

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section _____ Page ____

=====

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 11000530

Date Listed: 08/16/2011

La Armeria de Santa Fe
Property Name

Santa Fe
County

NM
State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

3/19/14
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

Significance:

1940-1946 is deleted from the *Significant Date* block.
[The Period of Significance is correctly noted as 1940—1945, reflecting the historic use of the building as the home of Battery C and as the local World War II induction center, which terminated in mid-1945, by which time the local Bataan/200th CA soldiers had largely returned to the U.S. Significant dates should not be used to represent broad periods.]

The *Cultural Affiliation* block is deleted and left blank.
[This block is only used with nominations under Criterion D, as per NR guidance.]

Geographical Data:

The *Acreage* is revised to read: 7.43 acres.
[The current Verbal Boundary Description denotes the entire historic complex including the two non-contributing National Guard buildings. See Figure 1, sketch plan.]
The Verbal Boundary Justification should read: *The boundaries encompass the entire former National Guard campus, including the contributing armory, and two non-contributing, altered support buildings.*

These clarifications were confirmed with the NM SHPO.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



530

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name La Armería de Santa Fe
other names/site number Bataan Memorial Military Museum; Old Santa Fe Armory, SR-1908

2. Location

street & number 1050 Old Pecos Trail not for publication
city or town Santa Fe vicinity
state New Mexico code NM county Santa Fe code 049 zip code 87505-2688

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
___ national X statewide X local

Jawil Biella, SHPO (interim) 6/21/2011
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register
other (explain:)

[Signature] 8/16/2011
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Bataan Memorial Military Museum
 Name of Property

Santa Fe County, New Mexico
 County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	2	buildings
		district
		site
	1	structure
		object
1	3	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DEFENSE/arms storage/military facility

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum/theater

EDUCATION/library/history

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Spanish Pueblo Revival

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: concrete

walls: Brick and hollow clay tiles, stucco

roof: Hard rubber

other: _____

Bataan Memorial Military Museum
Name of Property

Santa Fe County, New Mexico
County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Bataan Memorial Military Museum is a one-and-a-half story Spanish Pueblo Revival building located at 1050 Old Pecos Trail, Santa Fe, New Mexico, and is listed on the State Register of Cultural Properties as the Old Santa Fe Armory, SR-1908. The building is the second National Guard armory built in Santa Fe and was constructed between 1938 and 1940 using funds from the Works Progress Administration (WPA)¹. It is one of three buildings comprising the former Armory complex; the other two consisted of a maintenance building with general's quarters and a warehouse, which were completed in 1943. The entire complex encompasses 7.43 acres within a residential area. The former armory is located in the northeast corner of the property and now houses the Bataan Memorial Military Museum (Bldg. 1). Directly south is the former maintenance building and general's quarters. The maintenance building is now the Santa Fe Children's Museum; the general's quarters, located on the east side, are offices, most recently for the New Mexico Film Commission (Bldg. 2). The former warehouse is located in the northwest corner of the property and now houses the Plan B Center for Contemporary Arts (Bldg. 3). The terrain slopes to the west and a retaining wall was constructed just west of the armory to hold the fill that was used to level the site for the armory's construction (Figure 1).

Trees and shrubs ring the buildings and patches of grass are present in the front and along several sides of each building. The large elm tree on the east side of the former armory is one of two that were planted in 1944-1945 in memory of those who died in the Philippines; the other tree died and was cut down in the 1990s. A paved road leading down to a lower parking lot and to the western half of the property runs between the Bataan Memorial Military Museum and the Children's Museum. Parking lots are also present on the south, east, and north of the above two buildings. Concrete sidewalks are situated on the south, east, and north side of the Bataan Memorial Military Museum; on the south and east side of the Children's Museum; and in front of Plan B Center for Contemporary Arts (Gerow and Van Citters 2007).

Only the Bataan Memorial Military Museum is being considered for this nomination. The other two buildings have either undergone or are undergoing extensive modifications and, thus, are non-contributing buildings. The masonry retaining wall, which was listed as a contributing structure to the State nomination in 2007, was modified in 2009 and now is a non-contributing structure. Although the former armory has undergone various changes over the years that are discussed below, the building retains a sufficient degree of integrity to convey its historical significance.

Narrative Description

The Bataan Memorial Military Museum is located on the west side of Old Pecos Trail in the Lovato Addition of the Don Gaspar Historic District, and is owned by the New Mexico Army National Guard (NMARNG). The building sits on a concrete slab for the eastern two-thirds and a concrete foundation for the western one-third where there is a basement (Figures 2 and 3). The main portion is one-and-a-half stories tall and steps down to one story on the east, north, and southeast sides. These one story segments serve as entrances. The walls are brick and hollow clay tiles covered with light brown stucco; the roof is flat and covered with hard rubber. The parapets on the south and east elevations are rounded, the corners include slightly protruding decorative buttresses, and the canales are wood with aluminum. The steel pipe downspouts are attached at the intersection of the underside of the canale with the wall (Gerow and Van Citters 2007).

¹ Created by order of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and funded by the passage of the Emergency Relief Association Act of 1935 on 8 April 1935, the Works Progress Administration or WPA was the largest New Deal agency, employing millions to work on public works projects. In 1939, it was renamed the Works Projects Administration. In New Mexico, almost 4,000 WPA projects were completed between 1935 and 1942 and included armories, bridges, schools, municipal buildings, Conchas Dam, and art work. Approximately \$64.3 million were spent on these projects (Kammer 1994:1-20). The WPA continued until 1943.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bataan Memorial Military Museum

Name of Property
Santa Fe County, New Mexico
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 1

Description of the Building

The front or east side of the building faces Old Pecos Trail. The elevation is asymmetrically bifurcated with a series of four evenly spaced 6/6 single hung steel windows covered with a steel grate on the south end, which are balanced with the massing of the primary entrance on the north end (Plate 1). The windows are the originals. The entrance is recessed, creating a somewhat enclosed portal, with paired, multiple-asymmetrically paneled wood doors, and an unpainted ceiling of exposed vigas and wood planks. A Bataan Memorial Military Museum sign hangs in the opening of the portal (Gerow and Van Citters 2007).

Modifications to the east façade are minimal. The rotted ends of the vigas across the front of the entrance were removed in the early 1980s and the front was re-stuccoed. The remaining portions of the original vigas are still under the portal. Essentially, this façade is the same as when the building opened in 1940.

In 2010, the area on the east side of the building was enclosed with a wrought iron fence that has locked gates on the north and south sides. The fence is not attached to the building, however. The fence was put in as a protective measure to thwart the increase in graffiti vandalism that had been occurring. The NMARNG has recently landscaped inside the enclosure and created a meditative area for veterans and families of veterans.

A smaller secondary entrance is located at the northeast corner. This entrance led into the former caretaker's residence used between 1940 and 1964. It features a metal grille door with a small overhang with painted, flat end vigas, concrete walk and curvilinear wall. The roofline steps down from the primary entrance, with the door facing north (Gerow and Van Citters 2007). The windows on this entrance extension are 6/6 single hung steel and are the original windows (Plate 2).

To the west of this extension is the theater entrance portal added in 1992 (Plate 3). This portal is a more modern interpretation of the Spanish Pueblo Revival style. The parapets are tall with a clean line and battered profile at the top. The canale openings are angled and open from the bed of the canale up; the canales themselves are wood with metal lining. The primary feature on the north elevation is the portal, which has wood log columns, zapata corbels, wood lintels, exposed viga ceiling, with flat viga ends extending beyond the wall, concrete walk, and painted 'chair rail'. The doors are three sets of Post Modern, paired wood with multiple small square lites. The windows on this addition are anodized aluminum sliders and 2/1 units (Gerow and Van Citters 2007).

The west elevation is the "back" of the building. The mechanical equipment, electrical service and outside basement access are all on this side of the building. The placement of the windows is fairly regular, but not as formal as the east elevation. The windows are 6/6 and 3/3 single hung steel units and are the original windows. The elevation is broken by decorative buttresses (Gerow and Van Citters 2007). In 2009, the NMARNG built a 12 ft by 12 ft covered stage abutting the building on the north side of the basement stairs to be used for such ceremonies as the graduation of officers. The cover is supported by four vertical posts and cross vigas to hold the metal roof. The style is also a modern interpretation of the Spanish Pueblo Revival style.

The south elevation includes a "greenhouse" addition at the west end that was added circa 1973 and replaced a covered portal. It has an angled 'solar' wall that supports wood/plexiglass glazing surmounted by a shed roof with wood fascia. A wood door extends from the angled face of the wall at the center of the greenhouse glazing (Plate 4). There are 6/6 single hung steel windows in the angled wing walls; the east elevation includes a 1/1 window and a wood paneled door. The remainder of the south elevation includes a one-and-a-half story massing with decorative buttresses. There is a metal overhead door with loading dock ramp, paired metal doors, and on the east end, a series of 4 divided lite windows placed in the half-story above the first floor (Gerow and Van Citters 2007). These latter four windows are replacements that were installed in the early 1990s; the original windows are stored in the basement.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bataan Memorial Military Museum

Name of Property
 Santa Fe County, New Mexico
 County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 2

An extension of the east elevation wraps around the southeast corner and originally featured matching vigas and portal with wood posts and corbels (Plate 5). The portal was removed and a new entrance with a metal door was constructed in the 1960s/early 1970s (Gerow and Van Citters 2007).

The masonry retaining wall west of the building was constructed at the same time as the armory. It is of typical WPA stone construction and was directly overseen by the architect, A.W. Boehning. The wall has a significant curve at the north and south, which flattens out as it runs past the west elevation of the armory. It is random ashlar sandstone that is straight on the building side and angled on the down slope side. It is approximately 14 inches wide at the top, three feet tall on the building side, two feet wide at the bottom and 4 feet tall (up to 6 feet tall at the center) on the down slope side (Plate 6). The wall is approximately 150 feet long (north to south). As mentioned, this wall was a contributing structure to the State nomination (Gerow and Van Citters 2007). In 2009, after consultation with the Department of Cultural Affairs and Historic Preservation Division, the NMARNG installed a black wrought iron fence into the top of it to protect against visitors and Soldiers accidentally falling over the wall. Each end of the fence has a locked gate, forming an enclosed patio (Plate 7). Unfortunately, this modification affected its historical integrity, thereby rendering the wall a non-contributing structure.

Within the interior of the building, the rooms in the back and along the east wall are unchanged since the opening of the armory. The primary and largest original space, the 7,168 sq ft drill floor, was significantly changed with the 1992 addition of the theater, however. The western two-thirds of the drill floor was dug out to install tiered theater seats and a stage at the west end; a wall was constructed to separate the theater from the original museum space occupying the eastern one-third of the drill floor. Within the theater area, the upper windows were covered with sheets of plywood and painted black. An enclosed stairway to the lighting area above the theater seats was constructed in the center of the museum area (see Figure 2). The original beech floor still remains in the eastern one-third, however.

The southeastern portion of the building was remodeled sometime in the early 1990s for the installation of men's and women's bathrooms and a janitor's closet. This remodel was done to accommodate museum visitors.

In early 2010, the NMARNG made minor alterations in the former caretaker's quarters located in the northeast corner of the building in order to open up more space for exhibits and a conference area. These alterations consisted of removing a dividing wall between the former bedroom and living room, taking out the kitchen, and installing a wood floor to match the one in the main exhibit area.

Overall, the alterations made to the exterior of the building have made only a minor impact to its historical fabric. The greenhouse and north side theater entrance additions are just attached to the original exterior walls and could be removed. All of the windows that were removed or replaced are stored in the basement and could be reinstalled. Thus, the building could be rehabilitated back to when it was used as the armory for Battery C, 200th Coast Artillery, and as the state's induction center. While the alterations have been made primarily to the south and north facades, the east façade or the front of the building is essentially unchanged. Thus, the memories of any surviving member of Battery C or any veteran inducted in this building, as well as those of their families, are instantly reawakened to the time they spent at the armory.

Bataan Memorial Military Museum
Name of Property

Santa Fe County, New Mexico
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Military

Period of Significance

1940-1945

Significant Dates

1940-1946

April 9, 1942

September-October 1945

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Anglo, Hispanic, Native American

Architect/Builder

A.W. Boehning, Sr.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance, 1940-1946, reflects the use of the building as the home of Battery C, 200th CA, and as the state's World War II induction center. April 9, 1942, is the date of the surrender of Bataan. September and October 1945 were the months that the survivors of the 200th and 515th returned to the United States.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Bataan Memorial Military Museum
Name of Property

Santa Fe County, New Mexico
County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Bataan Memorial Military Museum is significant as a National historic property under Criterion A in the area of Military. As the second armory built in Santa Fe, the building was the home of Battery C of the 200th Coast Artillery (CA), which played a major role in the defense of the Philippines, participated in the Bataan Death March, and spent over 40 months as prisoners of the Japanese. For the survivors of the Bataan Death March and the families of those men who did not survive, the building is a physical reminder of the accomplishments and sacrifices of relatives and friends. For others, the survivors of the Bataan Death March are emblematic of New Mexico's contribution to the American effort during World War II. It is the only building in the state still owned by the NMARNG that is directly associated with the 200th Coast Artillery. In addition to its association with the 200th Coast Artillery, the armory also served as New Mexico's induction center during World War II. Thus, it is also a physical reminder of the accomplishments and sacrifices of New Mexico's other World War II veterans and their families. The building was listed on the New Mexico State Register of Cultural Properties (SR-1908) in 2007.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

The 200th Coast Artillery is the most highly decorated unit of World War II. Its involvement in the defense of the Philippines during the first four months after the United States' entry into the war significantly altered the Japanese timetable for the invasion of Australia, which provided time for Allied forces to regroup, and to ultimately wage a successful war in the Pacific. The tenacity of the men in holding off the Japanese army while facing insurmountable odds earned the respect of the military commanders and the people of the United States. The surrender of the U.S. forces on Bataan on 9 April 1942 marked a dark day to the people of the United States, but none more so than to the people of New Mexico. The surrender gave New Mexico the unfortunate distinction of having the highest per capita Japanese prisoner-of-war population of any state in the union.

The story of the 200th Coast Artillery and the impact its surrender had on New Mexico is presented in the attached continuation sheets, Section 8, pages 1-19.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The Old Santa Fe Armory was the home of Battery C of the 200th Coast Artillery. After the 200th CA was inducted into federal service on 6 January 1941 and subsequently sent overseas to the Philippines, the armory became the World War II induction center for the state of New Mexico. At the end of war, the armory reverted back to a National Guard armory. This section describes the history of the armory from its construction in 1939 to its present use as the Bataan Memorial Military Museum.

The history of the armory is presented in the attached continuation sheets, Section 8, pages 20-23.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bataan Memorial Military Museum

Name of Property
Santa Fe County, New Mexico
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 1

Narrative Statement of Significance

The 200th Coast Artillery (CA) represents a significant part of the long-standing history of the New Mexico National Guard. For almost 400 years, New Mexico guardsmen have served their state and their country with honor and courage. From their humble beginning as *vecinos auxiliares* formed to protect the settlements from hostile Native Americans, guardsmen have been involved in every major conflict since the Civil War. They fought in the Indian Wars under Kit Carson, formed a part of Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders during the Spanish-American War, guarded the United States-Mexico border after Pancho Villa's raid on the little town of Columbus, New Mexico, on 9 March 1916, and fought in the trenches of Europe in World War I. With the advent of World War II, three Guard units were inducted into federal service—the 120th Engineers, the 804th Tank Destroyer Battalion, and the 200th Coast Artillery. Each unit served admirably but the events of World War II that resonate most with New Mexicans and the people of the United States are those involving the 200th Coast Artillery.

200th Coast Artillery

The 200th Coast Artillery was the child of the 111th Cavalry. After World War I, it was widely recognized that the horse cavalry was obsolete on modern battlefields that had become mechanized with the use of machine guns, tanks, and airplanes. Throughout the 1930s, there was increasing pressure from the War Department to reorganize the remaining cavalry units into mechanized units. Early in 1939, the Adjutant General's Office of the New Mexico National Guard obtained consent to convert the 111th Cavalry to Coast Artillery provided the State of New Mexico would enlarge the armory facilities to accommodate the extra men and equipment that was needed for a Coast Artillery Regiment (Jolly 1964:58). The State agreed, and construction of new armories or remodeling existing armories began. Although the construction of a new armory in Santa Fe was already underway, this directive from the War Department made it necessary to complete the armory in a timely fashion in order to facilitate the conversion from cavalry to coast artillery.

The conversion of 111th Cavalry began in the spring of 1940, when the regiment was reorganized as the 207th Coast Artillery. Almost immediately, the New York National Guard objected to the numeric designation as it had a 207th Coast Artillery of World War I fame. The New Mexico Guard agreed to change the number if the New York Guard agreed to pay for the new insignia. The agreement was made and the 200th Coast Artillery was christened (Cave 1996:19, Jolly 1964:58). The conversion of the 111th Cavalry was completed by July 1940. For many New Mexicans, the conversion was viewed with mixed emotions—sadness over the loss of the cavalry but excitement over modernization. These feelings were highlighted in a small article in the *Santa Fe New Mexican* dated April 25, 1940:

111th Cavalry Nearing End

Dobbin the weary war horse was on his last legs today in New Mexico, where he fought some of his finest battles.

At the start of midnight, his service will be over with the outfit in which his predecessors carried Kit Carson in the Indian wars and members of TR's "Rough Riders" in the Spanish-American war.

For at midnight the 111th Cavalry, New Mexico national guard, officially will cease, and in its place will be a new regiment, the 207th coast artillery, anti-aircraft with the same personnel—except old Dobbin.

His place will be taken by scores of modern motor vehicles, designed to transport anti-aircraft and their crews at a speed no horse could match.

The new regiment, authorized by the war department as part of its program to streamline the national defense, will be one of the most thoroughly mechanized in the country when fully equipped.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bataan Memorial Military Museum

Name of Property
Santa Fe County, New Mexico
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 2

Those last three words, "when fully equipped," would prove to be prophetic during the defense of the Philippines.

