

A Regimental Organization for the Coast Artillery Corps

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On February 27, 1924, the War Department issued a General Order effecting a reorganization of the Coast Artillery Corps. Before 1901, the Artillery of the United States Army was organized into regiments, each regiment consisting of twelve heavy batteries and two light batteries. The heavy batteries corresponded to those organizations which now man the heavy guns located in our harbor defenses; the light batteries, to the present-day Field Artillery batteries.

At the close of the Philippine Insurrection in 1901, the Army was increased in size and was given a general reorganization. At that time, the Artillery consisted of seven regiments. These regiments were designated the 1st to the 7th Artillery, inclusive. In the reorganization of 1901, the Artillery became a Corps consisting of a number of separate companies of Coast Artillery, and a number of separate batteries of Field Artillery, these separate companies and batteries not being grouped into battalions, regiments, or any higher organizations.

In 1907, the Artillery was again increased, and the Coast and Field Artillery were separated. The Field Artillery was then organized into regiments and has retained that organization up to the present time (1924). The Coast Artillery, however, continued its Corps organization and has, since 1901, never been organized into higher Units than a company, except for the regiments which were organized during the World War, and for such provisional battalions and regiments as have from time to time been temporarily organized for specific purposes. These temporary organizations, in all cases, when the specific purpose for which they were formed has been accomplished, have been disbanded and their identity has been lost. Thus, the esprit, which throughout the history of military organizations, has always attached to regiments of whatever arm of the service—Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, or whatnot—and which is such an important factor in building up the morale of military forces, has been almost wholly lacking in the Coast Artillery Corps, although all other combat arms of our Army have benefited by its effects.

The governing reason for eliminating the regimental and battalion organizations from the Coast Artillery Corps seems to have been that such an organization, consisting of units of uniform strength and personnel composition, did not fit the requirements of the armament emplaced in our harbor defenses, varying so widely as does the latter in different localities. While it has always been recognized by Coast Artillerymen that such an organization was not conducive to a high degree of esprit, it was adopted and has been continued because of these considerations concerning the harbor defenses which it was the mission of the Coast Artillery Corps to man and operate.

In 1917, when the United States entered the World War, there was a demand in Europe for personnel to man heavy artillery on movable mounts—railway and tractor drawn. There was also a demand for units of antiaircraft and trench mortar artillery. The War Department decided to draw these personnel from the Coast Artillery Corps, the troops of which were probably best fitted for these tasks and, under the existing conditions, were not required in our harbor defenses. For the accomplishment of these missions, it was necessary to organize battalions and regiments, utilizing the existing separate companies to affect such organizations. This was done and the Coast Artillery Corps regiments, which were thus formed, rendered valuable services in the operations of both the French and American armies. However, the path of those responsible for creating these organizations was beset with many and great difficulties.

At the conclusion of the World War, the responsibility for the future development and operation of railway, antiaircraft, and trench mortar artillery, and of the heavy tractor artillery designed for use in coast fortifications, was definitely placed upon the Coast Artillery Corps, and certain units which had served during the war with these various activities, were continued in existence. The final result, from an organizational standpoint, was that the Coast Artillery had now developed into a Corps, consisting of a number of separate companies assigned to the duty of manning the armament in the harbor defenses, a regiment and three battalions of antiaircraft artillery, a regiment and a battalion of railway artillery, and three regiments of heavy tractor artillery. Such a mixture of organizations was most undesirable. Furthermore, it was very noticeable that esprit was being developed in the battalions and regiments to a much higher degree than in the separate companies, and, as time went on, these differences became more and more noticeable. It was necessary to take some action to remedy this condition.

A regimental organization for all units of the Coast Artillery Corps was most desirable for the following reasons: First, to promote esprit uniformly throughout the Corps. Second, to avoid any necessity in future for the hasty organization of regiments such as confronted the Coast Artillery Corps authorities in 1917.

The great difficulty in the way of effecting this organization lay in its being made to fit the varying conditions in our harbor defenses.

After long study of this problem by various officers on duty in the Office of the Chief of Coast Artillery, a plan was evolved by which this purpose could be accomplished in a most satisfactory manner. This plan is embodied in the General Order, above mentioned as affecting this most important organization.

The order provides, in addition to the battalions and regiments of Coast Artillery already in existence, for sixteen regiments composed of Americans, and two regiments composed of Filipinos, for duty in the harbor defenses, and one additional regiment of antiaircraft artillery for duty in the Panama Canal Department.

The designation of companies of the Coast Artillery Corps by serial numbers is abolished, and all units of the Coast Artillery Corps, heretofore designated as companies, will hereafter be called batteries.

All regiments of the Coast Artillery are hereafter to be designated as "1st Coast Artillery", "55th Coast Artillery", etc. Existing battalions are to be expanded into regiments, the additional units so provided in each regiment to remain for the present, inactive. Existing regiments, and those regiments expanded from existing battalions, are to retain their present numerical designations.

The sixteen new regiments of American Coast Artillerymen are given numbers from 1st to 16th inclusive. The new antiaircraft regiment for duty in the Panama Canal Department is to be designated the 65th Coast Artillery. The two Filipino regiments are to be designated the 91st and 92nd Coast Artillery (P. S.)

Each of the regiments formed in the harbor defenses in the continental United States is organized into a headquarters battery, and either seven or ten lettered batteries (A, B, C, etc.) In those regiments having seven lettered batteries, Batteries A and B will constitute the 1st battalion, C and D the 2nd, and E, F and G the 3rd. In those regiments having ten lettered batteries, Batteries A, B and C will constitute the 1st battalion, D, E and F the 2nd, and G, H, I and K the 3rd.

These regiments have been given this organization so as to facilitate their conversion from harbor defense regiments into railway and either heavy tractor or antiaircraft regiments, should another war present requirement similar to those which confronted Coast Artillery authorities in 1917. In that event, as the Coast Artillery will be organized under this order, if railway artillery be needed for duty

with the field armies, any harbor defense regiment, which is composed of a headquarters battery and seven lettered batteries, can be converted readily into a railway regiment, which latter consists of a headquarters battery, a service battery, and six firing batteries. Similarly, any harbor defense regiment, which is composed of a headquarters battery and ten lettered batteries, can be converted with facility into a heavy tractor or an antiaircraft regiment, since both of these latter consist of eleven units. Thus, is this organization made use of to eliminate in future, any difficulties in organizations such as those which confronted the Coast Artillery Corps authorities in 1917.

One of the most desirable features of this reorganization, from the standpoint of esprit, is the reconstitution of the old artillery regiments, which were done away with in 1901, when the Artillery was first organized as a Corps. The regiments provided in this order and designated as the 1st to 7th Coast Artillery, inclusive, are each made up of units which were formerly batteries in the regiments having similar designations prior to 1901. For instance, the 1st Coast Artillery will be composed of a headquarters battery and seven lettered batteries (A, B, C, etc.) The present-day companies of the Coast Artillery Corps which will compose this regiment are the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 10th and 11th. These companies were formerly (prior to 1901), batteries B, C, D, F, H, I, M and N, respectively, of the 1st Artillery. Thus, while some of the batteries will have to be given lettered designations different from those they formerly had in the old regiment, the regiment as a whole will be reconstituted by having certain of its original constituent elements again brought together in a regiment bearing the same number as formerly, and its personnel can, therefore, claim as their own, the past history of that regiment. In some cases, the histories of these regiments go as far back as 1812 and include participation in battles of practically all wars in which American troops have participated since that date.

In effecting the reconstitution of these old regiments, it has been necessary to transfer from one coast defense command to another, eighty-eight of the present-day companies of the Coast Artillery Corps. These transfers, however, are affected in all cases without any movement of personnel or materiel except for the transfer of organization records.

The problem of fitting the organization of these regiments to the requirements of the harbor defenses, as finally solved, was quite simple. The War Department allots certain personnel of the various grades and ratings to each Coast Defense Command in the Continental United States. The size and composition of the various batteries of a regiment is not fixed definitely, but, as has been done for a number of years in the case of the separate companies of the Coast Artillery Corps, is determined by the Coast Defense Commander, who will, by sub-allotment of the strength allotted by the War Department to his command, make the strength of each battery such as to fit the requirements of its individual assignment. Each battery, which is assigned to man a specific element of the defense—such as a gun or mortar battery, or an element of the mine defense, will consist of the personnel, of the various grades and ratings, required to man that element of the defense, plus the battery administrative personnel—1st sergeant, mess sergeant, supply sergeant, cooks, etc. All other personnel allotted by the War Department to a coast defense command, will be assigned by the coast defense commander to what will become a General Utility Battery. These personnel will consist of the non-commissioned staff, the band, if a band be provided, and all other miscellaneous personnel not assigned to other batteries. In a coast defense command to which is assigned a regimental headquarters battery, that battery will become the General Utility Battery. In a coast defense command to which no regimental headquarters battery is assigned, one of the lettered batteries will be utilized for this purpose but will retain its letter designation. The allotment of personnel to the foreign garrisons will be made by the War Department in bulk, and it might be said, to each Department. The Department Commander will then sub-allot these personnel to the various Coast Artillery Corps regiments and coast defense commands in his de-

partment and, in the case of the harbor defense regiments, the Coast Defense Commander will again sub-allot and organize his personnel as is done in Coast Defense commands in the United States.

