

# NATIONAL MOUNTED WARRIOR MUSEUM EXHIBIT PLAN 5 JANUARY 2020

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## OUTDOORS:



**Artifact caption for CCN 446192:** 32' length x 12' width x 8' height; Weight (132,000lbs.)

### **M1 Abrams Tank**

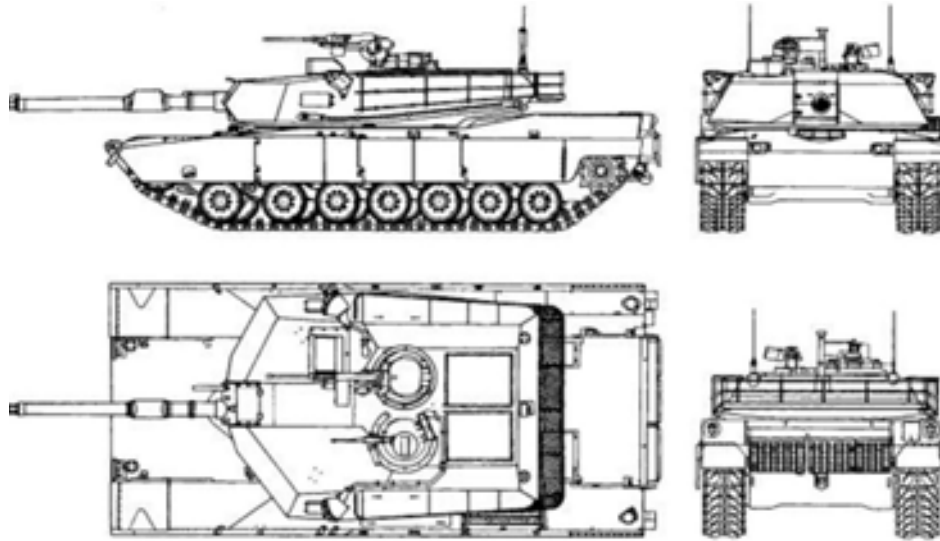
**The M1 Abrams Main Battle Tank (MBT) is a fully tracked, low silhouette, land combat assault weapons system. It is named for Gen. Creighton Abrams, whom Gen. George Patton called “the best tank commander in the Army” during World War II.**

Designed to outfight Soviet tanks, Abrams tanks did just that in the Gulf War, knocking out 160 of Iraq's Russian-built tanks without the loss of a single Abrams. The impact of the Abrams' main projectile equals that of an eleven-ton truck hitting a square inch target at 70 miles-per-hour.

Offering unprecedented protection to its crew, the XM1 prototype was produced in 1978 and tested by the Ordnance Corps. M1 production began in 1980. The modified M1A1 appeared in 1985 and the M1A2 in 1986. The tank's 105-mm. gun became a 120-mm. smoothbore in the M1A1 and later versions, capable of engaging enemies at 4,000

yards. An advanced fire-control system automatically adjusts aim to account for a variety of factors.

**DESIGN NOTE:** The designer will need to do some graphic work to enhance the technical drawings below:



**Specifications:**

Crew:	4 (commander, gunner, loader, driver)
Weight:	120,000–144,000 pounds
Length:	32 feet
Width:	12 feet
Height:	8 feet
Primary Armament:	M1: 105-mm. rifled bore gun M1A1/M1A2: 120-mm. smooth bore gun
Secondary Armament:	M2 .50 caliber machine gun M240 7.62-mm. machine gun

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**>>>> INDOORS: ROTUNDA (4,950 SF overall, but only 1,500 SF are included in the exhibit design)**



## **SECTION 1.0:**

**Clockwise from top right:** Donation box, Gift shop kiosk, donor recognition wall, donor recognition wall, reception desk.

**DESIGN NOTE:** Need kiosk for Oral History videos gathered by Mounted Warrior Foundation (some on website already). Editable for additional videos added as they are gathered.