Preparing for War

Shortly after the conversion, a 10-day school was held in Socorro to instruct the regiment's officers and men in their new duties of manning anti-aircraft equipment. Most of the officers of the old 111th Cavalry continued as officers in this new regiment after taking this training. Colonel C. G. Gage of Deming was the commanding officer and Lt. Colonel Harry M. Peck of Albuquerque, the executive officer. The officers of Battery C, had also been officers in the 111th Cavalry and consisted of Captain Eugene B. Baca, 1st Lt. James E. Sadler, 1st Lt. Gerald B. Greeman, and 1st Lt. Henry R. Pacheco, all of Santa Fe.¹

In August 1940, the newly formed regiment came together for the first time at the annual summer encampment at Camp Luna in Las Vegas, New Mexico. The summer encampment was extended to three weeks to give the men ample time to get used to the new weapons and duties. Instead of the annual cavalry horse show at King Stadium, located near Camp Luna, the regiment put on a parade and a display of artillery for friends, family, and Governor Miles on Governor's Day at the camp (Plates 8, 9, and 10). Several thousand people attended the festivities to cheer on the new regiment (Cave 1996).

After the summer encampment, the remainder of the year was spent in outfitting the new regiment. New uniforms were issued to the men and equipment, such as three-inch guns, machine guns, searchlights, and airplane detectors, were obtained for training. Each battery held schools at their respective armories to familiarize the men with all phases of anti-aircraft defense. As an anti-aircraft unit, the men of the 200th faced an entirely different style of combat training than they had as a cavalry unit. Not only did the men have to learn to maintain and operate the guns and sighting equipment, they had to understand the mechanics of the searchlights with their electric generating plants. In addition, some of the units specialized in the operation of machine guns as a defense against low-flying planes.²

While the men of the 200th continued their training, the war in Europe had reached its first-year anniversary. By June 1940, the German Army had invaded Poland, Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, and France, leaving Britain to stand alone against German aggression. In September the Germans launched the aerial blitz on London. In Asia Japan continued its aggressive policy of territorial expansion by first invading Manchuria followed by China in 1937. In early 1940, Japan invaded the northern part of French Indo-China to prevent supplies from reaching Chiang Kai-shek and his Chinese soldiers. When the United States placed an embargo on exports of scrap iron and other war material to the Japanese, they began to push further south to capture the rest of French Indo-China (Rogers and Bartlett 2005:30-32). Although the United States still remained neutral, President Franklin Roosevelt knew it was only a matter of time before the US entered the conflict. On 14 September 1940, Congress passed the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, also known as the Burke-Wadsworth Act. Two days later, Roosevelt signed the act into law, making it the first peacetime conscription in United States' history. New Mexico was one of the few states to fill its registration quota (Cave 1996:20).

On the same day the act became a law, the induction of National Guard units into the US Army began. Nine weeks later, an executive order issued on 23 December 1940 called for the sixth increment of militia to be inducted, which included the 200th Coast Artillery.³ On 28 December 1940, the Secretary of War telegraphed Governor John E. Miles that the 200th was to be inducted on 6 January 1941. Three days later, Adj. General Russell C. Charlton issued Special Order No. 165 directing that the units of the 200th assemble at their respective armories on that day to enter into federal service for one-year of active duty training as part of the Third Army.

¹ "Officers and Men, However, Took Readily to New Duties, Soon Had Effective Anti-Aircraft Unit," *Albuquerque Journal*, 30 October 1943.

² *Ibid.*

³ "200th Coast Artillery Still Being Reorganized from Cavalry Outfit When Called to Active Duty," *Albuquerque Journal*, 31 October 1943.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bataan Memorial Military Museum

Name of Property
Santa Fe County, New Mexico
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 3

After induction, the men were placed in quarantine for up to ten days in case anyone was carrying germs that might develop into a communicable disease. All units had to live at the armories. The men of Battery C spent the time training on their equipment, reading, playing cards, and resting. In the evenings, they acted as "mock draftees" for members of the local Selective Service board who needed to learn interviewing skills (Daly 2002:77).

"First in Spite of Hell"

The 200th CA inducted approximately 750 officers and soldiers, which comprised a headquarters and two battalions, each with its own headquarters. Among the units mobilized were (Jolly 1963:65):

Regimental Headquarters, Deming
Headquarters Battery, Deming
Medical Detachment, Albuquerque
Regimental Band, Albuquerque
Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 1st Battalion, Albuquerque
Battery A, Albuquerque
Battery B, Albuquerque
Battery C, Santa Fe
Battery D, Gallup
Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 2nd Battalion, Clovis
Battery E, Clovis
Battery F, Carlsbad
Battery G, Silver City
Battery H, Taos

On the night of 14 January 1941, a special train bearing 200 men with the Albuquerque, Santa Fe, and Gallup units left Albuquerque for Fort Bliss, Texas. Hundreds of friends and relatives lined the way as the Batteries formed on the brick walk and boarded the train for the overnight trip. The following day, a motor convoy consisting of 40 trucks, 12 three-inch guns, and 308 men left Albuquerque for Fort Bliss. The men from Silver City, Deming, Carlsbad, and Clovis also boarded trains that same day, 15 January, en route to Fort Bliss.⁴ As in Albuquerque, hundreds of people jammed the railroad stations or lined the route of the convoy to cheer on the regiment.

During the eight months spent at Fort Bliss, the men of the 200th faced hard and rigorous training. Because much of the war materiel was being sent to aid Britain and the Army "regulars" (professional long-term soldiers) had their pick of available weapons, the 200th had limited weapons and ammunition for training. The men built fake weapons from boxes and broomsticks and fired rocks for shells. A few shells were found for the three-inch guns, and some crews fired a couple of rounds at targets towed by planes; no one in the 200th fired a 37-mm gun until the day the war began. They trained with obsolete rifles—1903 bolt-action Springfields—and mock wooden rifles and wore World War I helmets. Their motto became "First in Spite of Hell" and they lived up to that motto (Cave 1997:188). In competitions with other units, whether it was the communications units racing to lay wire, mess crews handling food, truck crews transporting men and equipment, or firing batteries assembling gun units, the 200th often came in first (Cave 1997:189).

By early February, the 200th began to expand from its initial 750 soldiers and officers to a war-strength 1,800; the majority of whom were New Mexicans. New Mexico volunteers started arriving in early February and requested to be assigned to the 200th. When the draftees began arriving in early March, the regimental personnel officer, Lt.

⁴ Ibid.; "Troops to Leave on January 14," *Santa Fe New Mexican*, 10 January 1941; "One Guard Unit Leaves for Post," *Santa Fe New Mexican*, 14 January 1941.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bataan Memorial Military Museum

Name of Property
Santa Fe County, New Mexico

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 4

Gerald Greeman, scanned each week's list of incoming men and snagged those from New Mexico. One of those men was Charles Cheney of Bernalillo, who was assigned to Battery C. In a letter written to his parents shortly after his arrival at Fort Bliss, he described his induction at the Santa Fe Armory.

Dear Mom and Pop,

We went to Santa Fe, as you know, and spent the day lying around the hotel. We were marched from the piazza (sic) out to the Armory, about 3 miles out on the Las Vegas road, where we were examined. The test was not too stiff and I passed easily.

I would have written from there but we did not know where we would go until about an hour before we left Santa Fe. The buss (sic) did not even slow down going through Bernalillo. We got in Albuquerque at about 8:00 and boarded the train at 9:00. We were not allowed to leave the depot. The births (sic) were made so most of us turned in and the train left at midnight.

We got some clothes issued today and a vaccination in each arm. Blue denim clothes like convicts wear.

Well that is all my paper.

Love
Charles⁵

Greeman believed a homogenous unit would be a strong one, and he was not wrong. The men of the 200th coalesced into a tough, hard unit and became noted for its *esprit de corps*. The regiment represented a cross-section of New Mexico—ranchers, farmers, miners, professors, students, shepherders, cowboys, CCC, businessmen, store clerks, bartenders, and day laborers. Demographically, the 200th was comprised of 28 percent Hispanic, 70 percent Anglo, and 2 percent Native American (Cave 1996:25-26, 1997:189; Mattson 1994:13). Luther Ragsdale, Battery H, noted that the men of the 200th always "had something between us the other regiments didn't have—maybe because we were from the same state. And it carried through the war. We always stuck together" (Cave 1996:25). As Manuel Armijo, Battery C, later asserted, "from the first we were amigos" (Cave 1996:26).

"The Best Anti-Aircraft Regiment"

During the second week of August, the 200th left Fort Bliss for a tour of New Mexico to field-test the regiment. Pulling their guns and searchlights, the 268-vehicle convoy stretched for several miles. The regiment first went to Deming, arriving on the morning of August 8th where a parade formation and retreat was staged at the Deming Downs. All the businesses in Deming closed for the day so people could go and watch the demonstrations. At 9:00 pm, the regiment left Deming and headed to Hatch, the convoy traveling without the truck lights on to simulate war-time black-out conditions. Citizens of Deming were warned not "to drive up or down the Hatch road following the regiment or approaching it from the opposite direction, because their lights might blind the drivers of the trucks and cause an accident."⁶ No accidents occurred.

The convoy reached Albuquerque the following afternoon, having made its way north through Hot Springs (now Truth or Consequences) and Socorro. Thousands of people lined the streets to cheer their regiment as it made its way through the city to the State Fair grounds where the men set up camp. That night the city hosted a banquet for the officers and dance for the enlisted men. The next day, civilians visited the encampment, and after a formal review, Governor John E. Miles addressed the regiment and praised the men on behalf of a proud state. On Monday night the regimental band gave a concert and the searchlight battery tracked planes from Kirtland Field in a demonstration for the local citizenry. The following morning, the convoy reformed and headed south to Roswell

⁵ Charles Cheney letter written to his parents in early March 1941. From the Cheney Collection, Bataan Memorial Museum, Santa Fe.

⁶ "200th Coast Artillery to Parade Here Friday," *The Deming Graphic*, 7 August 1941.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bataan Memorial Military Museum

Name of Property
Santa Fe County, New Mexico
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 5

where the men repeated their demonstrations. From Roswell, the convoy passed through Artesia and Carlsbad, arriving at Fort Bliss on 15 August 1941 (Cave 1996:35).

The tour revealed a few kinks, but a short field maneuver after the regiment's return corrected the tactical problems. The men had performed well and received high praise. On 17 August 1941, the Regiment was notified that it had been selected for an overseas assignment of great importance and that the choice had been made because of the level of training that had been attained. The reward for all the hard work performed by the 200th in Federal Service was attaining the designation as the best Anti-Aircraft Regiment (Regular or otherwise) available to the United States Armed Forces for use in an area of critical military importance (Cave 1996:37; Jolly 1964:67).

Mobilization of the 200th CA

First Battalion departed Ft. Bliss on August 20 for San Francisco; the remainder of the Regiment left for the same destination 11 days later. No one knew where they were headed. First Battalion sailed from Angel Island for Manila on August 30 and arrived on September 16; the rest of the units embarked on September 9, arriving in Manila on September 26. It was only after several days at sea that the men learned they were going to the Philippines (Jolly 1964:67).

After reuniting, the 200th moved to Fort Stotsenberg, some 75 miles north of Manila. While unpacking the equipment, the men found that seven of the twenty-three 37-mm guns were defective and had to be sent to Manila for correction. In addition, one of the 3-inch guns had a bad detector and was sent to Camp Mills on Corregidor for repair.⁷ None of these weapons had been repaired by the time of the first Japanese attack on 8 December. On November 23, the anti-aircraft batteries were placed in combat positions for the protection of Clark Field and Ft. Stotsenberg. A training program was begun to provide increased experience under simulated combat conditions. The 200th set up equipment and organized artillery groups. They built underground shelters to store shells. Short on ammunition, they were ordered not to fire any live rounds. To prepare for battle, they set up radar and practiced spotting planes. The Native Americans of the 200th took pride in being the first to hear planes approach. They practiced aiming spotlights at planes, so that anti-aircraft gunners could shoot the planes out of the sky if an attack came (Jolly 1964:69).

As of 30 November 1941, the 200th Coast Artillery had a strength of 1,723 enlisted men and 77 officers, making it the largest anti-aircraft unit in the Philippines. Its arrival had increased American forces to 30,000 under the command of General Douglas MacArthur. In addition to these forces, President Roosevelt had ordered that the Philippine Army be incorporated into the U.S. Army. Filipino forces included 25,000 men of the Regular Army and about 100,000 Filipino volunteers.

About 3:00 a.m. Manila Time, 8 December 1941, the night radar crew of the 200th CA received commercial broadcasts announcing the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Fortunately, the anti-aircraft batteries of the 200th were already in defensive positions; they had been there for more than ten days as part of a training exercise.

Philippines Campaign (1941-1942)

Shortly after noon, 8 December 1941, bombers of the Imperial Japanese forces attacked Clark Field. The attack was supposed to have been simultaneous with the attack on Pearl Harbor, but fog on Formosa had delayed take-off. Recounting that day in an article written after the war, Col. Harry M. Peck stated that he was in his quarters and heard someone shout, "Come see the pretty planes." "I stepped outside my quarters' door," he wrote, "and looked north. They were pretty planes, flying high in the sky, one could tell they weren't our pretty planes. Two

⁷ Peck, Col. Harry M., "One-Third of Outfit's Anti-Aircraft Guns Defective, Says Col. Peck," *Albuquerque Journal*, 1 November 1945.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bataan Memorial Military Museum

Name of Property
Santa Fe County, New Mexico
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 6

waves of them, 27 in each, the second some distance from the first. They were heavy bombers of the Japs."⁸ Going back inside to get his helmet and pistol, Peck stepped out of his door just as the first load of bombs hit. "It seemed to be the end of all things," wrote Peck, "the flash, the smoke and debris mushrooming up into the sky. Then the concussion."⁹ As Peck and Col. Sage, who also was in his quarters at the time, made their way to headquarters, the second wave hit, followed by the strafing runs of the 170 accompanying fighting planes.

The attack lasted only 53 minutes but when the smoke cleared Clark Field was devastated and nearly every U.S. plane, which had landed to refuel, was destroyed or damaged beyond repair. The men of the 200th performed in exemplary fashion under unfavorable and unequal conditions. The anti-aircraft guns of the 200th were equipped with obsolete powder train fuses, effective only to about 20,000 feet. The high altitude Japanese bombers flew about 23,000 feet; the only planes that came into the effective range of the antiaircraft guns were low diving Japanese fighters on strafing runs. The powder train fuses were not the only problem. The machine gun ammunition was corroded and had to be polished with steel wool before loading into the belt. Corrosion was also present on the shells for the 3-inch guns and had to be cleaned off before placing them into the breech box and the frozen fuzes had to be broken with a wrench. These guns were from World War I and the modified shells had too much muzzle pressure for the guns, resulting in muzzle bursts that injured several men. Many of the shells for the 37-mm guns proved to be duds. Moreover the barrels of the 37-mm guns got hot after a round or two and the men had to keep pouring water down the barrel to cool it (Cave 1996:75; Jolly 1964:69). Nevertheless, the 200th had shot down five enemy planes; Aurelio Quintana of Battery C claimed that he shot down the first one (2000 interview with Quintana cited in Rogers and Bartlitt 2005:42). Only two men of the 200th lost their lives when the first bomb dropped scored a direct hit on their truck—Pvt. Douglas Sanders and Pvt. Roy Schmidt, both of Battery E.

In addition to defending Clark Field, the 200th was assigned responsibility for creating an anti-aircraft defense of Manila. That night, 500 officers and men culled from each battery were sent to Manila to uncrate some newly arrived equipment. Approximately 1,500 Filipino inductees were marshaled to provide the required manpower to service the guns. Lt. Colonel Harry M. Peck, Executive Officer of the 200th and former Commanding Officer of Albuquerque's Headquarters Battery, was assigned to command this group, which was designated the Provisional Philippine Coast Artillery at Manila. Arriving at Manila at 9:00 pm on December 8, the detachment began to uncrate and assemble anti-aircraft equipment. The unfamiliar blacked-out city, with nervous sentries shooting at every vehicle that moved, added to their difficulties. Filipino civilians were hastily recruited, anti-aircraft guns were dug in, and an improvised defense was ready within 24 hours (Jolly 1964:70).

The 200th was further depleted on 9 December. Approximately 50 self-propelled three-inch guns had been unloaded in Manila the previous week, but the soldiers to man the guns had not arrived. The 200th was ordered to send 50 trucks and 96 men to man these guns. With these personnel depletions, the 200th now totaled 1100 men but the mission to protect Clark Field remained unchanged (Jolly 1964:70).

The men of the 200th remaining at Clark Field and the crews of the disabled bombers spent the morning of 9 December salvaging some guns from the wrecked planes and set them up to aid the protection of the field. Later that day, Japanese bombers appeared again in a raid more intense than the day before. Battery C suffered its first injury when a bomb exploded next to Harold Hubbell as he was making his way to a trench after running out of machine gun ammunition. The explosion lifted him into the air and threw him 50 feet. Paralyzed from the waist down, Hubbell managed to drag himself into the trench. Three and a half hours later, he was picked up and taken

⁸ Peck, Col. Harry M., "Life 'Hung in Balance' When Japs had Diary," *Albuquerque Journal*, 11 November 1945.

⁹ Ibid.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bataan Memorial Military Museum

Name of Property
Santa Fe County, New Mexico
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 7

to the Fort Stotensburg hospital. Hubbell was one of the "lucky" ones, as he and the other wounded were evacuated to Australia on 31 December.¹⁰

For the next two weeks, the Japanese air attacks on Clark Field and Manila intensified with almost daily bombings. On 10 December, the Japanese began their ground offensive against the island of Luzon, landing assault troops at Aparri in the north and Vigan on the northwest coast. Two days later, more Japanese troops landed in the south at Legaspi, ca. 200 miles southeast of Manila (Figure 4). These landings were only preliminary; the main force had yet to appear (Cave 1996:84).

The second week of war came to a close without a major attack. No large-scale operations had occurred and aerial activity still predominated (Plate 11). On 22 December, the tide turned when the main Japanese landing occurred at Lingayen Gulf, approximately 160 miles north-northwest of Manila and 70 miles north of Clark Field. Two days later a second large Japanese landing took place at Atimonan on Lamien Bay approximately 80 miles east of Manila. With these landings, the strategy of the Japanese commander, Lt. General Masaharu Homma, became immediately apparent—he was going to defeat the American and Filipino forces by coming at them from two directions. As Japanese forces converged on the various units from north of Fort Stotsenberg and south of Manila, combined with daily bombing and strafing raids, it soon became evident that the American and Filipino forces needed to be consolidated to offer a more effective defense until reinforcements could be obtained (Cave 1996:84; General Staff 1994:11). Unbeknownst to MacArthur, no reinforcements would be coming.