Regiments are assigned by the War Department to man and care for the armament in one or more coast defense commands, as required.

The Commanding officer of a coast defense command, to which the headquarters of a regiment is assigned in the War Department order, becomes the regimental commander and, on June 30, 1924, the date the order becomes effective, assumes command of the regiment and effects its organization.

The new regiments are assigned in the War Department order to departments, on foreign service, and to coast defense commands in the United States as follows:

1 ST COAST ARTILLERY	To the Panama Canal Department.
2 ND COAST ARTILLERY	To the Panama Canal Department.
3 RD COAST ARTILLERY	To coast defenses as follows: Regimental headquarters and headquarters battery and 2 batteries in the Coast Defenses of Los Angeles; 2 batteries in the Coast Defenses of San Diego, and 3 batteries in the Coast Defenses of the Columbia, the individual batteries in each case to be designated by the regimental commander. One battery in each of the Coast Defenses of San Diego and the Columbia, will be kept on an active status as a caretaking detachment.
4 TH COAST ARTILLERY	To the Panama Canal Department.
5 TH COAST ARTILLERY	To the Coast Defenses of Southern New York, regimental headquarters at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.
6 TH COAST ARTILLERY	To the Coast Defenses of San Francisco, regimental headquarters at Fort Winfield Scott, California.
7 TH COAST ARTILLERY	To the Coast Defenses of Sandy Hook, regimental headquarters at Fort Hancock, N. J., with three batteries, to be designated by the regimental commander, in the Coast Defenses of the Delaware, one of which will be maintained on an active status as a caretaking detachment.
8 TH COAST ARTILLERY	To the Coast Defenses of Portland. regimental head quarters at Fort Preble, Me., with one battery, to be designated by the regimental commander, in the Coast Defenses of Portsmouth, as a caretaking detachment.
9 TH COAST ARTILLERY	To the Coast Defenses of Boston, regimental headquarters at Fort Banks, Mass.

10 TH COAST ARTILLERY	To the Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay, regimental headquarters at Fort Adams, H. I., with one battery, to be designated by the regimental commander, in the Coast Defenses of New Bedford, as a caretaking detachment.
11 TH COAST ARTILLERY	To the Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound, regimental headquarters at Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y.
12 TH COAST ARTILLERY	To the Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay, regimental headquarters at Fort Monroe, Va.
13 TH COAST ARTILLERY	To coast defenses as follows: Regimental headquarters and headquarters battery and 3 batteries in the Coast Defenses of Pensacola; 2 batteries in the Coast Defenses of Charleston; 2 batteries in the Coast Defenses of Key West; and 3 batteries in the Coast Defenses of Galveston; the individual batteries in each case to be designated by the regimental commander. One battery in each of the Coast Defenses of Charleston, Key West and Galveston, will be kept on an active status as a caretaking detachment.
14 TH COAST ARTILLERY	To the Coast Defenses of Puget Sound, regimental headquarters at Fort Worden, Washington.
15 TH COAST ARTILLERY	To the Hawaiian Department.
16 TH COAST ARTILLERY	To the Hawaiian Department.
65 TH COAST ARTILLERY	To the Panama Canal Department.

The War Department has already, some months ago, authorized a regimental organization for the Coast Artillery of the National Guard. The order just issued provides for the organization of the Organized Reserve Coast Artillery in the same manner as for the National Guard Coast Artillery. This organization differs slightly from that provided for the regiments of the regular Coast Artillery Corps, in that provision is made for the organization of battalions, consisting of any number of batteries from two to four, and of regiments, consisting of any number of batteries from five to twelve. This diversity in the number of units in a battalion or regiment is necessary because the allocation by the War Department of National Guard Coast Artillery to the various States, and of the Organized Reserve Coast Artillery to the various Corps Areas, cannot be made uniform as to the numbers of batteries. The necessity for the organization of the batteries into higher units—battalions and regiments—is recognized, however, and provided for in the War Department order. This organization into higher units is also provided in such manner as to facilitate the assignment of these units to elements of the harbor defenses and their utilization under these assignments in time of war.

Major General F. W. Coe, Chief of Coast Artillery, believes this reorganization to be a matter of supreme importance to the Coast Artillery Corps, and anticipates that the beneficial effects to be derived there from will be far reaching.

Coast Artillery Corps **Harbor Defense and Mobile Regiments/Battalions 1924-1943**

by Lt. Col. E.M. Harris, August 1949

Two studies prepared in August 1949 by Lt. Col. Edward M. Harris summarized the organization and deployment of harbor defense and mobile coast artillery units from World War I through World War II. The original versions of these histories were typescript copies filed in the Office of the Center for Military History. They have been digitized for publication here. The organization of Coast Artillery antiaircraft regiments was not covered by Harris, they are covered in a new article that follows.

Harbor Defense Regiments and Battalions

1. The harbor defense artillery was regrouped into regiments in 1924, having been organized in separate companies since the reorganization of 1901. The method of designation of these companies had varied several times during the intervening twenty-three years, but at the time of reorganization these units were numbered serially throughout the Corps. The reorganization into regiments brought about in effect, the reconstitution of the seven artillery regiments disbanded in 1901 and created nine others in the Regular Army designated [as the] 1st—16th Coast Artillery (Harbor Defense). Two other regiments were organized from Philippine Scout companies manning harbor defenses and designated the 91st and 92nd Coast Artillery (Harbor Defense). Later one other regiment was established as a requirement by the Panama Canal Defense Project and was constituted inactive as the 17th Coast Artillery (Harbor Defense) in 1926. There were thus nineteen regiments provided for in the Regular Army.
2. Parallel with this regroupment in the Regular Army, the separate companies of harbor defense artillery in the National Guard were also formed into regiments commencing with the 240th Coast Artillery (Harbor Defense) in Maine, the 241st in Massachusetts, 242d, Connecticut, 243, Rhode Island, 244th, and 245th, New York, 246th Virginia, 248th, Washington State, 249th, Oregon, 250th and 251st, California, 252rd, N. C., 260th, Washington, D. C., 261st, Delaware, 263rd, South Carolina, 264th Georgia, and 265th, Florida. Later, however, the 244th, 250th, 251st, 252rd and 260th were converted to other [primary weapon] types, leaving twelve harbor defense regiments and battalions in the National Guard.
3. At the time the above reorganizations took place, the harbor defense units of the Organized Reserves were similarly grouped into regiments and battalions, commencing with the 613th Coast artillery (Harbor Defense) the 615th, 618th, 619th, 620th, and 621st in the II Corps Area, the 614th and 616th in the I Corps Area, the 622nd, Washington, D. C., 623d, Florida, 624th, Oklahoma, the 626th, 627th, and 628th in California, the 629th in Oregon, and the 630th in Washington State. Sixteen regiments were thus organized in the Reserve.
4. From the above it can be seen that the total allocation for the manning of the fixed seacoast defenses, including the necessary mine batteries, was forty-seven regiments and battalions by 1938, of which all were required for the continental United States except three in Panama (1st, 4th, and 12th), three in Hawaii (15th, 16th and 17th), and two in the Philippines (91st and 92nd). The

2nd, which had been in Panama, was transferred to Fort Monroe in 1932 and the 12th concurrently inactivated and assigned to Panama. The 17th was reassigned to Hawaii but was never activated even after the entry into World War II. The 92rd, while classified as a harbor defense regiment, actually exchanged armament with the 59th, a continental tractor-drawn regiment, during the balance of the period before the war. There were thus thirty-eight regiments and one battalion planned for use in the harbor defenses of the continental United States, of which there were eighteen active (Portland, Me.; Portsmouth, N.H.; Boston; Narragansett Bay; Long Island Sound; Southern New York; Sandy Hook; The Delaware; Chesapeake Bay; Charleston, S. C.; Key West; Pensacola; Galveston; San Diego; Los Angeles; San Francisco; the Columbia; and Puget Sound). These regiments were organized in a varying number of batteries dependent upon their assignment, thus a harbor defense might have had assigned to it one regiment each from the Regular Army, National Guard and Organized Reserves, the sum of whose batteries was sufficient to man all the batteries and lay the minefields of that installation. Eventually, the organizations became fixed in four types (A, B, C and D) of four, three, two and one battalion, respectively.

