANG TIN PROVINCE (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 196th Infantry Brigade, cited; DA GO 43, 1972)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered

VIETNAM 1969 (196th Infantry Brigade cited; DA GO 6, 1974)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered

VIETNAM 1969, 1970 (196th Infantry Brigade cited; DA GO 42, 1972)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM, APR-JUN 1971 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 196th Infantry Brigade, cited; DA GO 6, 1974)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered

VIETNAM, JUN-OCT 1971 (196th Infantry Brigade cited; DA GO 6, 1974)

196TH INFANTRY BRIGADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Clifton, Berry F., Jr. The Illustrated History of the Vietnam War: The Chargers. New York: Bantam Books, 1988.

McCaffrey, William J. "Wrapping It Up in South Vietnam." Army 22 (October 1972):57–64.

Rogers, Bernard W. Cedar Falls-Junction City: A Turning Point. Vietnam Studies. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1974.

Vietnam, the Second Year. A Pictorial Review of the 196th Light Infantry Brigade (Separate), 1967. Tokyo: Dai Nippon Printing Co., c. 1967.



197th INFANTRY BRIGADE

(Follow Me)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a vertical rectangle arched convexly top and bottom, within

a blue border fimbriated by a white inner edge, a blue field with a white serrated vertical band, charged with a red cartridge.

Symbolism: Blue and white are the colors used for infantry. The serrated

section is symbolic of close combat and counter-attack abilities. The cartridge alludes to the unit's capabilities of destroying the enemy and repelling his assault with firepower. Red, the most powerful color of the spectrum, represents the strik-

ing power of the unit.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a blue

oval bearing a gold caltrop above a blue scroll with the motto

FOREVER FORWARD in gold letters.

Symbolism: Blue is used for infantry and gold symbolizes leadership and

achievement. The caltrop is an ancient offensive weapon employed to deny the use of certain pertinent terrain to hostile forces and alludes to the attack, seizure, and staying power of

the brigade.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 197th INFANTRY BRIGADE (Follow Me)

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 197th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 99th Division. Organized in November 1921 at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 197th Brigade. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 197th Infantry Brigade.

Converted and redesignated 12 February 1942 as the 99th Reconnaissance Company (less 3d Platoon), 99th Division (Headquarters and Headquarters

Company, 198th Infantry Brigade, concurrently converted and redesignated as the 3d Platoon, 99th Reconnaissance Troop, 99th Division). Troop ordered into active military service 15 November 1942 and reorganized at Camp Van Dorn, Mississippi, as the 99th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, an element of the 99th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 2 August 1943 as the 99th Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized. Inactivated 29 September 1945 at Camp Myles Standish, Massachusetts. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.)

Converted and redesignated (less 3d Platoon) I August 1962 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 197th Infantry Brigade, and relieved from assignment to the 99th Infantry Division; concurrently withdrawn from the Army Reserve and allotted to the Regular Army (3d Platoon, 99th Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized—hereafter separate lineage). Brigade activated 24 September 1962 at Fort Benning, Georgia. Inactivated 16 August 1991 at Fort Benning, Georgia.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

Southwest Asia
Defense of Saudi Arabia
Liberation and Defense of Kuwait

DECORATIONS

Belgian Fourragere 1940 (99th Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action at the Siegfried Line (99th Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action at Elsenborn Crest (99th Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in the Ardennes (99th Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

197TH INFANTRY BRIGADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Angelle, Alex. "Adventure Training at the 197th Infantry Brigade." Infantry 62 (November-December 1972):38–39.

Cole, Hugh M. *The Ardennes: Battle of the Bulge*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.

"FORSCOM Units." Infantry 69 (March-April 1979):3.

Latharn, Willard. The Modern Volunteer Army Program: The Benning Experiment, 1970–1972. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1974.

Lauer, Walter E. Battle Babies: The Story of the 99th Infantry Division in World War II. Baton Rouge: Military Press of Louisiana, 1951.

197th Infantry Brigade, Fort Benning, Ga., 1963. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1963.

Scales, Robert H., Jr., dir. Certain Victory: The US Army in the Gulf War. Washington: Office of the Chief of Staff, United States Army, 1993.

