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
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
Clothing issue

being outfitted from head to toe
dismounted drill
trainfire

classroom
trainfire
physical training

first aid
land navigation  map reading
automatic rifle
shots
infiltration course

cbr
assault course

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

mines
mortar
squad patrol • flame thrower
recoilless rifle
PERMANENT POST
FORT ORD
DEDICATED BY
MR. W. M. 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.
\textbf{basic army administration school}

\textit{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 “Thou- sand-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 Fatherlands War (Russia).

He is married to the former Miss Lucy Pratt Reynolds. They have a son, Roy Reynolds Troxel.
Stanley Robert Larsen was born in Honolulu, Hawaii, 11 November 1915. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1939.

Prior to World War II, he served as a company officer and company commander with the 25th Division, Schofield Barracks, T.H. From 7 December 1941 to the conclusion of World War II, he served with the 35th Infantry Regiment of the 25th Division. During this period he advanced from company commander of a heavy weapons company to regimental commander. He participated in all four of the campaigns in which the 25th Division was involved in the Pacific during World War II, earning the Distinguished Service Cross as well as the Silver Star for gallantry in action. From 1942 to 1944 he rose from captain to colonel.

Subsequent assignments included that of instructor at the Infantry School, Fort Benning; War Department Public Relations Department; Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth; Chief of the Pictorial Section, Public Information Division, United States Army; Assistant Secretary of the General Staff, Office of the Chief of Staff of the Army; Aide-de-Camp to General J. Lawton Collins, Chief of Staff of the Army, serving in that capacity until July 1951.

Other assignments took him to the Basic Airborne Course at Fort Benning; commander of the 325th Airborne Infantry Regiment of the 82d Airborne Division; Deputy Chief of Staff, and later Chief of Staff, of the XVIII Airborne Corps; graduate of Army War College; Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations, Allied Forces Northern Europe, Oslo, Norway; Assistant Division Commander of the 10th Infantry Division in Germany; Assistant Commandant of the U.S. Army Infantry School; Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Operations of the Eighth U.S. Army in Korea.

On 17 October 1960, he was assigned to the United States Army Training Center, Infantry and Fort Ord, California.
COMPANY B

started basic training: 19 december 1960

1st lt. clayton c. harlee
company commander
2nd Lt. A. Boucher
Training Officer

2nd Lt. William U. Walsh
Training Officer

2nd Lt. Peter L. Mann
Platoon Leader

John Nick
First Sergeant

M/Sgt. Bennie C. Ellington
SDI

M/Sgt. Elliott
Training NCO

M/Sgt. E. Hernandez

SFC Bobby G. Vest

Sgt. John J. Gallagher

Sgt. Henry L. Dunn

Sgt. William Moore

SFC A. J. Evangelista
Mess Steward

Sgt. Andres A. Montoya
First Cook
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sp/4</td>
<td>L. J. Banks</td>
<td>First Cook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFC</td>
<td>J. L. Cook</td>
<td>Second Cook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pvt. E-2</td>
<td>Gary Lewis</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pvt. E-2</td>
<td>A. Liacopoulos</td>
<td>Cook</td>
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<tr>
<td>PFC</td>
<td>Charles W. Allen</td>
<td>Company Clerk</td>
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Ernest L. Adams  
Franklin Aguila  
Ralph D. Aldrich  
Ellsworth Ambuehl  
H. L. Andrews

Mariano B. Apodaca  
James Ashurst  
Willi W. Bahr  
Gerald Baker  
Harry A. Barge
Horace R. Batts
Colin Bearstail
Carl E. Beers
Peter B. Berendsen
Jerold L. Bernardy

Donald F. Best
Raymond H. Beyer
Jack P. Biotti
Michael D. Bishop
Daniel P. Bockes

Loye L. Bohannon
F. K. Boothby
Carlos Bracamontes
Larry C. Brandvold
Lyn L. Brasfield

Richard J. Breda
Jerald G. Brewer
K. L. Brinkman
John W. Burke
H. W. Cameron

Ovid D. Casey
Gerald L. Caron
Jose F. Castro
Richard M. Cerri
James E. Clark
Gary E. Garbush
Richard J. Garcia
David H. Gardner
Philip R. Giesing
Eskew Goff

David Gordon
Ronald W. Green
Albert Grijalva
Donald L. Grindahl
David D. Gubera

James M. Haley
Tommy J. Halford
David L. Hanson
William Harden
James R. Harvell

Frank E. Harvey
Alfred G. Haselrig
Ernest W. Hazard
James T. Heck
J. E. Heckman

Charles W. Heino
L. B. Heller
R. D. Henderson
Mack J. Herrera
F. L. Hollen
first aid
p. t.
m-1 rifle instructions
trainfire
trainfire
bayonet
hand grenades
hand grenades
rifle grenades
cover and movement
cover and movement
garrison mess
our training through the eyes of the camera
graduation

outstanding trainees
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.