5. Harbor defenses overseas were those of Balboa and Cristobal in Panama, Honolulu and Pearl Harbor in Hawaii, and Manila and Subic Bays in the Philippines. Others were in process of development by 1942 such as those of Kaneohe and North Shore (Hawaii) Dutch Harbor (Alaska) and San Juan (Puerto Rico).
6. Several changes occurred during the period 1924-1938 other than those mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, mostly too numerous to mention. One of these included the transfer to the Regular Army (inactive) of the 614th, 616th, 621st, 622d, 626th, 627th, and 630th Regiments from the Organized Reserves. In addition, the 618th, 623rd and 624th were reduced to battalion size (Type D).
7. With the induction of the National Guard in 1940, which included all units—except the 264th N.G. (Ga.) (converted to elements of 214th C.A. (AA)) and saw the 261st N.G. reduced to a battalion—[resulting in] ten regiments and one battalion [that] were added to the harbor defenses. While for many years the Regular Army regiments had been maintained on an extremely reduced basis, each having only a few batteries active (except the 12th and 17th inactive), in the years immediately preceding 1940 small increments had been added to each and the seventeen active regiments were largely complete at this time.
8. It was deemed necessary to build up the harbor defenses at a rapid rate following the passage of the Selective Service Act in 1940 and hence a readjustment of harbor defense requirements was accomplished which resulted in the creation of five additional regiments designated 18th to 22nd Coast Artillery (Harbor Defense) and one battalion (23rd), mainly by redesignation of Organized Reserve Units. This result came from concentrating regiments which had previously been assigned to garrison more than one harbor defense in one, or at most two, stations, those vacated being garrisoned by the new regiments. In addition an extra lettered battery to man seacoast searchlights was added to each regiment. Thus the completion of this expansion and the induction of the National Guard found the Regular Army harbor defense regiments in the continental United States organized as follows:

2nd CA (HD)	2 Bns and Btry "G"	Chesapeake Bay Defenses
3rd CA (HD)	2 Bns and Btry "G"	Los Angeles Defenses
5th CA (HD)	3 Bns and Btry "K"	New York Defenses
6th CA (HD)	4 Bns and Btry "N"	San Francisco Defenses
7th CA (HD)	2 Bns and Btry "G"	New York Defenses (Sandy Hook)
8th CA (HD)	2 Bns and Btry "G"	Portland Defenses
9th CA (HD)	3 Bns and Btry "K"	Boston Defenses
10th CA (HD)	2 Bns and Btry "G"	Narrangansett Bay Defenses
11th CA (HD)	2 Bns and Btry "G"	Long Island Sound Defenses
13th CA (HD)	3 Bns and Btrys "I" and "K"	Pensacola, Key West, & Charleston
14th CA (HD)	3 Bns and Btry "K"	Puget Sound Defenses
18th CA (HD)	2 Bns and Btry "G"	Columbia River & San Francisco
19th CA (HD)	4 Bns and Btry "N"	San Diego Defenses
20th CA Bn (HD)	1 Bn	Galveston Defenses
21st CA (HD)	2 Bns and Btry "G"	Delaware River Defenses
22nd CA (HD)	2 Bns and Btry "G"	Portsmouth Defenses
23rd CA Bn (HD)	1 Bn and Btry "E"	New Bedford Defenses

9. During this same period the 1st and 4th Coast Artillery in Panama which had been reorganized in 1932 as anti-aircraft regiments, except for the 2nd Bn of each which had continued to man harbor defenses, were reorganized as complete harbor defense regiments concurrently with the activation of two new antiaircraft regiments (the 72nd and 73rd) in that department.
10. At the beginning of the war there were thus Thirty-one regiments and three battalions of the Regular Army and the National Guard in active service. During the war additional harbor defense battalions and batteries (AUS) were organized and sent overseas with a variety of designations. What the origin of these units was is not known. Neither is it known what use was made, if any, of the remaining harbor defense regiments and battalions of the Organized Reserve (613th, 615th, 618th Bn, 619th, 620th, 623rd Bn, 624th Bn, 628th and 629th.)
11. In 1943 the general reorganization of the Army initiated at that time effected the coast artillery by eliminating the regimental echelon which had prevailed since 1924. While the reorganization throughout the harbor defenses was not immediately accomplished, the reorganization was undertaken gradually and resulted in the substitution of group headquarters for the regimental headquarters and of separate serially-numbered battalions for the former battalions of the regiments. However, at the time that this reorganization was put into effect the reduced need for manning harbor defenses, coupled with the increased need for manpower for field units, resulted in a simultaneous reduction in the number of batteries, battalions and superior headquarters retained in the harbor defenses of the United States. Thus it cannot be said that the regiments were in all cases converted to group headquarters and battalions paralleling the organization existing in 1941. In fact, very few groups were actually organized and before the end of the war, many cases were found in which harbor defenses were manned by but a few lettered batteries pertaining to a particular harbor defense. In the case of overseas garrisons this procedure was not always uniform and cases were found in which batteries were numerically designated and assigned to a numerically

designated battalion headquarters. This reduction in harbor defense artillery was accomplished by disbandment, inactivation, or conversion of units, and the end of World War II found the harbor defense in most instances manned only by token garrisons for caretaking purposes.

12. In peacetime the harbor defense artillery was grouped in numbered Coast Artillery Districts, one for each Corps Area, and department having a coast line (I, II, III, IV and IX in the continental United States) (Galveston was under the 4th Coast Artillery District). This administrative organization was to terminate in the event of war, the district commander and staff to be absorbed in one of the higher echelons discussed below. Overseas, all C.A. in Hawaii was organized in a brigade (Hawaiian separate Coast Artillery Brigade) and in Panama in a similarly designated brigade, while there being only one harbor defense in the Philippines, no district was organized.
13. The higher organization for harbor defense developed before the war provided next above the regiment for a harbor defense commander. In those harbor defenses manned by one regiment or battalion, the regimental or battalion commander occupied a dual capacity in this respect. However, by 1941 a headquarters and headquarters battery, harbor defense, usually providing a general officer as the harbor defense commander, had been activated for most of the harbor defenses in the continental United States as well as overseas. Such a command was, therefore, comparable to a brigade. In accordance with the general principles enunciated in Joint Action of the Army and Navy concerning coastal defense, a number of other echelons were provided based upon a geographical division of the coast line to be defended. These included next above the harbor defense various "sectors" for each of which a headquarters and headquarters company was provided. These "sectors" were designated by name as New England Sector, Southern California Sector, [etc.,] [and] were commanded usually by the senior line officer on duty therein and included not only the harbor defenses within their boundaries, but also mobile units, frequently a division as well as mobile types of coast artillery. Later, in some instances these sectors were broken into sub-sectors for which a headquarters and headquarters detachment was provided. Sectors were to have been grouped together in "coastal frontiers" for each of which a headquarters and headquarters company, geographically designated, was provided. These commands, however, became the defense commands that were established just prior to the war.

Mobile Seacoast Artillery Regiments and Battalions

1. With the development of the General Organization Project for the American Expeditionary Forces in France in 1917, it became necessary to make provision for the use of artillery in large calibers with the field armies in the manner then employed by the armies of the nations at war in Europe. This project provided for considerable artillery with each corps, army, and for a GHQ reserve to include artillery on railway mounts. As the U.S. Army had not previously had experience with material of this size, except as used in seacoast defense, it was determined that units to man the artillery above the corps level would be organized from the considerable amount of harbor defense artillery then available in the United States, both in the Regular Army and the National Guard, then in Federal service. As it developed subsequently, all artillery above the 6-inch (155-mm) howitzer, all trench mortar artillery, and antiaircraft artillery during World War I were manned by personnel of the Coast Artillery Corps. Organization of the necessary units began in 1919 with the assembly of various companies of the CAC in provisional regiments. The final organization of these regiments during World War I found a number in France and several more in training in the

United States, designated in block 41st to 75th Artillery, CAC, and [were] equipped with material ranging from the 6-inch gun to railway pieces of 400-mm. These regiments were grouped in brigades of which the headquarters were also to be furnished by the CAC, which were designated in block commencing with 30.

