

The History Of the 143rd Infantry

*as told in the
1931 Camp Hulen
Camp Annual*

The 143rd Infantry, Texas National Guard, was organized in 1880 as the Third Regiment of Infantry, Texas Volunteer Guard, from existing companies as follows: (Local designation and date of organization follow original 3rd Regiment designation.)

- Company A — Waco Grays, 1876
- Company B — Belton Light Guards, 1880
- Company C — Mills' Rifles, 1879
- Company D — Coke Guards, 1879
- Company E — Mill's Sharpshooters, 1879
- Company F — Kosse Light Guard, 1880
- Company G — Houston Light Guard, 1873

During the Spanish-American War, five of the companies of the Regiment were in Federal service, as follows:

<i>Old Designation</i>	<i>Federal Designation</i>
Company A —	Company B, 2nd Texas Infantry, U.S.V.
Company B —	Company C, 2nd Texas Infantry, U.S.V.
Company G —	Company A, 3rd Texas Infantry, U.S.V.
Company H —	Company B, 4th Texas Infantry, U.S.V.
Company I —	Company I, 1st Texas Infantry, U.S.V.

Company I, *1st Texas Infantry*, U.S.V. (Company I, 3rd Regt., Texas National Guard) served in the Army of Occupation in Cuba, from *December 25, 1898, to March 25, 1899.*

After being mustered out of federal service, the 3rd Infantry, Texas Volunteer Guard, reverted to its former status in the State service.

In 1903 the designation of the Regiment was changed from the 3rd

Regiment, Texas Volunteer Guard, to the 3rd Infantry, Texas National Guard.

The 3rd Infantry, Texas National Guard, served on the Mexican border during the disturbances of 1916-17.

The Regiment was drafted into federal service for the World War, August 5, 1917. In the organization of the 36th Division, the 3rd Infantry, Texas National Guard (less M. G. Company) went with the 5th Infantry, Texas National Guard, to make up the 143rd Infantry. The 143rd Infantry served overseas and participated in the Meuse-Argonne operation. It was disbanded in 1919. The 143rd Infantry which served during the World War as a part of the 36th Division is now re-constituted in the National Guard of Texas as the 143rd Infantry.

Under the provisions of General Orders No. 16, War Department, as amended, the 143rd Infantry, Texas National Guard, is entitled to bear on its color, a streamer denoting service in the World War with the following inscription: "*Meuse-Argonne.*"

The following coat of arms for the 143rd Infantry, Texas National Guard, under the provisions of Paragraph 5, Army Regulations No. 260-10, June 30, 1926, has been approved:

Shield—Azure, a bend wavy argent between an oak tree eradicated and a key fesswise of.

Crest—That for the regiments of the Texas National Guard: On a wreath of the coors (argent and azure) a mullet argent encircled

by a garland of live oak and olive proper.

Motto—Arms Secure Peace.

The shield is blue for infantry. The bend wavy represents the regiment's service on the Mexican border, along the Rio Grande River, and the Aisne River in France, along which the regiment participated in operations during the World War. The oak tree symbolizes the Meuse-Argonne operation, during which the regiment received its baptism of fire. The gold key, taken from the Army of Cuban Occupation medal, indicates service in the Spanish-American War.

This was taken from page 10 of the 1931 Camp Annual.

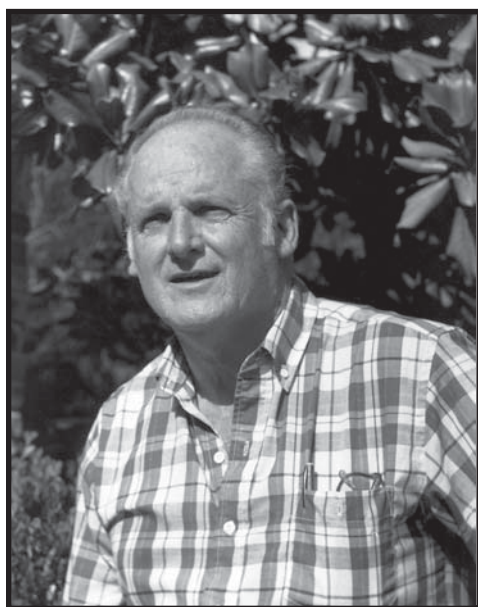
Come by the Museum and see more about the 1931 Camp Annual.