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### **Section 1.1: (Section title)**

## **SEVEN PRINCIPLES OF MOUNTED WARFARE**

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**DESIGN NOTE:** The Rotunda holds sections 1.0 through 1.11. There are three major exhibit elements in the rotunda. Section 1 is an introductory text panel. Section 1.1 is a title reading “Principles of Mounted Warfare.” Sections 1.2-1.7 are text panels that each define one characteristic of mounted warfare accompanied by a graphic. These should be prominently placed so as to be read before the visitor exits the rotunda and enters the gallery. The question is, should they also be read before the visitor encounters the second major element in the rotunda? Desirable, but not imperative.

The second major element is a circular or oval platform, several inches off the floor, simulating grassy and earthen terrain. On it will be three displays, facing in different directions. Section 1.8 is a full-size reproduction horse with a mounted “Buffalo Soldier” in c. 1876 uniform. Section 1.9 is a World War I FT-17 tank with one uniformed enlisted Soldier mannequin sitting in the driver’s hatch or on the turret. Section 1.11 is single Soldier wearing Army

Combat Uniform/OCP Scorpion Pattern in full battle gear launching a Raven handheld drone.

The third element relates closely to the second, being a small scout helicopter (1.10), but it is not on the platform but hanging from the ceiling, either over or adjacent to the oval or circular platform. It has one pilot mannequin.

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## **SECTION 1:**

### **The National Mounted Warrior Museum**

#### **Welcome to an overview of mounted warfare in U.S. military history**

For thousands of years, soldiers took advantage of the speed and agility of the horse in warfare. In the United States, by 1941, horses were giving way to motorized vehicles, although horses remained in use throughout World War II, though not in combat. Despite the change, the principles of mounted warfare endured—especially a focus on lightning quickness. Today's mounted units ride into battle in advanced tanks and infantry fighting vehicles, self-propelled artillery, and helicopters, seeing the enemy using sophisticated automated intelligence systems, with advanced communications for command and control. Speed, agility, technology, and adaptability remain the constants of mounted warfare.

Mounted warfare is not limited to cavalry units, but this museum mostly tells the story through the experiences of two mounted units headquartered at Fort Hood—the 3d Cavalry Regiment and the 1st Cavalry Division, and the overseas deployments of III Corps, also headquartered here. Besides giving an overview of mounted warfare, this museum serves as the unit history museum for the 3d Cavalry Regiment and for the 1st Cavalry Division.

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[Upload map of Army Museum Enterprise sites \(wait for latest map before the opening\)](#)

The U.S. Army Museum Enterprise operates dozens of museums across the country. Many of them cover aspects of mounted warfare.

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#### **Section 1.1 (Title):**

## PRINCIPLES OF MOUNTED WARFARE

**DESIGN NOTE:** Each of the seven principles of mounted warfare has (1) a name (2) a definition (3) a supporting graphic illustration, and (4) a caption describing the illustration.

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### Section 1.2:

**Mobility (Tactical):** The ability of friendly forces to move and maneuver freely on the battlefield relative to the enemy. *Army Doctrinal Publication 3.90 (2019)*



**Graphic caption:** (order image from Ft. Sill)

*Field Artillery on the Move* is reproduced from an original oil on canvas painting by Michael Whelan, 1916. *Fort Sill National Historical Landmark and Museum*

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### Section 1.3:

**Firepower:** Fires is the related tasks and systems that provide collective and coordinated use of Army indirect fires, air and missile defense, and joint fires through the targeting process. (*FIELD MANUAL M 3-09: Field Artillery Operations and Fire Support Headquarters*, 2014)



**Graphic caption: (CMH Image)**

*The Cavalry Advances*, a scene from Operation DESERT STORM, is reproduced from an original watercolor on paper painting by Capt. Mario H. Acevedo. It shows the effects of integrated firepower in 1991. *U.S. Army Center of Military History*

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## **Section 1.4:**

**Flexibility:** The employment of a versatile mix of capabilities, formations, and equipment for conducting operations. *Army Doctrinal Publication 3.90 (2019)*



**Graphic caption: (CMH image)**

*Night Attack*, Persian Gulf, reproduced from an original watercolor on paper painting by Capt. Mario Acevedo in 1991, demonstrates the U.S. ability in the Gulf War to fight by day or night. *U.S. Army Center of Military History*