Long before the major Japanese landings, MacArthur and his commanders had selected the Bataan Peninsula as the place to consolidate the U.S. forces. Measuring 25 miles long and 20 miles wide at its southern end, Bataan was a natural fortress extending into Manila Bay. Three mountains ran almost to the sea along the narrow western coastal plain that MacArthur believed would act as a natural barrier to invading forces, and thick jungle growth camouflaged the many ravines that crisscrossed the terrain. The east coast on the Manila Bay side was characterized by a flat and swampy area in the north and a rugged and hilly area in the south. There were only two roads that were adequate for motor transportation. The first was a narrow dirt road that followed the east coast south to Mariveles and continued up the west coast to Moron; the second was a cobblestone road that traversed east-west across the valley between two mountains in the central portion of the peninsula. Land access onto Bataan was via a narrow isthmus and several bridges on the north (Cave 1996:105; Venegas 1965:48).

On 23 December, MacArthur gave orders to withdraw all allied forces to defensive positions on Bataan. The 200th was tasked with covering the retreat of the Northern Luzon forces, while the newly christened 515th Coast Artillery, formerly the Provisional Philippine CA, assumed a similar mission for the Southern Luzon force. Lt. Colonel Peck received a field promotion to Colonel (Jolly 1964:71).

A nightmarish succession of withdrawals and deployments was required to cover the retreating Allied forces. These actions stretched the already depleted resources of the 200th and 515th to the limit. For the 200th, the withdrawal to Bataan represented a mixture of order and chaos exacerbated by continual Japanese harassment. Retreating troops jammed all roads and communications were unreliable. Unit commanders often did not know where their units were at a given moment. Headquarters, forced to rely on runners and radio communications between tanks, was less informed than unit commanders. By implementing round-the-clock operations and foregoing eating and sleeping, the 200th succeeded in safely conveying the three divisions into Bataan (Jolly 1964:71).

In addition to covering the withdrawal, the non-artillery men of the 200th ran 100-truck convoys daily, hauling

¹⁰ "200th Made Into Two Units to Give Better Defense, Cover Bataan Move," *Albuquerque Journal*, 11 October 1943. Nine other men from the 200th/515th were also evacuated that night on the ship, Mactan. This was the last ship to leave the Philippines. Harold Hubbell survived the war and died in 1988.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bataan Memorial Military Museum

Name of Property
Santa Fe County, New Mexico
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 8

supplies and equipment from Ft. Stotsenberg to Bataan. The last convoy out of Ft. Stotsenberg passed under direct fire from Japanese infantry forces. Two convoys also made it to Manila, the last one on 31 December, bringing out tons of supplies for the quartermaster depot on Bataan. Any supplies and equipment left in Manila were destroyed to keep the material out of the hands of the Japanese (Jolly 1964:71).

For the 515th, the key to the successful withdrawal of the South Luzon force lay in keeping intact the cluster of bridges at Calumpit, located south of San Fernando. Without the bridges, the division would have to take a 100-mile detour or cross a 20-mile wide swamp. Colonel Peck received the order to cover the bridges on the morning of 24 December, and by that evening, four batteries were in place on either side of the bridges—Batteries B and C on the north and Batteries F and G on the south. Over the next three days, the batteries shot down three enemy planes.¹¹

On 27 December, two batteries from the 200th replaced the batteries of the 515th at the Calumpit bridges, freeing them to go to Cabcaben Airfield on the southeastern side of Bataan to set up their defenses. A third battery from the 200th also took over the defense of the bridge leading into Bataan, just south of Dinalupihan. Fire from these batteries thwarted Japanese air attempts to destroy the bridges, resulting in a clear passage of the North and South Luzon forces into Bataan on New Year's Day, 1942. The defensive batteries of the 200th were the last to cross the bridges, not yet under fire from the Japanese advance units. Within minutes of crossing over, the bridges were blown up (Jolly 1964:72).

The forces on Bataan numbered almost 80,000, of which 27,000 were trained soldiers—15,000 Americans and 12,000 Filipinos. The remainder were untrained and ill-equipped Filipinos. MacArthur reorganized the forces into two corps—I Corps under Lt. General Jonathan Wainwright on the west and II Corps under Brig. General George Parker on the east. MacArthur set up his headquarters on the small island of Corregidor, approximately 2 miles south of Bataan. In addition to the military personnel, 26,000 Filipino civilians also fled to Bataan to escape the Japanese (Cave 1996:106; General Staff 1994:16; Jolly 1964:72).

The 200th and 515th were charged with protecting the few remaining American aircraft based at Cabcaben and Bataan airfields on the southeastern side of the peninsular. While under their protection, no American planes were lost to Japanese bombing raids. With the exception of using individual batteries on other missions, both regiments remained at these locations for most of the defense of Bataan. The other missions entailed placing a battery or batteries near the front lines to provide defense against unopposed dive bombers that were harassing the line (Venegas 1965:51).

Japanese air attacks were almost a daily occurrence, and on 4 January 1942, Battery C, 200th suffered its first death. Sgt. Felipe Trejo of Santa Fe was killed from one of the errant muzzle blasts from a 3-inch gun. Trejo had been in the New Mexico National Guard since 1929 and had been the live-in caretaker at the Santa Fe Armory prior to induction into Federal Service. He was the only member of Battery C to be killed in action, and was posthumously awarded the Order of the Purple Heart.¹²

The next three months witnessed the situation on Bataan deteriorate from bad to worse. While the Japanese air attacks continued, American and Filipino forces faced new enemies. Malaria, spread by mosquitoes, and dysentery attacked with a vengeance equal to the Japanese forces. The small supply of quinine did not last long and the malaria rate continued to climb, up to 70% in some units. With no quinine available, many men opted to stay with their units rather than go to the hospital; between malarial bouts, they would fire their guns (Jolly 1964:73).

¹¹ Peck, Col. Harry M., "Bombs, Not Santa, Christmas Guests," *Albuquerque Journal*, 16 November 1945.

¹² "Santa Fean Killed in Philippines," *Santa Fe New Mexican*, 22 January 1942; "When Bataan Surrendered, Many Men of the 200th Reached Corregidor," *Albuquerque Journal*, 5 November 1943.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bataan Memorial Military Museum

Name of Property

Santa Fe County, New Mexico

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 9

Food also became a serious problem. In the chaos and urgency of the retreat to Bataan, tons of supplies—food, medicine, ammunition, gasoline—were left behind and destroyed to keep them out of Japanese hands. Thus, there were not enough rations to feed the 100,000+ soldiers and civilians now occupying the peninsular. On 5 January 1942, the men went on half rations, eventually followed by quarter rations, and then one small meal a day. By early February, the ration consisted of one-half pound of rice per man per day and a can of sardines split two ways for dessert, until the sardines ran out. To supplement the rations, the men hunted for monkeys, iguana, and carabao; the mules and horses were butchered and eaten. When the edible animals became scarce, the men hunted snakes and ate lizards, worms, and grasshoppers. They also combed areas for any edible vegetables and fruits until there were none left (Cave 1994:9, 1996:106; Jolly 1964:73).

In a letter written to his wife on 8 February 1942, Colonel Peck tried to sound upbeat, sparing his wife the grim details of life on Bataan. His only lament was the scarcity of cigarettes. Peck writes:

All the officers of the old outfit are all right except one and he should be all right by now. Very few men have been hurt, and they are doing great. Their record stands out in front. We are getting enough to eat, but smokes are very hard to get. The weather makes it nice to live in the open with just trees for our roof, the streams for our baths, and the earth for our floor.¹³

The combination of hunger and malaria took its toll on all the men, but they continued to fight, never losing sight of the mission. After the war, many veterans would say that with a ham sandwich they could have beaten Homma's army and taken Tokoyo (Cave 1997:210)!

Outnumbered, outgunned, underfed, the defensive lines across Bataan were slowly forced to retreat further south to the bottom of the peninsular but not before inflicting major damage to Japanese assault forces. By 12 February 1942, the American forces had virtually destroyed the Japanese Fourteenth Army, forcing Homma to request reinforcements (Cave 1997:211; Rogers and Bartlett 2005:45).

With the situation on Bataan becoming hopeless and no relief forthcoming, General George P. Marshall began advising MacArthur to leave the Philippines. Finally, on 11 March 1942, MacArthur, on direct orders from Washington, slipped out of Corregidor in a PT boat and flew to Australia. General Wainwright took over his command and General Edward P. King assumed command of the forces on Bataan. Many felt abandoned by MacArthur's departure. When the promise of more troops and supplies failed to materialize, journalist Frank Hewitt penned what would become the sad slogan of the men on Bataan (Cave 1997:213):

*We are the battling bastards of Bataan,
No mama, no papa, no Uncle Sam;
No aunts, no uncles, no cousins, no nieces;
No pills, no planes, no artillery pieces;
And nobody gives a damn.*

The month of March was relatively quiet, but the men knew it was only a lull. Homma's reinforcements were arriving and a massive build-up had started. It was only a matter of time, as conditions on Bataan were rapidly deteriorating. Starvation reached a critical stage; the deficient diet unleashed outbreaks of scurvy and beriberi. Tropical ulcers ate into men's flesh. Malaria, dysentery, and dengue fever plagued all the units; medicine was non-existent. Moreover, the stench of dead Japanese in the surrounding jungle mingled with that of the straddle

¹³ "200th's Accurate Firing Knocked Many Jap Planes Out of the Skies," *Albuquerque Journal*, 4 November 1943. The wounded officer was Major Melvin Beyers from Carlsbad, who was one of the men evacuated from Manila on 31 December 1941.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bataan Memorial Military Museum
Name of Property
Santa Fe County, New Mexico
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 10

trenches, which could not accommodate the rising number of men with dysentery. To make matters worse, bloated green flies spread disease, and bodies in streams contaminated the water (Cave 1997:213).

The big Japanese offensive began on 3 April 1942. An immense bombardment from planes and artillery pounded the Bataan defenses on the front and rear areas and incendiary bombs ignited huge fires. Tanks and infantry soon followed and the defensive lines began to crack. The barrage continued and the Japanese took strategic Mt. Samat located about 10 miles northwest of Cabcaben. On 6 April, the American forces, starving, sick, and exhausted, mounted a counterattack, which failed (Cave 1997:214).

In his diary, Colonel Peck vividly described those first harrowing days of the Japanese offensive and its impact to the 515th. He writes:

First of April the Japs opened up with everything they had to make an all out effort against Bataan. Their artillery fired night and day. Their planes became more active over our front lines and went after our artillery. It looked like a big all-out on the part of the Japs.

Battery F was ordered to cover the Second Corps artillery. At dark the evening of the 4th, Battery F in command of Capt. Gonzales moved forward to positions with the artillery. They were in position by daylight. The night of the 6th a Battery F truck came back with one killed and a number wounded. Before this truck could get back to the battery position, Second Corps lines had started to move back and break in places. The force opposing them was too great.

Battery F was late receiving orders that the artillery was falling back to a new line. One 37 mm gun had been put out of action by a Jap bomb. As the battery fell back, it found some of the trails blocked, and Jap planes were bombing at every turn. Four more 37 mm guns were hit and the trucks and guns destroyed.

During the evening of the 7th and during the night, members of the battery began to arrive in our area. They were instructed to take their old position on the northwest corner of Cabcaben field. By early afternoon most of the battery was there, it only had three 37 mm guns to work with.

Battery B was in very bad condition as to dysentery and malaria. I had for sometime wanted to bring this battery back in the rear area where malaria wasn't so bad. This battery at one time had only 19 men for duty. The rest had malaria and dysentery.

On the 5th of April it was agreed that the battery would give two days at firing at anything that might come near it in the way of Jap planes and the evening of the 7th, after dark, would withdraw to a position east of Little Bagulo, Jap planes had become very active there.

Battery B on the 6th and 7th, sick and all, kept its guns going these two days, I don't know how they did it, but they seemed to get the strength somewhere. After dark the evening of the 7th they went out of action and withdrew about half way down the road on the west side of the peninsular and went into bivouac. No movement of this kind was allowed during daylight hours. They were to rest the day of the 7th and make their new position the night of the 8th.

The day of the 7th the situation was looking quite bad. Our artillery from the Second Corps began to move by our command post during the day. In the early afternoon we received a phone call from Capt. Thwaits, Battery C, that there were a lot of men going through his position to the south. His battery was the farthest north of our regiment. Told him to "put easy" and when the time came he would receive such orders that might be necessary.

Jap planes were hitting at each one of our batteries, both the 200th and 515th, all day. Some of the batteries got bounced around some and a number of the members injured. But that

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bataan Memorial Military Museum

Name of Property
Santa Fe County, New Mexico
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 11

didn't bother. We were getting lots of hits, and the batteries that day received credit for quite a number of Jap planes.¹⁴

While the 200th and 515th were being heavily bombarded on 7 April 1942, orders were issued creating the Philippine Provisional Coast Artillery Brigade, which comprised all units of the 200th and 515th plus Battery A, 2nd Coast Artillery (Philippine Army). Colonel Sage was designated Brigade Commander and Lt. Colonel John C. Luikart, executive officer of the 515th, was given command of the 200th. The New Mexicans were once again united. With the II Corps collapsing and his reserves already committed, General King turned to the only organized unit remaining, the Provisional Brigade. The following evening, 8 April, the men were ordered to destroy any anti-aircraft equipment that could not be moved, except for that of Battery B, which was to be sent over to Corregidor, and to deploy as infantry to form a last line of defense on high ground south of Cabcaben. The brigade fought through the night and into the next morning. When other units ordered to the line failed to arrive, the New Mexico guardsmen occupied their positions and stood alone. The first to fire during the attack on Clark Field four months earlier, they were the last to lay down their weapons on Bataan (Jolly 1964:73).

On 9 April 1942, with rescue impossible and against the orders of MacArthur in Australia and Wainwright on Corregidor, General King surrendered the troops on Bataan to prevent further loss of life and suffering. In his diary, Colonel Peck described that morning with both sadness and anger:

Just before daylight word came that Major General King and part had gone forward to contact the Japs for terms on surrender.

Well it looked as if we had reached the end. Col. Sage and I sure were blue. We hadn't thought when we left Fort Bliss eight months ago it would come to this.

At daylight First Lieut. Stiles was instructed to get rations to the men. By this time Jap planes were strafing overhead and bombing the front line. Not many men received anything to eat that morning I found out later. The Jap planes took care of that.

Bombs were being dropped all over our area. Some hit the battery position of D. Its guns were put out of commission the evening before, but the bombs did more work on them so they could never be used again. The bombs also set off what ammunition the battery had and for a couple of hours plenty of shells were flying around our headquarters.

Someone had dug up some coffee, sugar and a can of milk from one of the messes down the road. We had a gallon can, made a little fire and brewed coffee.

This was the best cup of coffee I ever had before and since. I don't think anyone again could make such good coffee.

Then after coffee, Capt. Skarda brought out a bottle of whiskey, and this, too, was the best I ever tasted. We all needed a little of that to cheer us up that morning.

We had received orders not to mix with the Japs any more than we had to, that the fighting would stop at any time.

By 10 a.m., the Japs had gotten around our left flank, which the units that didn't show up were supposed to occupy. The Japs now were in our left rear. About this time the planes appeared, seemingly to get the attentions of their own Japs, flying low back and forth and wagging wings.

By 11 a.m. a jeep with an American driver stopped at our command post. In it were Col. James V. Collier, a Jap officer and a Jap interpreter.

We were given instructions on what to do . . . unconditional surrender had taken place!

We at once sent messages to battalion commanders, who were still on the line of the evening before. They were instructed to return at once to the command post with all their men, and that all arms were to be turned in. Then they were to report to the Japs at Cabcaben for final instructions.

¹⁴ Peck, Col. Harry M., "Chaplain Kept Spirits Up In Bataan Fight," *Albuquerque Journal*, 27 November 1945.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bataan Memorial Military Museum

Name of Property

Santa Fe County, New Mexico

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 12

All motor vehicles would be turned over to Japs in half an hour, that was one of the priors from our "conquerors." This we could not do, for the trucks were scattered and some still loaded. They would have to be unloaded and drivers obtained.

The men came in about 8 p.m. and started to look over what to take with them. Only what they could carry.

All were low. The first Americans to give up the fight, and going under control of the Japanese. This was a bitter thing to do, the hardest since we had left the United States.

We issued the remainder of the reserve rations to the men. Both regiments moved out toward Cabcaben air field to surrender themselves. We didn't have the opportunity then to check on which men were absent.¹⁵

The Bataan surrender constituted the largest defeated military force in the history of the United States, totaling 79,500. Of this number, three-quarters were from the Philippine army and the remainder consisted of 8,000 Filipino scouts and 12,500 Americans. Approximately 2,000 U.S. soldiers, including 107 men from the 200th/515th, escaped to Corregidor rather than surrender to the Japanese. The fighting on Corregidor continued for another month, when the remaining U.S. forces surrendered on 6 May 1942.

For three months the men on Bataan had endured continual Imperial Japanese air and ground attacks, malaria, dysentery, and starvation. Remarkably, less than 20 men of the 200th/515th were killed during the defense of Luzon and Bataan, an amazing record for two undermanned, underequipped regiments engaged in continuous combat for four months. During that time, the Regiment had 86 confirmed hits—51 for the 200th and 35 for the 515th. By defending Luzon and Bataan, the 200th and 515th destroyed the Japanese timetable for an invasion of Australia. The tenacity of the New Mexican guardsmen forced the Imperial Japanese Army troops to commit up to one-third of all Japanese Army troops to the subjugation of the Philippines and to the transport and guarding of prisoners, providing time for Allied forces to regroup, and to ultimately wage a successful war in the Pacific (Baca 1994:3; Cave 1996:152).

Bataan Death March and POW Camps

Following the surrender of the US forces on Bataan, there began one of the most cruel and unrelenting prisoner-of-war (POW) episodes in modern U.S. history—the Bataan Death March and 40 months of incarceration in POW camps. Most POWs were assembled in Mariveles at the southern tip of the Bataan peninsula and were forced to march to San Fernando, Pampanga, a distance of 104 kilometers (65 miles). In reality, the Death March was not one, but many marches, as men filed in from the jungle to join the trek north (Figure 5). Once at the staging area, the men marched in columns of fours, in groups of about 100 (Plate 12). The New Mexico men sought each other out, further strengthening their already strong bond (Cave 1996:175-176).

