



NATIONAL GUARD

1938

of the United States

State of

SOUTH CAROLINA

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Richard Smothers

Richard C. Smothers

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Bennettsville

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OF THE

NATIONAL GUARD
HISTORICAL ANNUAL
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IS PRESENTED

To Richard Smithers

By 118 Inf 3 Battalion
Harlem, N.C.

1938

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Official

worldwartwoveterans.org

THIS CERTIFIES
THAT

Richard L. Smith
Hartsville, S.C.

AS OF THIS DATE

APRIL 1, 1958

IS A MEMBER OF

National Guard

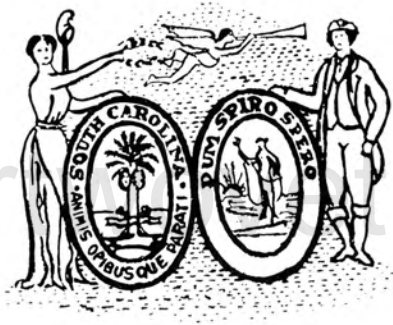
James B. Gardner
Capt Commanding Officer

Gary Byrd
S.C.

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HISTORICAL ANNUAL



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NATIONAL GUARD

of the

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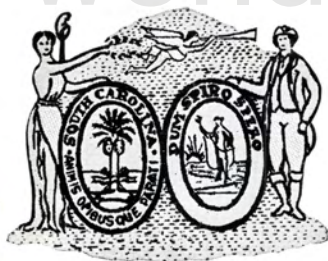
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

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OLIN D. JOHNSON

. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF



STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
COLUMBIA

OLIN D. JOHNSTON
GOVERNOR
ROY A. POWELL
SECRETARY

April 30, 1938.

TO THE MEN AND OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF SOUTH CAROLINA:

I am indeed happy as Governor of South Carolina to express my personal appreciation to the officers and members of the South Carolina National Guard for their faithful and loyal service in the performance of their duties. In my opinion, there is no more deserving or dependable group of men than those who compose the National Guard Units of South Carolina. Their ideals of patriotism and their loyalty to the principles of liberty and Americanism are unsurpassed.

Many of these men I have come to know personally and my association with them during my term of office has been most pleasant and enjoyable.

The inauguration of the National Guard Yearbook is a forward and progressive step. I congratulate the members of the National Guard upon this excellent publication which depicts the varied worthwhile activities of our great organization in South Carolina.

The National Guard is our first line of defense and is recognized in military circles as one of the most important and outstanding arms of service.

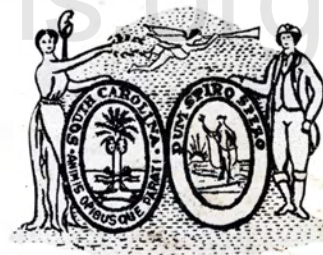
My greetings and heartiest best wishes go with the officers and men of our National Guard and I extend to them at all times my warmest expressions of friendship.

Sincerely yours

Olin D. Johnston
Governor

ODJ/ew

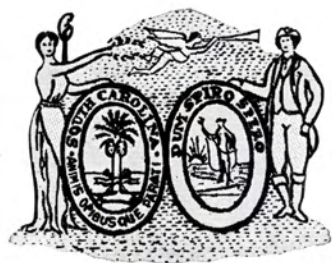
Governor of South Carolina •
SOUTH CAROLINA NATIONAL GUARD



world



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JAMES C. DOZIER

• • • • • THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

MILITARY RECORD OF GENERAL JAMES C. DOZIER



JAMES C. DOZIER, *The Adjutant General of South Carolina*: The following is a record of the military services of General Jas. C. Dozier:

Pvt. Sgt. 1st Sgt. Inf. 15 May to 18 June, 1916.
Federal service, 19 June, 1916, to 6 December, 1916.
1st Sgt. Inf. 7 December, 1916, to 11 April, 1917.
Federal Service 1st Sgt. Inf. 12 April, 1917, to 18 July, 1917.
Appointed 2nd Lieut. Infantry 19 July, 1917; 1st Lieut. 5 December, 1917.
Honorably discharged 19 April, 1919.

During the World War, General Dozier served overseas with Companies "H" and "G," 118th Infantry, 30th Division, as a 1st Lieut. On October 8, 1918, he was wounded in action near Montbrehain, France, an account of which the following citation now on record in the War Department records:

DOZIER, JAMES C.—First Lieutenant Company G, 118th Infantry. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy near Montbrehain, France, October 8, 1918. In command of two platoons, Lieut. Dozier was painfully wounded in the shoulder early in the attack, but he continued to lead his men, displaying the highest bravery and skill. When his command was held up by heavy machine-gun fire, he disposed his men in the best cover available, and with a soldier continued forward to attack a machine gun nest. Creeping up to the position in the face of intense fire, he killed the entire crew with hand grenades and his pistol and a little later captured a number of Germans, who had taken refuge in a dug-out nearby.

In addition to this distinction, General Dozier received also the following Medals and Citations:

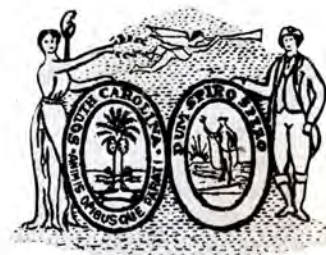
The Congressional Medal of Honor, awarded by the Congress of the United States.
The British Military Cross presented to him for the British Government.
The French Croix de Guerre with Palm by the French Government.
The French Legion of Honor.
The Italian War Cross—for Valor, by the Italian Government.
The Portuguese Medal, by the Government of Portugal.
The Montenegrin Medal of Valor.
The Purple Heart (American).
He has also been made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, for which he received a citation.

After the World War, Lieutenant Dozier returned to Rock Hill, S. C., and in 1920 he manifested his continued interest in the citizen soldier by reorganizing Company "I," 118th Infantry. On December 1, 1920, he was commissioned its Captain, and on September 1, 1921, he was promoted to Major and assigned to command the Third Battalion 118th Infantry. On January 22, 1926, Major Dozier was appointed the Adjutant General of South Carolina by Governor Thomas G. McLeod, and has been elected by the people of South Carolina since that date.

General Dozier satisfactorily completed the G-1 Course at the Army War College in 1927 and the G-2 Course at the Army War College in 1929.

Brigadier General . . .

SOUTH CAROLINA NATIONAL GUARD



PERSONNEL *of the Adjutant General's Office*

HEADQUARTERS

STATE OFFICE BUILDING
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA



JOHN F. MOORE

LIEUT.-COL.

U. S. Property and Disbursing Officer



WILLIAM N. CORK

MAJOR

Assistant Adjutant General



GROVER C. COOPER, JR.
CAPTAIN
Adjutant 105th Quartermaster Regiment



JOBIE J. DIXON
LIEUTENANT
Supply Officer, 105th Quartermaster Regiment

M I L I T A R Y R E C O R D S

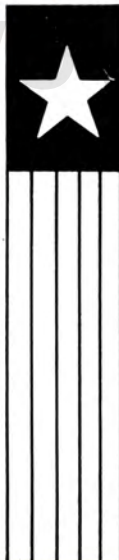
LIEUT. COLONEL JOHN FOSTER MOORE, U. S. P. and D. O., South Carolina: Born at Lancaster, S. C., June 29, 1892, commissioned Second Lieutenant, Cavalry, August 15, 1917, from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Second Lieutenant, F. A., November 17, 1917; promoted to First Lieutenant, February 14, 1918; promoted to Captain, February 28, 1919. Served with the Eighty-first Division to discharge July 7, 1919. In France with A. E. F. from July 31, 1918, to June 11, 1919. Organized Battery "C", 263rd Coast Artillery, at Lancaster, S. C., on June 27, 1922, appointed Captain, C. A. C., same date and placed in command. Transferred to Q. M. C., and assigned to Thirtieth Division Staff (Ass't Q. M.), Nov. 9, 1926; promoted to Major and appointed United States Property and Disbursing Officer for South Carolina, November 30, 1926. Promoted to Lieut. Colonel, Q. M. C., July 3, 1927. Now serving as U. S. P. and D. O. for South Carolina.

MAJOR WILLIAM N. CORK: Major Cork enlisted in the Guard in 1913 and his service has been almost continuous since that date. In 1916 he served on the Mexican Border, and during the World War served in France with Company H, 118th Infantry as a First Lieutenant. After the World War he enlisted in Company I, 118th Infantry as a Private and on June 30, 1924, was commissioned a Second Lieutenant. On March 9, 1927, he was made a First Lieutenant, and a Captain on February 23, 1930. On April 11, 1936, he was promoted to the rank of Major and assigned to duty with the Adjutant General's office as Assistant Adjutant General.

JOHN A. RICE
CAPTAIN
Supply Officer, 118th Infantry



MRS. PEARLE G. COWART
Secretary to the Adjutant General





GENERAL JAMES C. DOZIER
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

AND

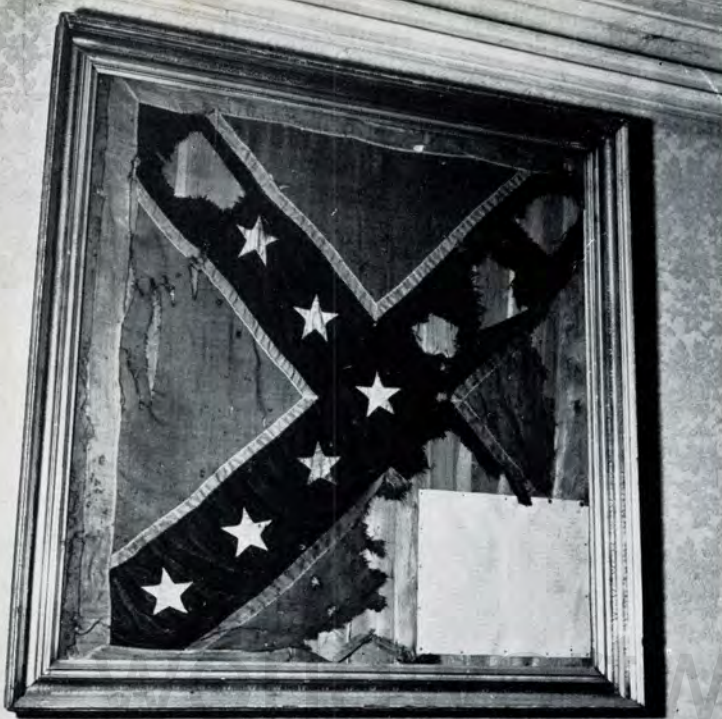
MAJOR WILLIAM N. CORK
THE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL OF SOUTH CAROLINA



The Famous Palmetto Regiment Flag

The flag pictured above was presented to the Palmetto Regiment by the city of Charleston on the eve of its departure from the State of South Carolina to join the Army in Mexico. This flag was borne by the Palmetto Regiment in the capture of Vera Cruz—in the battle of Contreras, and Churubusco, on the 20th of August, 1847, and at Chapultepec and Garita de Belen on the 13th of September. At the battle of Churubusco, it was taken from the hands of Color Sergeant Thomas Boggs, by Lieut. Colonel Dickinson, and immediately after, Boggs was shot down standing near the flag. Colonel P. M. Butler, who had received a severe wound early in the action, and had turned over the command of the regiment to Lieut. Colonel Dickinson, was killed while standing under its folds. While Colonel Dickinson held the Flag, he was shot down mortally wounded, and as he fell it was caught in the hands of Lieutenant Baker of Company A, who bore it a short distance. After being overcome by exhaustion and being unable to carry it any further the Flag was turned over to Patrick Leonard, of Company H, who bore it with great gallantry through the remainder of the battle.

This flag has the enviable distinction of having been the first American Flag which gave the "signal" to the whole army that the gates of the sacred city were in possession of the Americans. The only flag raised at the Garita de Belen was that of the Palmetto Regiment. At the battle of Chapultepec and the City, after their losses were more than 100, exceeding any other Corps engaged, and when the last bloody causeway had been passed and the smoke was still curling over the heads of the brave victors, the Palmetto Flag was seen floating over the conquered walls, being the first American Flag within the City of Mexico.



CONFEDERATE BATTLE FLAG
Which flew over Fort Sumter during the bombardment



REVOLUTIONARY WAR TROPHIES

The most highly prized treasures of the Beaufort Volunteer Artillery are two ancient brass cannon of English manufacture, which have

BATTLE FLAGS, MEDALS

SOUTH CAROLINA



**THE BEAUFORT VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY
BATTLE FLAG**

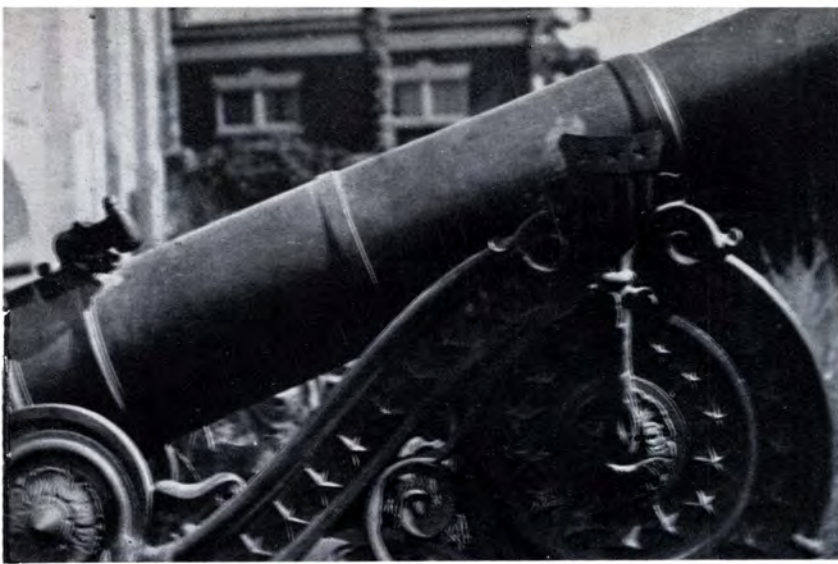
"... a true casualty of war, receiving its wounds in honorable battle."

On November 7, 1861, this flag waved proudly over Fort Beauregard in defense of Port Royal. During the battle a shell, bursting in its folds, left the flag in fragments. These fragments were carefully gathered and pieced together and carried by the B. V. A. as its talisman throughout the war. Because of affectionate regard for it, a member of the battery concealed it about his body, and the beloved flag was not surrendered to General Sherman.



THE EUTAW FLAG

This is the only known Revolutionary flag from ACTIVE service now borne by any command in the United States. This treasured gift to the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston waved in every battle in which Colonel William Washington's command was engaged.



.....TWO BRITISH CANNON
 been, except for a brief period following the Confederate War, in the
 possession of the Beaufort Volunteer Artillery since the Revolution



THE JACKSON VASE

This vase, now in the custody of the Historical Commission of South Carolina, was a gift to General Jackson by the ladies of the State as a tribute to his valor in the battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815.

and TROPHIES of the NATIONAL GUARD



PALMETTO FLAG



MEDAL AWARDED BY
 STATE TO PALMETTO
 REGIMENT

In 1848 the General Assembly voted this medal to the Palmetto Regiment, gold to officers and silver to men. The design on one side is emblematic of the State; on the reverse, emblematic of Mexican war service.

ARMORIES *of the* SOUTH CAROLINA NATIONAL GUARD

The construction of many new Armories has been made possible by the Adjutant General's Office and the Works Progress Administration, through the cooperation of Company Commanders, County Delegations, City Councils and other citizens.

SEVERAL OF THESE ARMORIES ARE SHOWN HERE



HISTORIC ARMORY AT BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA

Built in 1776, of "Tabby." Partially destroyed by fire and rebuilt in 1885. Occupied by Headquarters Battery, 263rd Coast Artillery

COMPANY M, 118TH INFANTRY
Camden, South Carolina

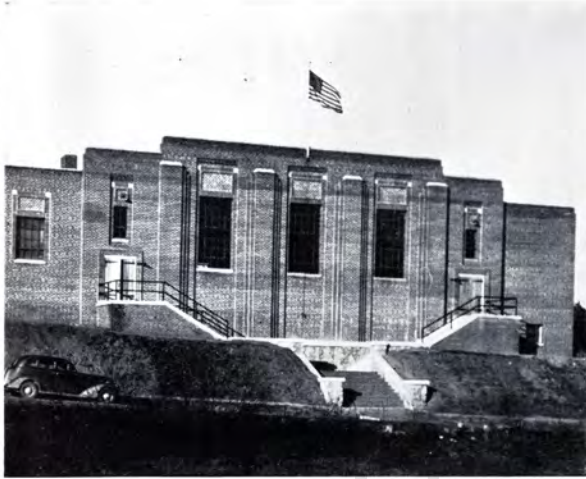


COMPANY D, 118TH INFANTRY
Orangeburg, South Carolina



COMPANY L, 118TH INFANTRY
Hartsville, South Carolina





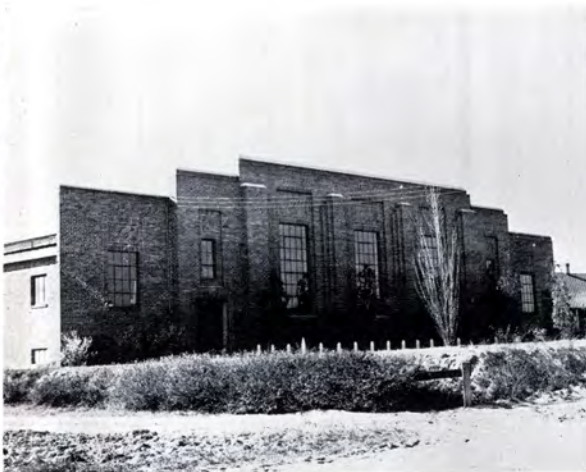
COMPANY G, 118TH INFANTRY
Greenville, South Carolina



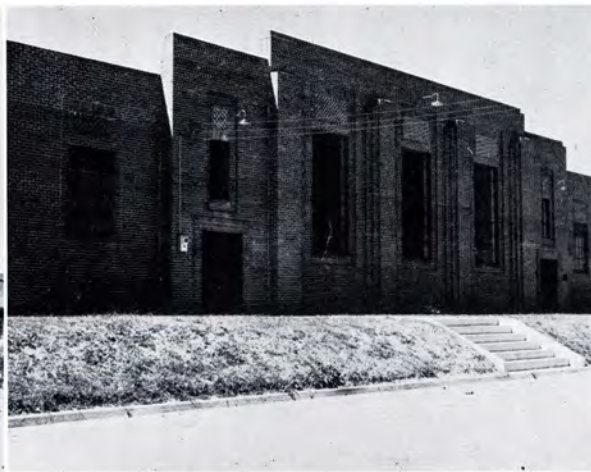
HEADQUARTERS BATTERY AND COMBAT TRAIN
115TH FIELD ARTILLERY
Andrews, South Carolina



COMPANY E, 105TH MEDICAL REGIMENT
Jefferson, South Carolina



BATTERY E, 115TH FIELD ARTILLERY
Sumter, South Carolina



BATTERY C, 263RD COAST ARTILLERY
Lancaster, South Carolina

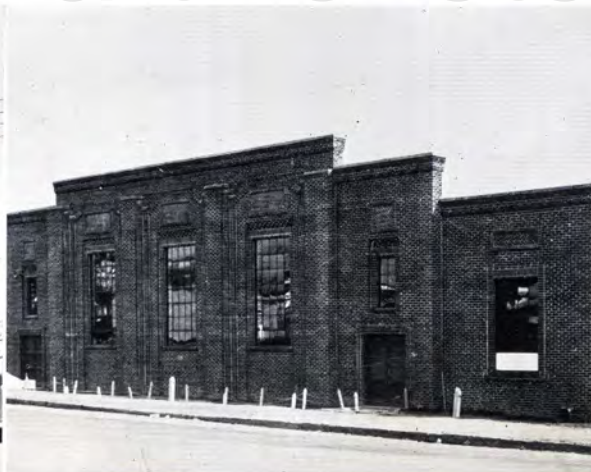


BATTERY B, 263RD COAST ARTILLERY
Dillon, South Carolina

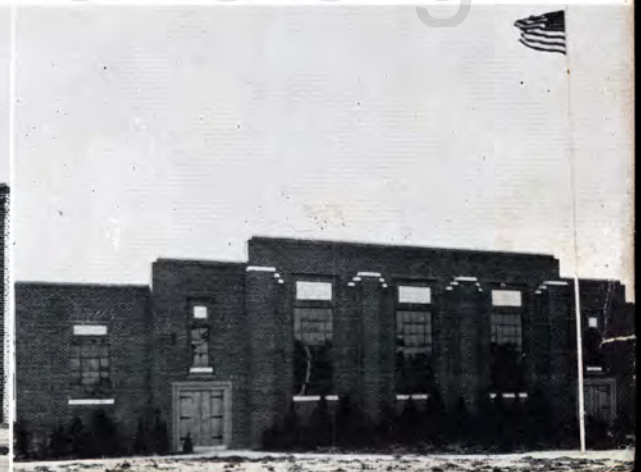
HQ. CO., 118TH INF. & MED. DET., 263RD C. A.
Columbia, South Carolina

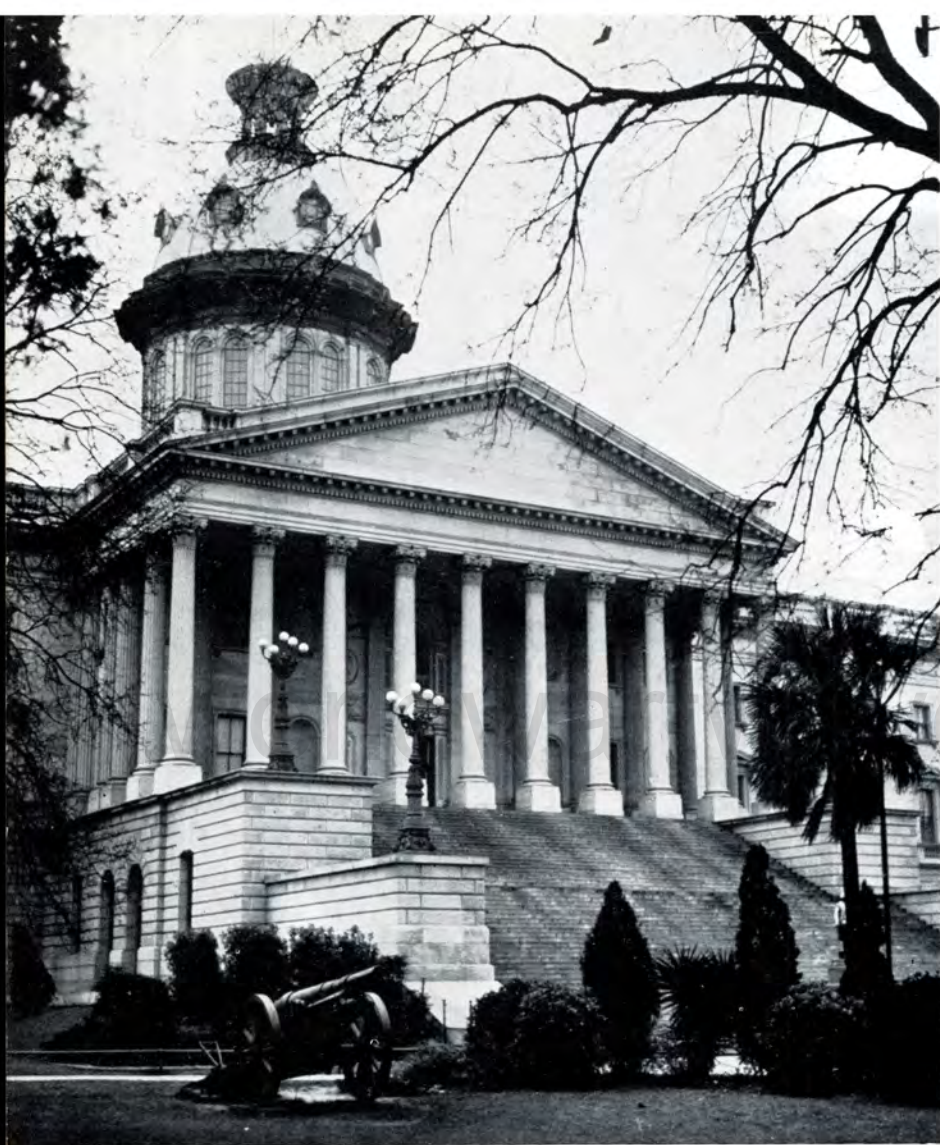


BATTERY E, 263RD COAST ARTILLERY
Anderson, South Carolina



BATTERY G, 263RD COAST ARTILLERY
Clinton, South Carolina





SOUTH CAROLINA'S HISTORIC CAPITOL

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE CAPITOL

AND
VIEWS ON THE GROUNDS
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA



Entrance to Adjutant General's Office

Pacific Community War Memorial



World War Memorial Erected in 1935 and
Dedicated in 1937



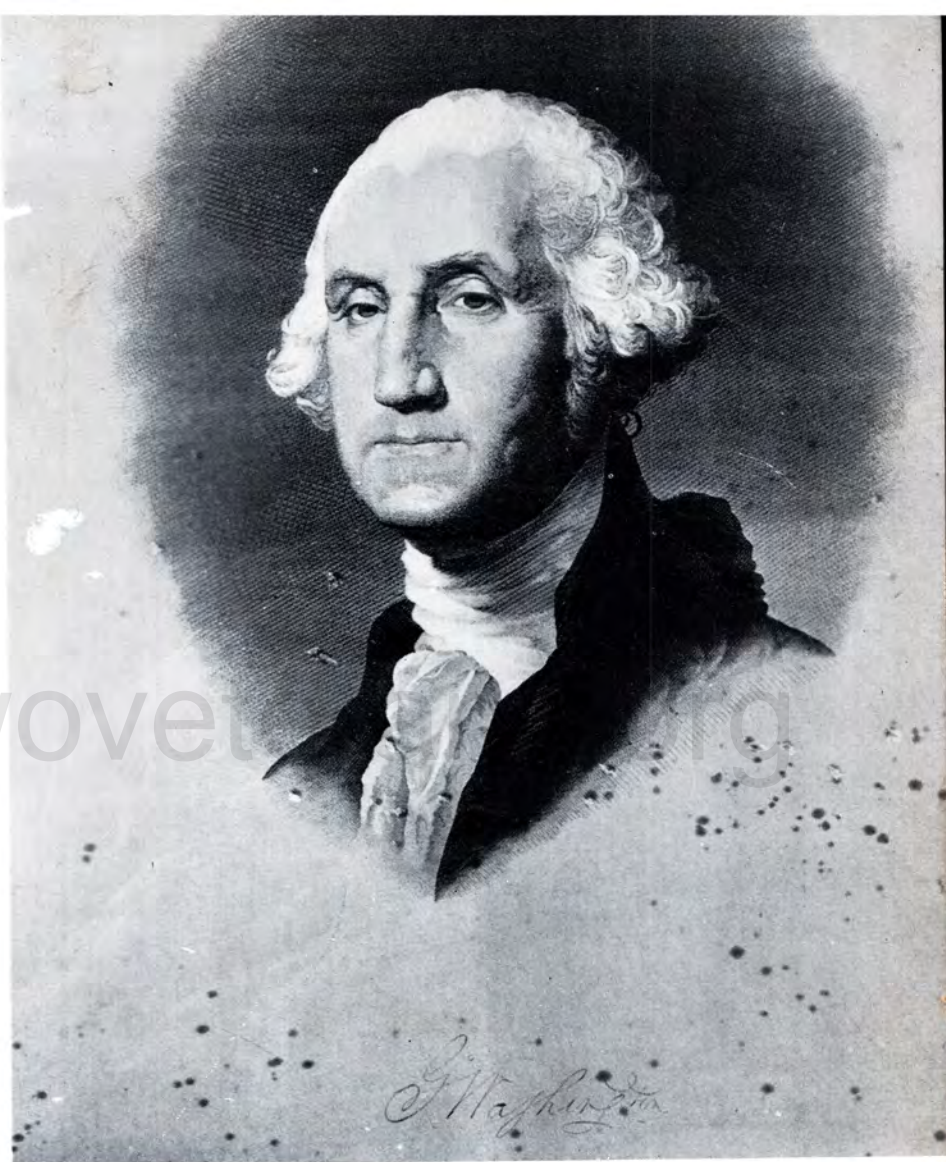
Statue of Wade Hampton, Governor of South Carolina
1876-'79, U. S. Senator 1879-'81, was unveiled 1905



RELICS OF THE WASHINGTON
LIGHT INFANTRY
 OF
 SOUTH CAROLINA NATIONAL GUARD
 CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA



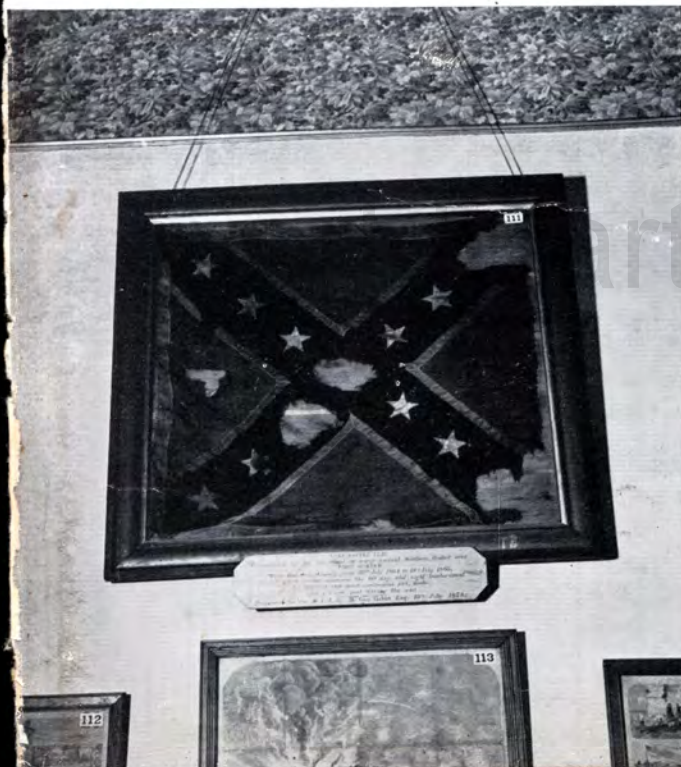
Gun Case in the Relic Room

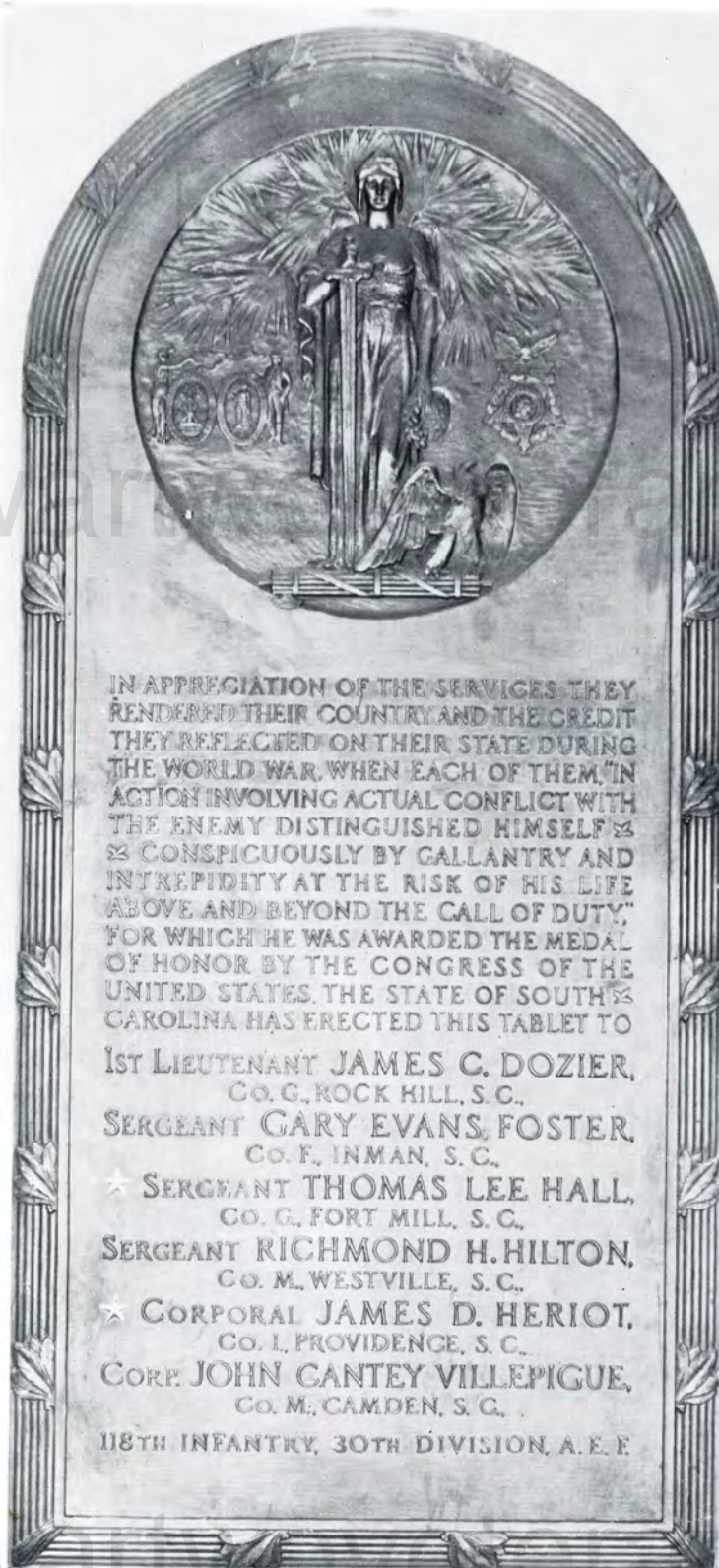


TAPESTRY PORTRAIT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON
 presented by the Messers Phillipe, Father and Son, of Lyons, France, to the Washington Light Infantry in recognition of this company's service in the Special Guard of Honor to the MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE in 1825.

Battle Flag that flew over Fort Sumter sixty days and nights during the bombardment in the Civil War

State and National Flags used in Battles





IN APPRECIATION OF THE SERVICES THEY
RENDERED THEIR COUNTRY AND THE CREDIT
THEY REFLECTED ON THEIR STATE DURING
THE WORLD WAR, WHEN EACH OF THEM, "IN
ACTION INVOLVING ACTUAL CONFLICT WITH
THE ENEMY DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF &
& CONSPICUOUSLY BY GALLANTRY AND
INTREPIDITY AT THE RISK OF HIS LIFE
ABOVE AND BEYOND THE CALL OF DUTY,"
FOR WHICH HE WAS AWARDED THE MEDAL
OF HONOR BY THE CONGRESS OF THE
UNITED STATES, THE STATE OF SOUTH
CAROLINA HAS ERECTED THIS TABLET TO

1ST LIEUTENANT JAMES C. DOZIER,
CO. G, ROCK HILL, S. C.,
SERGEANT GARY EVANS, FOSTER,
CO. F, INMAN, S. C.,
★ SERGEANT THOMAS LEE HALL,
CO. G, FORT MILL, S. C.,
SERGEANT RICHMOND H. HILTON,
CO. M, WESTVILLE, S. C.,
★ CORPORAL JAMES D. HERIOT,
CO. I, PROVIDENCE, S. C.,
CORP. JOHN CANTEY VILLEPIGUE,
CO. M, CAMDEN, S. C.,
118TH INFANTRY, 30TH DIVISION, A. E. F.

TABLET WHICH HANGS IN THE STATE CAPITOL
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

SOUTH CAROLINA NATIONAL GUARD ACTIVE STATE SERVICE MEDAL



*I*N recognition of length of service in the South Carolina National Guard, the Active State Service Medal is authorized for award to members of the National Guard.

The ribbon of the medal is specified standard width, having a blue field with two one-eighth inch white stripes spaced thereon, being one-eighth of an inch from the edge of the ribbon. The badge is a round medallion, with forty-eight stars making a border for the words "For Faithful Service South Carolina National Guard." In the center of the badge is an erect Palmetto tree growing by the sea-shore, with an uprooted oak tree, its branches lopped off, lying prostrate at its base. A white crescent is placed on the trunk of the Palmetto tree, with a single five-pointed star out to the side, representing South Carolina as being the first state to secede from the Union.

The South Carolina service badge is awarded to officers, warrant officers and enlisted men of the South Carolina National Guard who have completed ten or more years of service. A bronze Palmetto tree to be worn on a service bar representing ten years of service is awarded with the badge and ribbon bar. Completion of additional periods of five years is indicated by a silver Palmetto tree for fifteen years' service, and a gold Palmetto tree for twenty years' service.





BRIG. GEN. JAMES C. DOZIER
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

State of South Carolina
Military Department
Office of the Adjutant General
Columbia

MAJOR WILLIAM N. CORK
ASST. ADJUTANT GENERAL
LT. COL. JOHN F. MOORE
U.S. PROPERTY & DISBURSING OFFICER

This Historical Annual of the South Carolina National Guard has been prepared in fulfillment of a long cherished hope of the officers and men of our Guard and the Adjutant General's office in order that those who served, and are now serving, their State and Nation may know something of its meritorious record.

A detailed account of the many military activities of the South Carolina National Guard during the past century and a half would fill volumes, therefore only a brief factual history is given in these pages. It is the hope that this work will stimulate each organization to supplement this material by a further local research and to preserve for posterity the evidence, not merely the tradition, of a glorious past. Written records preserve invaluable facts; cherished relics are a proof of aspiration realized and an incentive to enlarged efforts.

If in the years to come, this annual shall bring back pleasant memories of deeds well done, it shall have served its purpose, and I shall feel that the efforts put forth in getting out this edition were well worth-while.

Jas. C. Dozier
Jas. C. Dozier,
The Adjutant General.



HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA NATIONAL GUARD

The history of the South Carolina National Guard is a stirring trumpet call across the years of this nation's history because, from the beginning in 1670, members of this body of citizen soldiers have laid aside their civilian pursuits to take up arms in defense of their homes, their State and the national honor. In every war in which the United States has engaged South Carolinians have fought valiantly; producing military leaders of high purpose and great skill; in the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Seminole War, the Mexican War, Confederate War, the Spanish-American War, and the World War. Before the era of the United States South Carolina conducted herself with great prestige in the wars of Colonial times; and in the War Between the States, her record is something for her historians to hold up to the world as a shining example of what sacrifices a relatively small body of men can make in the cause of liberty and honor.

These South Carolinians who have borne arms so bravely have not always been known as National Guardsmen, but by various names . . . their battle-flags which led many a gallant charge are witnesses to this, but the principle is the same since a National Guardsman is a citizen who willingly gives his leisure time to the pro-

fession of arms that his State shall not be totally unprepared in time of danger. Seen from this aspect, the South Carolina National Guard has a superb record since 1670; and the end is not yet. Soldiers of foreign powers who marvelled at the high martial spirit of the 30th Division should have remembered that these were descendants of men who had fought Spaniards, Indians, English, and Federals with great *elan*; never counting the odds against them. Almost from the time that the first colonists had landed along the Carolina coast, these men had fought either for liberty from invasion or for liberty of action—that sweetest of all ideals.

THE COLONIAL WARS

(1670-1775)

In the earlier years of the Colonial period, South Carolina had two enemies: the Spaniards, who were then occupying Florida and other terrain to the south, and the warlike Indian tribes, both of whom were in superior numbers.

As early as 1671 when it was proposed to change the town site of Charleston from one bank of the river to the other, a letter contains something of the fear felt

of a Spanish invasion: "We cannot reasonably believe that the world is now asleep, or that the Spaniard has forgot his sullenness."

Then follows sound military reasons for the superiority of the new town site; reasons chiefly of defence. Money was appropriated as time went on for the construction of bastions and to prepare "a parade ground for militia." An early indication that South Carolinians realized the necessity for citizen soldiers.

Since this is only a brief sketch, it is impossible to record all the fights the Colonists had with Indians, but it seems clear that as early as 1670 some Spaniards sailed up the coast from Florida to destroy the new settlement, but returned when they saw the strong breast-works around the little town and the sun shining on the rifle-barrels of men ready and willing to fight the whole Spanish nation if needs demanded. When a tribe of Indians—the Westoes—went on the war-path against those early Charlestonians, fifty soldiers went out to meet them, armed with flintlocks and dressed in buckskin. Their determination to impose themselves upon the Indians was so manifest that the trouble ended abruptly.

In 1686, the Spaniards fell upon a group of Scottish settlers who settled Stuart Town in the Port Royal section and wiped them out. Under the leadership of Lord Cardross, these Scots had sailed for Carolina hoping to find there a refuge from the tribulations which had been besetting them. Due to a misunderstanding, Cardross became involved in a dispute with Colony officials which resulted in his return to Scotland. It was unfortunate that his followers did not accompany him; for the Spaniards, acting upon information given them by Indians, descended on that section of South Carolina and, with their characteristic cruelty, killed, flogged and tortured most of the Scots while the remainder were carried off as captives to Saint Augustine. Only two or three escaped to bring news of this disaster to Charleston. In addition, the Spaniards robbed and burned the houses of two prominent Colony officials (who, fortunately, were away from home at the time) and carried off considerable money and plate as well as a number of negro slaves.

The Carolinians of that era did not differ from their descendants; they were slow to anger, but, once stirred, wanted action. When they heard of the massacre, they became possessed by horror, then by rage. Dropping a political quarrel which they were conducting, they combined parties to send a letter to the King and an appeal to the Lords Proprietors for assistance in dealing with the Spaniards; then, without waiting for such aid, armed four hundred men and two vessels, resolved to attack St. Augustine and beard the lion in his den.

What the outcome of this expedition would have been, there is no way of knowing, because, at the last moment, the new Governor, Sir John Colleton, arrived and forbade any operations, also ordering the disarmament of the vessels. One thing is certain, however, and that is

that the Carolinians, motivated by the injustice committed on their soil, would have made St. Augustine an unhappy place for the Spaniards; nor would they have been deterred because the Spaniards outnumbered them. It is a sound military principle that superior numbers do not always spell victory and that *esprit de corps* and the determination to win in spite of all obstacles will succeed more often than not. One hundred and seventy-six years later, Confederate soldiers were wont to sing:

*"The race is not to him that's got
The longest legs to run,
Nor the battle to those people
That shoot the biggest gun."*

Fault may be found with the grammar in this little song, but no criticism can be offered its spirit. Even the superior numbers of the Yankees or their greater strength in artillery could not subdue the fighting spirit of the Carolinians.

In September, 1702, a force of some six hundred South Carolinians gathered at Port Royal, armed with their flintlocks and garbed in buckskins. There they were joined by an equal number of friendly Indians. Queen Anne's War was raging in Europe in which the Spaniards and the French were allied against the English, and the Carolinians had decided to help the mother-country by warring against the Spaniards in Florida. Their motive may have been to help England, but they had an old score to pay off against the sons of Castile and Aragon. Under the command of Governor Moore, ten sailing vessels were waiting for them in the harbor at Port Royal, and while some members of the expedition boarded these ships, others, under the command of Colonel Robert Daniell, marched by land.

The expedition by sea disembarked and rushed St. Augustine, capturing the town. Moore ordered his people to take a strong point which was surrounded by a deep ditch filled with water. They attacked the strong point with their usual impetuosity but could not cross the ditch. Cannon were urgently needed to batter down the walls of the point and Daniell sailed to Jamaica to procure them; before he could return Spanish ships-of-war appeared off St. Augustine and Moore thought it prudent to return to Charleston by land. Lack of cannon, a force too far from its base of supplies, and other elements were responsible for the retirement; but, across the centuries, one can hear the faint grumblings of soldiers who had achieved one victory—that of the taking of the town—and had had another snatched from them by circumstances over which they had no control. A year later, and still under the command of Moore, some satisfaction was gained, however; for the army marched again into the country around St. Augustine and rolled over the Appalachian Indians who had helped the Spaniards.

Since this sketch deals only with high lights, it is necessary to pass on to the arrival of Sir Nathaniel John-

son as Governor. Fortunate indeed was the Militia at that time because, in addition to his ability as a field-soldier, Johnson saw the necessity of reorganization of the military forces and further construction of fortifications. In 1703, he began to build defences around Charleston. The town was surrounded by a series of bastions connected with one another by walls and ditches. Eighty-three cannon were mounted to fire at any enemy which might make the mistake of approaching the town. A three-cornered fort was built on the sea-ward tip of James Island and from this time forward was known as Fort Johnson, in honor of Sir Nathaniel.

In 1706, the French and Spanish sailed from the West Indies in five towering warships to capture the town of Charleston. In spite of the yellow fever which was raging at the time, the county militia lined the walls of their fortifications, ready for action, at the sight of a smoke signal from Sullivan's Island and the beating of drums.

Seeing the forts prepared for action, the ship commanders anchored and sent an officer ashore with a flag of truce. This officer was conducted to one of the town's fortifications and, after being blindfolded, was led around and thus made to believe that the force there was much greater than it actually was; he was then presented to the Governor and asked his errand.

He had, he said, come ashore to demand the surrender of the town and country and of their persons as prisoners of war. The answer came immediately: that the place would be defended to the last drop of blood, and that he, the messenger, could return to his ships and give his admiral that information.

The Carolinians cheered and prepared for battle. Across the years one sees the *esprit de corps* animating them . . . these foreigners had thought they had an easy task; all they had to do was send an officer ashore to demand the place. Well, it was too bad, but if they wanted Carolina they could come and take it and the Lord have mercy on their souls!

The Franco-Spanish expedition, however, must have sensed the conditions; for, instead of attacking, they sent parties of marauders into the neighborhood. A large party of these people plundered a plantation and were feasting merrily on cattle and hogs when a militia captain named Cantey—you see this name from time to time in Carolina's military history—with a hundred picked men fell on them, capturing some, killing some, and chasing the others to their boats.

In the meantime, the Governor assembled six small sailing vessels and turned them over to Colonel William Rhett who, after mounting light cannon on their decks, sailed straight at the enemy's fleet. The enemy, however, had other ideas than fighting at that moment and sailed out to sea with all speed. Thus was the determination to win imposed again upon a superior force.

The following night, news was brought to Charleston that a "ship of force" was in a bay north of the town and again Rhett sailed out with a body of militia to

bring this ship to battle. The capture was made with trifling loss. The chief commander of the military force which had threatened Charleston was aboard with his staff and was so intimidated by the spirit of his captors that he offered the Carolinians a ransom of "ten thousand pieces of eight."

Thus ended the Spanish notion that Carolina was a part of Florida and, as such, subject to their dominion; it is not modest to mention the great honor it brought to the Carolinians of that period.

Between this and the Yamasee Rebellion in 1715, there seems to have been a period of comparative peace. However, in 1711 the Tuscarora Indians—one of the most warlike and cruel of the tribes—descended suddenly upon the settlers around the Neuse River in North Carolina and committed every possible atrocity. Over two hundred whites were murdered in this affair. South Carolina offered help to their brother settlers to the north of them and Colonel John Barnwell—a redoubtable soldier—marched into North Carolina with a force of South Carolina riflemen. Indian forts were attacked and burned, and their occupants routed. Finally, Barnwell drove the Indians into one of their towns near the Neuse River and practically at the muzzles of his rifles compelled them to live at peace with the North Carolinians. In gratitude to the Colonel, a fort was erected and named in his honor. Two years later the Tuscaroras rose again, and this time a force was sent up from South Carolina which so badly defeated the Indians that the survivors left the Carolinas and joined the Five Nations in the colony of New York.

In 1715 the cloud of war burst with full force upon South Carolina and this time with all the concentrated cruelty Indians were capable of. For years the Yamasees had been friendly to the white colonists and had not looked with disfavor upon the establishment of what was known as "Beaufort Town." However, the Spaniards gave them hatchets and guns and persuaded them that the Carolinians were dispossessing them of their land, and that this action should be resisted by war. All of the other tribes in South Carolina sent the Yamasees promises of aid when they went on the warpath.

There had been signs of unrest and discontent among the Yamasees, but the first real alarm was felt when a Scottish trader with his wife and child came post-haste in his canoe from the southward into Charleston, bringing news that one of the chiefs of the Yamasees, a friend of his, had warned him that in a few days the Creeks and Cherokees would join hands with his people and massacre the whites, leaving not one person alive to tell the tale. The trader did not believe the story; but the chief told him plainly that if he did not leave, he would kill him and his wife and child rather than leave them to the mercies of the tribe where they would be horribly tortured and then killed. The trader's wife insisted upon flight, and the chief lent them his canoe for this purpose.

Governor sent Captain Nairn—agent for Indian affairs—together with other gentlemen to Pocotaligo to discover from the Yamasee chief the cause of his discontent and to offer some redress. Since this was a diplomatic mission, none of the party carried arms and so convinced were they of the success of their diplomatic mission that one man carried his wife and children with him. Being received cordially, they went to sleep on the night of their arrival in the Yamasee town without any apprehension, but at daybreak, the war-whoop sounded and all but one of the party were murdered. He, a young man of powerful build, broke from his captors and dived into the river; and, after swimming it, ran through the woods towards Port Royal, rousing the settlers as he went. By this warning some three hundred inhabitants were saved. A ship lying in the entrance of the harbor took them on board.

So on this day of April 15th the Indians began their dastardly work. They entered the house of every white settler on the Pocotaligo and killed every person they could find. Over ninety men, women, and children were killed near that stream; and one hundred men were slain near Port Royal.

Completely convinced of their superiority, the Indians swept over the country northwards, burning and killing as they went, until they came to the Stono River within ten miles of Charleston; here they halted. And here again the National Guardsmen of their time justified their training in the profession of arms that their families and friends should live in peace and security. Governor Craven assembled a force of two hundred and fifty militiamen, some horsemen among them, and marched out to meet the enemy.

The Indians had a strongly superior force and were further strengthened by their easy victories, but they would not meet Governor Craven's force in battle; they retreated before him down the coast. The Governor encamped his force on the Combahee River for the night within sixteen miles of the principal Indian town.

Here the Carolinians lay hidden in the tall grass, and at daybreak the Indians rushed upon them. The loud twanging of arrows and the loud reports of the muskets mingled with the bloodcurdling yells of the Indians as they charged on towards the comparatively few white militiamen. Governor Craven, at the first indication of attack, had placed his men behind trees, and a blast of fire from them broke up the charge of the red warriors.

In the meantime another force of riflemen had sailed from Charleston to Port Royal. They sailed up the Pocotaligo, disembarked, and dashed into the chief town of the Yamasees. Some of the warriors took refuge in a fort there, but a young Carolinian with sixteen of his men climbed over the wall of the fort, got into the ditches inside, and routed the occupants, shooting them as they ran.

Circumstances making it impossible for the Governor to remain in command and exploit his victory, he left two captains in charge and hurried on back to Charles-

ton, only to learn that another large force of Indians was approaching the town from the north, putting all opposition to their advance to fire and sword. A troop of ninety horsemen rode out to check this advance; but, tremendously outnumbered, they were driven in and their commander killed. Then, over a hundred whites and negroes built a small fort, but the Indians—armed with excellent weapons received from the Spaniards—ran over this fort and killed most of its occupants. Men, women and children fled in the direction of Charleston, terror-stricken at the events about them.

Within sixteen miles of Charleston the Indians ran into Captain Chicken with the Goose Creek militia composed chiefly of riflemen, and there after a bloody encounter were soundly whipped. This had the effect of staying, at least temporarily, the Indian threat to the town of Charleston and that section protected by its forces.

There is a tendency on the part of the average reader to suppose that such deeds of valor were only what was to be expected of the Carolinians, but it will help him to a better understanding of the undaunted spirit and of the high character of these early militiamen when he realizes the desperate circumstances facing them. There were, in the Colony, only about thirteen hundred men capable of bearing arms; and there were nine hundred women and seventeen hundred children to be defended. It must also be kept in mind that yellow fever and other diseases must have rendered many of the militiamen useless for long periods. Opposing them were ten thousand Indians, well armed and ably led, since their leaders had fought under Barnwell, Cantey, and other skillful military men. In addition, the reader must remember that the Indians, once the bloody stick—the emblem calling them to arms—had been passed among them, were possibly the most fanatically dangerous enemies in the world.

Additional arms were purchased; and in answer to an appeal for aid, the North Carolinians responded by sending a body of their citizens down to the threatened area. Near the end of the year, 1715, the Yamasees began anew to kill and rob. Craven led his small army southward across the Edisto River to meet this new threat. "Slowly and cautiously, he advanced through the forests until he reached an Indian camp. Suddenly, the savages let fly their arrows and fired their muskets from the midst of a thicket of bushes. At the same time they kept up a fierce yelling and shouting. Craven's men continued to move forward from tree to tree, taking careful aim with their rifles at each halting place. The battle was fierce. Many of the Indians were shot down."

Thus one historian's account of this campaign. The war raged for a year until the power of the tribes was finally broken and their leaders departed with their spoils and captives to St. Augustine, where they were welcomed as conquerors and heroes by their friends, the Spaniards.

Carolina was saved at fearful cost: great loss of life and greater loss of property; but out of this sacrifice



South Carolinians fought the Indians for the safety of Homes and Families

grew the spirit which has animated Carolinians down through the ages. Men of this State have never believed that there was a better way to die than—

*"... facing fearful odds
For the ashes of his fathers
And the temples of his gods."*

Interested students of the State's history will be fascinated by the part played by the citizen soldiers in capturing the pirates who were then harrying the coast; and they will find the same capable leadership and high resolve in this matter as in others where the honor of the State was at stake.

With the growing prosperity of the State, defences were built and the militia forces increased. An examination of plans of these forts of an older time reveals their construction upon the soundest principles of military engineering; their builders had a good eye for ground, and anybody attacking them would have moments when they wished fervently that they had never been born.

The bloodless revolution of 1719 in which the Carolinians rejected the Absentee landlordism of the Lords Proprietors in favor of becoming a Royal Province is an interesting period for the student of this State's history but has little place here. There is this striking difference, however, between this action and the subsequent emancipation of slaves: The English government paid the Lords Proprietors for their claim to the soil instead of depriving them of their property as did the Yankees in 1865, when they freed the slaves which did not belong to them.

In the seventeen hundred and thirties, after General Oglethorpe's Highlanders had whipped the Spaniards at Frederica and at the battle of Bloody Marsh in Georgia, the General came to Carolina to confer with leaders here regarding the carrying of the war into the enemy's country; the Spaniards still holding the southern part of Georgia and most of Florida at this time. The Carolinians had been forced to deal with a slave insurrection which, it was found, had been instigated by the Spaniards; and they were, therefore, willing to accept Oglethorpe as the military commander of both Georgia and South Carolina.

Contrary to the advice of Colonel Nathaniel Barnwell—son of that redoubtable fighter, Sir John—Oglethorpe insisted, with disastrous results, upon following his own notions of fighting the Spaniards and Indians. Many Carolinians were killed in the attack upon St. Augustine, but they died willingly since they had struck a blow against Spain; and one cannot doubt their having killed many Spaniards before they sailed for other realms.

It seems clear that the Charleston Light Dragoons which, as Troop "A," South Carolina Cavalry, served on the Mexican border, and as Headquarters Troop, 30th Division, during the World War, had its genesis at this time in the formation of the Charleston Horse Guards. The South Carolina Gazette of January 6th, 1733, contains the name of Samuel Prioleau as captain of this organization; and it is an interesting commentary that, some hundred and thirty years later, two of his blood fought under the colors; one brother was killed at Cold Harbor and the other was wounded in an action against the Yankees at Pocotaligo.

The causes of war often have their roots deep-buried in the years preceding open hostilities; and while they are of interest to the historian, it is with the operations within the war theater with which the soldier should concern himself if he is to learn the military lessons of the past and to gain inspiration for the future.

The chain of circumstances leading up to the Cherokee War of 1757-1761 is a long one in which the rights of the white settlers and of the Indians were in dispute. To claim that the whites had no right to encroach upon the lands of the Indians is to deny the paths of progress; but, more important still, it is the business of the soldier to fight for his country and not to argue about it. Let the savants in the realms of politics and economics wrestle with each other over the fine points of such matters to their hearts' content, but the soldier says: *"My country, may she ever be right; but my country right or wrong!"*

The theater of operations moved from the coastal country to the upper part of the State in the Cherokee War. Through the years this section had become settled, Governor Johnson (1729-1735) having marked off the whole Colony into twelve townships to increase colonization in the interior. He offered a tract of fifty acres of land free to each colonist under this scheme, and a steady growth resulted. A company of Scotsmen came to Williamsburg County and founded the township of Kingstree; two years later, 1736, a number of Welch families built homes along the Peedee River; in 1746 some Highlanders came over from Scotland and settled in Darlington County; 1735 saw about two hundred German-Swiss settlers join the few families already settled in and around the present Orangeburg. Later, these Germans moved up the Congaree and, in the next ten years, built homes between the Broad and Saluda Rivers.

Fort Prince George was the main base of operations in the Cherokee War; this frontier post being contiguous to the present site of Clemson College and in the Cherokee country. The period was one of slaughter. "... The household and emigrants numbered twenty-one; of them sixteen were slaughtered at once, their bodies were found scattered around in a circumference of some two or three hundred yards." Such reports as this one run through the weeks and months with sickening regularity. One thing was certain: No Indian could kill and scalp white women and carry off white children into captivity and not meet retribution!

The trouble came to a head when a Captain Demere at Fort Loudon got hold of one of the chiefs and learned from him that the killing and scalping of Carolinians which was going on was the work of younger braves in

the tribe who believed that their nation was going to be destroyed by the white settlers; that this idea had been solidly set into their heads by the French, who were making great offers for the scalps of the whites. On top of this the Governor, Lyttleton, acted unwisely and against the advice of William Bull—a wise leader and a Carolinian—by not hearing the chiefs of the Cherokee nation when they were presenting their side of the case.

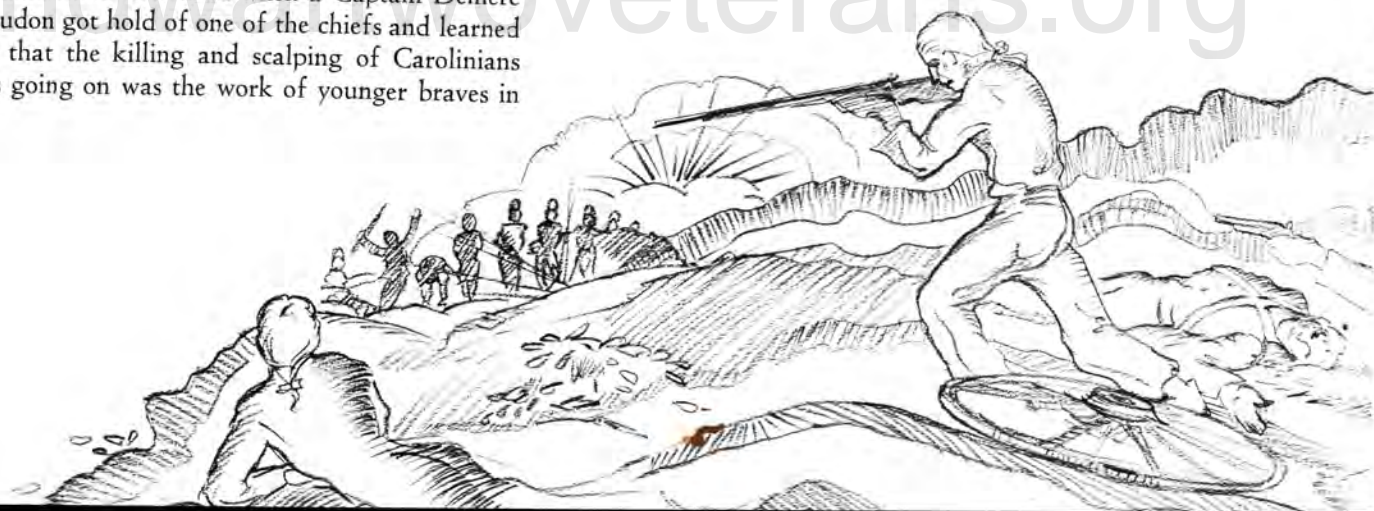
An expedition was sent out "to humble the Cherokees," this including the Charleston and Stono Troop of Horse and sixteen volunteers from an artillery company raised by Christopher Gadsden. The identification of other troops is not available, but it is more than reasonable to suppose that other militia units were included. Small-pox broke out at Fort Prince George, and the survivors returned to their homes.