Schubert, Frank N., and Kraus, Theresa L., eds. *The Whirlwind War: The United States Army in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm.* Washington: Government Printing Office, 1995.

Strever, John E., Jr. "When We Lose, We Win." Infantry 60 (March-April 1970):34-37.



HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a blue shield arched at top and base, a stylized tongue of

flame (shaped like an "S" reversed) yellow and scarlet with a portion of a rifle barrel with fixed bayonet all in white issuing diagonally from lower right to upper left and crossing over the

flame all within a white border.

Symbolism: Blue and white are the colors associated with infantry. The

tongue of flame alludes to the unit's firepower, and the bayonet, a basic infantry weapon, is symbolic of carrying the fight to the enemy. The flame and bayonet together refer to the unit's spirit and readiness to engage the enemy in a firefight or

hand-to-hand combat with the bayonet.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A silver colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a blue

dragon's head facing front with red eyes and nostrils, the last emitting red and orange flames upward along each side; entering the animal's mouth in base the blade of a silver sword with point emerging above between the ears. On either side, entwining the flames and curving across the hilt of the sword a silver scroll bearing the motto BRAVE AND BOLD in blue

letters.

Symbolism: The great strength and terrible weapons of the mythical drag-

on are synonymous with enemies the brigade may face and the sword impaling his head denotes the fighting spirit displayed in the face of great odds and the victorious results. The unit's motto "Brave and Bold" describes the basic qualities of the

men of the brigade.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 198th INFANTRY BRIGADE

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 198th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 99th Division. Organized in November 1921 at Erie, Pennsylvania. Redesignated 23

March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 198th Brigade. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company,

198th Infantry Brigade.

Converted and redesignated 12 February 1942 as the 3d Platoon, 99th Reconnaissance Troop, 99th Division (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 197th Infantry Brigade, concurrently converted and redesignated as the 99th Reconnaissance Troop [less 3d Platoon], 99th Division). Troop ordered into active military service 15 November 1942 and reorganized at Camp Van Dorn, Mississippi, as the 99th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, an element of the 99th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 2 August 1943 as the 99th Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized. Inactivated 29 September 1945 at Camp Myles Standish, Massachusetts. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.)

3d Platoon, 99th Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized, converted and redesignated 1 August 1962 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 198th Infantry Brigade, and relieved from assignment to the 99th Infantry Division; concurrently withdrawn from the Army Reserve and allotted to the Regular Army (remainder of troop—hereafter separate lineage). Brigade activated 10 May 1967 at Fort Hood, Texas. Inactivated 30 November 1971 at Fort Lewis, Washington.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

Vietnam

Counteroffensive, Phase II
Counteroffensive, Phase III
Tet Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase IV
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Tet 69/Counteroffensive
Summer-Fall 1969
Winter-Spring 1970
Sanctuary Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase VII
Consolidation I

DECORATIONS

Belgian Fourragere 1940 (99th Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action at the Siegfried Line (99th Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action at Elsenborn Crest (99th Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in the Ardennes (99th Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered

VIETNAM 1969, 1970 (198th Infantry Brigade cited; DA GO 42, 1972)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM, APR-JUN 1971 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 198th Infantry Brigade, cited; DA GO 6, 1974)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM, JUN-OCT 1971 (198th Infantry Brigade cited; DA GO 6, 1974)

198TH INFANTRY BRIGADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cole, Hugh M. *The Ardennes: Battle of the Bulge*. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.

Lauer, Walter E. Battle Babies: The Story of the 99th Infantry Division in World War II. Baton Rouge: Military Press of Louisiana, 1951.

"New Hood Brigade." Journal of the Armed Forces 104 (20 May 1967):3ff.



HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a shield, oblong in shape and arched at both ends, edged

with a blue border fimbriated by a white inner edge on a blue background, the upper length of a white spear, the area below the spearhead enveloped with a stylized yellow flame having

an inner core of red.