2. In the initial organization of the Army following the passage of the National Defense Act of 1920, it was planned that the Coast Artillery Corps would provide all heavy mobile artillery for the field army as during World War I (155 mm guns and up) as well as mobile artillery for seacoast defense. This plan was, however, soon modified as the manning of all mobile heavy artillery for the field army was assigned to the Field Artillery in 1921, leaving the CAC with the mobile artillery for seacoast defense and all railway artillery regardless of employment. This assignment has continued in effect up to the present [1949].
3. During the period between the wars the organization of the Regular Army provided for a number of regiments of the Coast Artillery armed with 155 mm guns (tractor-drawn) and with various types of railway artillery, all for use in seacoast defense. Each regiment consisted of 3 battalions of 2 batteries each. These regiments perpetuated those employed in World War I insofar as possible, and were designated in the same manner, —Artillery, CAC. In 1924 the designation was changed to Coast Artillery. In the Regular Army there were five tractor-drawn regiments, one in Hawaii (the 55th), one in the Philippines (the 59th, which later manned harbor defenses in the place of the 92nd), and three in the United States (the 44th, 51st and 57th) [from] which it was intended [to] form one brigade (the 32nd). Of these regiments, the 44th and 57th were wholly inactive, the remainder having one battalion, or more, only active. Of the railway artillery there were originally four regiments in the Regular Army which formed one brigade (the 30th): 42nd (12-inch mortar), 52nd (8-inch guns), 43rd (armament unknown), and the 53rd (armament unknown). The 52nd was the only unit with active elements before 1938. The Hawaiian Railway Battalion was formed in 1921 and later expanded and redesignated as the 41st Coast Artillery (Railway). It is believed that the 53rd was later disbanded leaving a total of five tractor-drawn and four railway artillery regiments in the Regular Army.
4. In the National Guard, two regiments of 155 mm guns were initially formed as a corps artillery (the 192nd and 193rd) under the plan noted in paragraph 2, above, but almost immediately redesignated as field artillery. Subsequently three other tractor-drawn regiments for seacoast defense were organized in New York, California, and North Carolina (the 244th, 250th, and 252nd), respectively). No railway artillery was allotted to the National Guard.
5. In the Organized Reserves three regiments of tractor-drawn artillery were formed, the 606th (Mass.), 607th (N.Y.), and 608th (Calif.), all as part of one brigade (the 239th). In addition, four regiments and one battalion of railway artillery were organized: 601st (8-inch gun) (Conn.); 602nd (8-inch gun) (N.Y.); 603rd (12-inch gun) (Penn.); 604th (12-inch mortar) (Utah); 605th Bn (14-inch gun) (Calif.). The 605th Bn was, however, disbanded prior to 1938.
6. Of mobile seacoast artillery there were thus provided a total of 19 regiments: eight railway and eleven tractor-drawn, of which one railway and two tractor-drawn were part of overseas garrisons in 1938, leaving 16 regiments planned for the support of harbor defenses in the United States.

7. With the induction of the National Guard, the three tractor-drawn regiments and one battalion (1st Bn, 253rd CA (TD), just organized in Puerto Rico) of that component were brought into active duty. At the same time the inactive Regular Army regiments were brought to strength and one additional regiment (the 56th) was formed by transfer of the 608th from the Organized Reserves. At the same time the 1st Bn 51st CA (TD) was transferred to Puerto Rico and the 44th redesignated as the 54th CA (TD) and activated with colored personnel. There were then ten tractor drawn and two railway artillery units active in whole or in part at the time of [the attack on] Pearl Harbor, of which parts of four tractor-drawn and one railway were overseas. It should be noted in the case of harbor defense regiments, an additional battery to man searchlights was added to each regiment and designated Battery "G."
8. During the war additional regiments and battalions were activated, of which some appear to have been newly constituted. It is not known what the origin of these units were, nor what use was made, if any, of the two reserve tractor-drawn regiments (the 606th and 607th) and the four railway reserve regiments (the 601st, 602nd, 603rd, and 604th).
9. The general reorganization of the Army in 1943 brought about the breaking up of all mobile Coast Artillery regiments into separate battalions and group headquarters. Their gradual disappearance from the Army came about in substantially the same manner and for the same causes as explained for the harbor defense artillery [regiments].
10. In so far as pertains to the higher organization of the mobile seacoast artillery, the regiments were intended to be grouped into brigades in large part, these brigades or separate regiments of both types [were] to be assigned to harbor defenses to augment the fixed artillery, or to sectors, or coastal frontiers for use on exposed coastal areas.
11. Because of its greater mobility and lesser tonnage, a considerable amount of tractor-drawn artillery was sent overseas, particularly for the defense of small island bases. However, for some reason, except for the regiment in Hawaii and for a separate battery here and there, as in Newfoundland [and Bermuda], no railway units were sent overseas during the war in spite of later need in Europe for artillery of the larger calibers. As an indication of the initial deployment of mobile Coast Artillery units after Pearl Harbor, there is shown on enclosure 2 [not included here] those units overseas as of 30 April 1942.
12. In addition to the above units, the CAC also manned trench mortar battalions during World War I, as noted in paragraph 1, which were provided at the rate of one battalion for each corps. These units were equipped with 240 mm trench mortars which were then much in vogue. Following the war, the Army mobilization plan during the 1920s called for one regiment of these mortars equipped with 36 weapons. This regiment, which is believed to have been designated the 701st, was probably later transferred to the Field Artillery and subsequently disbanded; at any rate the requirement for such a unit ceased to exist.

Antiaircraft Units of the U.S. Army Coast Artillery Corps

Mark A. Berhow

Following the First World War, Congress undertook to reorganize the American military resulting in the National Defense Act of June 4, 1920. This provided for a standing Regular Army of just under 300,000 men with provisions for wartime expansion, a National Guard of state troops organized and commanded by each state but administered and controlled by the Federal military establishment, and an "Organized Reserve" of designated units staffed by small cadres of officers and NCOs. The act also provided for a Reserve Officers' Training Corps to train officers for the Organized Reserves at colleges and universities, and Citizen's Military Training Camps each summer to prepare young men for military service. Much of this structure remains to this day. It also provided an organized framework for an orderly mass mobilization and established new geographic commands called "corps areas." This set the stage for developing the army's force structure and mobilization plans for the next 20 years.

One of results of this reorganization was the assignment of the antiaircraft mission to the Army's Coast Artillery Corps. Four coast artillery antiaircraft battalions (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th) were organized in the Regular Army during 1921. Each combined gun and machine-gun batteries. These battalions were expanded into regiments (61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th) in mid-1922, though with only a skeleton cadre of officers and men.

Coast Artillery Antiaircraft Artillery 1924-1937

A major expansion began in 1924, as six more Regular Army AA regiments were created – the 65th, the 66th (inactive), the 67th (inactive), the 68th (inactive), and the 69th – for a total of ten regiments – seven active and three constituted but not activated. These were to provide AA defenses for the mobile army, harbor defenses, key industrial facilities, command and communication centers, and other important fixed locations. As airplanes took on added military importance, the army expanded its AA defense structure. Between 1921 and 1928, eleven National Guard AA regiments were formed. In 1925, eighty-three 500-series and 600-series AA regiments were formed in the Organized Reserve, at least on paper. In 1928 another thirty-three 500-series OR regiments were formed. In 1930 thirty of the 500-series OR regiments created in 1928 were redesignated as 900-series regiments and thirteen more 900-series OR AA regiments were added. In 1933 a significant number of the 1928 OR regiments were demobilized and redesignated Regular Army inactive (RAI) regiments.

The seven active Regular Army coast artillery AA regiments were mostly skeleton units during the 1920s and 1930s, their strength ebbing and flowing. By 1935 these regiments were stationed in Panama (65th), Hawaii (64th), the Philippines (60th), and at Fort Totten (62nd), Fort Sheridan (61st), Fort MacArthur (63rd) and Fort Crockett (69th). The National Guard units were in a similar situation, their enrollments depending on the energy and recruiting abilities of their assigned officers, as well as local sentiment for or against military service. Organized Reserve units varied considerably, from inactive units that existed only on paper to units with small cadres. Some units even had enough personnel to participate in annual coast artillery firing and performance competitions. Organized Reserve regiments (and to much lesser extent Regular Army and National Guard regiments) were variously activated, inactivated, transferred inactive to the Regular Army, and transferred from one location another. This remained the situation until the late 1930s.

By 1933 typical army AA regiments were organized with two battalions. Three regiments were nominally organized into brigades in the case of war mobilization, but this higher level of organization existed only on paper.