Following this expedition the Cherokees rose again and massacred the inhabitants of the Long Canes section, in which massacre fifty, mostly women and children, were slain and their bodies desecrated.

A fortunate addition to the militia and other volunteer soldiers of the State about this time were twelve hundred soldiers of the British army, including the Royal Scots and a regiment of Highlanders, whose descendants were to fight side by side with the 30th Division in France so many decades later. Seven troops of Rangers were raised among the Carolinians, and the force moved forward toward the enemy with Colonel Montgomery, of the British army, in command. Joined in the country of the Congarees by militia and others, the Colonel pushed on with great energy into the Cherokee country where he took full retribution for the Carolinians who had been mercilessly killed and scalped. He laid waste the Indian villages, burned their stocks of corn, and killed as many of their braves as crossed his path.

But again misfortune intervened; Colonel Montgomery's instructions did not permit him to remain to exploit his success fully. He left four of his companies to cover the frontier, a condition which resulted in Fort Loudon's exposure. In the end, the garrison there was forced to capitulate because of hunger and disease, but were allowed to leave for their homes. On their way, however, they were surrounded by a large number of braves, and some of them were killed.

Survivors of this party told higher authority that the Indians were determined to encompass Fort Prince



George, and Governor Bull ordered Major Thomson, who commanded the frontier militia, to store a ten-weeks' supply of stores into the Fort and to warn the commanding officer of the approaching danger. Again the Highlanders came into the field against the Indians, but this time with a full Carolina regiment under the command of Colonel Thomas Middleton. It is interesting to note that many officers who gained distinction in the Revolution, received much of this military training in this expedition. The lieutenant colonel was Henry Laurens; one of the majors, John Moultrie; and William Moultrie, Francis Marion, Isaac Huger and Andrew Pickens served as company officers.

A full description of the major battle of this campaign is full of exciting—if occasionally heartbreaking—adventures. The Carolinians and Highlanders had marched for weeks during rainy weather and with little food so that when they arrived on the field of battle they were much fatigued. After they had marched across a range of hills to the westward, they found the Indians behind trees on a steep hillside. The battle opened immediately and became in a short while both fierce and bloody. From tree to tree and rock to rock the white men fought their way up the hill. As they gained the summit, the Indians broke and fled; the white force followed in hot pursuit. At midnight they came up on a large Indian town which they rushed and burned to the ground; they then marched up and down the country of the Cherokees burning all villages and laying waste to the fields.

Only the arrival of the chief of the Cherokees in the camp prevented the entire annihilation of the Cherokees; the soldiers sent this chief to Charleston to discuss the matter with the Governor, and in this manner the war came to an end.

But South Carolina's long march through tribulations to the stars was not yet over . . . ahead lay the War of the Revolution. . . .

THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION

(1775-1783)

The events leading up to the War of the Revolution are (or should be) familiar to every school boy, some of these events being real and the others wholly imaginary in the minds of interested participants in it. Here again discussion is unprofitable, and it behooves the soldier to concern himself with the part played by the National Guard of that era. Sufficient it is to say that, for members of that body, the State was being threatened and the spirit which had animated their fathers and grandfathers to leave the peace and security of their homes to deal with those who were disturbing that peace and security was again manifested. Nevertheless it is well to keep in mind that the desire to sever South Carolina from the English rule was not unanimous.

A South Carolina National Guardsman may look with pardonable pride upon the conduct of the citizen soldiers during this war; not only did they fight bravely, but they conducted themselves with that modesty which gal-

South Carolina National Guardsmen may look with pride upon the conduct of the Citizen Soldiers during the Revolutionary War



lant men ever wear as a cloak about their brave deeds. Once again they proved that to die with honor is to live in the hearts of men; certainly to live in dishonor is to die in degradation:

*"Cowards die many times before their deaths;
The valiant never taste of death but once.
Of all the wonders that I yet have heard,
It seems to me most strange that men should fear;
Seeing that death, a necessary end,
Will come when it will come."*

Early on the morning of September 15th, 1775, the people in Charleston looked across the harbor and saw South Carolina riflemen holding Fort Johnson; these were the men of William Moultrie's regiment and were led by Colonel Motte. Acting upon instructions from the Council of Safety, they had crossed the harbor during the previous night; and having captured the small body of British soldiers in the Fort, they had then hauled down the flag. During the day—and after the royal governor had boarded a British warship—Thomas Heyward, Jr., led some artillerymen into Fort Johnson to assist Motte's infantry. A blue flag with a crescent in the corner near the hoist and the word "LIBERTY" in the center was raised over the Fort: South Carolina was committed to the Revolution. Under that flag the soldiers were now willing and ready to fight and, if necessary, die in defence of their State.

The first battle of the Revolution in South Carolina was a naval engagement in which the gunners at Fort Johnson took part by shelling the British warships; the first land battle was fought at Ninety-Six, S. C.

In June, 1775, William Thomson was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Third regiment, which was made up of mounted riflemen whom he had led prior to this time and composed of Scotsmen, Germans, and Huguenots from the middle and upper sections of the State. This is the same Thomson who led his riflemen bravely against the Cherokees in 1761. His first service against the English government was in the upper part of the State when, in company with Henry Drayton and other patriots, he went among the Germans and Scots in the section between the Broad and Saluda Rivers, persuading them to fight against the king. Some of these people, led by Thomas Fletchall, said that since the king had never committed any wrong against them, they would not fight against him. Fletchall was supported in his contention by a family named Cunningham, who collected a force of riflemen and stated that they would fight for the king. Colonel Thomson led his people against this force, and in a small battle at Great Cane Creek, December 22nd, 1775 (near the present town of Greenville), captured some of them and dispersed the others. They gathered together again, however, and collided with a body of five hundred and sixty-two riflemen under the command of Andrew Williamson near Ninety-Six, in which engagement one man was killed and twelve wounded among the defending force.

In the coastal country a field officer with four captains, eight junior officers, two hundred N. C. O.'s and men and some mechanics and laborers seized a tactical point at Haddrell's Point, just across from Sullivan's Island, and in one night almost completely fortified it; certainly it was sufficiently constructed the next day to deliver such a volume of fire at British men-of-war threatening Charleston that they moved their stations. Following this, William Moultrie erected a fort on Sullivan's Island with the result that a sloop-of-war weighed anchor and left. These two forts on the north entrance of the harbor and Fort Johnson on the south entrance now gave the Carolinians command of the entire harbor of Charleston.

The troops at Fort Johnson, commanded by Christopher Gadsden, consisted of 1,050 militiamen; to these were added two more regiments, and two additional regiments of riflemen were ordered to be enlisted, one to consist of seven companies, the other of five. The forces available for the defence of lower South Carolina were:

First Regiment of Foot	CHRISTOPHER GADSDEN Commanding
Second Regiment of Foot	WILLIAM MOULTRIE Commanding
Third Regiment of Rangers	WILLIAM THOMSON Commanding
Regiment of Artillery	OWEN ROBERTS Commanding
First Rifle Regiment	ISAAC HUGER Commanding
Second Rifle Regiment	THOMAS SUMTER Commanding
Artillery Company at Beaufort	WILLIAM HARDEN Commanding
Artillery Company at Charleston	THOMAS GRIMBALL Commanding

Events were moving swiftly and surely toward the gallant defence of Fort Moultrie and the enshrining of Sergeant Jasper in the hearts of all South Carolinians.

On the morning of June 28th, 1776, Admiral Sir Peter Parker's fleet of eleven ships of war sailed slowly toward Fort Moultrie. The heat of the summer sun out of an unclouded sky beat down on the defenders; and the heavy British war vessels spreading their sails to catch the breeze was a sight which would have terrified any but valiant hearts.

Colonel Moultrie was looking out from his fort of palmetto logs; above him waved the Liberty flag. A friend of his suggested that when the ships of war came along side of the fort that they would knock it to pieces in half an hour. "Then," said the Colonel, "we will lie behind the ruins and prevent their men from landing."

The English fleet came close in and opened fire with two hundred and seventy-heavy guns. The roar was terrific and smoke covered sea and land; but the Carolinians stood undismayed. They sighted their pieces

and fired slowly; their projectiles hit their targets, creating much damage. The balls from the vessels buried themselves into the spongy substance of the palmettoes and did little damage. At one of the high moments of this ten-hour battle, the flagstaff was shot away and fell outside of the fort; whereupon Sergeant Jasper, of the Second Regiment Grenadiers, jumped out from one of the ports and, tearing the flag from the broken staff, returned with it under heavy fire. He then nailed it to a sponge-staff and planted it on the breastworks amidst a veritable storm of shot and shell; then, giving three cheers, he returned to his gun and fought with it throughout the engagement.

Another brave N. C. O. who gave an example of patriotic devotion was Sergeant McDaniel, who, although cruelly mangled by a cannon-ball, fought off death long enough to urge his comrades on: "Fight on, my brave boys; don't let liberty expire with me today!"

As it was in those days so it is today. By devotion to duty and by contempt for death—if that death be honorable—members of the National Guard may seek and find glory and thanks from succeeding generations on this earth and peace in the world to come.

"Carolinians, North and South, may well remember Palmetto Day and glory in its fame," says McCrady, "for Carolinians only were actively engaged in that great battle; it was South Carolina blood only that was shed on the ramparts of the fort; it was owing only to John Rutledge that the battle was fought, and to William Moultrie (both South Carolinians) that the victory was won."

At this point, Colonel William Thomson enters the history again. On the first day of June, 1776, he was sent to the eastern end of Sullivan's Island with about seven hundred up-country riflemen under his command. Some days later, General Clinton landed three thousand English troops on what is now the Isle of Palms, separated from Sullivan's Island by a narrow inlet. The current at this point is very strong and prevented Clinton's men from making a crossing, but the General obtained boats; and while Sir Peter Parker was bombarding Fort Moultrie, Clinton led his army to the narrow inlet and attempted a crossing in force. But the Carolinians had erected a breastwork dominating the strait, and they had also two small cannon to support them. The deadly rifle fire of the Carolinians, assisted by the shot from the two small cannon, prevented Clinton from effecting a crossing and defeated the British plan for taking Fort Moultrie from flank and rear.

Thus was a well-trained army of three thousand troops and a fleet of eleven ships with two hundred and seventy heavy guns beaten and the well-laid plans of conquering the Southern States brought to naught for the time being.

In 1778, the war was transferred to the South. The invasion from Canada having ended in Burgoyne's defeat and capture, and the military operations in the Middle States having at the end of three years failed to secure any other permanent results than the occupation of New York, the British Government determined to transfer the scene of hostilities to South Carolina and

BATTLE BETWEEN THE BRITISH FLEET AND AMERICANS AT SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, CHARLESTON, S. C., JUNE 28, 1776

During the siege of the subsequently named Fort Moultrie on Sullivan's Island, Charleston, South Carolina, June 28, 1776, by the British Fleet of nine ships under the command of Sir Peter Parker, the famous flag, later known as the Jasper Flag, flew over the ramparts of the fort. During the progress of this battle the flag staff was shot down and fell outside the fort; whereupon Sgt. William Jasper leaped over the wall of the fort and fastening the flag to a sponge staff, replaced it over the works amidst a storm of shot and shell. He returned to his gun unharmed. Governor

Rutledge, of South Carolina, hearing of this brave deed presented his own sword to Sgt. Jasper.

Colonel Moultrie, commanding the 2nd South Carolina Regiment, was honored by having the fort bear his name.

This battle ranks with the most decisive victory of the Revolution. The fact that the invincible fleet had been defeated by untrained soldiers in a little fort of sand and Palmetto logs gave a tremendous moral impetus to the cause.



Georgia, at the same time maintaining a sufficient force in front of Washington and the main body of the American army so as to prevent any help being given the two Southern States.

It must be remembered that prior to the decision of the English to move the war down on to the soil of South Carolina, this State had been furnishing troops to the Continental army. The following were taken on the strength of the Continental establishment in 1776:

First South Carolina	750
Second South Carolina	750
Third South Carolina, or Rangers	450
Fourth South Carolina, or Artillery . .	300
Fifth South Carolina, Riflemen	700
Sixth South Carolina, Riflemen	500
Total	3,450

As McCrady expresses it so truly: "South Carolina had not only furnished her full quota of men for the Continental army, according to her population, but she far exceeded her share of expenditure of money and supplies. . . . The great State of Massachusetts with twice the whole population of South Carolina and more than three times her white population, which suffered from no invasion—whose war the Revolution was—had exceeded her in advances to the common cause by but a few thousands of dollars." And Massachusetts was the only State which equalled South Carolina in contributions of money and supplies.

From 1778 until the end of the war, South Carolina was the theater of war. For four years she was to be torn and trampled as was no other State in the Union; her people were to fall by the sword and her property was to be destroyed by fire—and all this in a cause in which she had not willingly embarked. Many of her calls to her Northern sister States went unheeded; and, as Bancroft says, she was left mainly to her own resources. North Carolina furnished troops, but many of these were unarmed because no arms were available in that State.

But, through this dark period, Carolinians kept the fires of their spirits bright as they were to do over eighty years later; the military tradition of South Carolina in 1938 is no cheaply-purchased thing; it has its well-springs deep in the ground of history.

The story of the war in the Southern States cannot be told in as brief a sketch as this, but it is the duty of every South Carolina National Guardsman to read detailed accounts of this period; he will read of adventure far exceeding the wildest flights of the modern fiction writer, and he will gain inspiration that will cause him to exclaim proudly and enthusiastically: "These were my fathers; their blood is in my veins!"

A few high lights of this period must be told here, however. In December, 1778, a British fleet captured

the city of Savannah; and, using it as a base, the British land forces at once entered Georgia and South Carolina and began to burn houses and to drive the cattle away from the farms. A strong force under the British general, Prevost, advanced against Charleston; and in an attempt to halt this movement, Colonel John Laurens, then only twenty-four years old, led a small body of soldiers against Prevost at Tulifiny Bridge, south of Charleston, but was driven back. In front of Charleston, General William Moultrie was in command of another small body of troops. There was some discussion regarding the surrender of the city to the British, but Moultrie would not hear of it. "We will fight it out!" he exclaimed; and when the British saw Moultrie's men (Laurens had joined him) willing to give battle, they marched away.

In the autumn of 1779 the British general, Prevost, and his people were shut up in the city of Savannah; and the Carolinians and Georgians advanced to take the city, aided by a French army (what sized army is not given) and a French fleet. For days the American and French cannon poured shells into the British; and on the morning of October 9th, this combined force rushed forward to attack the British breastworks. The lightly-armed troops of South Carolina, led by Laurens, formed the spearhead of the attack, and were led by their gallant young colonel against the Spring Hill battery, the strongest-held part of the British line. Sword in hand and followed by the Carolinians who had defended Charleston against the British fleet and army, he dashed across the open space which separated him from the British guns. Musket balls and showers of grape-shot mowed down his men, but Laurens led his people to the foot of the high bank, and here was fought one of the most desperate encounters in the war. With the British cannon literally blazing into their faces, the Carolinians started to climb that bank to the top of the breastworks; and along with them were the flag-bearers.

Sergeant Jasper—of Fort Moultrie fame—who carried one of these flags, was shot down; and this flag was then seized by Lieutenant Bush who attempted to rush to the top of the bank with it, but was killed by a bullet, his body falling on the flag. Lieutenant Grey waved the second flag until he fell; it was taken from him by Sergeant McDonald who sprang up the breastwork and planted it on the top; this flag now marked the center of the field of battle.

The din was terrific as the cannon spat out iron death and muskets cracked in one continuous rattle; bayonets clashed and men shouted and fought until the place was a'most a shambles. Yet the Carolinians were undismayed. Only the arrival of large bodies of fresh British troops turned the decision against the Carolinians. Seeing the futility of remaining with weary men against a fresh force superior to his own, Laurens retired and left the town in the hands of the British, and Sergeant Mc-

Donald carried the flag from the field of the battle. Although the Americans had been fighting all day, contemporaneous accounts testify to the fact that they were in no manner discouraged.

Early in 1780, the city of Charleston fell into the hands of the British under Clinton. The story of the siege is one of the most heart-breaking incidents of the Revolutionary War. A small force ringed in by heavy cannon which poured a steady stream of shot and shell into the town; a failing food supply completed the horror. Finally, the city was surrendered and many of the patriots were taken prisoners. There is a bright commentary upon this surrender. As the garrison marched out to pile their arms, the British officer in charge inquired of General Moultrie: "Where is your second division?"

"There is none," replied the Carolinian.

The Englishman evinced great surprise. "Sir," he said, "you have made a gallant defence."

The Battle of King's Mountain, which was the outstanding victory of the Americans in 1780, put an end to the possibility of an eventful peace with England on England's terms: retention of the Southern province under British dominion.

In this battle the British and Tories numbered about 1,100 men; the patriots about 900, three hundred and fifty of whom were South Carolinians, Sumter's men, under Lacey, Hill, and Williams. On the afternoon of the 7th of October, 1780, the patriots climbed the steep sides of the Ridge upon which Ferguson's force was encamped. The Whig forces were drawn up at the southwestern end of the mountain, where the slope was gentle. The army was divided into two corps, which advanced in different directions to enclose Ferguson. "As the British and Tories were driven closer together, the columns of Shelby and Cleveland united on the summit of the mountain. Cleveland, Winston, and McDowell led their men up the steep acclivity and were in the rear of Ferguson's line which was facing the united columns of Campbell and Shelby." This battle raged for about an hour, and ended in complete victory: Ferguson was killed, and his entire force either slain or captured.

This victory "struck dismay into the Tories, and checked the concerted system of house-burning and domestic carnage which was filling South Carolina with the deadliest horrors of civil war; it was the turning point of victory which cheered on Sumter and Colonel Washington and Morgan to their successes and enabled Green to collect an army; it was the "fatal" blow which utterly disconcerted the plans of Cornwallis, and forced him into that change of policy which had its end at Yorktown."

The years have forgiven the Massachusetts general, Lincoln, for allowing himself to be contained with his force within the walls of Charleston; a force, however

small, which can maneuver, can always give a good account of itself and it is reasonable to believe that those soldiers who withstood the siege so well, would have been both happier and more effective in the open.

In the upper sections of the State conditions were more favorable to the conduct of the South Carolina arms. Fortunately, neither Sumter nor Marion had been in Charleston when the siege began, so that they soon began operations against the British.

Surrounding himself with every available man, Sumter conducted a series of raids which harassed the British until Cornwallis, their leader, referred to Sumter and his people as "the greatest plague."

Sumter and his soldiers fought almost a dozen pitched battles with the British; he did not win all of them, but his enemies knew they had been in a fight when the engagement broke off. A study of this patriot-soldier's career is a trumpet call in the heart of any soldier who makes it . . . the swiftest of his marches . . . his sudden descent out of nowhere upon isolated bodies of his enemies carries the mind forward to the operations of Jackson in his famous Valley Campaign.

Military units formed during the Revolution still survive in South Carolina today, however indistinctly.

The 263rd Coast Artillery had its genesis in the "Artillery Company at Beaufort" formed in 1776 and commanded by William Harden. This unit was added to the Continental army in September of that year and was mustered out of the service in 1783.

By the same token and employing the same method of thought, the 118th Infantry can trace its history back to the Kershaw Guards which fought gallantly in the Revolution.

The path of duty is the road to glory, and glory offers itself to any soldier willing to fight for it. God rest the officers and men of this National Guard of an older time who fought that South Carolina may be free!

THE WAR OF 1812

(1812-1815)

The battle of New Orleans has been so highly publicized that other operations of the War of 1812 and the part played in it by States other than Louisiana have faded somewhat in the average mind. The records of South Carolina's part in this war are scant, due to their being burned by carelessness or invasion and for other reasons not clear to this historian.

Certain major facts, however, are clear. South Carolina with her nationalism strong upon her loyally supported the Federal government in resisting English and French aggressions even when the embargo was financially ruining her farmers and merchants. Another fact not always clear is that Thomas Pinckney was created a major general and given command of the entire Southern department which included all military operations in

the Southern States. And even another is that the hero of the battle of New Orleans was a South Carolinian.

In 1811, South Carolina sent to the Congress three of the ablest men she has ever produced: Langdon Cheves, William Lowndes and John C. Calhoun. These men played an important part in directing the destiny of the United States in the War of 1812 and it is due not a little to their efforts that this nation was able to weather the storm.

South Carolina's quota of 5,000 men was quickly raised for the national defence and the Federal government, acknowledging itself unable to perform its duty, requested South Carolina to defend herself, relying on Congress to reimburse her later. The Federal government did send a few troops, but the State, wholeheartedly accepting her responsibility, appropriated half a million dollars, paid her direct taxes in advance, called out the militia for a period of six months and in addition furnished arms, equipment and other stores for troops in the Federal service.

During 1813 British ships of war infested every inlet on the South Carolina coast from Savannah to Winyah; their crews of sailors and soldiers looted plantations and captured defenceless cargo vessels. Deewees Island north of Charleston was plundered; but in the same year the Carolinians took a leaf out of the enemy's book and began to do some active plundering on their own account. The shipping news of that day reports that Captain Diron, commanding the privateer, "DECATUR," of Charleston, engaged the British armed schooner "DOMINICA" and shortly afterward captured the English ship, "LONDON TRADER" and brought her with her valuable cargo into Charleston. Two hundred men were sent to Sullivan's Island as part of the State quota of U. S. Infantry; further troops from up-State were sent to Haddrell's Point; this entire force to form a part of the Third South Carolina Regiment under the command of John Rutledge. Other military units mentioned in Charleston at that time were: Volunteer Cadet Infantry, the first battalion of which is reported to have had a display of fireworks in the Charleston Orphanage Yard, the second battalion having its display at Fort Mifflin; the Federalist Artillery; the Republican Artillery, the Uniform Company; the Twenty-Eighth Regiment South Carolina Militia; the Independent Greens and the Washington Rangers being among those mentioned.

After the capture of Washington, August, 1814, greater energies were directed to the improvement of fortifications around Charleston. Troops flocked to the city and to other vulnerable points; planters offered their slaves as labor. An earth wall ten feet in height, fifteen feet thick and fronted by a ditch ten feet deep, was constructed from river to river. The fields of fire must have been well-chosen, for British officers later pronounced it the best-constructed fieldwork they had ever seen.

Peace came to South Carolina with a creditable record. Colonel Nash's regiment of South Carolina Volunteers suffered incredible hardships in the Creek war phase of the conflict. George Izard of the Regulars served under Major General Wade Hampton on the Canadian border and in March, 1814, was made a brigadier-general and given a command around Lake Champlain. Major Arthur P. Hayne fought under Jackson with great valor; the gallant Colonel Fenwick was severely wounded at Queenstown; Andrew Jackson, a major general and a South Carolinian, gained immortality at the battle of New Orleans.

Last, but by no means least, was that gallant South Carolinian, John Templar Shubrick, an officer aboard the U. S. Frigate, "CONSTITUTION." This brave officer—who later was to further distinguish himself at Algiers—was awarded a handsome sword by the South Carolina legislature for his valor against the GUERRIERE, the JAVA and the PEACOCK. The present Company "B" of the 118th furnished one detachment in this war under the command of William Crafts; others of this company did service in Charleston protecting munitions and other stores. Company "M"—the old Kershaw Guards—served in the Second Regiment under Captain Chapman Leavy. It is unfortunate that no narrative record is extant regarding the service of these two old companies.

THE SEMINOLE WAR

(1835-1843)

The Seminole Indians in Florida by a compact with the United States in 1832 had agreed to emigrate within three years to the western bank of the Mississippi. One



of their chiefs, Osceola, repudiated this agreement and with a large following, began hostilities. In 1836, Governor McDuffie of South Carolina sent expresses to every district in the State announcing that the Federal government had requisitioned him for two regiments, one cavalry and one infantry. As a result in the years 1836-'38 2,265 men, including 141 officers, were mustered into the service. This force included the infantry regiment of Colonel Goodwyn, the cavalry regiment commanded by Colonel A. H. Brisbane and an independent company under Captain Elmore. This latter company was in excess of the quota called for.

The Seminole War was a wearisome matter in which malaria and other sub-tropical diseases piled up casualties. No great deeds of heroism or military movements of importance seem to have been reported and, if they were, are not available today. But this does not mean that martial ardor was at a low ebb in South Carolina; on the contrary. In the Kershaw district where Governor McDuffie had only asked for one company of seventy-six men, Colonel Chestnut paraded his regiment and General Cantey read the order for a draft "if a sufficient number does not volunteer." At the completion of the General's order, the entire regiment with the exception of twenty men volunteered and were infuriated when the commanding officer would not accept their services.

In the Charleston contingent were two historic companies, the German Fusiliers, organized in 1775, and the Irish Volunteers.

In the past, South Carolina's wars had been fought within marching distance of her soil; looming in the distance was the first war in which a body of South Carolinians was to leave the United States to fight on foreign ground.

THE MEXICAN WAR

(1846-1848)

Once again it is useless to discuss the reasons for war; it is sufficient that the Federal government asked South Carolina for troops and that the leaders among the South Carolinians thought it honorable to send them.

Upon declaration of hostilities, South Carolina was notified that her quota was one regiment; and so came into being the famous Palmetto Regiment . . . a body of men who carved their names upon immortal granite in the War with Mexico, in the War between the States, and as the 118th Infantry in the World War. God grant that in future wars this old regiment will continue to find honor and glory.

Thirty-six days after the President's request, the Palmetto Regiment was organized and ready. Pierce M. Butler, of Edgefield, was its Colonel; he having served eleven years in the Regular service and having been a lieutenant-colonel in the Seminole War. J. P. Dickinson of Kershaw was the lieutenant-colonel and Adley H. Gladden of Richmond was the major. The regiment was assembled at Charleston, leaving there December 22, 1846, for Mobile, where it was placed aboard transports and sailed for Mexico. The regiment was finally

South Carolina men played an important part in directing the destiny of the United States in the War of 1812



brought to Lobos Island, 65 miles south of Tampico, where General Winfield Scott was effecting his concentration. When the regiment disembarked at Vera Cruz, August 9th, 1847, it numbered 974 and was made up of excellent material; on June 10th, 1848, when it formed up on the same ground to return home, 433 officers and men had died for their country's honor and, afterward, many more died from wounds and exposure.

Colonel Butler—a sick man—kept his troops inspired more by the fear of losing his respect than by incurring punishment. Lieutenant-Colonel Dickinson had to be constantly restrained, so dashing was his courage, and Major Gladden on the death of Butler and of Dickinson fought and administered his regiment with exemplary skill. The regiment soon won the name from General Scott of "The Tigers"—a name which should be theirs for all time.

After taking part in the capture of Vera Cruz, the regiment began to pay a heavy toll of illness on a dreadful march down the sickly coast sixty miles and back on an expedition.

"From the commencement of the campaign," says General McGowan, "Colonel Butler was in bad health, but he shrunk from no service and courted every danger. When unable to march or ride, he was carried in an ambulance at the head of the regiment."

"Better an army of stags led by a lion than an army of lions led by a stag," runs an old saying. South Carolina troops—when led by South Carolinians—have been as well led as any troops in the world's history; gallant men with no knowledge of fear have always been on hand in her crises to lead them to victory—and if not to victory, then certainly to honor. There seems to have been a great deal of the lion in Colonel Butler.

The regiment participated in the capture of Puebla where General Scott's forces remained for about four months that they might recuperate from widespread disease contracted in the coastal region; General Scott was also waiting for reinforcements.

In August, 1847, Scott moved toward Mexico City. The regiment, honored with the important post of rear-guard, did excellent work fighting off large bodies of Mexican cavalry which kept up a constant slashing at the rear of the column.

Much to their displeasure, the regiment did not get into the battle of Contreras morning of August 20, 1847, but were held in reserve. In the meantime the brigade in which they were a regiment was placed under the command of General Shields. This is the same general whom Jackson fought in the Valley with great success.

On August 20th, 1847, the evening after Contreras, General Scott ordered an assault upon Churubusco, a strongly-fortified position on the southern outskirts of the City of Mexico which at that time he believed protected a cannon factory. After he had carried the works with terrific loss to his men, he discovered his mistake.

South Carolina had good cause to regret the General's mistake, for her dead covered the ground.

The Palmetto Regiment was the spear-head of the attack—the post of danger long coveted by officers and men alike. The morale of the regiment was high and the men were well led in battle by their company officers. The men from South Carolina advanced through a marsh of heavy mud and ditches into thick fields of corn and wheat, beyond which lay the enemy earthworks. At the point where they first formed in line for battle they were subjected to a terrific fire from the entrenched Mexicans. Round shot from the enemy's cannon, shell, grape-shot and canister roared and tore huge gaps in their ranks while the enemy's musketry kept up a deadly fusillade. In spite of this, the line was maintained and the remaining men responded gallantly to Colonel Butler's order to charge the enemy works with the steel.

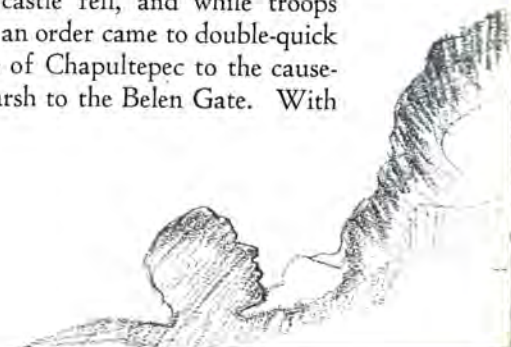
The Colonel's horse was shot from under him, but this did not deter him; he rushed forward on foot shouting encouragement to his men. The flag-bearer was shot down; but Lieutenant Colonel Dickinson seized the Palmetto flag and was waving it aloft when he was severely wounded, dying later. The adjutant, James Cante, was shot; and other officers were lying dead or wounded. As Colonel Dickinson fell, Colonel Butler changed the direction of the regiment, leading it into the thickest part of the fighting. The enemy's fire increased until seemingly nothing could live in it. At this juncture, Colonel Butler, already wounded, was shot dead and Major Gladden took command of the regiment. Instead of being discouraged at their terrible losses, the Carolinians worked their way forward through the enemy's fire until, with a shout, they rolled over the enemy's works. The battle was over.

The Mexicans may never have heard of South Carolina before this battle, but they would never forget the Palmetto State as long as they lived or the men who hailed from it.

The next battle was the storming of Chapultepec, one of the most formidable natural fortresses on the American continent; and here again, South Carolina was to lead the attack.

Chapultepec was a rocky hill about two hundred feet high, on the crest of which was a castle used as a training school for officers; it was also the key which would unlock the Belen gate of the City of Mexico, and thus give passage to a victorious American army. On September 13th, 1847, the assault was ordered. In this assault the regiment advanced step by step up the steep slope at the head of Quitman's division, of which Shields' Brigade was a part. At the top of the hill stood a high wall and over this the Carolinians rushed; the hill was won.

Immediately after the castle fell, and while troops were still in the courtyard, an order came to double-quick down the road on the side of Chapultepec to the causeway which led across a marsh to the Belen Gate. With



the Palmetto Regiment was a rifle regiment, also ordered into this attack. The two regiments took shelter as they advanced together behind the great stone pillars of the aquaduct and, running from pillar to pillar, made their way toward the Belen Gate where the Mexican general, Santa Anna, was in command of the Mexican forces. As they pushed forward, they ran into a terrific cross-fire from the enemy; cannon and muskets swept the road; above from the walls of the city, came a blast of rifle fire from men posted there until the Carolinians seemed enveloped in a solid sheet of flame. The roar of the heavy guns added to the confusion of battle and death reaped a high harvest. Men were falling like autumn leaves in a gale, but still the living pushed on toward that gate; that was what they had been told to take and that was what they were going to take as long as one man lived to take it.

Finally, the Mexicans, dismayed by this determination on the part of the Carolinians, fled from the defences immediately in front of the gate to stronger ones in the rear. The gate was entered by the regiment, accompanied by the rifle regiment about twenty minutes past one in the afternoon. Lieutenant Frederick W. Selleck, of the Abbeyville company (Co. E.), climbed on top of the defences of the gate and placed the Palmetto flag there—it was thus the first American flag to fly over any part of Mexico City. Selleck was wounded while he held the banner aloft.

All that night the regiment lay behind the defenses and the following day the city was surrendered to General Scott.

South Carolina left her impression upon Mexico; and in that war men gained experience that was to prove valuable to them thirteen years later. In Mexico, Lee, Jackson, and other officers who were to lead the Confederacy gained excellent training in the handling of men and guns. Already taking form in the dim future was Fort Sumter. . . .



In the Mexican War, the Palmetto Flag was the first American Flag to fly over any part of Mexico City





THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

(1861-1865)

The last great war of chivalry came to an end at Appomatox Court House and, it may be added, the last great war for freedom in the old tradition. Distorted histories written by distorted historians may continue to attribute slavery as the prime cause of this war, but, in the end, truth will prevail and the sectional differences which were the real cause of hostilities will become clearer.

This war has been over for seventy-three years; but the political and economic ideals for which it was fought by the Confederacy will some day confront the American people with amazing clarity. Already there are signs. . . .

With this war went much of the romance of combat . . . the sudden approach of the enemy . . . the sharp metallic clashing as sabers were dragged out of scabbards . . . the thunder of hooves and the wild shouts of men in the exhilarating charge of cavalry. . . .

No more shall a "Jeb" Stuart with a handful of horsemen ride around a vast army of the enemy, a plume waving in his hat and a laughing defiance in his heart for all Yankees. Modern soldiers point out that this ride was a tactical defect; but in spite of them, it was a gallant feat, a *beau geste*, and we shall never see its like again.

It is to be doubted whether the world will see again Lee's nobility of character, his high moral courage in victory and defeat, or his selfishness; nor will it ever see Jackson's loyalty to his superior and his genius as a general; nor shall it see Wade Hampton on his big horse and his love of personal combat, his contempt for material possessions or his great passion for South Carolina. . . .

But these men have left something to be preserved by all Southern soldiers, by all South Carolina soldiers; a tradition which gleams like a naked sword in the sun—the tradition of honor . . . the tradition that to fight and die for one's country is the most honorable of all deaths for a soldier. . . .

In this war, as in all others, South Carolina played a major part. Men who did not own a single slave and

few acres, fought side by side with wealthy planters owning thousands of slaves and vast acreage, for the cause of liberty and true democracy has ever bound South Carolinians together with unseverable bonds; not the meretricious democracy of the demagogue, but the deep and abiding spiritual reality that lifts men's eyes to the distant hills whence comes their salvation.

Surely this is a heritage for the Guardsmen of today to defend to the last ditch and the last man! Peace has a habit of demanding that those who love her shall fight for her. When that time comes the South Carolina National Guardsman will hear the voices of the soldier-dead whispering to him down the night: "*South Carolina is in danger! God speed your arms!*"

In the War between the States, South Carolina, according to The State Historical Commission, supplied the Confederacy with 35 full regiments of infantry; seven full regiments of cavalry, and two full regiments of artillery; in addition there were numerous independent companies of all arms.

To follow the operations of all these units in a sketch as brief as this is manifestly impossible; even the units which have survived and are with us today. The Guardsman is urged to procure a copy of the excellent histories which have been prepared (and which should be printed) of the 118th Infantry and the 263rd Coast Artillery Regiment, and to familiarize himself with the traditions of his regiments. He will learn from them that he is not a Guardsman completing so many drills a year for so much pay, but a soldier and patriot in whose hands has been placed the glory, fame, and honor of his commonwealth. He will learn that, wherever he goes, South Carolina is known for the gallantry and high morale of the soldiers who have fought for her.

Turning to available records of present regiments, it is found that Company "B," 118th Infantry (Washington Light Infantry) furnished three full companies of 125 men each; two of which, after service in South Carolina as part of First Regiment of Rifles, became a part of the 25th Regiment (Eutaw Regiment), Co. A and Co. B. Their glorious record includes the following battles with the Yankees: Legare Point, Manassas (First and Second Battles of), Malvern Hill, Nine Mile



During the War Between the States, as in all wars, South Carolina played a major part

Road, New Market, Petersburg, Richmond, Riddle's Shops, Rivers Bridge, S. C., Secessionville, Seven Pines, Sharpsburg (known to the Yankees as Antietam), Swift Creek, Thoroughfare Gap, Turkey Ridge, Town Creek, Walthal Junction, Weldon Road, Well's Valley, Yorktown, and Bentonville, which was the last fight of the war.

The other company became Company "A," of the famous Hampton Legion and was mustered into the Confederate service June 14, 1861, after serving in the State service from November, 1860. The names of the battles in which this company fought bring a pleasant song to the heart; for they were hard-fought fields which professional army officers of all nations still study, both for instruction and inspiration. They are: Appomattox, Battery Wagner, Boonesboro Gap, Bermuda Hundreds (where the Yankee General Butler got bottled up with an entire army), Cold Harbor (First and Second Battles of), Chickamauga, Charles City Road, Campbell Station, Deep Bottom, Darby Town Road, Drury's Bluff, Elkin's Landing, Fort Sumter (the longest continuous siege in the world's history), Fort Fisher, Farmville, Tenn., Fort Anderson, Fredericksburg (where the Yankee General Burnside threw his entire army at the Confederates and sustained a dreadful defeat), Gaines's Mill, Knoxville, and Lanier Station.

The Washington Light Infantry furnished also one company of reserve Militia.

Headquarters Company, 118th Infantry, served during the War between the States as Company "A," Second South Carolina Infantry and was mustered into the Confederate service May, 1861, after service with the State. It was transferred as a part of Kershaw's

Brigade to the Army of Virginia and, as an integral of General McLaws' (that able fighting general) Division. In January, 1865, this company, still as a part of Kershaw's Brigade, returned to South Carolina to check Sherman's march. The battles in which this company served are: Harper's Ferry, First Manassas, Maryland Campaign, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville (where the redoubtable Jackson was killed and South Carolinians wept for their lost leader), Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Knoxville, Bean Station, Trenches around Richmond, Battle of the Wilderness (where Lee lured the Yankee General Grant and handled him roughly), Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor (where Grant threw his people at the Confederates and in just over one hour lost seven thousand men while the Confederate losses were considerably under one thousand), Petersburg, The Battle of Winchester (the battle in which Jackson whipped the Yankee General Banks and where the "rebel yell" was heard for the first time in the Valley), Cedar Creek and Bentonville—the last battle of the war.

Company "A," 118th Infantry (Sumter Guards), did sea-coast duty as part of the State troops from April, 1861, to May, 1862, when it was mustered into the Confederate service and became Company "D," 27th Regiment of Hagood's Brigade and, as such, an essential of the Army of Northern Virginia. The battles in which this company took part are: Fort Sumter, Legare's, Secessionville, Fort Wagner (the terrors of hell would have no horror to men who lived through this), Fort Walthall, Swift Creek, Ware Bottom Church, Cold Harbor (where the Yankee soldiers were so aware of the fate that awaited them that they pinned their names and addresses on their uniforms so that they could be

identified), Petersburg, Weldon R. R., Fort Harrison, Darbytown Road, Town Creek and Bentonville.

Company "G," 118th Infantry (Butler Guards), was mustered into the State service April 15th, 1861, and the following month into the Confederate service as Company "B," Second South Carolina Regiment, which was in Kershaw's Brigade and under the divisional command of the gallant General McLaws. As such it served in General Longstreet's Corps in the Army of Northern Virginia. The battles in which this company fought are chiefly in Virginia and Maryland. They are: Around Richmond, Harper's Ferry, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville (where they broke out of the dawn to fall upon the surprised Yankees under the more surprised General Hooker), Sharpsburg (where British officers who were observers commented enthusiastically upon their valor), Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Knoxville, Bean Station, Fairfax, Manassas (where they fought and whipped the Yankee General "Headquarters in the Saddle" Pope. The general's headquarters were never as comfortable after this battle), participating in all in 25 general battles and about 100 skirmishes. It must not be forgotten that men fought just as hard and were killed just as dead in skirmishes as in battles.

Company "E," 118th Infantry (Johnson Rifles), was revived immediately prior to the War between the States. It was mustered into the Confederate service June 4th, 1861, as Company "A," Fifth Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers. One of its captains, Captain Christopher Beaty, was killed at Deep Bottom, Va., and his body was exchanged for the body of a Union adjutant. At the reorganization in 1862, the company became Company "A," Palmetto Sharpshooters, which was in Jenkins' Brigade. As such it served in Longstreet's Corps. Its battle honors in this war are: Bull Run (First Manassas?), Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Gaines Mill, Frazier's Farm, Second Manassas (after a long march over the mountains and a stiff fight with the Yankees en route), Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Lookout Valley, Jamestown, Fort Harrison, and Deep Bottom. It would seem certain that this gallant company served in other battles in the Confederacy, but such information is not available.

The present Company "F," 118th Infantry, was organized in 1856, and furnished two companies to the Confederate cause. Company "I," Fifth Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers. After the reorganization this company became Company "F" in the same regiment and later became Company "D," Sharpshooters. It was mustered into the Confederate service June 4th, 1861, after two months in the State service, and two days after left for duty with the Army of Virginia. No battle honors for this company are recorded but it is assumed that it fought in the same battles as Company "E," 118th Infantry. The other company became Company "C," Holcombe Legion, and from records available, must have served at the Second Manassas, Petersburg, Sapony Church, Va., Kingston, N. C., South

Mountain, Adams Run, Fisher's Run and on the Rappahannock. These battles are taken from casualty lists of the company. No other information is available to this historian, but a narrative should be written by a member of the present company.

One of the greatest services a member of Company "M," 118th Infantry, could render his State and nation would be to write a full and complete history (in narrative form) of his unit from its earliest inception; may he begin soon. This company was called into service April 9th, 1861, Company "E," 2nd Reg., S. C. V., and served from that time until April 23rd as State troops; this service including eleven days on Morris Island. On May 23, 1861, this company was mustered into the Confederate service at Camp Davis, Richmond, Va., and from that time until 1864 fought with Kershaw's Brigade in the Army of Northern Virginia. Later, it returned to South Carolina to deal with Sherman and his people. It fought in every battle from First Manassas to Petersburg with the exception of the Second Manassas, at which time it was at the battles of Chickamauga, Knoxville, Averysboro and Bentonville. Its battle honors are: First Manassas, Seven Pines, Richmond, Sharpsburg, Harper's Ferry, Fredericksburg (where the Federal cemetery bears witness to the power of Confederate arms), Chancellorsville, Gettysburg ("A large part of the glory of that second day at Gettysburg belongs to the Carolinians of Kershaw's Brigade."), Chickamauga, Knoxville, Averysboro, and Bentonville—the last battle of the war.

The Beaufort Volunteer Artillery in which the 263rd Coast Artillery Regiment has its genesis, served in the War between the States as State troops from 1861 until 1862 and was mustered into the Confederate service March 14th, 1862. Due to a paucity of available information only an incomplete list of the engagements in which this historic unit took part is given here: Port Royal, Pocotaligo, Coosawhatchie, Honey Hill, Tulafinny, Averysboro, and Bentonville. The unit was mustered out of the Confederate service May 5th, 1865. The following are excerpts from that great book, "Johnson's Defense of Charleston Harbor": "Aug. 21 (1862)—Boat expedition under Captain Stephen Elliott of Beaufort Artillery and Captain J. H. Mickler, 11th South Carolina Volunteers, captured a company of the 3rd New Hampshire regiment picketing on Pinckney Island."

"Major Stephen Elliott entered upon his duties only two days before the evacuation of Morris Island. This officer at the earliest period of the war, Captain of the Beaufort (Light) Artillery, saw his first service in November, 1861. . . . Later in next year—1862—he (appointed Major by General Beauregard) took an active part with his battery in repulse of the Union force at Pocotaligo."

As in the case of the Kershaw Guards, some member of this organization should be inspired to write a complete narrative of its operations from its beginning in

the Revolutionary War; it would be a great contribution to the nation's history and would reflect immeasurable credit upon the State of South Carolina.

In this war, South Carolina contributed many able general officers; men with rare talent for military operations. Among them were Richard H. Anderson, Stephen D. Lee, Wade Hampton, James Longstreet and D. H. Hill as Lieutenant-Generals; but this sketch, brief as it is, would not be complete without a tribute to that *beau Chevalier* of South Carolina, Wade Hampton.

When the war began in 1861, Wade Hampton raised a body of troops named in his honor, The Hampton Legion, and composed of infantry, cavalry, and a battery of artillery. With the infantry only, he moved out of South Carolina into Virginia, arriving on the field of the First Battle of Manassas during the first morning. His six hundred rifles took positions at Stone Bridge—an important position in the battle—and held back a large force of Yankees for almost two hours. Then their intrepid commander led them forward to capture the enemy cannon. In this rush, a bullet struck Wade Hampton, halting him; but his men rushed on and seized two of the enemy's guns.

At Seven Pines, Hampton led an entire brigade of infantry, and so fierce was the combat that one half of his men fell in that battle. During the Seven Days fighting, Hampton led one of Jackson's brigade of infantry with exemplary fighting ability. In July, 1862, Hampton was made a brigadier-general and given command of one of the two brigades of cavalry under the leadership of General J. E. B. Stuart, which must have been a great occasion for both men. Both were intrepid cavalry leaders and both realized that in order to win wars fighting must be done; also that those who fight with most spirit gain most victories.

Hampton's Brigade at this time consisted of The Hampton Legion of cavalry, the Jefferson Davis Legion (from Mississippi), the Cobb Legion (from Georgia), First North Carolina Cavalry and the Tenth Virginia Cavalry. It is related of Hampton at this time that in conversation with his men he was quiet, courteous, and genial—in short, a South Carolina gentleman; his love for his men can never be doubted. In battle, however, he became transformed into a lion of war; at the sight of the enemy his eyes flashed and his voice rang like trumpet calls. While he was always eager to fight, in battle he was cool and skillful; yet, at the critical moment in the combat, he would call upon his men to follow him as, sword in hand, he galloped right into the midst of the enemy horsemen.

When Lee was marching toward Sharpsburg to fight the Federal general, McClellan, Hampton commanded the rearguard, an especially important post since there were many Yankee troops in Maryland at this time. A strong force of the enemy began to follow the Confederate troops and, near the Monocacy River, this force—over a thousand infantry and cavalry with one gun—cut Hampton off. The General, however, was unper-

turbed; the Yankees were in his way and they had to get out of it. A lieutenant of the South Carolina Cavalry with about 150 sabers, nearly all of them Carolinians, charged full tilt at the enemy, killing and wounding the Yankees serving the big gun; then, with the spirit that—as this sketch proves—animated Carolinians from the beginning, they cut their way through the enemy, killing, wounding, and taking prisoners until the scene was a shambles. Those of the enemy who could, fled; and the road was open.

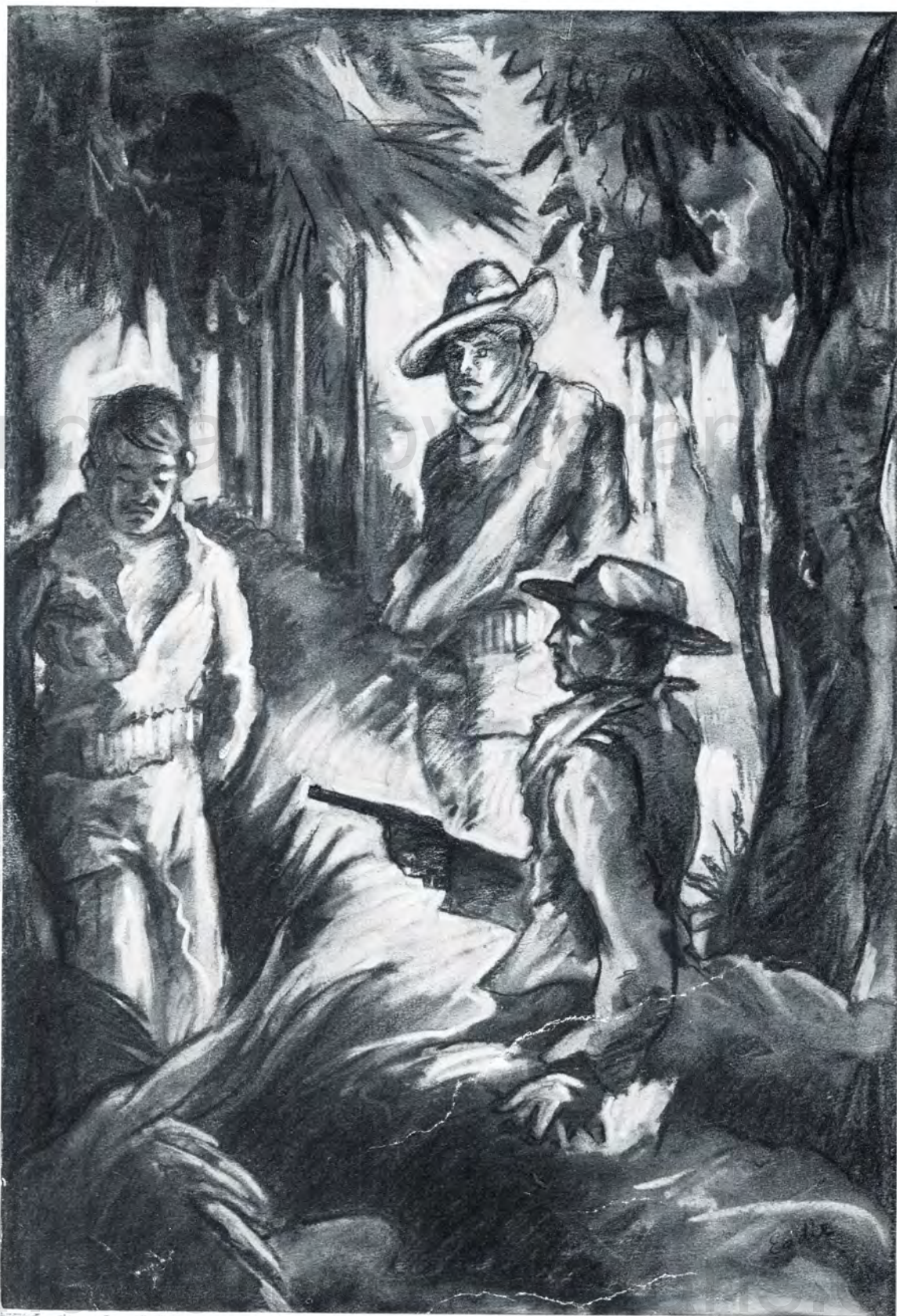
In October, 1862, Hampton, with Colonels W. H. F. Lee and W. E. Jones and accompanied by four horse-artillery guns and under the command of General "Jeb" Stuart, crossed the Potomac; and after driving in the Federal pickets and breaking up a signal station, marched due north for about fifty miles to Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, a Federal supply depot. It was at that moment without a garrison, but this force of Confederates paroled 275 sick and wounded, requisitioned (?) five hundred horses, cut the wires to the outside world, and obstructed the railroad; in addition, it destroyed machine shops, several loaded trains, together with large quantities of small arms, ammunition, and clothing. McClellan's cavalry, bewildered by the swiftness of these operations, lost much time, but, when concentrated, pursued Stuart and his people to the Potomac, reaching that river just in time to receive several blasts of grape-shot from Hampton's guns. The military information gained in this expedition was of inestimable value to General Lee.

In November, 1862, when General Lee was facing the Yankee General Burnside at Fredericksburg, Hampton picked out about two hundred of his cavalry people and, after crossing the Rappahannock, gained the rear of the enemy army. After spending the night in the woods, they swung into the saddle before dawn and, at daybreak, dashed into the camp of the Federal cavalry and brought out a hundred prisoners and horses which Hampton sent to General Lee; Preston Hampton, the General's son, bore these as well as two captured flags.

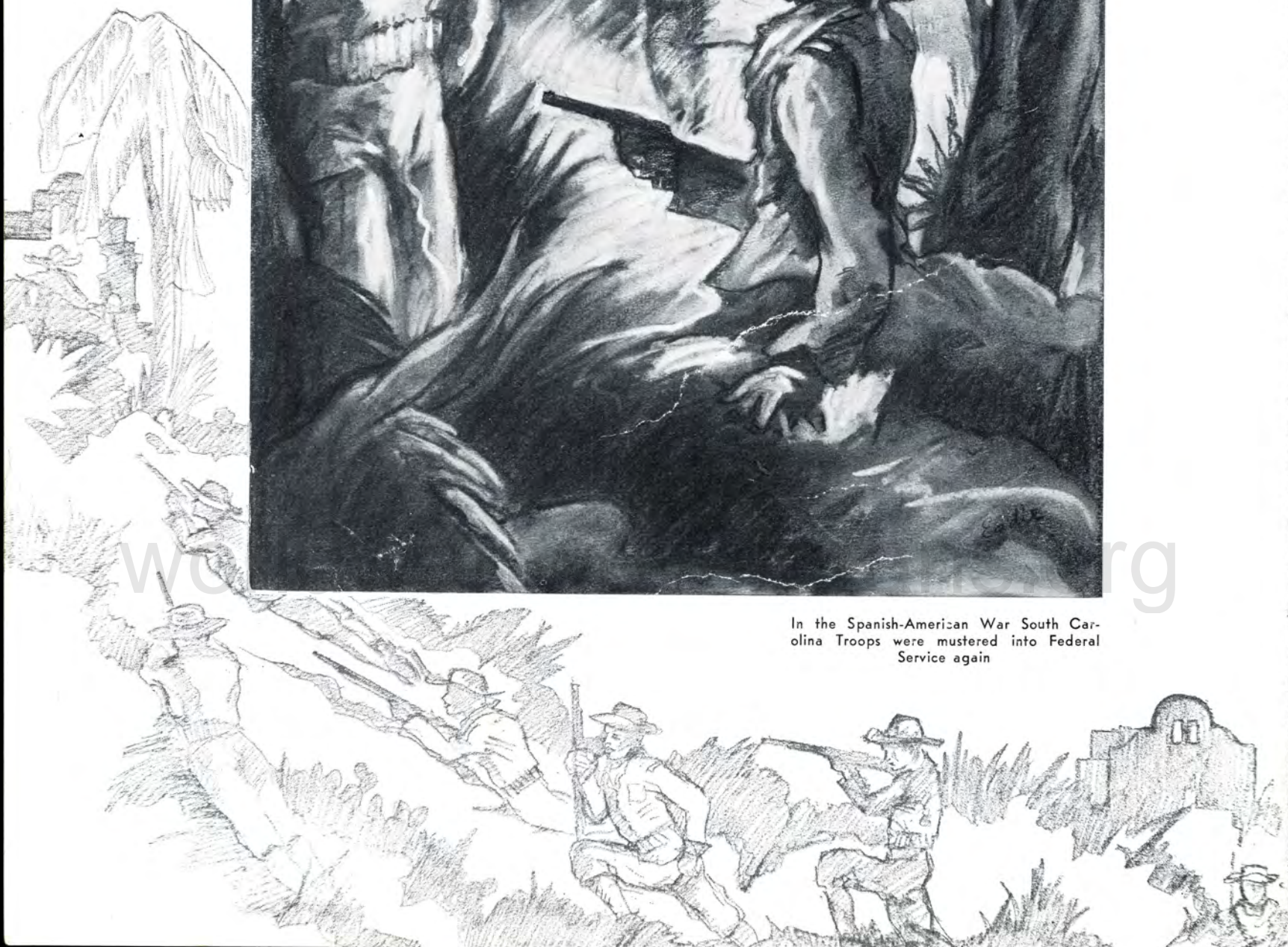
On December 10th, just before the battle of Fredericksburg, Hampton, with over five hundred of his troopers, made another sortie back of the Federal lines with the result that he brought back a large number of prisoners, together with horses and wagons—much needed by the Confederates at that time.

Seven days later he was over the river again with four hundred horsemen and into the town of Occoquan where he sieged one hundred and fifty prisoners and a large number of wagons laden with stores. On this occasion he was attacked by a greatly superior force of Yankees but ferried his booty across the river while his sharpshooters kept the enemy at bay.

From one deed of great daring to another General Hampton fought on until at the death of "Jeb" Stuart in May, 1864, he was given command of all the cavalry in Lee's army. He inspired this large body of men as he had inspired the Legion; they loved him and would



In the Spanish-American War South Carolina Troops were mustered into Federal Service again



follow him into the jaws of hell if need be. At Burgess' Mill, October 27th, 1864, Preston Hampton, the General's son, was struck by a bullet and fell from his horse. The General pulled out of the charge, jumped to the ground and spoke to his son, then remounted and continued to charge the enemy. He must have known that his son was mortally wounded, but his Carolinians needed him at their head . . . this is one of the great incidents in the military annals of the world.

In January, 1865, Hampton came southward to defend South Carolina against Sherman's invasion. As usual, he fought gallantly, but the sunset of the Confederacy was at hand. His last great battle was at Fayetteville, where at the head of 1,000 of his people, he dashed at dawn into the camp where 5,000 Federal cavalrymen lay asleep. The Yankees tried to get away, but were brought to battle after over one thousand of them were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners; the rest fled.

The story of Hampton's life is a story of epic courage; the story of the Confederate army is a story of epic courage; living on starvation rations, without sufficient clothing in the cold Virginia winter, and without shelter in the blazing summers, the members of this army fought with a gallantry and dash which was superb. Without the comforts of a modern army, they had something which any army of today might well emulate: contempt for odds, a belief in liberty and in their power to defend it, and proud defiance in their hearts for the enemy. May the spirit of the Confederate soldier live in the hearts of every South Carolina National Guardsman when his State is threatened; if it does, then South Carolina's honor is safe.

The story of Reconstruction and Hampton's Red Shirts does not belong here; nevertheless here again was shown the same spirit which was shown from 1670 on. It is related in a book published some few years ago and is a saga of great courage blended with great wisdom; it should be read by every member of the Guard.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

(1898)

The Spanish-American War was not a war in the South Carolina tradition, for there was not sufficient combat; the spirit to fight was there, but with one or two exceptions the enemy was too scattered to bring to decisive battle.

However, South Carolina raised two full regiments of infantry and an independent battalion of the same arm which was later made a part of a regiment; a body of naval reserves was also mustered into service; the total number of men being 2,500. A battery of heavy artillery was mustered into the Federal service and was sent to Sullivan's Island where it defended the coast for the duration of hostilities.