Symbolism: Blue and white are used for infantry. The spear, an early

infantry weapon, in the flames symbolizes the evolution and

firepower of modern infantry.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A silver colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a ver-

tical silver bayonet, the blade encircled by a silver mural crown lined with red all within a stylized continuous scroll in blue, the scroll passing under the point of the bayonet, over the bayonet handle, and partially behind the crown and bayonet guard, and bearing at top the two words LIGHT SWIFT and at

base the word ACCURATE all in silver letters.

Symbolism: The light blue refers to infantry and the red to artillery ele-

ments of the organization. The bayonet, a basic weapon of infantry clan, refers to Fort Benning (the home of U.S. Army Infantry School) where the organization trained, while the mural crown alludes to the infantry, known as "Queen of Battle." The mural crown is also symbolic of aggressive and successful attack on a fortified position or beleaguered city and in ancient times was given as a sign of courage and triumph to the unit which first stormed and scaled a city's walls. The three words of the motto allude to the organization's mobility and accuracy of fire and operation in the accomplish-

ment of its mission.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 199th INFANTRY BRIGADE

RA

LINEAGE

(inactive)

Constituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 199th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 100th Division. Organized in December 1921 at Huntington, West Virginia. Redesignated 23 March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 199th Brigade. Location changed 27 October 1931 to Parkersburg, West Virginia. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company,

199th Infantry Brigade.

Converted and redesignated 23 February 1942 as the 100th Reconnaissance Troop (less 3d Platoon), 100th Division (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 200th Infantry Brigade, concurrently converted and redesignated as the 3d Platoon, 100th Reconnaissance Troop, 100th Division). Troop ordered into active military service 15 November 1942 and reorganized at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, as the 100th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, an element of the 100th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 2 August 1943 as the 100th Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized. Reorganized and redesignated 7 September 1945 as the 100th Mechanized Reconnaissance Troop. Inactivated 11 January 1946 at Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia. Redesignated 15 October 1946 as the Reconnaissance Platoon, 100th Airborne Division, Activated 2 December 1946 at Louisville, Kentucky. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 31 August 1950 as Antitank Platoon, 100th Airborne Division, Reorganized and redesignated 12 May 1952 as the 100th Reconnaissance Company, an element of the 100th Infantry Division. Inactivated 22 April 1953 at Louisville, Kentucky. Activated 9 January 1955 at Neon, Kentucky, Disbanded 17 April 1959 at Neon, Kentucky,

Reconstituted (less 3d Platoon) 23 March 1966 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 199th Infantry Brigade (3d Platoon, 100th Reconnaissance Company—hereafter separate lineage). Brigade activated 1 June 1966 at Fort Benning, Georgia. Inactivated 15 October 1970 at Fort Benning, Georgia. Activated 16 February 1991 at Fort Lewis, Washington.

Inactivated 16 July 1992 at Fort Lewis, Washington,

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

Vietnam

Counteroffensive, Phase II
Counteroffensive, Phase III
Tet Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase IV
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Tet 69/Counteroffensive
Summer-Fall 1969
Winter-Spring 1970
Sanctuary Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase VII

DECORATIONS

Valorous Unit Award, Streamer embroidered SAIGON-LONG BINH (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 199th Infantry Brigade, cited; DA GO 48, 1968)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1968–1969 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 199th Infantry Brigade, cited; DA GO 39, 1970)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1968 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 199th Infantry Brigade, cited; DA GO 43, 1970)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1968–1970 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 199th Infantry Brigade, cited; DA GO 51, 1971)

Republic of Vietnam Civil Action Honor Medal, First Class, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1966–1970 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 199th Infantry Brigade, cited; DA GO 51, 1971)

199TH INFANTRY BRIGADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bowers, James R., ed. 199th Infantry Brigade (Sep) (Lt) in Vietnam, 1970.

Drewry, Frey, comp. 100 Cav. Ren. Tr. n.p., 1945.

Jones, Robert E., ed. Redcatcher Yearbook. Vietnam, 1969.

Mildren, Frank T. "From Mekong to DMZ: A Fighting Year for the U.S. Army's Best." Army 18 (November 1968):82–95.

Ross, John M., ed. Century 100 Division, Pictorial Review, 1944. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises, 1944.



HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a vertical rectangle arched convexly top and bottom, the

upper 1/3 blue and the lower 2/3 red, a five-pointed star above an upright bayonet, both white, all within a yellow border.