The Death March violated most provisions of the Geneva Convention regarding treatment of prisoners. The Allied forces were run under the hot sun, denied food and water, and robbed of their personnel possessions. En route, the Imperial Japanese Army guards randomly clubbed, beat, and bayoneted prisoners. Those who fell out of line from exhaustion or illness, or committed any perceived infraction, were often killed on the spot. Wounded men were assisted by able-bodied prisoners or carried on crude stretchers. Stragglers were beaten or killed. Civilians who showed mercy to the prisoners endured a similar fate. When the marchers arrived at San Fernando, they were loaded into stifling railway boxcars to complete the final leg of the northward journey to the prison set up at Camp O'Donnell near the town of Capas, Tarlac (Cave 1996:177).

¹⁵ Peck, Col. Harry M., "All Became Infantry for Bataan Finale," *Albuquerque Journal*, 30 November 1945.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bataan Memorial Military Museum

Name of Property
 Santa Fe County, New Mexico
 County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 13

A lucky few soldiers escaped the March, when approximately 375 men and officers, including Sage and Peck, were loaded onto trucks and sent ahead to get the camp ready for the marchers as they arrived at the camp over the next few days. In his diary, Peck describes the first few days of captivity as the marchers made their way into Camp O'Donnell:

I try to remember how many days the Death March actually lasted. It seems to me stragglers kept coming into Camp O'Donnell for 10 days.

Those of us who had arrived a little early already began saving mouthfuls of water in our canteens and grains of rice from our dole to have ready for the late-comers.

They'd fall, exhausted, diving at our feet on arrival. The wounds and sickness of the months of fighting on Bataan had not been alleviated.¹⁶

Camp O'Donnell, a former training center for Filipino Army units, was ill-equipped to handle the 50,000+ prisoners. While some men occupied the Nipa huts that had housed the Filipino trainees, the majority had no shelter and slept where they could (Plate 13). Food was scarce, and on the American side, only two water spigots worked a few hours each day. Those strong enough to stand for long periods of time waited for water, often carrying full canteens back to their friends. The principal diet was rice, with occasionally about a tablespoon of camote, the native sweet potato, which was often rotten. Meat was issued twice in two months, in portions too small to give even a fourth of the men a piece one inch square. Latrines were open trenches dug in the ground that overflowed and quickly became covered in flies. Cholera and dysentery spread rapidly through camp, sickening hundreds. With few medical supplies available and basically non-existent hospital and sanitary facilities, many of the already weakened men succumbed to malaria, dysentery, and beriberi. The mortality rate soared—from 20 daily the first week to 50 daily after the second week for the Americans, while the death rate among Filipinos was six times greater. Among the 200th/515th, 126 men died during the first six weeks of captivity, 13 in April and 103 in May; Battery C lost 14 men, 1 in April and 13 in May (compiled from Matson 1994:246-427).

The Japanese, nevertheless, constantly insisted on work details, especially burial details. It was not unusual to have several of the burial detail drop dead from exhaustion and overwork in the midst of their duties, and be thrown into the common grave that they were digging for their dead comrades. Not infrequently men who had collapsed from exhaustion were buried before they were actually dead. Conditions became so bad at the camp, that by 1 May 1942, only about 20 out of every company of 200 were able to work.

On 10 May 1942, the Japanese moved most of the Senior Officers to a separate camp at Tarlac. Colonel Peck was among the officers that were moved but Colonel Sage was left behind and was named commander of the American camp. About three weeks later, around 1 June, the Japanese began evacuating most of the other prisoners to a new camp, Cabanatuan; only the gravely ill and a skeleton crew to care for them remained at Camp O'Donnell (Cave 1996:207, 216).

Cabanatuan actually consisted of three camps located a few miles apart on a treeless plain. Camp 1 contained the prisoners moved from Camp O'Donnell; Camp 2, located in the center, was occupied by the Japanese; and Camp 3, which had ample water and fair conditions, held most of the prisoners from Corregidor for a few weeks until they were moved to Camp 1, making it the largest POW camp in the Orient (Cave 1996:219).

Conditions in Camp 1 mirrored those of Camp O'Donnell, and illness continued to take a hard toll on the prisoners. June and July saw the highest number of deaths for the men of the 200th/515th—93 in June (42 at Camp O'Donnell and 51 at Cabanatuan) and 68 in July (3 at Camp O'Donnell and 65 at Cabanatuan). Battery C lost 15 men, 11 in June and 4 in July. With the arrival of Red Cross supplies in late November, conditions, including

¹⁶ Peck, Col. Harry M., "Japs Murder Yanks Holding Money; Peck Describes his Rescue," *Albuquerque Journal*, 4 November 1945.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bataan Memorial Military Museum

Name of Property
Santa Fe County, New Mexico
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 14

morale, began to improve. Only 29 men of the 200th/515th, 6 of whom were from Battery C, died during the months of November and December (Cave 1996:228; Matson 1994: 246-427).

Beginning in early October 1942, the Japanese began shipping prisoners, including a large number from the 200th/515th, from Cabanatuan to use as slave labor at facilities all over the Pacific. By early October 1944, the last detail left Cabanatuan, leaving behind upwards of 500 sick and disabled men and a few medics. The prisoners were forced to work for the Japanese war effort, building airfields, mining coal, and working in factories. To get to the labor camps, the men were crammed into dark cargo bays of large ships. Prisoners spent weeks on the ocean, unaware of where they were headed. Conditions on the ships were even worse than the prison camps. A thousand or more prisoners were crammed into cargo holds—spaces only big enough for a quarter that number—oftentimes with only enough room to sit for a journey that lasted weeks. Never enough buckets for their waste, and with hundreds of dysentery cases, the healthy succumbed. Deprived of air and water and exposed to intoxicating heat, men suffocated or went mad. Now known as “Hell Ships,” these ships lacked the required POW markings on them and many were torpedoed by American submarines. One in every three prisoners of the Japanese who died in captivity died at sea. Among the 200th/515th, 206 men, including 14 from Battery C, died on the “Hell Ships” (Cave 1996:288-309; Matson 1994:246-427; Venegas 1965:77-79).

Except for a few sick men left behind at Cabanatuan, the surviving men of the 200th and 515th were confined at more than 150 sites throughout Asia. Some POWs were transported to Japan and put on work details in the rice fields and mines at Hakodate, Tokyo, Kobe, Zentsuji, and Fukuoka. Others were confined in Manchurian compounds where some were subjected to biological warfare experiments. There were also compounds holding Philippine prisoners in Korea and Formosa. The men spent up to 40 months as Japanese prisoners of war and were not liberated until the end of the war by American and Russian troops (Plates 14 and 15). A few were more fortunate; they escaped or were liberated by American forces returning to the Philippines in January 1945.

The 200th Coast Artillery had an initial strength of about 1,800 men when it landed in Manila in September of 1941. Casualties reached almost 50% by the time the Allies could liberate the survivors from prison. Many who endured the rigors of Japanese prison compounds suffered broken health. A third of the survivors died in the first year home, others died prematurely or became dependent invalids requiring lifelong care and hospitalization.

The surviving men of the 200th and 515th were returned to the United States in late 1945; the National Guard units reverted to State control in 1946 (Jolly 1964:77). President Harry S. Truman sent a letter to all returning men, thanking them for their service (Plate 16). The men were awarded three Presidential Unit Citations and the Philippine Presidential Citation, the most of any units in World War II (Plate 17).

In paying tribute to the 200th in December 1945, General Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright, the senior field commander of US and Filipino forces under Douglas MacArthur and later the commander of the US forces in the Philippines, stated:

On December, 7, 1941, when the Japanese unexpectedly attacked the Philippine Islands, the first point bombed was Fort Stotsenberg. The 200th Coast Artillery (AA), assigned to defend this fort, was the first unit in the Philippines, under General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, to go into action and fire at the enemy, also the first one to go into action defending our flag in the Pacific and last to lay down their arms (Jolly 1964:77).

The Homefront and the Bataan Relief Organization (BRO)

The day after the Bataan surrender, newspapers across New Mexico carried the grim news. On 9 April 1942, headlines read: BATAAN DEFENSES SHATTERED, ARMY OF 36,853 MEN IN PERIL (*Santa Fe New Mexican*), BATAAN FALLS TO JAP FORCES; NM REGIMENT FEARED TRAPPED IN PHILIPPINES (*Las Cruces Sun*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bataan Memorial Military Museum
Name of Property
Santa Fe County, New Mexico
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 15

News); AS BATAAN FOUGHT ON TO THE BITTER END, 200TH FIRST AND LAST TO FIGHT; IN FRONT LINE WHEN BATAAN FOLDED (*Alamogordo News*); AMERICAN FORCES ON BATAAN ARE EITHER KILLED OR ARE CAPTURED (*Roswell Daily Record*); BATAAN OVERCOME BY JAP INVADERS; DEFENDERS FACE DEATH OR CAPTURE (*Tucumcari Daily News*); AND DEFENSE FORCES ON BATAAN BATTLE DESPERATELY AGAINST NEW WAVES OF JAPANESE SHOCK TROOPS (*Albuquerque Journal*). The following day, the headlines continued: NEW MEXICO REGIMENT FEARED TRAPPED (*The Deming Graphic*); SILENCE SHROUDS FATE OF BATAAN DEFENDERS; CORREGIDOR, OTHER FORTS STILL HOLDING OUT (*Albuquerque Journal*); and HEROIC EPIC OF BATAAN CLOSES; HELP CUT OFF, OUTNUMBERED, EXHAUSTED, 'FINIS' (*Roswell Morning Dispatch*).

The surrender of Bataan galvanized the people of New Mexico. Worried families petitioned the government, including Governor John E. Miles of New Mexico, for news of their sons. Some families awaited news on more than one soldier. The news, however, was slow in coming owing to the chaos of those last few days before the surrender and the lack of information coming from the Japanese after the surrender. As such, the War Department did not begin to notify families of their loved ones' fate until early 1943, and oftentimes that information was slim, at best. Any information received from the War Department was printed in the local newspapers across the state, i.e., "Eight Soldiers of New Mexico Among Reported Missing" (*Hobbs Daily*, 12 May 1943), "Local Men Listed as Prisoners" (*Roswell Dispatch*, 14 May 1943); "New Mexico Men Listed as Jap Prisoners" (*The Raton Range*, 13 May 1943); "More State Soldiers Listed as Prisoners" (*Las Vegas Optic*, 24 May 1943); and "14 More Listed as Jap Prisoners" (*Albuquerque Journal*, 9 July 1943).

At around the same time and pressured by the Red Cross, the Japanese occasionally let the men send pre-printed post cards to their families. The cards contained blanks to be filled in or choices to be circled. Knowing that the cards were censored but hoping to reassure their families, the men rarely marked the responses accurately (Plate 18). For example, on the line stating "Regards to _____," Sgt. Wayne Niemon, Battery C, wrote *Laika* and *Kipija*, which meant "thin" and "sick" in his family's native Finnish (Cave 1996:263-264).

In 1943, the Japanese instituted the first of two propaganda radio programs where they used prisoners to broadcast shortwave radio messages via Radio Tokyo. This first program was called "Humanity Calls" and lasted 30 minutes; the second program, also 30 minutes long, was called "The Postman Calls." For many families, these radio broadcasts were their first knowledge that their sons, brothers, or husbands were still alive. Despite official warnings about the authenticity of the broadcasts, people were glued to their radio sets just to hear any news about their loved ones. Throughout the country, a series of listening posts were established to monitor the broadcasts 24 hours a day for any word on American prisoners of war and to disseminate the information to the families (Cave 1996:265). Many of the people involved in the listening posts were members of the Bataan Relief Organization, the most pro-active group in spearheading and securing help for the men held in the Japanese prison camps.

Within days of the Bataan surrender, two women whose sons were members of the 200th CA, Mrs. Charles W. Bickford and Mrs. Fred E. Landon, organized what they believed would be a small gathering of relatives of the men in the unit in Albuquerque. Dr. V. H. Spensley, whose son also was a member of the 200th CA, was the guest speaker. More than one thousand people were in attendance, and on 14 April 1942, the Bataan Relief Organization (BRO) was incorporated with Dr. Spensley as president.¹⁷ Its motto was "We will not let them down" (Hoffman 2009).

¹⁷ In March 1942, an informal Bataan relief organization had been set up to get supplies to the embattled troops on Bataan. The supplies never made it (Cave 1996:266). Mrs. Bickford's son, Harlan, was a member of Battery C and later died at the Omori POW camp on 5 March 1944. Mrs. Landon's son, Edwin, was a member of Battery B and died on 2 February 1943 at the Osaka POW camp. Dr. Spensley's son, Homer, also belonged to Battery B; he died at Cabanatuan POW camp on 21 October 1942 (Mattson 1994:256, 312, 368).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bataan Memorial Military Museum

Name of Property
Santa Fe County, New Mexico
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 16

Made up of the mothers, fathers, wives, and girlfriends of the captured men, the Bataan Relief Organization very actively worked to get relief to their loved ones. The BRO made financial contributions to the US government through BRO-sponsored state-wide Bond and Stamp sales drives. For one particular War Bond drive ending 26 January 1943, the people were told that if they could raise \$300,000 they could name a new bomber. They doubled that amount, and on 17 July 1943, Dr. Spensley led the dedication ceremony of the *Spirit of Bataan* that was presented to the Army Air Force at Kirtland Field in Albuquerque (Cave 1996:268-270). In his speech, Dr. Spensley declared that "every heroic defender of the Stars and Stripes in the Philippines has his share in this bomber." He further stated that the bomber was "true evidence of the love and respect held for them and their glorious achievements"¹⁸ (Figure 6). Other BRO contributions included aid to the American Red Cross and the National Red Cross.

Recognizing the government's "Get Hitler First" policy had left their men unprepared, the Bataan Relief Organization became a political voice with the support of New Mexico's US Senator, Dennis Chavez. As word spread about what the New Mexico organization was accomplishing, chapters were quickly formed throughout the United States. By September 1943, the organization had gone national with Albuquerque as its headquarters and Dr. V. H. Spensley elected as the National Chairman. The BRO eventually had 14 affiliates in eight states and 40 federated groups throughout the United States, comprising over one million members and supporters. Radio, telephone, and mail services permitted members to keep in touch with each other in a way that had never been possible before. The BRO also published the *Bulletin*, a monthly newsletter that, by 1944, was commercially printed and nationally distributed with a circulation of over 4,000 (Cave 1996:266). New Mexico had not only enveloped her own, but an entire nation of families.

In 1945, the control of the Bataan Relief Organization was turned over to the liberated members of the New Mexico's 200th Coast Artillery Regiment at an annual meeting held in Albuquerque, New Mexico. The following year, the name was changed to the Bataan Veteran's Organization (BVO). The first national convention of the BVO was held 14 May 14 1948, in Albuquerque. The second National convention was held in Hollywood, California, in April 1949. At this convention, attendees voted to change the name to American Ex-Prisoners of War so that all former POWs, Civilian Internees, and their families and descendents from any war could become members. There were 800 at the 1949 convention (Hoffman 2009).

Impact to New Mexico

On the eve of the United States entry into World War II, New Mexico ranked forty-first in total population (ca. 0.4% or 531,818) and was one of the most sparsely settled states. It was largely a rural state with only about one-third of the population living in cities. Only six cities had populations greater than 10,000—Albuquerque (35,449), Santa Fe (20,323), Roswell (13,482), Las Vegas (12,362), Hobbs (10,619), and Clovis (10,065). Most people lived in small towns and villages or on isolated farms. In some areas of the state, a family could be separated from its nearest neighbor by at least one mile (McAllister 1986:135).

While families and communities all over the country shared in the grief of the surrender and incarceration, it was compounded in New Mexico owing to the small population and the 200th/515th being surrendered in as a whole unit. Small communities across the state lost many of their young men in an instant. Approximately 2.5% of New Mexico's male population between the ages of 15 and 49 became Japanese POWs (Matson 1994:6). As a state, New Mexico contributed 0.43% of the total number who entered the Army, of which 4.77% failed to return. This number constitutes 0.66% of the Army's total dead and missing (War Department 1946). In addition to the Army dead, the Navy reported 219 New Mexicans died in combat and 5 died in prison camps (U.S. Navy 1946). However, with the surrender of Bataan and Corregidor a month later, New Mexico had the misfortune of having the highest per capita Japanese prisoner-of-war population of any state in the union. New Mexican deaths in

¹⁸ "'Spirit of Bataan' Dedicated to Avenge Philippine Defenders," *Albuquerque Journal*, 18 July 1943.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bataan Memorial Military Museum

Name of Property

Santa Fe County, New Mexico

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 17

Japanese prisoner of war camps and ships accounted for one-third of all New Mexico's casualties (Matson 1994:3, 6). With an almost 50% casualty rate, every county lost men. Mora County suffered the greatest loss in the 200th/515th, 67%. Union County lost 59% of the men in the 200th/515th and 100% of the men in other units followed closely by Torrance and DeBaca Counties, with 58% and 57% losses, respectively. Hidalgo County had the lowest casualty rate, 20% (Matson 1994:13).

Santa Fe County, which was home to Battery C, had a 49% casualty rate among the 200th/515th, and a 29% loss among other Army and Marine units stationed in the Philippines (Matson 1994:226). The 2 February 1944 edition of the *Santa Fe New Mexican* printed a full page of photographs of the 35 graduates and former students of Santa Fe High School who were "lost, missing, or captured in the fall of Bataan and Corregidor" (Figure 7). Printed as a reminder of the urgency to support the Fourth War Bond drive, the pictures of the Santa Fe men represent a visual reminder of the impact the war had on a city and on a school. With the exception of PFC Fermin Gonzales (60th CA), Pvt. Fred Mignardot (60th CA), and Erville Tuck (USMC), all others were members of the 200th CA. Of these, only PFC Robert Baldwin (Band), PFC Manuel Carrillo (HB 1st), Corp. Myron Lugibihl (Bat. D), Sgt. Carlos Roybal (Bat. A), Corp. Francis Plomteaux (Bat. A), and PFC Bert Powell (Bat. D) were not members of Battery C. Seven of the men of Battery C died in a prison camp—Corp. William Brown, Corp. Myron Lugibihl, Pvt. Juan Gutierrez, PFC Manuel Martinez, Corp. Theodore Martinez, PFC Santiago Romero, and PFC Manuel Trujillo—and three died on one of the "Hell Ships"—Sgt. Connie Phillips, Corp. Francis Plomteaux, and Lt. Charles Safford; the remaining men were liberated. Two men who were listed but had no photographs were also members of the 200th CA—PFC Earl Pyatt and Corp. Royal Agens. Pyatt was a member of the band and was liberated; Agens was in Battery C and died in Camp O'Donnell (Matson 1994:246-427).