Antiaircraft Artillery Build Up for War: 1938-1941

In 1937 the army only had five skeletonized AA regiments and 13 National Guard mobile AA regiments in service and most of its 3-inch AA guns were fixed weapons protecting the harbor defenses. A new AA armament plan promised to provide enough guns to equip 34 Regular Army and National Guard coast artillery AA regiments by 1940. The army already had a long-range plan for augmenting its antiaircraft strength based on the 1933 Mobilization Plan. Fully implementing this plan would have resulted in 80 AA regiments - 50 for the mobile army and 30 in reserve. The 1933 plan provided the basis for a survey of AA needs undertaken by the War Plans Division in 1939. The planners realized that the bulk of these regiments would have to come from the NG and OR, and that even this would be inadequate for complete protection of all vital installations. The plan was to protect vital naval and port areas though the use of mobile AA defenses. The 1939 plan noted that far more AA regiments would be required to protect the Pacific and Atlantic coasts and they should be equipped with new 37mm weapons instead of .50-caliber machine guns, and with the new 90mm AA gun instead of the existing 3-inch weapons.

The 1939 plan set the pattern for army planning for the next two years. The basic problem was getting the personnel and weapons to fill the required regiments. The army organized four new Regular Army AA regiments in the fall of 1939 and planned to add 15 new AA regiments to the National Guard for a total of 28 NG AA regiments. This would provide a total of 37 AA regiments, but they would serve all possible functions—reserves/replacements, field duty, and continental coastal defense.

The War Department accepted this new mobilization plan for 37 AA regiments as the most it could muster in an overall balanced force of arms before war was likely to break out. The number of National Guard AA regiments was also increased during 1939-40, as several infantry and cavalry regiments were converted to AA regiments. The Selective Service Act of 1940 allowed the army to build up its regiments and by autumn of 1941, after the National Guard was called into federal service, the army actually had 37 coast artillery AA regiments and nine separate gun battalions active in the continental United States. The War Department considered eighteen AA regiments, or their equivalent in separate battalions, available for continental defense but would not be fully operational until 1942 due to weapon and ammunition shortages. By December 1941, 29 Regular Army (some former Organized Reserve) and 23 National Guard AA regiments were on active duty. Only a handful of the remaining Organized Reserve units were later activated for service during the war (most were disbanded by 1944.) The army also created the Air Defense Command, a part of the GHQ Air Force, in 1940. Four numbered air forces were created in 1941, each with an interceptor command for fighter defense. The interceptor command responsibilities included operational control of the AA units trained and administered by the Coast Artillery Corps.

Of primary concern to the United States was the protection of the Panama Canal, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Philippines. The Panama Canal received additional troops in 1939, enough to staff two AA regiments. The Philippines had one Regular Army AA regiment and also received a National Guard regiment in 1941. Hawaii, the base for the Pacific Fleet, had four coast artillery AA regiments with a fairly impressive allotment of AA weapons, and was scheduled to receive a fifth regiment. Unfortunately, three of the four AA regiments in Hawaii were at little more than half strength and the equipment on hand was less than that authorized: 60 mobile and 26 fixed 3-inch AA guns, 109 AAMGs, and 20 37 mm automatic weapons. Most of the equipment and weapons were not in their combat positions; they relied on sufficient advance warning (hours at least) to be ready for defense. They would not get the time. On December 7, of the 12 aircraft warning service (radar) detectors slated for Oahu, three fixed sets were on hand but not installed, and of the six mobile sets present, only one was in service.

American Antiaircraft Artillery 1942-1950

When the war started the west coast had five regiments of AA artillery which lacked over two-thirds of their required equipment. Within a week nine additional regiments were rushed to the coast and vital installations were protected in Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Diego. Another 15 AA regiments were concentrated on the east coast. This provided for the initial AA defense of the continental US. Ambitious plans in 1942 called for much more extensive AA protection—up to 100 regiments to be active by the end of 1943—but manpower and resources were needed elsewhere and the army focused on offensive, rather than defensive, warfare.

To control the development of AA equipment and doctrine and to supervise AA training, the Antiaircraft Command (AACOM) was established in March 9, 1942, further separating antiaircraft from seacoast artillery. At the same time, the position of Chief of Coast Artillery was abolished, and Gen. Joseph A. Green was assigned to head AACOM. The new command directed all AA units in the US except those assigned to the Western, Eastern, and Southern Defense Commands. AACOM also assumed control over replacement pools and personnel assignments. By May 1943, AACOM controlled 12 AAA brigades, 46 AAA Groups, 238 AAA battalions, the AAA school, the AAA replacement-training centers, the AAA unit-training centers, the barrage balloon center, and the AAA Board which provided technical advice and evaluation.(24)

In the pre-war organization, entire AA regiments were assigned to corps, army, and general headquarters, but this proved awkward and problematic in the field. After some reluctance the War Department reorganized the pre-war antiaircraft artillery regiments into separate gun, automatic weapon, and searchlight battalions. The army adopted the flexible battalion/group system on December 24, 1942. The new system split antiaircraft regiments into separate battalions. Regiments were replaced by groups, flexible tactical headquarters to which battalions would be assigned as needed. New group headquarters were created, averaging about one group to every four to six battalions. To command these groups, brigades were created as needed. The new groups were tactical, not administrative commands, and the battalions dealt directly with the various armies on administrative and supply matters. The groups were employed as the tactical situation required, while group headquarters provided tactical control in combat and were flexible in the number of battalions they could command, from one to six. This reorganization eliminated the mix of weapons and functions in the regiments. The AA battalions and groups were now named “Antiaircraft Artillery” (AAA) instead of “Coast Artillery (AA).”

In some of these units the trend in activation was soon sharply decreased. The War Department estimated it would need 200 divisions of ground forces for offensive action. This would require over 800 antiaircraft battalions, so in November 1942 the War Department authorized the activation of 781 battalions as weapons and personnel became available. At the time, just fewer than 400 battalions were active. As the war progressed and the Allies increasingly won air superiority, Army Ground Forces continued to revise its requirements downward and by the end of the war there were only 331 active AA battalions comprised of 246,000 men scattered around the world.

All together, 258 antiaircraft artillery brigades, regiments, groups, and battalions were inactivated or disbanded by Army Ground Forces between January 1, 1944, and the end of the war in Europe. Many of their personnel were used as fillers and replacements in other units for which the need was greater. In other cases, units that became surplus were converted en bloc, except for field officers, who were usually withdrawn prior to redesignation. This often caused problems from incomplete specialized training required for the new duties, and sometimes resulted in low morale and performance. “Colored” AA battalions were often converted into service units.

When the war ended in Europe there were more than 150 battalions of antiaircraft artillery stationed in the theater. Some of these were returned to the United States for inactivation or deployment to the Pacific; others were inactivated in Europe and used as occupation troops. When the war with Japan ended in September, the remaining AA battalions were returned and inactivated as fast as transportation would allow. By 1947 only a few separate AAA battalions were serving around the world.

In 1947, the army decided to assign to each army division an organic AA automatic weapons battalion as part of its division artillery. The reorganization of the National Guard and Organized Reserve also began that year which was to include coast artillery and antiaircraft battalions, but this did not have a high priority and by 1949 most were not organized. By 1949 the Regular Army only had one active AA battalion, a training unit at Fort Bliss. In 1950, the army was reorganized and the Coast Artillery Corps was disbanded; all artillery was combined into a single branch, and a new Army Anti-aircraft Command (ARAACOM) was established, beginning a new era of antiaircraft artillery.

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Coast Artillery Corps Regiments 1924-1941

List prepared by Mark Berhow

This list is as accurate as possible for the regiments existing between 1924-1941. The picture becomes much more complex after 1942. An asterix * indicates continental U.S. Regular Army regiments, 200-series National Guard regiments, and 600-series Regular Army Inactive regiments that were to be mobilized or activated under the 1938 Mobilization Plan.