The First Regiment left Camp Ellerbe, Columbia, S. C., on June 6th, 1898, for Chickamauga Park where it

was finally equipped and sent to Jacksonville, Fla., to join the 7th Army Corps under the command of General Fitzhugh Lee. The men of this regiment were more than disappointed at not being ordered to Cuba; and, being Carolinians, it is safe to assume that their displeasure was known to all higher authority.

The Second Regiment, South Carolina Volunteer Infantry was the only regiment from this State to reach Cuba. It was organized at Shandon Hill, Columbia, S. C., August 22nd, 1898, with a strength of 1,013 officers and men and was ordered to Jacksonville, Fla., under General Fitzhugh Lee. In October, it was ordered to Savannah, Ga., and when it marched through that city on January 3rd, 1899, on its way to Havana, it was only 840 strong. Typhoid and other diseases brought on by unsanitary conditions in camps had thus reduced this force. This regiment saw no fighting in Cuba, and returned from Havana, March 22-27th, 1899.

The Independent Battalion, finally incorporated into the Second Regiment, was the first organization in the State to be mustered into the Federal service. In this battalion were: The Darlington Guards, Sumter Light Infantry, Edisto Rifles, and the Manning Guards.

THE MEXICAN BORDER

(1916)

Other than its use as a training ground for World War conditions, this campaign was not in the Carolina tradition, since there was no fighting. In the summer of 1916, two regiments of infantry and a troop of cavalry were sent to El Paso, Texas, to protect the U. S. border from the depredations of Mexican bandits.

But ahead lay a conflict which was to hold—even for South Carolinians—enough hand-to-hand conflicts and desperate fighting. The World War was looming in the foreground. . . .

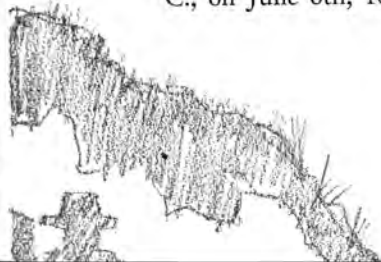
THE WORLD WAR

(1917-1918)

The smoke of battle and the blind fog of hatred still lie too heavily over the fields of Europe for the exact causes of the World War to be very clear; and what a large force of South Carolinians was doing fighting in the old battle-grounds of European nations is even yet shrouded in argument.

However, as has been said before, it is the business of the soldier to fight and not to argue. Men who can talk a bird out of a tree are plentiful, but men of direct action who cannot be swerved from their purpose are in the minority. South Carolina has been fortunate in that she has had men of action at her helm, and men of action in the field armed with the implements of war.

In the World War, South Carolina, according to the best available records, furnished 70,000 officers and men; the 30th Division, the 81st Division and the 42nd Division contained the majority of these men. She also contributed to the national cause by buying \$94,211,244



worth of Government securities and contributed \$3,012,740 in gifts to humanity.

The 30th American Division is close to the hearts of South Carolinians because it contained the 118th Infantry, a regiment which justifies the fighting tradition of this State. The operations of this valorous body of men in France and Flanders was the focal point of almost two hundred and fifty years of citizen-soldiers fighting and dying that succeeding generations might live in freedom from any dominance except that of their own consciences. Combined with this regiment in the 30th Division were troops from North Carolina (old friends in the Valley Campaign, Gettysburg, and other battles of that older war; also in the Revolutionary War and the wars of the Colonial period); in the 30th Division were also troops from Tennessee. That eminent fighting man from South Carolina, Andrew Jackson, must have smiled happily in his grave when he saw this combination, for he dearly loved to command men from these three States and expressed himself enthusiastically (and profanely) at their strong belief in battle that the main idea was to kill every member of the enemy force who showed himself. The Prussians at the Hindenburg Line expressed themselves sadly because the Carolinians kept on coming in spite of heavy casualties. "They come on in spite of hell," said a German officer captured in that fight. "What is this place, South Carolina, anyway?"

After months of training at Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., the regiment embarked for France, where further training was undergone with the Second British Army which was operating in the Ypres Area with what was left of the Belgian army. The 118th Infantry was the first American regiment to enter Belgium, crossing the frontier on—a happy omen—the morning of July 4th, 1918.

It was in the Ypres sector that the regiment received its baptism of fire and suffered its first battle casualties. Although the regiment did not take over active operations, its area came under the general shelling of the enemy.

For some considerable time the Germans had been faced with the necessity of retreating nearer to their own frontier and this was made almost certain when their offensive of March-April, 1918, was a failure. In preparation for such a retreat, they had constructed lines of defenses with every bit of genius at their command in the field of military engineering. Known to them as the Siegfried Line, it was considered as impregnable as any known defense in the world's history. To neutralize the effects of their enemy's heavy artillery, they had constructed tunnels deep in the ground and connected with each other in such a manner as to protect a large body of troops which could be used as soon as the barrage of the enemy passed over. In addition to the physical nature of these defenses, it was certain that the German soldiers would fight with greater desperation at this point than

at any other since were they defeated here, the disintegration of their forces would begin.

As Churobusco and Chapultepec had been posts of honor in the Mexican War of 1846, so in this other war on foreign soil, the assault upon these lines was given to the American troops containing the 118th Infantry.

Since the Carolinians are largely of English descent, it is fair to think of their ancestors in 1415 waiting before Harfleur to besiege it; and the lines of Shakespeare come easily to the mind in which he describes Henry the Fifth of England's speech to his troops:

*"Once more into the breach, dear friends, once more;
Or close the wall up with our English dead!
In peace there's nothing so becomes a man
As modest stillness and humility;
But when the blast of war blows in our ears,
Then imitate the action of the tiger;
Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood,
Disguise fair nature with hard-favored rage; . . .
. . . On, on, you nobless English
Whose blood is fet from fathers of war-proof!
Fathers, that like so many Alexanders,
Have in these parts from morn till even fought!
And sheathed their swords for lack of argument.
Dishonor not your mothers; now attest
That those whom you call fathers did beget you!
Be copy now to men of grosser blood
And teach them how to war. . . ."*

The divisions selected to make the assault upon the Hindenburg Line were the 30th and the 27th American Divisions and the 46th British Division. In order to straighten the line and thus facilitate the general assault, it was necessary to make an advance of several hundred yards on a twelve hundred-yard front. The 118th Infantry was selected to make this, the first step in the general assault.

To give some idea of what faced these Carolinians, the following description of the defences is quoted: "In addition to several belts of wire and a very complete trench system, skillful advantage had been taken of the great natural obstacle of the St. Quentin Canal, to make this position as nearly impregnable as humanly possible. In addition to the canal and tunnel, this portion of the line included a system of trenches, generally three interlocked by communication and approach trenches placed at frequent intervals. Wide belts of strong German wire protected the entire system. Forward belts were frequently in the form of deep triangles 50 to 150 yards in depth. . . ."

The report of the 150th Engineers who surveyed the line at a later date contains the following: "Strongly-built barbed wire entanglements of the double apron type had been erected in connection with the trench system. This wiring had well withstood the powerful artillery fire directed upon it. . . ."

And this was what the Carolinians were called upon to take! In compliance with orders, the 1st and 3rd

Battalions delivered the attack on the night of September 26th, 1918, supported by the machine gun company. The attack was a frontal one and thus exposed one battalion to machine-gun fire from concealed outposts. After an intense artillery barrage lasting ten minutes, the battalions moved forward for a distance of five hundred yards along the twelve hundred-yard front. This operation, the first of its kind ever undertaken by the regiment, terminated in a complete success against the outpost line of the main Hindenburg Line. Within less than two hours the 3rd Battalion reported all objectives taken and the line consolidated. The 1st Battalion, however, experienced more difficulty owing to enfilading machine-guns from the left, "D" Company suffering heavily. This operation is what is referred to when it is said that the 118th Infantry was the first American regiment to make an attack against the Hindenburg Line.

On the morning of September 27th, "D" Company was ordered to attack in conjunction with the 27th (New York) Division on its left. It advanced as far as the Malakoff Woods; but, as the 27th was unable to advance, it was forced to fall back and, during the day, sustained succeeding attacks. All of these were repulsed by the use of hand-grenades and automatic rifles. Company "B" was also harassed all day by enemy attacks. To protect these two companies galled by machine-gun fire, Companies "E" and "F" were ordered forward to cover the exposed flanks.

The Third Battalion on the right had been experiencing hard fighting all day but had been able to hold all of its objectives.

It is, therefore, with due pride that the 118th Infantry claims the honor of being the first American regiment to face the Germans in their position of security. As it was in the beginning against Spaniards and Indians, so it was in the last war South Carolina took part in: as long as a man could stand on his feet he fought; as long as the enemy would stand and meet them, the Carolinians kept pushing on toward what stood between them and their objectives.

On the night of September 27-28th, a relief was effected and the 118th Infantry was withdrawn to become a part of the Divisional Reserve. The regiment was still within the shelled zones and was constantly alert pending its being thrown into the battle again.

With the regiment in Divisional Reserve, the other units of the 30th Division with other troops, smashed the Hindenburg Line at its strongest point. On a front of almost four thousand yards, the men from the Carolinas and Tennessee had advanced for three thousand yards and had captured 47 officers, 1,432 enlisted men, together with large quantities of field guns, German trench mortars, anti-tank equipment and ammunition.

On October 5th, 1918, an order came down from the British General Headquarters to the British Fourth Army (which contained among other divisions, the 30th) for an attack on a wide front. The breach in the power-

ful Hindenburg Line had been made and all concerned were anxious to exploit this success; this being the soundest of principles.

"Always mystify, mislead and surprise the enemy if possible," said that master of war, General "Stonewall" Jackson, "and when you strike and overcome him, never give up the pursuit as long as your men have strength to follow; for an army routed, if hotly pursued, becomes panic-stricken and can then be destroyed by half their number." It was this sound precept that the general officers of army, corps, division and brigade were invoking when orders were given for further advances.

Accordingly, on the night of October 5-6th, the 59th Infantry Brigade, of which the 118th Infantry was a unit, relieved the 2nd Australian Division in the line extending from Montbrehain, northwest to Beaurevoir. The Australians had fought heavily all the day of the 5th for possession of Montbrehain, so that American troops which had come up during this engagement were held off until the Australians could gain their objective. Guides were then obtained and the 59th Brigade went into the line. The 118th Infantry was placed on the right and had a very extended line to hold, covering as it did the whole of the town of Montbrehain. The British were far behind the Australians which necessitated the 118th forming a defensive flank. A report of further operations follows:

Headquarters, 118th Infantry,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, Oct. 27th, 1918.

Maps .57 B

1. Report of operations—118th Infantry, period October 5th to 20th, inclusive.

The regiment on October 5th, 1918, embussed at LE MESNILL where the regiment had been located for two days following the BELLI-COURT operations. Moved by bus convoy to RONSSOY (F.21.c.4.8.), marching from RONSSOY to G.16.b. and d. (trenches southwest of NAUROY). Night of Oct. 5-6th the regiment, less M. G. Co., marched to MONTBREHAIN and vicinity, taking over the line there from the 21st and 27th Infantry Bns. 2nd Pioneer Bn., A.I.F.M.G. Co., was placed in Brigade Reserve by command of Commanding General, 59th Brigade.

Northern boundary of sector taken over NAUROY—G. 17.b.5.7. center of WIANCOURT to B.30.c.7.9. Attached Map "A" shows lines around MONTBREHAIN as taken over from the 6th Bde., 2nd Australian Division. Lines taken over were continuously harassed by artillery and M.G. fire, the latter coming from both our front and flanks, but positions were improved and lines advanced in some instances. The 3rd Battalion in raids on enemy posts captured a few prisoners.

On the night of October 6-7th, posts held by "L" Co. in squares H.12.c. and d. were taken over by the 9th Norfolk Regiment in preparation for operations to follow.

On morning of October 7th in cooperation with the 117th Inf., our line north of MONTBREHAIN was straightened. Advance of 1,100 yards on a 700-yard front was made with the support of a creeping barrage by the artillery; our line at the completion of advance connecting with the

117th Inf. at c.25.a.9.8. This advance was not strongly resisted by the enemy and posts were dug in and consolidated with few casualties.

This operation was for the purpose of straightening the line and providing a jumping off place for attack planned for Oct. 8th.

On Oct. 8th, 1918, attacking at 05:10 in connection with the 6th British Divn. on our right and the 117th on our left, we advanced to a depth of 5,800 yards on a 2,500-yard front, and captured the village of BRANCOURT and the high ground beyond on a two-battalion front with a normal objective and a contingent objective, as shown by attached map "B." Advance was assisted by tanks and an artillery barrage.

Left battalion made steady advance to normal objective, but right battalion was held up for a while by resistance in BRANCOURT. Left bn. was formed with two companies in front and two in support. Right bn. had two companies in front, one to mop up BRANCOURT and one in reserve. Normal objective was reached about 08:30; and 1st Battalion went through and advanced to contingent objective, reaching it around 13:30*. Enemy held up advance by means of machine guns and field artillery, the latter in some cases firing over open sights at our advancing infantry. The exploit battalion consolidated on its objective and dug in.

Prisoners captured: (est.) 16 off. 750 O.R.

Square miles captured: 6.

On Oct. 9th the advance was continued, the regiment reaching the line along the BUSIGNY-BOHAIN road from D.9.c. to where railroad crosses road at V.21.d.8.7. Advance was supported by artillery barrage, which was, however, not as strong as that of preceding day. Only a slight opposition was made by the enemy with M.G.'s chiefly, and he was apparently withdrawing fast. The advance was about 4,100 yards and the formation was one battalion (1st) in front, 2nd battalion in support and 3rd battalion in reserve. The enemy's chief stand on this day was made in the woods in V.26., V.27., D.2. and D.3. On this, as on preceding day, our advance was somewhat retarded as a result of the slow progress made by the English on our right. (See Map "C.")

The objective of the 1st battalion was reached early, about 10:30, when the 2nd battalion passed through and

went on to the regiment's objective for the day. At this point the 120th Inf. passed through and on to their objective east of BECQUIGNY. Our troops dug in for the night on the lines shown on accompanying map "C."

Prisoners captured: 200.

Square miles retaken: 5.

Orders received on night of October 9th stating that we would withdraw to place of assembly and rest—were followed early the following day, Oct. 10th, by orders making this regiment the Divn. Reserve with instructions to follow the advance of the 120th support battalion at 1,000 yards. These orders were late in reaching us, but within an hour our troops were on the march, 3rd battalion leading, 2nd battalion in support and 1st battalion following.

On morning of Oct. 10th the 120th Inf. with the LA SELLE River from ST. SOUPLET exclusive to MOLAIN inclusive as their objective, attacked and advanced to the western outskirts of VAUX ANDIGNY at which point they suffered heavily from artillery and M. G. fire, the latter coming from the village and the high ground around BELLE-VUE (W.26 and W.27). The English on our right were held up also by resistance from W.27, E.3., 4., and 10.—and it was decided to dig in for the night along the lines then held. This regiment was ordered to protect the exposed right flank of the 120th and the 1st battalion and one company of the 3rd battalion covered the gap between the English and the 120th by a series of posts connected up by patrols, the 2nd battalion and 3rd battalion, less one company being in support.

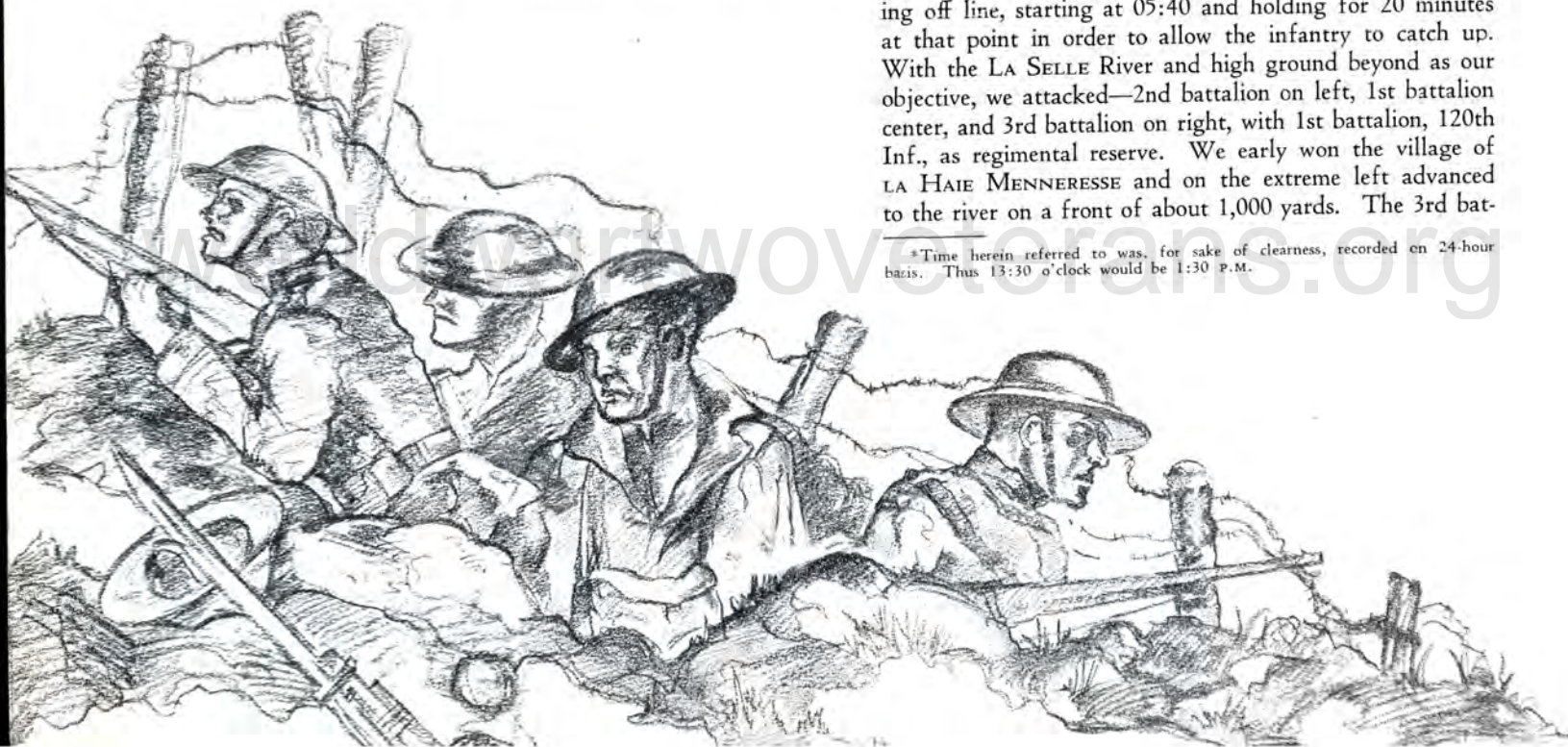
Prisoners captured: Nil.

Material: Nil.

Sq. miles retaken: Nil.

On the night of Oct. 10-11th while holding the line between 120th and the English, orders were received that the 60th Bde. would continue its advance on the 11th, the 119th on the left, the 118th Inf. on the right. This regiment formed up on the line shown on accompanying map "D," and attacked at 05:30 with support of a limited barrage. Some units, on account of late receipt of orders, did not get away at Zero, but were late in starting. Our jumping off point was somewhat in rear of the line held by the 120th on the right—this being in order that we might connect with the English at the start. The barrage was put down on a line about 1,000 yards in advance of our jumping off line, starting at 05:40 and holding for 20 minutes at that point in order to allow the infantry to catch up. With the LA SELLE River and high ground beyond as our objective, we attacked—2nd battalion on left, 1st battalion center, and 3rd battalion on right, with 1st battalion, 120th Inf., as regimental reserve. We early won the village of LA HAIE MENNERESSE and on the extreme left advanced to the river on a front of about 1,000 yards. The 3rd bat-

*Time herein referred to was, for sake of clearness, recorded on 24-hour basis. Thus 13:30 o'clock would be 1:30 P.M.



talion entered VAUX ANDIGNY and passed well through the village to about W.20. central, where the advance was halted by M.G. fire from W.15 and W.21 and W.26, and some machine guns within the eastern edge of the village. The Germans were evidently intent on holding their line for some time; their fire was heavy, and prisoners reported that he had a battalion of M. G. on the hills around the village. The 1st battalion (center) was also held up by violent M. G. and artillery fire—the slightest movement bringing instant reply from the German artillery and M. G.'s. The enemy was strongly intrenched—with barb wire protection—and a perfect field of fire. Our troops were well down the slope from the enemy—and could only advance with prohibitive losses in men. Artillery liaison officers—with map references which we gave them—fired constantly on reported M. G.'s, but with apparently little effect. The 115th M. G. Bn. ordered to our support, had two (2) companies with our 2nd battalion and sent two companies to a point in rear of the 1st battalion in the late afternoon. About six of his guns were knocked out by the enemy artillery—and his fire was of very little value. In the meanwhile orders were received from C. G., 60th Bde., that no units would cross the river until they had notified Gen. Faison of their position and received orders from him to cross.

It was soon decided that our right and the English on our right would have great difficulty in reaching the river and that the order was given to keep line on this side until artillery could be brought up. It was a case of rifles against M. G.'s—as we had no 37mm guns and only two stokes mortars. We asked for tanks but could not get them, and the advance was stopped for the time being.

During early part of the night orders came from Gen. Faison to arrange the line as follows before turning over to the 27th Divn.: W.8.d.6.0.-W.14. central-W.14.d.O.O.-W.20 central—the Ry. Station inclusive in W.20.d.1.5.—then along south side of railway until touch was gotten with the English. This was done with the exception of the advancing line to W.14. central—W.14.d.O.O., this part of the order being revoked. The right flank of the 3rd Bn. extending to about W.26.b.O.8. was exposed to enfilade fire from the enemy and was withdrawn under cover of early dark to a line along the railway—and the line thus formed was turned over to the 107th Inf. who relieved the regiment on the night of Oct. 11-12th. The relief was completed without incident.

Prisoners captured: Nil.

Sq. miles captured: 2.

On the 12th the regiment camped in the area 1,500 yards to 2,500 yards west of the BOHAIN-BUSIGNY road for a short rest and reorganization. Regiment remained in this area until the night of October 15-16th when the 3rd battalion relieved the 107th Infantry on the front extending from a point W.13.d.9.1 (on VAUX-ANDIGNY-MENNERESSE road) to point in sunken road at W.9.a. central, northeastward of Menneresse. The 1st and 3rd Bns. were held in support about 2,000 yards behind the front line and northeastward of Busigny. These positions were maintained throughout the day Oct. 16, and the following night.

At 5:20 A.M., Oct. 12th, this regiment attacked on a 1,000-yard front, following a creeping barrage, with the 117th Inf. on the right and the 105th Inf. on the left. The 3rd Bn. composed the attacking line, followed at about

800 yards by the 2nd Bn. in support, with 2 companies of the 1st Bn. in reserve. The remaining 2 companies of the 1st Bn. were part of the Brigade reserve. The objective was the high ground east of L'ARBRE DE GUISE and RIBEAUVILLE. The objective and regimental boundaries was as shown on attached map "E." Owing to the dense fog, part of the 3rd Bn. lost direction, strayed too far to right and got into the town of MOLAIN, which they captured from the enemy and then turned over to the British. The 2nd Battalion meanwhile came up on the left and assisted the 3rd Bn. in taking the town of ST. MARTIN RIVIERE. The 3rd Bn. advanced to within 500 yards of the objective, under heavy M. G. fire from the right but was compelled to fall back into sunken road south of L'ARBRE DE GUISE, about 900 yards short of objective, for protection from the enemy artillery which was firing over open sights directly in front. This position from ARBRE DE GUISE south along road in W.6.d. central to W.12.b.4.8. was consolidated and held by the 3rd Bn. with the 117th Inf. on the right in a continuation of the same line, and the 105th on the left likewise. The advance during the day was to a depth of 4,000 yards on a 1,000-yard front. Casualties were heavy at the start from heavy enemy artillery barrage.

Square miles territory won: 1.75; prisoners—2 officers and 79 O. R.

During the night Oct. 17-18th the 120th Inf. relieved the 118th Inf. on the front line through centre of ARBRE DE GUISE to W.12.b.4.8, the 3rd Bn. of the 118th retiring to a position 2,000 yards behind the right flank of the front line, and the 2nd Bn. taking a position 2,000 yards to the rear of the left flank of the front line. The 1st Battalion moved to the eastern outskirts of LA HAIE MENNERESSE.

At 5:30 Oct. 18, the 60th Bde. attacked and the 1st Bn. of the 118th was placed under the orders of the Commanding General of the 60th Bde. for flank protection, following in rear of the 120th Inf.

The 2nd and 3rd Bns., this regiment, remained under shelter in the railroad cut to east of ST. MARTIN RIVIERE.

On Oct. 19th the 1st Bn., 118th Inf., continued under the orders of the Commanding General of the 60th Bde., the 2nd Bn. and 3rd Bn. remaining in reserve in same position as preceding day.

On the nights Oct. 19-29th this regiment was relieved by units of the 1st British Divn. After relief was completed, the regiment marched on the 20th of October to MONTBREHAIN, proceeding thence by easy stages daily to rest area near AMIENS.

The trained personnel of the Stokes Mortar and 37m.m. gun platoons were almost completely wiped out at the beginning of operations, Oct. 5th-9th; so that these arms could not be used. An attempt was made during the rest period to reorganize these platoons, but there was no time for training the enlisted personnel and the officers assigned to these platoons were wounded by shell fire before going into action. There are times when these arms are needed badly, as for instance in blowing up machine gun nests, holding up the advance of our infantry, but the great difficulty in getting these weapons up in the line without being observed by the enemy, and the great expenditure of personnel required to maintain them, make it doubtful whether these weapons should be retained as an auxiliary arm of the infantry regiment.

It was noticed that only in a very few instances did machine guns succeed in getting into position without being observed by the enemy. In many cases, machine gun companies suffered heavy casualties from enemy artillery, firing with direct observation.

In operations from Oct. 5th to 20th this Division penetrated to a depth of over 18,000 yards, 15,000 yards of which was made while this regiment was in the front line.

ORRIN R. WOLFE,
Colonel, Infantry,
Commanding.

LAUDATORY MESSAGES RECEIVED BY THE 118TH INFANTRY AND 30TH DIVISION

"Extract from General Order No. E, Headquarters 60th Infantry Brigade, October 29, 1918:

4. 'In the fighting of October 11th, the 118th Infantry Regiment fought with this Brigade. It was entirely successful and displayed those soldierly qualities of fortitude, courage, and skill which demand the high admiration of the Brigade Commander. That Regiment is heartily congratulated, as is the 3rd Battalion of the 117th Infantry Regiment, which fought with this Brigade on October 19th. Much credit is due these organizations: they contributed much to the success of this Brigade.'"

S. L. FAISON,
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS 118TH INFANTRY,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, October 4th, 1918.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 22

1. The Regimental Commander desires to express to the officers and men of the Regiment his appreciation of their heroic conduct in their first battle.

2. For five days the Regiment held the front of the Divisional sector, advancing the line and repelling an enemy raid. In the advance of the Division, the Regiment was assigned the most important position as the Divisional reserve. The 2nd Battalion and the Machine Gun Company were sent to reinforce the left of the line. Other companies were engaged in trying service, aiding the wounded and burying the dead. All organizations shared in the Regiment's contribution to the Division's great victory, the breaking of the HINDENBURG LINE, once thought impregnable.

3. These are actions whose mere recital must stir the imagination. Men engaged in such deeds have won the right to stand in the ranks of the valiant.

4. In this day of victory we record our deep-springing sorrow for our comrades who have given their lives to the Cause; what they have done will be remembered so long as America honors valor.

5. This order will be read to every company at retreat today and will be posted on the bulletin boards.

(Signed) ORRIN R. WOLFE,
Colonel, Infantry,
Commanding.

(The above is a copy of an official communication in the Historical Records of the 118th Infantry, 30th Division.)

"Field Marshal Haig, in his resume of the operations of the 30th and 27th Divisions while with his forces, made the following statements. His report was dated October 20th, 1918:

"In the course of the last three weeks the 27th and 30th Divisions of the 2nd Corps, operating with the 4th British Army, have taken part with great gallantry and success in three major offensive operations, besides being engaged in a number of lesser attacks. In the course of the fighting they displayed soldierly qualities of a high order and have materially assisted in the success of our attacks.

"Having fought with the utmost dash and bravery in the great attack of September 29th, in which the Hindenburg Line was broken, and having on this occasion captured the villages of Bellicourt and Nauroy, with a large number of prisoners, on October 8th, the troops of the 2nd American Army Corps again attacked in the neighborhood of Montbrehain. In three days of successful fighting they completed an advance of ten miles from Montbrehain to St. Souplet, overcoming determined resistance and captured several strongly defended villages and woods. Throughout the past three days they have again attacked daily and in each occasion with complete success, though the enemy's resistance was most obstinate.'"

(118th Infantry, A. E. F., Lieutenant Royall, 1919, pages 63-64.)

Nov. 24. With the British Army in Belgium (By the Associated Press):

Field Marshal Haig's letter of commendation:

"Now that you are leaving the British zone, I wish again to thank you and all the officers, non-commissioned officers and men on behalf of myself and all ranks of the British armies in France and Flanders for the very gallant and efficient service you have rendered during your operation with the British Fourth Army.

"On the 29th of September you participated with distinction in a great and critical attack which shattered the enemy's resistance on the Hindenburg Line and which opened the road to final victory.

"The deeds of this Twenty-Seventh and Thirtieth American Divisions which took Belleaucourt and Nauroy and gallantly sustained the desperate struggle for Bony will rank with the highest achievements."

HEADQUARTERS 30TH DIVISION

American Expeditionary Forces, France.

February 24th, 1919.

MEMORANDUM No. 34.

Subject: Letter of Commendation from the Commander-in-Chief.

The following letter received this date is published to the command:

American Expeditionary Forces.
Office of the Commander-in-Chief,
France, Feb. 19, 1919.

MAJOR GENERAL EDWARD M. LEWIS,
Commanding 30th Division, A.E.F.
My Dear General Lewis:

It gives me pleasure to extend to you and the officers and men of the 30th Division my sincere compliments upon their appearance at the review and inspection of the 21st

of January, southwest of Teills, which was excellent and is just what would be expected in a command with such a splendid record.

After its preliminary training the division entered the lines on July 16th, where it remained almost continually until the end of October. In that time it was in the actual battle from the 30th of August and took part in the Ypres-Lys and Somme offensive. On September 29th, the division broke through the Hindenburg and the Le Catolet-Nauroy Lines, capturing Bellicourt and Nauroy, an operation on which all subsequent action of the 4th British Army depended. From October 7th to October 20th, the division advanced 23 kilometers in a continued series of attacks, capturing 2,352 of the enemy. Brancourt, Premont, Busigny, St. Souplet, Escaufort, La Haie, Minderesse, and Vaux Andigny are names which will live in the memories of those who fought in the 30th Division. But its special glory will always be the honor you won by breaking the Hindenburg Line on September 29th. Such a record is one of which we are all proud.

It is gratifying to see your troops in such good physical shape, but still more so that this is (these?) almost ideal conditions will continue to the end of their service and beyond, as an exemplification of their high character and soldierly qualities.

I inspected the artillery brigade of the division later, and found the same high standard of personnel that marks the rest of the division.

Very sincerely yours,

JOHN J. PERSHING.

The Division Commander congratulates the division upon the high tribute from the Commander-in-Chief, and again expresses his pride in being its commander.

By Command of Major General Lewis,

ANDREW J. WHITE,

Lieut. Colonel, Inf., U. S. S.
Adjutant.

COPY. (THE SUMTER GUARDS, a pamphlet, pages 17, 18.)

AWARDS OF THE MEDALS OF HONOR TO MEMBERS OF THE 118TH INFANTRY

"The authorization for awarding Congressional medals of honor, distinguished-service crosses, and distinguished-service medals is contained in the act of Congress making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919 (Bul. 43, W. D., 1918), and is as follows:

"Medals of honor, distinguished-service crosses, and distinguished-service medals.—That the provisions of existing law relating to the award of medals of honor to officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the Army, be, and hereby are, amended so that the President is authorized to present, in the name of the Congress, a medal of honor only to each person who, while an officer or enlisted man of the Army, shall hereafter, in action involving actual conflict with an enemy, distinguish himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty."

(The Official Record of the United States' Part in the Great War, p. 157.)

"The 118th Infantry has the proud record of having had more men receive the Medal of Honor than any regiment in the American Expeditionary Forces. The following accounts are the official citations of the War Department covering the six awards. In every instance these men were residents of the State of South Carolina, the State that gave origin to this famous Regiment. The citations follow:

JAMES C. DOZIER, First Lieutenant, Company G, 118th Infantry, 30th Division. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy near Montbrehain, France, October 8, 1918. In command of two platoons, Lieut. Dozier was painfully wounded in the shoulder early in the attack, but he continued to lead his men, displaying the highest bravery and skill. When his command was held up by heavy machine-gun fire he disposed of his men in the best cover available and with a soldier continued forward to attack a machine-gun nest. Creeping up to the position in the face of intense fire, he killed the entire crew with hand grenades and his pistol and a little later captured a number of Germans, who had taken refuge in a dugout nearby. Residence at appointment: 524 Arnafrel Street, Rock Hill, S. C.

GARY EVANS FOSTER, Sergeant, Company F, 118th Infantry, 30th Division. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy near Montbrehain, France, October 8, 1918. When his company was held up by violent machine-gun fire from a sunken road, Sergt. Foster, with an officer, went forward to attack the hostile machine-gun nests. The officer was wounded but Sergt. Foster continued on alone in the face of heavy fire and by effective use of hand grenades and his pistol killed several of the enemy and captured 18. Residence at enlistment: Inman, S. C.

THOMAS LEE HALL, Sergeant, Company G, 118th Infantry, 30th Division. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy near Montbrehain, France, October 8, 1918. Having overcome two machine-gun nests under his skillful leadership, Sergt. Hall's platoon was stopped 800 yards from its final objective by machine-gun fire of particular intensity. Ordering his men to take cover in a sunken road, he advanced alone on the enemy machine-gun post and killed 5 members of the crew with his bayonet and thereby made possible the further advance of the line. While attacking another machine-gun nest later in the day this gallant soldier was mortally wounded. Emergency address: Mr. William L. Hall, father, R. F. D. No. 4, Fort Mill, S. C. Residence at enlistment: R. F. D. No. 4, Fort Mill, S. C. (Given posthumously.)

JAMES D. HERIOT, Corporal, Company I, 118th Infantry, 30th Division. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy at Vaux-Andigny, France, October 12, 1918. Corpl. Heriot, with four other soldiers, organized a combat group and attacked an enemy machine-gun nest which had been inflicting heavy casualties on his company. In the advance two of his men were killed, and because of the heavy fire from all sides the remaining two sought shelter. Unmindful of the hazard attached to his mission, Corpl. Heriot, with fixed bayonet, alone charged the machine gun, making his way through the fire for a distance of 30 yards and

forcing the enemy to surrender. During this exploit he received several wounds in the arm, and later in the same day, while charging another nest, he was killed. Emergency address: Mrs. Carrie C. Heriot, mother, R. F. D. No. 1, Providence, S. C. Residence at enlistment: R. F. D. No. 1, Providence, S. C. (Given posthumously.)

RICHARD H. HILTON, Sergeant, Company M, 118th Infantry, 30th Division. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy at Brancourt, France, October 11, 1918. While Sergt. Hilton's company was advancing through the village of Brancourt it was held up by intense enfilading fire from a machine gun. Discovery that this fire came from a machine-gun nest among shell holes at the edge of the town, Sergt. Hilton, accompanied by a few other soldiers, but well in advance of them, pressed on toward this position firing with his rifle until his ammunition was exhausted, and then with his pistol killing 6 of the enemy and capturing 10. In the course of this daring exploit he received a wound from a bursting shell, which resulted in the loss of his arm. Residence at enlistment: Westville, S. C.

JOHN C. VILLEPIGUE, Corporal, Company M, 118th Infantry, 30th Division. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy at Vaux-Andigny, France, October 15, 1918. Having been sent out with two other soldiers to scout through the village of Vaux-Andigny, he met with strong resistance from enemy machine-gun fire, which killed one of his men and wounded the other. Continuing his advance without aid 500 yards in advance of his platoon and in the face of machine-gun and artillery fire, he encountered four of the enemy in a dugout, whom he attacked and killed with a hand grenade. Crawling forward to a point 150 yards in advance of his first encounter, he rushed a machine-gun nest, killing four and capturing six of the enemy and taking two light machine guns. After being joined by his platoon he was severely wounded in the arm. Residence at enlistment: 1517 Lyttleton Street, Camden, S. C.

(The Official Record of the United States' Part in the Great War, pp. 190-193.)

AWARDS OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS FOR EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM

Batson, George Wells cpl., Co. A, 118th Inf.
Boone, Louis W. pvt., Co. M, 118th Inf.
Bradley, Roe pvt., Co. F, 118th Inf.
Bryant, Homer E. pvt., Co. H, 118th Inf.
(Posthumous award)
Bryson, Julius Jesse 1st Sgt., Co. D, 118th Inf.
Burroughs, Frank Albert sgt., M. G. Co., 118th Inf.
Bushing, George A. pvt., Co. G, 118th Inf.
Carter, John C. pvt., Med. Det., 118th Inf.
Caulder, Lawrence E. cpl., Co. I, 118th Inf.
Cranford, Albert Lee pvt., Co. D, 118th Inf.
Faison, James K. pvt., Med. Det., 118th Inf.
Fore, James Edward sgt., Co. E, 118th Inf.
Fore, Witt Samuel sgt., Co. E, 118th Inf.
Funderburk, Myron M. Mech., Co. I, 118th Inf.
Gardner, John H. sgt., Co. L, 118th Inf.

Gaskins, Frederick O. cpl., Co. I, 118th Inf.
(Posthumous award)
Gordon, Milledge A. sgt., M. G. Co., 118th Inf.
(Posthumous award)
Green, Ernest B. pvt., Co. D, 118th Inf.
Hardin, Melvin N. pvt., Co. L, 118th Inf.
Hartley, Paul L. pvt., Co. L, 118th Inf.
Hughes, William J. pvt., Co. M, 118th Inf.
Hunt, Henry Boice pvt., Co. L, 118th Inf.
Jones, Carl O. pvt., Co. E, 118th Inf.
(Posthumous award)
Jones, Willie F. pvt., Med. Det., 118th Inf.
Kolwyck, Oren C. pvt., Co. M, 118th Inf.
(Posthumous award)
Lawlor, Joseph William 1st Lt., — 118th Inf.
Ligon, Louis Lucius capt., — 118th Inf.
McDonald, Robert M. sgt., Co. I, 118th Inf.
McDowell, Edgar E. pvt., Co. F, 118th Inf.
McManaway, Herman Blair cpl., Co. A, 118th Inf.
Miller, Philip pvt., Co. D, 118th Inf.
Moore, Walter pvt., Co. I, 118th Inf.
Mooreland, Thomas A. pvt., 1st cl., Co. K, 118th Inf.
Morgan, Ernest pvt., Co. L, 118th Inf.
Nims, Willie Harrison 1st sgt., Co. G, 118th Inf.
Peaden, Albert John pvt., Co. M, 118th Inf.
Phillips, Rufus R. pvt., Co. F, 118th Inf.
Prause, Carl W. T. 2nd Lt., Co. I, 118th Inf.
Rinehart, Ernest T. cpl., Co. H, 118th Inf.
Schwing, James Albert 1st Lt., Co. F, 118th Inf.
Sellers, William E. sgt., Co. I, 118th Inf.
Shankle, Vance C. cpl., Co. K, 118th Inf.
(Posthumous award)
Sims, George D. pvt., Co. M, 118th Inf.
(Posthumous award)
Sinclair, Paul K. cpl., Co. M, 118th Inf.
Smith, Callie A. pvt., 1st cl., Co. G, 118th Inf.
Smith, Leroy Watson sgt., Co. F, 118th Inf.
Smith, Williamson Alfred cpl., Co. E, 118th Inf.
Strickland, Curtis Mims cpl., Co. M, 118th Inf.
Terrell, Hubert P. cpl., Co. I, 118th Inf.
(Posthumous award)
Thomas, Roland Calvin cpl., Co. M, 118th Inf.
Thornburg, Zebulon B. 1st Lt., — 118th Inf.
Turbeville, William J. pvt., 1st cl., Co. E, 118th Inf.
Turner, Joe W. sgt., Co. D, 118th Inf.
Van Hoy, James L. pvt., Co. B, 118th Inf.
Verbeke, Remi pvt., Co. D, 118th Inf.
Ward, George Blain sgt., Co. A, 118th Inf.
Weeks, Youman Z. cpl., Co. F, 118th Inf.
(Posthumous award)
Wilson, Robert M. pvt., Co. I, 118th Inf.
(Posthumous award)
Wood, William Edward pvt., Co. E, 118th Inf.

(The Official Record of the United States' Part in the Great War, pages 234-238.)

Under a General Order issued at Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., and dated September 12th, 1917, the First and Second Battalions, 2nd South Carolina Infantry, were transferred to the 105th Ammunition Train. This unit remained with the 30th Division until reaching France, but here it was detached and sent to the Field Artillery School where it was trained for front-line service in feeding ammunition to the guns.

The history of the 105th Ammunition is bound up inextricably with that of the 55th Field Artillery Brigade.

A survey of the battles in which this brigade took part is given here:

September 12-14th, 1918, St. Mihiel Offensive.

September 26th-October 8th, 1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

November 9th, 1918, Dois d'Harville.

November 10th, 1918, Marcheville.

In addition to these major battles, the 105th Ammunition Train was engaged in the defense of the Toul Sector from August 27th to September 11th, 1918; also in the defense of the Woevre Sector.

For service in the St. Mihiel operation, the 55th F. A. Brigade was ordered to support the attacks of the 89th Division. Early on the morning of September 11th, the original bombardment orders were changed so as to provide for a four-hour preparatory firing. This last-minute change put the brigade staff to a severe test but it came through with flying colors. At 7:30 A.M., the 55th Brigade units moved up behind the infantry. Road conditions were hampering but by the following evening the light artillery units had reached advanced positions. The effect of this Brigade's firing was fearfully in evidence on the road from Bouillonville to Thiaucourt. The bodies of large parties of German soldiers lay in the road and on the hillside above where they had sought to escape from the deadly accuracy of the brigade's fire.

On the evening of September 14th, the brigade was ordered to Le Faux Boise Nauginsard which proved to be a tangled jungle whose swampy areas were traversed by a single road which was, itself, a quagmire. After struggling through a maze of barbed wire entanglements and over trench systems, the brigade reached its appointed station and took position for action.

The importance of the St. Mihiel action has been emphasized by General Pershing. Letters of commendation were sent to the brigade for its excellent effort in this, the first great American battle.

Preparations were now made for participation in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Working incessantly day and night, the brigade struggled over roads which were constantly jammed by guns, wagons and troops going forward to the battle-lines. In addition, the rain poured down in solid sheets and the animals were almost exhausted by the heavy work done. Working against time, the guns were dragged into position and the am-

munition train got the ammunition up; studies of the terrain were made and observations of the enemy's lines completed.

At 11:30 on the night of September 25th, 1918, hell broke loose as the roaring of the guns and the screaming of the shells opened the attack. At 5:30 next morning the infantry advanced and gained one of its main objectives. In the afternoon a terrific artillery bombardment made by the artillery assisted the infantry in its desperate efforts to capture a strong point.

From one position to another, always supporting the infantry in their attacks the 55th Field Artillery Brigade fought its way to victory. The creditable service rendered by this splendid body of men was accomplished under the greatest difficulties. It entered the fight with men and horses fagged out by long forced marches and shortage of transportation hampered its mobility, as it so hampered the Confederate artillery in the War of the Secession. Many animals were killed in action, others died in harness from exhaustion.

Upon its relief on October 8th, the brigade moved out for refitting and rest, but this did not materialize for it was put back into the line for further immediate action, this time in the Woevre Sector—also known as Troyon Sector.

The work of the brigade in this sector is better expressed by the General Officer commanding the infantry units it supported:

France, 16th, November, 1918.

From: Commanding General, 65th Infantry Brigade.

To: Commanding General, 55th Artillery Brigade.

Subject: Cooperation of Artillery.

1. Now that active operations in this sector are temporarily suspended, I desire to express to you, on behalf of myself and the officers and enlisted men of the 65th Infantry Brigade, appreciation of your cheerful and effective cooperation in all the work which you carried out while in this sub-sector.

2. Everyone of your command has responded promptly to all demands, and all our people developed the utmost confidence in your ability.

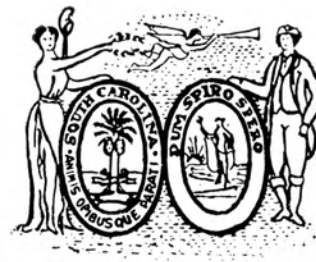
EDWARD L. KING,
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Due to the peculiar conditions of Naval service, it is impossible to follow the Beaufort Artillery through the World War.

worldwartwoveterans.org



JAS. C. DOZIER
Brigadier-General
THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL



State Staff

CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS

South Carolina National Guard

The State Staff of the South Carolina National Guard was Federally recognized on March 16, 1921. The State Staff is composed of the Adjutant General, the Assistant Adjutant General, the United States Property and Disbursing Officer, and such other staff officers as are needed in the headquarters of the State, not to exceed the number specified in paragraph 4, NGR 15. The State Staff is under the direct command of the Adjutant General and constitute his staff. For the past year and during last year's field training period, the State Staff of South Carolina has been making a very intensive study of selective service. All officers of the staff are now enrolled in selective service correspondence courses. During field training, the State Staff, in addition to their normal staff duties, assist the United States Property and Disbursing Officer in issuing supplies, paying off the troops, settling various claims against the Government, and many other duties such as sanitary inspectors, liaison officers, etc.

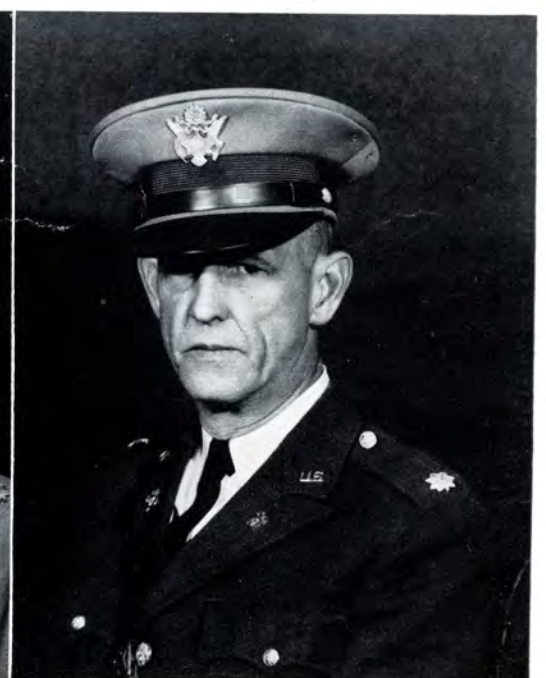


JOHN F. MOORE
Lieut.-Colonel
U. S. P. & D. O.

LOUIS G. OSBORNE
Major
ADJ.-GENL. DEPT.

LUTHER K. BRICE
Major
JUDGE ADVOCATE

GEORGE C. WARREN
Major, QMC



A roster of the South Carolina State Staff showing rank, name, assignment, and date of State and Federal commission, are shown below:

Rank	Name	Assignment
Brig. Gen.	JAMES C. DOZIER	The Adjutant General
	Commission date: State, 1 Apr. 26; Federal, 3 Apr. 26	
Lt. Colonel	JOHN F. MOORE	QMC, U.S.P. & D.O.
	Commission date: State, 3 July 27; Federal 3 July 27	
Major	WILLIAM N. CORK	Infantry, Ass't Adj. General
	Commission date: State, 11 Apr. 36; Federal, 11 Apr. 36	
Major	LUTHER K. BRICE	Judge Advocate
	Commission date: State, 3 July 27; State, 26 Sept. 27	
Major	LOUIS G. OSBORNE	Adjutant Gen'l Dept.
	Commission date: State, 3 July 27; Federal, 3 July 27	
Major	GEORGE C. WARREN	Q. M. C.
	Commission date: State, 3 July 27; Federal, 3 July 27	
Major	FRANK D. PINCKNEY	Ordnance Section
	Commission date: State, 1 June 36; Federal, 1 June 36	
Captain	STANHOPE A. LIGON	Finance Section
	Commission date: State, 6 Sept. 27; Federal, 13 June 32	
Captain	BANKS C. TALLEY	Medical Adm. Corps
	Commission date: State, 9 May 35; Federal 9 May 35	
Master Sgt.	CLAUDE R. MIXON	Q. M. Section
Tech. Sgt.	JAMES D. HARMON	Adj. Gen. Section
Sergeant	DAVID S. BODDIE	Q. M. Section



WILLIAM N. CORK
Major
INFANTRY, ASST. ADJ. GENERAL



FRANK D. PINCKNEY
Major
ORD. SECTION

BANKS C. TALLEY
Captain
MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION CORPS

STANHOPE A. LIGON
Captain
FINANCE SECTION



DAVID S. BODDIE
Sergeant
QM Section, State Staff

CLAUDE R. MIXON
Master Sergeant
QM Section, State Staff

JAMES D. HARMON
Technical Sergeant
Adj.-Genl. Section, State Staff





HEBER R. PADGETT
Lieut.-Col., CWS



JOHN F. WALKER
Major, Adjutant's Section

Staff DETACHMENT HEADQUARTERS

Thirtieth Division

LT. COLONEL HEBER R. PADGETT, *Chemical Warfare Section*. This officer acts as advisor to the Commander and his staff on matters pertaining to Chemical Warfare and supervises the Chemical Training, Supply and Research within the Division. This officer was formerly Plans and Training Officer of the 118th Infantry with the rank of Major. He was promoted to the rank of Lt. Colonel on July 1, 1930, and assigned to the 30th Division Staff in Chemical Warfare Section.

MAJOR HOMER L. HOOVER, *Divisional Chaplain*. The Division Chaplain acts as advisor to the other chaplains of the 30th Division, and exercises general supervision over

the spiritual and moral welfare of the troops of the Division. This assignment is now held by Major Homer L. Hoover, who was appointed January 27, 1932, as Captain, and was promoted to the rank of Major on June 17, 1936.

MAJOR JOHN F. WALKER, *Assistant Adjutant, Thirtieth Division*. This officer has a long and faithful record with the South Carolina National Guard. Major Walker was commissioned a 2nd Lieut. Infantry on April 6, 1906, and has been actively connected with the Guard almost continuously since that date. For many years he commanded Company E, 118th Infantry. He organized the Service Company 118th Infantry after the World War and served

HOMER L. HOOVER
Major, Chaplain



CANNON R. PAGE
Captain, Aide





HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT

Thirtieth Division

ORDNANCE SECTION



BEN M. SAWYER
Lieut.-Col., Ordnance



as its company commander until March 1, 1931, at which time he was promoted to his present position. Major Walker is assistant to the Division Adjutant and coordinates the efficient functioning of the Division Staff.

CAPTAIN CANNON R. PAGE, *Aide*. Captain Page was appointed to his present position as Aide to General Henry D. Russell, on June 14, 1931. His duties consist of assignments which are given to him directly by the Division Commander. He acts as a Liaison Officer between the General and other officers of the Division Staff.

Division Ordnance Officer. The Division Ordnance Officer is technical adviser to the Division Commander and the G-4 section on all matters pertaining to the ordnance activities of the Division. He also has supervision of the ordnance company, the small arms ammunition supply and specified ordnance material. The Division Ordnance Officer is Lieutenant Colonel Ben M. Sawyer, who has had over eighteen years of commissioned service.



LEO L. WALKER
Technical Sergeant
Ord. Dept., Thirtieth Division



TRELAWNEY E. MARCHANT
BRIGADIER GENERAL
Commanding Fifty-Ninth Infantry Brigade



Born May 11, 1887. Attended school from 1894 to 1899. Highest grade completed—seventh. Attended New Brookland High School, New Brookland, South Carolina, from 1899 to 1903. Attended Draughton's Business College, Columbia, South Carolina, 1910 to 1911. Majored in commercial work and stenographic work.

On October 15, 1905, enlisted as a private, Company "M", Second South Carolina Infantry. Appointed Second Lieutenant of Infantry, National Guard of United States, State of South Carolina, on February 18, 1910, and assigned to duty with Company "M", Second South Carolina Infantry.

On July 13, 1912, appointed Captain of Infantry, National Guard of United States, State of South Carolina, and assigned to the Command of Company "M", Second Infantry, South Carolina National Guard.

Appointed Major of Infantry, National Guard of the United States, State of South Carolina, on June 21, 1915, and assigned to the Command of Second Battalion, Second South Carolina Infantry.

October 15, 1919, appointed Major, Field Artillery, Officers Reserve Corps. March 2, 1920, appointed Lieutenant Colonel, Field Artillery, Officers Reserve Corps. December 31, 1921, appointed Colonel of Infantry, Officers Reserve Corps. July 28, 1921, appointed Colonel of Infantry, National Guard of the United States, State of South Carolina, and assigned to the command of the 118th Infantry, South Carolina National Guard.

November 23, 1932, appointed Brigadier General, National Guard of the United States, State of South Carolina, and assigned to the command of the 59th Brigade, 30th Division. December 23, 1932, appointed Brigadier General, Reserve, Army of the United States. April 24, 1934, appointed Brigadier General, National Guard of the United States, in Army of the United States. Service has been continuous since October 15, 1905.

Fifty-Ninth

INFANTRY BRIGADE

HEADQUARTERS: COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA



The Fifty-ninth Infantry Brigade, composed of troops from South Carolina and Georgia, and Federally recognized June 19, 1924, is commanded by Brigadier General Trelawney E. Marchant. The Fifty-ninth Infantry Brigade is composed of Brigade Headquarters Company, Macon, Georgia; 118th Infantry (South Carolina), Col. Harry O. Withington, Headquarters, Columbia, South Carolina; 121st Infantry (Georgia), Col. C. Lewis Pope, Headquarters, Macon, Georgia.

Saw Federal service on the Mexican Border from June, 1916, to March, 1917. Commanded Second Battalion, Second Infantry, South Carolina National Guard. Rank Major of Infantry.

Served in the World War from July 5, 1917 to July 16, 1919. Commanded the Second Battalion, Second Infantry; Headquarters Battalion, 105th Ammunition Train, 30th Division; 105th Ammunition Train, 30th Division, and other assignments in the A. E. F. Overseas one year and one day. Rank Major Field Artillery.

COLIN S. MONTEITH

CAPTAIN

Adjutant, Fifty-Ninth Infantry Brigade



ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY

SOUTH CAROLINA NATIONAL GUARD



BLAZONRY

SHIELD: Argent, in front of a castle wall embattled and with two sentry towers azure masoned of the first a palmetto tree issuant from an oak tree eradicated, with branches lopped off, barwise, both proper.

CREST: That for the regiments of the South Carolina National Guard: On a wreath of the colors (argent and azure) upon a mount vert a palmetto tree proper charged with a crescent argent.

MOTTO: Wherever My Country Calls.

Under the provisions of Section V, General Orders No. 16, War Department, 1921, as amended, the 118th Infantry, South Carolina National Guard, is entitled to carry on its colors streamers inscribed as indicated:

INDIAN WARS: Seminoles

MEXICAN WAR: Vera Cruz
Contreras
Churubusco
Chapultepec

WORLD WAR: Ypres-Lys
Somme Offensive
Flanders



HARRY O. WITHINGTON

Colonel

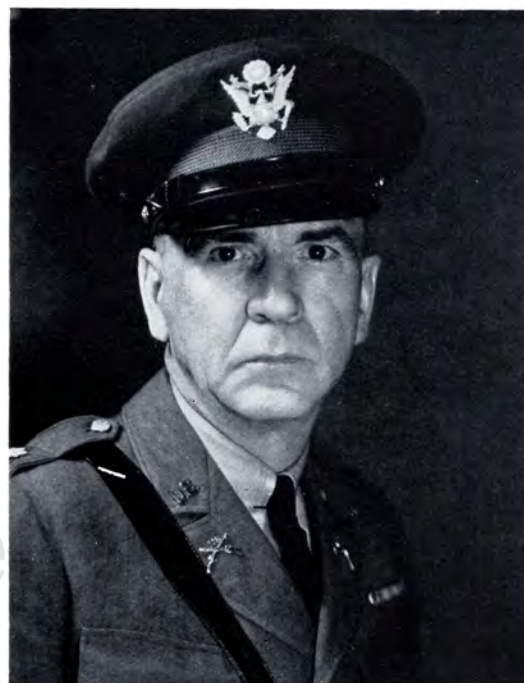
Commanding One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry
HEADQUARTERS: CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

Married Miss Jennie S. Connor (deceased), has one daughter, Julie Elizabeth. Educated in private schools and William Simons School for Boys at Charleston, South Carolina. Enlisted as a private in the Washington Light Infantry, State Militia, February 18, 1901; served as a private, corporal and sergeant. This organization was designated Company "B," Third South Carolina Infantry when the Dick Bill became a law. Commissioned Second Lieutenant 1906; First Lieutenant in 1907; Captain in 1909. Served as Captain of the Second South Carolina Infantry on Mexican Border from August, 1916, to March, 1917. Called

into Federal service and put in command of Company "B," Second South Carolina Infantry, which was later made Company "B," 105th Ammunition Train. Took part in the St. Mihiel drive, the Argonne drive, and the defense of Toul. Commanded the Motor Battalion in the Meuse Argonne and commanded the 105th Ammunition Train on its return from LeMarne to be mustered out in April, 1919. Graduate of the A. E. F. gas school. Commissioned Major 118th Infantry on June 11, 1921. Commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, August, 1922, and Colonel 118th Infantry, December 5, 1932.



WILLIAM H. HAWKINS
LIEUT.-COL., EXECUTIVE OFFICER



HENRY H. ORR
MAJOR, P. & T. O.

HEADQUARTERS STAFF

ONE HUNDRED EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY

The 118th Infantry, known as the Palmetto Regiment, has had a long and distinguished career in the military history of South Carolina and the nation. Just as in the case of the 263rd Coast Artillery Regiment, the men of the Palmetto Regiment come from a line of Indian fighters and courageous frontiersmen, and the State of South Carolina can proudly affirm that she has contributed generously of men and money for every sectional or national war that the United States has waged.

The regiment has one of the oldest National Guard companies in the United States, Company B, named the Washington Light Infantry, organized in 1807. This company has had a continuous existence from the date of its founding to the present.

Company M is another of the distinguished companies of the regiment. It is an outgrowth of the Camden Militia, organized in 1775 as the 2nd Infantry, Continentals, under the command of Capt. John Martin. Company M has fought in every war that the

JASON W. OXNER
MAJOR, CHAPLAIN



RUDOLPH D. ZOBEL
CAPTAIN, ADJUTANT



EDGAR W. RUGHEIMER
CAPTAIN
Asst. P. & T. O. and Intelligence Officer



JOHN A. RICE
CAPTAIN, SUPPLY OFFICER

United States has waged since the Revolution, with the exception of the Spanish-American War. In recognition of its early service in the years 1776 to 1783, the Silver Band has been requested.