Most every New Mexican, especially in the rural areas, either had a relative in the 200th/515th or knew a member of the unit. One hundred and seventy-five families had more than one relative captured by the Japanese. The regiment had forty-sets of brothers. Ten families lost both brothers, while sixteen families rejoiced in the safe return of both sons. The Smith family of Clovis had three sons in the 200th, only one son returned home. While the 200th did not have any sets of twins, three men were twins; one of the three died. Eleven members of the 200th/515th had brothers serving in other units who were also captured by the Japanese. One father and son were in the unit, Jesse and Jack Finley of Albuquerque; both returned home. There were also seven uncle and nephew combinations. Most of the men were single; only 224 were married. There were 180 children who had fathers in the unit; almost half, 87, lost their fathers (Matson 1994:14-16). Thus, for many New Mexicans, the Bataan surrender had an incalculable impact on their lives.

The impact of Bataan is still being felt today. All across New Mexico memorials remind us of the veterans of the 200th/515th Coast Artillery and other units, and their images recall the importance of country and service, sacrifice and honor, cultural heritage and home. The Taos Plaza contains a large cross in memory of those who served. Commemorative markers can be found in Jarales and Deming. Buildings were re-named to honor Bataan veterans in Albuquerque and Santa Fe. Carlsbad has the Bataan Memorial Bridge and the Bataan Recreation Area. Highway 70 between Alamogordo and Las Cruces was named the Bataan Memorial Highway and a street in Las Cruces bears the name Bataan Memorial East.

The Las Cruces' Bataan Memorial, dedicated in 2001, has a statue of the Death March depicting two men from different races supporting a third. From Camp Luna to the battlefields of Bataan, the men of the 200th and 515th showed strength and the value of friendship across cultures. Many footprints lead to the statue, but few footprints lead away. Thousands who began the Death March did not finish. The dwindling number of footprints recall those who sacrificed their lives.

Even before people knew of the atrocities of the Death March, POW camps, and Hell Ships, the BRO and Governor Miles were instrumental in establishing the first memorial to the men of the 200th/515th on the State Capital grounds in Santa Fe. On 14 June 1942, a thousand people gathered to dedicate the concrete insignia that

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bataan Memorial Military Museum
Name of Property Santa Fe County, New Mexico
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 18

the 200th had constructed at Fort Bliss to mark their headquarters. When an art critic made disparaging remarks about the color and make-up of the insignia, Adjutant General R.C. Carlton stated that it was a tribute to the regiment, "intimate to them and the only thing they left behind" (Cave 1996:219). A permanent flame was added some years later and the former capital building was renamed the Bataan Memorial Building in the 1950s; the monument still stands (Plate 19).

In 1943, the City of Albuquerque dedicated a park to serve as a "living monument" to the men of the 200th Coast Artillery. Named the Bataan Memorial Park, it was completed in the mid-1940s. The park was listed on the State Register of Cultural Properties (SR-1783) in 1999 (Kammer 1999).

On 9 April 1946, Manuel Armijo, Battery C, carried a homemade white flag to the [then] capitol building in Santa Fe, New Mexico. He lowered the American flag, raised his flag, and then stood in silent reflection before returning the U.S. flag to its pole. Joined by fellow survivors, Vicente Ojinaga (Battery C) and Evans Garcia (Battery H), the following year, the Bataan Memorial Ceremony over time became more than a simple flag raising. Armijo officiated over the ceremony for the last time on 9 April 2004; he died two and a half months later on 22 June 2004 at the age of 92. This yearly remembrance became the Bataan Day ceremony that is now conducted by the NMARNG every year on 9 April at the site of the 200th CA marker on the southeast side of the Bataan Memorial Building (Plates 20 and 21). Though their numbers are decreasing, several veterans of the 200th/515th always attend the ceremony. A reception is held after the ceremony at the Bataan Memorial Military Museum (Plates 22 and 23).

Other annual events include the Bataan Memorial Death March, begun in 1989 and held at White Sands in March and the Bataan Memorial Ceremony held at Albuquerque's Bataan Memorial Park either just before or the day after the ceremony in Santa Fe.

Whether a ceremony or a permanent marker, the memorials bring the story of Bataan to many. They remind us of the events of Bataan and the men who served there, those that died far from home and those that survived. They are symbolic of a state that willingly answered the call to defend freedom and the sacrifices of her people to support that ideal.

Bataan Memorial Military Museum

Nevertheless, none of the aforementioned monuments and memorials are directly associated with the induction and training of the 200th Coast Artillery as is the old Santa Fe Armory. As its name implies, the Bataan Memorial Military Museum is dedicated to preserving the history of the 200th/515th CA and telling its story to the world. It is fitting that the museum occupies the only NMARNG building now standing that was a home to the unit. The museum houses 20,000+ objects directly related to the unit that are a testimony to the service and sacrifices of those men who endured so much for their country. In addition to the objects, the museum houses the largest library of POW materials in the United States. This library is used by researchers from around the world.

Donated by surviving veterans and the families of men who did not survive, the artifacts add details to histories that have been lost in the passage of time. The collection contains hundreds of photographs, personal items, uniforms, medals, maps, letters, and drawings about the Bataan experience and Pacific Theater of World War II. Items such as carved canteens and mess kits, tattered clothing, worn letters, and old photographs emphasize the human face to the distant events of history.

In 2008, a Japanese WWII veteran, Tokio Watanabe, donated a photo album that belonged to a member of the 200th CA. He had found the album in a bunker in 1942 while working in one of the POW camps in the Philippines and kept it for 66 years. He actually used the album for his own photographs but kept the original photographs intact. Wanting to "end the war" for himself so that he could "die in peace," he gave the album to a Japanese couple, Roberta and Takao Koishi, with the expressed wish of finding the rightful owner or a living family member.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bataan Memorial Military Museum

Name of Property
 Santa Fe County, New Mexico
 County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 19

The Koishis then brought the album to the museum in the hope that a family member can be found. Seven names found in the album are those of members of Battery C; but the owner's name is not written anywhere.

For veterans and the families of veterans, the artifacts evoke memories of friendship, trust, and solidarity, as well as sacrifices. Ernest Montoya, Company B, expressed it best when he said the museum "is a collection of history. It is our history and now it is home."¹⁹

Summary Statement of Significance

The surrender of the Allied forces on Bataan and Corregidor in April and May 1942 marked the largest defeat of American armed forces in US history. The surrender of 14,000+ soldiers to the Japanese impacted families all across the United States, but perhaps most strongly in New Mexico, when the 200th/515th CA was surrendered in force. Despite the defeat, the battles waged on Bataan and Corregidor destroyed the Japanese timetable for an invasion of Australia. The tenacity of the New Mexican guardsmen and the other units forced the Imperial Japanese Army troops to commit up to one-third of all Japanese Army troops to the battle for the Philippines and to the transport and guarding of prisoners, providing time for Allied forces to regroup, and to ultimately wage a successful war in the Pacific. At home, the people of New Mexico responded to the surrender by uniting in relief efforts and enlisting in the armed forces. Families and friends of the men joined together and started an organization that turned into a national relief organization, the Bataan Relief Organization. At war's end, almost half of the men failed to come home; they had died in the prison camps or on the "Hell Ships." Because of its association with the 200th/515th CA and other World War II veterans, the Old Santa Fe Armory, now the Bataan Memorial Military Museum, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A—an association with events that have made a contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Integrity

Buildings are not always static in time; they evolve and are changed for adaptive reuse. Originally constructed as an armory to accommodate the New Mexico National Guard's conversion from cavalry to coast artillery, the building now functions as a theater and museum. While the few modifications to the building, as described in Section 7, reflect these uses, they do not affect the overall aspects of integrity required for a nomination under criterion A, events that have made significant contributions to the broad patterns of our history. The location of the building has not changed since its construction in 1940. The setting is primarily the same but now reflects use as an open air museum with its display of weapons and vehicles associated with an armory. While there have been alterations to the design over time, the proportions, pattern of fenestration, and scale is much the same. The basic historical fabric of the building is still present; both the greenhouse addition on the southwest side and the foyer on the north side are only attached to the building and could be easily removed. The east façade and northeast corner are essentially intact and include the original windows. Most importantly, the building is still recognizable as the former armory by veterans and personnel who worked there.

As New Mexico's World War II induction center and the home of the 200th Coast Artillery, the Bataan Memorial Military Museum (La Armeria de Santa Fe) is the definitive building that most relates to the Bataan Death March in New Mexico. The building symbolically represents a portal that lead to life-altering events that affected the soldiers fighting in World War II and those who were victims of the Bataan Death March. For these soldiers and their families, no other building in New Mexico holds the same sense of place for New Mexico's contributions in World War II.

¹⁹ Informal interview with Ernest Montoya at reception following Bataan Day Ceremony, 9 April 2009.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bataan Memorial Military Museum

Name of Property
Santa Fe County, New Mexico
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 20

The History of the Old Santa Fe Armory

The armory complex located on Old Pecos Trail was built to replace the aging facilities located on Washington Avenue, just south of the original Santa Fe city library. This first armory was constructed in 1909 and served as the home for Company F, First New Mexico Infantry which became Troop D in 1921 when the 111th Cavalry was organized. The following year, the unit was redesignated Troop E. The building had undergone numerous repairs and remodeling over the years and was becoming obsolete. Even before the conversion of the 111th Cavalry to the 200th Coast Artillery and the directive to enlarge armories to accommodate the new regiment, the State Armory Board decided to construct a new armory in Santa Fe. When federal monies became available, the State and Local Armory Boards applied for funding. In March 1938, the State Armory Board contracted A. W. Boehning, Sr., an Albuquerque architect with armory experience, to provide design and construction drawings, let the construction contracts, review shop drawings, provide construction supervision, and any surveys or tests that were required. His fee for the services was \$2,800.00 (Pratt 1988).

Although the site chosen for the new armory was on the outskirts of the city in the Lovato Addition on Highway 85 (now Old Pecos Trail) and away from heavily developed areas, apparently the few neighbors living in the vicinity were not happy about having the armory in their area. They were concerned that the armory might "interfere with the rights of adjacent land owners in the enjoyment of their own property."²⁰ As such, the Santa Fe Armory Board of Control resolved that the armory would not be used for:

- public dances "of the class that might create or cause any public nuisance of annoyance to the adjacent property owners;"
- stabling of horses;
- a permanent parking ground for trucks or other military vehicles; or
- grease racks or other unsightly equipment.

The board members further resolved that they would improve and maintain the grounds as a thing of beauty and something which the citizenry of Santa Fe and State of New Mexico would be proud.²¹

The armory was constructed under Project Number OP-65-1-85-130, Works Projects number 2241.²² The WPA funds were augmented by state funds and in June of 1938 Governor Clyde Tingley sent a telegram to Senator Carl A. Hatch requesting that the federal government get the project moving before July 1st when the state funds allocated for the project would expire.²³

In 1939, a supplemental project to complete the landscaping was added to the construction of the armory.²⁴ In December of 1939 the WPA acknowledged the completion of the armory building, including improvements such as filling, grading, sidewalks, sprinkler system, landscaping (grass, shrubs and trees), and 'incidental' work.²⁵

²⁰ Resolution dated 26 May 1938 by the Santa Fe Armory Board of Control. New Mexico State Records Center and Archives, "Santa Fe Armory," Series 1: Construction and Facilities Branch, Collection 1981-034, Sub-series 1.22 (hereinafter referred to as "NMSRCA – Armory").

²¹ Ibid.

²² Notice of Initiation or Change in Project Status, Federal Works Agency, Works Progress Administration, dated 30 April 1940. NMSRCA – Armory.

²³ Telegram from Clyde Tingley to Carl A. Hatch, dated 6 June 1938. NMSRCA – Armory.

²⁴ Telegrams dated 25 November 1939, 27 November 1939, 30 November 1939, and 1 December 1939 between NM Congressman John J. Dempsey and Russell Charlton, Adjutant General, NMARNG. NMSRCA – Armory.

²⁵ Letter from G. Herkenhoff, WPA, to Brig. Gen. Russell Charlton, NMARNG, dated 8 December 1939. NMSRCA – Armory.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bataan Memorial Military Museum

Name of Property
Santa Fe County, New Mexico
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 21

The driveways were gravel and the walk to the building was flagstone. A retaining wall "beyond the west side of the building outside of the driveway...along part of arroyo" was constructed under the direction of the architect.²⁶

Though completed in December 1939, the dedication of the armory took place on 31 July 1940. Howard O. Hunter, deputy commissioner of the WPA, presented the new armory to Adj. General R. C. Charlton, who accepted the building on behalf of the state. Following the ceremony, dancing took place.²⁷ The new armory was named "La Armería de Santa Fe" (Plates 24, 25, and 26) and housed Battery C of the newly formed 200th Coast Artillery and the Headquarters Company, 104th Anti-Tank unit.

With the federalization of the 200th Coast Artillery and the 104th Anti-Tank unit in January 1941, the armory became a federal induction center and the home of the 22nd Company of the State Guard. The induction center occupied the drill floor and the front offices; the State Guard used the back offices and the basement.

Also in January 1941, Adj. General Charlton announced that funding had been secured for the construction of the two buildings adjacent to the armory. One was to house anti-aircraft guns, the second for the anti-tank unit. The estimated cost was \$64,309.²⁸ These buildings were completed by 1943.

The Armory as an Induction Center

Shortly after the 200th CA was inducted into federal service, La Améria de Santa Fe became the official induction center for the state of New Mexico. Upwards of 57,000 men from New Mexico were inducted, the majority of whom took their oath at the armory. The remainder of the inductees, particularly those from the southern part of the state, were inducted at Fort Bliss in El Paso, Texas.

The induction center occupied the drill floor and the two front offices on the east side of the building (Figure 8). The offices in the back (west side of building) and the basement were used by the State Guard, and a caretaker lived in the three-room quarters in the northeast corner. The smaller front office, just to the left of the entrance, served as the office of the induction center commanding officer. The larger office, located in the southeast corner, was the inductee file review room. The drill floor, which took up the entire center of the building, was divided almost in half by a row of movable screens. The area behind the screens (west side) was used by the Army doctors to conduct physical exams; the area in front of the screens (east side) served as the processing area for the inductees. Within this area, the south wall was lined with tables and file drawers and the clerks' desks were in front of them. Along the north wall, there were 3-4 rows of chairs for the inductees to sit and fill out paperwork while waiting to undergo their physicals. The room on the south side of the building was used to draw blood.²⁹

The induction center was open five days a week from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The men were picked up at the Greyhound bus station on Water Street and driven to the armory in a two and a half ton truck. Upon entering the front door (east side), they would sit in the chairs on the north side and wait to be called for their physical. Once completing the physical and blood work, each one would be called to a clerk's desk to complete the paperwork (Plate 27). At noon, all the men were given meal tickets and driven down to the plaza to have lunch at a cafe. After lunch, the men were brought back to the armory to await the decision as to which ones would be inducted and which ones would not. Representatives of the Army, Navy, and Marines were there and would choose the

²⁶ Letter from Capt. Eugene Baca to Hon. Harry Stuart, dated 4 December 1939. NMSRCA – Armory.

²⁷ "Hunter Talks at Armory Dedication," *Santa Fe New Mexican*, 31 July 1940.

²⁸ "Guard of State is Mobilized," *Santa Fe New Mexican*, 6 January 1941.

²⁹ The description of the induction center and the induction process is taken from an interview with Rosie Ortiz Yardman, who was one of the secretaries. The interview was conducted by Peggy Gerow on 9 May 2009.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bataan Memorial Military Museum

Name of Property
Santa Fe County, New Mexico

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 22

men they wanted. Those that were chosen were sworn in and would either be sent directly to the training site or would be sent home to await further notice of when to report. Those that did not pass the exams were sent home.

Up to 50 men per day were processed; no women were inducted at the armory. One of the men inducted here, Captain (then Lieutenant) Robert S. Scott, US Army, 172nd Infantry, 43rd Infantry Division, was awarded the Medal of Honor for "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty near Munda Airstrip, New Georgia, Solomon Islands on 29 July 1943"(Plate 28).³⁰

For the most part, the mood of the men was upbeat; most were anxious to serve. Many inductees were inspired by the gallantry of the 200th Coast Artillery and wanted to avenge their defeat. Those men who did not make it were saddened and hung their heads low as they left the building. Many of them vowed to try again. One man who failed his medical was so upset that he went back to the armory later that night and stole the car belonging to Lt. Col. Roy Andrews of the State Guard. The thief, Irvin B. Cahill, was apprehended two hours later just outside of Las Vegas. The car was returned to Lt. Col. Andrews and Cahill was arrested and put in jail in Santa Fe.³¹

According to Rosie Ortiz Yardman, one of the secretaries, working at the induction center was both challenging and rewarding. Everyone got along well and did their jobs efficiently. Civil service employees included Rosie Ortiz, Katherine Bolling, Odie DeCasuas, Josephine Martinez, Anne Padilla, Terri Trujillo, Alice Valdez, Emma Jaramillo, Alice Valdez, Cuca Gonzales, and Orlando Padilla. Military personnel included Wilbur Wandell, CO; Floyd Cross, Sgt. Major; Lucius Buck; Harry Hickox; Philip Hayes; and Lou Delmonacher.³² During slack time, Lucius Buck taught several of the women how to play chess, while Harry Hickox enjoyed teasing the women (Plates 29, 30, 31, and 32).

As the war in Europe was winding down, less men were being called up. Consequently, in mid-1945, the induction center was moved to the Civil Service building located just off the Santa Fe plaza.

National Guard Armory Again (1946-1964)

In 1946, the federalized guard units reverted back to state control. Brigadier General Charles G. Sage, former commander of the 200th Coast Artillery, was appointed Adjutant General of New Mexico on 1 May 1946. Sage lived in the residential quarters located on the east side of maintenance building just south of the armory. Shortly thereafter, the guard underwent reorganization, giving the state six separate anti-aircraft battalions. By October 1949, the armory housed Headquarters & Headquarters Battery, 111th AAA Brigade; Headquarters & Headquarters Battery, 726th AAA Battalion; and Battery C, 726th AAA Battalion. The 726th was inducted into federal service in August 1950 for the Korean Conflict, but the unit was never sent overseas; they were stationed at Sandia Air Base in Albuquerque to provide air defense. The unit reverted back to state control in May 1952. In May 1953, the 182nd Operations Detachment was organized in Santa Fe and stationed at the armory (Jolly 1963).