Abbreviations:

CAR	Coast Artillery regiment		
RA	Regular Army	Reg	regiment
RAI	Regular Army, Inactive	Bn	battalion
NG	National Guard	assign	= assigned
OR	Organized Reserve	trans	= transferred
PS	Philippine Scouts	conv	= converted
SL	searchlight	org	= organized
AA	antiaircraft artillery	disb	= disbanded
HD	harbor defense artillery	inact	= inactivated
RY	railway artillery	redes	= redesignated
TD	tractor drawn artillery	react	= reactivated

Reg #	Year Org	Initial Station	Army Cadre	Type	Notes; inactivated/disbanded
1	1924	Ft DeLessups, PCZ	RA	HD	1st Artillery Reg. 1821-1901, inact Nov 1944
2*	1924	Ft Sherman, PCZ	RA	HD	2nd Artillery Reg. 1821-1901, trans Ft Monroe 1932, inact Oct 1944
3*	1924	Ft MacArthur, CA	RA	HD	3rd Artillery Reg. 1821-1901, inact Oct 1944
4	1924	Ft Amador, PCZ	RA	HD	4th Artillery Reg. 1821-1901, inact Nov 1944
5*	1924	Ft. Hamilton, NY	RA	HD	5th Artillery Reg. 1861-1901, inact Apr 1944 Cp Rucker, AL
6*	1924	Ft W. Scott, CA	RA	HD	6th Artillery Reg. 1898-1901, inact Oct 1944
7*	1924	Ft Hancock, NJ	RA	HD	7th Artillery Reg. 1898-1901, inact Apr 1944 Ft L. Wood, MO
8*	1924	Ft Preble, ME	RA	HD	inact Apr 1944 Cp Shelby, MS
9*	1924	Ft Banks, MA	RA	HD	inact Apr 1944 Cp Hood, TX
10*	1924	Ft Adams, RI	RA	HD	inact Apr 1944 Cp Forrest, TN
11*	1924	Ft H.G. Wright	RA	HD	inact Apr 1944 Ft L. Wood, MO
12	1924	Ft Monroe, VA	RA	HD	inactivated & trans to PCZ 1932, not reactivated as CA
13*	1924	Ft Barrancas, FL	RA	HD	inact Aug 1944
14*	1924	Ft Worden, WA	RA	HD	inact Oct 1944
15	1924	Ft Kamehameha	RA	HD	inact Aug 1944
16	1924	Ft DeRussey, HI	RA	HD	inact Aug 1944
17	(1926)	Hawaiian Dept	RAI		Constituted as an inactive unit, never activated, disb 1944
18	1940	Ft Stevens, OR	RA	HD	inact May 1944 Cp Breckenridge, KY
19	1940	Ft Rosecrans, CA	RA	HD	625th CAR redes 19th CAR 1940, inact Oct 1944
20	1940	Ft Crockett, TX	RA	HD	two Bn, disb Aug 1944
21	1940	Ft DuPont, DE	RA	HD	disb Oct 1944
22	1940	Ft Constitution	RA	HD	614th CAR redes 22nd CAR 1940. disb Oct 1944
23	1940	Ft Rodman, MA	RA	HD	616th CAR redes 23rd CAR 1940, One Bn, inact Apr 1944 Ft Hood TX
24	1942	Ft. HG Wright, NY	RA	HD	1 Bn, to Newfoundland, inact Sep 1944 Cp Standish, MA
30	1942	Ft. Lewis WA	RA		redes Jul 1944 Cp Robinson AK
31	1943	Cp Pendleton, VA	RA	HD	redes Apr 1943 Key West, FL
35	1943	Ft. Brooke, PR	RA	HD	redes Nov 1944
36	1943	Puerto Rico	RA	HD	redes Nov 1944 Panama

Reg #	Year	Initial Station	Army Type	Notes: inactivated/disbanded
			Cadre	
39	1943	Dutch West Indies	RA	disb May 1944 Dutch West Indies
40	1942	Alaska	RA	inact Dec 1944
41	1921	Ft Kamahemeha	RA	Inact 1931, react 1942, redes HD 1943, inact May 1944
42*	1918		RAI	Inact assign Org Reserve 1921, not activ, disb Jun 1944
43*	1918		RAI	Inact assign Org Reserve 1921, not react, disb Jun 1944
44*	1918		RAI	Inact assign Org Reserve 1921, redes 54th CAR 1941
46	1943	Cp Pendleton, VA	RA	disb Apr 1944 Cp Shelby, MS
47	1943	Cp Pendleton, VA	RA	disb Feb 1944, Cp Pickett, VA
48	1942	San Francisco, CA	SL	inact Jan 1944 Ft Ray AK
49	1942	Los Angeles, CA	SL	inact May 1944 Cp Barkley, AL
50	1942	Cp Pendleton, VA	RA	disb Jan 1944, Ft Devens, MA
51	1918	Ft. Eustis, VA	RA	Inact 1931, react 1938? Puerto Rico 1940, inact Jun 1944
52*	1917	Ft. Eustis, VA	RA	moved to Ft Hancock 1930s, inact May 1943
53	1917		RAI	react 1942, inact Jun 1944 Cp Pendleton
54	1941	Cp Wallace, TX	RA	44th CAR redes to 54th CAR 1941, inact Apr 1944 Ft Ord CA
55	1917	Ft Kamahemeha	RA	inact Jun 1944
56	1918	Ft. Cronkhite, CA	RAI	demob 1921, 506th redes 56th 1941, inact Feb 1944
57*	1918	Ft Monroe?	RAI	demob 1921, reconst RAI 1926, react 1941, inact May 44, HI
58	1942	Chile	RA	disb Jun 1944
59	1918	Ft Mills, PI	RA	conv to HD 1930, surrendered 1942, inact Apr 1946
60	1922	Ft McKinley, PI	RA	surrendered 1942, inact Apr 1946
61	1921	Ft Monroe, VA	RA	trans to Ft Sheridan, IL 1920s, inact Aug 1943 Great Britain
62	1922	Ft Totten, NY	RA	inact Mar 1943 Italy
63	1921	Ft W. Scott, CA	RA	trans to Ft MacArthur 1930, inact Dec 1943 Seattle, WA
64	1921	Ft Shafter, HI	RA	inact Dec 1943
65	1924	Ft Amador, PCZ	RA	Inact 1932, react 1938?, inact Apr 1943 Ft Ord, CA
66	1926	Ft Bragg, NC	RAI	Inact 1926, react 1942 Ft Bragg NC, inact Nov 1943 Puerto Rico
67	1926	Ft Bragg, NC	RAI	Inact 1926, react 1941 Ft. Bragg, NC, inact Jun 1944 Italy
68	1926	Ft Williams, ME	RAI	Inactive 1926, react 1939 Ft. Williams, ME, inact Jun 1944 Italy
69	1926	Ft Crockett, TX	RA	Inactive 1926, Activated 1930 Aberdeen, MD, inact Sep 1943 San Diego, CA
70	1939	Ft Monroe VA	RA	917th CAR redes 1940, inact Nov 1943 South Pacific
71	1941	Ft Story, VA	RA	504th CAR redes 71st, inact Sep 1943 Washington DC
72	1939	Ft Randolph, PCZ	RA	inact Sep 1943
73	1939	Ft Amador, PCZ	RA	inact Dec 1943
74	1941	Ft Monroe, VA	RA	503rd CAR redes 74th, inact Apr 1944 Italy
75	1940	Ft Lewis, WA	RA	509th CAR redes 75th, inact Feb 1945 Ft Bliss, TX
76	1941	Ft Bragg NC	RA	502nd CAR redes 76th, inact Nov 1943 South Pacific
77	1941	Ft. Bragg NC	RA	505th CAR redes 77th, inact Nov 1943 South Pacific
78	1941	Cp Haan, CA	RA	517th CAR redes 78th, inact Feb 1944 Attu, AK
79	1941	Ft Bliss, TX	RA	inact Sep 1943 Great Britain
82	1940	Ft Randolph, PCZ	RA	inact Sep 1943
83	1940	Ft Amador, PCZ	RA	inact Sep 1943
84	1942	Ft Read, Trinidad	RA	disb Feb 1944 Cp Stewart, GA
85	1942	Cp Davis, NC	RA	One Bn, inact Sep 1943 Norfolk, VA
86	1942	Cp Haan, CA	RA	inact Jan 1943
87	1942	Panama	RA	inact Dec 1943 Ft Bliss, TX
88	1942	Panama	RA	inact Sep 1943
89	1942	Washington DC	RA	inact Sep 1943
90	1942	Cp Stewart, GA	RA	inact May 1944 North Africa
91	1924	Manila Bay, PI	PS	surrendered 1942
92	1924	Manila Bay, PI	PS	redes TD 1930, surrendered 1942