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## **Section 1.5:**

**Shock:** The application of combat power to paralyze enemies and disrupt their capacity to plan and execute timely responses to changes in tactical and operational environments



**Graphic caption: (CMH image)**

*Desert Storm, Iraq*, is reproduced from an original oil on canvas painting by Lt. Col. Frank Thomas, 1991. The artist wrote, "Our youthful soldiers, their very lives at stake, show how the indomitable American fighting spirit and the hard training had forged the world's most high tech armored force into a powerful DESERT STORM." *U.S. Army Center of Military History*

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## Section 1.6:

**Communication:** The ability to sustain command and control processes through the transmission, receipt, and sharing of information via multiple media



**Graphic caption: (CMH image)**

*Radio Man, Italy, World War II*, is reproduced from an original gouache on paper painting by Tech. Sgt. Ludwig Mactarian, 1945. *U.S. Army Center of Military History*

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## Section 1.7:

**Sustainment:** The provision of logistics, financial management, personnel services, and health care support necessary to maintain operations until successful mission completion. *Army Doctrinal Publication 4.0 (2019)*



**Graphic caption:**

*Saigon Docks* is reproduced from an original oil on canvas painting by William Linzee Prescott, 1967. *U.S. Army Center of Military History*

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## **Section 1.8:**

**DIORAMA:** A reproduction horse with a mounted, mannequin Buffalo Soldier uniformed c. 1876. Image below is for reference only.



**Diorama caption:**

**The “Buffalo Soldier”**

## **The first era in mounted warfare—the warrior on horseback—lasted for thousands of years.**

During the American Civil War, African Americans were allowed to join units called United States Colored Troops. After the war, Congress created six African American regiments, later reduced to four, with white officers. The African American Soldiers of the 9th and 10th Cavalry, and the 24th and 25th Infantry, were very active in the American West. Their nickname, “Buffalo Soldiers,” continued in use until the racial integration of the Army after 1948. The 9th Cavalry continues its service today with the 1st Cavalry Division.

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### **Section 1.9:**

**DIORAMA:** One Soldier wearing WWI enlisted uniform sitting in the drivers hatch or on the turret.



**Diorama caption (CCN 77210):** 16' 5" length x 5' 9" width x 7' 6" height; Weight (14,800 lbs.)

### **Renault FT Tank**

**This World War I tank symbolizes the conversion of mounted warfare to tracked and wheeled motor vehicles in the 1900s.**

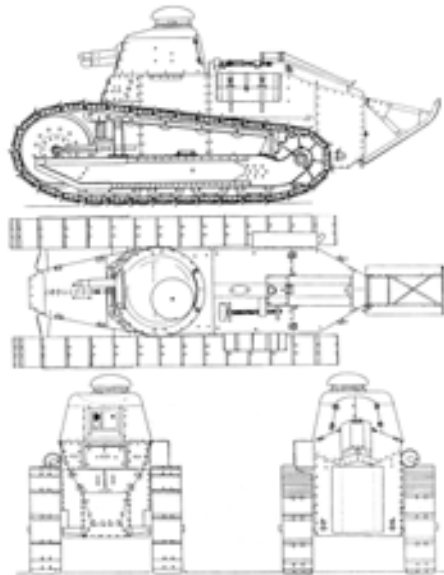
To overcome enemy trenches in World War I, the British first developed the tank, so-called because early ones were disguised as water storage tanks. They provided **mobility** and protected **firepower** to neutralize enemy resistance without the attackers suffering catastrophic losses to enemy fire.

The U.S. did not have tanks when it entered World War I in 1917. This French Renault FT-17 was sent to the United States as the first research and development (R&D) vehicle in the history of U.S. armored warfare, to help accelerate American tank

production. This is a hybrid—the hull is from a combat FT-17 used by the United States Tank Corps in France, fitted with a U.S. M1917 turret. It is missing a gun.

After 1918, the rapid downsizing of the U.S. tank force and some twenty years of debate marked the slow progress made toward a truly mechanized army.