The Palmetto Regiment has furnished the following companies for military service: 1776 to 1783, Company M; 1812 to 1814, Company B and Company M; 1836, Company A, Company B, and Company M; 1846 to 1848, Headquarters Company, Company B and Company M; 1861 to 1865, Headquarters Company, Company A, Company B, Company E, Company F, Company G, Company I, and Company M; 1898, Headquarters Company, Company D, Company E, Company G, and Company I; 1916 to 1917, Headquarters Company, Company A, Company B, Company D, Company E, Company F, Company G, Company H, Company I, Company K, Company L, and Company M; 1917 to 1918, Headquarters Company, Company A, Company B, Company D, Company E, Company F, Company G, Company H, Company I, Company K, Company L, and Company M.

During the Mexican War the regiment received particular praise for its actions in the capture of Mexico City. As part of the 30th Division, it planted the first American flag on the fallen city's walls. As a result of the regiment's gallant conduct throughout this war, the *Abbeville Banner*, November 24, 1847, stated that "It is gratifying to note in the official report of General Scott that more of the officers of the Palmetto Regiment are mentioned with distinction than any other in the army. . . . The whole regiment receives the highest praise from the reports."

The Palmetto Regiment fought with equal distinction in the World War and was publicly commended by the following Headquarters General Order, 60th Infantry Brigade, October 29, 1918: "In the fighting of October 11, the 118th Infantry Regiment fought with this brigade. It was entirely successful and displayed those soldierly qualities of fortitude, courage and skill which demand the highest admiration of the brigade commander. The regiment is heartily congratulated, along with the other regiments of the brigade."

The law providing for the reorganization of the militia of South Carolina into the National Guard of South Carolina was approved March 16, 1869. The 2nd Regiment of Infantry, known as the Palmetto Regiment, was organized in 1881, with ten companies.

After the World War, in order to preserve the history, traditions, and numbers of South Carolina units which fought in the war, the governor of the state, in 1935, announced that these units would be reconstructed and consolidated with the 118th Infantry, South Carolina National Guard. The units so consolidated were the 1st Infantry and the 3rd Battalion, 2nd Infantry, South Carolina National Guard which served in the World War as the 118th Infantry, and the 1st and 2nd Battalions, 2nd Infantry, which served as the 105th Ammunition Train, 30th Division.



1



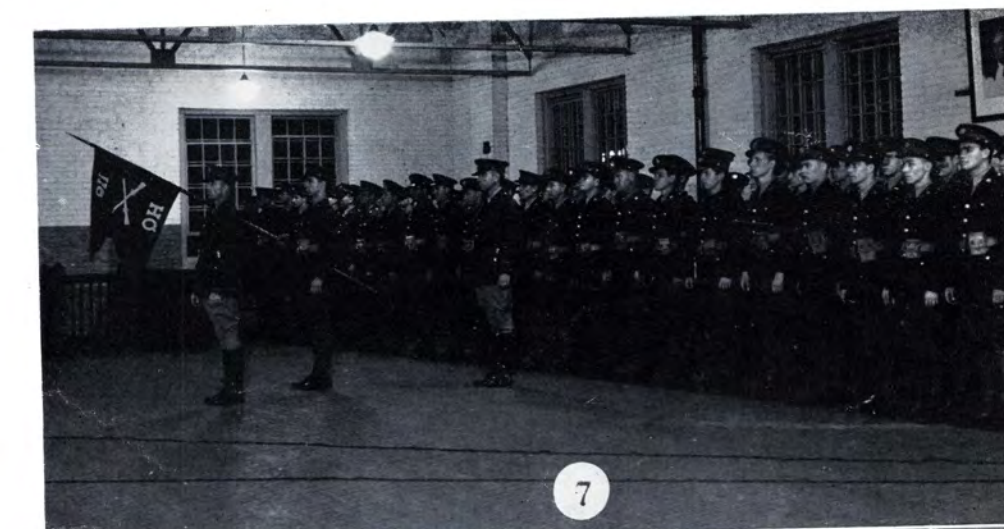
2



5



6



7



8

1. Radio Section.
2. Message Center.
3. Intelligence Section.
4. Switchboard, Telephone Section.

Headquarters COMPANY 118TH INFANTRY COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

5. Headquarters Group.
6. Non-Commissioned Officers.
7. Company Front with Guidon.
8. Pioneer Section.



3



4



FRANK W. LaMOTTE
Captain



WILLIAM S. BRADFORD
Second Lieutenant



Headquarters

COMPANY

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY

SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: W. J. Wood, Jr., W. R. Derrick, J. C. Tucker, C. F. Eaddy, A. B. Campbell, T. C. Davis, W. H. Reynolds, J. H. Cooper, Jr.

SECOND ROW: A. C. Outlaw, J. P. Ellis, H. A. Daniels, C. R. Hopkins, R. R. Bowers, W. L. Jumper, Jr., T. M. Davis, P. H. Muller, J. D. Joyner, B. A. Derrick.

THIRD ROW: R. H. Dutrow, Jr., H. L. Mauldin, F. M. Hill, J. R. Streng, R. C. Harper, A. C. Lyles, J. L. Glover, C. M. Johnson, J. R. Logan, J. W. Cantey.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Captain FRANK W. LaMOTTE
Second Lieutenant WILLIAM S. BRADFORD

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Master Sergeant WILLIAM R. CARTER
First Sergeant BENJAMIN H. BAUKNIGHT
Technical Sergeant BENJAMIN L. TEAM

SERGEANTS

AMAKER, DANIEL B. MONTEITH, WALTER S.
CANTEY, JAMES W. SIMPSON, CLAUDE S.
KULL, HERBERT V. WOOD, WILLIAM J., JR.

CORPORALS

ADDISON, WILLIAM A.B. HALTIWANGER, LOUIS M.
ALLEN, HARRY L. LIGHTSEY, WM. M., JR.
DERRICK, BRUNSON A. LOGAN, JOSEPH R.
DUTROW, RAY H., JR. PERRY, JOHN P., JR.

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

CAMPBELL, ALVA B. OGILVIE, THEODORE
DANIELS, HARRY A. PEDERSEN, ALFRED S.
DERRICK, WILLIE R. QUINTON, JACK B.
HARPER, ROBERT C. RUSSELL, HERBERT M.
HOPKINS, CHARLES R. SEALE, VERNON O.
McDERMID, ROBERT M. TROTTER, WILLIAM P.
MULLER, PHILIP H. WHITE, JAMES H., JR.



PRIVATES

ARRANTS, WILLIAM S.
BOWERS, ROBERT R.
BROOME, JOHN L.
COOPER, JOHN H., JR.
CROUCH, HORACE E.
DAVIS, ROBERT E.
DAVIS, ROBERT M.
DAVIS, THOMAS C.
DAVIS, THOMAS M.
DONAHUE, CHARLES A.
ELLIS, J. P.
EADDY, CECIL T.
GATCH, FRED C.
GLOVER, JAMES
HILL, FOSTER
HOPKINS, JAMES W.
JOHNSON, CLAY
JONES, CLAY, JR.

JOYNER, JOSEPH D.
JUMPER, WILFORD L., JR.
LEWIS, EDGAR B.
LONG, VON EDISON
LYLES, ARROMANUS C.
MAULDIN, HENRY L.
MEDLIN, COLLINS M.
MOAK, JOHN C.
MOODY, ROBERT W.
OUTLAW, ALVIN C.
PAGE, JACK
REYNOLDS, WADE H.
RICHARDSON, PHILIP H.
RICHARDSON, WINFRIE D.
SAPP, WILLIAM W.
STRENG, JULIAN R.
THOMAS, LUTHER H.
TUCKER, JACK C.

SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: D. B. Amaker, B. L. Team, W. R. Carter, M. H. Bauknight, C. S. Simpson, H. V. Kull, W. S. Monteith.

SECOND ROW: W. P. Trotter, H. L. Allen, J. W. Hopkins, J. B. Quinton, W. S. Arrants, R. E. Davis, H. M. Russell, L. M. Haltiwanger, W. M. Lightsey, Jr.

THIRD ROW: C. A. Donahue, P. H. Richardson, T. Ogilvie, W. W. Sapp, C. M. Medlin, J. P. Perry, Jr., J. C. Gatch, V. O. Seale, W. A. B. Addison.

FACTUAL HISTORY

The Governor's Guards were organized May 7, 1843, and thus named, with James D. Tradewell as first Captain. This company bears the distinction of having served in every war, sectional or national, during its existence.

It did not volunteer as a unit for Mexican service, 1846-1848; but it furnished officers and enlisted men for Company H, Palmetto Regiment. One of these was A. H. Gladden, a Colonel of the Palmetto Regiment. In the War between the States the Governor's Guards furnished one company, which served in Virginia with Kershaw's Brigade. In the Spanish-American War this company served as Company K, 1st South Carolina, under command of Barry B. McCreery. It served on the Mexican border in 1916 under

Captain William M. Carter. It served in the World War as Company G, 105th Ammunition Train, 55th Field Artillery Brigade, 30th Division, under command of Captain William M. Carter.

This company has participated in various celebrations and unveiling ceremonies. When Cleveland was inaugurated President of the United States, March, 1885, the Governor's Guards was the only white company present from South Carolina. Through the courtesy of General Bratton, President Cleveland received the company the next day just previous to the public reception. It attended the centennial celebration of the first inauguration of George Washington, at New York. In November, 1895, the Governor's Guards participated in the parade on "South Carolina Day," at the Atlanta Exposition, Atlanta, Georgia.

A prize for the best-drilled company in the State was won by the Governor's Guards at the State Fair in 1877.

This company was mustered into service May 24, 1898, as Company K, 1st S. C. Regt., U. S. V., for action in the Spanish-American War, and was mustered out of service November 10, 1898.

C O L U M B I A , S O U T H C A R O L I N A



JAMES F. JEFFRIES
Captain



LEON WAGON, JR.
First Lieutenant

MANNING T. JETER
First Lieutenant



Officers

SERVICE COMPANY

ONE HUNDRED AND
EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY

UNION, SOUTH CAROLINA

FACTUAL HISTORY

Service Company was organized and Federally recognized as Service Company, First Infantry, May 27, 1921, with station at Union, South Carolina. The members of its first staff were Capt. J. Frost Walker, First Lieut. Thomas A. Hollingsworth, First Lieut. T. C. Jolly and Second Lieut. Claude E. Hicks.

The company was redesignated Service Company, 118th Infantry, South Carolina National Guard, December 19, 1921. The members of the present staff are Capt. James F. Jeffries, First Lieut. Manning T. Jeter, First Lieut. Leon Wagon, Jr., Second Lieut. Pascal H. Hollingsworth, and Warrant Officer Robert L. Jenkins.

On July 21, 1936, Capt. Thomas C. Jolly, Jr., and First Lieut. James F. Jeffries were awarded the fifteen years active State Service medal, and Lieut. Manning T. Jeter, Corp. Joel A. Miller and Pvt. Cohen M. Howell were awarded the ten-year medal.

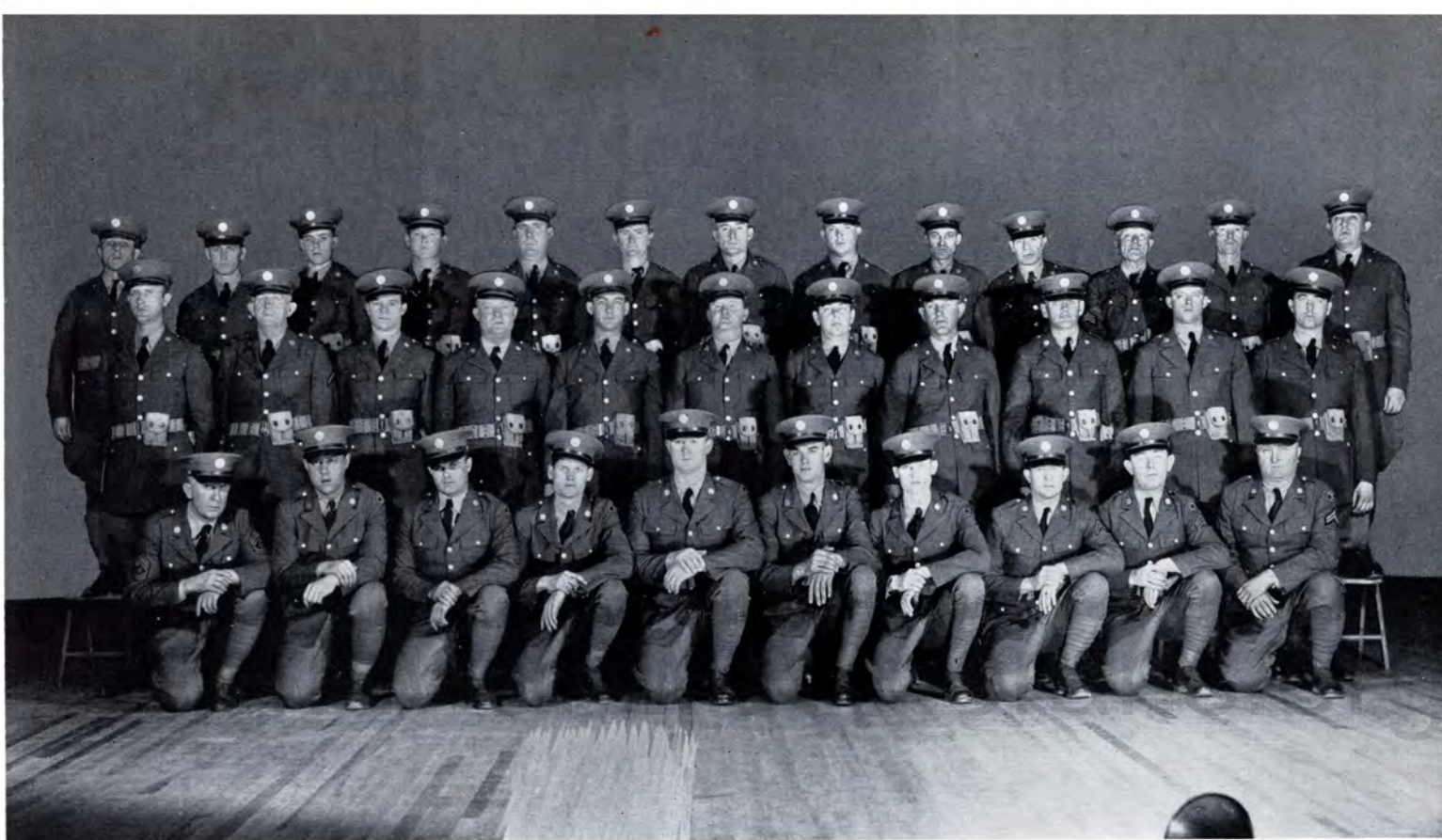
On January 26, 1937, Capt. Thomas C. Jolly, Jr., was promoted to Major and assigned to duty as Commanding Officer, Second Battalion, 105th Quartermaster Regiment. First Lieut. James F. Jeffries was promoted to Captain and assigned to command the Service Company, 118th Infantry, and Second Lieut. Leon Wagon, Jr., was promoted to First Lieutenant and assigned to duty with the Service Company. Master Sgt. Pascal H. Hollingsworth was made Second Lieutenant to take the place of Wagon.

The company was inspected by Col. Adolphe Huguet in 1936, who spoke very highly of the company's appearance and training. Lieut. Col. William A. McCullough inspected the company in 1937, and likewise made a very satisfactory report.

The annual encampment in 1936 was held at Camp Clifford R. Foster near Jacksonville, Florida. The regiment was transported by motor. The 1937 encampment was at Camp Jackson, home camp of the company.

PASCAL H. HOLLINGSWORTH
Second Lieutenant





COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Captain JAMES F. JEFFRIES
First Lieutenant MANNING T. JETER
First Lieutenant LEON WAGNON, JR.
Second Lieutenant PASCAL H. HOLLINGSWORTH

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Master Sergeant JOSHUA W. GREENE
Master Sergeant PAUL JAMES
Master Sergeant RAY R. STEWART
First Sergeant CURTIS TREADWAY
Staff Sergeant MORRIS D. BETENBAUGH

SERGEANTS

COFIELD, JOSEPH E. GARNER, WESLEY
 FARR, VICTOR PRICE, ROBERT L.
 VAUGHAN, JAMES L.

CORPORALS

FROST, LUTHER F. LAWSON, JAMES A.
 STINES, SHEFFIE C.

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS

FARR, FLOYD GARNER, HARRY
 GALLMAN, HARRY E. LUNSFORD, FARDIE J.
 GREER, JOHN R. YOUNG, GEORGE E.
 VAUGHAN, FRED W.

PRIVATE

BERRY, CLARENCE E. HORNE, FLETCHER A.
 BURSMA, RICHARD LANGLEY, CAROL
 CARTER, CLIFFORD M. McDADDE, CHARLES L.
 DAVIS, HUGH L. McDADDE, WALTER B.
 GALLMAN, OTICE PALMER, WILL H.
 GIBBS, WILLIE VAUGHAN, CHARLES A.
 GREER, JAMES R. VAUGHAN, LEE R.
 WILLARD, HUMPHRIES H.

SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: C. Treadway, V. Farr, R. L. Price, O. Gallman, L. R. Vaughan, W. Gibbs, H. E. Gallman, L. F. Frost, J. E. Cofield, S. C. Stines.

SECOND ROW: H. Garner, W. Garner, J. W. Greene, R. R. Stewart, C. M. Carter, C. L. McDade, F. A. Horne, G. E. Young, R. Bursma, W. H. Palmer, J. R. Greer.

THIRD ROW: F. J. Lunsford, J. R. Greer, H. H. Willard, C. A. Vaughan, F. W. Vaughan, W. B. McDade, C. Langley, C. E. Berry, V. Farr, J. A. Lawson, J. L. Vaughan, M. D. Betenbaugh, P. James.



Service

COMPANY
 UNION, S. C.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY



Top: Supply Detail.

Bottom: Transportation Platoon.

Top: Band in Marching Formation. Bottom: Staff Section and Company Headquarters Group.



ROBERT L. JENKINS
Drum Major

SERVICE COMPANY

AND

BAND SECTION

118th Infantry

UNION, SOUTH CAROLINA

Top: Transportation Trucks. Bottom: Loading Service Trucks.





Warrant Officer ROBERT L. JENKINS

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Technical Sergeant DANIEL MILLER
Staff Sergeant JAMES B. ROBERTSON

SERGEANTS

GREGORY, ROBERT P. HOWELL, COHEN M.
 MILLER, JOEL A.

CORPORALS

FAUCETT, WILLIAM M. JENKINS, WILLIAM C.

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

FOSTER, RANCE HUTCHINS, GUY
 GARNETT, PAT LAND, BOYCE I.
 WATSON, HUGH

PRIVATES

DAVIS, CARL B. WARD, VIRGIL S.
 KULL, H. WEST, GROVER C.
 LEE, HOWARD WILLIAMS, RUDOLPH V.
 NABORS, FRANK W. DICKERSON, LUTHER

SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: R. P. Gregory, C. M. Howell, H. Kull, D. Miller, J. A. Miller, W. C. Jenkins.

SECOND ROW: J. B. Robertson, R. Foster, G. C. West, G. Hutchins, C. B. Davis, W. M. Faucett.

THIRD ROW: B. I. Land, R. V. Williams, L. Dickerson, F. W. Nabors, P. Garnett, H. Lee, V. S. Ward.



Band Section of the Service

COMPANY

UNION, S. C.

FACTUAL HISTORY

The 118th Infantry Band is called upon on numerous occasions to render music at various military and civil ceremonies. During 1936 it played for the Azalea Festival at Charleston, the County Fair at Spartanburg, the American Legion Convention at Charleston, the Santa Claus parade in Union, and the Company "E" reunion.

(Continued on page 185)

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY



THOMAS M. MAYFIELD
Captain

SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: C. L. Horton, J. H. Bass, J. T. Wilson,
G. L. Wilson, J. C. Throne, R. B. Bryant, W. E. Pruitt.
SECOND ROW: T. W. White, T. L. Tipton, C. M. Hemphill,
J. W. Cox, D. L. Tucker, G. Singleton, M. A. Cox.
THIRD ROW: G. W. Pettit, S. B. Strange, V. E. Cox,
W. E. Sloan, V. J. Davis, R. S. Bryant, V. A. Massingille,
H. L. Davis, B. C. Dobbins, D. V. Davis.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Captain THOMAS M. MAYFIELD
First Lieutenant WILLIAM M. ALBERGOTTI
Second Lieutenant LOUIE A. MAYFIELD

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

First Sergeant CHARLES L. HORTON

SERGEANTS

BASS, JOHNNIE H. WILSON, GOLDEN L.
PATRICK, THOMAS M. WILSON, JOHN T.

CORPORALS

BLACK, ROBBIE A. MANESS, HOWARD L.
BURNETT, RICHARD D. PRUITT, WILTON E.
DONKLE, HARRY W. THRONE, JUDSON C.
WRIGHT, ALTON K.

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

BARNETT, GUY W. FARMER, HOUSTON M.
BELCHER, JOHN V. HEMPHILL, CLAUDE M.
BRADBURN, WADE H. JENNINGS, BENJAMIN R.
BREWTON, LESLIE J. LISTER, BROADUS J.
CENTER, JAMES H. PEARSON, JOSEPH R.
COX, JUD W. SINGLETON, GRADY
COX, MELVIN A. SMITH, HARRY F.
TIPTON, THOMAS L.

PRIVATES

ALEXANDER, CHARLES C. DAVIS, DAVID V.
AUGHTRY, THOMAS H. DAVIS, HARRY L.
ANDREWS, ARTHUR L. DAVIS, VERLON J.
BOWLING, EARL R. DE YOUNG, JAMES E.
BRYANT, RALPH S. DIXON, WALTER W.
BRYANT, RAYMOND C. DOBBINS, BOYCE C.
BRYANT, ROY B. DOBSON, WILLIAM P.
CLINE, CONRAD T. EARLE, EDWARD W.
COX, VERNON E. EVANS, JAMES W.

Hawitzer

COMPANY

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY



SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: A. K. Wright, W. W. Dixon, R. A. Black, W. H. Bradburn, R. C. Bryant, J. V. Belcher, C. R. Smith.
SECOND ROW: W. S. Hudson, W. O. Johnston, B. R. Jennings, H. F. Smith, E. W. Earle, C. J. Pruitt, B. J. Lister.
THIRD ROW: J. R. Pearson, W. R. Johnson, J. B. Skinner, G. W. Barnett, J. H. Center, B. H. Rumsey, J. H. Smith, C. T. Cline, J. G. Watson.

PRIVATES

HARLEY, BROADUS A.	PRUITT, VIRGIL W.
HART, LONNIE M.	RUMSEY, BROADUS H.
HUDSON, WILLIAM S.	SKINNER, JOHN B.
HUMPHRIES, WINFRED E.	SLOAN, WILLIAM E.
JOHNSON, WILLIAM R.	SMITH, CLYDE R.
JOHNSTON, W. O.	SMITH, JACK H.
MASSINGILLE, VERNON A.	STRANGE, SARRELL B.
PETTIT, GEORGE W.	TUCKER, DEWEY L.
PRUITT, CLYDE J.	WATSON, JASON G.
WHITE, THOMAS W.	

FACTUAL HISTORY

Howitzer Company was organized and Federally recognized as Howitzer Company, First Infantry, on June 6, 1921, with station at Greer, South Carolina. Its first staff officers were Capt. James W. Wood and First Lieut. Lonnie Winstead.

On December 19, 1921, it was redesignated Howitzer Company, 118th Infantry, South Carolina National Guard. Its present staff members are Capt. Thomas M. Mayfield, First Lieut. William M. Albergotti, and Second Lieut. Louie A. Mayfield.

An Armory has been recently constructed in Greer for the Howitzer Company, but it is utilized for municipal purposes as well. The cost of the new building was \$25,000, and it provides ample space for drilling on cold and rainy days.

All three officers of the company are Citadel graduates, Capt. Thomas M. Mayfield being in the Insurance Adjust-

GREER, SOUTH CAROLINA



WILLIAM M. ALBERGOTTI
First Lieutenant

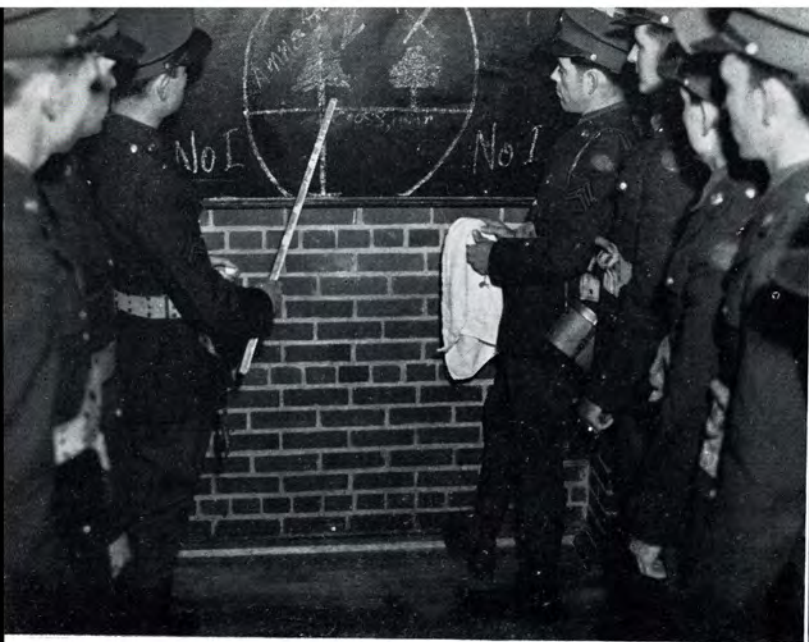


LOUIE A. MAYFIELD
Second Lieutenant

ment business. He was elected Vice-President of the National Guard Association of South Carolina in 1936 and President in 1937. First Lieut. William Albergotti is Superintendent of Public Schools in Greer and is one of the leaders in the upbuilding of the town. Second Lieut. Louie A. Mayfield is connected with the Cost Department of the Pacific Mills, Lyman, South Carolina. He is active in the civil and social life of Greer and is director of many of the activities in the Armory.

In 1935 the Howitzer Company had its summer training at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C. Two days were spent on the range and the qualification of gunners was stressed, there being an interesting demonstration on the value of weapons. In 1936 the training period was spent at Camp Foster, Jacksonville, Florida.

In 1937 the Howitzer Company won the soft ball championship at Camp Jackson for the 118th Infantry. This year the Company took part in the Southeastern Invitation Tournament in Atlanta, and made a nice showing. These activities have promoted a very satisfactory spirit of fellowship among the men of the Company.



Target Lecture.



37 mm Gun Squad.

worldwartwoveterans.org

37 mm Gun Squad, by Hand.

Company Basketball Team.



HOWITZER COMPANY, 118TH INFANTRY

GREER, SOUTH CAROLINA

Cless in Minor Tactics.

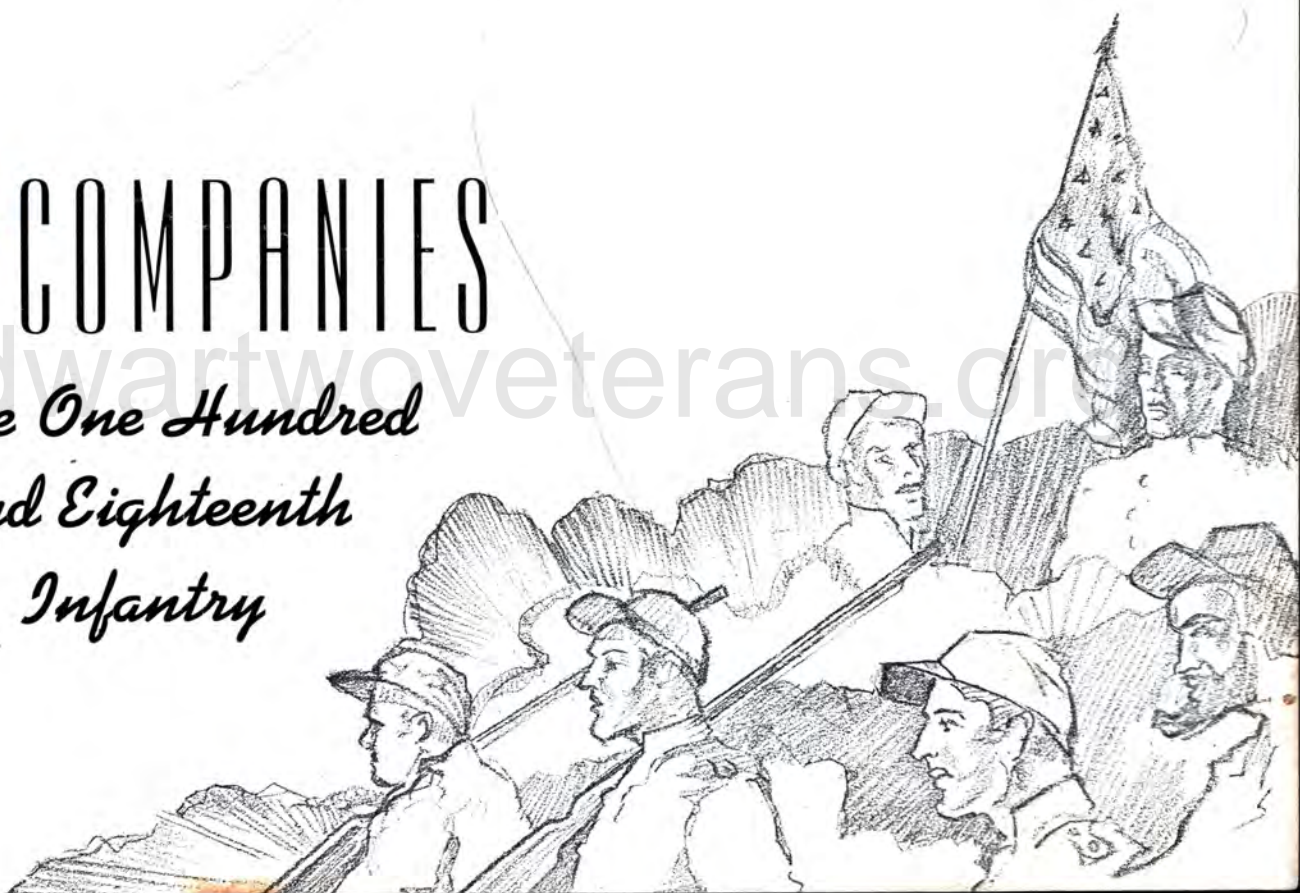
Womanless Wedding.

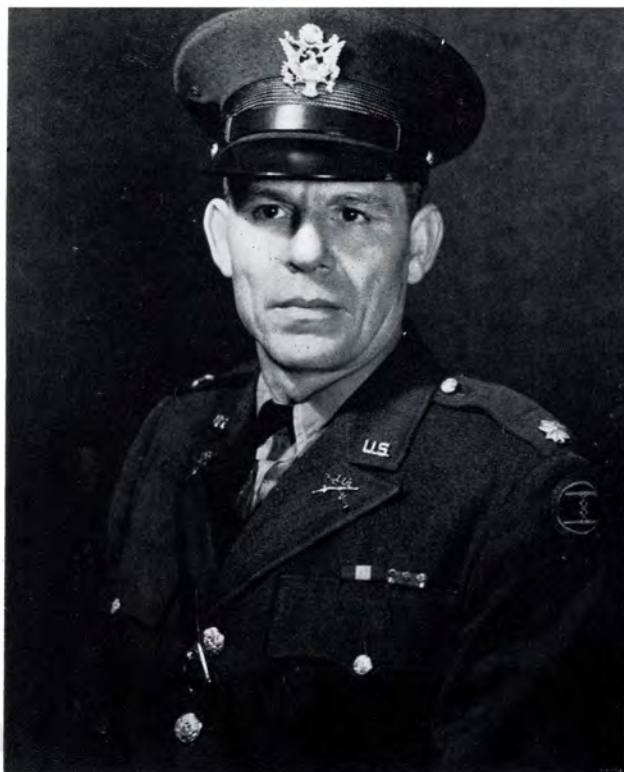


worldwartwoveterans.org

LINE COMPANIES

*of the One Hundred
and Eighteenth
Infantry*





WILLIAM G. MURPHY, Major
COMMANDING FIRST BATTALION

Officers FIRST BATTALION

ONE HUNDRED AND
EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY

HEADQUARTERS
TIMMONSVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA



SAM E. JEFFORDS
First Lieutenant
COMMANDING HEADQUARTERS COMPANY



JOHN G. ROSE
Second Lieutenant
JUNIOR OFFICER, HEADQUARTERS COMPANY



RAGNAR E. JOHNSON
Captain
COMMANDING COMPANY A



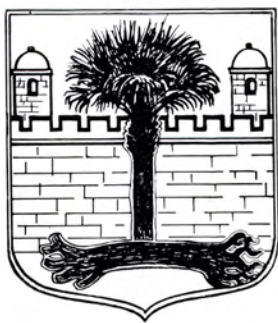
HUGH EASTERBY
Captain
COMMANDING COMPANY B



JOEL J. PADGETT
Captain
COMMANDING COMPANY C



JOE E. BATES
Captain
COMMANDING COMPANY D



worldwar



HAROLD A. PETIT
First Lieutenant
COMPANY A



CREIGHTON E. LIKES
First Lieutenant
COMPANY B



ROBERT G. PADGETT
First Lieutenant
COMPANY C



JOHN R. HOLMAN
First Lieutenant
COMPANY D

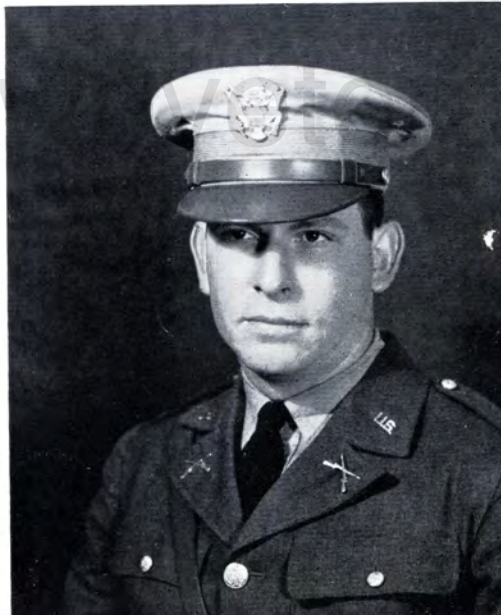


JOHN R. JOHNSON
Second Lieutenant
COMPANY A

DON R. GESTEFELD
Second Lieutenant
COMPANY C

RUSSELL D. WARREN
Second Lieutenant
COMPANY C

OWEN R. JENNINGS
Second Lieutenant
COMPANY D





SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: D. L. Reynolds, W. M. Croswell, E. H. Davis,
J. W. Mathis.

SECOND ROW: F. C. Turner, D. W. B. Shepard, W. H.
Johns, N. Lowman, F. M. Anderson.

THIRD ROW: J. H. Matthews, G. S. Byrd, D. F. McInnis,
J. W. Phillips, R. E. Parrott, J. M. Anderson.



Headquarters COMPANY First Battalion

TIMMONSVILLE, S. C.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

First Lieutenant SAM E. JEFFORDS, JR.
Second Lieutenant JOHN G. ROSE

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Staff Sergeant DARRELL L. REYNOLDS

SERGEANTS

ANDERSON, JOHN M. DAVIS, ELMER H.
CROSSWELL, WILLIAM M. JOHNS, WILLARD H.

CORPORALS

BYRD, GEORGE S. MCINNIS, DAVID F.
LOWMAN, NORWOOD SHEPARD, DAVID W. B.

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

COPELAND, JAMES F. MATHIS, LOUIS B.
PHILLIPS, JAMES W.

PRIVATES

ANDERSON, FRANK M. PARROTT, EMERSON
CARTER, HOWARD C. JEFFORDS, WILLIAM A.
MATHIS, JOHN W., JR. JORDAN, COLIN C.
MATTHEWS, JOHN H. TURNER, FRED C.

FACTUAL HISTORY

Headquarters Company was founded at the beginning of
the Spanish-American War in 1898 as the Timmonsville
Guards, with Captain W. K. Keith commanding, and with

First Lieut. R. K. Charles and Second Lieut. R. C. Rollins as junior officers. Immediately prior to the World War its designation was Company I, 3rd Battalion, 2nd Infantry, S. C. N. G.

The company was called out June 19, 1916, and mustered into Federal service July 4, 1916, at Styx, South Carolina, for action along the Mexican border. During this time it was stationed at Camp Owen Bierne, El Paso, Texas; the members of its staff were Captain James B. Keith, First Lieut. F. K. Honour and Second Lieut. William P. Walker. As Company I, 3rd Battalion, 2nd Infantry, S. C. N. G., it was mustered out of Federal service March 20, 1917.

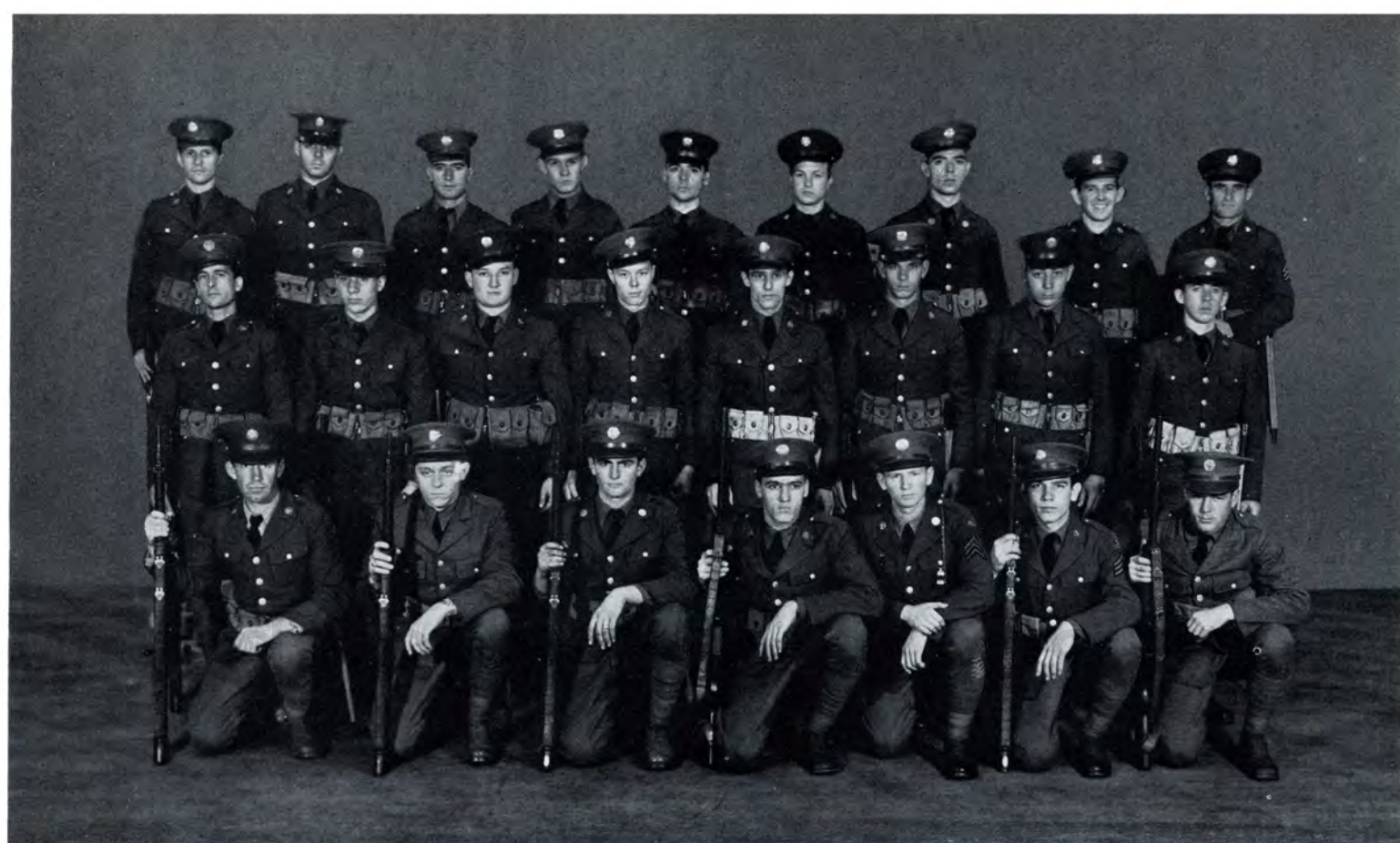
On July 28, 1917, a few months after the entrance of the United States into the World War, the company was once again mustered into Federal service. Under the same staff that commanded it on the Mexican border, it was transferred to the 55th Depot Brigade, per GO No. 4, Hq. 30th Division, on September 12, 1917.

This company underwent several changes in designation when the South Carolina National Guard was Federalized. On November 25, 1921, it was recognized as Headquarter's Company, 1st Battalion, 1st Infantry. On December 19, 1921, it was redesignated Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 118th Infantry.



1. Intelligence Section.
2. Radio Section.
3. Wire Section.
4. Colors.
5. Guidon.
6. Non-Commissioned Officers.
7. Message Center.





SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: W. A. Stirman, C. E. Wolff, F. J. Spaulding, V. H. Mette, J. D. Baker, Jr., K. B. Grace.

SECOND ROW: A. J. Moorner, N. C. Beaton, H. C. Mett, M. H. Wilder, C. E. Brinkley, E. M. Ilderton, J. J. Jackson, J. R. Smith.

THIRD ROW: C. L. Parr, A. P. Ham, Jr., H. Raymond, W. J. Browder, F. V. Salvo, N. E. Dunn, V. H. Salvo, J. J. Finnegan, P. J. Heneberry.



COMPANY A

First Battalion

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Captain RAGNAR E. JOHNSON
First Lieutenant HAROLD A. PETT
Second Lieutenant JOHN R. JOHNSON

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

First Sergeant CHARLES F. RAVENEL

SERGEANTS

BAKER, JESSE D.	METTE, VICTOR H.
HENEERRY, PETER J.	MICHEL, WILLIAM M.
McKNIGHT, ROBERT H.	NELSON, SUMTER R.
SUHRSTEDT, GERHARDT, J.	

CORPORALS

ACKLIN, CHRISTOPHER P.	MOORER, ARTHUR J.
HAM, ALBERT P., JR.	PARR, COLE L.
JOHNSON, THOMAS R.	WILDER, MARION H.
LUTZ, THOMAS	YOUNG, WILLIAM J.

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

BELL, CLIFTON H.	LONG, KENNETH H.
FABIAN, TURNER L.	METTE, NORMAN R.
FINNEGAN, JAMES J.	MUCKENFUSS, THOMAS D.
DRAKE, ROBERT T.	SALVO, FRANK V.
HAM, WILSON A.	SPAULDING, FRANCIS J.
ILDERTON, ELMORE M.	TAYLOR, PAUL C.
JONES, THOMAS W.	HOLLIDAY, R. C., JR.

PRIVATES

BALDWIN, MARCUS C.	FENNESSY, M. C.
BEACH, ABRAM J.	GOING, BASIL L.
BEATON, NEIL C.	GRACE, KENNETH B.
BRINKLEY, CLIFFORD E.	HAYSLETT, JOHN A.
BROWDER, WILLIARD J.	JACKSON, JULIUS J.
DANGERFIELD, G. N.	KELLY, JOHN A.
DOAR, LEON K.	KELLY, RAY D.
DOAR, PELZER O., JR.	LOCKE, ROBERT T.
DUNCAN, ERNEST G., JR.	MADDRAY, JOHN
DUNN, NORMAN E.	MCGREGOR, GEORGE J.



PRIVATES

METT, HARRY C.
 PETIT, EARL R.
 PICQUET, BENJAMIN M.
 PIGOTT, SEELEY C.
 RAYMOND, HEYWARD
 ROBERTSON, JAMES A.
 SALVO, VICTOR H.
 SCHAEFFER, KINGDON F.

SEYLE, WALTER L.
 SMITH, JOHN R.
 STIRMAN, WILLIAM A.
 WALKER, SIMS H.
 WILSON, JOHN L.
 WISE, JAMES J., JR.
 WOLFF, CLIFTON E.
 WESTBURY, ARTHUR O.

SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: C. P. Acklin, T. Lutz, T. R. Johnson, S. R. Nelson, G. J. Suhrstedt.

SECOND ROW: L. K. Doar, S. H. Walker, A. J. Beach, P. O. Doar, B. M. Picquet, R. T. Locke, J. R. Maddray.

THIRD ROW: C. E. Brinkley, S. C. Pigott, J. J. Wise, Jr., N. R. Mette, G. N. Dangerfield, G. J. McGregor, R. D. Kelly, J. A. Kelly.

FACTUAL HISTORY

Tradition states that Company A was organized during the War of 1812; the earliest authentic record at present known, however, dates only to 1827.

When first organized, this company was known as the Jackson Guards. Because of Jackson's unpopularity in South Carolina, the name was changed by legislative act in 1832 to Sumter Guards, commanded at that time by Capt. Stephen Elliott.

The Sumter Guards furnished one company for the Seminole War, commanded by Capt. Henry Gourdin; it furnished one company, under command of Capt. John Russell, in the War between the States; one company, commanded by J. Lawrence Gantt, served on the Mexican border in 1916; and in the World War, one company, Company A, 105th Ammunition Train, served overseas, Capt. J. Lawrence Gantt commanding.

After the War between the States, a few of the old Sumter Guardsmen organized the Charleston Rifle Club

in August, 1869, and elected Capt. G. B. Pinckney president. Other ante-bellum military companies gradually reorganized as rifle companies, among which was the old Charleston Riflemen. To avoid confusion of names, the Charleston Rifle Club reorganized in April, 1871, as the Sumter Rifle Club. Later, in 1875, when the club was commanded by Col. Edward McCrady, the name was changed to Sumter Guard Rifle Club. After the establishment of the Hampton government, the officers of the club adopted their old military title and the company became known as the Sumter Guards.

Under the federalization of the National Guard of South Carolina, the official designation of this corps was changed. Having been the first company in the state to reorganize after the World War, the Sumter Guards was federally recognized as Company A, 1st Infantry, June 30, 1919. It was redesignated Company A, 118th Infantry, December 19, 1919.

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA



Non-Commissioned Officers

COMPANY A, 118TH INFANTRY

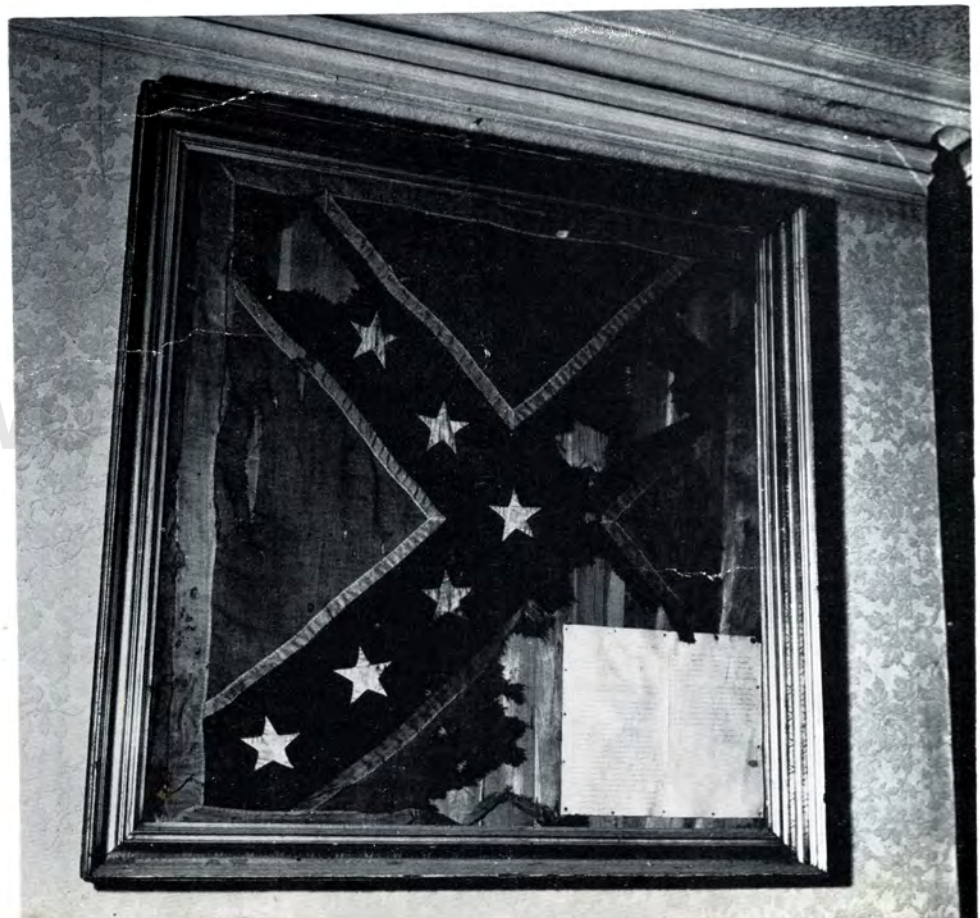
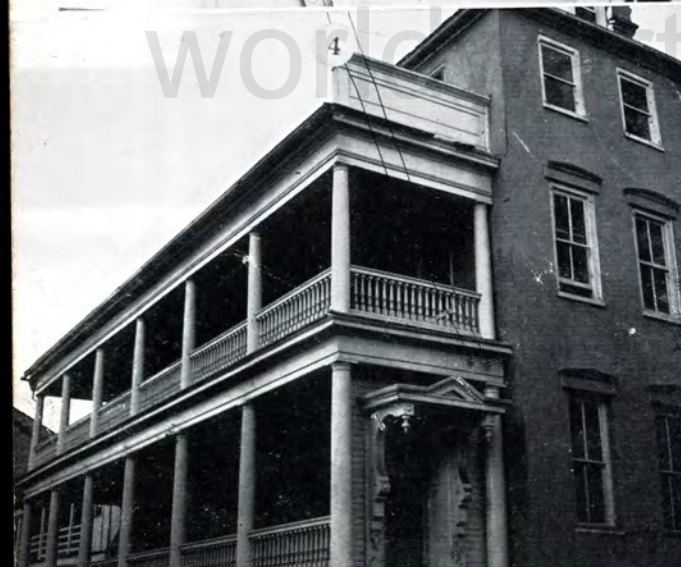
FIRST BATTALION

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

1. Headquarters Group.
2. Automatic Rifle Instructions.
3. Trophies of Marksmanship.
4. View of the Armory.



Flag That Flew Over Fort Sumter.





Non-Commissioned Group.

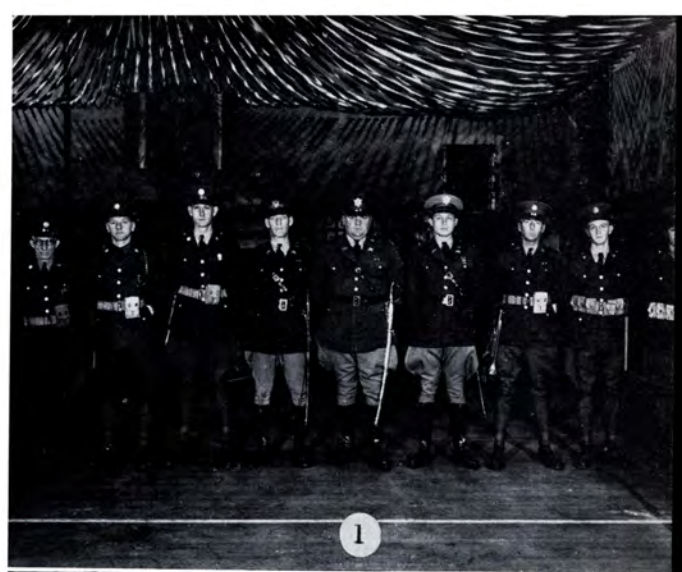
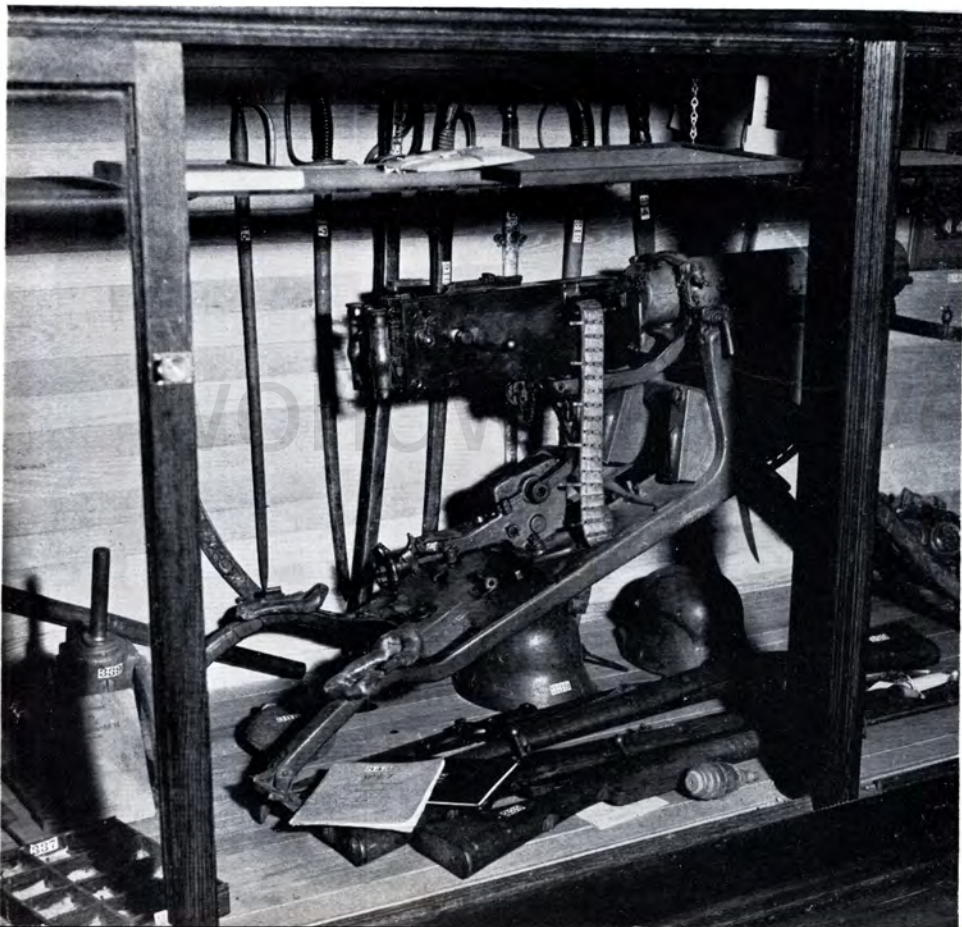
COMPANY B, 118TH INFANTRY

FIRST BATTALION

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

1. Headquarters Group.
2. Supply Room.
3. Gun Case and Rifles Presented to W. L. I. by an Act of Congress.
4. W. L. I. Ball Button Uniform Worn in 1807.

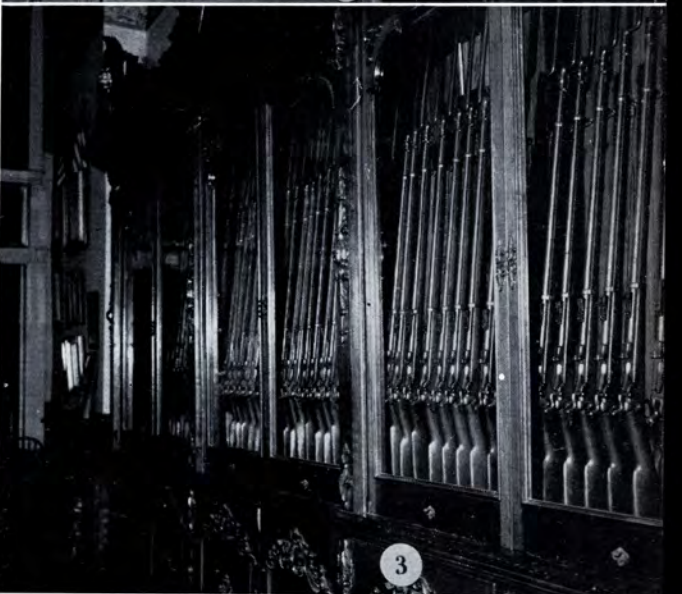
War Weapons Captured from Germany During the World War.



1



2



3



4



SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: T. R. Brown, A. B. Jacques, C. B. Beckman,
H. G. Morillo, L. L. Murray, B. K. Jantzen, H. C. Tovey.
SECOND ROW: H. P. Fischer, J. F. Corcoran, W. D. Luhn,
Jr., L. N. Burbage, W. G. Fuller, H. R. Bantz, G. J.
Stratacos.
THIRD ROW: F. J. Block, J. B. Boddie, C. E. Salmonson,
B. H. Bastian, D. E. Likes, L. C. Burk, J. C. Gregorie,
W. G. Murphy.



COMPANY B

First Battalion

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Captain HUGH EASTERBY
First Lieutenant CREIGHTON E. LIKES
Second Lieutenant DON R. GESTEFELD

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

First Sergeant B. K. JANTZEN

SERGEANTS

BECKMAN, C. B. MORILLO, H. G.
GRIMES, L. J. MURRAY, L. L.
HEISSEN BUTTLE, L. H. WILSON, R. M.
BODDIE, D. S.

CORPORALS

BROWN, T. R. MARTIN, M. B.
HARTLEY, P. C. MEYER, G. E.
HEISSEN BUTTLE, W. H. MILLER, H. E., JR.
JACQUES, A. B. TOVEY, H. C.

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS

BURBAGE, L. N. PINCKNEY, R. H.
BLOCK, F. J. STRATACOS, GEO. J.
FULLER, W. G. STRATACOS, GREGG J.
GREGORIE, J. C. TOVEY, C. A.
JOHNSON, J. F., JR. VIARD, E. C.
LIKES, D. E. WILLIAMS, H. T.

PRIVATE

ALMERS, W. R. DRESING, H. J.
BAKER, G. L. ELLIS, J. P.
BANTZ, H. R. FISCHER, H. P.
BASTIAN, B. H. FISCHER, J. M.
BENTON, L. F. FRALIX, MCPAUL
BODDIE, J. B. GEE, C. F.
BROWN, W. W. GERARD, M. A.
BURKART, F. X. GROOMS, C. R.
CORCORAN, J. F. HUFF, W. E.



PRIVATES

JOSEPH, J. C.
LEMACKS, I. M.
LOTT, D. G.
LUHN, W. D., JR.
MATHEWES, J. A.
MOLONY, H. A., JR.
MURPHY, W. G.

PARLER, C. J.

SALMONSON, C. E.
SWEAT, D. B.
THACKERAY, J. R., JR.
VIARD, J. H.
WARING, M. H.
WILLIAMS, A. V., JR.
BURK, L. C.

SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: M. B. Martin, D. S. Boddie, R. M. Wilson,
L. J. Grimes, J. F. Johnson, Jr., H. E. Miller, Jr.