Symbolism: Blue, white, red, and yellow are used for the infantry, artillery,

and armor components of the brigade. The infantry bayonet refers to the fighting spirit of the brigade. The star represents Minnesota, the "Star of the North," where the headquarters of

the brigade has served.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A silver colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a five-

pointed white star on a light blue disc encircled by a yellow ring on a field of red all beneath two silver bayonets chevronwise, the points inward and conjoined; in base a light blue scroll bearing the inscription STAR OF THE NORTH in silver

letters.

Symbolism: Blue, red, and yellow refer to the infantry, artillery, and armor

units in the brigade. The bayonets are basic assault weapons of the infantry, the yellow ring in simulating a link of chain mail alludes to armor, and the triangular shaped red field to the "on target" accuracy of artillery; the blue disc and circle also simulate a target and symbolize the outstanding marksmanship record of the brigade. The large five-pointed star refers to the motto of the state of Minnesota which is "L'Etoile du Nord" meaning "Star of the North." The bayonets, circular ring, and five-pointed star also indicate the

brigade's numerical designation.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 205th INFANTRY BRIGADE

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 24 June 1921 in the Organized Reserves as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 205th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the 103d Division. Organized in November 1921 at Warren, Arizona. Redesignated 23

March 1925 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 205th Brigade. Redesignated 24 August 1936 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company,

205th Infantry Brigade.

Converted and redesignated 11 February 1942 as the 103d Reconnaissance Troop (less 3d Platoon), 103d Division (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 206th Infantry Brigade, concurrently converted and redesignated as the 3d Platoon, 103d Reconnaissance Troop, 103d Division). Troop ordered into active military service 15 November 1942 and reorganized at Camp Claiborne, Louisiana, as the 103d Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, an element of the 103d Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 8 August 1943 as the 103d Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized. Inactivated 22 September 1945 at Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia. Redesignated 15 April 1947 as the 103d Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop. Activated 28 April 1947 at Council Bluffs, Iowa. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Reorganized and redesignated 25 November 1949 as the 103d Reconnaissance Company. Inactivated 18 May 1959 at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Converted and redesignated (less 3d Platoon) I February 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 205th Infantry Brigade, relieved from assignment to the 103d Infantry Division, and activated at Fort Snelling, Minnesota (3d Platoon, 103d Reconnaissance Company—hereafter separate lineage). Brigade inactivated 15 September 1994 at Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

DECORATIONS

None.

205TH INFANTRY BRIGADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

"Jack Pine' Tests 205th Inf Bde," Army Reserve 13 (November 1967):14.

McKee, John R. "205th Infantry Brigade: The Star of the North." Army 23 (October 1973):103-06.

Mueller, Ralph, and Turk, Jerry. Report After Action, The Story of the 103d Infantry Division. Innsbruck, Austria: Wagner'sche Universitats-Buchdruckerei, 1945. Reprint. Nashville: Battery Press, 1977.

Peers, William R. "Army Reserve and National Guard Meet the Test at Home and

Abroad." Army 19 (October 1969):71-74.

"Star of the North' 205th Infantry Brigade (Sep)." Army Reserve 12 (April 1966):6-7.

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a shield arched at top and bottom, and divided horizontally

blue and gray, a pair of white bayonets in saltire below a white

crescent, all within a light blue border.

Symbolism: Blue and white are the colors used for infantry, and the bayo-

nets allude to mission and combat readiness. The crescent, taken from the state flag of South Carolina, and the colors blue and gray refer in part to the history of the state and the militia, who in 1775 on James Island, "showed up in blue uniforms with a silver crescent on their caps." The crescent is also used to represent the unit's allotment to the South

Carolina Army National Guard.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A silver colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a blue

oval bearing a silver palmetto tree issuing from a silver mound and charged with a blue crescent, surmounted at base by a horizontal silver bayonet, blade to left, all inclosed by a continuous silver scroll inscribed around the top and sides,

STEADFAST OF PURPOSE in blue letters.

