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SAILING PROUDLY into the bustling harbor of the Mexican port of Monterey on July 2, 1846, was the trim Frigate Savannah, the flagship of Commodore John Drake. Five days later the stars and stripes were officially raised above the Customs House, and a 21-gun salute proclaimed the area as Territory of the United States.

The Customs House still stands today. The American flag, altered only by the addition of stars denoting states of the nation, still flies. And since that day the United States Army has played a prominent and significant part in the development of the Monterey Bay area.

It was a young officer of that era for whom Fort Ord was ultimately to receive its name. He was Edward Cresap Ord who had served with Fremont’s Army and who was a lieutenant when the nearby Presidio of Monterey was developed. Lieutenant Ord distinguished himself in many bitter Civil War clashes and he rose to the rank of Major General.

The need for a military reservation that was to become Fort Ord arose from the stationing at the Presidio of Monterey the famous 11th Cavalry and the 76th Field Artillery. The terrain in this area was ideally suited for the maneuvers of the finely-mounted riders and the horse-drawn caissons. It also was large enough for a field artillery impact range.

It was in 1917 that the government bought some 15,000 acres, lying mostly in the area of the post’s present East Garrison.

It was named Gigling after a well-known German family that had come to the country many years before. The present-day post, which includes that original land, contains more than 28,600 acres. Its terrain is similar to the varied types American Servicemen have fought on throughout the world. This diversity makes it an ideal Infantry training grounds.

The transformation of the reservation from that of a maneuver area to a permanent post within such a short time was a near miracle of construction. In August, 1940, when war clouds of Europe drifted closer to America, the first building contract was let. It was $3,000,000 to construct barracks for the newly activated 7th Division. The late General Joseph “Vinegar Joe” Stilwell was in command.

(continued inside back end sheet)
marching  training area
trainfire
cover and movement
squad patrolling

pole climbing

dismounted drill
grenades

flame thrower
close combat course
automatic rifle
coast line

colton hall

fort ord
golf course
american red cross

soldiers club

presidio of monterey toward ft. ord
simulated atomic blast

106 recoilless rifle
receiving center

dental check
being outfitted from head to toe

clothing issue
dismounted drill
trainfire

classroom
physical training

first aid
land navigation  map reading
automatic rifle
shots
infiltration course
assault course

hand grenade
rifle grenades
full field inspection
close combat course
rocket launcher

mines
mortar
squad patrol • flame thrower
recoilless rifle
bivouac
PERMANENT POST
FORT ORD
DEDICATED BY
MR. WM. C. FOSTER
DEPUTY SECY. OF DEFENSE
ARMED FORCES DAY  17 MAY 1952
PRESENTED BY
THE CITIZENS OF MONTEREY COUNTY
barracks life
guard at impact area
marching, marching

at the front gate

simulated atomic blast

stacked rifles
learning to march

auto mechanics course
pole climbing

signal training

class work
on-the-job trainees take active parts in P. I. O's daily radio broadcasts and in the production of the weekly post newspaper, the fort ord panorama.
basic army administration school

signal communication
food service school

hobby crafts
army education program
sports and recreation
chapel

hospital
I AM THE INFANTRY

I am the Infantry—Queen of Battle! I meet the enemy face to face . . . will to will. For two centuries, I have been the bulwark of our Nation's defense . . . I am the Infantry! Follow me!

Both hardship . . . and glory, I have known. My bleeding feet stained the snow at Valley Forge. I pulled an oar to cross the icy Delaware . . . tasted victory at Yorktown . . . and saw our Nation born.

At New Orleans, I fought beyond the hostile hour . . . discovered the fury of my long rifle . . . and came of age. I am the Infantry!

I pushed westward with the Conestoga . . . and marched with the pioneer across the plains . . . to build outposts for freedom on the wild frontier. Follow me!

With Scott I went to Vera Cruz . . . battled Santa Anna in the mountain passes . . . and climbed the high plateau. I planted our flag in the Plaza of Mexico City.

From Bull Run to Appomattox my blood ran red. I fought for both the Blue and the Grey . . . divided in conflict, I united in peace . . .

I am the Infantry.

I left these shores with the sinking of the Maine . . . led the charge up San Juan Hill . . . and fought the Moro—and disease—in the Philippines. Across the Rio Grande, I chased the bandit, Villa. Follow me!