SECOND ROW: W. E. Huff, G. J. Stratacos, W. W. Brown,
C. J. Parler, J. R. Thackeray, Jr., J. C. Joseph, I. M.
Lemacks,

THIRD ROW: L. F. Benton, C. A. Tovey, C. R. Grooms,
E. C. Viard, F. X. Burkart, H. T. Williams, J. M.
Fischer.

FACTUAL HISTORY

The Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, was founded in 1807. Since that time it has been as useful to the state in peace as it has been valorous in war.

In the War of 1812 it furnished one detachment under William Crafts. In the Seminole War of 1836 it furnished one company under Capt. Henry Ravenel. As a unit it did not volunteer for service in the Mexican War, but its men formed the nucleus of Company F, Palmetto Regiment. In 1861 this corps had three full companies that served throughout the war. A fourth company of Washington Light Infantry, composed of men too old or too young or incapacitated for active service was organized in 1861 and served as a Home Guard.

In 1916 this corps, under command of Capt. Harry O. Withington, served on the Mexican border. In the World War, 1917-1919, the Washington Light Infantry served as Company B, 2nd South Carolina Infantry.

After the reorganization, September 15, 1917, this company was known as Company B, 105th Ammunition Train, 55th Field Artillery Brigade, 30th Division. On the present National Guard Staff of South Carolina are the following Washington Light Infantry representatives: Col. Harry O. Withington, commander of the 118th Infantry; his adjutant, Capt. R. D. Zobel; Major W. H. Hawkins, commanding 1st Battalion, 118th Infantry; Capt. W. G. Murphy, assistant plans and training officer; and Capt. F. D. Pinckney, state staff corps.

The Washington Light Infantry has made several visits with either a fraternal or patriotic motive, and it has participated in many celebrations of various kinds, particularly the anniversaries of certain battles of the War between the States. One of its outstanding honors during a long history was being selected as a guard of honor for the Marquis de Lafayette on his visit to Charleston.

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA



SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: C. B. Warren, C. E. Padgett, A. D. Padgett, L. N. Glover, Jr., H. M. Drawdy, C. Ryans, L. E. Herndon.

SECOND ROW: J. E. Grayson, N. R. Beverly, C. E. Hiott, D. L. Bishop, W. E. Key, W. Price, J. R. Beach, L. E. Benton, W. H. Zeigler.

THIRD ROW: W. O. Murdaugh, T. J. Broderick, N. C. Ackerman, B. C. Polk, B. Linder, M. P. Padgett, K. P. Smyly, H. N. O'Quinn, W. T. Ackerman, R. C. Linder, J. C. Ackerman, S. M. Key.



COMPANY G

First Battalion

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Captain JOEL J. PADGETT
First Lieutenant ROBERT G. PADGETT
Second Lieutenant RUSSELL D. WARREN

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

First Sergeant CLYDE B. WARREN

SERGEANTS

BEVERLY, JACK	KEY, SIDNEY M.
GARRIS, DANIEL W.	MURDAUGH, WILLIAM O.
GRAYSON, JAMES E.	PADGETT, ABBIE D.
PADGETT, CLARENCE E.	

CORPORALS

ACKERMAN, NEILIE C.	HERNDON, OSCAR W.
BISHOP, DENNY L.	KEY, WARREN E.
BRELAND, HAROLD B.	LANGDALE, LLOYD
HERNDON, LONNIE E.	MILEY, GERALD E.
ZEIGLER, LEWIS S.	

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

ACKERMAN, WARREN T.	GROVES, CECIL L.
BEVERLY, NORWOOD R.	GROVES, EDWARD R.
BISHOP, LONNY L.	GROVES, WILLIE
BRODERICK, TIMOTHY J.	PADGETT, MADISON P.
CONNELLY, GEORGE W.	POLK, TRAVIS



PRIVATES FIRST CLASS—Continued

PRICE, WOODROW WALLING, BRANTLEY C.
ZEIGLER, WADE H.

PRIVATES

ACKERMAN, JEFFERSON C.	LINDER, RAMOND C.
BEACH, JOSEPH R.	MILEY, ROBERT R.
BENTON, LOUIS E.	O'QUINN, HUBERT N.
BISHOP, WALTER E.	POLK, BURCHILL C.
BYRANT, FRANK	PRICE, EUGENE H.
CARTER, LOLLIS V.	PRINE, VAUGHN E.
CROSBY, HENRY M.	REEVES, MERCER E.
CROSBY, REGINALD A.	RYANS, CLINT
DRAWDY, HASKELL M.	SMITH, JAMES R.
EVANS, CHESLEY	SMYLY, KLINE P.
GLOVER, LUCIUS N., JR.	STRICKLAND, JULIUS W.
HERNDON, BENJAMIN L.	STRICKLAND, PAUL W.
HIOTT, CECIL E.	VALENTINE, JAMES W.
HIOTT, PRESTON L.	VARNADOE, FRANCIS
LINDER, BARRION	WARREN, JOSEPH M.

FACTUAL HISTORY

Company C was organized in 1903 as Heyward Riflemen, in honor of Governor Heyward, who was not governor of South Carolina at that time, however. Its first staff members were Captain John B. Black, First Lieut. W. W. Smoak, and Second Lieut. D. B. Black.

SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: G. E. Miley, J. Beverly, R. R. Miley, L. V. Carter, B. L. Herndon, T. Polk, D. W. Garriss.

SECOND ROW: E. H. Price, J. M. Warren, M. E. Reeves, J. R. Smith, L. L. Bishop, F. Varnadoe, J. W. Valentine, P. W. Strickland, V. E. Prine.

THIRD ROW: W. Groves, W. E. Bishop, G. W. Connelly, J. W. Strickland, B. C. Walling, H. B. Breland, C. L. Groves, H. M. Crosby, F. L. Bryant, O. W. Herndon, L. S. Zeigler.

Company C became inactive in 1914, but was reorganized under the Federalization of the National Guard of South Carolina. On October 22, 1919, it was recognized as Company H, 1st Infantry, station at Walterboro, South Carolina. It was redesignated Company C, 1st Infantry, on April 23, 1921, and on December 19, 1921, it was redesignated Company C, 118th Infantry. The present members of the staff of Company C are Captain Joel J. Padgett, Commanding; First Lieut. Robert G. Padgett, and Second Lieut. Russell D. Warren.

W A L T E R B O R O , S O U T H C A R O L I N A



COMPANY C

FIRST BATTALION

118TH INFANTRY

WALTERBORO, SOUTH CAROLINA



1. Non-Commissioned Officers.
2. Company at Attention in Front of the Armory.
3. Ten Year Service Group.
4. Headquarters Group.
5. Platoon Passing Reviewing Stand.
6. Sergeant Louis C. Padgett, Sr.—deceased—Mess Sergeant for Company C from 1919 until his death in April, 1937.
7. Mess.



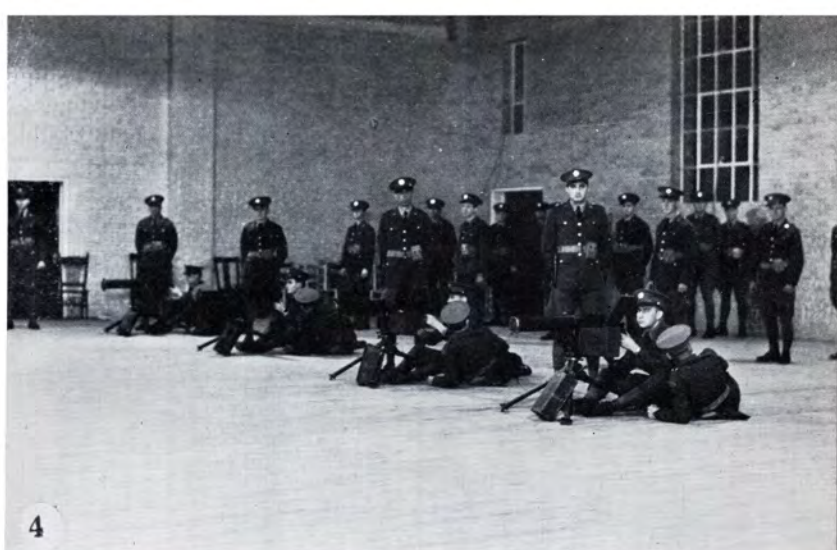
COMPANY D

FIRST BATTALION

118TH INFANTRY

ORANGEBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA

(1) Non-Commissioned Officers. (2) Stripping and Assembling Machine Gun. (3) Guard Detail. (4) Elementary Machine Gun Practice. (5) First Aid Instruction. (6) Physical Drill. (7) Pistol Instructions.





SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: E. R. Bair, J. O. Shirer, L. D. Fogle, G. H. Cain, J. C. Fralick, H. D. Fralick, W. T. Roberts, W. M. Whisenhunt, G. L. Fogle.

SECOND ROW: W. B. Patrick, M. K. Rutland, W. D. Dawkins, J. C. Hoover, J. P. Blake, J. W. S. DeMars, A. L. Rickenbaker, W. B. Wetherington, S. Edgemon.

THIRD ROW: J. Fogle, N. E. Zeigler, H. C. Johnson, Jr., T. W. Gray, A. M. Gray, J. F. Nettles, L. Jeffcoat, W. E. Gray, G. E. Hutto, F. D. Fogle, W. L. Jeffcoat.



COMPANY D

First Battalion

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Captain JOE E. BATES
First Lieutenant JOHN R. HOLMAN
Second Lieutenant OWEN R. JENNINGS

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

First Sergeant ERNEST R. BAIR

SERGEANTS

CAIN, GEORGE H.	HOUCK, HARRY S.
DEMARS, EDGAR V.	SANDERS, EDDIE
FOGLE, LAURIE D.	SHIRER, JENNINGS O.
THOMAS, GEORGE C., JR.	

CORPORALS

FOGLE, CARROLL W.	ROBERTS, WILLIAM T.
FRALICK, HOLLIS D.	SHULER, MILLARD F.
FRALICK, JAMES C.	SMOAK, HARRY B.
PATRICK, JOHN D.	WETHERINGTON, L. Z., JR.

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

EDGEMON, SYMMES	JENNINGS, GILMORE B.
GRIFFITH, BRYAN R.	KENNERLY, KNOWLTON A.
HALL, JACK B.	KINSEY, ERNEST
HOLMAN, JOHN A.	PATRICK, WALLACE B.
HOOVER, JOHN C.	ROBINSON, RAYMOND C.
HUTTO, WILLIAM M.	RUTLAND, MILTON K.
IRICK, ARTIS J.	PEDERSEN, ALFRED S.

PRIVATES

BETSILL, WILLIAM H.	GRAY, ARTHUR M.
BLAKE, JAMES P.	GRAY, JULIUS S.
BOLEN, LEWIS H.	GRAY, THOMAS W.
DAWKINS, WILLIAM D.	GRAY, WESLEY E.
DEMARS, JOHN W. S.	HANE, JERRY R.
FOGLE, FRANK D.	HARLEY, FRANCIS K.
FOGLE, GILBERT L.	HARLEY, OZELL
FOGLE, JOHN	HILL, NEAL



PRIVATES

HOLMAN, JULIUS C., JR.
HOUCK, JERRY L.
HUTTO, GEORGE E.
JEFFCOAT, LEROY
JEFFCOAT, WALTER L.
JENNINGS, MARION M.
JOHNSON, BURNICE V. R.
JOHNSON, HUGH C., JR.
JUDY, WILLIAM
NETTLES, JOHN F.

RICKENBAKER, ARTHUR L.
SCOTT, HARRY H.
SCOTT, THOMAS W.
SMITH, WILLIAM B.
STONE, EDWARD L.
STROCK, THOMAS W.
WETHERINGTON, TOY L.
WETHERINGTON, WM. B.
WHISENHUNT, WM. M.
ZIEGLER, NELSON E.

SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: E. Sanders, G. C. Thomas, Jr., H. S. Houck, J. D. Patrick, H. B. Smoak, C. W. Fogle, L. Z. Wetherington, Jr., G. B. Jennings, J. R. Hane.

SECOND ROW: A. J. Irick, J. S. Gray, K. A. Kennerly, J. A. Holman, J. C. Holman, Jr., R. C. Robinson, E. Kinsey, A. S. Pedersen, B. R. Griffith, H. H. Scott.

THIRD ROW: W. H. Betsill, T. W. Scott, W. B. Smith, N. Hill, B. V. R. Johnson, M. M. Jennings, O. Harley, T. W. Strock, L. H. Bolen, W. Judy.

FACTUAL HISTORY

Company D was organized in the spring of 1894 as Tillman Volunteers. It was mustered into Federal service August 15, 1898, and served in the Spanish-American War as Company E, 2nd S. C. V. I., under command of Captain W. W. Wannamaker. During the war the company served in Havana, Cuba, January 3, 1899, to March 24, 1899. It was mustered out of Federal service at Camp McKensie, Augusta, Georgia, April 19, 1899.

Its designation immediately prior to the World War was Company M, 3rd Battalion, 2nd Infantry, S. C. N. G.

The company was called out June 19, 1916, and mustered into service July 6, 1916, for action on the Mexican border. It served as Company M, 2nd Regt. Infantry, S. C. N. G., during that year and was stationed at Camp Owen Bierne, El Paso, Texas, under Captain F. F. Pooser, with First

Lieut. J. M. Owens and Second Lieut. Hoyt U. Bookhart as Junior Officers. It was mustered out of Federal service March 20, 1917.

The company was called out for service in the World War on July 25, 1917, and mustered into service August 2, 1917. Its designation after the reorganization, September 15, 1917, placed it with 55th Depot Brigade. It saw service in Flanders, July 16 to August 18, 1918; at Ypres-Lys, August 19 to September 4, 1918; and in the Somme Offensive, September 23 to October 22, 1918.

Under the Federalization of the National Guard in South Carolina, this company underwent several changes in official designation. On May 20, 1921, it was recognized as Company D, 1st Infantry, and redesignated Company D, 118th Infantry, S. C. N. G., December 19, 1921.

ORANGEBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA



HOWARD W. McCRAVEY
Major
COMMANDING, SECOND BATTALION

Officers

SECOND BATTALION

ONE HUNDRED AND
EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY

HEADQUARTERS
EASLEY, SOUTH CAROLINA



WAYNE C. JOHNSON
First Lieutenant
COMMANDING HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

JAMES L. ROGERS
Captain
COMMANDING COMPANY F



BOGGS A. ROBINSON
Second Lieutenant
JUNIOR OFFICER HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

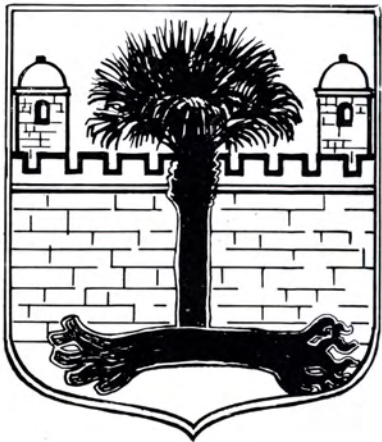
EDWIN L. HUGHES
Captain
COMMANDING COMPANY G



HARRY M. ARTHUR
Captain
COMMANDING COMPANY E

AUBURN H. CARTER
Captain
COMMANDING COMPANY H





worldwartv



ROBERT C. JETER
First Lieutenant
COMPANY E



FRANK W. LEE
First Lieutenant
COMPANY F



WILLIAM W. WINGO
First Lieutenant
COMPANY G



EDWIN L. SHULL
First Lieutenant
COMPANY H



ALBERTUS A. ARTHUR
Second Lieutenant
COMPANY E

JOHN C. WILLIAMS
Second Lieutenant
COMPANY F

ROY P. EISON
Second Lieutenant
COMPANY G

LLOYD A. HOBBS
Second Lieutenant
COMPANY H





Top: Wire Section in the Field.
Bottom: Guidon with Company at Present Arms.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

SECOND BATTALION

118th INFANTRY

EASLEY, SOUTH CAROLINA

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Radio Section. | 3. Headquarters Group. |
| 2. Ready for March. | 4. Message Center. |
| 5. Non-Commissioned Officers. | |

Intelligence Section.





SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: E. R. Ashford, J. E. Fore, E. E. Adams, I. Z. Vaughan, J. A. Cogdill, F. S. Glass, M. T. Bentley, W. L. Hewitt, W. L. Sprouse.

SECOND ROW: H. P. Brandon, W. R. Meador, A. Robinson, C. Spencer, E. W. Hill, H. Phillips, J. L. Austin, G. C. May, J. W. Moore, W. D. Clark, G. A. Royster, Jr.

THIRD ROW: O. C. Kendrick, C. L. McGowan, C. E. Sprouse, G. T. Moore, J. S. Hendrix, L. Shetley, C. A. Clark, R. Jeter, G. P. Kirby, R. Phillips, J. F. Johnson, A. W. Johns, J. Cody.



COMPANY E

Second Battalion

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Captain HARRY M. ARTHUR
First Lieutenant ROBERT C. JETER
Second Lieutenant ALBERTUS A. ARTHUR

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

First Sergeant ELLIOTT R. ASHFORD

SERGEANTS

ADAMS, ERNEST E.	FORE, JAMES E.
BENTLEY, MAXEY T.	GLASS, FRANCIS S.
COGDILL, JOHN A.	HEWITT, WALTER L.
	VAUGHAN, IRVING Z.

CORPORALS

BOLING, WILLIAM C.	JOLLY, MILES S.
GADEN, WILLIE	MARTIN, EDWARD H.
HICKS, CARL E.	PHILLIPS, JOHN D.
JOHNSON, WOODROW W.	SPOUSE, WALTER L.
	WILLARD, OLIVER

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

AUSTIN, JOHNNY L.	KIRBY, GILES P.
BRANDON, HUGH P.	LAWSON, EARL H.
BROWN, STOKIE L.	MCGOWAN, CLIFTON L.
CLARK, CLARENCE A.	MOORE, GARNETT T.
CROCKER, AARON W.	PHILLIPS, RALPH
HARRIS, WALLACE S.	ROBINSON, ARTHUR
JOHNS, ALBERT W.	SPOUSE, CLYDE E.
KENDRICK, OSCAR C.	TIMMONS, MELVIN D.

PRIVATES

ASHFORD, MARION W.	HOWELL, WILLIAM G.
BERRY, CARL E.	HUMPHRIES, ROBERT J.
BLACKWELL, CARLOS S.	JETER, RUSSELL
CLARK, WILLIAM D.	JOHNSON, JOHN F.
CODY, JETER	JOLLY, WILLIAM J.
GREENE, HAROLD C.	LAWTER, WILLIAM C.
HARRIS, DEWEY A.	LEE, FEROL
HENDERSON, CARL	MAY, GEORGE C.
HENDRIX, JULIUS S.	MEADOR, WILLIAM R.
HICKS, JACK D.	MOORE, JOHN W.
HILL, ELMO W.	MELTON, SAMUEL



PRIVATES

O'SHIELDS, FRANCIS E.	SPENCER, CLAUD
PHILLIPS, HAMBLIN	TONEY, JAMES R.
ROYSTER, GEORGE A., JR.	VINSON, JAMES H.
SHETLEY, LONDON	WHITNER, WILLIAM S.
SMITH, PAUL G.	WILBURN, ERASTUS J.
WILBURN, WILLIAM H.	

SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: W. W. Johnson, W. Gaden, E. H. Martin, W. C. Boling, O. Willard, J. D. Phillips, M. S. Jolly, C. E. Hicks.

SECOND ROW: J. R. Toney, W. C. Lawter, H. C. Greene, R. J. Humphries, J. D. Hicks, S. L. Brown, S. Melton, F. Lee, W. G. Howell, D. A. Harris, C. Henderson.

THIRD ROW: F. E. O'Shields, W. S. Whitner, J. H. Vinson, C. S. Blackwell, A. W. Crocker, E. J. Wilburn, E. H. Lawson, D. A. Harris, C. E. Berry, W. H. Wilburn, M. W. Ashford, M. D. Timmons, W. J. Jolly.

FACTUAL HISTORY

Company "E" was organized in 1846, with John Wesley Goss as first captain, and was named Johnson Rifles in honor of the governor of South Carolina, David Johnson.

Immediately prior to the War between the States it was revived and served under the command of John Wesley Goss. Captain Goss was succeeded by Capt. Christopher Beaty, who was killed at Deep Bottom, Virginia. Capt. Richard C. Johnson succeeded Captain Beaty, and served until the surrender. At the first years of the war the company was known as the Johnson Rifles, Company A, 5th Regiment, S. C. V. At the reorganization of Confederate forces in 1863, the company became Company A, Palmetto Sharp Shooters, Jenkin's Brigade, Field's Division, Longstreet's Corps, Army of Northern Virginia. It was mustered out of Confederate service in May, 1865.

The company was reorganized in July, 1877. It served in the Spanish-American War, 1898, under command of Capt. J. E. Hunter, and was mustered into Federal service May 12,

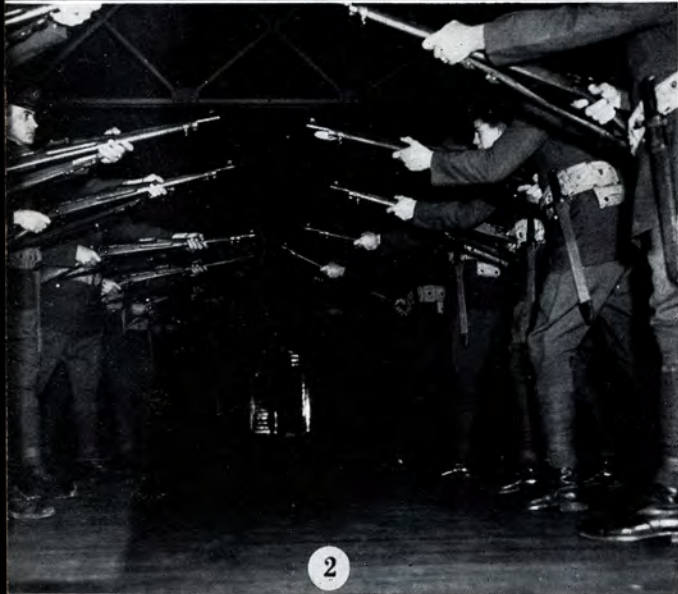
1898, as Company E, 1st Regiment, S. C. V. I. It was mustered out of service November 10, 1898.

Its designation immediately prior to the World War was Company E, 2nd Battalion, 1st Infantry, S. C. N. G. It served on the Mexican border, 1916, as Company E, 1st Regt. Inf., S. C. N. G., under command of J. Frost Walker.

The company served in the World War as Company E, 118th Infantry; Capt. J. Frost Walker was in command when the company was mustered in; the company served under the command of Capt. Richard A. Fulp.

The company received several changes in official designation when the National Guard of South Carolina was federalized. It was recognized as Company E, 1st Infantry, December 9, 1919, and redesignated Company E, 118th Infantry, S. C. N. G., on December 19, 1921.

U N I O N , S O U T H C A R O L I N A



COMPANY E

SECOND BATTALION

118th Infantry

UNION, SOUTH CAROLINA



1. Guidon with Company Front.
2. Bayonet Drill.
3. Platoon Front, First Platoon.
4. Rifle Marksmanship.
5. Column of Fours, First Platoon.
6. Present Arms—Second Platoon.



COMPANY E

SECOND BATTALION

118th Infantry

SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA



worldwartwovet

1. Present Arms.
2. Column of Squads.
3. Riot Duty Formation.
4. Non-Commissioned Officers.
5. Map Reading.
6. Rifle Marksmanship.





SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: C. F. Green, W. F. Jewell, R. B. Martin, D. A. Taylor, G. B. Bishop, L. H. Martin, W. H. Sims.

SECOND ROW: W. P. Hogan, M. L. Prince, H. L. Prince, C. A. Riddle, L. W. Brown, R. V. Solesby, H. R. Farmer, J. D. Williams, H. Davis.

THIRD ROW: E. E. Fox, H. J. Kimberlain, O. T. Hodge, J. C. Kennady, W. J. Pace, J. D. Hughes, C. H. Blackwell, E. H. Mathis, L. F. Hawkins, B. Hardin.



COMPANY F

Second Battalion

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Captain JAMES L. ROGERS
First Lieutenant FRANK W. LEE
Second Lieutenant JOHN C. WILLIAMS

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

First Sergeant CHARLES F. GREEN

SERGEANTS

BLANCHARD, RONNELL M.	JOYNER, JOE L.
FOWLER, HERBERT H.	MARTIN, RUFUS B.
JEWELL, WILLIAM F.	SEAY, WILLIAM R.
TAYLOR, DONALD A.	

CORPORALS

BANKS, RICHARD J.	MARTIN, LESTER H.
BISHOP, GEORGE B.	PACK, FRED R.
BLANCHARD, HUBERT H.	ROBINETTE, CARSON T.
JOHNSON, HOWARD L.	SIMS, WILLIAM H.
WALKER, CARL J.	

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

BLACKWELL, CLYDE H.	MABRY, CHARLES R.
CARSON, JAMES M.	MATHIS, EARL H.
DIXON, DUDLEY H.	OSMENT, JAMES A.
GIBSON, ELMS J.	PRINCE, HERBERT L.
HOLT, WILSON	RIDDLE, CLEMENT A.
KIMBERLAIN, HASKELL J.	SUTTON, GEORGE W.
LLOYD, PLEAS T.	VARNER, ROBERT L.
WILLIAMS, ALONZO L.	

PRIVATES

BROWN, LEROY W.	FOWLER, LEE P.
BROWN, WOODROW W.	FOX, ESTES E.
CAMPBELL, WILLIAM J.	GRANT, BILLY C.
CLAYTON, CLIFFORD D.	HARDIN, BYNUM
FARMER, HENDRIX R.	HAWKINS, LEONARD F.
FARR, CECIL J.	HODGE, OLIN T.



PRIVATES

HOGAN, WILLIAM P.
HUGHES, JOHN D.
JAMES, ARTHUR G.
JAMES, CHARLES F.
KENNADY, JOSEPH C.
KIRBY, VICTOR L.
LEVER, CLARENCE A.
PACE, WILLIAM J.
PACK, JAMES M.
PRINCE, MARVIN L.

PUCKETT, CURTIS S.
SHERBERT, HOWARD H.
SOLESBY, ROBERT V.
SOUTHERS, WILLIAM F.
THRIFT, WOFFORD J.
TWEED, GEORGE H.
WHITE, LEWIS W.
WILLIAMS, JOHN D.
WOOD, ANDY, JR.
WYATT, CHARLES F.

ATTACHED

DAVIS, HUGH

WATERS, C. V.

SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: R. M. Blanchard, H. H. Fowler, C. J. Walker, C. T. Robinette, F. R. Pack, H. L. Johnson, H. H. Blanchard, J. L. Joyner.

SECOND ROW: W. J. Thrift, W. Brown, L. P. Fowler, D. H. Dixon, L. W. White, W. J. Campbell, J. M. Carson, J. M. Pack.

THIRD ROW: C. V. Waters, C. D. Clayton, W. Holt, C. F. Wyatt, H. H. Sherbert, A. Wood, Jr., W. F. Southers, C. R. Mabry, B. C. Grant, G. H. Tweed.

FACTUAL HISTORY

Company F was organized May 10, 1856, as Morgan Rifles, in honor of General Daniel Morgan of Revolutionary fame, and was assigned to 36th Regiment, South Carolina Militia, with Captain George W. H. Logg as its first Captain.

The Morgan Rifles furnished two companies that served throughout the War between the States: Company I, Fifth Regiment, S. C. V., Captain George W. H. Logg in command, and Company C. Holcombe Legion, Captain John E. Bomar in command. The Morgan Rifles were mustered out of Confederate service, May, 1865.

The company was reorganized as Spartanburg Rifles, September, 1877. The name was changed to Spartan Rifles in 1879, and to Morgan Rifles in 1882. The date on which the name Hampton Guards was chosen is not known. The company did not serve in the Spanish-American War, 1898.

Company F was designated immediately prior to the World War as Company F, 2nd Battalion, 1st Infantry. It served on the Mexican border, 1916-1917, as Company F, 1st Regiment, Infantry, S. C. N. G., under command of Captain Birchette T. Justice. The company was stationed at Camp Owen Bierne, El Paso, Texas, and later mustered out of Federal service December 6, 1916.

Company F served in the World War as Company F, 2nd Battalion, 118th Infantry, S. C. N. G., under command of Captain Birchette T. Justice. The company was mustered into service in the spring of 1917, and trained at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., and at Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C. It left for France May 4, 1918.

Under Federalization of the National Guard of South Carolina this company underwent the following changes in official designation: recognized as Company F, 1st Infantry, December 10, 1919; redesignated Company F, 118th Infantry, S. C. N. G., December 19, 1921; disbanded, May 2, 1923; recognized again as Company F, 118th Infantry, S. C. N. G., August 22, 1923.

SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA



SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: H. B. Crawford, C. J. Couch, A. T. Williams, A. H. Hand, J. R. Canup, J. V. Latham, F. A. Herbert, C. D. Mahon.

SECOND ROW: D. Stewart, H. W. Duncan, J. C. Bishop, D. H. Martin, R. J. Belcher, J. L. Hadaway, J. F. McNeely, J. C. Green, V. T. Sheppard.



COMPANY G

Second Battalion

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Captain EDWIN L. HUGHES
First Lieutenant WILLIAM W. WINGO
Second Lieutenant ROY P. EISON

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

First Sergeant FRALO M. GRIFFIN

SERGEANTS

BARNETT, PAUL J.	HUFF, DUFF E.
CARNES, JOHN A.	NEASE, BUFORD F.
EDWARDS, GUY H.	POWELL, JAMES H.
STONE, JOE M.	

CORPORALS

BISHOP, RICHARD J.	GIBSON, CHARLES W.
COUCH, CARLTON J.	HAMLETT, WILLIAM A.
COX, ODE	PITMAN, BUDIE
CRAWFORD, HERBERT B.	TIMS, HENRY B.
YOUNG, GEORGE W.	

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS

BELCHER, RALPH J.	HERBERT, TRUMAN K.
CANUP, LEONARD J.	LATHAM, JOHN V.
CARVER, WALTER M.	MAHON, CHARLES D.
DUNCAN, HERMAN W.	MARTIN, DAVID H.
GREEN, JAMES C.	OUZTS, JESSE W.
GREENE, JOHN H.	RICHARDSON, WALTER A.
HERBERT, FLOYD A.	VEHORN, WILLIAM L.
HERBERT, THOMAS O.	YOUNG, RUSH W.

PRIVATE

ANDERS, WILLIAM H.	EMORY, CHARLES R.
AVENT, RICHARD G.	EPTING, HEXT H.
BADGER, TOM H.	GOODLETT, WILLIAM L.
BISHOP, JOHN C.	HADAWAY, JAMES L.
BOGGS, RAY S.	HALL, CLAUD H.
BOMAR, ROY W.	HALL, LEWIS J.
CANUP, JESSE R.	HAND, ARTHUR H.
COSTER, CHARLES V.	HAND, MARVIN R.
COUCH, CHARLES P.	HENDRIX, LOYD E.
CURRY, FRANK H.	HUGHES, JAMES A.



PRIVATES

JAMISON, HAROLD F.
JOHNSON, HOMER
LEE, WOODROW W.
MAJOR, EDGAR
MCNEELY, JAMES F.
PEARSON, FRANK C.

SHEPPARD, VARDRY T.
SIZEMORE, JAMES H.
STEWART, DACUS
WATERS, CLARENCE V.
WHITE, BENJAMIN F.
WIGGS, ERNEST R.
WILLIAMS, ARTHUR T.

SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: B. F. Nease, R. J. Bishop, O. Cox, G. W. Young, T. O. Herbert, M. R. Hand, W. L. Vehorn, B. F. White, C. V. Coster.

SECOND ROW: R. S. Boggs, E. Major, W. L. Goodlett, J. W. Ouzts, R. G. Avent, W. H. Anders, C. R. Emory, R. W. Young, T. H. Badger.

FACTUAL HISTORY

Company G was organized at Greenville, South Carolina, February 24, 1855, as Butler Guards. It was named for Colonel P. M. Butler, Colonel of the Palmetto Regiment of South Carolina in the Mexican War.

Company G has participated in every war during its existence. In the War between the States it served, under command of Captains A. D. Hoke, W. H. Powell, R. C. Pulliam, and J. W. Cagle, successively, as Company B, 2nd Regiment, Kershaw's Brigade, McLaw's Division, Longstreet's Corps, Army of Northern Virginia. In the Spanish-American War, it served, under command of Captain Oscar K. Mauldin, as Company H, 1st South Carolina Volunteer Infantry. On the Mexican border it served, under command of Captain W. D. Workman, as Company A, 1st South Carolina Infantry. In the World War it served, under command of Captain W. D. Workman, as Company A, 1st Battalion, 118th Infantry. Just prior to

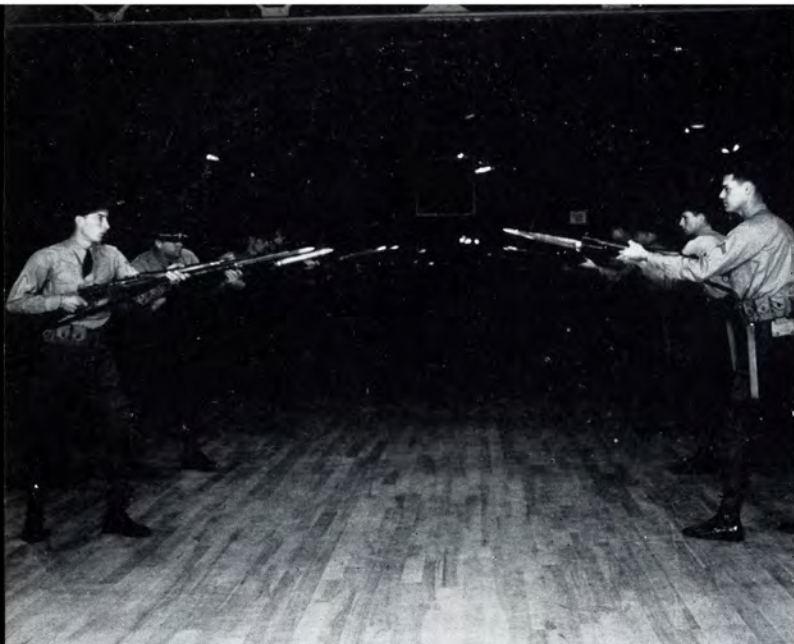
the World War it had received the designation of Company A, 1st Battalion, 1st Infantry, S. C. N. G.

During the World War the company saw action in Flanders, July 16 to August 18, 1918; at Ypres-Lys, August 19 to September 4, 1918; and at the Somme Offensive, September 23 to October 22, 1918. It was mustered out of Federal service April 21, 1919.

In 1889 the Butler Guards participated in the centennial celebration, in New York, of George Washington's inauguration as first president. In 1890 it participated in the unveiling of the equestrian statue of General Robert E. Lee, in Richmond, Virginia.

After the World War, the Butler Guards was reorganized and federally recognized as Company C, 1st Infantry, June 30, 1919. It was redesignated Company K, 1st Infantry, April 23, 1921. It was redesignated Company G, 1st Infantry, May 23, 1921. On December 19, 1921, it was redesignated Company G, 118th Infantry, S. C. N. G.

GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA



Bayonet Drill



Physical Exercise Drill

Insert: Late Congressman J. J. McSwain, Chairman of the Military Committee in U. S. House of Representatives

worldwartwoveteran.org

COMPANY G, SECOND BATTALION, 118TH INFANTRY

GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA



Ready for Duty

Relieving Sentry on Post

Non-Commissioned Officers



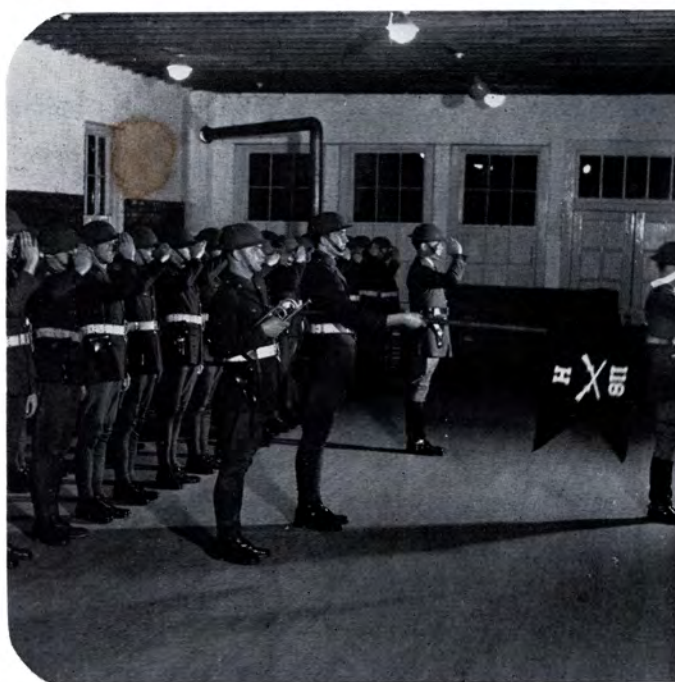


Stagger Formation, Machine Gun Squad.



Machine Gun in Action.

worldwarveterans.org
COMPANY H, SECOND BATTALION, 118TH INFANTRY
 NEW BROOKLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA



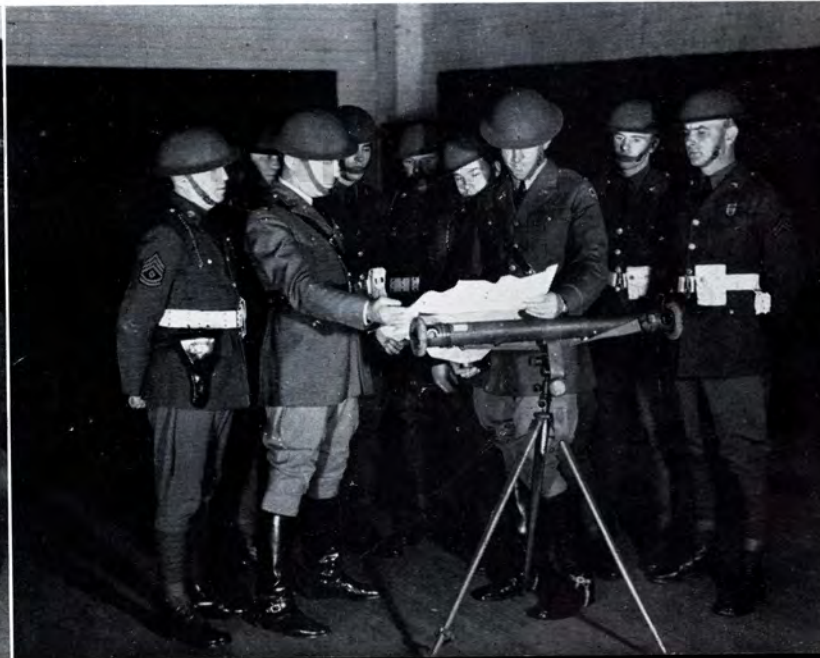
Guidon with Company at Attention.



'Father of the Company'—Staff Officer Second Lieutenant A. D. Shull.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

Headquarters Group.





SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: T. L. Dye, E. A. Moorer, J. W. Ballington, N. P. Howard, W. H. Robinson, W. F. Yates, W. W. Hutchinson.

SECOND ROW: C. H. Varnadore, S. B. Berry, J. C. Hulon, J. H. Bundrick, J. A. Watts, F. E. Shealy, W. F. Stroman.

THIRD ROW: R. E. Lee, M. S. Fallaw, N. W. Brown, M. C. Shaw, W. E. Parris, W. F. Powell, W. H. Derrick, J. Wilson.



COMPANY H

Second Battalion

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Captain AUBURN H. CARTER
First Lieutenant EDWIN L. SHULL
Second Lieutenant LLOYD A. HOBBS

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

First Sergeant ASHBY W. LLOYD

SERGEANTS

ARD, HERBERT L. DYE, THOMAS L.
BISE, HARMON H. HUTCHINSON, WM. W.
BRISTOW, KEITH LYNCH, JAMES C.
WOOD, MAXIE LEE

CORPORALS

GUNTER, DUPREE L. HUTTO, GIDEON C.
HEIRS, HOWARD E. ROBINSON, WILLIAM H.
HULON, JAMES C. TIDWELL, FABLE
WATTS, JAMES A.

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

BALLINGTON, JAMES W. GLENN, CARL E.
BERRY, SHELTON B. MANSFIELD, RICHARD W.
BUNDRICK, JACOB H. PARRIS, WILLIAM E.
COTNEY, SIMEON L. ROOF, WADE L.
CORLEY, JAMES E. SHAW, MEREDITH C.
GIBSON, EARL R. STROMAN, WILLIAM F.
WILLIAMS, ROMIE

PRIVATES

ANDERSON, DAVID L. HOWARD, NORRIS P.
AUSTIN, ELMER M. KIRKLAND, LLOYD E.
BROWN, NORRIS W. KIRKLAND, ROY R.
DENNIS, PHILIP E. LEE, ROBERT E.
DERRICK, CECIL C. LYBRAND, FRED L.
DERRICK, WILLIAM H. MANUS, LAWRENCE K.
DUNLAP, WOODROW W. MOORER, EDWARD A.
FALLAW, MENDEL S. NORTH, JAMES C.
FRANKLIN, ALONZO J. POWELL, WESLEY F.
FRANKLIN, EUGENE H. PRICE, JOHN B.
GUNNELL, OSCAR H. ROBERTS, GILBERT R.



PRIVATES

SCOTT, HENRY L.	WEAVER, JAMES C.
SHEALY, FRANK E.	WILSON, JACK
SHEALY, MAYRICE W.	WOOD, ANDREW D.
SEIBERT, GLENN A.	WOOD, JAMES L.
VARNADORE, CLARENCE H.	YATES, WALTER F.
YENNEY, HOMER A.	

SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: J. C. Lynch, E. M. Austin, H. A. Yenny, R. W. Mansfield, F. Tidwell, W. L. Roof, H. L. Ard, A. W. Lloyd.

SECOND ROW: P. E. Dennis, C. C. Derrick, A. J. Franklin, G. A. Seibert, H. L. Scott, O. H. Gunnell, M. W. Shealy, W. W. Dunlap, G. R. Roberts.

THIRD ROW: J. C. North, R. R. Kirkland, E. H. Franklin, J. C. Weaver, H. E. Heirs, D. L. Gunter, K. Bristow, A. D. Wood, J. B. Price, J. E. Corley.

FACTUAL HISTORY

Company H was organized May 23, 1903, with Captain R. L. Shuler as first Captain. Its designation immediately prior to the World War was Company H, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Infantry, S. C. N. G.

Company H was called out June 19, 1916, and mustered into Federal service July 7, 1916, at Camp Moore, Styx, S. C., for service along the Mexican border. It served as Company H, 2nd Regt., Infantry, S. C. N. G., under command of Captain Joel J. Marshall. It was stationed at Camp Owen Biene, El Paso, Texas, and was later mustered out of service March 21, 1917.

The company served in the World War, 1917-1919, under command of Captain Joel J. Marshall, who was succeeded by Captain W. M. Carter, January 1, 1918. It was called out July 25, 1917, and mustered into service on the same day. The company's designation was changed to Company G, 105th Ammunition Train, 55th Brigade, 30th Division, on September 15, 1917. Company H served on guard duty at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., and went

through a nine month's training period at Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C. It left for France May 21, 1918, and arrived in France June 21, 1918.

Company H was attached to 89th, 79th, 32nd, 35th, and 37th Divisions in Argonne Forest Drives, September 26, 1918, to October 2, 1918. The company was attached, in 1919, to the 33rd Division as part of Army of Occupation. Company H was mustered out of service at Camp Jackson, April 1, 1919.

Under the Federalization of the National Guard of South Carolina, Company H underwent several changes in official designation. It was recognized as Company H, 1st Infantry, S. C. N. G., May 5, 1921; and was redesignated Company H, 118th Infantry, S. C. N. G., December 19, 1921.

NEW BROOKLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA



LUCIUS D. MATHEWS
COMMANDING THIRD BATTALION

Officers

THIRD BATTALION

ONE HUNDRED AND
EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY

HEADQUARTERS
ROCK HILL, SOUTH CAROLINA



THOMAS W. BARRETT
First Lieutenant
COMMANDING HEADQUARTERS COMPANY
WALTER T. BARRON
Captain
COMMANDING COMPANY K



DEWEY M. McKEOWN
Second Lieutenant
JUNIOR OFFICER HEADQUARTERS COMPANY
JAMES B. GARDNER
Captain
COMMANDING COMPANY L



CARL A. HOVIS
Captain
COMMANDING COMPANY I
BREVARD BOYKIN
Captain
COMMANDING COMPANY M





worldwarty



ROBERT E. BARRON
First Lieutenant
COMPANY I



DOUGLAS H. NIMS
First Lieutenant
COMPANY K



GARY E. BYRD
First Lieutenant
COMPANY L
CLEVELAND A. LYTLE
Second Lieutenant
COMPANY K



CORNELIUS H. YATES, JR.
First Lieutenant
COMPANY M
MURRY C. TEDDER
Second Lieutenant
COMPANY L



JAMES T. NEELY, JR.
Second Lieutenant
COMPANY I
CHARLES P. LORICK
Second Lieutenant
COMPANY M





SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: J. A. Youngblood, I. W. Knox, J. P. Black, S. A. Price, I. F. Turner, W. L. Cox.

SECOND ROW: S. R. McAliley, M. B. McKeown, E. L. Warmoth, T. A. Sterling, J. S. Hollis, W. E. McDowell, G. W. Atkinson.

THIRD ROW: W. J. Nunnery, J. A. Wagers, J. W. Bishop, F. L. Grant, G. D. Helms, F. F. Ringstaff, J. A. Crosby.



Headquarters

COMPANY

Third Battalion

CHESTER, SOUTH CAROLINA

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

First Lieutenant THOMAS W. BARRETT
Second Lieutenant DEWEY M. McKEOWN

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Staff Sergeant JOHN A. YOUNGBLOOD

SERGEANTS

KNOX, IRA W. PRICE, SAM A.
BLACK, JAMES P. TURNER, ISAAC F.

CORPORALS

COX, WILLIAM L. McKEOWN, MELVIN B.
McALILEY, SAMUEL R. WARMOTH, EDWARD L.

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

HOLLIS, JULIAN S. RINGSTAFF, FRED F.
WAGERS, JAMES A.

PRIVATES

ATKINSON, GEORGE W. HELMS, GEORGE D.
BISHOP, JOHN W. McDOWELL, WILLIAM E.
CROSBY, JOHN A. NUNNERY, WILLIAM J.
GRANT, FRAZER L. STERLING, THOMAS A.

FACTUAL HISTORY

Headquarters Company was organized and Federally recognized as Headquarters Company, Third Battalion, First Infantry, on October 24, 1921, with station at Rock Hill, South Carolina. Its first staff members were Major James C. Dozier and First Lieut. Arthur C. Lytle.

It was redesignated Headquarters Company, Third Battalion, 118th Infantry, S. C. N. G., on December 19, 1921. The company was disbanded at Rock Hill, February 1, 1928.

(Continued on page 185)

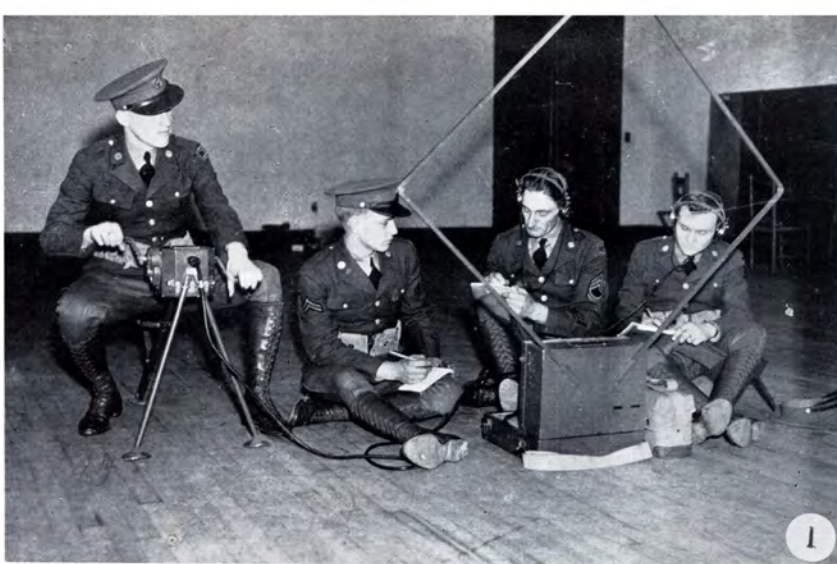
HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

Third Battalion

118TH INFANTRY

CHESTER, SOUTH CAROLINA

(1) Radio Section. (2) Message Center. (3) Headquarters Group. (4) Non-Commissioned Officers. (5) Intelligence Section. (6) Telephone Section. (7) In the Supply Room.



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: G. B. Covington, J. A. Linder, S. Moore, J. S. Moore, J. V. Steele, C. Q. Roberts, J. Threatt, G. Threatt, I. W. Beckham.

SECOND ROW: D. F. Sanders, E. R. Beckham, H. J. Short, A. R. Huddleston, E. C. Neal, J. W. Roberts, L. Threatt, J. E. Pope, H. R. Bridges, M. E. Scott.

THIRD ROW: R. L. Covington, H. S. Miller, L. E. Blackwell, A. F. Davis, F. F. Arnette, E. R. Dunn, H. D. Tate, P. M. McCarty, W. C. Bradford, D. R. Funderburke, I. D. Whisanant.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Captain CARL A. HOVIS
First Lieutenant ROBERT E. BARRON
Second Lieutenant JAMES T. NEELY, JR.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

First Sergeant GUY B. COVINGTON

SERGEANTS

LINDER, JAMES A.	STEELE, JOSEPH V.
MOORE, STEVE	ROBERTS, CONLEY Q.
MOORE, JOHN S.	THREATT, JESSE
THREATT, GEORGE	

CORPORALS

BECKHAM, IRA W.	MCQUIRT, WILLIAM E.
BLACKMON, THOMAS C.	ROBERTS, CHARLES A.
BRATTON, ROBERT C.	ROBERTS, ELBERT L.
KING, JAMES R.	PARRISH, CARL F.
WEAVER, CHARLIE W.	

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS

ADAMS, OTIS H.	FURR, CHARLES F.
ARNETTE, FURMAN F.	GRANT, ARDELL W.
BOULWARE, ALBERT J.	ROBERTS, EARL R.
BURRIS, WELDON A.	ROBERTS, JOHN W.
BRIDGES, HERMAN R.	SCOTT, MARVIN E.
DAVIS, ARTHUR F.	STEVENSON, PROVINCE
EARLE, CHARLIE A.	SHORT, HOWARD J.
FUNDERBURKE, OSCAR	POPE, JAMES E.

PRIVATE

BECKHAM, EARL R.	DAVIS, JOHN L.
BLACKWELL, LACY E.	DOBY, DAVID M.
BRADFORD, WILLIAM C.	DUNN, ERNEST R.
BROOM, ROY E.	FAILE, JOHN E.
BROOM, CLARENCE R.	FUNDERBURKE, DEWITT R.
BLACKMON, JAMES E.	HAIR, CHESNEY L.
COVINGTON, RAY L.	HUDDLESTON, ALFORD R.



COMPANY I

Third Battalion

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY



PRIVATES

INGLE, WYLIE C.
KING, GEORGE E.
MOBLEY, GORDAN
MOBLEY, MARVIN
MILLER, HAZEL S.
MCKEOWN, CLARENCE R.
MCCARTY, PAUL M.
NEAL, EUGENE C.
NUNN, JAMES A.
PARKER, LINUS W.

ROBERTS, JAMES W.
TATE, HUGH D.
TATE, RUPERT D.
THREATT, LOUIS
SANDERS, DOCK F.
STEGALL, GEORGE J.
STEELE, WILLIAM C.
WHISANANT, ISAAC D.
WILLIAM, PAUL F.

SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: T. C. Blackmon, R. C. Bratton, J. R. King, W. E. McQuirt, C. A. Roberts, E. L. Roberts, C. F. Parrish, C. W. Weaver, O. H. Adams.

SECOND ROW: J. E. Blackmon, J. L. Davis, A. J. Boulware, W. C. Ingle, J. A. Nunn, G. E. King, W. A. Burris, D. M. Doby, R. D. Tate, L. W. Parker.

THIRD ROW: C. R. Broom, G. Mobley, W. C. Steele, J. E. Faile, R. E. Broom, J. W. Roberts, C. A. Earle, E. R. Roberts, G. J. Steagall, A. W. Grant, C. R. McKeown, P. F. Williams.

FACTUAL HISTORY

Company I was organized May 24, 1877, as Catawba Rifles, with Captain Allen Jones as first Captain. It was mustered into Federal service May 14, 1898, and served in the Spanish-American War as Company G, First Regiment, S. C. V. I., under command of Captain Frel Mobley. Company I was mustered out of service November 10, 1898.

Its designation immediately prior to the World War was Company H, 2nd Battalion, 1st Infantry, S. C. N. G. Company I served on the Mexican border, 1916, as Company H, 1st Regiment, S. C. V. I., under command of Captain L. C. McFadden. It was called out on June 19, 1916, and mustered into Federal service at Styx, S. C., July 1, 1916. Its station along the border was Camp Owen Biene, El Paso, Texas. On December 6, 1916, Company I was mustered out of service.

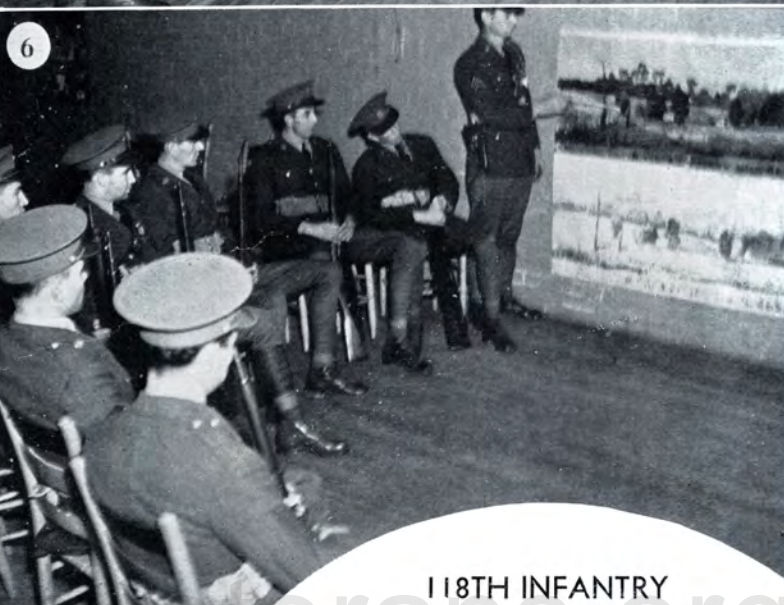
The company served in the World War as Company H, 2nd Battalion, 118th Infantry, S. C. N. G., under command

of Captain L. C. McFadden. It was mustered into Federal service at Styx, S. C., April 17, 1917. Company I served on guard duty at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., and was trained at Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., from September 27, 1917, to May 4, 1918. The company arrived at Calais, France, on May 4, 1918.

Company I served with other South Carolina National Guard Companies in Flanders, July 16, 1918 to August 18; at Ypres, August 19 to September 4, 1918; and at the Somme Offensive, September 23, 1918 to October 22. It was mustered out of service April 1, 1919.

The company received several changes in official designation when the South Carolina National Guard was Federalized. It was recognized as Company I, 1st Infantry, S. C. N. G., December 15, 1920. It was redesignated Company I, 118th Infantry, S. C. N. G., on December 19, 1921.

ROCK HILL, SOUTH CAROLINA

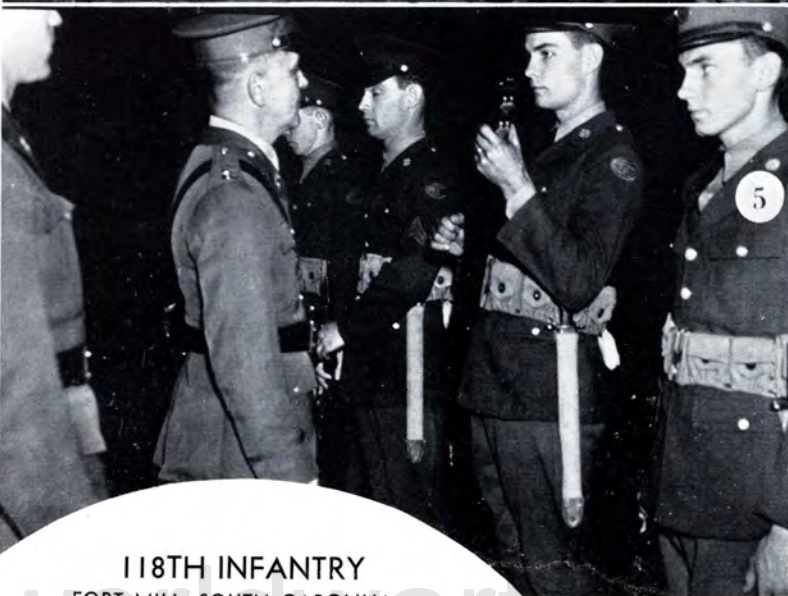
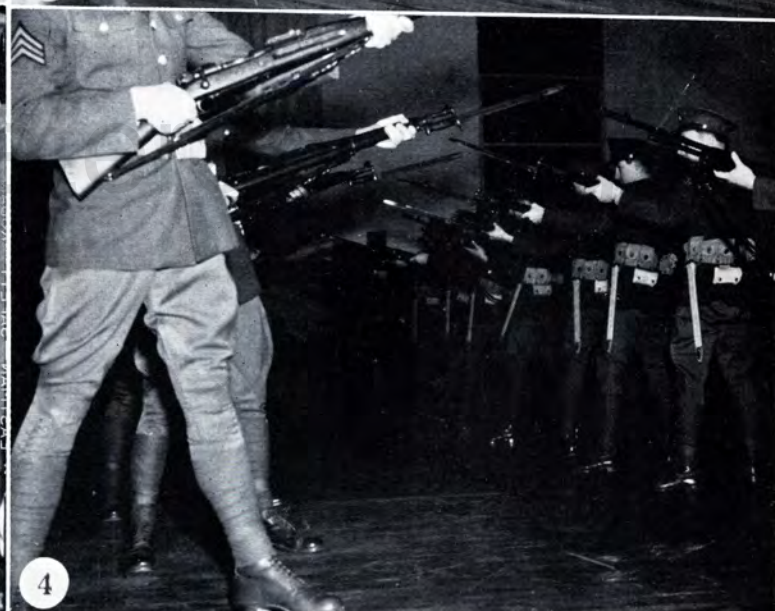


118TH INFANTRY
ROCK HILL, SOUTH CAROLINA

COMPANY I, THIRD BATTALION



1. Bayonet Instructions.
2. Rifle Inspection.
3. Guard Detail.
4. Guidon—Non-Commissioned Officers at Attention.
5. First Sergeant Guy B. Covington and son—Private R. L. Covington.
6. Landscape Target School.
7. Marksmanship Instructions.
8. Physical Exercise Drill.