On 1 September 1959, the New Mexico Army National Guard underwent organizational changes once again. The six artillery battalions were reorganized and redesignated as the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth battalions of the 200th Artillery, thereby continuing unit and battalion lineage and history (Jolly 1963). The armory closed in 1964 and the units moved to a new armory located on Cerrillos Road.

³⁰ Taken from the copy of Scott's citation that hangs in the museum.

³¹ "Stolen Car is Recovered by City Officers," *Las Vegas Optic*, 14 September 1943; "Recover Andrew's Auto in Las Vegas," *Santa Fe New Mexican*, 14 September 1943.

³² Lou Delmonacher drove the truck that picked up the men. After the war, Harry Hickox went on to become a stage and screen actor. He had a featured role in the movie *The Music Man*.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bataan Memorial Military Museum

Name of Property

Santa Fe County, New Mexico

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 23

Performing Arts Center and Bataan Memorial Military Museum

In the 1970s, the armory was leased for use as a performing arts center. The northwest offices in the back of the building are leased by the Santa Fe Performing Arts, which still holds productions in the theater.

In 1992, the NMARNG reoccupied the front portion of the armory building, and a year later opened the Bataan Memorial Military Museum. In June 2007, the building was placed on the State Register of Cultural Properties, SR-1908. Early in 2009, the NMARNG received control of the entire building, making it the only former armory under NMARNG control that is directly associated with the 200th Coast Artillery. In 2011, the 200th Public Affairs Detachment (PAD) plans to occupy the offices in the southwest corner of the building, which brings the occupation of building full circle—back to the 200th.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Bataan Memorial Military Museum
Name of Property Santa Fe County, New Mexico
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Bibliography

Books

Baca, Maj. Gen. Edward D. "New Mexico's Famous National Guard." In *Victory in World War II, The New Mexico Story*, edited by Gerald W. Thomas, Monroe L. Billington, and Roger D. Walker, pp. 2-3. Las Cruces, NM: Rio Grande Historical Collections, New Mexico State University, 1994.

Cave, Dorothy. "Beyond Courage: Men of Bataan." In *Victory in World War II, The New Mexico Story*, edited by Gerald W. Thomas, Monroe L. Billington, and Roger D. Walker, pp. 6-11. Las Cruces, NM: Rio Grande Historical Collections, New Mexico State University, 1994.

_____. *Beyond Courage, One Regiment Against Japan, 1941-1945*. Revised edition. Las Cruces, NM: Yucca Tree Press, 1996

_____. *Four Trails to Valor*. Yucca Tree Press, Las Cruces, NM: Yucca Tree Press, 1998.

Daly, Richard John. *Me: A Biography for My Children*. Santa Fe, NM and Washington, DC: Veterans History Project. 2002.

Hoffman, Lou. *World War II from a New Mexican Perspective*, <http://www.cabq.gov/veterans/history/worldwarii>, accessed 10 November 2009.

Jolly, John Pershing. *History, National Guard of New Mexico, 1606-1963*. State of New Mexico: The Adjutant General's Department, 1964.

Matson, Eva Jane. *It Told for New Mexico, New Mexicans Captured by the Japanese, 1941-1945*. Las Cruces, NM: Yucca Tree Press, 1996

McAllister, Paul E. "New Mexico, 1940." In *New Mexico in Maps, Second edition*, edited by Jerry L. Williams, pp. 135-137. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1986.

Pratt, Boyd C. (ed.). "Directory of Historic New Mexico Architects." Draft copy on file at Zimmerman Library, University of New Mexico, 1988.

Rogers, Everett M. and Nancy R. Bartlitt. *Silent Voices of World War II, When Sons of the Land of Enchantment Met Sons of the Land of the Rising Sun*. Santa Fe, NM: Sunstone Press, 2005.

U.S. Navy. *State Summary of War Casualties, New Mexico*. Washington, D.C., 1946.

Venegas, Moises T. *The 200th Coast Artillery (AA)*. Unpublished Master's Thesis. University of New Mexico, Albuquerque: Department of History, 1965.

War Department. *World War II Honor List of Dead and Missing, State of New Mexico*. Washington, D.C., 1946.

Newspapers

Albuquerque Journal. "Officers and Men, However, Took Readily to New Duties, Soon Had Effective Anti-Aircraft Unit," 30 October 1943.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bataan Memorial Military Museum
Name of Property Santa Fe County, New Mexico
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 9 Page 2

_____. "200th Coast Artillery Still Being Reorganized from Cavalry Outfit When Called to Active Duty," 31 October 1943.

_____. "200th Made Into Two Units to Give Better Defense, Cover Bataan Move," 11 October 1943.

_____. "When Bataan Surrendered, Many Men of the 200th Reached Corregidor," 5 November 1943.

_____. "200th's Accurate Firing Knocked Many Jap Planes Out of the Skies," 4 November 1943.

_____. "'Spirit of Bataan' Dedicated to Avenge Philippine Defenders," 18 July 1943.

Deming Graphic. "200th Coast Artillery to Parade Here Friday," 7 August 1941.

Las Vegas Optic. "Stolen Car is Recovered by City Officers," 14 September 1943;

Peck, Col. Harry M. "One-Third of Outfit's Anti-Aircraft Guns Defective, Says Col. Peck," *Albuquerque Journal*, 1 November 1945.

_____. "Japs Murder Yanks Holding Money; Peck Describes his Rescue," *Albuquerque Journal*, 4 November 1945.

_____. "Life 'Hung in Balance' When Japs had Diary," *Albuquerque Journal*, 11 November 1945.

_____. "Bombs, Not Santa, Christmas Guests," *Albuquerque Journal*, 16 November 1945.

_____. "Chaplain Kept Spirits Up In Bataan Fight," *Albuquerque Journal*, 27 November 1945.

_____. "All Became Infantry for Bataan Finale," *Albuquerque Journal*, 30 November 1945.

Santa Fe New Mexican. "Hunter Talks at Armory Dedication," *Santa Fe New Mexican*, 31 July 1940.

_____. "Guard of State is Mobilized," 6 January 1941.

_____. "Troops to Leave on January 14," 10 January 1941

_____. "One Guard Unit Leaves for Post," 14 January 1941.

_____. "Santa Fean Killed in Philippines," 22 January 1942.

_____. "Recover Andrew's Auto in Las Vegas," 14 September 1943.

Archival Materials

Gerow, Peggy A. and Karen Van Citters, preparers. "Old Santa Fe Armory," New Mexico State Register of Cultural Properties Form. On file. Historic Preservation Division, Santa Fe, NM, 2007.

Kammer, David, preparer. "Bataan Memorial Park," New Mexico State Register of Cultural Properties Form. On file. Historic Preservation Division, Santa Fe, NM, 1999.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bataan Memorial Military Museum
Name of Property Santa Fe County, New Mexico
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 9 Page 3

_____. *The Historic and Architectural Resources of the New Deal in New Mexico*. On file. Historic Preservation Division, Santa Fe, NM, 1994.

New Mexico State Records Center and Archives. "Santa Fe Armory," Series 1: Construction and Facilities Branch, Collection 1981-034, Sub-series 1.22. Specifications for Santa Fe Armory, 18 April 1938, Set No. 2, p. 24.

_____. Resolution dated 26 May 1938 by the Santa Fe Armory Board of Control.

_____. Telegram from Clyde Tingley to Carl A. Hatch, dated 6 June 1938.

_____. Telegrams dated 25 November 1939, 27 November 1939, 30 November 1939, and 1 December 1939 between NM Congressman John J. Dempsey and Russell Charlton, Adjutant General, NMARNG.

_____. Letter from G. Herkenhoff, WPA, to Brig. Gen. Russell Charlton, NMARNG, dated 8 December 1939.

_____. Letter from Capt. Eugene Baca to Hon. Harry Stuart, dated 4 December 1939

_____. Notice of Initiation or Change in Project Status, Federal Works Agency, Works Progress Administration, dated 30 April 1940.

_____. Memorandum from Capt. Orvie L. Green to U.S. Property and Disbursing Officer, dated 30 July 1952.

Interviews

Montoya, Ernest, Battery B, 200th Coast Artillery. Interview by Peggy A. Gerow, 9 April 2009. On file. Office of Contract Archeology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.

Yardman, Rosie Ortiz, Secretary at Induction Center. Interview by Peggy A. Gerow, 9 May 2009. On file. Office of Contract Archeology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bataan Memorial Military Museum
Name of Property Santa Fe County, New Mexico
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photographic Documentation

Page 1

Photo Log:

Name of Property: Bataan Memorial Military Museum
City or Vicinity: Santa Fe
County: Santa Fe County
State: NM
Photographer: Peggy A. Gerow
Date Photographed: January 2011
Location of Original Digital Files: 1717 Lomas Blvd, NE, Albuquerque, NM 87131
Number of Photographs: 1

Photo # 1

North elevation (*right*), east elevation (*left*), camera facing southwest
(Plate 1)

Name of Property: Bataan Memorial Military Museum
City or Vicinity: Santa Fe
County: Santa Fe County
State: NM
Photographer: Peggy A. Gerow
Date Photographed: September 2010
Location of Original Digital Files: 1717 Lomas Blvd, NE, Albuquerque, NM 87131
Number of Photographs: 4

Photo # 1

North façade, camera facing southwest
(Plate 2)

Photo # 2

Southwest elevation, greenhouse addition, camera facing west-northwest
(Plate 4)

Photo # 3

Southeast elevation, remodeled entrance, camera facing northwest
(Plate 5)

Photo # 4

Northern end of masonry retaining wall after modification, camera facing southeast
(Plate 7)

Name of Property: Bataan Memorial Military Museum
City or Vicinity: Santa Fe
County: Santa Fe County
State: NM
Photographer: Peggy A. Gerow
Date Photographed: November 2002

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bataan Memorial Military Museum
Name of Property
Santa Fe County, New Mexico
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photographic Documentation

Page 2

Location of Original Digital Files: 1717 Lomas Blvd, NE, Albuquerque, NM 87131
Number of Photographs: 2

Photo # 1
Northeast entrance, east elevation (*left*), north elevation (*right*), camera facing southwest
(Plate 3)

Photo # 2
Northern end of masonry retaining wall before modification, camera facing southwest
(Plate 6)

Name of Property: Bataan Memorial Military Museum
City or Vicinity: Santa Fe
County: Santa Fe County
State: NM
Photographer: Craig Wilkie
Date Photographed: April 2009
Location of Original Digital Files: 1717 Lomas Blvd, NE, Albuquerque, NM 87131
Number of Photographs: 11

Photo # 1
Mukden POW camp photograph with five members of 200th Coast Artillery, Bataan Memorial Military Museum exhibit
(Plate 14)

Photo # 2
Mukden POW camp photograph with commanders of 200th Coast Artillery, Bataan Memorial Military Museum exhibit
(Plate 15)

Photo # 3
Medals and ribbons awarded to 200th Coast Artillery, Bataan Memorial Military Museum exhibit
(Plate 16)

Photo # 4
Harry Truman letter to released POWs, Bataan Memorial Military Museum exhibit
(Plate 17)

Photo # 5
POW post card sent from POW camp, Bataan Memorial Military Museum exhibit
(Plate 18)

Photo # 6
200th Coast Artillery monument, Capital grounds, camera facing northwest
(Plate 19)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bataan Memorial Military Museum
Name of Property Santa Fe County, New Mexico
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photographic DocumentationPage 3

Photo # 7

Moment of silence, Bataan Day Ceremony, April 9, 2009, camera facing north
(Plate 20)

Photo # 8

200th Coast Artillery veterans and wives, Bataan Day Ceremony, April 9, 2009, camera facing east
(Plate 21)

Photo # 9

200th Coast Artillery veterans, reception at Bataan Memorial Military Museum following Bataan Day Ceremony
(Plate 22)

Photo # 10

200th Coast Artillery veteran viewing uniform exhibit after reception
(Plate 23)

Photo # 11

Robert Scott, Medal of Honor winner, Bataan Memorial Military Museum exhibit
(Plate 28)

Name of Property:	Bataan Memorial Military Museum
City or Vicinity:	Santa Fe
County:	Santa Fe County
State:	NM
Photographer:	Unknown, Department of Tourism Collection
Date Photographed:	August 1940
Location of Original Photographs	New Mexico State Records Center and Archives 1205 Camino Carlos Rey, Santa Fe, NM 87507
Location of Original Digital Files:	1717 Lomas Blvd, NE, Albuquerque, NM 87131
Number of Photographs:	2

Photo # 1

200th Coast Artillery Regimental parade, Camp Luna
(Plate 8)

Photo # 2

200th Coast Artillery weapons demonstration, Camp Luna
(Plate 9)

Name of Property:	Bataan Memorial Military Museum
City or Vicinity:	Santa Fe
County:	Santa Fe County
State:	NM
Photographer:	Tyler Dingee

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bataan Memorial Military Museum
Name of Property Santa Fe County, New Mexico
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photographic Documentation

Page 4

Date Photographed: 1949
Location of Original Photographs: Museum of New Mexico, Palace of the Governors, Photo Archives
P.O. Box 2087, Santa Fe, NM 87504-2087
Location of Original Digital Files: 1717 Lomas Blvd, NE, Albuquerque, NM 87131
Number of Photographs: 3

Photo # 1
Old Santa Fe Armory south and east elevation (*right*), Maintenance building and General's residence east and south elevation (*left*), camera facing northwest
(Plate 24)

Photo # 2
Old Santa Fe Armory, La Armería de Santa Fe, east elevation and entrance, camera facing west
(Plate 25)

Photo # 3
Old Santa Fe Armory, La Armería de Santa Fe, close-up of entrance and east elevation, camera facing west
(Plate 26)

Name of Property: Bataan Memorial Military Museum
City or Vicinity: Santa Fe
County: Santa Fe County
State: NM
Photographer: Unknown, Bataan Memorial Military Museum Photograph Collection
Date Photographed: August 1940, December 1941, April 1942
Location of Original Photographs: 1050 Old Pecos Trail, Santa Fe New Mexico 87505-2688
Location of Original Digital Files: 1717 Lomas Blvd, NE, Albuquerque, NM 87131
Number of Photographs: 4

Photo # 1
200th Coast Artillery weapons training, Camp Luna, August 1940
(Plate 10)

Photo # 2
200th Coast Artillery Battery in position around Clark Field, Philippines, December 1941
(Plate 11)

Photo # 3
Beginning of Bataan Death March, April 1942
(Plate 12)

Photo # 4
POWs at Camp O'Donnell, Philippines, April 1942

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bataan Memorial Military Museum
Name of Property Santa Fe County, New Mexico
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photographic Documentation

Page 5

(Plate 13)

Name of Property:

Bataan Memorial Military Museum

City or Vicinity:

Santa Fe

County:

Santa Fe County

State:

NM

Photographer:

Unknown, Rosie Ortiz Yardman's personal photographs

Date Photographed:

1945

Location of Original Photographs

1098 Mansion Ridge Rd., Santa Fe, 87501-1085

Location of Original Digital Files:

1717 Lomas Blvd, NE, Albuquerque, NM 87131

Number of Photographs:

5

Photo # 1

Typing inductee paper work

(Plate 27)

Photo # 2

Induction Center personnel in front of armory, east elevation of armory on left, camera facing north

(Plate 29)

Photo # 3

Induction Center personnel playing chess during slow time

(Plate 30)

Photo # 4

Induction Center personnel relaxing during lunch break

(Plate 31)

Photo # 5

Camaraderie at the Induction Center

(Plate 32)

Plate Captions:

Current Building/Structure Photos

Plate 1. Bataan Memorial Military Museum, east (*right*) and north (*left*) elevations, looking west-southwest, 2011

Plate 2. Theater Entrance addition on north side of building, looking southwest, 2010

Plate 3. Entrance to former caretaker's quarters in northeast corner of building, looking southwest, 2002

Plate 4. Greenhouse addition on southwest corner of building, looking northwest, 2010

Plate 5. View of southeast corner of building showing remodeled entry, looking northwest, 2010

Plate 6. Northern end of WPA-constructed retaining wall, looking west-southwest, 2002

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bataan Memorial Military Museum
Name of Property Santa Fe County, New Mexico
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photographic Documentation

Page 6

Plate 7. Northern end of WPA-constructed retaining wall showing modification, looking southeast, 2010
200th Coast Artillery Historical Photos

Plate 8. 200th Regimental parade, Governor's Day, Camp Luna (NM State Records Center and Archives, Department of Tourism Photograph Collection, Image No. 1352), 1940

Plate 9. 200th Coast Artillery weapons demonstration, 75-mm guns, Governor's Day, Camp Luna (NM State Records Center and Archives, Department of Tourism Photograph Collection, Image No. 1371), 1940

Plate 10. 200th Coast Artillery weapons training during 1940 encampment at Camp Luna, 1940.