**DESIGN NOTE:** Designer will perform some graphic work to enhance the technical drawings below:



### Specifications

Crew:	2 (commander, driver)
Weight:	14,800 pounds
Length:	16 feet 5 inches
Width:	5 feet 9 inches
Height:	7 feet 6 inches
Primary Armament:	37-mm. cannon
Secondary Armament:	8-mm. Hotchkiss machine gun

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### SECTION 1.10:

**DIORAMA:** Helicopter suspended from ceiling above. One pilot mannequin and one CE (door gunner/observer) mannequin. Uniforms: Flight suits worn in Vietnam in 1970-72; painted helmets, body armor vests. Gear: CE: Machine Gun; Frag

grenades; Incendiary grenades; White Phosphorus; Crew did NOT carry a map; M-16 or CAR-15 and smoke grenades. *Image immediately below is for reference only.*



**Diorama caption: (CCN 449545):** 30' 4" length x 26' 4" width x 8' 2" height; Weight (1,229 lbs.)

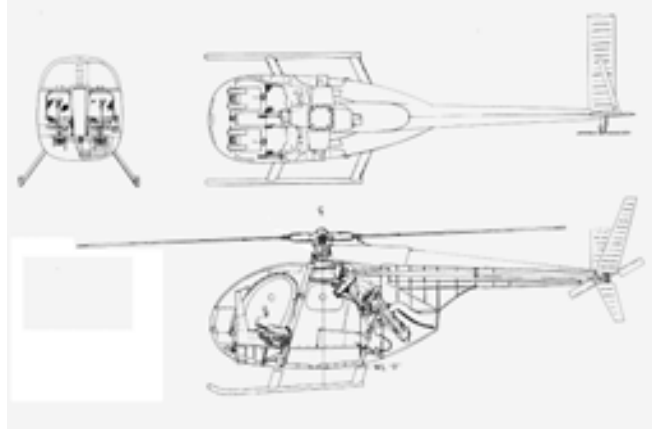
## OH-6 Cayuse Helicopter

**The helicopter transformed mobility in mounted warfare.** Reconnaissance has been a primary duty of cavalry units. Most early helicopters and later, smaller ones like this OH-6A Cayuse Light Observation Helicopter, were principally used as scout vehicles.

In the early 1940s, Igor Sikorsky perfected the single rotor helicopter concept and built a practical design for the United States military. His primary target was the Navy and Coast Guard, for vertical rescue of personnel on sinking ships. The potential of rescuing personnel downed in ground combat attracted the Army's attention and a few helicopters were used in the Pacific and China-India-Burma Theater. By the Korean War, medical evacuations were frequent—think of the television show M\*A\*S\*H.

With the advent of the turbine engine, and large helicopters such as the Huey and Chinook, the doctrine of "Air Mobility" emerged. A battlefield commander could move an entire force and its equipment by helicopter and dictate the terms of battle. Today's Army doctrine incorporates "Air Assault" tactics.

**DESIGN NOTE:** Designer will perform some graphic work to enhance the technical drawings below:



**Specifications:**

Crew: 2 (pilot, copilot); 2-4 passengers

Empty weight: 1,229 pounds

Length: 30 feet 4 inches with rotor

Width/Rotor diameter: 6 feet 3 inch Fuselage; 26 feet 4 inch Rotor

Height: 8 feet 2 inches

Primary Armament: 7.62-mm. machine gun

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**SECTION 1.11:**

**DIORAMA** of a Soldier wearing Army Combat Uniform/OCP Scorpion Pattern in full battle gear launching a Raven handheld drone. *Image below is for reference*



<https://www.dvidshub.net/image/183369/us-soldiers-secure-area-while-iraqi-soldiers-search>



**Diorama caption:**

## **RQ-11B Raven**

**Throughout history, the mounted warrior has ridden on or in a platform—be it be a horse, tank, other armored vehicle, or helicopter. But, in this scene, are things reversed so that the human is the platform?**

The RQ-11B Raven is a hand-launched Small Unmanned Aircraft System (SUAS) that provides reconnaissance, surveillance, target acquisition and force protection during both day and night operations. Aircraft flight modes include fully autonomous navigation, altitude hold, loiter and return home capabilities. The SUAS is operated by two Soldiers and has a rucksack-portable design. No specific military occupational specialty is required and operator training only requires about 10 days.