Reg #	Year	Initial Station	Army Type Cadre	Notes; inactivated/disbanded
93	1941	Cp Davis, NC	RA AA	inact Dec 1943 Hawaii
94	1941	Cp Davis, NC	RA AA	inact May 1943 South Pacific
95	1941	Cp Davis, NC	RA AA	inact Dec 1943 Hawaii
96	1941	Cp Davis, NC	RA AA	inact Dec 1943 Hawaii
97	1941	Ft Kamehameha	RA AA	inact Dec 1943
98	1941	Schofield Barracks	RA AA	inact Dec 1943
99	1941	Cp Davis, NC	RA AA	inact Dec 1943 Cp Stewart, GA
100	1941	Cp Davis, NC	RA AA	disb Apr 1943 Cp Stewart, GA
196	1942	Ft Amador, PCZ	RA AA	inact Sep 1943
197	1922	Concord, NH	NG AA	Fed 1940, inact Apr 1943 New Guinea
198	1924	Wilmington, DE	NG AA	Orig. 1 Del. Vol. Inf. 1861, Fed 1940, inact Mar 1943 S. Pac
200	1925	Raeford, NC.	NG AA	Trans to Deming, NMNG 1930s, Fed 1940, Tr. PI 1941 surrendered 1942, inact Apr 1946
201	1940	Puerto Rico	NG AA	Fed 1940, redesig Apr 1941
202	1924	Chicago, IL	NG AA	Orig. IL 6 Inf 1920, Fed 1940, inact Sep 1943 Bremerton, WA
203	1924	Aurora, MO	NG AA	Orig. MO 2 Inf 1890, Webb City, MO Fed 1940, inact Jan 1944 AK
204	1940	Sheveport, LA	NG AA	Fed 1940, inact Sep 1943 San Diego, CA
205	1940	Olympia, WA	NG AA	Fed 1940, inact Sep 1943 Santa Monica, CA
206	1923	Marianna, AR	NG AA	Orig. 141 MG Bn 1917, Fed 1940, disb Mar 1944 Ft Bliss, TX
207	1925?	New York, NY	NG AA	trans to Infantry 1940?, inact Apr 1943 Cp Edwards, MA
208	1941	West Hartford, CT	NG AA	inact May 1943 New Guinea
209	1940	Buffalo, NY	NG AA	inact Oct 1943 Italy
210	1941	Detroit, MI	NG AA	inact Feb 1944 Adak, AK
211	1924	Boston, MA	NG AA	Orig. 1777 MA inf unit 45 MA Vol 1862, Fed 1940, inact sep 1943 San Francisco, CA
212	1921	New York, NY	NG AA	Orig. NY 11 Inf 1847, Fed 1940, inact 1943 Seattle, WA
213	1922	Allentown, PA	NG AA	Orig. 4 Inf PA 1874, Fed 1940, inact Apr 1944 Italy
214	1933?	Washington, GA	NG AA	264th CAR conv to 214th, inact Nov 1943 South Pacific
215	1940	Mankato, MN	NG AA	conv from infantry, Fed 1940, disb Mar 1944 Ft Bliss, TX
216	1940	St. Paul, MN	NG AA	conv from infantry, Fed 1940, inact Sep 1943, San Francisco
217	1940	St. Cloud, MN	NG AA	Fed 1940, inact Sep 1943 Oakland, CA
240*	1923	Portland, ME	NG HD	Orig 1 vol Militia 1854, Fed 1940, inact Oct 1944
241*	1923	Boston, MA	NG HD	Orig MA 1 inf 1878, Fed 1940, inact Oct 1944
242*	1927	Bridgeport, CT	NG HD	Orig. militia 1739, Fed 1940, inact Sep 1943
243*	1924	Providence, RI	NG HD	Fed 1940, inact Oct 1944
244*	1924	New York, NY	NG HD	9 NY St. Mil. 1859 conv to TD, Fed 1940, inact May 1944 Cp Pendleton, VA
245*	1924	Brooklyn, NY	NG HD	64 Inf NY 1812, Fed 1940, inact Oct 1944
246*	1923	Richmond, VA	NG HD	Fed 1940, inact Apr 1944
248*	1924	Aberdeen, WA	NG HD	CAC Res 1909, Bn 1924-1935, Fed 1940, inact May 1944 Cp Barkley, TX
249*	1923	Salem, OR	NG HD	Fed 1940, inact Oct 1944
250*	1923	San Francisco, CA	NG TD	CAC Res 1909, Fed 1940, inact May 1944 Cp Gruber, OK
251	1924	San Diego, CA	NG AA	conv to TD, Fed 1940, inact Mar 1944 South Pacific
252*	1924	Wilmington, NC	NG TD	conv to ?, inact Apr 1944 Ft Jackson, SC
253	1940	Puerto Rico	NG TD	Fed 1940, inact 1946
260	1924	Washington, DC	NG HD	redesig AA 1929, Fed 1940, inact Sep 1943 Seattle, WA
261*	1940	Jersey City, NJ	NG HD	Dover, DE 1940, Fed 1940, redes Bn Jan 1941
263*	1925	Greenwood, SC	NG HD	Beauford Artillery 1776, Fed 1940, inact Oct 1944
264*	1925?	GA	NG HD	conv to 214th CAR 1941, disbanded
265*	1923	Jacksonville, FL	NG HD	Fed 1940, disb Jul 1944 Alaska

Reg #	Year	Initial Station	Army Type	Notes; inactivated/disbanded
			Cadre	
369	1924	New York, NY	NG	conv from 369 Inf, inact Jun 1942 Hawaii
428	1943		RA	conv from Inf, disb May 1944 South Pacific
501	1925	Boston, MA	OR	reconst & act 1942 at Cp Haan, CA, inact Sep 1943 Benicia CA
502	1925	New York, NY	OR	reconst & act May 1942 Ft Sheridan IL, inact Sep 1943 Patterson NJ
503	1925	Williamsport, PA	OR	reconst & act May 1942 Ft Lewis WA, inact Dec 1943 Ft Glenn AK
504	1925	Chattanooga, TN	OR	reconst & act Jul 1942, Cp Hulen TX, inact Jan 1943
505	1925	Fort Monroe, VA	OR	reconst & act Jul 1942 Cp Edwards, MA, inact Mar 1944 Italy
506	1925	Rock Island, IL	OR	reconst & act Jun 1942, Cp Edwards, MA, inact Jan 1943
507	1925	Ft Leavenworth, KS	OR	trans to Iowa mid 1930s, reconst & act Aug 1942 Cp Haan CA, inact Sep 1943, Long Beach CA
508	1925	El Paso, TX	OR	Pittsburgh, PA 1940, reconst & act Sep 1942 Cp Edwards MA, inact Jul 1943 Italy
509	1925	Seattle, WA	OR	reconst & act Dec 1942 Ft Bliss TX, inact Jan 1943
510	1925	Chester, PA	OR	Philadelphia, PA 1940, reconst & act Dec 1942 Ft Sheridan IL, inact Jan 1943
511	1925	Ft Monroe, VA	OR	Cleveland, OH 1940, reconst & act Nov 1942 Cp Haan CA, inact Jan 1943
512		Ft Bliss, TX	OR	unorganized 1940, reconst & act Jun 1942 Ft Bliss TX, inact Jan 1943
513	1925	New York, NY	OR	Buffalo, NY 1940, reconst & act Sep 1942 Ft Bliss TX, inact Jan 43
514	1925	Schenectady, NY	OR	reconst & act Mar 1942 Cp Davis, NC, inact May 1943
515	1924	Topeka, KS	OR	reconst & act Dec 1941 Luzon Is PI, surrendered 1942
516	1925	Schuylkill Arsn, PA	OR	demobilized 1933
517	1925	Presidio of SF	OR	conv to 78th CAR 1940
518	1925	Presidio of SF	OR	unorganized 1940
519	1925	Los Angeles, CA	OR	disb 1943
520	1924		OR	dropped circa 1926
521	1925	New York, NY	OR	East Orange, NJ 1940, disb 1943
522	1925	New York, NY	OR	disbanded 1933 Buffalo, NY
523	1925	Erie, PA	OR	Pittsburgh, PA 1940, disb 1943
524	1925	Atlanta, GA	OR	disb 1943 Decatur, GA
525	1925?	Indianapolis, IN	OR	Charleston, WV 1940
526	1925	Rockford, IL	OR	Detroit, MI 1940, disb 1943
527	1925	Des Moines, IA	OR	St. Louis, MO 1940, disb 1943
528	1925?	Minneapolis, MN	OR	demobilized 1933
529	1925	Seattle, WA	OR	Portland, OR 1940, disb 1943
530	1925	New York, NY	OR	disb 1942
531	1925	LaCrosse, WI	OR	Chicago, IL 1940, disb 1943
532	1925	East St. Louis, IL	OR	Springfield, IL 1940
533	1925	New York, NY	OR	disb 1943
534	1925	Raleigh, NC	OR	Columbia, SC 1940, disb 1943
535	1922	Louisville, KY	OR	Indianapolis, IN 1930, disb 1943
536	1925	Detroit, MI	OR	disb 1943
537	1925	Minneapolis, MN	OR	disb 1943
538	1921	Topeka, KS	OR	unorganized 1925, disb 1943
539	1925	New York, NY	OR	
540	1922	Birmingham, AL	OR	unorganized 1940, disb 1943
541	1933?	Lexington, KY	OR	unorganized 1925
542	1923	Portland, ME	OR	unorganized 1925, disb 1943
543	1925	New London, CT	OR	Manchester, NH 1940
544	1925	New Orleans, LA	OR	Hartford, CT 1940, disb 1943
545	1923	Jackson, MS	OR	unorganized in 1925