Symbolism: The oval shape was taken from the South Carolina state seal

referring to the successful defense of the palmetto log fort on Sullivan's Island in 1776. The palmetto bears a blue crescent; a white palmetto tree and crescent are found on the blue field of the South Carolina state flag. The bayonet symbolizes the organization's combat mission. Blue is used for infantry units.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 218th INFANTRY BRIGADE

ARNG

LINEAGE (South Carolina)

Organized around 1903 in the South Carolina State Troops at New Brookland (now West Columbia) as Company M (Brookland Guards), 2d Infantry. (South Carolina State Troops redesignated in 1905 as the South Carolina National Guard.) Redesignated 1 April 1915 as Company H, 2d Infantry. Mustered into federal service 7 April 1916 at Camp Moore, South Carolina; mustered out 20

March 1917 at Camp Moore, South Carolina. Converted and redesignated 12 September 1917 as Company G, 105th Ammunition Train, an element of the 30th Division. Demobilized 3 April 1919 at Camp Jackson, South Carolina. Reorganized and federally recognized 5 May 1921 in the South Carolina National Guard at New Brookland as Company H, 1st Infantry. Redesignated 19 December 1921 as Company H, 118th Infantry, an element of the 30th Division (later redesignated as the 30th Infantry Division). Inducted into federal service 16 September 1940 at New Brookland. (118th Infantry relieved 24 August 1942 from assignment to the 30th Infantry Division.) Inactivated 15 January 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey.

Reorganized and federally recognized 4 April 1947 at West Columbia as the 51st Military Police Company, an element of the 51st Infantry Division. Converted and redesignated 1 April 1959 as the 51st Administration Company (South Carolina part) and remained assigned to the 51st Infantry Division. Consolidated 1 April 1963 with the Military Police Detachment, Headquarters Company, 51st Infantry Division (organized and federally recognized 1 April 1959 at West Columbia); consolidated unit concurrently reorganized and redesignated as the 132d Military Police Company and relieved from assignment to the

51st Infantry Division.

Converted and redesignated 1 January 1968 as part of the 740th Repair Parts Company. Reorganized and redesignated 1 December 1971 as Detachment 1, Company C, 730th Maintenance Battalion, an element of the 30th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 January 1974 as Company A, 163d Support Battalion, an element of the 218th Infantry Brigade. Redesignated 1 October 1986 as Company D, 163d Support Battalion. Converted and redesignated 1 September 1988 as the 263d Personnel Service Company and relieved from assignment to 218th Infantry Brigade.

Consolidated 1 September 1993 with Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 218th Infantry Brigade (see ANNEX 1), and consolidated unit designated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 218th Infantry Brigade, with sta-

tion at Newberry.

ANNEX 1

Constituted 11 December 1951 in the South Carolina Army National Guard as the 131st Antiaircraft Artillery Operations Detachment. Organized and federally recognized 4 January 1952 at Newberry. Reorganized and redesignated 1 August 1952 as Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 228th Antiaircraft Artillery Group. Converted and redesignated 1 April 1959 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 228th Signal Group. Converted and redesignated 1 April 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 163d Artillery Group.

Converted and redesignated 1 January 1968 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 30th Infantry Division. Relieved 1 January 1974 from assignment to the 30th Infantry Division; concurrently consolidated with Detachment 1, 30th Military Police Company (ANNEX 2); Detachment 1, 130th Finance Company (organized and federally recognized 1 December 1971 at Newberry); Detachment 3, 30th Adjutant General Company (ANNEX 3); and Detachment 1, Company A, 230th Supply and Transport Battalion (ANNEX 4);

and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 218th Infantry Brigade. Consolidated 1 October 1986 with Detachment 1, 163d Support Battalion (see ANNEX 5) and the 218th Signal Detachment (organized 1 July 1980 at Newberry) and consolidated unit designated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 218th Infantry Brigade.

ANNEX 2

Constituted 23 March 1959 in the South Carolina Army National Guard as Battery A, 1st Automatic Weapons Battalion, 263d Artillery. Organized and federally recognized 1 April 1959 at Newberry. Converted and redesignated 1 January 1958 as the 2d Platoon, 30th Military Police Company, an element of the 30th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 December 1971 as Detachment 1, 30th Military Police Company.