118TH INFANTRY
FORT MILL, SOUTH CAROLINA

COMPANY K, THIRD BATTALION

1. Group with Ten Years of Service in the Same Company.
2. Rifle Marksmanship Instructions.
3. Inspection by Major.
4. Bayonet Drill.
5. Rifle Inspection.
6. Group of Non-Commissioned Officers.
7. A Company Banquet.
8. Preparing Food for the Company Banquet.





SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: T. J. Bennett, C. H. Armstrong, S. P. Parks, G. E. St. Clair, J. B. Bennett, T. F. Bell, N. L. Caskey, C. D. Mahaffey, D. N. Thomas, J. S. Cousart.

SECOND ROW: R. T. Murphy, W. W. Buchanan, J. S. Phillips, J. H. Wilson, R. M. Hoard, H. C. Ware, N. A. Jennings, C. R. Horne, H. H. Bailes, L. D. Chambers, F. W. Free.

THIRD ROW: L. C. Kitchen, S. E. Bennett, J. W. Pryor, J. B. Brown, S. D. Cobb, H. F. Bennett, Z. L. Ferrell, A. R. Odell, R. Horne, G. D. McKibben, H. B. Wilson, Jr., H. O. Harris.



COMPANY K

Third Battalion

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Captain WALTER T. BARRON
First Lieutenant DOUGLAS H. NIMS
Second Lieutenant CLEVELAND A. LYTLE

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

First Sergeant THOMAS J. BENNETT

SERGEANTS

ARMSTRONG, CHARLES H.	CASKEY, NEAL L.
BENNETT, JAMES B.	MAHAFFEY, CLARENCE D.
BELL, THORNWELL F.	PARKS, STEPHEN P.
ST. CLAIR, GLENN E.	

CORPORALS

BROOM, PAUL J.	HARRIS, WILLIAM F.
COUSART, BREVARD F.	HARRIS, HUGH O.
COUSART, JOHN S.	HARKEY, JAMES W.
FREE, FREDERICK W.	REEDER, ALLEN E.
THOMAS, DANIEL N.	

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

ASHLEY, LESTER E.	FERRELL, ZOLA L.
BENNETT, HAZEL F.	HARKEY, PAUL K.
BENNETT, SAMUEL E.	HORNE, RICHARD
BLACKWELDER, SAMUEL F.	LOOKADOO, PITTMAN L.
BROOM, EARL E.	MCKIBBEN, GERALD D.
CROWDER, MATHEW W.	WILSON, ELZIE
WILSON, HUGH B., JR.	

PRIVATES

BAILES, HORACE H.	HILL, WILLIAM T.
BUCHANAN, WORTH W.	HOARD, ROBERT M.
BROWN, JAMES B.	HORNE, CHARLES R.
CASE, LOYD H.	HOPKINS, JAMES V., JR.
CARTER, JOSEPH P.	HUTCHISON, RICHARD C.
CHAMBERS, LONNIE D.	JENNINGS, NEAL A.
CHAPMAN, GARVICE H.	KITCHEN, LAMAR C.
COBB, SLOAN D.	MAHAFFEY, OTIS C.



PRIVATES

MARLOWE, JAMES E.
MERRITT, WILLIAM H.
MURPHY, LOYD W.
MURPHY, ROY T.
ODELL, ARTHUR R.
PATTERSON, WILLIAM S.
PATTERSON, WOODROW W.
PETTUS, SAMUEL J.
PHILLIPS, JOHN S.
PRYOR, JESSE W.

PRIVETT, CLIFFORD E.
ST. CLAIR, ROBERT S.
SPINKS, WILLIAM C.
WARE, HAROLD C.
WILSON, JAMES H.
WILSON, FRED H., JR.
WILSON, JESSE L.
WILSON, JAMES E.
WILKERSON, JAMES R.
WRIGHT, WILLIE M.

SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: A. E. Reeder, B. F. Cousart, J. W. Harkey, W. F. Harris, P. J. Broom, S. F. Blackwelder, P. L. Lookadoo, M. W. Crowder, L. E. Ashley.

SECOND ROW: W. S. Patterson, J. R. Wilkerson, J. E. Wilson, W. T. Hill, W. H. Merritt, J. L. Wilson, L. H. Case, W. C. Spinks, O. C. Mahaffey, C. E. Privett, G. H. Chapman.

THIRD ROW: J. P. Carter, R. C. Hutchison, R. S. St. Clair, J. V. Hopkins, Jr., E. Wilson, S. J. Pettus, L. W. Murphy, W. W. Patterson, J. E. Marlowe, W. M. Wright, P. K. Harkey, E. E. Broom.

FACTUAL HISTORY

Company K was organized in March, 1900, as Company K, 1st Regiment, S. C. N. G. Its designation immediately prior to the World War was Company G, 2nd Battalion, 1st Infantry, S. C. N. G.

Company was called out June 19, 1916, for service on the Mexican border. It was mustered into Federal service July 3, 1916, and served as Company G, 1st Regiment Infantry, S. C. N. G., under command of Captain Samuel Parks. Company K was stationed at Camp Owen Bierne, El Paso, Texas, during the extent of hostilities, and was mustered out of service December 6, 1916.

Company K served in the World War, 1917-1919, as Company G, 2nd Battalion, 118th Infantry, S. C. N. G., under command of Captain S. W. Parks. The company was called out April 12, 1917, and mustered into service April 17, 1917. It was trained at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., July, 1917, to September 26, 1917; and at Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., September 27, 1917, to May 4,

1918. Company K sailed for France, May 11, 1918, aboard the *Canada*; it reached Calais, France, May 24, 1918.

Company K fought in the battles of Ypres-Lys, August 19 to September 4, 1918; in the Somme Offensive, September 23, 1918, to October 22; and in Flanders, July 16 to August 18, 1918. The company sailed for America, March 15, 1919, and was mustered out of service at Camp Jackson, April 1, 1919.

On September 16, 1921, the company was named Tom Hall Guards in honor of a member who died in France.

Under the Federalization of the National Guard of South Carolina, this company underwent the following changes in official designation: it was recognized as Company G, 1st Infantry, S. C. N. G., September 16, 1920; it was redesignated Company K, 1st Infantry, S. C. N. G., May 23, 1921; and was redesignated Company K, 118th Infantry, S. C. N. G., December 19, 1921.

F O R T M I L L , S O U T H C A R O L I N A



SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: W. L. Bigham, W. W. Hawkins, T. A. Hope, W. S. Gibson, W. Boan, L. M. Gainey, S. W. Chapman.

SECOND ROW: M. P. Brunson, A. R. Gainey, S. B. King, A. W. Taylor, J. O. Moore, E. L. Watkins, G. Braddock, C. Chapman, H. E. Morton.

THIRD ROW: C. R. Byrd, W. D. Huggins, E. Byrd, J. E. Easterling, O. Hall, R. E. Amerson, W. C. Outlaw, C. Ewings, R. F. Winburn, W. C. Skipper.



COMPANY L

Third Battalion

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Captain JAMES B. GARDNER
First Lieutenant GARY E. BYRD
Second Lieutenant MURRY C. TEDDER

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

First Sergeant WILLIAM L. BIGHAM

SERGEANTS

BOAN, WALLACE	GIBSON, LELAND W.
BRUNSON, MARION P.	HOPE, THOMAS A.
DICKERSON, EARL H.	MORTON, HENRY E.
WILKES, EDWARD L.	

CORPORALS

ADAMS, DAVID L.	GAINNEY, RUSIA H.
CATO, WILBUR E.	GIBSON, WILLIE S.
CHAPMAN, SAM W.	HAWKINS, WOODROW W.
GAINNEY, LEWIS M.	HAYNES, WILLIAM B.

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

BRADDOCK, GROVER	JEFFORDS, CHARLIE H.
BYRD, EVERETTE	JOHNSON, WILLIAM B.
EASTERLING, JAMES E.	MANSHIP, HARVEY M.
FLOWERS, EDMOND R.	MOORE, JAMES O.
GAINNEY, CARROLL A.	NORWOOD, WILLIAM J.
GALLOWAY, WILLIAM L.	PARNELL, FOSTER E.
GIBSON, EDWIN L.	STOGNER, CLARENCE L.
WATKINS, ELBERT L.	

PRIVATES

AMERSON, ROBERT E.	HALL, OTIS
BYRD, CHARLIE R.	HUGGINS, WILLIAM D.
CHAPMAN, COKER	KELLEY, EDWARD F.
CLANTON, JOHNNIE B.	KING, STANLEY B.
DEWITT, BARNEY	McFARLAND, JOHNNIE D.
DIXON, JASPER B.	McINVILLE, GEORGE W.
EWINGS, CLARENCE	MIMS, JAMES A.
GAINNEY, AUSTIN R.	ONEAL, JOSEPH E.
GAINNEY, GEORGE A.	OUTLAW, WILLIAM C.
GAINNEY, WINSTON	SKIPPER, W. C.
GANDY, FLEXZENDREW	TAYLOR, ANDREW W.
GRIGGS, MAXIE C.	TEAL, BOYCE L.
GRIGGS, MURRY L.	WILLIAMS, PAUL P.
GRIGGS, RILEY P.	WINBURN, ROY F.



FACTUAL HISTORY

Company L was organized January, 1902, as the Harts-ville Light Infantry, with Captain Charles W. Coker as first Captain. It was officially recognized as Company I, 3rd Regiment of Infantry, S. C. N. G. Its designation immediately prior to the World War was Company L, 3rd Battalion, First Infantry, S. C. N. G.

Company L served on the Mexican border, 1916, as Company L, 1st Regiment Infantry, S. C. N. G., under command of Captain Robert E. Craig. It was called out June 19, 1916, and mustered into Federal service, July 5, 1916. Company L was stationed at Camp Owen Bierne, El Paso, Texas. After hostilities were ceased, it was mustered out of service December 6, 1916.

Company L was called out for World War duty, April 12, 1917, and mustered into service April 17, 1917. It served as Company L, 3rd Battalion, 118th Infantry, S. C. N. G., under command of Captain Robert E. Craig. The company received its training at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., in July, 1917, and at Camp Sevier, July, 1917, to May 4, 1918.

Company L left Camp Sevier for France, May 4, 1918; left Hoboken for overseas, May 11, 1918; arrived at Calais,

SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: E. H. Dickerson, W. E. Cato, R. H. Gainey, E. L. Wilkes, D. L. Adams, L. W. Gibson.

SECOND ROW: J. B. Clanton, H. M. Manship, W. L. Gallo-way, W. J. Norwood, C. H. Jeffords, E. L. Gibson, C. A. Gainey, W. Gainey.

THIRD ROW: F. E. Parnell, J. D. McFarland, G. A. Gainey, M. L. Griggs, J. A. Mims, B. DeWitt, C. L. Stogner, J. E. Oneal, E. R. Flowers.

France, May 27, 1918; crossed into Belgium, July 4, 1918. It served in Flanders, July 16 to August 18, 1918; at Ypres-Lys, August 19 to September 4, 1918; and at the Somme Offensive, September 23 to October 22, 1918.

Company L returned to America, March 29, 1919, and was mustered out of service at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., April 3, 1919.

When the National Guard of South Carolina was Federalized, the Company underwent several official designations. It was recognized as Company D, 1st Infantry, S. C. N. G., June 30, 1919; on April 22, 1921, it was re-designated Company L, 1st Infantry, S. C. N. G., and on December 19, 1921, was redesignated Company L, 118th Infantry, S. C. N. G.

HARTSVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA



Non-Commissioned Officers

worldwartwo

COMPANY L

THIRD BATTALION

118th Infantry

HARTSVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

1. Corporal W. S. Gibson has Seven

Years Perfect Attendance Record.

2. Supply Room.

3. Bayonet Drill.

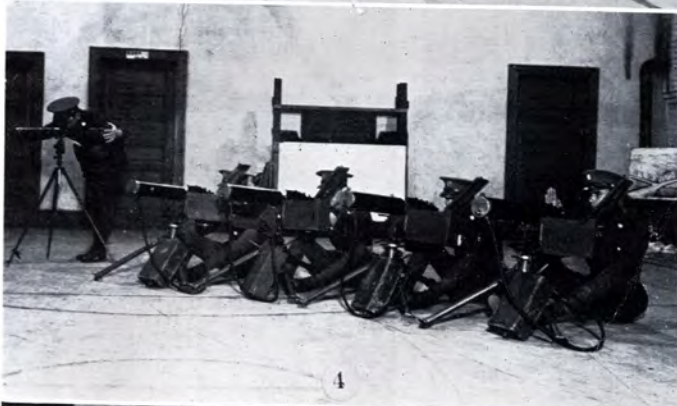
4. Automatic Rifle Instructions.

5. Manual of Arms.

6. Automatic Rifle Group.

Guidon with Company at Present Arms.





Non-Commissioned Officers.

COMPANY M

THIRD BATTALION

118th Infantry

CAMDEN, SOUTH CAROLINA

1. Gas Mask Instructions.
2. Guidon—Company at Attention.
3. Non-Commissioned Officers School.
4. Machine Gun Battery Firing Indirect Fire.
5. Gun Crew Firing From Range Card at Night.
6. Headquarters Group.

Supply Room.

Ordnance Room.





SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: P. L. Sanders, C. W. Russell, J. M. Chewing, H. C. Moore, E. F. Munn, B. C. Carter, E. B. Lorick, Jr.

SECOND ROW: N. A. Myers, J. C. Price, A. J. Gordon, W. A. Newman, F. E. Stewart, A. J. Gladden, D. I. Gordon, R. W. Rozier.

THIRD ROW: C. G. Jackson, F. H. Brown, J. A. Melton, J. G. Hammond, J. C. Hough, A. J. Stein, A. W. Bowers, C. C. Watts, H. N. Napper, E. S. Lorick.



COMPANY M

Third Battalion

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Captain BREVARD BOYKIN
First Lieutenant CORNELIUS H. YATES, JR.
Second Lieutenant CHARLES P. LORICK

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

First Sergeant PURVIS L. SANDERS

SERGEANTS

DUNLAP, JEAN M.	RUSSELL, CHARLES W.
LORICK, EDWARD B., JR.	STEVENS, FRANK P.
MUNN, EDDIE F.	TRAPP, CHARLES H.
TRAPP, WOODROW W.	

CORPORALS

BRANHAM, LEROY M.	ETTERS, CLAWRENCE W.
CARTER, BARNEY C.	MOORE, HERBERT C.
CHEWNING, JAMES M.	SHIRLEY, JOHNNIE B.
SHIRLEY, ROSS E.	

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

CONNELL, NORMAN G.	MYERS, NETTLES A.
BROWN, RUFUS H.	ROGERS, FURMAN M.
DAVIS, LEONARD M.	RHODEN, CHARLES W.
GORDON, WILSON F.	SANDERS, WOODROW W.
GORDON, DOBY I.	SHIVER, MARION C.
HOLLAND, LUTHER T.	SINCLAIR, JOHN C.
LORICK, EDWARD S.	SINCLAIR, SAM M.
STOKES, CARL F.	

PRIVATES

BEARD, NED B.	GOFF, WILBURN L.
BROWN, FRED H.	GORDON, ARCHIE J.
BOWERS, ALBY W.	HAMMOND, JOHN G.
CARRISON, HENRY C.	HOUGH, JAMES C.
CONNELL, IVEY K.	JACKSON, WILLIAM L.
DIXON, GEORGE E., JR.	JACKSON, CLAUDE G.
ETTERS, ALEX	JORDON, PAUL I.
GLADDEN, ARTHUR J.	LOMINAC, CALVIN W.



PRIVATES

MCCOY, WILLIAM T.	ROWELL, J. E.
MELTON, JOHN A.	ROZIER, RODDY W.
MOORE, RICHARD C.	STEIN, ARCHIE J.
NAPPER, HARRY	STEWART, FURMAN E.
NAPPER, T. C.	VOUGHN, JESSIE B.
NEWMAN, W. A.	WATTS, CLARENCE C.
PRICE, JAMES C.	WILLIAMS, CLAUDE R.
PRICE, LAWRENCE M.	YOUNG, EVERET T.
	SHIVER, IRVIN S.

SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: J. M. Dunlap, F. P. Stevens, C. H. Trapp, W. W. Trapp, C. W. Etters, L. M. Branham, R. E. Shirley.

SECOND ROW: P. I. Jordan, L. M. Price, W. L. Goff, J. C. Sinclair, C. R. Williams, C. F. Stokes, T. C. Napper, A. Etters, C. W. Lominac, I. K. Connell.

THIRD ROW: L. T. Holland, R. H. Brown, J. B. Voughn, E. T. Young, G. E. Dixon, Jr., C. W. Rhoden, F. M. Rogers, M. C. Shiver, R. C. Moore, S. M. Sinclair, I. S. Shiver, L. M. Davis.

FACTUAL HISTORY

Company M was organized in 1775 as Camden Militia, 2nd Infantry, Continentals, with Captain John Martin as first Captain. It served in Thompson's Regiment of Rangers, under command of Captain Eli Kershaw, in the Revolutionary War. During the siege of Charleston, Lieut. Zack Cante, under Colonel Richardson, commanded an outpost on Sullivan's Island.

The company was mustered into Federal service on December 7, 1814, and served in the War of 1812 as part of 2nd Regiment, under command of Captain Chapman Levy. It served in the Seminole War, Florida, 1836, under command of Captain John Chesnut, General Custis's Division. On July 4, 1840, the name was changed to DeKalb Rifles. Company M served in the Mexican War as Company C, Palmetto Regiment, under command of Captain Keith S. Moffatt. As a unit of the Palmetto Regiment, the company shares in the distinction of placing the first American flag on the walls of Mexico City.

Company M served in the War between the States as Company E, 2nd Regiment, S. C. V.; it was the nucleus of the 2nd Regiment. Company E was commanded by

J. B. Kennedy, after Captain J. B. Kershaw was made Colonel of 2nd Reg., S. C. V. In 1862, Wm. Z. Leitner was made captain. The company was reorganized in 1878 as Kershaw Guards, E. B. Cante, captain. It did not serve in the Spanish-American War.

Its designation immediately prior to World War was Company M, 3rd Battalion, 1st Infantry, S. C. N. G. It served on Mexican border as Company M, 1st Infantry, S. C. N. G., under command of Captain Eben J. McLeod. Company M served in the World War as Company M, 3rd Battalion, 118th Infantry, S. C. N. G., under command of Captain William A. Young.

The company received several official changes in designation upon the Federalization of the National Guard in South Carolina. It was recognized as Company M, 1st Infantry, S. C. N. G., December 31, 1920, and redesignated Company M, 118th Infantry, S. C. N. G., on December 19, 1921.

C A M D E N, S O U T H C A R O L I N A



ISADORE SCHAYER
Major, M. C.



LOUIS S. MILES
Captain, M. C.



EUGENE E. STUCK
Captain, D. C.



WILLIAM H. PRICE
Captain, M. C.



JAMES W. JERVEY, JR.
Captain, M. C.

Staff

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT DETACHMENT

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

FACTUAL HISTORY

Medical Department Detachment was organized May 27, 1922, as Medical Department Detachment, with station at Bamberg, South Carolina. Its first Captain was Augustine S. Weekley.

The Detachment was disbanded at Bamberg on June 17, 1924, and a new Medical Department Detachment was organized and Federally recognized on June 20, 1924, at Charleston, South Carolina. Its present staff members are Major Isadore Schayer, Medical Corps; Capt. William H. Price, Medical Corps Commander; Capt. Eugene E. Stuck, Dental Corps; Capt. Louis S. Miles, Medical Corps; and Capt. James W. Jervey, Medical Corps.

The 1936 annual encampment was held in Jacksonville, Fla., at Camp Foster. This Detachment sent six men to contact Captain Jervey in Augusta, Ga., to accompany the Third Battalion to camp. Six men were sent to contact Capt. Eugene E. Stuck in Columbia, S. C., to accompany the Fourth Battalion to camp. The rest of the Detachment, under Capt. Louis S. Miles, accompanied the First Battalion to camp. Pvt. Bernhard H. Reeves was presented with the State Service Medal, having completed ten years' service in the National Guard on June 26, 1936.

In 1937 the annual encampment was held in Columbia, S. C., at Camp Jackson, and the Detachment made the trip by train. On July 29, of the same year, Baynard C. Lynes was promoted to Sergeant in the Medical Depart-



COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Major ISADORE SCHAYER
 Captain WILLIAM H. PRICE
 Captain EUGENE E. STUCK
 Captain LOUIS S. MILES
 Captain JAMES W. JERVEY, JR.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Staff Sergeant JOSEPH L. LIVINGSTON

SERGEANTS

DeStefano, ANTHONY J. LYNES, BAYNARD C.
 LYNES, RAYMOND W.

CORPORAL

KANE, JOHN J.

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

FLYNN, MARLAND E. LEGGETT, FRED M.
 HALTIWANGER, RALPH C. REEVES, ARNOLD H.
 JEFFCOAT, BRADFORD Q. REEVES, BERNARD H.
 LaRoche, WM. R., JR. TILMAN, FRANCIS C.

PRIVATES

BIERING, JULIAN A. JOHSTONO, HERBERT L.
 BROOKS, QUINCY P., JR. JOYNER, WILSON J.
 BUTLER, SAMUEL V. KARST, KARL F., JR.
 DeHay, WILLIAM T. McMILLAN, ROBERT
 DUGAN, EMMANUEL N. STRUHS, WILLIAM H., JR.
 GREENHIRWL, LINWOOD THORNAL, LONNIE E.
 HORNE, WILLIAM A. TILMAN, MILTON J.
 JEFFCOAT, AMES W. WALKER, CHARLES R.

SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: B. H. Reeves, L. L. Greenhirwl, S. V. Butler,
 F. M. Leggett, M. J. Tilman, R. C. Haltiwanger, R.
 W. Lynes.

SECOND ROW: W. T. DeHay, M. E. Flynn, A. W. Jeff-
 coat, J. A. Biring, A. H. Reeves, L. E. Thornal, B. Q.
 Jeffcoat, W. J. Joyner.

THIRD ROW: C. R. Walker, B. C. Lynes, Q. P. Brooks, Jr.,
 J. J. Kane, A. J. De Stefano, J. L. Livingston, W. H.
 Struhs, Jr., W. R. LaRoche, Jr., H. L. Johstono, E. N.
 Dugan.



Medical Department

DETACHMENT

CHARLESTON, S. C.

ment, and Sgt. Raymond W. Lynes was presented with the State Service Medal, having completed ten years' service with the National Guard on May 11, 1937.

In October, 1937, the Armory of the Detachment was moved from the Center building of the Old Citadel building to new quarters which had been repaired and donated by Charleston County. The annual Armory inspections have been satisfactory each year.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY



Officers at Work.



MEDICAL DEPARTMENT DETACHMENT

118th Infantry

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

1. Non-Commissioned Officers.
2. First Aid Instruction.
3. Headquarters Group.
4. Giving Tetanus Anti-Toxin at Battalion Aid Station.

Vaccination and Inoculation.



ONE HUNDRED FIFTH MEDICAL REGIMENT

SOUTH CAROLINA NATIONAL GUARD



105TH MEDICAL REGIMENT BLAZONRY

SHIELD: Sanguine, a prickly pear cactus charged with a fleur-de-lis argent.

CREST: For the Regiments of South Carolina National Guard. On a wreath of the colors (argent and sanguine), upon a mount vert a palmetto tree proper charged with a crescent argent.

MOTTO: Non Pro Nobis, Sed Pro Allis (Not for Ourselves, But for Others.)

The organization of the 105th Medical Regiment, National Guard, Thirtieth Division, was officially dated January 10, 1924, when the present Commanding Officer, Col. Hodge A. Newell, M.C., was given Federal recognition. Regimental Headquarters was recognized at the same time.

The Regiment is made up of units from North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee, the states which furnish the personnel of the Thirtieth Division. Four of the five units in the Regiment as at present constituted are the "historical successors" of parts of the 105th and 106th Sanitary Train of the World War. The antecedents of the same four companies saw Mexican Border service, two were organized as state troops in 1914, and another goes back to 1911. Two of these units had already obtained Federal recognition when the Regiment was officially organized.

For several years during the field training period Reserve Officers have been assigned to the Regiment for duty. This experience has been mutually helpful and pleasant to the Reserve Officers and the entire personnel of the Regiment. Most of the field training of the Regiment has been done at Camp Jackson, South Carolina.

Instructors from the Regular Army assigned to the Regiment are: Col. Percy L. Jones, Col. R. M. Blanchard, Lieut. Col. Hugh B. McMurdo, and Maj. Lewis B. Bibb, now on duty. These officers have inspired the Regiment to strive for greater efficiency in performance of the duties expected of a Medical Regiment.



JOSEPH E. THOMAS
Captain



EDWIN F. MILLER
Captain



COMPANY E

105TH MEDICAL REGIMENT

SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: Y. Kirkley, W. B. Jowers, J. T. Jowers, B. D. Sullivan, C. W. Stack, E. W. Middleton, W. H. Rodgers, L. G. Hinson, D. D. Holley.

SECOND ROW: P. E. Ogburn, W. C. Medlin, I. B. Sowell, R. M. Horton, H. F. Johnson, R. L. Rollings, D. E. Hilton, W. B. Watts, H. W. Middleton.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Captain JOSEPH E. THOMAS
Captain EDWIN E. MILLER

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

First Sergeant YOULA KIRKLEY

SERGEANTS

JOWERS, W. B. SEEGER, RICHARD W.
RALEY, WILLIAM L. VICK, FINLEY

CORPORALS

MIDDLETON, EUGENE W. JOWERS, J. T.

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

ATKINSON, OWEN J. ROLLINGS, ROBERT L.
BAKER, JAMES A. RODGERS, WADE H.
EUBANKS, RAYMOND SEEGER, HENRY
JOHNSON, CLEO SULLIVAN, BASIL D.
PLYLER, I. K. VICK, EDISON A.

PRIVATES

ANDERSON, C. B. HORTON, L. S.
BLACKWELL, NAY HORTON, RICHARD
CLARK, WILLIAM A. HORTON, ROBERT M.
EUBANKS, J. C. JOHNSON, HARRY F.
EUBANKS, WILLIS E. JOWERS, WYLLIE E.
GANTT, JACK MEDLIN, W. C.
HATFIELD, ROBERT MELTON, MAXIE
HILTON, DAVID MIDDLETON, HAZEL
HINSON, LAWSON MILLER, HAROLD F.
HINSON, WILLIAM B. OGBURN, DOVER
HOLLEY, D. D. OGBURN, PAUL E.



PRIVATES

MUNN, JOHNNIE M.
SEEGERS, RICHARD W., JR.
SOWELL, IRA B.

STACK, CLYDE
THOMAS, MILLER J.
WATTS, WILL

SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: R. W. Seegers, F. Vick, W. L. Raley, H. C. Seegers, W. A. Clark, W. E. Eubanks, J. A. Baker, M. Melton, C. B. Anderson, O. J. Atkinson.

SECOND ROW: N. Blackwell, R. Eubanks, J. C. Eubanks, R. L. Hatfield, C. H. Johnson, J. M. Munn, W. B. Hinson, L. D. Ogburn, E. A. Vick, R. W. Seegers, Jr.

FACTUAL HISTORY

Company "E," 105th Medical Regiment, was organized as Ambulance Company No. 114, Animal Drawn. This company was organized by Capt. Joseph E. Thomas, M. C., a veteran of the World War and A. E. F. in 1922.

Federally recognized and mustered into service June 8, 1922, this company functioned as an animal-drawn unit until 1924 when it was changed into a motor-drawn organization. Captain Thomas was the only officer of this company until First Lieut. Angus L. Campbell was commissioned as medical administrative officer in 1922. Lieutenant Campbell resigned his commission to accept commission in O. R. C. in 1927.

Capt. William A. Gantt succeeded Lieutenant Campbell as Junior Officer until his resignation in 1932 on account of poor health.

Lieut. Edwin E. Miller succeeded Captain Gantt as Junior Officer in 1932 and was promoted to Captancy

in 1935. This company, on account of its organization in June, 1922, was not equipped until too late to participate in summer encampment in 1922; has attended camp each year since; 1923, 1924 and 1925 this company trained at Camp McClellan, Ala.; 1926 at Fort Bragg, N. C., and has trained at Camp Jackson, S. C., each year since.

A large and beautiful armory has been erected by the W. P. A. at Jefferson, S. C., for this unit of the Guard. The personnel of this company is of the highest type of young manhood.

The non-commissioned personnel of Company "E" includes First Sgt. Youla Kirkley, Sgts. William L. Raley, Richard W. Seegers, William B. Jowers, Finley Vick, Corps. J. T. Jowers, Eugene W. Middleton.

This organization is the only medical unit in South Carolina that is a part of the 30th Division.

J E F F E R S O N , S O U T H C A R O L I N A



COMPANY E

105TH MEDICAL REGIMENT

JEFFERSON, SOUTH CAROLINA

1. Headquarters Group.
2. Artificial Respiration.
3. Applying the Thomas Splint with Spanish Windlass.
4. Convoy of Ambulances with Drivers and Assistants.
5. Non-Commissioned Officers.
6. Litter Squad in Action.
7. Ambulance Loading.

"Trouble"—the Company Mascot.





One Hundred and Fifth QUARTERMASTER REGIMENT

HEADQUARTERS: CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA



The 105th Quartermaster Regiment has never trained together as a unit during field training due to the fact that the Regiment comprises the States of South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Georgia, and the companies in the various states have been utilized for transportation purposes in moving the various troops to and from the camps of instruction. However, in view of the contemplated Third Army maneuvers to be held in Mississippi in July and August of this year, the Regiment will train as a unit for the first time.

The 105th Quartermaster Regiment in South Carolina is comprised of the Regimental Headquarters; Company B, Headquarters of the Second Battalion; Company C, Company D, and a Medical Department Detachment. The Headquarters of the Regiment was organized and Federally recognized on January 1, 1937, with station in Charleston. Col. James L. Gantt was transferred from the 30th Division Staff and placed in command of the Regiment.

The oldest unit of the Regiment is Company C, located in Columbia, South Carolina. It was organized October 1, 1901, by Capt. Charles T. Lipscomb, and was known as Company D, Second

South Carolina Volunteer Infantry Regiment. The members of the Company served for some time in the State Militia without pay.

The Medical Department Detachment, Winnsboro, South Carolina, was only recently organized, its members being sworn in on May 3, 1937. The detachment has progressed rapidly in the fundamentals of medicine and first aid in the field, and has received ratings of "satisfactory" during the summer camp training period.

Company D was organized in 1922, and was designated as the 218th Motor Transport Company, Fourth Corps Quartermaster Train. Upon the organization of the 105th Quartermaster Regiment, the Company was made a part of the Regiment and designated as Company D, 105th Quartermaster Regiment. Its trucks and equipment are of the latest type and in the best possible condition.

Company B, Warrenton, South Carolina, was formed in the latter part of 1936. In spite of its short existence as a part of the 105th Quartermaster Regiment, the company has received ratings of "Excellent" at Federal inspections.



JAMES LAWRENCE GANTT

Colonel

COMMANDING ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH
QUARTERMASTER REGIMENT

Graduated from Porter Military Academy, Charleston, S. C. Enlisted in Company A, 3rd S. C. Infantry, served through the ranks and as Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, and Captain. Commanded Company A, 2nd S. C. Infantry on Mexican border duty. Commanded Company A, 105th Ammunition Train, 55th Field Artillery Brigade, 30th Division during World War. Took part in St. Mihiel and Mousse Argonne offences and in Woevre Planes. After World War reorganized Company A, 118th Infantry, promoted to Lieut. Colonel of Infantry and assigned to duty as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, 30th Division, in 1926 when the division was reorganized, and served in that capacity until 1936, when promoted to Colonel Quartermaster Corps and assigned to command of the newly-organized 10th Quartermaster Regiment.

Headquarters

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH QUARTERMASTER REGIMENT

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA



GROVER C. COOPER, CAPTAIN
Adjutant



This Headquarters was organized and Federally recognized on January 1, 1937, with Official Headquarters at Charleston. Colonel James L. Gantt was transferred from the 30th Division Staff and placed in command of the Regiment. First Lieut. Grover C. Cooper, Jr., and Second Lieut. Wilbert V. Sutherland were also transferred from the 30th Division Staff and assigned as Adjutant and Supply Officers, respectively. On April 12, 1937, First Lieut. Cooper was promoted to the grade of Captain, his assignment still being that of Adjutant. On July 8, 1937, Lieut. Col. Gantt was promoted to the grade of Colonel.

On October 11, 1937, Second Lieut. Wilbert V. Sutherland resigned as Supply Officer; Master Sgt. Jobie J. Dixon, State Detachment, was promoted to the grade of First Lieutenant on October 14, 1937, and assigned the duties of Supply Officer.



JOBIE J. DIXON
First Lieutenant
SUPPLY OFFICER



FRANK H. CRYMES
Captain



WILLIAM C. LOTT
Second Lieutenant



COMPANY B

Third Battalion

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH QUARTERMASTER

SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: E. Johnson, L. E. Becknell, W. H. Napier,
J. C. Denny, C. J. Reames, Jr.

SECOND ROW: J. A. New, B. G. Jordon, H. T. Hoover,
H. Beard, E. J. Puckett, H. M. Crouch, Jr., R. M. Pritchard.

THIRD ROW: G. F. Whiddon, H. C. Peebles, L. M. Sawyer,
C. B. Kelly, C. J. Watson, W. C. Tanton, G. W. Franklin, L. P. Rogers.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Captain FRANK H. CRYMES
Second Lieutenant WILLIAM C. LOTT

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

First Sergeant ERNEST JOHNSON

SERGEANTS

BECKNELL, LAWRENCE E.	NAPIER, WILLIAM H.
LOTT, LONNIE W.	FRIDAY, TOMMIE H.
MORRALL, SAMUEL G.	MARTIN, GRADY H.

CORPORALS

CARPENTER, JOHN L.	REAMES, CARL J., JR.
DENNY, JOHN C.	DUFFIE, JOHN D.
BREWER, MARION J.	

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

FRANKLIN, DANIEL W.	PUCKETT, ELBERT J.
HOOVER, HENRY T.	RHINEHART, JESSE W.
JORDON, BLANCHARD G.	STINSON, TOMMIE C.
KELLY, CHARLIE B.	WATSON, CLARENCE J.
NEW, JOHN A.	WHIDDON, GRADY F.



PRIVATES

BARTON, WILLIE C.
BEARD, HOMER
BROWN, GUY H.
CROUCH, HAROLD M., JR.
FARMER, JAMES M.
FRANKLIN, GLENN W.
GLOVER, MELVIN O.
HALL, MARION S.
HAMILTON, ARTHUR P.
LEOPARD, FREDDIE O.
LOWE, EDWARD L.

MADDOX, JAMES R.
MCMAHAN, GEORGE W.
PEEBLES, HUBERT C.
PRITCHARD, ROY M.
ROGERS, LAWTON P.
RUTLAND, C. W., JR.
SAWYER, LOUIS M.
SIMONS, FRANK J.
TANTON, WILLIAM C.
WALTON, GEORGE M.
SANDERS, GRADY F.

SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: L. W. Lott, G. H. Martin, J. L. Carpenter, J. D. Duffie, M. J. Brewer.

SECOND ROW: A. P. Hamilton, F. O. Leopard, D. W. Franklin, J. M. Farmer, E. L. Lowe.

THIRD ROW: M. O. Glover, T. C. Stinson, G. M. Walton, G. F. Sanders, C. W. Rutland, Jr., F. J. Simons, W. C. Barton.

FACTUAL HISTORY

Company "B," Motor Transport Unit, 105th Quartermaster Regiment, Warrenville, S. C., was organized the latter part of the year 1936, and its Federal recognition came on November 14, 1936. The company's strength is two officers and forty-four enlisted men. Its officers are Capt. F. H. Crymes and Second Lieut. W. C. Lott.

The company's first Federal inspection came on April 17, 1937, and it was awarded the rating of "Excellent." On August 1, 1937, Company "B" went to Camp Jackson for its two-weeks encampment. It was the youngest

company in the camp, but it carried out orders satisfactorily and transported men and supplies without mishap. While on the encampment, the company received the rating of "Superior." Company "B" was granted the special honor of having Major General Russell, 30th Division Commander, inspect it in the field.

On November 13, 1937, Company "B" celebrated its first anniversary with a banquet and dance. Among those present were Col. J. Lawrence Gantt of Charleston, commanding the 105th Quartermaster Regiment; Mr. S. H. Swint, Vice-President of Graniteville Company, who presented Company "B" with a silver plaque in commemoration of its anniversary, and members of the Aiken County delegation.

REGIMENT, WARRENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA



COMPANY B

FIRST BATTALION
105TH QUARTERMASTER REGIMENT
WARRENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Convoy Detail. | 4. Checking Individual Equipment. |
| 2. Guidon. | 5. Ordering Shoes. |
| 3. Squad Drill. | 6. On March. |
| 7. Breaking Ground for Construction of New Armory. | |

8. First Sergeant Ernest Johnson, prior service: U. S. M. C., 1903-1912; U. S. A., 1912-1919—Grades held: Corporal, Sergeant, Quartermaster Sergeant, First Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant.





OFFICERS
Second Battalion
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH
QUARTERMASTER REGIMENT

HEADQUARTERS: UNION, SOUTH CAROLINA



THOMAS C. JOLLY, JR., Major
COMMANDING SECOND BATTALION



FRANCIS A. TROY
First Lieutenant
ADJUTANT, SECOND BATTALION
JOHN C. BUCHANAN, JR.
Captain
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT DETACHMENT



LOUIS M. WINGARD
Captain
COMMANDING COMPANY C
MURREL C. SCOTT
Second Lieutenant
COMPANY C



HURLIE A. WALTERS
Captain
COMMANDING COMPANY D
KENNETH F. MELTON
Second Lieutenant
COMPANY D





SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: M. B. Neeley, J. C. Hawkins, E. Williamson, C. L. Ridgeway, L. M. Wingard, Jr.

SECOND ROW: T. A. Peeples, Jr., R. N. Arant, C. H. Jeffcoat, A. M. Peeples, M. L. Arant, T. L. Jones, W. H. Franklin.

THIRD ROW: B. Jackson, D. Jaco, B. M. Clark, C. R. Gruber, A. W. Raines, W. N. Pope, A. C. Kirkland.



COMPANY C

Second Battalion

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH QUARTERMASTER

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

First Lieutenant LOUIS M. WINGARD
Second Lieutenant MURREL C. SCOTT

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

First Sergeant JOHN C. HAWKINS

SERGEANTS

DENNIS, C. G. RIDGEWAY, C. L.
 NEELEY, M. B. SENN, G. J.
 PURSLEY, C. B. WINGARD, J. M.

CORPORALS

KEEFE, R. R. LEONARD, T. F.
 KELLY, E. NEELEY, A. L.
 WINGARD, L. M., JR.

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

ALLEN, T. W. HINDMAN, J. E.
 ARANT, M. L. JONES, T. L.
 ARANT, R. N. MIMS, O. H.
 COOK, C. F. PLAYER, E. O.
 HAWKINS, S. P. SELBY, H. A.

PRIVATES

BOONE, C. B. JEFFCOAT, C. H.
 BYARS, W. D. KIRKLAND, A. C.
 CHEWNING, C. J. PEEPLES, A. M.
 CLARK, B. M. PEEPLES, T. A., JR.
 COURTNEY, D. A. POPE, W. N.
 FRANKLIN, W. H. RAINES, A. W.
 GRANT, J. W. SHULL, R. L.
 GRUBER, C. R. SULLIVAN, F. W.
 HENSLEY, E. E. TAYLOR, R. M.
 JACKSON, B. WILKERSON, S. P., JR.
 JACO, D. WILLIAMSON, E.



FACTUAL HISTORY

On October 1, 1901, Capt. Charles T. Lipscomb organized Company D, Second South Carolina Volunteer Infantry Regiment, and under his command these volunteers served in the State Militia without pay. The volunteers also shared part of the expense of summer training, and won several trophies in competitive drills.

Capt. Jacob C. Herlong, on February 4, 1908, filled the vacancy left by Capt. Lipscomb's resignation. In turn, Capt. Louis M. Wingard succeeded Captain Herlong on March 5, 1913. During the year 1914 the entire militia of the State of South Carolina was mustered out by order of Governor Cole Blease. Shortly after, the militia was reorganized, and this company was designated as Company G, Second South Carolina Infantry, still under the command of Captain Wingate.

This company was mobilized on July 7, 1916, for Federal service, and served on the Mexican border. On July 25, 1917, the organization was recalled into Federal service and transferred into the 55th Field Artillery Brigade as Company E, 105th Ammunition Train. The company served in the World War with this brigade.

On May 19, 1921, the 118th Motor Transport Company was organized under the command of First Lieut. Wingard,

SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: C. G. Dennis, C. B. Pursley, J. M. Wingard, R. R. Keefe, T. F. Leonard, A. L. Neeley, G. J. Senn.

SECOND ROW: C. J. Chewning, D. A. Courtney, S. P. Wilkerson, Jr., C. B. Boone, R. M. Taylor, S. P. Hawkins, C. F. Cook.

THIRD ROW: R. L. Shull, H. A. Selby, W. D. Byars, E. O. Player, E. E. Hensley, T. W. Allen, O. H. Mims, J. E. Hindman.

with John C. Hawkins elected as Second Lieutenant. Although not active at present, Captain Wingard is still commanding the organization. For many years the company had no Armory, but it now shares a new \$25,000 Armory with Company D, 105th Quartermaster Regiment. The equipment now used by the organization is drawn from the State Motor Pool at Camp Jackson, and is of the very best.

On November 14, 1936, the 118th Motor Transport Company was redesignated as Company C, 105th Quartermaster Regiment, 30th Division. The company has four men with fifteen-year service medals and seven with ten-year service medals. Sgt. John C. Hawkins has been absent twice in sixteen years, and Sgt. Clinton G. Dennis has been absent twice in fifteen years.

REGIMENT, COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA



(1) Company D's Supply Room. (2) Non-Commissioned Officers of Company C. (3) Company D's Fifteen Year Service Group. (4) First Aid Instructions at Company D. (5) Company C, Platoon Drill, Column of Squads. (6) Company D Posting Relief. (7) Company C Passing in Review. (8) Company D Passing in Review.

COMPANIES C AND D

105TH QUARTERMASTER REGIMENT

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SECOND BATTALION

COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

(1) Company D's Non-Commissioned Officers. (2) Class in Motor Transportation at Company C. (3) Belt Line, Company D. (4) Company C's Attendance Record Men. (5) Rifle Target Instruction, Company C. (6) Locker Room at Company D. (7) Company C Trucks and Drivers. (8) Company D Ten Year Service Men.





SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: E. L. Sauls, E. Brant, J. W. Gordon, F. W. Hall, W. E. Ashford, W. A. Thomas.

SECOND ROW: J. A. Harley, W. R. Aaron, F. W. Weaver, G. G. Coker, D. W. Foster, O. L. Briggs.

THIRD ROW: I. B. Lee, W. A. Jacobs, G. C. Cooper, B. M. Dickert, R. P. Culclasure, J. C. Jeffcoat, G. F. Phillips.



COMPANY D

Second Battalion

105TH QUARTERMASTER REGIMENT

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Captain HURLIE A. WALTERS
Second Lieutenant KENNETH F. MELTON

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

First Sergeant ELI L. SAULS

SERGEANTS

ASHFORD, WILLIE E.	COOPER, WILLIAM T.
BRANT, ELFRED	GORDON, CLYDE W.
CARTER, FRED H.	HOOKE, JULIAN P.

CORPORALS

GORDON, JOHN W.	HURLEY, STEPHEN G.
HALL, FRANK W.	SHEALEY, ANSEL L.
	FOWLER, ALGER

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

AARON, WILLIE R.	JACOBS, WILBUR A.
BOONE, WILLIE J.	JEFFCOAT, JOHN C.
COLLINS, MARVIN	KEEFE, GEORGE C.
COOPER, GEORGE C.	LEE, IRVIN B.
ELLIS, LEWIS C.	PHILLIPS, GEORGE F.

PRIVATES

BRIGGS, ORIN L.	HARLEY, JAMES A.
BROWN, CURTIS	PARKER, JOHN W.
COKER, GENERAL G.	PEDERSEN, EDGAR H.
CULCLASURE, RUDOLPH P.	PEDERSEN, WOODROW W.
DARBY, OLIVER G.	SANDERS, JULIUS A.
DICKERT, BENNIE M.	SPIRES, DAVID L.
DYKES, ARCHIE A.	SULLIVAN, GEORGE E.
ELLIS, CURTIS A.	SULLIVAN, HUGH C.
FOSTER, DOVE W.	THOMAS, SAMUEL W.
GORDON, OSCAR L.	THOMAS, WILLIAM A.
GORDON, OLIVER V.	WEAVER, FRANKLIN W.



FACTUAL HISTORY

Company D was organized on May 29, 1922, and designated as 218th Motor Transport Company, Fourth Corps Quartermaster Train. It was commanded at the time by First Lieut. Perry A. Smith, with Kenneth R. Kreps as Second Lieutenant. Lieutenant Smith resigned in 1924 and he was succeeded by Kenneth Kreps, who became First Lieutenant and Commanding Officer. First Sgt. Hurlie A. Walters was promoted to the grade of Second Lieutenant.

On January 1, 1928, the company was redesignated the 119th Motor Transport Company, 30th Division Train. In May, 1935, First Lieut. Kreps was placed on the inactive list at his own request, and Second Lieut. Hurlie A. Walters was promoted to the grade of Captain and became Commanding Officer of the Company. Kenneth F. Melton held the grade of Second Lieutenant.

Upon the organization of the 105th Quartermaster Regiment, this company received a new designation, and has been known as Company D, 105th Quartermaster Regiment, since that time. At the time of the organization of the Regiment in 1922, the transportation equipment consisted

SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: C. W. Gordon, A. L. Shealey, M. C. Collins, F. H. Carter, J. P. Hooker, W. T. Cooper.

SECOND ROW: L. C. Ellis, W. J. Boone, H. C. Sullivan, J. W. Parker, W. W. Pedersen, A. A. Dykes, E. H. Pedersen.

THIRD ROW: D. L. Spires, O. L. Gordon, S. W. Thomas, C. E. Brown, G. E. Sullivan, C. A. Ellis, A. Fowler.

of trucks that had seen war-time duty and were in poor condition. Through the Adjutant General of the State and Corps Headquarters, they were reconditioned and used until 1934. At present the trucks are of the latest type and are in excellent condition.

Company D was for fifteen years quartered in a small building owned by the Pacific Mill's Company, but since June 26, 1937, it has been quartered in a new \$2,500 building owned by the State of South Carolina. The company has one man with a record of twenty-four years spent in the National Guard and Federal service together; it has two men with fifteen years' service in this company; and it has nine men with ten years' service. Seven of the members of the company have served for five years.

C O L U M B I A , S O U T H C A R O L I N A



SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: A. I. Beckham, W. E. Burnett, T. N. Thomas, E. Griffin, T. J. Estes.

SECOND ROW: K. Thornton, F. H. Dove, E. C. Sims, T. C. Sims, A. A. Watson, J. G. Turner.

Medical Department

DETACHMENT

105TH QUARTERMASTER REGIMENT

WINNSBORO, SOUTH CAROLINA

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Captain JOHN C. BUCHANAN, JR.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

First Sergeant AMON J. BECKHAM

SERGEANTS

BURNETT, WILLIAM E. THOMAS, THORNWELL N.

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

GRIFFIN, ELMER ESTES, T. J.

PRIVATES

DOVE, FITZ H. TURNER, JOHN G.
SIMS, EDGAR C. WATSON, AMBROSE A.
SIMS, THURMAN C. THORNTON, KNOWLTON

FACTUAL HISTORY

The Medical Department Detachment, 105th Q. M. Regt., Winnsboro, South Carolina, was organized on May 3, 1937. Each member of this organization was sworn in by

(Continued on page 185)

1. Instruction in Purification of Water.
2. Lifting Patient to Litter.
3. Artificial Respiration.
4. First Aid Station.
5. Headquarters Group.
6. A Loaded Litter.



Fifty-Fifth FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE



The staff of the Fifty-fifth Field Artillery Brigade was organized at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, in 1925, and its organization was completed at Camp Jackson, South Carolina, in 1926, when First Lieut. Orin F. Crow and First Lieut. Thomas B. Sims reported for duty. Lieut. Sims resigned on December 31, 1931, and was succeeded by First Lieut. William H. Rouse.

Since the organization of the Thirtieth Division as a part of the National Guard following the World War, the Fifty-fifth Field Artillery Brigade has been commanded by Brig. Gen. Robert J. Travis. Executives have been Major Lester Karow, Major H. C. Gould, and Major William G. Taliaferro. General Travis, Major Taliaferro and Lieut. Crow are three officers who have been members of the staff since its organization was completed.

The Fifty-fifth Field Artillery Brigade is composed of the 113th Field Artillery from North Carolina, the 115th Field Artillery from South Carolina and Tennessee, and the 118th Field Artillery from Georgia. South Carolina was allotted two officers on the staff, both of the rank of First Lieutenant. Lieutenant Crow has served as Intelligence Officer and Lieutenant Rouse as Aide-de-Camp.



ORIN F. CROW
First Lieutenant
INTELLIGENCE OFFICER



WILLIAM H. ROUSE
First Lieutenant
AIDE

C O L U M B I A, S O U T H C A R O L I N A



PHILLIP F. WIEHRS
Major
COMMANDING SECOND BATTALION

Officers

SECOND BATTALION

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH
FIELD ARTILLERY

HEADQUARTERS: ANDREWS, SOUTH CAROLINA



JOSEPH E. WESTBURY
Captain
ADJUTANT SECOND BATTALION



JAMES E. MILLARD
First Lieutenant
P. & T. O. SECOND BATTALION



CHARLES H. WILSON
First Lieutenant
LIAISON OFFICER SECOND BATTALION

DWIGHT B. MORRIS
Captain
COMMANDING HEADQUARTERS
BATTERY AND COMBAT TRAIN

LUTHER C. DAVIS
Captain
COMMANDING BATTERY D

EDWARD E. WRIGHT
Captain
COMMANDING BATTERY E

ANSEL B. GODFREY
Captain
COMMANDING BATTERY F





HAROLD R. BAUER
First Lieutenant
HEADQUARTERS BATTERY AND COMBAT TRAIN



HENRY P. WARD
First Lieutenant
BATTERY D



HUGH F. KNIGHT
First Lieutenant
BATTERY E



FRANCIS A. GLENN
First Lieutenant
BATTERY F



GEORGE A. COLBERT
Second Lieutenant
BATTERY D



ROBERT M. PERRIN
Second Lieutenant
BATTERY D

PAUL GODBEY
Second Lieutenant
BATTERY E

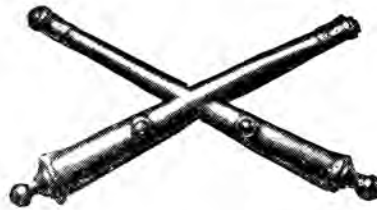
JAMES W. SCARBOROUGH
Second Lieutenant
BATTERY E

ROBERT L. KNELL
Second Lieutenant
BATTERY F

JOHN F. SUTHERLAND, JR.
Second Lieutenant
BATTERY F



ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH FIELD ARTILLERY



The 115th Field Artillery was stationed at Camp Sevier, South Carolina, from September 9, 1917, to May 18, 1918. The Regiment left the United States on the Mauretania on June 4, 1918, and arrived at Liverpool, England, on June 11. Some time was spent at the French training school, Camp Coctquidan, before the organization was ordered to join the Eighty-ninth Division in the Lucey Sector. The Regiment arrived within the divisional area on August 27 and continued to serve the Eighty-ninth Division until the sector merged into the St. Mihiel operation on September 11. On September 18 the Regiment was detached from the Eighty-ninth Division and was ordered to the American V Army Corps.

The 115th Field Artillery arrived at Avorcourt Sector on September 23 and was attached to the Thirty-seventh Division. On September 30 the Regiment was attached to the Thirty-second Division, when that Division relieved the Thirty-seventh Division in the front lines, and continued to serve the Thirty-second Division until relieved by the Fifty-seventh Field Artillery Brigade on October 6 and 7, 1918.

On October 11, the 115th Field Artillery entered the Trojan Sector and was attached to the Seventy-ninth Division, serving with it until October 23, when the Thirty-third Division relieved

the Seventy-ninth Division. At that time the 115th Field Artillery was attached to the Thirty-third Division and served with it until the Armistice on November 11, 1918.

The Regiment sailed from France March 3, 1919, arriving in the United States at Charleston, South Carolina, on March 27, 1919. The 115th Field Artillery was disbanded at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, on April 15, 1919.

Battery "D," 115th Field Artillery, was organized on June 8, 1921, at Georgetown, South Carolina. It was redesignated Battery "D," 178th Field Artillery, on April 1, 1938. Battery "E," 115th Field Artillery, was organized on August 4, 1924, at Andrews, South Carolina, and reorganized at Sumter, S. C., February 14, 1929. Battery "E," 115th Field Artillery, was redesignated Battery "C," 178th Field Artillery, on April 1, 1938.

Battery "F," 115th Field Artillery, was organized at Abbeville, South Carolina, on April 25, 1929, and was redesignated Battery "A," 178th Field Artillery, on April 1, 1938. Battery "E" was redesignated Headquarters Battery and Combat Train, 115th Field Artillery, with station at Andrews, South Carolina, on February 14, 1929. It was redesignated Headquarters Battery and Combat Train, Second Battalion, 178th Field Artillery on April 1, 1938.



FIRST ROW: M. H. Parsons, P. A. Wiehrs, H. Ranson, G. Bauer, T. K. Haselden, R. D. Gandy, S. B. Blakely.
 SECOND ROW: E. Thompkins, G. W. Smith, R. M. Haselden, R. A. Bauer, F. A. McKinzie, E. W. Hardee, L. H. Barrineau.
 THIRD ROW: J. D. Cagle, H. B. Hart, T. McKinzie, O. J. Hanser, R. C. Bauer, J. C. Cox, B. F. Blakely, G. S. Peace, J. P. Camlin, R. E. Wessel.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Captain DWIGHT B. MORRIS
First Lieutenant HAROLD R. BAUER

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

First Sergeant MAXIE H. PARSONS
Staff Sergeant PETE A. WIEHRS
Staff Sergeant HOWARD RANSON

SERGEANTS

BAUER, GLENN HASELDEN, TENNYSON K.
 BLAKLEY, SAMUEL B. GANDY, ROLAND D.

CORPORALS

HASELDEN, RINGO M. SCARBOROUGH, ALTON L.
 SMITH, GEORGE W. THOMPkins, EDGAR

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

HANSER, OTTO J. ROGERS, LENNARD A.
 MCKINZIE, THURSTON BARRINEAU, LELAND H.
 HART, HENRY B.

PRIVATES

BAUER, RUSSEL A. CAGLE, JOHN D. FREY, JOE E.
 BAUER, ROMIE C. COX, JAMES C. PARSONS, ALBERT E.
 BLAKLEY, BUFORD F. HARDEE, ERNEST W. PEACE, GILBERT S.
 CAMLIN, JOHN P. MCKINZIE, JUNIOR A. WESSEL, ROBERT E.

FACTUAL HISTORY

Headquarters Battery and Combat Train, 115th Field Artillery, was organized at Andrews, South Carolina, on August 4, 1924, and officially designated as Battery "E", 115th Field Artillery. On February 11, 1929, this unit was redesignated as Headquarters Battery and Combat Train.

Headquarters Battery and Combat Train was organized

by Captain Philip F. Wiehrs, who was its first Battery Commander. Captain Wiehrs served as Battery Commander until February 11, 1929, at which time he was promoted to the rank of Major and placed in command of the Second Battalion, 115th Field Artillery, which assignment he now holds. Upon the promotion of Captain Wiehrs, Capt. James R. Thompson was assigned to duty as Commanding Officer of this battery and served until October 4, 1934, at which time he resigned. Captain Thompson was succeeded by Capt. Dwight B. Morris who was appointed Captain on May 8, 1935.

Headquarters Battery and Combat Train is composed of an unusually fine group of officers and men and since its organization has always stood out as a splendid unit. They have made good reports on their annual Armory inspection each year, and have shown their ability as real soldiers each year in their field training exercises.

Headquarters BATTERY AND COMBAT TRAIN

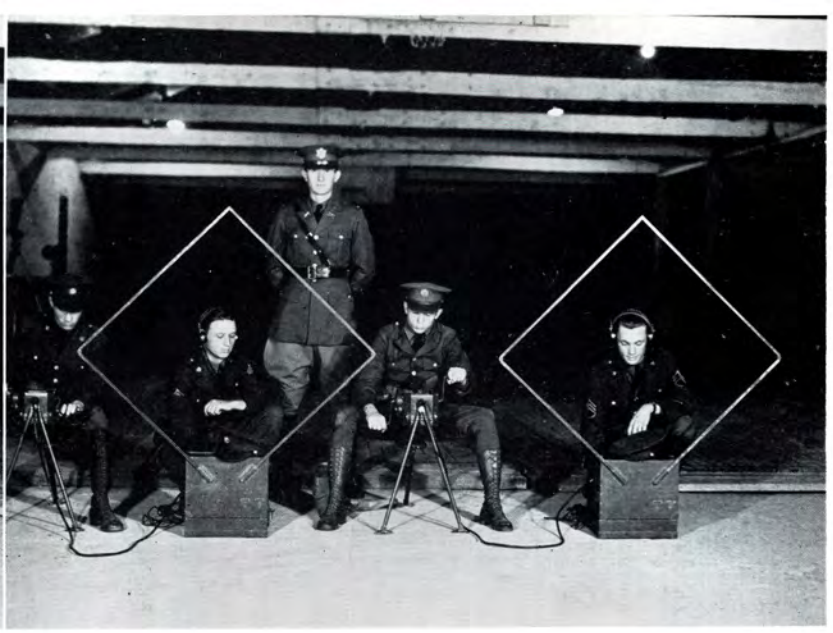
SECOND BATTALION

ANDREWS, S. C.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH FIELD ARTILLERY

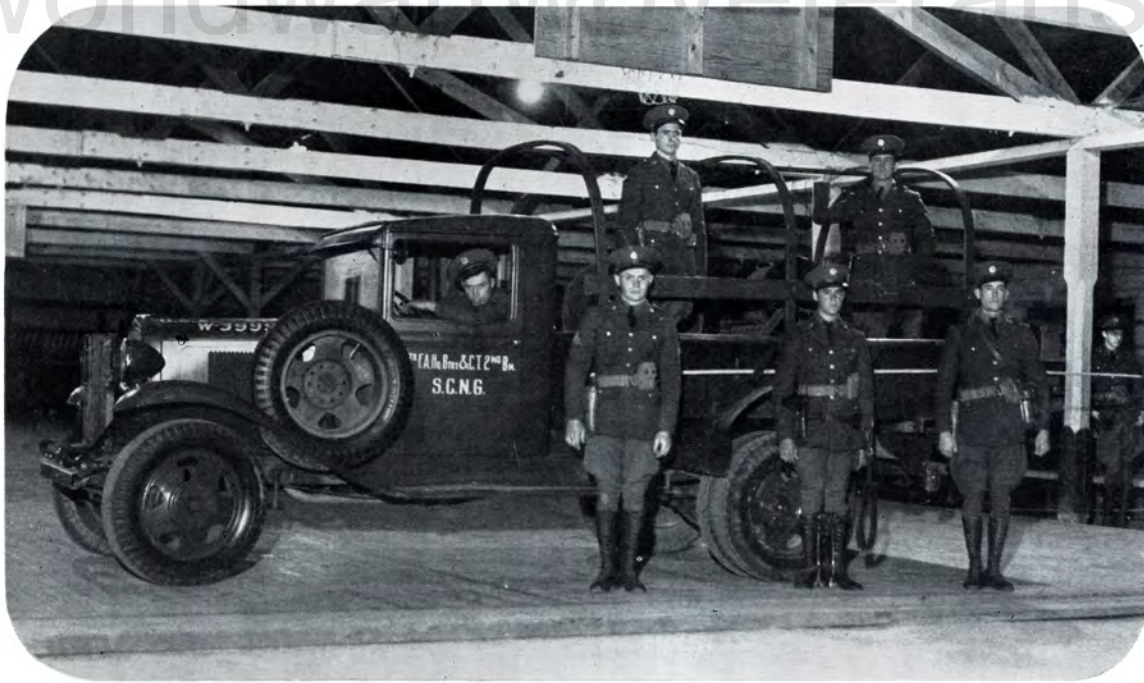


Instrument Section.