Plate 11. One of the 200th CA gun batteries in position around Clark Field, Philippines, 1941

Plate 12. Members of the 200th CA at the beginning of the Bataan Death March; man in center wearing Dough-boy hat and with a blanket draped around his shoulders is Manuel Armijo, Battery C, 1942

Plate 13. POWs at Camp O'Donnell; the man on the right wearing the hat is Vicente Onijaga, Battery C, 1942

Bataan Memorial Military Museum Exhibit Photos

Plate 14. Photograph taken of Capt. Cash T. Skarda, Reg.Hq. 515th; Col. Charles G. Sage; Col. Harry M. Peck; Capt. Charles M. Brown, HB 515th; and Capt. James McMinn, HB, 2nd 515th at Mukden POW camp after liberation, August 1945, Bataan Memorial Military Museum exhibit, 2009

Plate 15. Photograph taken of Col. Sage and Col. Peck at Mukden POW camp after liberation, August 1945, Bataan Memorial Military Museum exhibit, 2009

Plate 16. Close-up of left breast pocket of uniform belonging to Pvt. Teofilo M. Sanchez, Battery C, showing medals awarded to the 200th Coast Artillery: Bronze Star (*upper left*), POW medal (*upper right*), and the New Mexico Special MacArthur Service Medal or Bataan Medal that was awarded only to members of the 200th CA. The two rows of ribbons above the pocket signify: (*top row from left to right*) Army Good Conduct, American Defense, American Campaign; (*bottom row left to right*) Asiatic Pacific Campaign, World War II Victory, Philippine Defense, Bataan Memorial Military Museum exhibit, 2009

Plate 17. Letter written by President Harry Truman welcoming home the POWs, Bataan Memorial Military Museum exhibit, 2009

Plate 18. POW post card sent by Charles Cheney, Battery C, to his father (from the Cheney Collection, Bataan Memorial Military Museum), 2009

Bataan Day Ceremony and Reception Photos, 9 April 2009

Plate 19. 200th CA monument brought from Fort Bliss and eternal flame, Capital grounds, Santa Fe, 2009

Plate 20. Moment of silence after raising of white flag during Bataan Day Ceremony, 9 April 2009

Plate 21. 200th CA veterans and wives at Bataan Day Ceremony, (left to right) Mrs. Bill Overmier, Bill Overmier (Battery B), Ralph Rodriguez (MD), Ernest Montoya (Battery B), Frank Lovato (HB 1st), Mrs. Benjamin Martinez, Benjamin Martinez (Battery D), Evans Garcia (Battery H), Tony Reyna (Battery C), Mrs. Manuel Armijo, 9 April 2009

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bataan Memorial Military Museum
Name of Property Santa Fe County, New Mexico
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photographic Documentation

Page 7

Plate 22. (left to right) Ernest Montoya, Benjamin Martinez, and Tony Reyna at the reception at the Bataan Memorial Military Museum following the Bataan Day Ceremony. Montoya and Reyna were liberated from Mukden POW camp in Shenyang, China; Martinez was liberated from Cabanatuan POW camp in the Philippines during the raid by U.S. Rangers in January 1945, 2009

Plate 23. Evans Garcia viewing the display of 200th CA uniforms. While viewing display, Mr. Garcia told anecdotes about the training at Fort Bliss, described the fighting on Bataan, and related several horror stories about life in the POW camps, 2009

Historical Building Photos

Plate 24. Old Santa Fe Armory (right) and maintenance building with General's quarters (left); looking northwest, (Museum of New Mexico, La Arméria de Santa Fe, Negative No. 073818), 1949

Plate 25. Front of old Santa Fe Armory, looking west-southwest, (Museum of New Mexico, La Arméria de Santa Fe, Negative No. 073819), 1949

Plate 26. Close-up of front entrance, looking west-southwest, (Museum of New Mexico, La Arméria de Santa Fe, Negative No. 073820), 1949

Induction Center Photos

Plate 27. Rosie Ortiz typing forms at the induction center, 1945

Plate 28. Photograph of Robert Scott, who was inducted at the Old Santa Fe Armory, wearing his Medal of Honor and his citation, Bataan Memorial Military Museum exhibit, 2009

Plate 29. Induction Center personnel taken in front of the truck that picked up the men at the bus station. The people are: *(first row kneeling in front from left to right)*: Unidentified, Albert Bertola, unidentified; *(second row left to right)* Orlando Padilla, Odie DeCasaus, Josephine Martinez, Anne Padilla, Aurelio Espinosa, unidentified (peeking out behind), Alice Valdez, Mike Gonzales, Cuca Gonzales, Emma Jaramillo; *(back row left to right)* unidentified, Rosie Ortiz, Terri Trujillo. Armory is to the left, 1945

Plate 30. Lucius Buck and Rosie Ortiz playing chess, 1945

Plate 31. Josephine Martinez and Phillip Hayes during a lunch break, 1945

Plate 32. Harry Hickox teasing Rosie Ortiz during a chess game with Lucius Buck, 1945

**Bataan Memorial Military Museum
Santa Fe County, NM**

List of Figures

Section 7

- Figure 1. Plan of former Santa Fe Armory complex.
Figure 2. Plan of Bataan Memorial Military Museum. First floor.
Figure 3. Plan of basement, Bataan Memorial Military Museum.

Section 8

- Figure 4. Map of Japanese invasion route (adapted from Cave 1996:62).
Figure 5. Routes of Bataan Death March (adapted from Cave 1996:174).
Figure 6. *Albuquerque Journal* photo and caption of dedication of Spirit of Bataan, 19 July 1943.
Figure 7. Page from *Santa Fe New Mexican* showing men from Santa Fe High School who are Japanese POWs, 9 February 1944.
Figure 8. Floor plan of Induction Center.

Bataan Memorial Military Museum
Name of Property

Santa Fe County, New Mexico
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

The bibliography is found on attached continuation sheets, Section 9, pages 1-3.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.653
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A	<u>13</u>	<u>415222</u>	<u>3948154</u>	C	<u>13</u>	<u>415169</u>	<u>3948114</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
B	<u>13</u>	<u>415222</u>	<u>3948114</u>	D	<u>13</u>	<u>415169</u>	<u>3948154</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The site on which the Bataan Memorial Military Museum sits is bounded on the east by Old Pecos Road. From the southeast corner of the property it runs along the road for 520 feet to the northwest, then 450 feet to the west-northwest, then 540 feet to the southwest, then 680 to the east (back to the point of starting).

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Bataan Memorial Military Museum
Name of Property

Santa Fe County, New Mexico
County and State

These boundaries encompass the building, the parking lots, and the western edge of the WPA masonry retaining wall.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Peggy A. Gerow, Ph.D./Archeological Project Administrator
organization Office of Contract Archeology, University of New Mexico date 1 September 2010
street & number 1717 Lomas Blvd. NE, MSC07 4230 telephone (505) 277-5853
city or town Albuquerque state NM zip code 87131
e-mail pgerow@unm.edu

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

The photograph log and plate captions are listed on continuation sheets, Photographic Documentation, pages 1-7

Bataan Memorial Military Museum
Name of Property

Santa Fe County, New Mexico
County and State

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name NM Dept. of Military Affairs, New Mexico Army National Guard
street & number 47 Bataan Boulevard telephone (505) 474-1668
city or town Santa Fe state NM zip code 87508

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

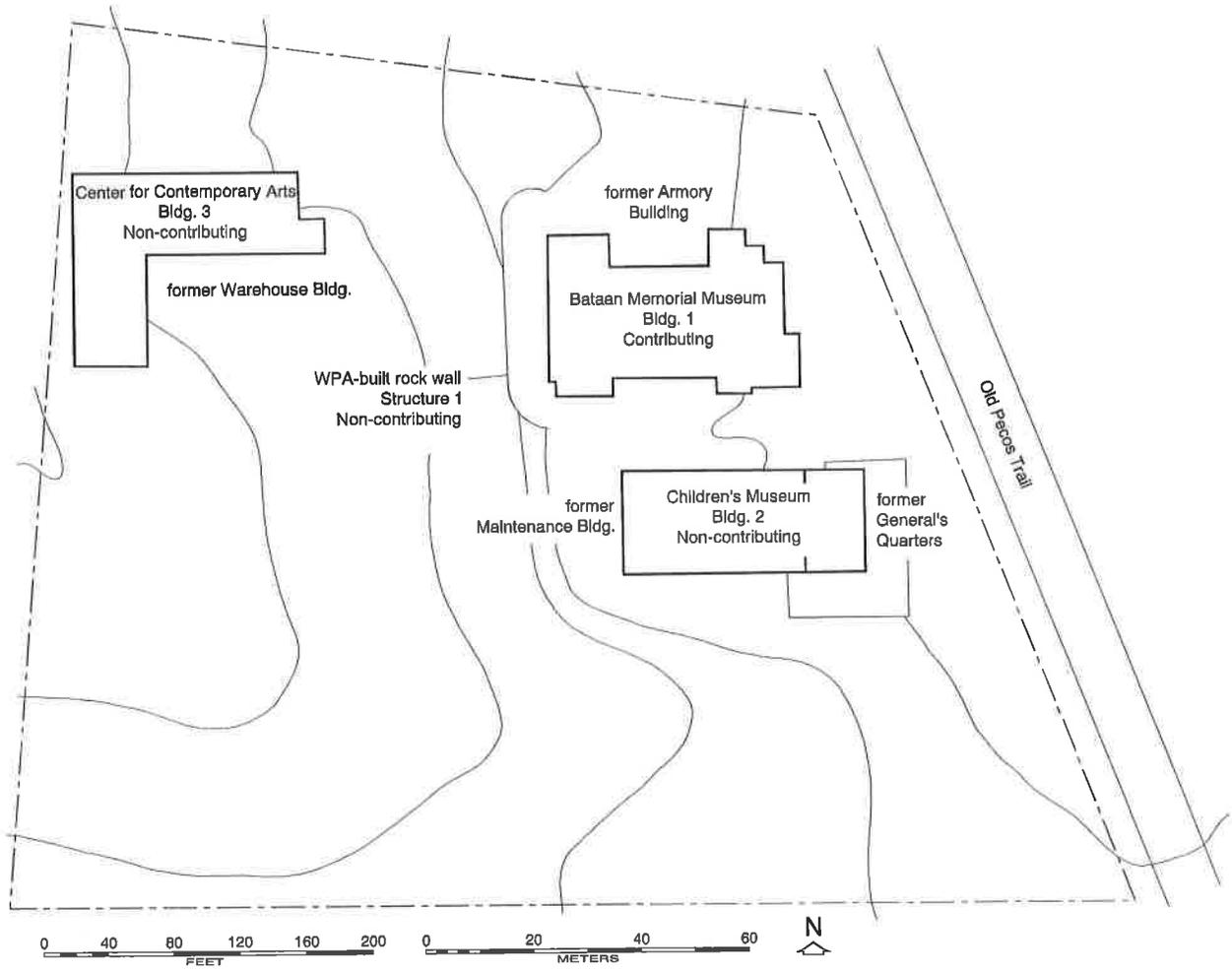


Figure 1. Plan of Old Santa Fe Armory complex showing contributing and non-contributing buildings and structure.

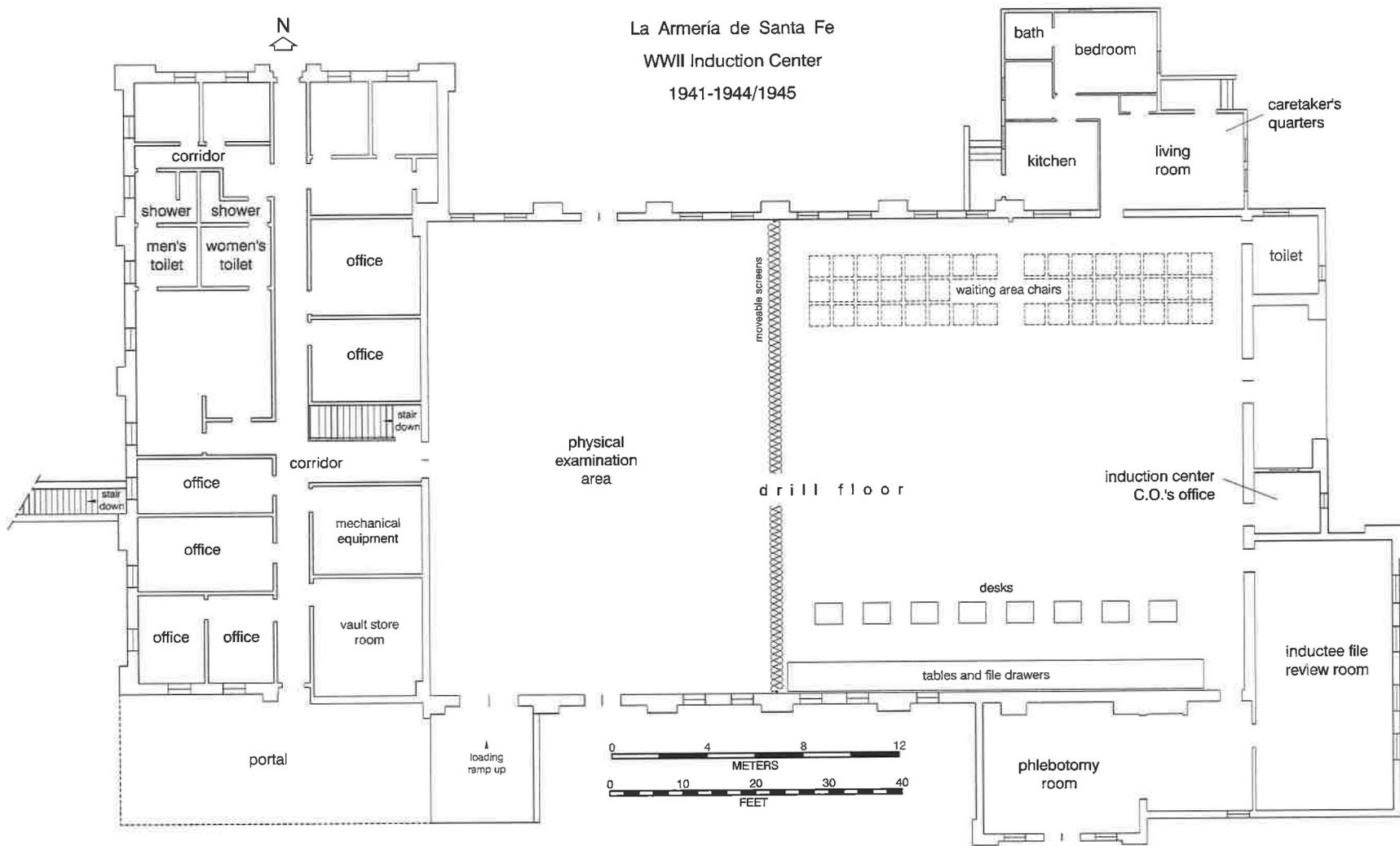


Figure 8. Floor plan of Induction Center, Old Santa Fe Armory

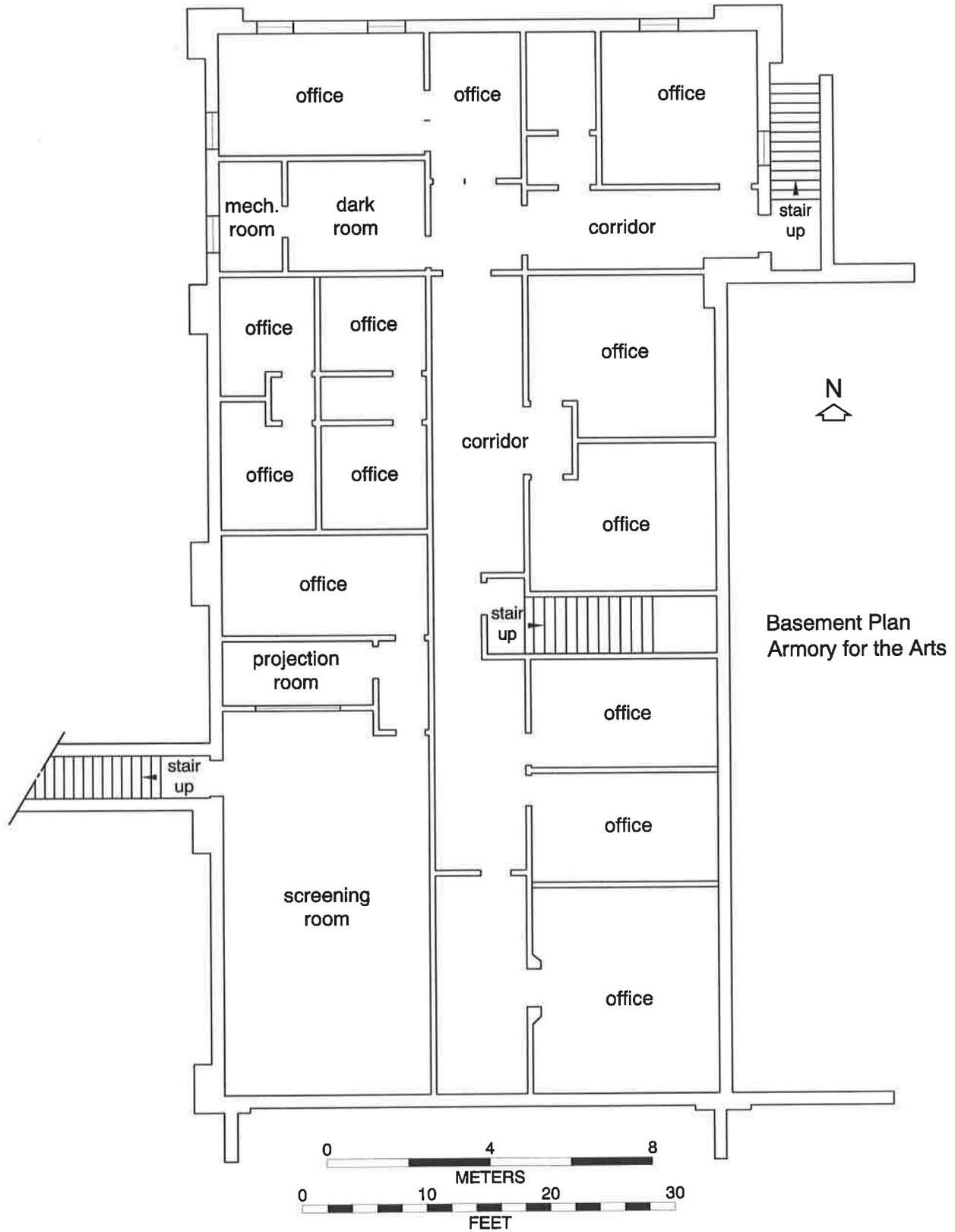


Figure 3. Plan of basement, Bataan Memorial Military Museum, Santa Fe, NM.