ANNEX 3

Constituted 14 December 1967 in the South Carolina Army National Guard as the Personnel Administration Detachment, 30th Administration Company, an element of the 30th Infantry Division. Organized and federally recognized 1 January 1968 at Newberry. Reorganized and redesignated 1 December 1971 as Detachment 3, 30th Adjutant General Company, an element of the 30th Infantry Division.

ANNEX 4

Constituted 15 March 1963 in the South Carolina Army National Guard as the 384th Signal Detachment. Organized and federally recognized 1 April 1963 at Columbia. Location changed 1 April to Newberry. Converted and redesignated 1 January 1968 as the 2d Forward Support Section, Company A, 230th Supply and Transport Battalion, an element of the 30th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 December 1971 as Detachment 1, Company A, 230th Supply and Transport Battalion.

ANNEX 5

Organized and federally recognized 20 September 1939 in the South Carolina National Guard at Newberry as Battery I, 263d Coast Artillery. Redesignated 15 April 1940 as Battery H, 263d Coast Artillery. Reorganized and redesignated 10 December 1940 as Battery C, 107th Separate Battalion, Coast Artillery. Inducted into federal service 10 February 1941 at Newberry. Inactivated 5 December 1944 in Italy. Reorganized and federally recognized 3 March 1947 at Newberry. Reorganized and redesignated 1 April 1959 as Battery C, 1st Automatic Weapons Battalion, 263d Artillery.

Converted and redesignated 1 January 1968 as part of Company B, 230th Supply and Transport Battalion, an element of the 30th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 January 1974 as Detachment 1, Company A, 163d Support Battalion, an element of the 30th Infantry Division.

Home Station: Newberry (less detachment at Whitmire)

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I St. Mihiel Meuse-Argonne Lorraine 1918

World War II
Tunisia
Sicily (with arrowhead)
Rome-Arno
Southern France (with arrowhead)
Northern France
Rhineland

DECORATIONS

None.

218TH INFANTRY BRIGADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

"Newberry Unit's Equipment in Maneuver." Palmetto Guardsman (September 1964):1.

(Louisiana Brigade)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a gray rectangular shield with arched top and bottom with-

in a gray border, a blue saltire surmounted by a fleur-de-lis, the center frond red and the outer fronds and crossbar gold.

Symbolism: The saltire is a symbol used on military maps to represent a

brigade. The saltire, which also appears on the coat of arms of Nova Scotia and on the Confederate flag, alludes to the brigade's home area, whose early inhabitants were from Nova Scotia, and to the Confederacy of which Louisiana was a part. The fleur-de-lis, referring to the location of the brigade's head-quarters at Lafayette, stands for the French background and traditions of that part of the state. The center frond is red in reference to LaFayette's original name, Vermilionville, and to nearby Bayou Vermilion. Blue, red, and yellow (gold) allude

to the combat arms colors.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A silver colored metal and enamel device, consisting of a sil-

ver live oak surmounted by a fleur-de-lis, the center frond red and the outer fronds and crossbar gold; all above a blue scroll

inscribed HONOR OUR HERITAGE in silver.

Symbolism: The live oak, indigenous to Louisiana, stands for strength and

refers to the location of the brigade's headquarters at Lafayette. In addition, the century-old oaks in that area allude to the unit's heritage and its motto "Honor Our Heritage." The fleur-de-lis is taken from the brigade's shoulder sleeve insignia. Blue and white (silver) are traditionally associated

with infantry.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 256th INFANTRY BRIGADE

(Louisiana Brigade)

ARNG

LINEAGE

(Louisiana)

Organized and federally recognized 13 February 1922 in the Louisiana National Guard at Lafayette as Company M, 156th Infantry, an element of the 39th Division. (156th Infantry relieved 1 July 1923 from assignment to the 39th Division and assigned to the 31st Division [later redesignated as the 31st Infantry Division]). Redesignated 13 January 1940 as Company H, 156th Infantry. Inducted into federal service 25 November 1940 at Lafayette. (156th Infantry relieved 14 July 1942 from assignment to the 31st Infantry Division.) Inactivated 13 March 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Reorganized and federally recognized 18 December 1946 at Lafayette as the Service Company, 156th Infantry, an element of the 39th Infantry Division.