### **Specifications:**

Crew: 2 Operators

Weight: 4.2 pounds

Length: 3 feet

Width/Wingspan: 4 feet 6 inches

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**EXIT ROTUNDA>>>ENTER GALLERIES (12,424 SF)**

**SECTION 2.0 (Title):**

**U.S. MOUNTED WARFARE TO 1941**

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## Section 2.1:

### THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

**Why we fought:** To share the cost of maintaining troops in America to keep peace with Native Americans, Great Britain's Parliament levied taxes on the American colonies. The colonists argued that only their colonial assemblies could tax them—giving rise to the slogan “No taxation without representation.”

British retaliation for the Boston Tea Party sparked revolution. Hostilities began in 1775. The Continental Congress established an army that, with men and money from Britain's traditional enemy, France, secured America's independence after eight years of war.

**Mounted Warfare:** Mounted units, expensive to maintain, played a supplementary role to infantry formations, but the Continental Congress authorized dragoon regiments in December 1776. They relied upon the horse for mobility but could fight mounted or dismounted. Dragoons performed reconnaissance, security, and raids. Their outstanding combat operations included the Battles of Cowpens and Guildford Courthouse in the Carolinas. Mounted militia units reinforced the dragoons on the battlefield, attacking British outposts and suppressing Loyalists supporting the Crown.



**Graphic caption:**

In *The Battle of Cowpens* a detachment of the 1st and 3d Continental Light Dragoons under command of Lt. Col. William Washington remained on horseback to clash with the British 17th Light Dragoons under Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton in a notable American victory on 17 January 1781. *Reproduced from an oil on canvas painting courtesy of the artist, Don Troiani.*

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**Graphic caption:**

*Lee's Legion at Guilford Court House* [North Carolina, 15 March 1781], reproduced from an original pastel by Alonzo Chappel, shows mounted and dismounted dragoons of "Lighthorse Harry" Lee's Legion. The carbine and pistol were a dragoon's **firepower**, the horse his **mobility**, and the saber his **shock** weapon. The bugler provided **communication** in proximity to the enemy.

A shortage of firearms, particularly carbines, limited the dragoons' ability to fight dismounted, so Congress reorganized the dragoons into legions in 1780. These combined arms formations included both mounted dragoons and dismounted Soldiers equipped as light infantry. *Virginia Museum of History and Culture, Richmond*

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**Graphic caption for CCN 872906, 872907;** Weight 2.5 lbs.; Overall Length 38 in. with 32 in. blade.

The dragoon sword could be a devastating and psychologically intimidating **shock** weapon when employed in a mounted charge. Jeremiah Snow, Sr., of Springfield, Connecticut, made this Continental Army example with its scabbard. *U.S. Army Center of Military History*

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**Interactive:** Weighted handle to simulate the weight of a Dragoon and/or Cavalry saber and offer insight into what it was like to control a horse while also wielding the weapon. Not a full reproduction, but a simple handle that may look like a saber grip with guard,

which can be pulled up as if picking up and holding out a saber and offering resistance to simulate weight.

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## Section 2.2 DELETED

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### Section 2.3:

## THE WAR OF 1812

**Why we fought:** The United States declared war on Great Britain in June 1812, largely because it interfered with American trade with Napoleonic Europe. The United States also hoped to seize British Canada, either as a conquest or bargaining chip. Much of the military action occurred along the United States-Canada border, although British raids also occurred along the United States coastline. Both sides ended the war in December 1814 without making concessions about the issues that started the conflict.

**Mounted Warfare:** Because the care and feeding of horses was expensive, the U.S. Army relied on volunteer state mounted regiments to provide tactical **mobility** during contingencies. In nearly every war before World War I, volunteer cavalry outnumbered the U.S. professional mounted force. As the war of 1812 began, United States mounted forces numbered only 800 troopers and cavalry actions were rare.