Radio Section.

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Wire Truck Number 1.

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY AND COMBAT TRAIN

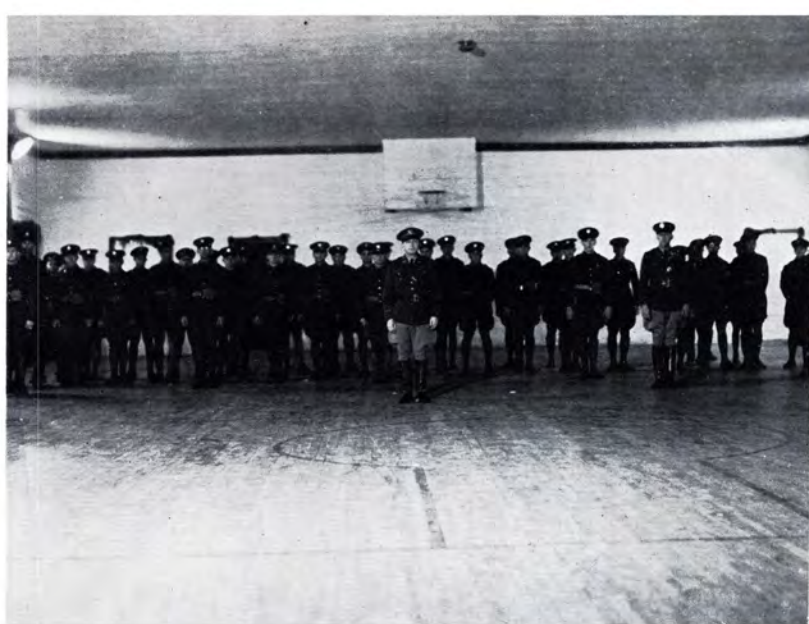
SECOND BATTALION, 115TH FIELD ARTILLERY, ANDREWS, SOUTH CAROLINA

Message Center.



Non-Commissioned Officers.





Battery Front.



Third and Fourth Section in Action.

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Battery D's First Armory.

BATTERY D, SECOND BATTALION

115TH FIELD ARTILLERY

GEORGETOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA

Battery Detail Group.



Non-Commissioned Officers.





SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: S. G. Parsons, D. McKenzie, J. R. Bunn, F. A. Bourne, J. W. Parsons, Jr., N. T. Thompson.

SECOND ROW: T. M. Bonner, D. C. Sessions, R. B. Tyler, W. R. Tanner, J. S. Chandler, D. Moore, O. Ray, E. H. Mercer.

THIRD ROW: S. M. Ward, R. M. Rawls, L. J. Britt, E. A. Bruerton, A. P. Seitter, H. L. Ray, J. F. Elliott, F. L. Bullock, W. A. Moore.



BATTERY D

Second Battalion

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH FIELD

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Captain LUTHER C. DAVIS
First Lieutenant HARRY P. WARD
Second Lieutenant GEORGE A. COLBERT
Second Lieutenant ROBERT M. PERRIN

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

First Sergeant STERLING G. PARSONS

SERGEANTS

BOURNE, FRANCIS A.	PARSONS, CLAUDE M.
BUNN, JOSEPH R.	THOMPSON, NESBIT T.
McKENZIE, DURANT	TINDALL, BURNES T.
PARSONS, JESSIE W., JR.	WESTBURY, WILLIAM W.

CORPORALS

BLAKE, HERMAN W.	JOHNSON, JAMES D., JR.
GLADSON, PAUL D.	MOORE, MANNING
GORDON, ROBERT E.	PARSONS, VICTOR H.
POSTON, BRYANT H.	

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS

AVANT, BILLIE	FALOR, FRANK O.
BARRINEAU, JOHN J.	HARRELSON, LELAND S.
BRITT, LAWRENCE J.	MOORE, CHARLIE B., JR.
BULLOCK, FRANKLIN L.	SEITTER, ALFRED P.
CHANDLER, WILBUR R.	RAY, OLLIE
CRIBB, EDWARD C.	RAWLS, ROBERT M.
ELLIOTT, JAMES F.	THOMAS, SAMUEL E.

PRIVATE

ALTMAN, JAMES M.	KICKLIGHTER, ROLAND
AVANT, DETLAW G.	LAYTON, JOHN M.
BONNER, THOMAS M.	MERCER, EDWARD H.
BRUORTON, ERNEST A.	MILLER, BERNARD
CATOE, JAMES A.	MILLER, REG K.
CHANDLER, JAMES S.	MOORE, DEKAY
ELLIOTT, WILLIAM E.	MOORE, WAYNIE A.
GOUDE, CURNEL G.	RAY, HUBERT L.
HEINEMANN, JOHN C.	ROWE, NATHAN A.
HELMS, WILSON R.	SCHNEIDER, HAROLD A.
HARBERTSON, ALFRED F.	SESSIONS, DUDLEY C.
JACOBS, CLAUDE M.	SMITH, CHARLES L.
JOHNSON, LISTON B.	TANNER, WINFORD R.



PRIVATES

TAYLOR, EVERETT
TYLER, ROYCE B.
PALMER, HARRY T.

WARD, SAMUEL M.
WARD, CARLOS W.
WILLIAMS, HORACE A.

SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: C. M. Parsons, W. W. Westbury, B. T. Tindall, H. W. Blake, V. H. Parsons, M. M. Moore, R. E. Gordon, J. D. Johnson, Jr.

SECOND ROW: C. M. Jacobs, H. A. Schneider, R. K. Miller, C. G. Goude, B. Avant, L. B. Johnson, L. S. Harrelson.

THIRD ROW: J. C. Heinemann, N. A. Rowe, W. R. Chandler, R. Kicklighter, H. A. Williams, W. E. Elliott, D. G. Avant, C. W. Ward, C. L. Smith.

FACTUAL HISTORY

The present Battery D, 115th Field Artillery, was organized on June 8, 1921, and originally designated as Battery A. Capt. Victor C. Barringer commanded, with First Lieuts. George A. Doyle and Benjamin L. Orvin, and Second Lieut. Downing Blount. Soon after the organization of the Battery, Capt. Barringer left Georgetown and the battery came under the command of Capt. George A. Doyle, upon whose later resignation Capt. Hugh R. Johnson assumed command.

Battery D was reorganized August 5, 1925. Luther C. Davis was made Commanding Officer, Basil F. Ryan, First Lieutenant, and Ernest C. Stalvey, Second Lieutenant. The battery attended annual encampment at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, until 1926, when Camp Jackson was selected for the yearly field training.

Since 1930, three Battery D officers have been promoted to positions on the Division and Battalion staffs. Second Lieut. William H. Rouse was first promoted to First Lieutenant on the staff of the 30th Division. First Lieut. Joseph E. Westbury was promoted to Captain Adjutant of the Second Battalion, and Second Lieut. Dwight B. Morris was promoted to Captain and assigned to command the Battalion Headquarters and Combat Train.

The present officers of the battery, in addition to Captain Davis, are First Lieut. Henry P. Ward and Second Lieut. George A. Colbert.

ARTILLERY, GEORGETOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA



SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: S. M. Brown, A. R. Cubbage, J. B. Stanley, M. A. Ray, R. F. McLellan, Jr., A. D. Rodgers, Jr., R. E. Strawn, J. H. Humphries.

SECOND ROW: W. W. Hatchell, R. T. Bartlette, T. W. Hodge, H. V. Bradley, J. J. Stoudenmire, T. A. Ross, J. R. Wilson, J. M. C. Jones, C. B. Jones.

THIRD ROW: B. L. Mathis, J. K. Hatfield, C. O. Jennings, R. W. Hodge, C. L. Hodge, R. B. Griffin, R. L. English, C. L. Geddings, T. M. Dixon, H. B. Josey.



BATTERY E

Second Battalion

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH FIELD

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Captain EDWARD E. WRIGHT
First Lieutenant HUGH F. KNIGHT
Second Lieutenant PAUL GODBEY
Second Lieutenant JAMES W. SCARBOROUGH

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

First Sergeant CAPERS R. WACTOR

SERGEANTS

BROWN, SIDNEY M.	RIVERS, JOHN T.
CUBBAGE, ALLAN R.	RODGERS, ARCHIE D.
MCLELLAN, ROBERT F., JR.	STANLEY, JAMES B.
RAY, MURDOCK A.	STRAWN, ROBERT E.

CORPORALS

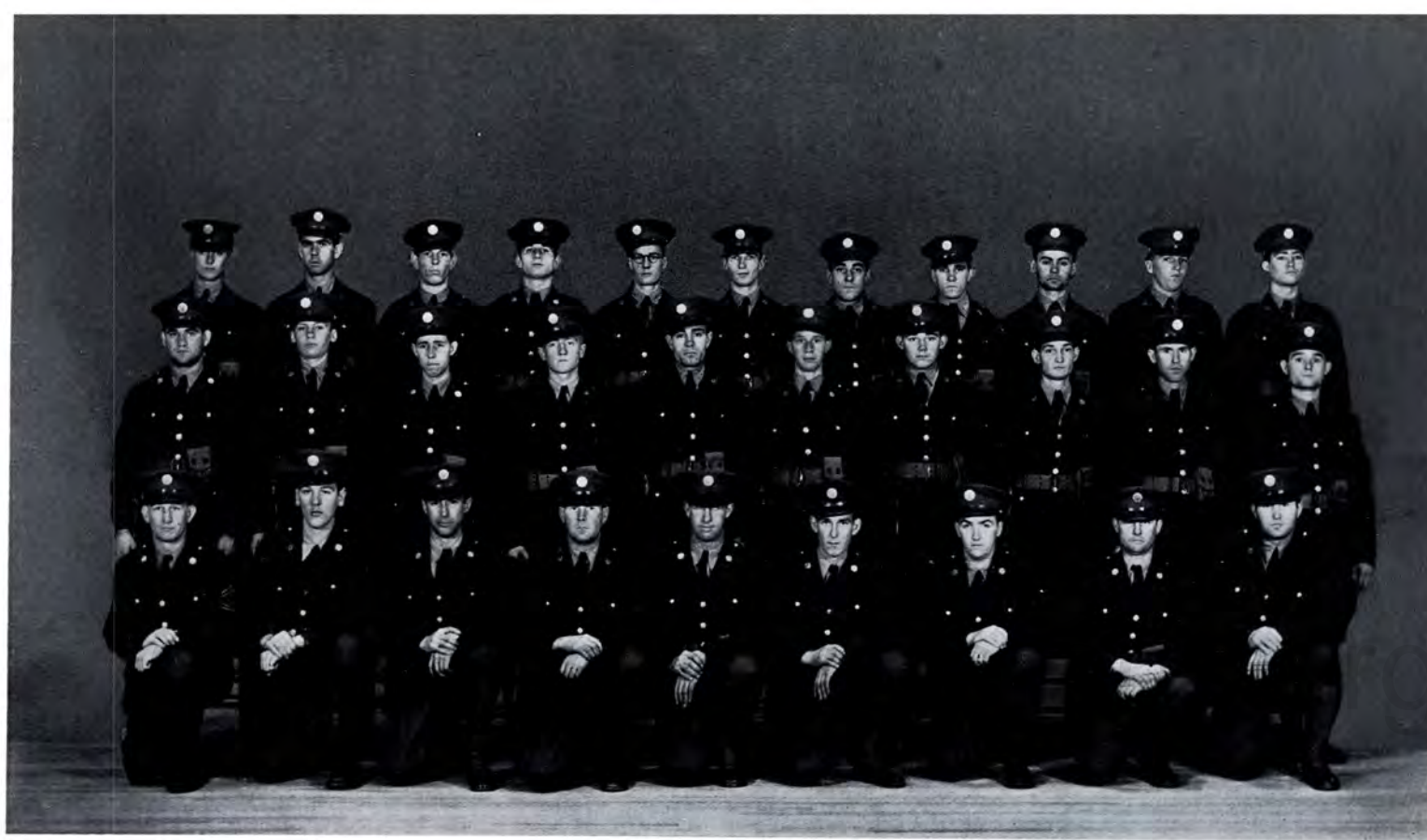
CARROLL, SHIRER T.	HUMPHRIES, JOHN H.
DUCOM, JOSEPH E.	MASON, CHARLES S.
DUBOSE, JAMES M.	MIXON, HENRY
OSTEEN, CHARLES P.	

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

BARTLETT, RICHARD T.	JACKSON, JULIUS L.
BRADLEY, HAROLD V.	JONES, JAMES C.
CARTER, CECIL D.	JOSEY, HARRY L.
GEDDINGS, GEORGE L.	LOWDER, WILLIAM W.
GRIFFIN, RICHARD B.	STOudemire, JAKE J.
HATCHELL, WILLIAM W.	TISDALE, JAMES H.
HODGE, ROY W.	TISDALE, LeROY M.
WILSON, JOHN R.	

PRIVATES

BELLFLOWER, GROVER L.	HODGE, CLAUDE L.
BRICE, MARION M.	HOUSE, JOHN B.
BROWN, MANNING M.	HUTCHINSON, SHIVER C.
CONYERS, JOHN W.	JACKSON, JOHN P.
CARTER, JACK C.	JACKSON, JOSEPH A.
DIXON, THOMAS M.	JAYROE, BENNIE W.
ENGLISH, RESCOE L.	JENNINGS, CHARLES O.
HANCOCK, ASHLEY W.	JENKINS, JOHN W.
HATFIELD, JOSEPH K.	JONES, CHARLES B.



PRIVATES

JONES, JOHN W.
JOSEY, HENRY B.
McCORMIC, LOYD C.
McCOY, JULIAN W.
MATHIS, BEN L.
MIXON, LEVY D.
ODOM, JAMES W.

PLAYER, CHARLES M.
PLAYER, ELWOOD W.
ROSS, THEO A.
SHIRAH, COLE L. B.
TILL, SOLOMON I.
TURNER, WILLIAM H.
WHEELER, HERMAN C.

SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: C. R. Wactor, C. P. Osteen, H. Mixon, S. T. Carroll, J. M. DuBose, J. E. DuCom, C. S. Mason, J. T. Rivers, C. D. Carter.

SECOND ROW: A. W. Hancock, J. W. Odom, J. L. Jackson, W. W. Lowder, L. C. McCormic, W. H. Turner, M. M. Brice, B. W. Jayroe, G. L. Bellflower, J. W. Jones.

THIRD ROW: S. C. Hutchinson, H. L. Josey, J. W. Jenkins, M. M. Brown, C. L. B. Shirah, J. W. Conyers, J. B. House, J. C. Carter, E. W. Player, J. H. Tisdale, J. P. Jackson.

FACTUAL HISTORY

Battery "E," 115th Field Artillery, located at Sumter, S. C., is under the command of Capt. Edward E. Wright, an officer serving as a First Lieutenant of Field Artillery in France during the World War and a graduate of the Field Artillery School. His officers are First Lieut. Hugh F. Knight, who, with the battery commander, holds the distinction of being the only member of the unit connected with it since its inception; Second Lieuts. Paul Godbey and James W. Scarborough.

South Carolina's allotment was increased to a battalion of horse-drawn 75 m m Field Artillery in 1929, with units located at Andrews and Georgetown, and units to be located at Sumter and Abbeville, with the headquarters and combat train being established at Andrews. Battery "E" was transferred to Sumter.

This unit was organized at Sumter during January, 1929, and was Federally recognized on February 14th, 1929, commanded by Vernon M. Wimberly, Captain; Edward E. Wright, First Lieutenant; Harold L. McCoy, Second Lieutenant; and Joseph A. McClure, Second Lieutenant, occupying as an armory the large building located at 7 W. Bartlette Street, with the stables to the rear of the armory. The battery used this armory until 1930 when larger quarters were available, and moved to 9 W. Dugan Street, occupying the building that is now the Claussen Bakery. In 1931 three acres of land were purchased from the Fair Association, located on Artillery Drive, and an armory was erected housing the unit until 1937 when the handsome new Federal Armory was completed.

ARTILLERY, SUMTER, SOUTH CAROLINA



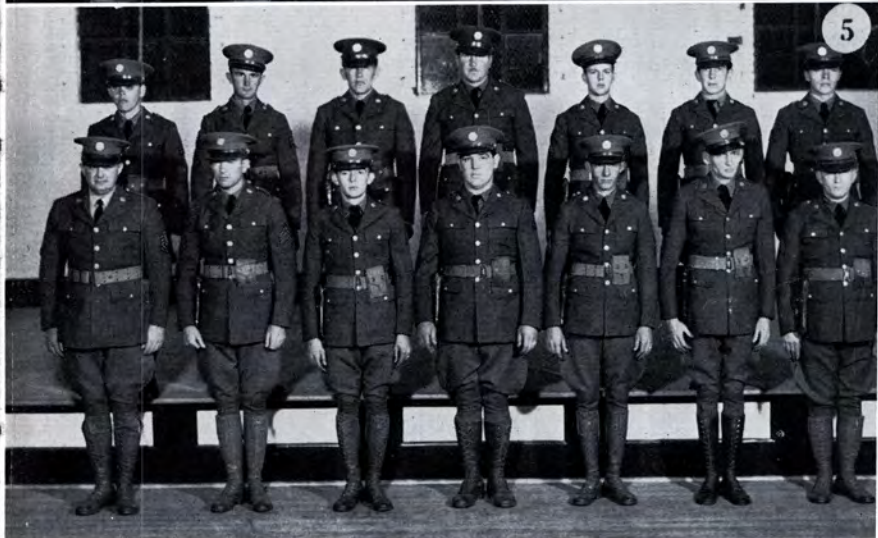
(1) Officers Group. (2) Reconnaissance Officer and His Detail at the O. P. (3) Command Post. (4) Battery Firing. (5) Non-Commissioned Officers. (6) Dismantling. (7) School for Officers and Enlisted Men. (8) Battery at Attention!

BATTERY E, SECOND BATTALION

115TH FIELD ARTILLERY

SUMTER, SOUTH CAROLINA





BATTERY F, SECOND BATTALION

115TH FIELD ARTILLERY

ABBEVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

(1) Captain Godfrey Congratulating Sergeant Link on Nine Years Perfect Drill Attendance. (2) Senator Fred West, Who Was Responsible for Locating Battery F in Abbeville, and Captain Godfrey, Commanding Officer of Battery F. (3) Switchboard Setup. (4) Fire Control. (5) Non-Commissioned Officers. (6) Corporal Chalmers, Battery Clerk, at Work. (7) Guidon. (8) 75 mm Gun in Action.





SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: T. H. Furman, F. Mann, J. A. Ramey, E. D. Guy, R. E. Botts, W. E. McNeill, L. H. Wilson, Jr., W. L. Dawson.

SECOND ROW: F. L. Owen, B. B. Powell, J. C. Wiley, J. H. Sharpe, J. B. Jones, J. F. Palmer, S. Y. Sharpe, B. B. Lewis, M. H. Botts.

THIRD ROW: J. H. Bundricks, R. H. Leslie, L. C. Straw-horne, L. W. Speer, H. L. Rankin, R. A. Ferguson, J. W. Flemming, J. B. Burton, W. L. McIlwain, A. D. Hall.



BATTERY F

Second Battalion

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH FIELD

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Captain ANSEL B. GODFREY
First Lieutenant FRANCIS A. GLENN
Second Lieutenant ROBERT L. KNELL
Second Lieutenant JOHN F. SUTHERLAND, JR.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

First Sergeant THEODORE H. FURMAN

SERGEANTS

BOTTS, RAYMOND E.	MANN, FLEET
GUY, EDWARD D.	MCNEILL, WILLIAM E.
LINK, ERSKINE B.	NORRIS, JOHN A.
	RAMEY, JORDAN A.

CORPORALS

CHALMERS, JAMES W.	HIGHSMITH, JOHN A.
CRAWFORD, JAMES P.	HILL, JAMES C.
DAWSON, WILLIAM L.	JACKSON, ROBERT F.
	WILSON, LANGDON H., JR.

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

BOWEN, JOHN W.	JONES, JAMES B.
CARWILE, JAMES M.	LESLIE, ROBERT H.
COOLEY, JACOB N.	NORRIS, ANDREW L.
COWAN, AUGUSTUS B.	PERRY, MARVIN L.
ELLIS, CHARLES E.	SPEER, LAWRENCE W.
FERGUSON, ANDREW J.	STRICKLAND, JOHN L.
FERGUSON, ROBERT A.	ROCHE, JAMES L.

PRIVATES

ASHLEY, CLYDE W.	COX, ROBERT V.
BEAUFORD, JAMES J.	CRAWFORD, PHIL H.
BLANCHETT, JAMES J.	DILLESBAY, HOWARD D.
BOTTS, MARION H.	EVANS, ARON T.
BOSDELL, CHARLES P.	EVANS, ROBERT B.
BUNDRICKS, JOHN H.	FLEMMING, JOHN W.
BURTON, JOSEPH B.	HALL, PRESSLEY
BURDEN, WALTON V.	HALL, ALLEN D.



PRIVATES

LEWIS, BENNIE B.
McCORD, WILLIAM L.
McILWAIN, WILLIAM L.
OWEN, FRANCIS L.
PALMER, JAMES F.
POWER, WILLIAM L.
POWELL, BEN B.
RANKIN, HIRAM L.
SHARPE, JOHN H.
SHARPE, SAMUEL Y.

SMITH, EMORY E.
SORROW, SETH
STRAWHORNE, LEMUEL C.
THOMPSON, HUBERT A.
THOMPSON, SAMUEL G.
WHEELER, RACHE A.
WILEY, JOHN C.
WILEY, HENRY S.
WILEY, LUTHER M.
WORLEY, JOSEPH J.

SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: E. B. Link, J. P. Crawford, J. A. Norris, J. W. Chalmers, J. C. Hill, Jr., R. F. Jackson, J. J. Worley, H. S. Wiley.

SECOND ROW: R. Evans, E. E. Smith, L. M. Wiley, C. E. Ellis, W. V. Burden, W. L. Power, P. Hall, C. W. Ashley, B. B. Powell.

THIRD ROW: A. L. Norris, J. M. Carwile, A. B. Cowan, J. L. Roche, W. L. McCord, H. D. Dillieshaw, J. F. Strickland, A. J. Ferguson, A. T. Evans, J. B. Beauford.

FACTUAL HISTORY

Battery F was awarded to Abbeville through the untiring efforts of former Senator Fred D. West, who, with Capt. A. B. Godfrey, worked faithfully for the location of the battery, and succeeded in getting it for the town over the bids of fifteen other communities.

Battery F was Federally recognized April 25, 1929, and its first officers' staff was comprised of Capt. A. B. Godfrey, First Lieut. Frank E. Harrison and Second Lieut. Joe P. Anderson. The first drills were held on the athletic field of the high school. By July, 1929, a stable on Church Street had been rented and renovated, and the enlisted men were assigned their duties.

In August of the same year the battery went to Camp Jackson for its first encampment. A few weeks following its return from camp, the battery was given twenty-four horses, and it soon took its place among the outstanding batteries of the state, winning a high place in the first Federal inspection in 1930.

The personnel of the battery has undergone several changes since the organization. Lieut. J. P. Anderson and Lieut. Frank E. Harrison resigned, their places being taken by Lieut. F. A. Glenn, who was promoted from First Sergeant, and Lieut. R. L. Knell. First Sgt. Mike McDowell was discharged and J. F. Sutherland was promoted to his place. Sutherland was later made Second Lieutenant, and Hubert Furman was made First Sergeant.

In addition to winning recognition as one of the Battalion's outstanding batteries, Battery F has rendered fine service to the community and to the state. From the time of its existence the battery has had two Federal instructors, Major Frank C. Mellon, who served until 1934, and Major Arthur R. Reeves, who has served since that time.

Battery F's new armory was dedicated November 11, 1937, with an address being made by Col. Wyndam M. Manning, and other notable visitors. The armory was made possible through the efforts of Gen. James C. Dozier, and the work done by the Works Progress Administration.

ARTILLERY, ABBEVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH ENGINEERS

SOUTH CAROLINA NATIONAL GUARD



BLAZONRY

SHIELD: Gules, three fleur-de-lis, two over one, a bend eradicated argent.

DESCRIPTION AND SIGNIFICANCE: The shield and ordinary (broken bend) are in the Engineer colors. The three fleur-de-lis are from the Court of Arms of St. Quentin and also represent the principal engagements of the organization during the World War. The eradicated bend indicates participation as combat troops in breaking the Hindenburg Line.

MOTTO: Ever Dependable.

An organization's history is interesting and valuable in relationship to the service it has rendered, and for that reason the history of this Regiment during its few short years of service make so rich a page in the complete account of the South Carolina National Guard activities. The files of the Regiment contain many letters of commendation and testimony from high officials with whom the Regiment has been associated.

General Orders No. 4, Headquarters Thirtieth Division, Camp Sevier, South Carolina, dated September 12, 1917, was authority for the organization of the 105th Engineers. Col. Harley B. Ferguson, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, was put in command with Lieut. Col. Joseph Hyde Pratt second in command.

In trying to select the most important service rendered by the Regiment during the World War, the last two days of September, 1918, stand out as significant. On those two days the Regiment so effectively assisted the Thirteenth Division in breaking through the impregnable Hindenburg line in the St. Quentin area during the battle of Bellicourt. There being such a close association with the Regiment and the name St. Quentin, it was thought some design pertinent to the arms of St. Quentin would be appropriate for use on the escutcheon of the Regiment. Therefore the Arms of St. Quentin on a gules shield with three fleur-de-lis, two and one, with a flash, typifying breaking through the Hindenburg line, was adopted as the Regimental Insignia of the 105th Engineers.

Officers SECOND BATTALION

One Hundred and Fifth Engineers

HEADQUARTERS: SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA



VERNON T. ANDERSON
Major
COMMANDING SECOND BATTALION

GRANTLAND C. GREEN
First Lieutenant
ADJUTANT SECOND BATTALION

HENRY B. CABANISS
Captain
COMMANDING COMPANY D



MANER L. TONGE
Captain
COMMANDING COMPANY E

GRADY S. BROOKS
Captain
COMMANDING COMPANY F

ROBERT P. MCGOWAN
Captain
COMMANDING MEDICAL DEPT. DETACHMENT





Officers SECOND BATTALION



ERNEST P. GREGORY
First Lieutenant
COMPANY D

THOMAS F. BIRD
First Lieutenant
COMPANY E



SAMUEL H. HENDRIX
First Lieutenant
COMPANY F

ROBERT L. DANIEL
Second Lieutenant
COMPANY D



FRITZ H. MARTIN
Second Lieutenant
COMPANY E

MILMAN I. SATTERFIELD
Second Lieutenant
COMPANY F

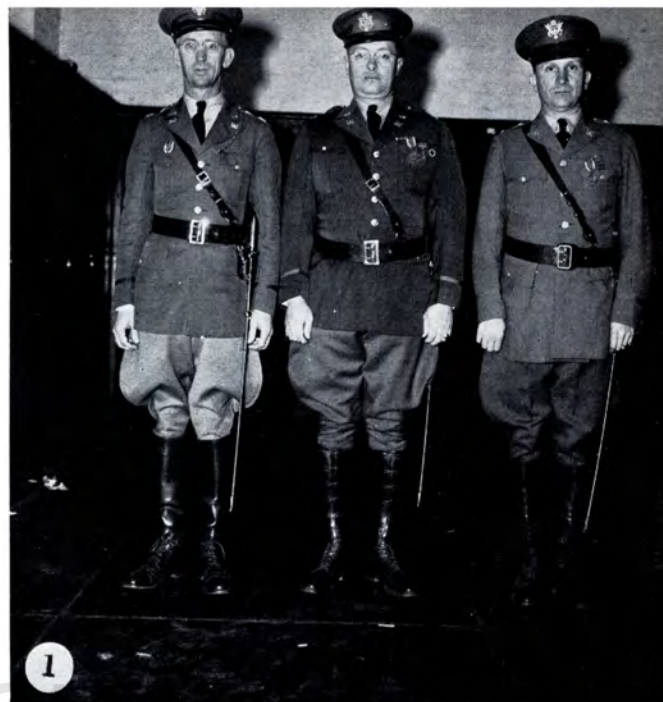
COMPANY D

SECOND BATTALION

105th Engineers

LOCKHART, SOUTH CAROLINA

1. Officers Group.
2. Company Front with Guidon.
3. Column of Fours.
4. Armory of Company D.
5. Second Platoon, Platoon Front.
6. Non-Commissioned Officers.
7. First Platoon, Platoon Front.





SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: C. W. Howard, T. G. Vanderford, W. Vanderford, O. T. Carter, H. G. Foster, R. Meggs, R. B. Mitchell, W. Odell, J. C. McCutcheon, L. Lowdermilk.

SECOND ROW: F. J. Branks, A. E. Hope, A. L. Cabaniss, T. W. Sigmon, E. V. Rash, J. M. Candler, E. Crocker, E. B. Propes, R. E. Allen, J. H. Dabbs, W. L. Burns.

THIRD ROW: C. Candler, W. Hollingsworth, P. W. Gibson, C. L. Warren, F. B. Cabaniss, J. D. Worthy, E. H. Smith, J. M. Parks, R. Crocker, N. L. McCollum, W. P. Revis, M. G. Rash.



COMPANY D

Second Battalion

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH ENGINEERS

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Captain HENRY B. CABANISS
First Lieutenant ERNEST P. GREGORY
Second Lieutenant ROBERT L. DANIEL

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

First Sergeant CLAUD W. HOWARD
Staff Sergeant TORRENCE G. VANDERFORD

SERGEANTS

CARTER, TOMMIE	MEGGS, RAYMOND
FARR, BOYD	MITCHELL, ROBERT B.
FOSTER, HORACE	ODELL, WALTER
VANDERFORD, WILLIAM	

CORPORALS

LOCKMAN, FRANK D.	MEGGS, SAMUEL
LOWDERMILK, LONNIE	MATHES, LAWRENCE B.
PLEMMONS, MACK	MCCUTCHEON, JOHN C.

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS

BURNS, WALTER L.	HOLLINGSWORTH, BROADUS
CABANISS, ALVIN L.	JOHNSON, JULIUS M.
CANDLER, CECIL	KITCHENS, ALBERT G.
CHILDERS, SAMUEL	PARKS, JAMES M.
CONARD, JOHN L.	PLEMMONS, CHARLIE B.
COOKSON, GERALD	SMITH, EARLE H.
CROCKER, RAY	STALNAKER, WILLIAM G.
GIBSON, PAUL W.	VANDERFORD, BARTH
WORTHY, JOHN D.	

PRIVATE

ALLEN, ROBERT E.	GREGORY, JOHNNIE H.
BALDWIN, JOHNIE L.	CROCKER, ROE M.
BRANKS, FLOYD J.	GIBSON, ROBERT B.
BROWN, GEORGE	HAWKINS, COLLIE
CABANISS, JAMES I.	HARRIS, CARL R.
CABANISS, FRANCIS B.	HOLLINGSWORTH, WALTER
CANDLER, JULIUS M.	HOPE, ARNOLD E.
CANUPP, JAMES A.	MC SWAIN, OTIS T.
CHILDERS, JOHN H.	MCCOLLUM, NEWMAN L.
CHILDERS, WILLIE M.	PROPE, ERVIN B.
CROCKER, EZELL	RASH, ERNIE V.
DABBS, JAMES H.	RASH, MACK G.
DABBS, L. J.	REVIS, WILLIAM P.



PRIVATES

REVIS, THAD	STEEN, FLEETWOOD
SIGMON, CARLTON E.	STEPP, ROY E.
SIGMON, THERON W.	TAYLOR, LUTHER E.
WARREN, CURTIS L.	

SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: L. B. Mathes, S. Meggs, M. Plemmons, F. D. Lockman, C. R. Harris, G. Cookson, G. Brown, C. E. Sigmon, J. I. Cabaniss.

SECOND ROW: J. M. Johnson, C. B. Plemmons, J. L. Conard, A. G. Kitchens, J. L. Baldwin, W. G. Stalanker, F. Steen, B. Hollingsworth, C. Hawkins, J. H. Gregory, R. B. Gibson.

THIRD ROW: R. E. Stepp, W. M. Childers, R. Crocker, T. Revis, J. A. Canupp, B. Vanderford, B. Farr, O. T. McSwain, L. E. Taylor, L. J. Dabbs, J. H. Childers, S. Childers.

FACTUAL HISTORY

Company D was organized as Company A, 133rd Engineers, on November 19, 1921, with John C. Steadman, Commanding Officer; Gayther M. Worthy, First Lieutenant; Robert B. Vance, First Lieutenant, and Henry B. Cabaniss as First Sgt. It made its first encampment at Camp McClelland, Anniston, Alabama, with First Lieut. Worthy as Company Commander, Capt. Steadman having been made Major.

On November 20, 1922, Walter M. Hix was made Captain, and Robert B. Vance was made First Lieutenant. On January 1, 1924, Sgt. John C. Wood was appointed Second Lieutenant. The company was redesignated Company D, 105th Engineers, in 1923.

Company D has attended camp each year at the following places since it has been organized; Camp McClelland in 1922, Fort Bragg in 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, and 1929; Camp Jackson in 1927, 1928, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, and 1937; and Fort Moultrie in 1936.

Company D was service from September 5 to 28, 1934,

in the Textile Strike, along with all the other National Guard Companies of the State.

On July 20, 1929, Second Lieut. John C. Wood was transferred to the National Guard Reserve and First Sgt. Henry B. Cabaniss was appointed Second Lieutenant, on July 30, 1929. On October 28, 1931, First Lieut. Robert V. Vance resigned, and the company had only two officers from then until January 17, 1933, at which time Second Lieut. Henry B. Cabaniss was appointed First Lieutenant and Ernest P. Gregory was appointed Second Lieutenant. On November 1, 1934, Capt. Walter M. Hix resigned, and on June 7, 1935, First Lieut. Henry B. Cabaniss was appointed Captain, Second Lieut. Ernest P. Gregory was appointed First Lieutenant, and Sgt. Robert L. Daniel was appointed Second Lieutenant.

LOCKHART, SOUTH CAROLINA



SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: R. L. Pearson, G. A. Greene, W. E. Ward,
M. B. Padgett, M. W. Blake, W. K. Puckett, C. L. Smith.
SECOND ROW: B. O. Bullman, J. B. Holder, F. E. Bridges,
T. L. Hall, B. C. Sanders, M. B. Sherbert, B. Moore.
THIRD ROW: F. O. Roper, S. K. Miller, F. R. West, A.
L. Edwards, G. W. Smith, R. S. Littlejohn, J. L. Mc-
Mahan, P. E. Wilson.



COMPANY E

Second Battalion

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH ENGINEERS

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Captain MANER L. TONGE
First Lieutenant THOMAS F. BIRD
Second Lieutenant FRITZ H. MARTIN

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

First Sergeant ROBERT L. PEARSON
Staff Sergeant GUY A. GREENE

SERGEANTS

BLANTON, WALTER M.	JONES, THURMOND G.
EATON, WILLIAM R.	PADGETT, MEMORY B.
FOWLER, JESSIE L.	PEARSON, WILLIAM P.
WARD, WILLIAM E.	

CORPORALS

BEHELER, HORACE D.	SAMS, FRED E.
BLAKE, MARION W.	SMITH, CHARLES L.
PUCKETT, WALTER K.	SMITH, PERRY

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS

BAGWELL, JOHN H.	COOPER, JOHN P.
BRIDGES, FORREST E.	EUBANKS, JAMES G.
BEHELER, LENNELL	GRIFFIN, HALLIE J.
BLUME, HERMAN O.	HALL, THOMAS L.
BULLMAN, BYRON O.	HAYES, IRA O.
CANNADY, WALTER K.	KUNDA, ERNEST L.

PRIVATE

CROSBY, NATHAN H.	LAWTER, LOUIS B.
CROW, WHITNER, W.	LEWIS, JOHN P.
EDWARDS, ALBERT L.	LITTLEJOHN, ROBERT S.
EUBANKS, EUGENE W.	MCGRAW, JAMES E.
GABRIELS, WINSTON C.	MCMAHAN, JAMES L.
HOLDER, JAMES B.	MILLER, ROY O.
JEFFRIES, OSCAR F.	MILLER, SAMUEL K.
JONES, JOHNNIE M.	MOORE, BEAUFORD
KERNS, HARRY D.	PERRY, WILLIAM L.
KING, MONTAGUE M.	ROPER, FRED O.



PRIVATES

RUSSELL, CHESTER F.
SANDERS, BEN C.
SEAY, DUDLEY D.
SMITH, GEORGE W.
SPARKS, CHARLES M.
TINSLEY, SIDNEY W.

THOMPSON, HASKELL B.
WEST, FRANK R.
WILSON, PAUL E.
BATES, T.
BIRD, P.
SHERBERT, M. B.

SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: W. P. Pearson, J. L. Fowler, T. G. Jones,
W. R. Eaton, P. Smith, H. D. Beheler.

SECOND ROW: E. W. Eubanks, J. G. Eubanks, O. F. Jeffries,
E. L. Kunda, P. Bird, C. F. Russell, H. B. Thompson.

THIRD ROW: J. H. Bagwell, P. E. Wilson, J. E. McGraw,
J. P. Lewis, C. M. Sparks, J. P. Cooper, T. Bates, Ira
O. Hayes.

FACTUAL HISTORY

Company "E" was first organized as Company "B," 133rd Engineers, on February 22, 1922, and was redesignated Company "E," 105th Engineers, on December 5, 1923. The officers of the company at the time were Capt. James M. Wallace, Company Commander; First Lieut. Broadus R. Littlejohn, and Second Lieut. Grantland C. Green. The first change to take place in the company was the resignation of Lieutenant Littlejohn and the promotion of Second Lieutenant Greene to the rank of First Lieutenant, effective February 23, 1923. Lieutenant Greene was later promoted to the post of Battalion Adjutant and Staff Sergeant.

The first change in the command of the company came in 1926 when Captain Wallace resigned as Company Commander and Lieutenant West was promoted to Captain, with Second Lieutenant Tonge being promoted to First Lieutenant, and Sgt. Thomas F. Bird being appointed Second Lieutenant. These three offi-

cers served with the company longer than any other group since the company's organization. In July, 1936, Captain West was promoted to the rank of Major, Lieutenant Tonge was made Captain and placed in command of the company, Second Lieutenant Bird was promoted to First Lieutenant, and First Sgt. Homer L. Hall was appointed Second Lieutenant.

Company "E" has been honored by having its last two company commanders ordered to the Engineer School at Fort Humphries, Virginia, from which they both graduated with honors. The company is equally outstanding when it comes to marksmanship, having placed several members on the state National Guard rifle team, which is entered annually in the rifle matches at Camp Perry, Ohio. Company "E" has had its training periods at Anniston, Alabama; Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and Fort Jackson and Fort Moultrie, South Carolina.

SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA



1



2



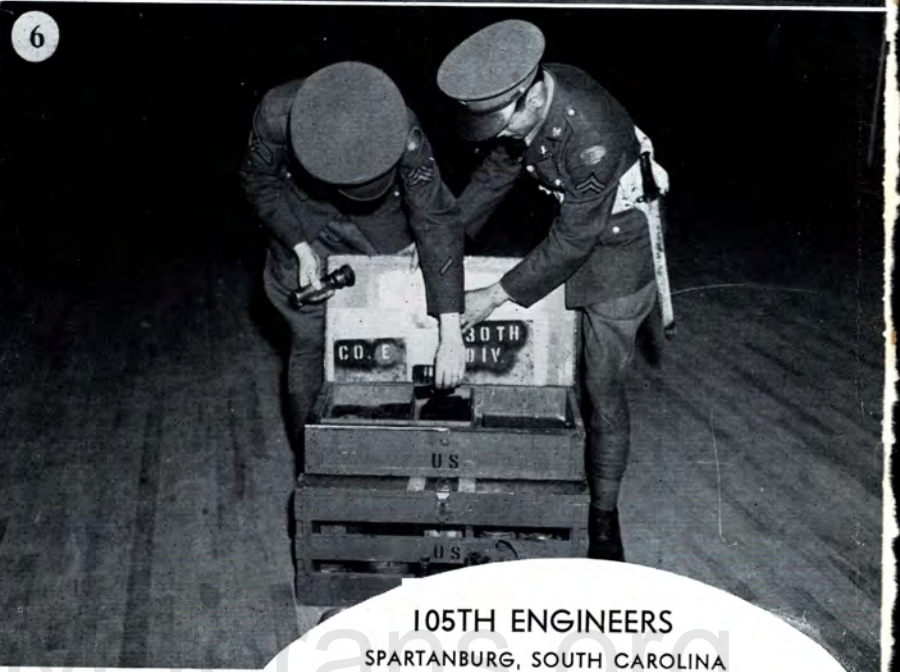
3



4



5



6

105TH ENGINEERS
SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA

COMPANY E, SECOND BATTALION



7



8

1. Column of Squad, First Platoon.
2. Non-Commissioned Officers.
3. Company Out for Work in Blue Denims.
4. Cooks.
5. Camp Perry Men Examining Score.
6. Sign Painting.
7. Automatic Rifle Instructions.
8. Instruction in Bridge Construction.



105TH ENGINEERS
LYMAN, SOUTH CAROLINA

COMPANY F, SECOND BATTALION

1. Non-Commissioned Officers.
2. Six Sets of Brothers.
3. Marksmanship.
4. Rifle Team.
5. Automatic Rifle Instructions.
6. Boxing.
7. Scene in Orderly Room.
8. Lecture Period.





SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: T. C. Martin, F. E. Moore, H. L. Miller, T. A. Mullinax, C. M. Pettigrew, C. B. Reid, R. B. Satterfield, H. B. Satterfield.

SECOND ROW: C. B. Satterfield, R. G. Bennett, R. T. Hughes, W. T. McCarter, L. A. Bennett, J. E. Keller, G. E. Henderson, L. T. Smart.

THIRD ROW: I. B. Moss, R. T. Burdette, R. W. Bolding, E. H. Logan, C. J. Nalley, A. B. Morris, R. C. Carlisle, H. W. Young, B. F. Butler.



COMPANY F

Second Battalion

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH ENGINEERS

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Captain GRADY S. BROOKS
First Lieutenant SAMUEL H. HENDRIX
Second Lieutenant MILMAN I. SATTERFIELD

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

First Sergeant THOMAS C. MARTIN
Staff Sergeant FRANCIS E. MOORE

SERGEANTS

BROWN, ALVIN	PETTIGREW, CHARLIE M.
MILLER, HORACE	REED, CHARLES B.
MULLINAX, THOMAS A.	SATTERFIELD, ROBERT B.
SATTERFIELD, HOWARD B.	

CORPORALS

ADAMS, CLAYTON	WOODWARD, HARVEY G.
MILLER, MARSHALL C.	WOODRUFF, HAROLD L.
MITCHELL, LUTHER W.	WILLIAMS, FRED D.

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

BRIDGES, JAMES F.	MOSS, IRA B.
BENNETT, ROBERT G.	PETTIGREW, LIGON C.
BOLDING, RALPH W.	PARK, OLIN E.
GILLESPIE, MAJOR F.	RIDGWAY, LORENZO C.
HENDERSON, GRADY E.	SNOW, JESSE A.
MCCULLOUGH, WILLIAM J.	SEXTON, WOODROW
MILEY, LAURIE W.	STROUD, ALFRED
YOUNG, HENRY W.	

PRIVATES

BENNETT, MARION T.	HUGHES, RALPH T.
BENNETT, LLOYD A.	HIPPS, RILEY W.
BUTLER, BENJAMIN F.	HILLIARD, GORDON W.
BURDETTE, ROBERT T.	KELLER, JOSEPH E.
CARLISLE, RICHARD C.	LYBRAND, HERMAN L.
CORNE, JAMES T.	LOGAN, EUGENE H.
DOWIS, JAMES M.	MCCLIMON, ROOSEVELT A.
EMORY, DEWEY M.	MITCHELL, JOE JR.
GENOBLE, ARTHUR D.	MITCHELL, FREDDIE J.
GILLESPIE, WOODROW H.	MORRIS, ALBERT B.
HALL, CONNIE	MORGAN, FORREST A.



PRIVATES

MULLINAX, CHARLES F.	SATTERFIELD, C. B.
MCCARTER, WOODROW T.	SMART, LORAN T.
MCCARTER, EUGENE C.	SLOAN, WILLIAM
NALLEY, CLAUDE J.	SNOW, PAUL W.
NELMS, OSCAR D.	SKINNER, AUSTIN L.
ROGERS, JOE E.	WEST, GUY L.
WEST, JAMES H.	

SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: L. C. Pettigrew, M. C. Miller, H. L. Woodruff, F. D. Williams, L. W. Mitchell, H. G. Woodward, C. Adams.

SECOND ROW: F. A. Morgan, W. J. Sloan, G. L. West, P. W. Snow, W. Sexton, J. A. Snow, D. M. Emory, L. W. Miley, M. T. Bennett.

THIRD ROW: O. E. Park, J. H. West, C. J. Hall, L. C. Ridgeway, J. E. Rogers, J. M. Dowis, J. Mitchell, Jr., O. D. Nelms, F. J. Mitchell.

FACTUAL HISTORY

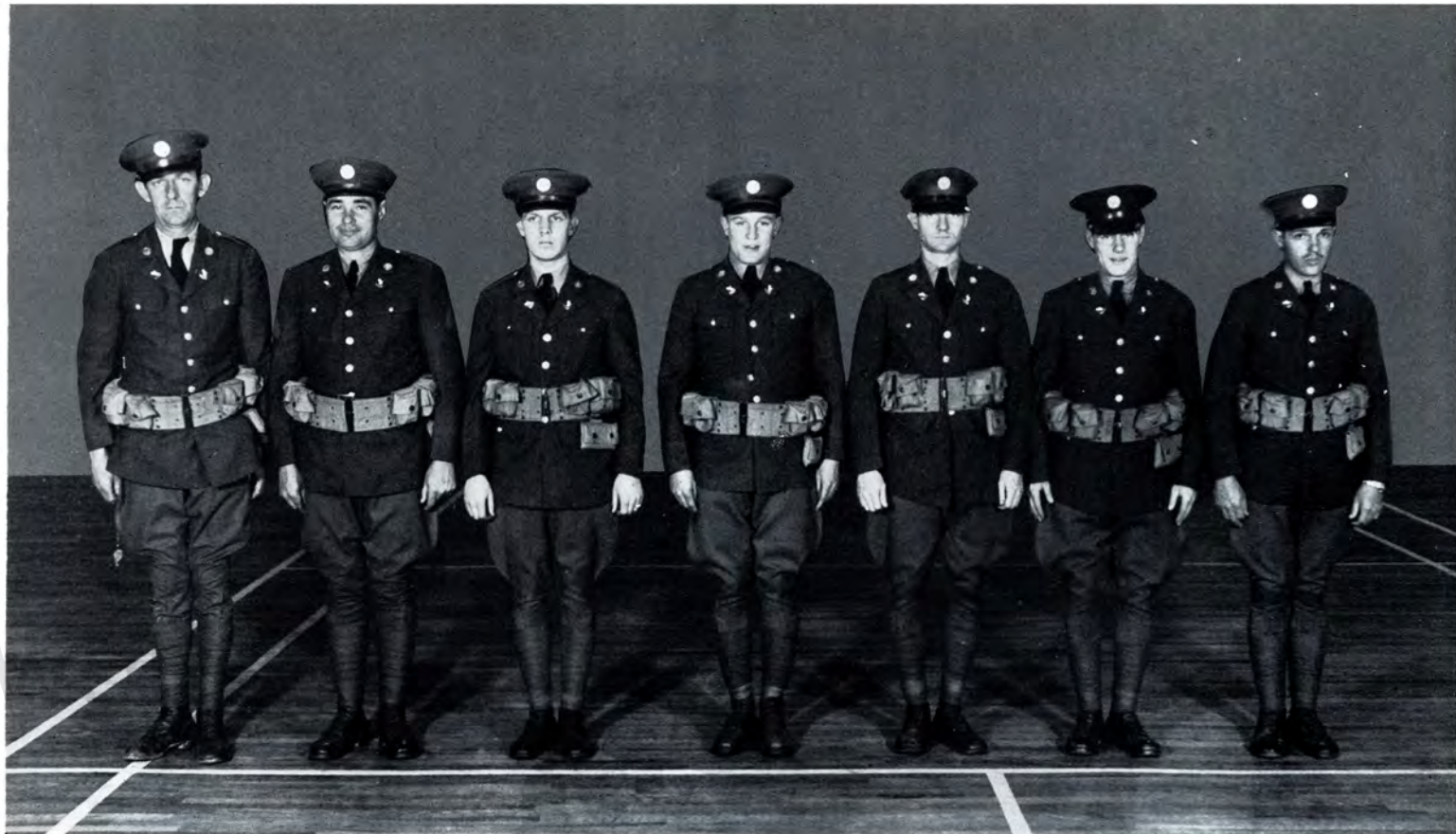
Company "F" was Federally recognized October 16, 1924, as Company "F," 105th Engineers. It has attended several different camps during the summer encampment periods, these camps being Fort Moultrie, Charleston, South Carolina; Fort Bragg, Fayetteville, North Carolina; and Camp Jackson, Columbia, South Carolina. At all these camps the unit functioned creditably and lived up to the motto of the Engineers: "We will try it."

As Combat Engineers, the armory and field training called for thorough instruction in the use of the service rifle. The fact that four present members of the company have been selected as members of the South Carolina National Guard rifle team within the past few years is proof enough that marksmanship training has been

successful. This unit has one of the outstanding National Guard rifle teams in the state at the present time.

In the early part of the year 1936, when the Federal government approved appropriations for construction of armories in South Carolina, Capt. Vernon T. Anderson, later promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, very generously gave sufficient grey stone for two armories. The armory that was built in Lyman is situated on one of the most beautiful spots in the city. The armory is like all other armories in the state in respect to dimensions, facilities, and construction, but one difference is the stone construction with keystone arches over each door and window. This new building will store artillery equipment quite adequately.

LYMAN, SOUTH CAROLINA



SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: J. T. Davis, J. E. Bramlett, H. R. Putnam, C. W. Jones, G. H. Young, H. A. Stover, III, M. S. Bramlett.



Medical Department DETACHMENT

105TH ENGINEERS
LAURENS, SOUTH CAROLINA

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Captain ROBERT P. MCGOWAN

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS SERGEANTS

BRAMLETT, JAMES E.

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

BRAMLETT, MORGAN S. YOUNG, GEORGE H.

PRIVATES

JONES, CHARLES W. STOVER, HARRY A., III
PUTNAM, HAROLD R. DAVIS, JAMES T.

FACTUAL HISTORY

The Medical Department Detachment was organized and Federally recognized on May 30, 1927. Dr. Robert P. McGowan was commissioned Captain, Medical Corps, on the same day and placed in command of the unit. He has been the first and only commander of the organization.

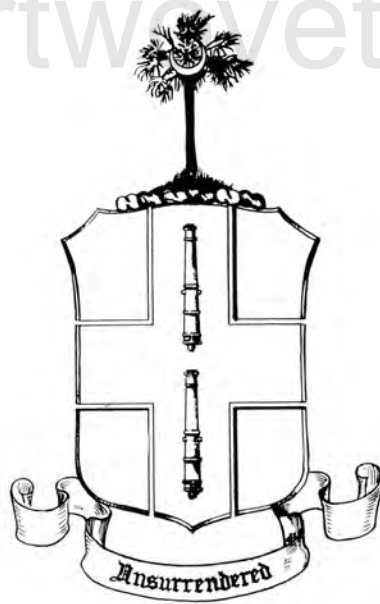
The high standards of the unit are reflected in the small turnover of the enlisted personnel and the record it has

(Continued on page 185)

1. Applying the Thomas Splint. 2. Indoor Tennis. 3. Artificial Respiration.



TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THIRD COAST ARTILLERY



BLAZONRY

SHIELD: Gules, on a cross of the field fimbriated or two cannons in pale of the last.

CREST: On a wreath of the colors (or and gules) upon a mount vert a palmetto tree proper charged with a crescent argent.

MOTTO: Unsundered.

DESCRIPTION

The shield is red for Artillery. The red cross of St. George symbolizes the ancient origin of the regiment, during the War of the American Revolution. The two cannons are ancient trophies of the regiment.



CLAUD C. SMITH

Lieutenant Colonel

COMMANDING 263rd C. A.

Volunteered for military service, April, 1917 . . . Commissioned First Lieutenant Coast Artillery Reserve Corps, November 17, 1917, and assigned to duty with 61st Coast Artillery . . . Served in American Expeditionary Forces, France, July 17, 1918, to July 17, 1919 . . . Honorably discharged August 10, 1919, and commission continued in Officers Reserve Corps (Coast Artillery) as Captain . . . Organized, and was elected Captain of, 1st Co. CAC SCNG, at Beaufort, S. C., May 18, 1921 . . . Promoted to Major, 1922 . . . Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, 1930.

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THIRD COAST ARTILLERY *Regiment*

HEADQUARTERS
GREENWOOD, SOUTH CAROLINA

First Company, C. A. C., S. C. N. G., Beaufort, S. C., nucleus of the 263rd Coast Artillery Regiment, was an outgrowth of the old Beaufort Artillery, a military organization bearing the distinction of being one of the oldest in South Carolina. Since 1776 the Beaufort Artillery has been identified with all wars, local and national, as officers or privates, or as a unit. Many of its most outstanding members have left their names carved in the history of the State.

Long before the organization of a state fighting force, the men of South Carolina were called on to protect their homes and lives against the Indians and European troops. This section of the United States was the battleground of France, Spain and England in their bloody battles for colonial and commercial supremacy. These dangers, coupled with ever-frequent threats of pirate raids, caused the settlers along the coast to quickly evince an interest in military affairs.

In 1720 Col. John Barnwell planned the fort method of southern frontier protection, and in 1721 he was put in



ERNEST R. ROSENBURG
Captain
ADJUTANT

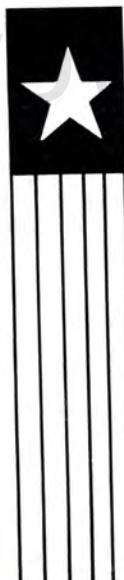
command of the southern part of the province by Governor Nicholson. In 1740, Colonels Barnwell, Palmer, and William Bull, together with 200 volunteers, accompanied Oglethorpe against St. Augustine. In June, 1775, Capt. John Barnwell and Captain Joiner, of Beaufort, were commissioned by the Secret Committee (five men chosen by the Council of Safety) to embark with forty men in two barges to Savannah, Georgia, to seize the stores on board an expected British ship. Captain John Barnwell was a Captain in the 1st Regiment in 1775. The Beaufort Artillery was reorganized in 1778.

First Company, C. A. C., S. C. N. G., nucleus of the present 263rd Coast Artillery Regiment, was organized at

JAMES L. McCRAE
First Lieutenant
P. & T. O.



WILLIAM L. DANIEL, JR.
First Lieutenant
INTELLIGENCE OFFICER



Beaufort, S. C., on May 13, 1921, and the officers were elected May 17; Federal recognition was extended May 18, 1921. In January, 1922, the numerical designation of the 1st Company, C. A. C., S. C. N. G., was changed to 427th Company, C. A. C., S. C. N. G. On March 25, 1924, the designation of this 427th Company was changed to Battery A, 1st Separate Battalion, Coast Artillery Regiment. Then on July 31, 1925, it was redesignated Battery A, 263rd Coast Artillery Battalion. Because of impaired economic conditions at Beaufort, S. C., Battery A was mustered out of service at Beaufort, December 6, 1926, and a new Battery A was organized at Florence, S. C., on the same day with new officers and with a new enlisted personnel. At Florence, June 10, 1930, Battery A was redesignated Battery A, 263rd Coast Artillery (H. D.).

Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 1st Coast Defense Command, elected its officers November 10, 1922. Federal recognition of Headquarters Detachment was extended December 7, 1922, and again on July 21, 1923. On March 25, 1924, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 1st Coast Defense Command, was redesignated Headquarters Detachment, 1st Separate Battalion, C. A. C., S. C. N. G.

After three unsuccessful attempts were made to organize a Medical Detachment, a Medical Officer was appointed June 11, 1924, to organize a Medical Detachment. This detachment was organized at Columbia, South Carolina, and Federally recognized August 8, 1924. It was redesignated Medical Department Detachment, 263rd Coast Artillery (H. D.) June 10, 1930, with station at Columbia, South Carolina.

The 263rd Coast Artillery Regiment has many interesting relics, one of which is the old flag of the Beaufort Artillery. On November 7, 1861, this flag waved over Fort Beauregard, at Bay Point, in defense of Port Royal. During the battle of Port Royal a Federal shell, bursting in the folds of the flag, left it in fragments. These fragments were carefully gathered and pieced together as the flag now is. This tattered flag was carried by the Beaufort Volunteer Artillery as its talisman throughout the war. Because of affectionate regard for it, a soldier at the end of the war wrapped it around his body, and it was not surrendered to General Sherman in 1865. It is now framed and hangs

on the north wall of the Confederate Relic Room, State House, Columbia, South Carolina.

The most highly prized treasures of the 263rd Coast Artillery are two little brass guns, Napoleon type, which are at the old Arsenal, Beaufort, S. C., the home of Headquarters Battery, 263rd Coast Artillery, and which tradition says have been, except for a brief period of captivity, in the possession of the Beaufort unit since the Revolution. The engraved English crown over the name, South Carolina, on the brass and beyond the vent, makes them evidently antedate the Revolution. Whether their capture during the Revolution is mere tradition is uncertain, but that they were old guns in the possession of the Beaufort Artillery as early as 1845 is certain.

Another temporarily prized possession of the Beaufort Volunteer Artillery was the bell of the Federal gunboat, *George Washington*, which habitually ran up the Combahee river past Chisholm's Island. When this vessel was destroyed by the Beaufort Volunteer Artillery guns, under Captain Stephen Elliott, about eight miles from Beaufort, the bell was captured by the Volunteers and used to ring reveille. At the approach of Sherman's army from Savannah, this bell was buried; it is supposedly still underground, as no one has heard of its being resurrected.