At Chateau-Thierry, I went over the top. I stood like a rock on the Marne . . . cracked the Hindenburg Line . . . and broke the back of the Hun in the Argonne. I didn't come back until it was "over, over there."

At Bataan and Corregidor, I bowed briefly, licked my wounds and vowed to return. I invaded Tunisia on the African shore . . . dug my nails into the sand at Anzio . . . and bounced into Rome with a flower in my helmet.

The Channel and the hedgerow could not hold me. I pushed back the "Bulge" . . . vaulted the Rhine . . . and seized the Heartland. The "Thousand-Year" Reich was dead.

From island to island, I hopped the Pacific . . . hit the beaches . . . and chopped my way through swamp and jungle. I kept my vow . . . I did return . . . I set the Rising Sun.

In Pusan perimeter I gathered my strength . . . crossed the frozen Han . . . marched to the Yalu. Along the 38th parallel . . . and around the world, I made my stand.

Wherever brave men fight . . . and die, for freedom, you will find me. I am the bulwark of our Nation's defense. I am always ready . . . now, and forever. I am the Infantry—Queen of Battle! Follow Me!

(Reprinted through courtesy of Infantry Magazine)
MAJOR GENERAL ORLANDO C. TROXEL, JR.
COMMANDING GENERAL

Orlando C. Troxel, Jr., was born 15 February 1908 at Fort William McKinley, P.I. He attended schools at Army posts and Washington, D.C. On 11 June 1931 he was graduated from West Point as a second lieutenant. Early assignments included Field Artillery school and units.

He was graduated from the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas in 1942, from where he was assigned to the 4th Infantry Division, later becoming Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, of the division. He remained in that position until after the division landed in Normandy in June 1944. After landing he became Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, of the VII Corps and remained in that position until January 1946.

Subsequent assignments included appointment as a member of the Joint Operation Review Board, under the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Armed Forces Information School as a member of the faculty; 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Benning, as Commanding Officer, Division Artillery; member of the faculty at the Command and General Staff College; National War College; 1st Cavalry Division Commander; Chief of Special Warfare, Department of the Army; Director of Organization and Training, Office Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations, Department of the Army; Chief Joint Military Assistance Advisory Group, Korea (Provisional).

From Korea, he was assigned to Fort Ord, California, where on 20 January 1961 he assumed command of the U.S. Army Training Center, Infantry, and Fort Ord.

General Troxel has been awarded the Legion of Merit, with Oak Leaf Cluster; Bronze Star Medal, with Oak Leaf Cluster; Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre, with Palm (France); Order of Leopold, with Palm; Croix de Guerre, with Palm (Belgium); and Order of Fatherland's War (Russia).

He is married to the former Miss Lucy Pratt Reynolds. They have a son, Roy Reynolds Troxel.
COMPANY D

Col. Shields Warren, Jr.
Brigade Commander

Lt. Col. Fred E. Thomas
Battle Group Commander

EIGHTH BATTLE GROUP
THIRD BRIGADE

Started Basic Training: 31 July 1961

Graduated: 23 September 1961

1st Lt. James A. Robertson
Company Commander
2nd Lt. John A. Blevans
Executive Officer

2nd Lt. Joseph Brown, Jr.
Training Officer

2nd Lt. Carl A. Kuhn
Platoon Leader

E-8 William J. Humphreys
Former First Sergeant

M/Sgt. Leonard B. Anderson
First Sergeant

M/Sgt. Rucker
Former SDI

M/Sgt. Oliver
SDI

SFC Ortiz
Supply Sergeant

SFC Young

Sgt. Brenner

Sgt. Davis
Francis J. Ayre
R. S. Barrows
P. R. Barston
Fred W. Bayer
S. A. Beltran

A. E. Bettenhausen
Ronald G. Birk
Tames D. Black
Kenneth L. Bond
L. Booker

Gary L. Boren
D. R. Boudreau
T. L. Bowman
Harold J. Box
Alan D. Brewer

LaMont A. Brown
Carroll W. Brown
Robert Brown
David W. Bunde
Louis Cabera

R. F. Caldwell
Charles Cali
Mark A. Calleri
A. R. Campio
W. J. Carpenter
Lee Casner
R. E. Cavin
S. D. Chacon
J. T. Chavers
David Cheney