#### Graphic caption:

In autumn 1813, Col. Richard Johnson's militia regiment of Mounted Kentucky Rifles routed the British 45th Regiment of Foot at the Battle of the Thames in Canada.  
*Reproduced from an oil on canvas painting courtesy of the artist, Don Troiani*

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**Artifact caption for CCN 882680;** 22” high; 10” deep x 8 ¼” wide.

The imposing height of this U.S. Army light dragoon helmet, used in the War of 1812, made the wearer seem larger in a mounted charge and may have been intended to have a demoralizing or **shock** effect on the enemy. Such “pattern caps” were made under contract by Henry Cressman of Philadelphia, a maker of hats and accouterments. The metal banding around the thick leather helmet protected against saber blows. *U.S. Army Center of Military History*

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## Section 2.4

### THE WESTWARD MOVEMENT

Congress disbanded the cavalry after the War of 1812, but only a mounted force could cover a nation that tripled in size with acquisition of the Louisiana Purchase (1803), Florida (1819), Texas (1845), and Oregon (1846).

Congress created a Regiment of Dragoons to replace a poorly disciplined Battalion of Mounted Rangers. Their effectiveness in the Seminole War in Florida prompted creation of a second regiment.

In 1846, the Army created a different type of mounted unit—the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, to safeguard the Oregon Trail. It merged the **mobility** of the dragoon with the infantryman’s **firepower** by equipping it with rifles rather than muskets.

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**Graphic caption for 1907 map;** Available in color or black and white pdf at <https://etc.usf.edu/maps/pages/2800/2807/2807.htm> Maps ETC License Maps ETC is copyright © 2007-2012 by the University of South Florida.

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**DIORAMA:** A Mounted Rifleman mannequin with reproduction uniform, reproduction Model 1841 U.S. “Mississippi” rifle, and reproduction Model 1840 heavy cavalry saber, ideally on a base providing a 360 degree view of the rider.

*The image below is for reference only:*



**Diorama caption:**

**The Mounted Rifleman provided the mobility of the cavalry and the accurate firepower of the infantry.**

The horse gave **mobility**. The Grimsley saddle provided comfort for long periods on horseback. The saddle bags provided **sustainment**. The Mounted Rifleman uniform was similar to that of dragoons, except for the trousers being dark rather than light blue. His **firepower** consisted of a Model 1841 “Mississippi Rifle” that provided long range accuracy. He was issued a Model 1836 pistol with flintlock firing mechanism, replaced in 1847 by the Whitneyville-Walker Colt revolver. The Model 1840 Heavy Dragoon Saber, nicknamed “Old Wristbreaker” because of it weighed two and one-half pounds, was for **shock** action.

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## Section 2.5A:

### THE MEXICAN WAR

**Why we fought:** Admitting Texas to the U.S. as a state in 1845 triggered conflict with Mexico, which never recognized Texas' independence from Mexico in 1836. Diplomatic efforts failed to resolve issues with the new state's disputed southern border. U.S. President James K. Polk's determination to expand the United States to the Pacific Ocean at Mexico's expense brought the two countries to war.

**Mounted Warfare:** Gen. Zachary Taylor invaded northern Mexico in 1846. Gen. Winfield Scott landed at Vera Cruz in 1847 with a column that advanced toward and captured Mexico City. Volunteer cavalry—the Texas Mounted Rifles—performed the light cavalry work—reconnaissance and security—for both generals. Dragoons mainly played a supporting role in the major battles, except at Resaca de la Palma, where one squadron executed a mounted charge that helped to break Mexican resistance. The Regiment of Mounted Riflemen mostly fought dismounted.