Cartoon by: F.W. Patterson from 1931 Camp Hulen Camp Annual.

SOUP & SALAD SUPPER
MARCH 11 - 5-8 PM
TO HONOR WORLD WAR II

Bobby Gene McKinney, "Bob," 1930-2008



A memorial service for Bob McKinney, 77 of Palacios, was held at 2 p.m. Sunday, Jan. 27, 2008 at the First Presbyterian Church of Palacios with Pastors Hollie Briscoe, Andy and Janell Blair officiating.

Born in Houston, Texas, on March 22, 1930, Bob lived the last sixteen years in Palacios. Survived by his wife, Pat, 2 daughters and son-in-law Kim and David Slaughter of Frisco, TX. and Kay and Tim Murdoch of Charlotte, North Carolina; son and daughter-in-law Bo and Terry McKinney of Cedar Park, TX.; Eight grandchildren, John, Paul, Sarah, and Emily Slaughter, Zach and Katherine Murdoch, and Max and Grace McKinney; sisters and brothers-in-law Peggy and Dage White of Palacios, and Billie and Clarence Glanz of Orlando, Florida; and many nieces, nephews, cousins and friends.

When Bob knew his time here was drawing to a close, he wrote these words to be shared with his friends in Palacios...

"Dear friends,

The Lord has definitely blessed Pat and me during the 16 years we have been in Palacios. When I retired I had no idea where we were going to live, but we know now that you will continue to support and encourage Pat until we meet again.

**Bob McKinney - a long-time member and
Trustee of PAHA.**

In Christ's love,

Bob McKinney"

PAHA Officers

Cheryl Dodd, Chairman
Vikijane Bear, Vice Chair
Mickey Crenshaw, Secretary
Roberta Ripke, Treasurer

Trustees

Bob McKinney	Robert Reynolds
Wayne Dodd	Roberta Ripke
Cheryl Dodd	Richard Conger
Vikijane Bear	
Mickey Crenshaw	
Leonard Lamar	Advisors:
Shirlee Murphy	Colleen Claybourn
	Harper Smylie &
	Madonna Gann



Come and visit our
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**New additions to the
PAHA Photo collection of
Palacios.**



Clips from:

1931 Camp Hulen's Camp Annual

On Field Inspection:

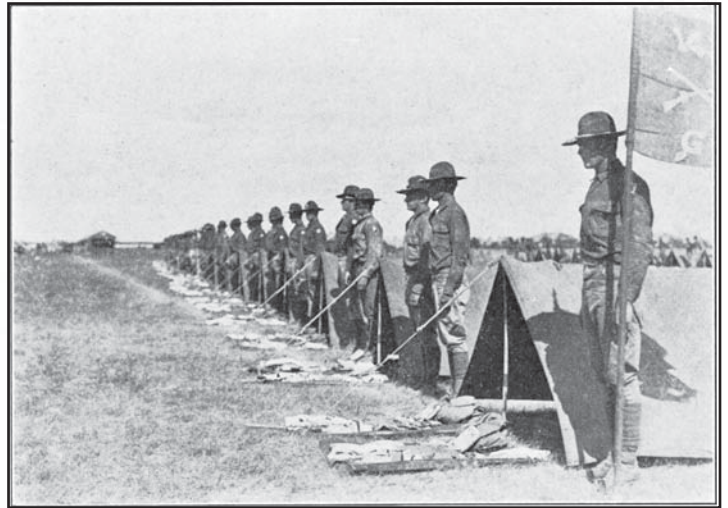
This year a full Field Inspection was held with inspection by General Rains and Col. W. C. Torrence. The order was given to the different companies to be ready, and in a few minutes a small city of pup tents had sprung up on the regimental drill area, with the men working like so many busy ants. Here is a description as told to me:

The top sergeant came around one day at camp and said, "be ready for full field inspection." Then began the quest for soap, tooth paste, and that old razor you brought to camp. After awhile you think everything is ready, when you suddenly remember that all your underwear is dirty. Of all the blank, blank things

to do in a hurry. However, after much effort, you appear on the drill field prepared for the worst. Then the inspecting officers pass you by with a glance and hurries on to the next."