Reg #	Year	Initial Station	Army Type	Notes: inactivated/disbanded
			Cadre	
546 to 574 regiments org in 1928			OR AA	redesignated 901 to 929 regiments 1928-30
591	1928		OR AA	redesignated 945th 1928, disbanded 1943
592	1928		OR AA	redesignated 946th 1928
597	1928		OR AA	RA inactive 1933, disbanded 1943
601*	1925	Boston, MA	OR RY	Bridgeport, CT 1940
				reconst & act AA Feb 1942 Ft Bliss TX, inact Sep 1943 Philadelphia
602*	1925	New York, NY	OR RY	reconst & act AA Feb 1942 Ft Bliss TX, inact Sep 1943, New York
603*	1925	Chester, PA	OR RY	Philadelphia, PA 1940, reconst & act AA Mar 1942 Culver City CA, inact Apr 1943
604*	1925	Presidio SF, CA	OR RY	redesignated 958th, 1928, Salt Lake City, UT 1940
				reconst & act AA Mar 1942 Ft Bliss TX, inact Sep 1943 New York
605	1925	Seattle, WA	OR RY	disbanded prior to 1938, reconst & act AA Mar 1942 Cp Stewart GA, inact Jun 1943 Boston
606*	1925	Boston, MA	OR TD	reconst & act AA Jun 1942 Cp Edwards MA, inact Jan 1943
607*	1925	New York, NY	OR TD	reconst & act AA Jun 1942 Cp Hulen TX, inact Jan 1943
608	1925	Presidio SF, CA	OR TD	conv to 56th CAR 1941
				reconst AA Jun 1942 Cp Hulen TX, inact Jan 1943
609	1925	Ft Monroe, VA	OR TD	disb prior to 1938,
				reconst & act AA Dec 1942 Cp Edwards MA, inact Jan 1943
610	1925	Los Angeles, CA	OR	reconst & act AA Dec 1942 Cp Davis, NC, inact Jan 1943
611	1925		OR	reconst & act AA Dec 1942 Ft Bliss TX, inact Jan 1943
612	1925		OR	reconst & act AA Sep 1942 Cp Stewart GA, inact Jan 1943
613	1925	Portland, ME	OR HD	unorganized 1940, reconst AA Apr 1942 Cp Davis NC, inact Jan 1943
614*	1925	Portland, ME	OR HD	trans RAI before 1938, conv to 20th CAR 1940
				reconst & act AA Apr 1942 Panama, inact Dec 1943 Cp Stewart, GA
615	1925	Boston, MA	OR HD	redesignated 9969th, 1928, Wilmington, DE 1940
				reconst & act AA Apr 1942 Panama, inact Sep 1943
616*	1925	Providence, RI	OR HD	redesignated 970th, 1928, conv to 23rd CAR 1940
618	1925	New London, CT	OR HD	redesignated 972nd, 1928, Elizabeth, NY 1940, disb 1944
619	1925	New York, NY	OR HD	redesignated 973rd, 1928
620	1925	New York, NY	OR HD	redesignated 974th, 1928
621*	1925	Wilmington, NC	OR HD	redesignated 975th, 1928, trans RAI prior to 1938, disb 1944
622*	1925?	Washington, DC	OR HD	redesignated 976th, 1928, trans RAI before 1938, disb 1944
623	1925	Atlanta, GA	OR HD	redesignated 977th, 1928, Jacksonville, FL 1940
624	1933?	Oklahoma City, OK	OR HD	listed as unorganized 1925, redesignated 979th, 1928
625*	1924	Los Angeles, CA	OR HD	trans RAI before 1938, conv to 19th CAR 1940
626*	1925	Los Angeles, CA	OR HD	trans RAI before 1938, disb 1944
627*	1925	Presidio SF, CA	OR HD	trans RAI before 1938, disb 1944
628*	1925	Seattle, WA	OR HD	Presidio SF, CA 1940, disb 1944
629	1925	Seattle, WA	OR HD	Portland, OR 1940
630*	1925	Seattle, WA	OR HD	trans RAI before 1938, disb 1944
631	1924	HD E. NY	OR HD	not active, disbanded 1946
632	1924	HD Baltimore	OR HD	not active, disbanded 1946
633	1924	HD Potomac	OR HD	not active, disbanded 1946
634	1924	HD Cape Fear	OR HD	not active, disbanded 1946
635	1924	HD Savannah	OR HD	not active, disbanded 1946
636	1924	HD Jacksonville	OR HD	not active, disbanded 1946
637	1924	HD Tampa	OR HD	not active, disbanded 1946
638	1924	HD Mobile	OR HD	not active, disbanded 1946

Reg #	Year	Initial Station	Army Type	Notes; inactivated/disbanded
			Cadre	
639	1924	HD New Orleans	OR	not active, disbanded 1946
653	1925	New York, NY	OR	AA disbanded prior to 1938?
701	1942	Ft Totten, NY	RA	AA organized in 1933?, inact Apr 1943 Newport RI
901	1930	Worchester, MA	RAI	AA disbanded 1943
902	1930	Boston, MA	OR	AA disbanded 1943
903	1930	Hartford, CT	OR	AA disbanded 1943
906	1930	Portland, ME	RAI	AA disbanded 1943
908	1930	New York, NY	RAI	AA disbanded before 1938
909	1930	New York, NY	RAI	AA disbanded 1943
910	1930	New York, NY	RAI	AA disbanded 1943
913	1930	Washington, DC	OR	AA disbanded 1943
916	1930	Richmond, VA	OR	AA disbanded 1943
917	1930	Roanoke, VA	RAI	AA conv to the 70th CAR 1939
918	1928		OR	AA Demobilized and withdrawn 1933
919	1928		OR	AA Demobilized and withdrawn 1933
920	1928		OR	AA Demobilized and withdrawn 1933
921	1928		OR	AA Demobilized and withdrawn 1933
922	1928		OR	AA Demobilized and withdrawn 1933
923	1928		OR	AA Demobilized and withdrawn 1933
924	1928		OR	AA Demobilized and withdrawn 1933
925	1930	Jacksonville, FL	OR	AA Demobilized and withdrawn 1933
926	1930		OR	AA Demobilized and withdrawn 1933
927	1930		OR	AA Demobilized and withdrawn 1933
928	1930		OR	AA Demobilized and withdrawn 1933
929	1930		OR	AA Demobilized and withdrawn 1933
932	1930	Columbus, OH	OR	AA disbanded 1943
933	1930	Cincinnati, OH	RAI	AA disbanded 1943
938	1930	Cincinnati, OH	RAI	AA disbanded 1943
939	1928		OR	AA Demobilized and withdrawn 1933
940	1928		OR	AA Demobilized and withdrawn 1933
941	1928		OR	AA Demobilized and withdrawn 1933
942	1928		OR	AA Demobilized and withdrawn 1933
943	1928		OR	AA Demobilized and withdrawn 1933
944	1928		OR	AA Demobilized and withdrawn 1933
945	1930	Detroit, MI	OR	AA disbanded 1943
946	1928		OR	AA Demobilized and withdrawn 1933
950	1930	Lansing, MI	OR	AA
951	1930	Chicago, IL	RAI	AA
955	1930	Duluth, MN	OR	AA disbanded 1943
958	1930	St. Louis, MO	OR	AA
960	1930	Topeka, KS	RAI	AA
969	1930	San Antonio, TX	OR	AA disbanded 1943
970	1930	Texas	OR	AA unorganized 1940
972	1930	Dallas, TX	RAI	AA disbanded 1943
973	1930		RAI	AA unorganized 1940
974	1930	Denver, CO	RAI	AA disbanded 1943
975	1930	Los Angeles, CA	OR	AA disbanded 1943
976	1930	Los Angeles, CA	OR	AA disbanded 1943
977	1930	Los Angeles, CA	OR	AA disbanded 1943
979	1930	Presidio SF, CA	OR	AA demobilized 1933