In August, 1934, the various units of the 263rd Coast Artillery were called into service until the entire regiment had reported at various points in the state to assist in enforcing order during the largest textile strike in South Carolina's history. So efficiently was this duty performed by the various units that no property was damaged and no citizen suffered any harm. The entire National Guard of South Carolina, which was on duty for weeks, won the admiration of the State.

The outstanding event in the history of the 263rd Coast Artillery during the last few years was the presentation of its colors on Friday, July 24, 1936, by Gen. Charles P. Summerall, former chief of staff of the United States Army, and at present president of the Citadel. Following presentation of the colors, the color guard passed in review before Governor Olin D. Johnston, Gen. Charles P. Summerall, Gen. James C. Dozier, Col. C. A. Dravo, and Lt. Col. Claud C. Smith.

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY

263RD COAST ARTILLERY REGIMENT

BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA

(1) Squads Right! (2) Regiment Radio Detail. (3) Non-Commissioned Officers. (4) Three to Fifteen Year Service Men with Relics of Former Wars. (5) Telephone Communication. (6) Firing Squad. (7) Veterans of World War.





BENJAMIN BOSTICK
Captain
COMMANDING HEADQUARTERS BATTERY

Headquarters

BATTERY

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THIRD COAST

SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: H. H. Farmer, W. B. Rhett, H. H. Brant, J. S. Martin.

SECOND ROW: H. M. Connelly, H. M. Brant, L. M. Hull, E. B. LaRoche, J. H. Smith.

THIRD ROW: F. T. Hubbard, A. B. Lubkin, J. G. Black, W. F. Lubkin, J. E. Cook, R. P. Lubkin.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

<i>Captain</i>	BENJAMIN BOSTICK
<i>First Lieutenant</i>	CLARENCE S. HAIGH
<i>Second Lieutenant</i>	WILLIAM L. GILL

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

<i>Master Sergeant</i>	JAMES G. BLACK
<i>Master Sergeant</i>	JOHN F. MADDOX
<i>Master Sergeant</i>	NAT E. WATSON
<i>First Sergeant</i>	ALLAN B. LUBKIN
<i>Technical Sergeant</i>	GEORGE C. BARBER
<i>Technical Sergeant</i>	RAY P. LUBKIN
<i>Technical Sergeant</i>	CLARENCE H. VONHARTEN
<i>Staff Sergeant</i>	DANIEL M. CARMICHAEL
<i>Staff Sergeant</i>	GERALD A. CORY
<i>Staff Sergeant</i>	HOWARD H. FARMER
<i>Staff Sergeant</i>	BERNARD FISCHER
<i>Staff Sergeant</i>	WALTER F. LUBKIN
<i>Staff Sergeant</i>	GEORGE A. MILLS, JR.

SERGEANTS

ALTMAN, DAVID M.	KIRKLAND, JAMES S.
COOK, JOHN E.	POLK, DONALD S.
HUBBARD, FRED T.	VARN, JOHN H.

CORPORALS

HULL, LAWRENCE M.	MILLER, RICHARD H.
LaRoche, EDWARD B.	RENTZ, RALPH B.
RHETT, WILLIAM B.	

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

CONNELLY, HENRY M.



SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: J. F. Maddox, M. B. Dempsey, B. Fischer, R. B. Rentz.

SECOND ROW: D. S. Polk, T. H. Hinely, H. P. Bell, J. S. Kirkland, G. A. Mills, Jr.

THIRD ROW: D. M. Altman, L. M. Winebrenner, H. L. Lake, C. H. VonHarten, R. H. Miller, J. H. Varn.

PRIVATES

BELL, HOWARD P.	GREGG, THOMAS M.
BRANT, HOYT M.	HINELY, THOMAS H.
BRANT, HUGHES H.	LAKE, HENRY L.
DARBY, RICHARD T.	MARTIN, JULIAN S.
DEMPSEY, MALCOLM B.	SMITH, JOSEPH H.
WINEBRENNER, LAWRENCE M.	



CLARENCE S. HAIGH
First Lieutenant



WILLIAM L. GILL
Second Lieutenant

FACTUAL HISTORY

Headquarters Detachment, 1st C. D. C., was organized and Federally recognized December 7, 1922. It was redesignated Headquarters Detachment, 1st Separate Battalion C. A., March 25, 1924; it was redesignated Headquarters Detachment, 263rd Coast Artillery

Battalion, July 31, 1925; and was redesignated Headquarters Battery (less Band Section), 263rd Coast Artillery (H. D.), June 10, 1930, with station at Beauford, South Carolina. Its present staff members are Capt. Benjamin Bostick, commanding; First Lieut. Clarence S. Haigh; and Second Lieut. William L. Gill.

ARTILLERY REGIMENT, BEAUFORT, S. C.



BEN. M. HUGHES
WARRANT OFFICER

Band Section

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY

Second Battalion

GREENWOOD, SOUTH CAROLINA

263RD COAST ARTILLERY REGIMENT

SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: H. L. Gatlin, E. A. Howard, L. R. Cannon, F. P. Howard, D. P. Suit, N. M. Westberry, E. Jamison,

SECOND ROW: R. P. Bickley, J. J. Giles, M. S. Adams, J. J. Bishop, G. L. Stewart, R. L. Funderburk, J. D. Pritchard, J. A. Suit.

THIRD ROW: H. M. Dowis, H. J. Leopard, R. H. Suit, O. L. Suit, J. T. Mims, T. F. Rice, H. A. Hardeman, L. R. Timmerman, J. T. Ross.

Warrant Officer BEN M. HUGHES

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Staff Sergeant HERMAN L. GATLIN

SERGEANTS

CANNON, LEE R. HOWARD, ERNEST A.

CORPORALS

HOWARD, FRED P. SUIT, DANIEL P. WESTBERRY, NORMAN M.

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

BICKLEY, ROBERT P. MIMS, JOHN T. SUIT, ORICE L.
HARDAMAN, HAROLD A. STEWART, GLENN L.

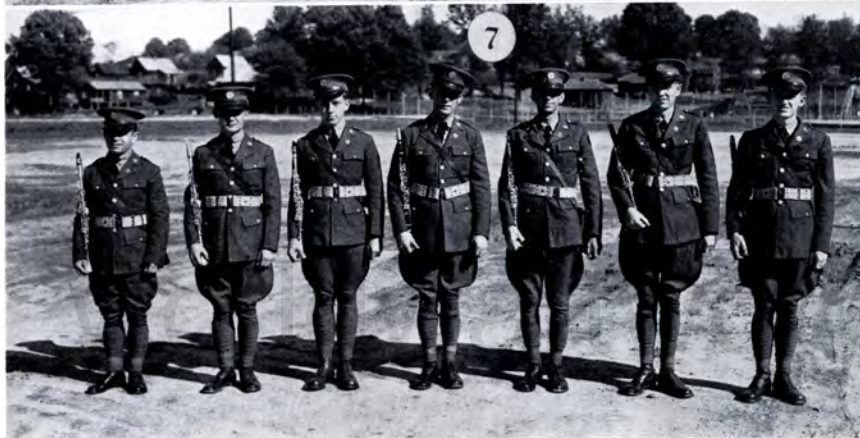
PRIVATES

ADAMS, MATTHEW S. GILES, JOHN J. ROSS, JAMES T.
BISHOP, JOHN J. JAMISON, EDGAR SUIT, JOHN A.
DOWIS, HAYNIE M. LEOPARD, HAROLD J. SUIT, RUFUS H.
FUNDERBURK, ROY L. PRITCHARD, JAMES D. TIMMERMAN, LEE R.
RICE, TONY F.

FACTUAL HISTORY

In 1930 when the 263rd Coast Artillery was expanded from a battalion of three firing batteries and a Headquarters Detachment to a regiment of five firing batteries, a Band Section was authorized to increase the Headquarters Detachment to a Headquarters Battery.

(Continued on page 185)



BAND SECTION

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY

263rd Coast Artillery

GREENWOOD, SOUTH CAROLINA

1. Moving Up.
2. Base Section.
3. Drum Major.
4. Trumpet Section.
5. Trombone Section.
6. On the March!
7. Vibrating Section.

Three Worst Men.





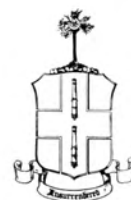
JOHN C. HENAGAN, Major
COMMANDING HEADQUARTERS FIRST BATTALION

Officers

FIRST BATTALION

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THIRD
COAST ARTILLERY REGIMENT

HEADQUARTERS: DILLON, SOUTH CAROLINA



WORTH M. COTTINGHAM
Second Lieutenant, Adjutant
HEADQUARTERS FIRST BATTALION



BURT N. SINGLETON
Captain
COMMANDING BATTERY A



DAVID W. BETHEA
Captain
COMMANDING BATTERY B



WILLIAM G. WILLIAMS
Captain
COMMANDING BATTERY C



HUGH L. WILCOX
First Lieutenant
Battery A

JOE C. ADAMS
First Lieutenant
Battery B



OLIN H. McMANUS
Second Lieutenant
Battery C

EVANDER R. McIVER, JR.
Second Lieutenant
Battery A



LAWRENCE W. STEPHENS
Second Lieutenant
Battery B

FURMAN H. MARTIN
First Lieutenant
Battery C



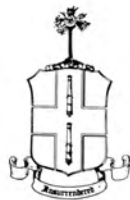


SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: A. M. Strickland, J. A. Straughn, H. D. Potter, J. A. Bailey, J. F. Bridgers, H. L. Moody.

SECOND ROW: M. C. Summersett, Jr., C. F. Hollis, Jr., T. K. Evans, J. T. Bristow, G. D. Bridgers, E. E. Foxworth, B. C. Hewitt.

THIRD ROW: F. E. Tyner, R. T. Oliver, C. H. Turner, J. W. Lawhon, L. C. Nelson, B. F. Hahn, W. M. Rhodes, A. H. Hicks, W. K. Allen.



BATTERY A

First Battalion

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THIRD COAST

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Captain BURT N. SINGLETON
Second Lieutenant HUGH L. WILLCOX
Second Lieutenant EVANDER R. MCIVER, JR.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

First Sergeant ARTHUR M. STRICKLAND

SERGEANTS

BRIDGERS, JESSE M.	MOODY, HERBERT L.
HATFIELD, RAYMOND C.	SMITH, WILLIAM D., JR.
KING, GABLE B.	STRAUGHN, JAMES A.

CORPORALS

BAILEY, JOHN A.	POTTER, HARRY D.
BASKIN, RICHARD M.	SOX, JUEL E.
BRIDGERS, JOHN F.	WRIGHT, CARL J., JR.
YOPP, HERBERT B.	

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

BRIDGERS, GRAHAM D.	OLIVER, RUSSELL T.
DEWITT, AUBREY L.	REVILLE, JAMES H.
FAIREY, JAMES E.	SANSBURY, HAYNIE W.
HARRELL, ANDREW L.	STOKES, JAMES W.
LAWHON, JOHN W.	SUMMERSETT, M. C., JR.
TYNER, FOSTER E.	

PRIVATES

ALLEN, WILLIAM K.	BOLDEN, MARION G.
BAIREFOOT, MANUEL J.	BRISTOW, JACK T.
BARNWELL, GABRIEL H.	BROWN, MONROE W.



PRIVATES

BROWN, WILLARD A.	HUMPHRIES, H. H., JR.
DARITY, WILBUR C.	HUTTON, HARRY
DAVIS, HENRY S.	JORDON, CARL D.
DUCKER, GEORGE L.	McLAUGHLIN, NORMAN C.
EVANS, THERON K.	MELTON, BARDIN C.
FINKLEA, HENRY S.	NELSON, LEWIS C.
FOXWORTH, ERNEST E.	PRICE, WADE H.
GAUSE, WEBSTER P.	QUICK, FRANCIS N.
GRIFFIN, GORDON H.	RHODES, WILLIE M.
HEWITT, BOYD C.	SANSBURY, FREDERICK H.
HICKS, ASHTON H.	STOKES, ARTHUR L.
HOLLIS, CHARLES F., JR.	TURNER, CLYDE H.
WEATHERFORD H.	

SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: R. C. Hatfield, G. B. King, J. E. Sox, C. J. Wright, Jr., R. M. Baskin, W. C. Darity.

SECOND ROW: H. W. Sansbury, G. L. Ducker, C. D. Jordon, H. H. Humphries, Jr., W. A. Brown, A. L. Stokes, F. H. Sansbury.

THIRD ROW: N. G. McLaughlin, J. E. Faery, M. G. Bolden, A. L. Harrell, A. L. Dewitt, M. W. Brown, G. H. Griffin, F. N. Quick.

FACTUAL HISTORY

Battery A was organized and Federally recognized May 18, 1921, with station at Beaufort, South Carolina. It was redesignated 427th Company, C. A. C., January 13, 1922. It was redesignated Battery A, 1st Separate Battalion, C. A., May 25, 1924, and on July 31, 1925, it was redesignated Battery A, 263rd Coast Artillery Battalion.

Battery A was mustered out of service at Beaufort, South Carolina, on December 6, 1926, and a new Battery A, 263rd Coast Artillery Battalion, was organized and Federally recognized on the same day, with station at Florence, South Carolina.

Battery A was redesignated Battery A, 263rd Coast Artillery (H. D.), June 10, 1930. Its present staff consists of Capt. Burt N. Singleton, commanding; Second Lieut. Evander R. McIver, and Second Lieut. Hugh L. Willcox.

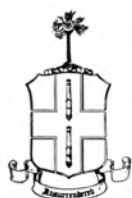
ARTILLERY REGIMENT, FLORENCE, S. C.



Non-Commissioned Officers.



Trophies of Battery A.



A Captured Machine Gun.



Base End Detail.

BATTERY A, 263RD COAST ARTILLERY REGIMENT FIRST BATTALION FLORENCE, SOUTH CAROLINA

Squad Wedge.

Top: Firing Line.
Bottom: Range Section at Work.





Instruction in Coast Artillery Primers.



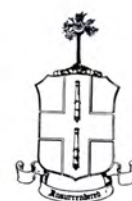
Trophies.



Non-Commissioned Officers.



Small Arms Rifle Practice.



BATTERY B, 263RD COAST ARTILLERY REGIMENT FIRST BATTALION

DILLON, SOUTH CAROLINA

Plotting Room in Operation.

Top: Instructions and Nomenclature of .30 Caliber Rifle.
Bottom: Observing and Spotting Station in Operation.



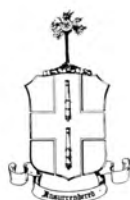


SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: F. L. Moody, W. H. Gray, B. P. Hayes, Jr., B. L. Hunt, R. H. Gilmore, H. P. Ackerman, W. B. Scott.

SECOND ROW: F. M. Page, P. D. Page, B. L. Mims, J. F. Alford, H. M. Oliver, J. B. McRae, M. D. Davis, Jr., J. A. Stephens.

THIRD ROW: R. Christmas, S. A. Scott, M. C. LeGette, J. Saleeby, A. A. Campbell, L. P. Hubbard, J. W. Turner, Jr., A. L. Quick, E. L. Herring, W. H. King, P. M. Sanderson.



BATTERY B

First Battalion

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THIRD COAST

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Captain DAVID W. BETHEA, JR.
First Lieutenant JOE C. ADAMS
Second Lieutenant LAWRENCE W. STEPHENS

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

First Sergeant WILLIAM B. SCOTT

SERGEANTS

ACKERMAN, HAMMON P.	MCCUTCHEON, E. D., JR.
KING, WILLIAM H.	OLIVER, HARRY M.
MURCHISON, ROBERT B.	PAGE, FRANK M.

CORPORALS

CAMPBELL, ALBERT A.	JACKSON, ERNEST L.
GILMORE, RICHARD H.	OLIVER, JOSEPH F.
HERRING, EZRA L.	PAGE, PRESTON D.
HYATT, JOSEPH P.	WALLACE, THOMAS W.

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS

BERRY, VICTOR, JR.	HUNT, BUEFORD L.
BRADY, EARL A.	MCKENZIE, ROY
BUIE, DAVID M.	MCRAE, JOHN B.
CAMPBELL, DANIEL B.	SALEEBY, JAMES
GOUGH, JOHN C.	SANDERSON, PAUL M.
GRAY, WILLIAM H.	STEPHENS, JOHN A.
HUBBARD, LONNIE P.	WIGGINS, ROBERT J.

PRIVATE

ALFORD, JIMMIE F.	HUITT, LEE
ANGE, BENNIE	HYATT, WESLEY
BETHEA, BILLIE	HYATT, WILLIAM A.
CAUDLER, ENOCH	LANE, JOE V.
CHRISTMAS, ROBERT	LEGETTE, MASTIN C.
COTTINGHAM, JAMES W.	MCCORMIC, ROBERT T.
DAVIS, MAYNARD D., JR.	MCRAE, JOHN R.
FIELDS, CLARENCE H.	MIMS, BROWN L.
GADDY, WEITUS J., JR.	MILLER, J. D.
GRIFFIN, BENJAMIN W.	MOODY, DOUGLAS E.
HAYES, BURNIE P., JR.	MOODY, FELTON L.



PRIVATES

QUICK, ARTHUR L.
SCOTT, SAMUEL A.
SMITH, THOMAS
THOMPSON, JOSEPH

TODD, ED.
TODD, ODIS L.
TUCKER, PATRICK L.
TURNER, JOHN W., JR.

SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: V. Berry, Jr., J. D. Miller, R. T. McCormic,
B. W. Griffin, R. B. Murchison, E. L. Jackson, E. D. McCutchan, Jr.

SECOND ROW: J. Thompson, W. J. Gaddy, Jr., E. Todd,
D. E. Moody, R. J. Wiggins, J. W. Cottingham, W. Hyatt,
T. W. Wallace, J. P. Hyatt.

THIRD ROW: W. A. Hyatt, B. Bethea, R. McKenzie, T.
Smith, E. Caulder, J. R. McRae, J. V. Lane, O. L. Todd,
B. Ange, C. H. Fields, E. A. Brady.

FACTUAL HISTORY

Battery "B" was organized by John C. Henagan as Second Company, C. A. C., South Carolina National Guard, Federal recognition being extended May 31, 1921. John Henagan was elected Captain, William J. Evans was elected First Lieutenant, and Charles S. Stubbs was elected Second Lieutenant. All officers and most of the enlisted men were veterans of the World War.

The Second Company was redesignated 428th Company, C. A. C., January 13, 1922; it was redesignated Battery "B," First Separate Battalion, C. A., on March 25, 1924. On July 31, 1925, it was redesignated Battery "B," 263rd C. A., and was redesignated Battery "B," 263rd C. A. (H. D.), June 10, 1930.

The first armory of the organization was the second floor of the Herald Publishing Company, and town authorities allowed the use of Main Street between First and Railroad Avenues as a drill field. This block was cleared of parked cars for the weekly drill period and hundreds of people lined the sidewalks to watch the close order drills. In 1922 the Armory was moved to a ground floor

building on Railroad Avenue, where Sgt. Glen W. Harr, who had been assigned as Regular Army instructor, directed the installation of a fire control system for training range section personnel.

In 1923 a small arms target range was built on the sandhills just across the Little Pee Dee River from Little Rock, S. C. It was named Camp Marsh in honor of Maj. C. T. Marsh, who was Coast Artillery Instructor when the Battery (then Company) was formed, and whose ability, knowledge, and personality endeared him to the officers and men of the unit during the seven years he served as instructor.

Battery "B" has an enviable record for its brief existence, and its trophy cabinet contains about twenty cups won from South Carolina, North Carolina, and Florida competitors in gunnery and athletic contests.

ARTILLERY REGIMENT, DILLON, S. C.

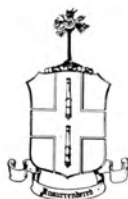


SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: C. B. Mahaffey, U. C. Crenshaw, C. L. Whitaker, C. D. Lawson, J. P. Lucas, J. B. Whaley, C. A. Hinson.

SECOND ROW: J. C. Harris, J. L. Whitaker, J. C. Faulkenberry, H. W. Lynch, M. C. Cauthen, J. C. Hammond, C. W. Harley.

THIRD ROW: W. B. Byrd, R. W. Knight, H. C. Barton, R. J. McManus, E. L. Faulkenberry, C. H. Martin, F. T. Clyburn, F. B. Baker.



BATTERY C

First Battalion

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THIRD COAST

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Captain WILLIAM G. WILLIAMS
First Lieutenant FURMAN H. MARTIN
Second Lieutenant OLIN H. McMANUS

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

First Sergeant OLIVER F. PLYLER

SERGEANTS

ADAMS, GILBERT	MAHAFFEY, COY B.
CATOE, MILLEGE C.	MAHAFFEY, LATHAN J.
CAUTHEN, HENRY A.	WHITAKER, CURTIS

CORPORALS

ADAMS, JOSEPH O.	HINSON, EDGAR J.
CRENSHAW, ULYSSES C.	HINSON, CLYDE A.
HEGLER, WILLIAM R.	LAWSON, CLYDE D.
HINSON, CURTIS	LUCAS, JOHN P.

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

BARTON, HORACE C.	HINSON, JAMES C.
CAUTHEN, MELVIN C.	KNIGHT, WADE G.
CLYBURN, FRANK T.	McMANUS, RAY J.
HARRIS, JESSE C.	NEILL, ARCHIE N.
	PLYLER, HAROLD

PRIVATES

ADAMS, HAROLD E.	ELLIS, LEROY
ARNETTE, A. B.	FAILE, SAM J.
BAKER, FRED B.	FAULKENBERRY, J. C.
BARTON, JOSEPH H.	FAULKENBERRY, EDGAR L.
BLACKMON, WILLIAM I.	GARDNER, JOHN L.
BYRD, WILLIAM B.	GARDNER, BARNEY R.
CATOE, JESSIE C.	HAMMOND, JAMES C.
COUCH, FERRIS S.	HARLEY, CECIL W.
CRANFORD, GROVER C.	HONEYCUTT, EUGENE
DEESE, DAVID	HORTON, ROY W.



PRIVATES

KNIGHT, ROY W.
LYNCH, HARMON W.
MARTIN, CLAUDE H.
MARTON, HERMON S.
SHEHANE, JOHN O.
SHIRLEY, FRANK
SIMS, WILLIAM J.

MARTIN, W. T.

STARNES, ARTHUR R.
TEMPLETON, WILLIAM D.
WALL, FRED A.
WHALEY, JOHN B.
WHITAKER, LANEY
CLANTON, COMMODORE P.
PARKER, DONALD B.

SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: L. J. Mahaffey, H. A. Cauthen, M. C. Catoe, J. O. Adams, C. A. Hinson.

SECOND ROW: J. C. Hinson, W. L. Blackmon, J. O. Shehane, H. S. Marton, A. B. Arnette, J. L. Gardner.

THIRD ROW: W. J. Sims, J. C. Catoe, W. T. Martin, W. D. Templeton, E. C. Honeycutt, J. H. Barton, F. S. Couch, Leroy Ellis.

FACTUAL HISTORY

Battery "C" was organized and Federally recognized June 27, 1922, and designated as 3rd Company, Coast Artillery, with station at Lancaster, South Carolina. It was commanded by Capt. John F. Moore. This same date the designation was changed to 429th Coast Artillery Company.

On March 25, 1924, the 429th Company was redesignated Battery "C," 1st Separate Battalion, C. A. C., S. C. N. G. The officers at this time were Capt. John F. Moore, First Lieut. Joseph O. Coulbourne, and Second Lieut. Jether Faile. These officers having been in command since the organization of the battery, they remained in command until 1926, when Capt. John Moore was appointed Assistant Property and Disbursing Officer for South Carolina.

On June 10, 1930, Battery "C," 1st Separate Battalion, was redesignated Battery "C," 263rd Coast Artillery (H. D.), S. C. N. G., and stationed at Lancaster, S. C. Second

Lieut. William G. Williams was transferred to the staff as Regimental Adjutant and promoted to First Lieutenant. He was succeeded by Fred Lowery as Second Lieutenant.

In September, 1934, Battery "C" was called out for strike duty at The Springs Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C. A few days later the 1st Platoon of Battery "C," under the command of First Lieutenant Williams, was detailed to duty at Lockhart, S. C., to protect lives and property. The 2nd Platoon was later assigned to duty at Rock Hill, S. C., where it was joined by the 1st Platoon, and the battery as a whole remained in Rock Hill for the duration of the trouble.

Soon after returning from strike duty, Capt. Coyd R. Williams resigned and was succeeded by Captain Williams as Commanding Officer, Fred Lowery as First Lieutenant, and Furman H. Martin as Second Lieutenant. Early in 1935 First Lieut. Fred Lowery resigned and Second Lieut. Olin H. McManus was appointed to fill the vacancy left by his resignation.

ARTILLERY REGIMENT, LANCASTER, S. C.

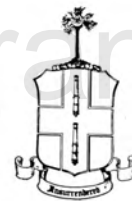


BATTERY C

FIRST BATTALION

263rd Coast Artillery Regiment

LANCASTER, SOUTH CAROLINA



- 1. Rifle Instruction.
- 2. Squad Wedge.
- 3. Non-Commissioned Officers.
- 4. Guidon.
- 5. Firing Salute.
- 6. and 7. Plotting Sections.



CONTINUATION OF HISTORIES

BAND, 263RD COAST ARTILLERY

(Continued from page 172)

Several bands were considered, with the Municipal Band of Greenwood being finally selected and inspected by Gen. James C. Dozier and Capt. Allen P. Bruner, of the Regular Army. It was organized and Federally recognized June 10, 1930.

Being stationed in Greenwood, the band was attached for administration and supply to Battery "D," commanded by Capt. Sumter A. Porter. It was hurriedly equipped and ordered on encampment with the regiment at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, in July, and after a few days of drill and practice, was able to make a splendid appearance at its first encampment.

In October, 1933, Mr. Miles resigned as band director on account of business interference with his military duties and Mr. Ben Hughes was appointed Warrant Officer and made Band Director.

On many occasions the 263rd Coast Artillery Band has been used by the Eighth Infantry, Regular Army, in ceremonies, and each time praise of the highest order has been given the band for its activities.

Even though the band is not classed as a combat organization, it is a most important unit in the regiment, and does much to keep at a high level that intangible, but very necessary, element called morale.

BAND, 118TH INFANTRY

(Continued from page 63)

During 1937 the Band played for the Azalea Festival at Charleston, the American Legion Convention at Rock Hill, the 30th Division reunion at Greenville, and the Armistice Day parade at Union. On December 9, 1937, the entire band attended the funeral of Pvt. Richard B. Covington in Bennettsville. Private Covington was a member of the Band and he received military honors at his funeral. The Band has been called to serve in several military funerals where men died in the regular service, and in the National Guard, and has furnished buglers for the funerals of veterans.

The Band hopes someday to erect a band stand on the reservation where concerts will be played for the benefit of the public.

MEDICAL DETACHMENT, 105TH ENGINEERS

(Continued from page 164)

achieved in Armory drill attendance. For several years the unit has led the entire state in drill attendance.

During field training, the unit has functioned in a highly satisfactory manner, evidence of which is offered in the exceedingly small number of officers and men who were sick or otherwise incapacitated during camp. Within the past few months the Detachment has moved into a new armory built by W. P. A. funds, supplemented with private donations. The building serves not only as an adequate home

for the training of the Medical Detachment and the storage of government property, but serves the entire community as a civic center.

Since its organization, the Medical Detachment has received the highest ratings at its annual armory inspections, and the entire organization looks to a future of even more distinguished service.

MEDICAL DETACHMENT, 105TH QUARTERMASTER REGIMENT

(Continued from page 136)

Major A. C. Doyle, and the present Commander, Capt. John C. Buchanan, Jr., took command immediately. Under the guidance and supervision of Capt. Buchanan, this organization has progressed rapidly in the fundamentals of medicine, military discipline, and military courtesy. The men have received instruction in first aid, purification of water, litter drill, and close order drill.

The unit attended Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., from August 1 to August 15, 1937, and made a creditable record during the encampment. Sgt. Amon J. Beckham, one of the outstanding men of this unit, served in France under the command of General Dozier. He has shown and passed on to the other members of the detachment some of the excellent military training that he received under the guidance of General Dozier.

All the members of the unit, under the command of Captain Buchanan will progress to the highest degree of accuracy, speed and neatness in the field of medicine that is so necessary in army and civil life.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, THIRD BATTALION

(Continued from page 102)

The company is now known as Headquarters Company, Third Battalion, 118th Infantry, S. C. N. G. It was organized at Chester, South Carolina, with new officers and new enlisted personnel, and was Federally recognized February 16, 1928. Its present staff is composed of First Lieut. Thos. W. Barrett, Commanding, and Second Lieut. Dewey M. McKeown.

The Company trained at Camp Foster, Florida, in July, 1936, which was the first time since its organization that this unit has gone out of the state for its field training. Company programs and schedules are prepared and followed in such a manner as to definitely stress training and development of the non-commissioned personnel as capable instructors. This is especially significant with regard to the history of the company, inasmuch as during the ten years since its organization there has been one change in Company Commanders and three changes of Junior Officers, and in each case these officers were taken from the ranks.

The enlisted personnel is chosen with care, not only from a physical and mental standpoint, but from a moral standpoint as well, and the level of the Company in these respects is rigidly maintained.



FRANK H. BARNWELL
Major
COMMANDING SECOND BATTALION

Officers

SECOND BATTALION

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THIRD
COAST ARTILLERY REGIMENT

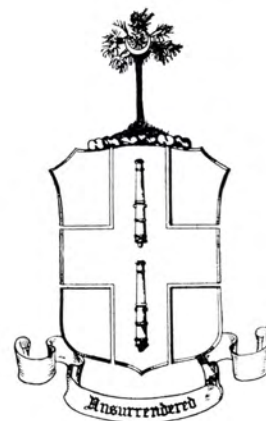
HEADQUARTERS:
FLORENCE, SOUTH CAROLINA



WALTER D. HATFIELD
Second Lieutenant, Adjutant



SUMTER A. PORTER
Captain
COMMANDING BATTERY D



MELVIN T. SULLIVAN
Captain
COMMANDING BATTERY E

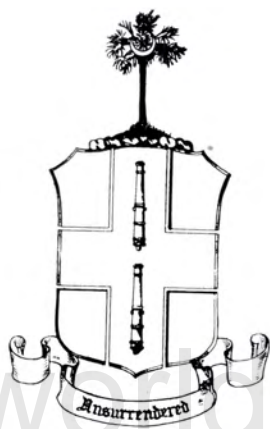


CLIFTON E. SINGLETON
Captain
COMMANDING BATTERY F



WALTER A. JOHNSON
Captain
COMMANDING BATTERY G





CAPERS L. PETERSON
First Lieutenant
BATTERY D



FRANK C. CREAMER
First Lieutenant
BATTERY E



FRANK C. FOSTER
Second Lieutenant
BATTERY F



JACK H. DAVIS, JR.
First Lieutenant
BATTERY G



JAMES C. SUBER
Second Lieutenant
BATTERY D

ELBERT L. BAILES, JR.
Second Lieutenant
BATTERY E



BARRINGER F. WINGARD
Second Lieutenant
BATTERY G



WILLIAM B. POLLARD, JR.
Second Lieutenant
BATTERY F



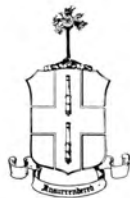


SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: J. E. Cooper, R. L. Minish, R. E. Seymour, A. G. Williams, L. S. Bolton, C. W. Wilson, K. M. Rice, F. F. Brazell.

SECOND ROW: F. M. Conwell, E. L. Mosteller, J. H. Martin, J. L. Wash, A. M. Timmerman, Q. M. Higginbothan, F. A. Bosdell, J. F. Ellison, H. V. Sparks.

THIRD ROW: H. O. Cox, J. M. Collins, J. O. Bolton, R. M. Hall, J. F. Wooten, J. C. Collins, B. Free, C. J. Pickens, J. F. Hollingsworth, H. B. Adams.



BATTERY D

Second Battalion

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THIRD COAST

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Captain SUMTER A. PORTER
First Lieutenant CAPERS L. PETERSON
Second Lieutenant JAMES C. SUBER

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

First Sergeant THOMAS W. HENDERSON

SERGEANTS

BROWNE, HAROLD R.	LYNCH, CLAUDE L.
COOPER, JAMES E.	MINISH, ROY L.
CORLEY, JOHN R.	SEYMOUR, ROBERT E.

CORPORALS

ADAMS, JAMES B.	MURRAY, CHARLES E.
BOLTON, LEWIS S.	WILLIAM, ADGER G.
JOLLY, JOHN R.	WILSON, CARL W.

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

BRAZELL, FLOYD F.	RICE, FLEMMING A., JR.
COLLINS, WILLIAM M.	RICE, KENNETH M.
COX, ARCHIE	SCOTT, HERBERT A.
JOHNSON, HENRY T.	SEYMOUR, CLAUDE P., JR.
PICKENS, CULLEN J.	WEATHERS, FURMAN L.
PLAMPIN, DENNIS B.	WHITE, WILLIAM E.

PRIVATES

ADAMS, HOWARD B.	HOLLINGSWORTH, J. F.
BOLTON, JAMES O.	KEMP, JAMES H.
BOSDELL, FRANCIS A.	KING, GEORGE P.
BUSH, JOHN W.	MARTIN, JAMES H.
COLLINS, JAMES C.	McKEE, HENRY R.
COLLINS, JOHN M.	MOSTELLER, EARL L.
CONWELL, FLOYD M.	OUZTS, JESSE P.
CORLEY, ALBERT J.	PROCTOR, FRANK S.
CORLEY, FURMAN L.	RUSH, RALPH H.
COX, HOMER O.	SPARKS, CHARLES V.
DePASS, MAURICE M., JR.	SPARKS, HARRY V.
ELLISON, JAMES F.	TARRANT, MARION B., JR.
FREE, BEN D.	TEASLEY, JOHN W.
FUNDERBURK, GRADY H.	TIMMERMAN, ALFRED M.
GLASGOW, SPENCER L.	WASH, JOHN L.
HALL, ROBERT M.	WATSON, JOE D.
HIGGINBOTHAN, Q. M.	WISE, MARTIN C., JR.
WOOTEN, JOSEPH F.	



FACTUAL HISTORY

On May 21, 1930, General Dozier for the state and Capt. Allen P. Bruner for the Regular Army inspected and swore in the personnel of Battery "D" for Federal recognition. Its first staff was comprised of Capt. Sumter A. Porter, First Lieut. Ernest R. Rosenberg, Second Lieut. Capers L. Peterson, and First Sgt. James C. Suber.

Battery "D" was assigned to the 263rd Coast Artillery Regiment commanded by Lieut. Col. Claud C. Smith, and to the Second Battalion commanded by Maj. Frank R. Barnwell. The primary mission of the regiment is to have complete charge of the Charleston coast defenses in time of war. At the battery's first encampment in 1931, Captain Porter was selected as Captain of the South Carolina National Guard rifle team and went to the matches at Camp Perry, Ohio. While there he attended the United States Army Marksmanship School and was qualified as an expert instructor.

In February, 1936, the battery moved into its new armory at the Greenwood Fair Grounds. This armory was built by the Works Progress Administration, and sponsored by the Greenwood County delegation and the Greenwood City

SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: Claude L. Lynch, H. R. Browne, J. R. Corley, C. E. Murray, J. B. Adams, J. R. Jolly, D. B. Plampin, W. E. White.

SECOND ROW: C. V. Sparks, S. L. Glasgow, A. R. Cox, F. L. Corley, H. T. Johnson, M. M. DePaess, Jr., A. J. Corley, C. P. Seymour, Jr., F. S. Proctor.

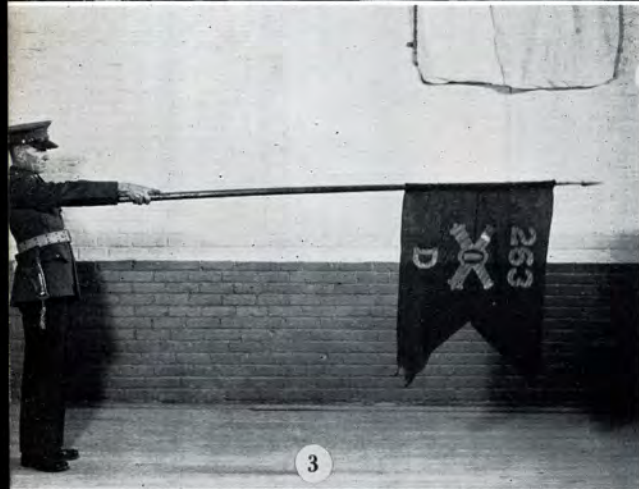
THIRD ROW: G. H. Funderburk, F. L. Weathers, W. M. Collins, H. A. Scott, F. A. Rice, Jr., J. H. Kemp, J. P. Ouzts, G. P. King, H. R. McKee, J. W. Bush.

Council. It is quite frequently used for fairs, dances, banquets and other community activities.

During the eight years of its history Battery "D" has been recognized as one of the best military units in the state, and on many occasions has been commended for its splendid service. On display at the armory are several cups won in competition with the other units in the regiment.

At the annual encampment at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, in 1936, Battery "D" was given the distinction of acting as an "Escort of Honor" for Gen. Charles P. Summerall, Gen. James C. Dozier, Governor Johnson, and the national colors at the ceremony when General Summerall presented for the War Department the regimental colors to Colonel Smith.

ARTILLERY REGIMENT, GREENWOOD, S. C.



BATTERY D, SECOND BATTALION

263rd Coast Artillery

Regiment

GREENWOOD, SOUTH CAROLINA

1. Spotting Board Crew.
2. Supply Room.
3. Corporal Jolly with Guidon.
4. Working on Plotting Board.
5. Observing and Spotting Instruments on Artillery Fire.
6. Floyd Brazell, Gun Pointer, with Trophy for Artillery.
7. Riot Duty and Section Wedge.
8. Officers Regimental Headquarters and Battery D.





BATTERY E, SECOND BATTALION

263rd Coast Artillery

Regiment

ANDERSON, SOUTH CAROLINA

1. High Scoring Artillery Trophies, 1934-1937.
2. and 3. Captain Oscar H. Doyle and Captain Ralph M. O'Neal, Past Commanders.
4. Squad Wedge.
5. Guidon with Company at Present Arms.
6. Observers and Spotters.
7. Basketball Team with Trophies.
8. Non-Commissioned Officers.
9. Plotting Room at Work.



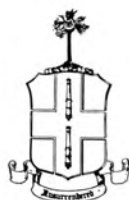


SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: N. B. Glenn, J. T. Brock, M. G. Church, H. I. Saylor, C. L. Richey, W. D. Clarke, V. L. Oliver, B. C. Fields.

SECOND ROW: C. L. Young, W. E. Bowen, N. L. Clinkscales, N. E. Blume, R. L. Reeves, F. W. McCoy, W. O. Gambrell, G. N. McConnell, Jr.

THIRD ROW: W. G. Loskoski, O. W. McClellan, C. E. Allen, J. W. Cheek, E. W. Duckworth, J. E. Bolt, F. L. Harbin, H. W. King, J. W. Hagood.



BATTERY E

Second Battalion

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THIRD COAST

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Captain MELVIN T. SULLIVAN
First Lieutenant FRANK C. CREAMER
Second Lieutenant ELBERT L. BAILES, JR.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

First Sergeant NEWTON B. GLENN

SERGEANTS

BROCK, JOHN T.	FIELD, GROVER C.
CARTER, CLAUDE W.	FIELDS, BENNIE C.
EVANS, JOE	REED, GEORGE N., JR.

CORPORALS

BLUME, WAYMON W.	MCCONNELL, G. N., JR.
KING, JASPER	MOORE, ERNEST W.
MCLEESE, PRUE A.	POWELL, HERMAN L.
MCLEESE, SAM W.	REEVES, ROBERT L.

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

AIKEN, MITCHELL S., JR.	KING, HENRY W.
BOLT, JAMES E.	LOSKOSKI, WILBUR G.
DAVIS, RALPH H.	MARONEY, IRA S.
DUCKWORTH, ENOCH W.	MCALISTER, JOHN M.
EMERSON, JESSE P.	PARKER, JIM VERNON
GAMBRELL, WILLIAM O.	PHILIPS, SEABORN D.
HENDERSON, L. R.	REEVES, CLAUDE L.

PRIVATES

ALLEN, CLARA E.	CHEEK, JESSE W.
BOGGS, CARL F.	CLARKE, WILLIAM D.
BOWEN, WILLIAM E.	CHURCH, MELVIN G.
BLUME, AUBRY O.	CLINKSCALES, NEWTON L.
BLUME, MURRY E.	CROCKER, ROBERT



PRIVATES

CROMER, PAUL W.	OLIVER, VIRGIL L.
DAVIS, NOAH E.	PATTERSON, FURMAN W.
GLENN, WILLIAM K.	PREVOST, BLAIR C.
HAGOOD, JESSE W.	RICHEY, CLARENCE L.
HARBIN, FRED L.	SAYLORS, HUMPHREY I.
HEMRICK, DAVE E.	SCOTT, J. L.
HILL, WILLIS L.	STASTNEY, JOHN, JR.
MARSHALL, SYLVANUS P.	VANDIVER, THOMAS W.
MCCLELLAN, OLIVER W.	WHEELER, EDGAR L.
MCCOY, FRED W.	WOOTEN, CLAUDE M.
	YOUNG, CLARENCE L.

SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: J. Evans, L. R. Henderson, M. S. Aiken, Jr., W. L. Hill, B. C. Prevost, G. M. Reed, Jr., C. W. Carter, W. W. Blume.

SECOND ROW: P. A. McLeese, H. L. Powell, N. E. Davis, J. V. Parker, R. H. Davis, A. O. Blume, J. M. McAlister, C. M. Wooten.

THIRD ROW: E. W. Moore, C. L. Reeves, J. L. Scott, E. L. Wheeler, F. W. Patterson, T. W. Vandiver, W. K. Glenn, C. F. Boggs, J. Stastney, Jr.

FACTUAL HISTORY

Battery E was organized and Federally recognized June 14, 1930, with station at Anderson, South Carolina. Its present staff members are Capt. Melvin T. Sullivan, Commanding Officer, First Lieut. Frank C. Creamer, and Second Lieut. Elbert L. Bailes, Jr.

The Battery was ordered to mobilize April 6, 1936, to assist civil authorities in protecting lives and property incident to the destruction caused by a cyclone at Anderson, South Carolina. It re-

ceived demobilization orders two days later. The organization spent July 19 to August 2, 1936, at the summer encampment.

On April 11, 1937, First Lieut. Melvin T. Sullivan was promoted to the grade of Captain, and Second Lieut. Frank C. Creamer was promoted to First Lieutenant. Elbert L. Bailes was appointed Second Lieutenant May 3, 1937.

The Battery received a rating of Excellent at the camp training period, July 4 to 18, 1937.

ARTILLERY REGIMENT, ANDERSON, S. C.

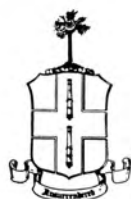


SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: B. T. Hulsey, J. M. Trammell, G. H. Hart, H. J. Watts, L. W. McCrary, J. E. Morgan, R. C. Redd.

SECOND ROW: B. H. Graves, W. E. Sayers, T. W. Thomas, W. R. Foster, C. Briggs, W. A. Rodgers, E. Pool, J. F. Ingle.

THIRD ROW: W. R. Curtis, P. M. Ambrose, W. S. Williams, J. M. Houston, W. H. Benchoff, E. T. Robertson, W. D. Belcher, W. E. Revis, A. L. Williams, C. S. Edwards.



BATTERY F

Second Battalion

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THIRD COAST

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Captain CLIFTON E. SINGLETON
Second Lieutenant WILLIAM B. POLLARD, JR.
Second Lieutenant FRANK C. FOSTER

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

First Sergeant WILLIAM M. VERDIN

SERGEANTS

HULSEY, BEN T. WATTS, HAROLD J.
MCCALL, CHARLIE M. HART, GUY H.
TRAMMELL, JAMES M. KISER, GEORGE F.

CORPORALS

BELL, KENNETH S. WATSON, ALVIN O.
MCCALL, HEYWARD R. MCCRARY, LOWELL W.
REDD, ROBERT C. BARKSHADT, WILLIAM C.
MORGAN, JOSEPH E. GORMAN, DAVID

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

AMBROSE, PAUL M. HANVEY, SAMUEL E.
BANKS, HARRY A. INGLE, JOHN F.
BELCHER, WILLIAM B. KNIGHT, EUSTACE J., JR.
BENCHOFF, HENRY W. McDONALD, RALPH E.
FOSTER, JAMES P. MORGAN, GEORGE F.
GREER, HORACE W. MULLIGAN, HOMER L.
HAMMOND, JACK O. SIMPSON, HANSELL E.
WILLIAMS, ANSEL L.

PRIVATES

BARKSHADT, JOHN A. GRAVES, BARTOW H.
BRIGGS, CHARLIE HOUSTON, JESS M.
BULLOCK, CECIL E. HARBIN, WYLIE D.
CALLAGHAN, THOMAS M. HOWELL, GEORGE F.
CAMPBELL, PAUL V. LEDFORD, THERMOND B.
CELY, BROOKS C. LEWIS, LESTER G.
COOPER, SAMUEL R. MEADERS, ROBERT L.
CURETON, GUY H. MOON, CHARLES A.
CURTIS, WALTER R. NIX, ELBERT H.
DICKERT, BURLEY T. POOL, EDWARD
EDWARDS, CHARLES S. REDMOND, BILL
FOSTER, WILLIAM R. REVIS, WALTER E.



PRIVATES

ROBERTSON, EARNEST T.	SLATEN, THOMAS M.
RODGERS, WILLIAM A.	WILLIAMS, WILLIE S.
SAYERS, WALTER E.	THOMAS, THERON W.

FACTUAL HISTORY

Battery "F," with home station in Greenville, South Carolina, is the youngest battery in the state, having been the last battery organized by the 263rd Regiment. Its present officers' staff is comprised of Capt. Clifton E. Singleton, Second Lieut. William B. Pollard, Jr., and Second Lieut. Frank C. Foster.

During July, 1935, the battery trained, along with other batteries of the regiment, at Fort Moultrie, Charleston, South Carolina. During the training period the battery fired the Fort Sumter guns.

Battery "F" was called out for strike duty at Pelzer, South Carolina, on September 2, 1935. The battery was instrumental in restoring order the one time that actual hostilities broke out between workers and strikers. The batteries remained on duty until September 10, when they were ordered to report back to their home stations and demobilize.

In October, 1935, Captain Porter was granted a six-months leave with permission to leave the state. Lieut. C. E. Singleton assumed command on October 16, 1935, and Lieut. B. A. Morgan, Jr., was promoted to second in command.

SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: W. M. Verdin, C. M. McCall, G. F. Kiser, D. Gorman, H. R. McCall, H. A. Banks, J. P. Foster.

SECOND ROW: J. A. Barkshadt, S. E. Hanvey, R. L. Meaders, T. B. Ledford, B. F. Redmond, E. J. Knight, Jr., G. H. Cureton, C. E. Bullock, R. E. McDonald.

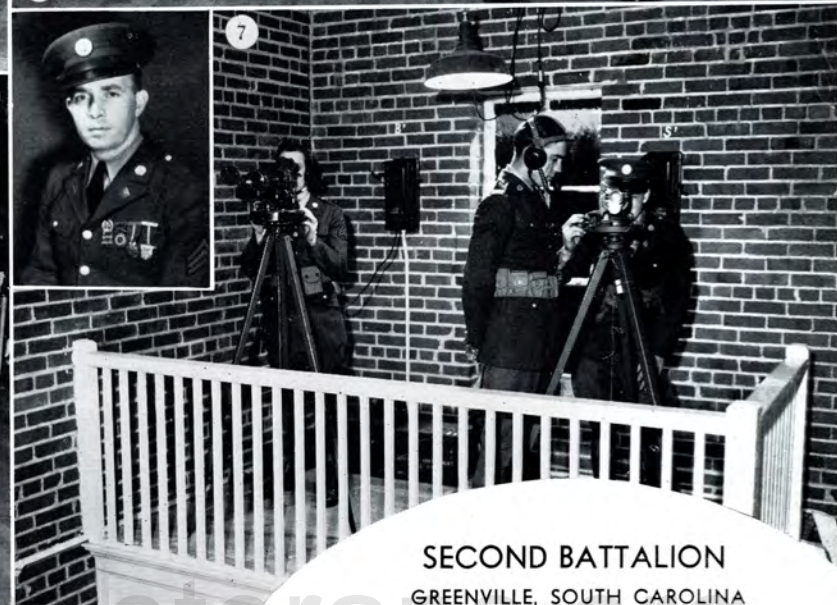
THIRD ROW: P. V. Campbell, B. C. Cely, S. R. Cooper, H. L. Mulligan, E. H. Nix, C. A. Moon, H. W. Greer, B. T. Dickert, H. E. Simpson, L. G. Lewis.

In the fall of 1935 plans were made for the erection of a new armory in the city park, through the Works Progress Administration. The armory was to be occupied jointly by the battery and the Butler Guards, an infantry company stationed in the city. In June, 1936, Battery "F" left for two weeks' training at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina.

Battery "F" was designated to serve as an honorary escort during the funeral of Congressman John J. McSwain. The battery was later given the name of the McSwain Guards. Battery "F" trained at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, from July 4 to July 16, 1937.

The newly completed armory was dedicated November 11, 1937. Many outstanding speakers from all over the state were present and took part in the dedication ceremonies, and following the dedication, the two units in Greenville, the Butler Guards and the McSwain Guards, moved into their new quarters.

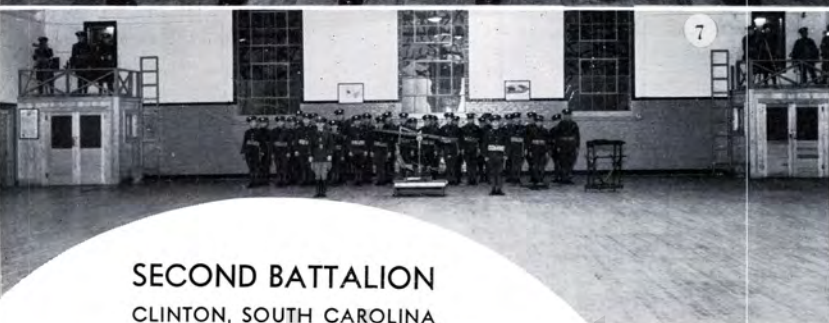
ARTILLERY REGIMENT, GREENVILLE, S. C.



BATTERY F, 263RD COAST ARTILLERY REGIMENT



1. Gun Drill.
2. Plotting Room.
3. Strike—Riot Duty, Pelzer, South Carolina.
4. Guidon with Company at Attention.
5. Headquarters Group.
6. Charter Members with First Shell Fired.
7. Base End Station.
Insert: Sergeant Charley M. McCall, winner of trophy awarded best drilled man in 263rd Coast Artillery.
8. Non-Commissioned Officers.
9. Riot Formation.



SECOND BATTALION
CLINTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

BATTERY G, 263RD COAST ARTILLERY REGIMENT

1. Commander's Office.
2. Squad Wedge—Riot Formation.
3. Supply Room.
4. Gun Crew "Standing By."
5. Non-Commissioned Officers.
6. Officers Groups.
7. Gun Crew and Observing Stations.
8. Orderly Room.
9. Loading.
10. Squad—Riot Formation.



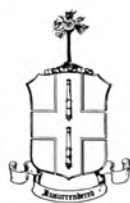


SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: W. O. Wilson, L. W. King, Jr., R. N. Riddle, O. C. Johnson, F. C. Rowe, C. W. Hallman, R. T. Dunlap.

SECOND ROW: J. H. Broughton, W. G. Davall, E. R. Prather, J. W. Abrams, D. E. Simmons, R. S. Smith, M. P. Johnson, N. H. Dunaway, M. L. Motes, G. W. Spires.

THIRD ROW: P. J. Smith, O. V. Hair, R. E. Lee, T. W. Brown, J. W. Lovelace, D. G. Dixon, R. P. Cannon, W. M. Cannon, W. O. Weir, A. J. Harvey, L. Dutton.



BATTERY G

Second Battalion

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THIRD COAST

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Captain WALTER A. JOHNSON
First Lieutenant JACK H. DAVIS, JR.
Second Lieutenant BARRINGER F. WINGARD

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

First Sergeant THOMAS J. BLALOCK

SERGEANTS

DUNLAP, RUFUS T.	OWENS, JESSE D.
HALLMAN, CASPER W.	SMITH, ERVIN L.
NIVER, WILLIAM W., JR.	WILSON, WOODROW O.

CORPORALS

HAMM, LEROY B.	RIDDLE, RALPH N.
JOHNSON, OLIN C.	ROSS, FRED L.
KING, LEWIS W., JR.	ROWE, F. C.
O'DELL, CECIL R.	SPIRES, EZRA T.

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

BOND, SOBESKI L.	MOTES, MARSHALL L.
CANNON, WILLIE M.	SIMMONS, DAVID E.
GODFREY, JAMES R.	SMITH, PAUL J.
HAIR, SIGSBEE L.	SMITH, ROY T.
HARRIS, LAWRENCE E.	SMITH, ROYCE S.
HOLLAND, WYATT O.	SPIRES, WALTER C.
LOVELACE, JAMES W.	TOMKINSON, ROBERT L.
WEIR, WILBUR O.	

PRIVATES

ABRAMS, JOHN W.	HUNT, JAMES O.
BOSWELL, CRAWFORD O.	JOHNSON, JAMES P.
BROUGHTON, JOHN H.	JOHNSON, MORRIS P.
BROWN, THOMAS W.	KING, RUFUS W.
CANNON, RAY P.	LEE, ROBERT E.
DAVIS, ARTHUR B.	MADDOX, VICTOR W.
DAVIS, ORIN D.	PRATHER, EDWARD R.
DIXON, DAVID G.	SPIRES, GRADY W.
DUNAWAY, NATHANIEL H.	STEWART, EDWIN W.
DUTTON, LONNIE	STROUD, JOHN M.
DAVALL, WILLIAM G.	TINSLEY, LONNIE B.
HAIR, OLGA V.	TRAMMELL, ALVIN E.
HARVEY, ARTAMUS J.	TRAMMELL, CHARLES T.
HILL, GEORGE M.	TRAMMELL, VERNON A.
	WOOD, RALPH L.



FACTUAL HISTORY

Battery "G" was organized and Federally recognized June 11, 1934. Capt. Walter A. Johnson and Lieut. Alvin A. Duckett received Federal recognition on the same date, and Lieut. Jack H. Davis, Jr., received recognition June 28, 1935. Battery "G" was the first National Guard outfit organized under the new laws, making it part of the National Guard of the United States. The original strength of the unit was three officers and fifty men, but a later order increased its strength to three officers and sixty men.

The first annual armory inspection was held April 16, 1935. The first camp with full strength was attended July 6 to July 20, 1935, at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina. Battery "G," with Battery "F" of Greenville, South Carolina, fired the Fort Sumter guns for the first time in practice since the Civil War. The two batteries made an excellent showing with the old guns, and the work done by Battery "G" was the best in camp, but due to the fact that the battery had fired at a stationary target, it was not awarded the trophy.

Battery "G" was ordered to its first active duty at Pelzer, South Carolina, August 5, 1935, to supplement Batteries

SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: W. W. Niver, Jr., Ervin L. Smith, D. M. Buie, E. T. Spires, F. L. Ross, L. B. Hamm, C. R. O'Dell.

SECOND ROW: V. A. Trammell, J. R. Godfrey, R. W. King, A. B. Davis, A. E. Trammell, L. E. Harris, S. L. Hair, R. L. Tomkinson, V. W. Maddox, R. T. Smith, O. D. Davis.

THIRD ROW: J. O. Hunt, J. P. Johnson, G. M. Hill, E. W. Stewart, R. L. Wood, C. T. Trammell, W. O. Holland, L. B. Tinsley, W. C. Spires, C. O. Boswell, S. L. Bond.

"D" and "E" of the same regiment. The entire personnel took part in the occupation of Pelzer. The battery was withdrawn August 30, 1935.

Corp. Hubert S. Brown qualified for the South Carolina National Guard rifle team at Camp Perry, Ohio. Corporal Brown ranked third on the team with a score of 265, while the entire team ranked eighteenth in the entire United States. Sgt. W. O. Wilson qualified for the rifle team in 1937 and led the scoring for his team at the National Matches held at Camp Perry.

Dedication ceremonies for Battery "G's" new armory were held November 10, 1937. The principal speakers at the service were Gen. James C. Dozier, Adjutant General of South Carolina, and Congressman Hayward Mahon.

ARTILLERY REGIMENT, CLINTON, S. C.



MANLEY E. HUTCHINSON
Captain
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
DETACHMENT



ALLEN I. JOSEY
Captain
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
DETACHMENT

Medical Department
DETACHMENT
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

263RD COAST ARTILLERY REGIMENT

SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST ROW: C. A. Riley, R. A. Humphlett, J. R. Cardwell,
J. F. Goggans, W. E. Hopkins, R. L. McCrady.

SECOND ROW: T. F. Dial, R. B. Neil, W. H. Davis, W. K.
Lowry, P. Gordon, J. N. McDill, C. L. Ford, III.

THIRD ROW: O. LaBorde, G. R. Taylor, R. H. Lovvorn,
C. R. Barger, P. B. Shorter, D. H. Collins, J. R. Shaw.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Captain MANLEY E. HUTCHINSON
Captain ALLEN I. JOSEY

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Staff Sergeant CHARLES A. RILEY

SERGEANTS

HUMPHLETT, ROBERT A.

CORPORALS

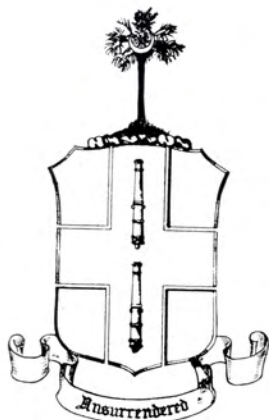
CARDWELL, JOSEPH R. GOGGANS, JAMES F.

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

BARGERON, CHARLES R. HOPKINS, WILLIAM E.
COLLINS, DONALD H. SHAW, JOHN R.

PRIVATES

DAVIS, WILLIAM H. LOWRY, WILLIAM K.
DIAL, THOMAS F. MCCRADY, ROBERT L.
FORD, CHARLES L., III. McDILL, JAMES N.
GORDON, PAUL NEIL, ROBERT B.
LABORDE, OSCAR SHORTER, PAUL B.
LOVVORN, ROBERT H. TAYLOR, GOODWYN R.



worldwartwo

FACTUAL HISTORY

Medical Department Detachment was organized and Federally recognized August 8, 1924. It was redesignated Medical Department Detachment, 263rd Coast Artillery (H. D.) June 10, 1930, with station at Columbia, South Carolina. The detachment's present staff is Capt. Manly E. Hutchinson, Commanding, and Captain Allen I. Josey.



1. Artificial Respiration.
3. Non-Commissioned Officers.
2. Litter Bearer.



Some of the Personnel of the Medical Department Detachment of the 263rd Coast Artillery.

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