Converted and redesignated 1 July 1959 as the 3628th Ordnance Company and relieved from assignment to the 39th Infantry Division. Ordered into active federal service 15 October 1961 at Lafayette; released 6 August 1962 from active federal service and reverted to state control.

Consolidated 1 December 1967 with Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 39th Infantry Division (organized and federally recognized 1 May 1961), and Company D, 125th Medical Battalion (organized and federally recognized 6 February 1948), and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 256th Infantry Brigade. Ordered into active federal service 30 November 1990 at Lafayette; released 10 May 1991 from active federal service and reverted to state control.

Home Station: Lafayette (less detachments at Alexandria, Colfax, and Pineville)

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Northern France Central Europe

DECORATIONS

None.

256TH INFANTRY BRIGADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Casso, Evans J. Louisiana Legacy: A History of the State National Guard. Gretna, La.: Pelican Publishing Co., 1976.

Denton, Frank. "Desert Guard I: The Louisiana Brigade Is First to Command NTC Unit Rotation." *National Guard* 42 (February 1988):24–28.

- Dulin, Carol. "Storms Devastate Three States and Guard Clears Aftermath." National Guard 34 (July 1980):12–13.
- Historical Annual, National Guard of the State of Louisiana, 1938. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1938.
- 39th Infantry Division, 1950. Baton Rouge: Army and Navy Publishing Co., 1950.
- Walthall, Melvin C. We Can't All Be Heroes: A History of the Separate Infantry Regiments in World War II. Hicksville, N.Y.: Exposition Press, 1975.



402d BRIGADE (TRAINING)

HERALDIC ITEMS

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Description: On a blue pointed arch curved at bottom with a yellow border,

a yellow torch with red and yellow flames centered upon two crossed swords with white blades pointed up and yellow hilts, and centered overall a round shield in red edged with white.

Symbolism: The torch is symbolic of instruction and learning and the

crossed swords and shield represent their practical application. The red center alludes to the field artillery, the mortal danger of armed combat, and the simulation of combat conditions

during training.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description: A gold colored metal and enamel device, consisting of four

gold pheons points down between five red rays, issuing from a blue demi-torch charged with a gold fleur-de-lis all on a disc divided horizontally, blue above and gold below; attached below a semicircular blue motto scroll bearing in gold letters

the inscription TRAIN TO EXCELLENCE.

Symbolism: The torch is symbolic of knowledge and alludes to the training

mission of the brigade. The light of the torch is a shell burst and with the four pheons aimed at a focal point suggests artillery and marksmanship. The arrowheads also refer to the Native American heritage of the state of Oklahoma, where the unit has served. Red and gold are the colors associated with field artillery; blue is from the flag of Oklahoma. The gold fleur-de-lis stands for the unit's World War II campaign partic-

ipation in France and Central Europe.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS BATTERY 402d BRIGADE (TRAINING)

AR

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 25 January 1943 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 402d Field Artillery Group. Activated 15 March 1943 at Camp Butner, North Carolina. Inactivated 26 October 1945 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Allotted 16 October 1946 to the Organized Reserves.

Activated 3 December 1946 at Tulsa, Oklahoma. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Inactivated 22 November 1950 at Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Redesignated 16 March 1985 as Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 402d Brigade (Training), and activated at Lawton, Oklahoma. Inactivated 16 October 1996 at Lawton, Oklahoma.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II Northern France Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

DECORATIONS

None.

402D BRIGADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cole, Hugh M. The Ardennes: Battle of the Bulge. United States Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.

Glossary of Lineage Terms

ACTIVATE. To bring into being or establish a unit that has been constituted. This term is not used when referring to Army National Guard units. (See ORGANIZE.)

ALLOT. To assign a unit to one of the components of the United States Army. The present components are the Regular Army, the Army National Guard, and the Army Reserve, formerly known as the Organized Reserves and the Organized Reserve Corps. During World War I units were allotted to the National Army and during World War II to the Army of the United States. Army National Guard units are usually allotted to a particular state or group of states. Except for Army National Guard units, units may be withdrawn from one component and allotted to another. Such changes in allotment, however, do not change the history, lineage, and honors of the units.