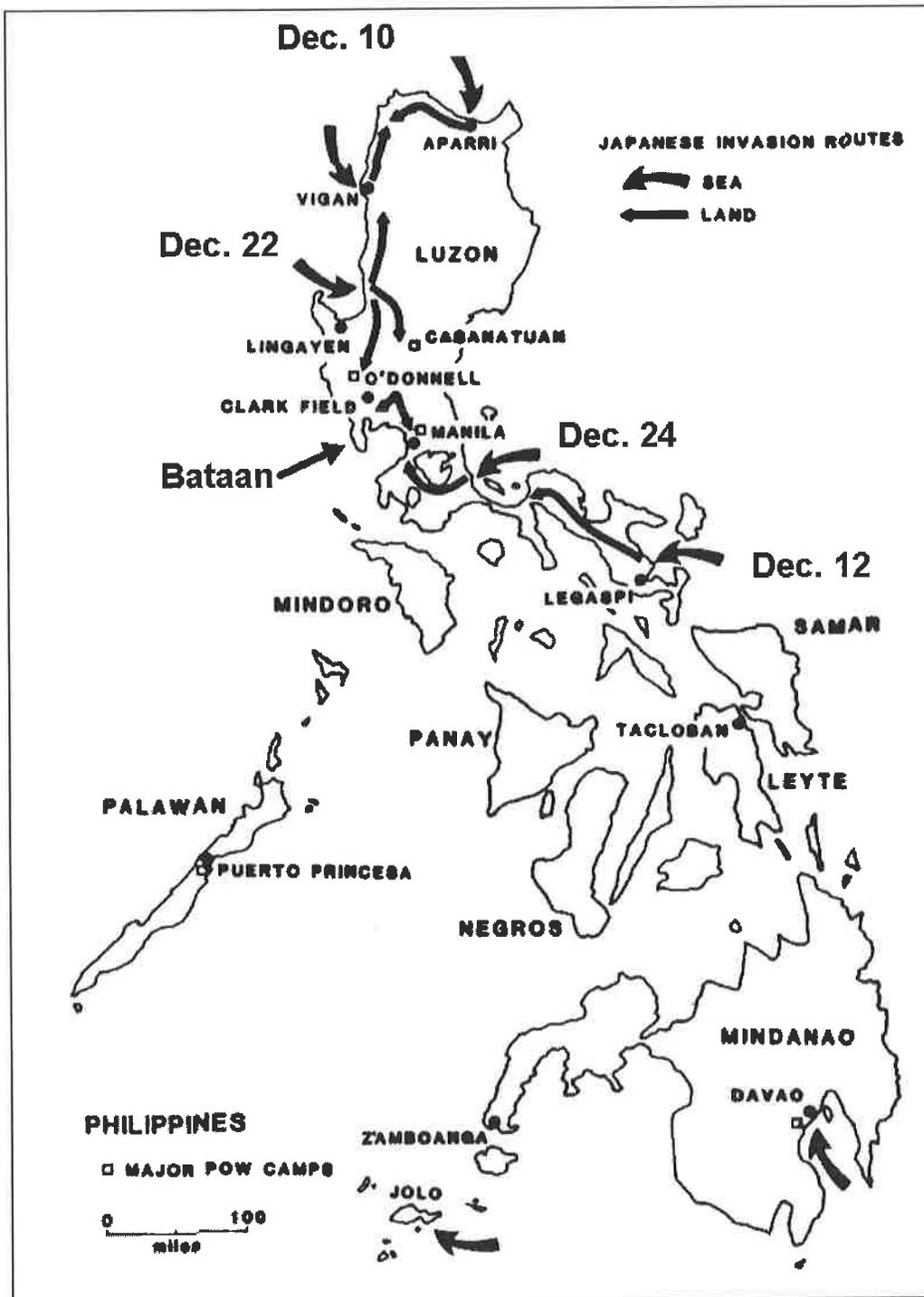


Figure 4. Map of Japanese invasion route (adapted from Cave 1996:62).

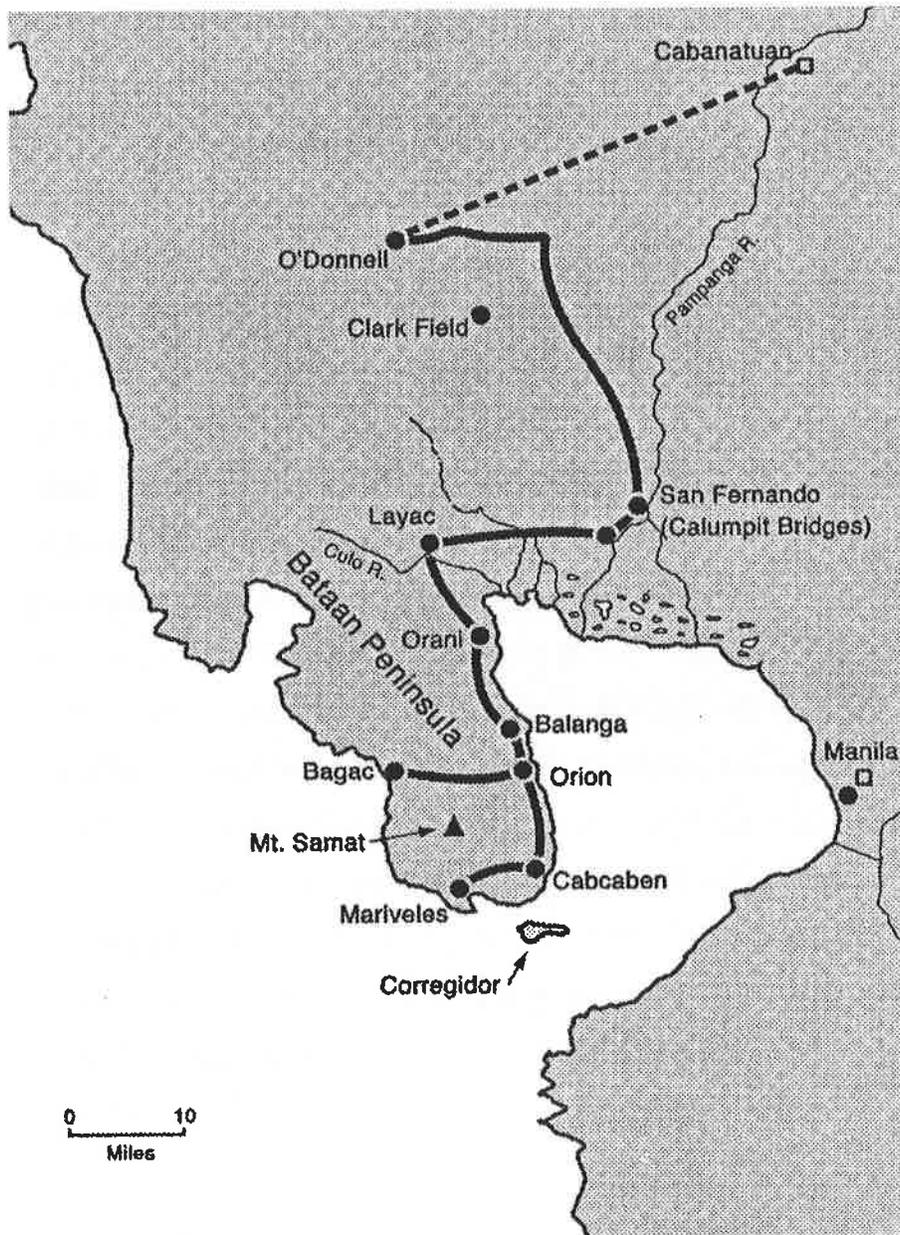


Figure 5. Routes of Bataan Death March (adapted from Cave 1996:174).

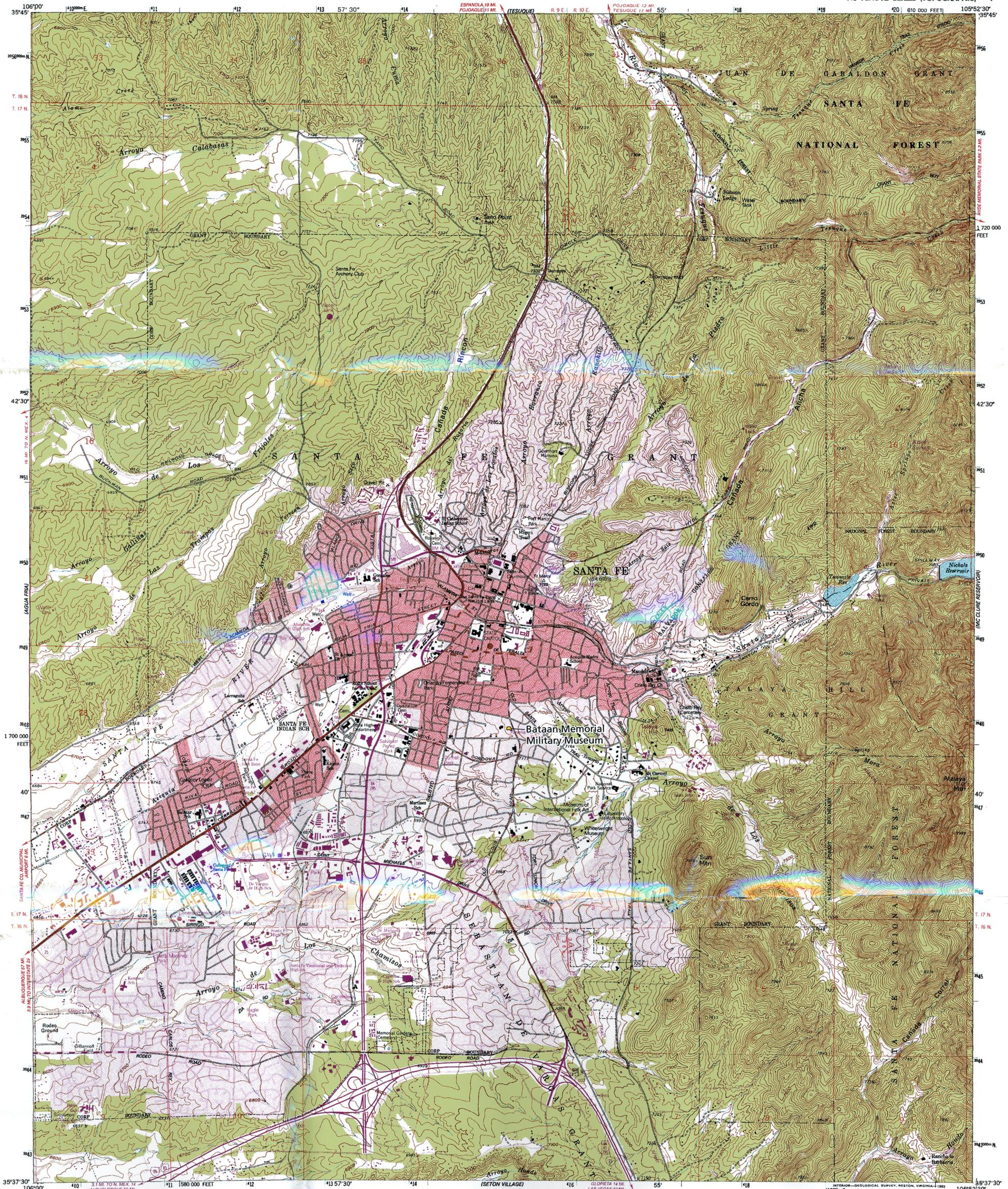
Albuquerque Journal - 7-19-43.



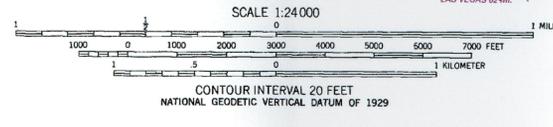
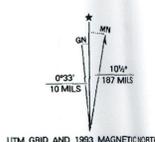
'SPIRIT OF BATAAN' DEDICATED. With its four motors, spreading wings and tapered fuselage as a backdrop, the "Spirit of Bataan," Flying Fortress purchased by New Mexicans in a War Bond drive last January, was dedicated at Kirtland Field Sunday afternoon. Above, City Commission Chairman Clyde Tingley speaks during the program. Behind him are (left to right) Gov. John J. Dempsey, Col. Kenneth McGregor, who accepted the plane in behalf of the Air Forces, Dr. V. H. Spensley, chairman of the Bataan Relief Organization which sponsored the War Bond drive to buy the ship, and Mrs. Arturo Garcia, first Gold Star mother of the 200th Coast Artillery, who unveiled the ship's name. At extreme left is Miss Jeanette Franchini, whose sale of \$32,000 in bonds during the drive, won her election as "MacArthur Day" queen.

(Kirtland Field Photo)

Figure 6. Albuquerque Journal photo and caption of dedication of "Spirit of Bataan", 19 July 1943.



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA and NMHC
Compiled from aerial photographs taken 1951. Information shown in purple has been updated from aerial photographs taken 1990 and field checked. Map edited 1993. Conflicts may exist between some updated features and previously mapped contours.
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 1000-foot grid ticks: New Mexico Coordinate System, central zone (Transverse Mercator). 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 13, shown in blue.
The difference between NAD 27 and North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) for 7.5 minute intersections is given in USGS Bulletin 1975. The NAD 83 is shown by dashed corner ticks.
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

SANTA FE, N. MEX.
35105-F8-TF-024
1952
REVISED 1993
DMA 4855 III NW-SERIES V881















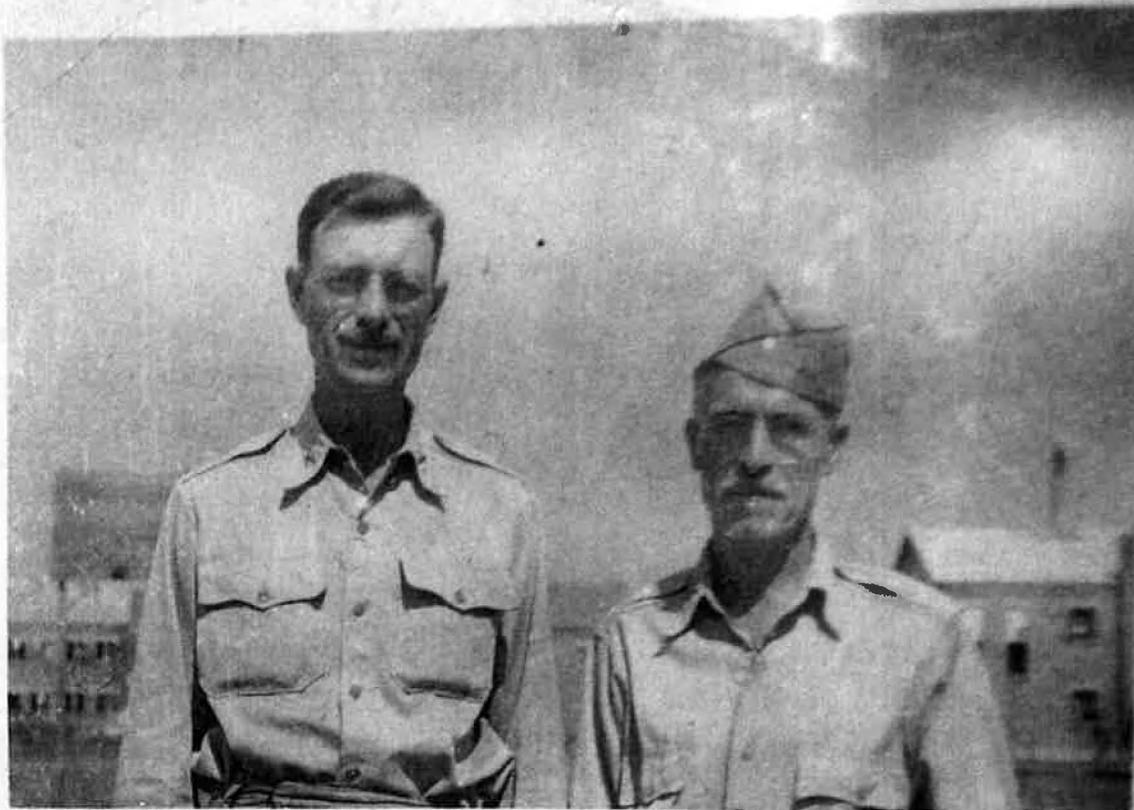




1 2 3 4 5

MUKDEN POW
CAMP
AUGUST 1945

1. Capt SKARDO
- 2 Col L. G SAGE
- 3 Col H. M. PECK
- 4 Capt. C. BROWN
- 5 Capt. J. McMINN



Col. E.G. SAGE

Col. H.M. PECK



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO MEMBERS OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES BEING
REPATRIATED IN SEPTEMBER 1945:

It gives me special pleasure to welcome you back to your native shores, and to express, on behalf of the people of the United States, the joy we feel at your deliverance from the hands of the enemy. It is a source of profound satisfaction that our efforts to accomplish your return have been successful.

You have fought valiantly in foreign lands and have suffered greatly. As your Commander in Chief, I take pride in your past achievements and express the thanks of a grateful Nation for your services in combat and your steadfastness while a prisoner of war.

May God grant each of you happiness and an early return to health.

Harry Truman

us

From: Name Charles S. Cheney
Charles S. Cheney

Nationality American

Rank Cpl.

Camp Phil. Military Prison Camp #2

To: Mr. C. D. Cheney
Bernalillo, New Mexico.
U.S.A.

EXAMINED
 By 217

検閲済
 俘虜收容所

俘虜郵便

きがは便郵

IMPERIAL JAPANESE ARMY

1. I am interned at Phil. Military Prison Camp #2

2. My health is — excellent; good; fair; poor.

3. I am — uninjured; sick in hospital; under treatment; not under treatment.

4. I am — improving; not improving; better; well.

5. Please see that Your letter is sent to this address
 _____ is taken care of.

6. (Re: Family); Take care of everyone

7. Please give my best regards to All my friends.













The President of the United States

in the name of

The Congress

takes pleasure in presenting the

Medal of Honor

to

SCOTT, ROBERT S.

Rank and organization: Captain (then Lieutenant), U.S. Army, 172d Infantry, 43d Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Near Munda Air Strip, New Georgia, Solomon Islands, 29 July 1943. *Entered service at:* Santa Fe, N. Mex. *Birth:* Washington, D.C. *G.O. No.:* 81, 14 October 1944. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty near Munda Airstrip, New Georgia, Solomon Islands, on 29 July 1943. After 27 days of bitter fighting, the enemy held a hilltop salient which commanded the approach to Munda Airstrip. Our troops were exhausted from prolonged battle and heavy casualties, but Lt. Scott advanced with the leading platoon of his company to attack the enemy position, urging his men forward in the face of enemy rifle and enemy machinegun fire. He had pushed forward alone to a point midway across the barren hilltop within 75 yards of the enemy when the enemy launched a desperate counterattack, which if successful would have gained undisputed possession of the hill. Enemy riflemen charged out on the plateau, firing and throwing grenades as they moved to engage our troops. The company withdrew, but Lt. Scott, with only a blasted tree stump for cover, stood his ground against the wild enemy assault. By firing his carbine and throwing the grenades in his possession he momentarily stopped the enemy advance, using the brief respite to obtain more grenades. Disregarding small-arms fire and exploding grenades aimed at him, suffering a bullet wound in the left hand and a painful shrapnel wound in the head after his carbine had been shot from his hand, he threw grenade after grenade with devastating accuracy until the beaten enemy withdrew. Our troops, inspired to renewed effort by Lt. Scott's intrepid stand and incomparable courage, swept across the plateau to capture the hill, and from this strategic position 4 days later captured Munda Airstrip.











LA ARMERÍA DE SANTA FE