On Anti-Aircraft Firing:

We also had anti-aircraft firing which means hitting an eight-inch balloon, let out from the pits, drifting in the breeze. The range on this was approximately 200 to 225 yards. A great deal of rivalry is met in this, each company trying to beat the other.



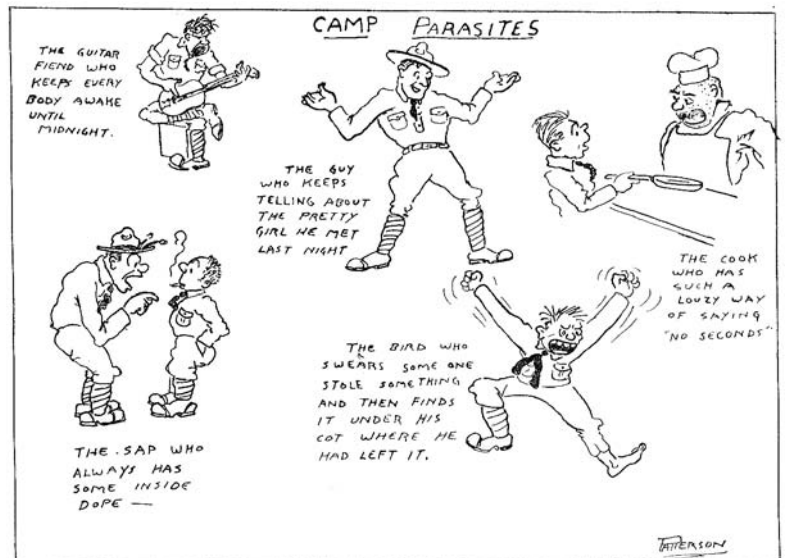
Field Inspection



BRIGADIER GENERAL GEORGE P. RAINS, Commanding 72nd Infantry Brigade, Texas National Guard

On Fill Him Up:

Our first sergeant, K. B. Busby, runs a filling station in private life, so when a gold brick shows up on the sick call he can't resist the temptation to "fill him up" with castor oil. The only complaint we have against him is the fact that when you go up for "seconds at chow," he is always in front of you.



By: F. W. Paterson, Taken from the 1931 Camp Hulen Camp Annual.

PAHA Explores Historical District for Palacios

Through the efforts of the County Intergovernmental Board, PAHA has to designate boundaries for a National Register Historical District in Palacios.

What is the National Register of Historic Places?

The National Register of Historic Places is the nation's inventory of properties deemed worthy of preservation. It is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate and protect our historic and archaeological resources. The National Park Service (NPS) maintains the National Register, which is administered in Texas by the Texas Historical Commission (THC), the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and is part of its effort to promote preservation statewide.

The National Register was developed to recognize historic places and persons who contributed to our country's heritage. These properties – whether districts, sites, buildings, structures or objects – are architecturally, archeological or historically significant for their associations with important persons or events.

The National Register is designed to include properties of importance in every locality, not just great national landmarks. A general store, a community park, a main street or the remains of a prehistoric Indian village may be just as eligible for inclusion in the National Register as the Governor's Mansion or the Alamo.

The National Register of Historic Places provides the basis for most preservation activities under federal programs and those of the SHPO. It is important to note what listing a property on the National Register means or perhaps more importantly, what it does not mean.

LISTING A PROPERTY ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER:

- Provides prestigious recognition to significant properties.
- Encourages the preservation of historic properties.
- Provides information about historic properties for local and statewide planning purposes.
- Helps promote tourism and economic development
- Provides basic eligibility for financial incentives, when available

THE NATIONAL REGISTER DOES NOT:

- Restrict in any way a private property owner's ability to alter, manager or dispose of a property.
- Require that properties be maintained, repaired or restored.
- Allow the individual listing of private property over an owner's objection.
- Allow the listing of historic districts over a majority of property owners' objection.
- Require public access to private property.

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

National Register criteria are designed to guide the officials of the National Register, SHPOs, federal agencies, local governments, preservation organizations and members of the general public in evaluating properties for entry in the National Register. To be listed in the National register, properties generally must be at least 50 years old and retain their historic character. Properties must:

- Be associated with important events that have contributed significantly to the broad pattern of history.
- Be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction; or represent the work of a master; or possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.