Stephen P. Chin
W. J. Clark
David Cluff
S. E. Cnossen
T. E. Connaughton

John A. Conti
N. V. Cortez
O. L. Cotright
W. A. Couch
M. O. Covarrubias

James G. Crabb
C. T. Crabtree
H. A. Damours
R. J. Davalos
P. C. Davidson

Dayle C. Dayton
H. J. De Bie
Robert B. Delf
W. H. De Nisi
Dennis P. Dietz
Jerry A. Hall
Jerry W. Hanna
Bruce R. Hansen
H. R. Hansen
James C. Hansen

Thomas G. Hayes
B. W. Hodges
O. J. Hefner
R. G. Heid
James C. Henson

J. M. Hernandez
T. L. Hernandez
Arlen M. Hill
F. B. Hilton
D. W. Hinchcliffe

F. J. Hiner
Dale A. Holly
Kenneth R. Horr
R. E. House
Tommie Howard

Philip L. Hoyt
R. J. Hudson
M. L. Huff
R. D. Hughbank
Frank Hughes
Archie T. Lloyd
Joaquin Lobardo
Ray Lukich
L. H. Lynn
Hans F. Mahrt

Dennis Mark
Alan C. Marks
Gary D. Marsh
John L. Marthens
K. D. Martinez

L. M. Martinez
James F. Mattox
M. E. McAbee
E. P. McLearry
P. T. McFadden

G. L. McKeehen
W. A. McMillion
R. R. McWaters
Arthur G. Mead
Loran A. Mendell

Jon H. Mett
P. J. Miller
Robert L. Miller
C. L. Minnis
James A. Miracle
E. R. Stetson
F. B. Stevens
W. R. Stevenson
C. S. Stewart
E. J. Stiehm

David L. Stine
Byron R. Stirts
P. H. Struxness
Jerry L. Stubbee
D. J. Suffield

F. R. Sutherland
R. L. Sweningen
A. L. Swifteagle
M. O. Tandberg
L. J. Tanner

R. R. Teiano
V. A. Terry
D. G. Thomason
D. R. Thompson
Joe N. Thompson

Hury L. Thornton
M. D. Tildon
Douglas S. Todd
Leland Tracy
Stephen Ulloa
m-1 rifle instructions
trainfire
trainfire
chemical, biological and radiological warfare

bayonet
open house
open house

drill team
hand grenades
field chow
field chow
cover and movement
our training through the eyes of the camera
outstanding trainee

graduation

outstanding trainees
history of fort ord (contd.)

By the end of 1941 more than $13,000,000 had been spent and the main garrison served as training grounds and staging areas for myriads of American troops who were to find their way to Africa, Europe and the Pacific.

It was at Fort Ord that these men prepared to hit the beaches. It was here they practiced jungle warfare, hand-to-hand combat, and most of the same tactics that present-day soldiers stationed here experience.

Among some of those units that were stationed here was the 3rd Division that hit Anzio and then went tearing through Southern France. This also was the home of the 27th and 43rd Divisions, each of which fought and won many battles in the Pacific. At one time more than 50,000 troops were stationed at Fort Ord.

Following the close of World War II, activity here was at a slower pace, centering around the Infantry training mission of the 4th Replacement Center. This was the framework for the re-activation of the 4th Infantry Division which assumed the role of training soldiers for the Korean conflict.

In September, 1950, the 4th Division was replaced by the 6th Division and the latter continued the mission of training troops. The 6th remained until the arrival in January, 1957, of the 5th Division from Germany. With the inactivation of the 5th in June, 1957, Fort Ord again was designated an Infantry training center.

Fort Ord was named a permanent Army post in 1940. Its westerly border is the Pacific Ocean’s Monterey Bay. It is only a few minutes from historically rich Monterey Peninsula, as well as from Salinas, the hub of one of the nation’s most productive agricultural valleys. San Francisco is 120 miles to the north, while Los Angeles lies 340 miles south.

Ultimately, according to the post’s master plan, the entire garrison will be composed of the permanent-type, concrete barracks in which many troops are now quartered. There also will be additional permanent administrative, supply and recreational buildings.

The Spanish Conquistadors and the Indians who roamed these hills when Commodore Drake sailed into the Bay more than a hundred years ago would have shaken their heads in disbelief and wonderment if they could have visualized this area as one of the most important Army posts in America.