ASSIGN. To make a unit part of a larger organization and place it under that organization's command and control until it is relieved from the assignment. As a rule, only divisional and separate brigade assignments are shown in unit lineages.

CONSOLIDATE. To merge or combine two or more units into one new unit. The new unit may retain the designation of one of the original units or it may have a new designation, but it inherits the history, lineage, and honors of all the units affected by the merger. In the Army National Guard, personnel of the units are generally combined in the new unit. In the Regular Army and Army Reserve, units are usually consolidated when they are inactive or when only one of the units is active; therefore, personnel and equipment are seldom involved.

CONSTITUTE. To place the designation of a new unit on the official rolls of the Army.

CONVERT. To transfer a unit from one branch of the Army to another, for example, from infantry to armor. Such a move always requires a redesignation, with the unit adopting the name of its new branch; however, there is no break in the historical continuity of the unit. If the unit is active, it must also be reorganized under a new table of organization and equipment (TOE).

DEMOBILIZE. To remove the designation of a unit from the official rolls of the Army. If the unit is active, it must also be inactivated. This term is used in unit lineages only when referring to the period during and immediately after World War I.

DESIGNATION. The official title of a unit, consisting usually of a number and a name.

DISBAND. To remove the designation of a unit from the official rolls of the Army. If the unit is active, it must also be inactivated. In the Army National Guard, this term is generally used when referring to the period before World War I.

ELEMENT, A unit that is assigned to or is part of a larger organization. (See also ORGANIC ELEMENT.)

FEDERAL RECOGNITION. Acceptance of an Army National Guard unit by the federal government after the unit has been inspected by a federal representative and found to be properly housed, equipped, and organized according to Army requirements. Federal recognition may be withdrawn when the unit no longer meets these requirements or when the need for it no longer exists.

FEDERAL SERVICE: Active duty of an Army National Guard unit while under the control of the United States government, rather than under the control of its home state. Units enter federal service by order of the president of the United States, as authorized by Congress. Units called into federal service could not be sent into a foreign country without specific congressional authorization; for most wars prior to World War I, units were "mustered into federal service" and during World War I they were "drafted into federal service." The phrase "inducted into federal service" was used during World War II. Since World War II, the phrase "ordered into active federal service" has been used. A unit remains in federal service until released by the federal government, at which time it reverts to the control of its home state.

INACTIVATE. To place a unit that is not currently needed in an inoperative status without assigned personnel or equipment. When referring to the Army National Guard, this term is used only during and immediately after World War II for units in federal service. Such units were retained on the rolls of the Army, and many were reorganized in their home states.

NGUS. Abbreviation for National Guard of the United States. As used in this volume, an NGUS unit was a temporary organization within a state which took the place of a unit in federal service during the Korean War. It usually had the same designation and was organized in the same general area as the replaced unit.

ORDER INTO ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE. To place an Army Reserve unit on fulltime active duty usually during a war or a major crisis, such as the Berlin crisis of 1961–62. After completing its active duty, the unit may be inactivated or it may be released from active military service, reverting to reserve status. This phrase does not apply to Army Reserve units on annual active duty training.

ORGANIC ELEMENT. A unit that is an integral part of a larger organization, for example, a lettered company of a battalion or regiment.

ORGANIZE. To assign personnel and equipment to a unit and make it operative, that is, capable of performing its mission. For Army National Guard units, this term is used instead of activate.

RECONSTITUTE. To restore to the official rolls of the Army a unit that has been disbanded or demobilized. The reconstituted unit may have a new designation, but it retains its former history, lineage, and honors.

REDESIGNATE. To change a unit's official name or number or both.

Redesignation is a change of title only; the unit's history, lineage, and honors remain the same.

REORGANIZE. To change the structure of a unit in accordance with a new table of organization and equipment (TOE), or to change from one type of unit to another within the same branch of the Army, for example, from horse cavalry to mechanized cavalry. (For reorganizations involving a new branch, see CONVERT.) When referring to the Army National Guard, the term also means to organize an inactive unit again.

PIN: 060810-000