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**Graphic caption:** CMH has 1 MB file; from *American Military History (CMH, 1989)*

The two Regular Army dragoon regiments participated in the principal campaigns in Mexico, New Mexico, and California. In Mexico, the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen fought dismounted at Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, and on 13 September 1847 participated in the assault on the fortress of Chapultepec. This led to the capture of Mexico City, virtually ending the war. U.S. *Army Center of Military History*

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**Graphic caption:** (order [rights@cartermuseum.org](mailto:rights@cartermuseum.org))

Mounted troops, probably Col. John Francis Hamtramck's 1st Virginia Volunteers, enter Saltillo, Mexico, near the Buena Vista battlefield. The Virginia Volunteers are an example of auxiliaries providing a critically needed **mobile adjunct** to the infantry,

artillery, and engineer focused U.S. Army of the early to mid-1800s. *Amon Carter Museum, Ft. Worth, Texas*

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**Graphic caption (Ft. Hood image):**

Persifor Frazer Smith (1798–1858) was the first commander of the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen under Gen. Winfield Scott. Before taking command of the Mounted Rifles, he was brevetted to brigadier general for his gallant actions in the Battle of Monterrey under Gen. Zachary Taylor, and again brevetted to major general following Contreras, Churubusco, and the capture of Mexico City. Smith became military governor of Mexico City and oversaw the evacuation of U.S. forces.

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**Graphic caption: (CMH image)**

*Battle of Chapultepec, 1847*, reproduced from an original oil on canvas painting by eyewitness James Walker in 1848. *U.S. Army Center of Military History*

The day after capturing Chapultepec Castle, opening the road into Mexico City, two Soldiers of the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen raised the United States flag over the Mexican National Palace while Captain Porter of Company F unfurled the regimental standard from the balcony. The units' tactical **flexibility**, reliant upon their horses for **mobility**, but fighting as dismounted infantry, helped them to execute a difficult assault upon a fortified complex.

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**Framed graphic caption for** (The case is 52" x 50" x 1 ½ ")

The Regiment of Mounted Riflemen presented its unit flag to Gen. Winfield Scott, who gave it to the State Department, which gave it to Congress, which lost it. Ladies of Col. Smith's hometown raised \$225—a considerable sum in those days—to make another. This is a reproduction of that fragile replacement.

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## **2.5B:**

**Interactive to be produced by fabricator. Push button narrated quotation:**

VOICE ONE: "As recounted by Private Sam McCurdy of Company D, Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, after the Battle of Contreras General Winfield Scott addressed the unit in these words":

VOICE TWO (Stentorian):

"Brave Rifles, Veterans – you have been baptized in fire and blood and come out steel. Where bloody work was to be done, "the Rifles" was the cry, and there they were. All speak of them in terms of praise and admiration. What can I say? What shall I say? Language cannot express my feelings of gratitude for your gallant conduct in the terrible conflict of yesterday and this morning. But, my brave boys, in the course of one hour more you will be engaged in a more sanguinary engagement than the one you have just passed through, and I hope and trust that you will take the same noble stand you did yesterday and this morning. And now, men of the Rifle Regiment, you may rest assured that a grateful country will reward you for your gallant deeds through this campaign. Goodbye for the present, and God bless you all."

VOICE ONE: The words "Brave Rifles" are incorporated in the 3d Cavalry insignia because the present unit traces its lineage to the Regiment of Mounted Rifles.

**DESIGN NOTE:** Image below goes with the media element



**Graphic caption:**

General Winfield Scott at Contreras, depicted in the painting *Brave Rifles-Veterans*, by Don Prechtel. In contrast to the slovenly Zachary Taylor, Scott always appeared in full uniform, was seen by many as pompous, and was nicknamed “Old Fuss and Feathers.” He also was prone to Napoleonic style addresses to the troops. These factors may have led to his defeat as the Whig candidate for president in 1852, but he was nonetheless the most distinguished American commander between George Washington and Ulysses Grant. *Courtesy of the artist.*

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**Section 2.5C:**

**FIREPOWER UPDATE!**



**Artifact caption for CCN 613603: Length 48.5 in. Weight 9 lbs. 4 oz.**

The Model 1841 Percussion Rifle, often called the Mississippi Rifle, was the rifle of the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen in the Mexican War. Capable of firing three rounds per minute, it also saw use by some other units and continued in service into the Civil War.

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**Artifact caption for CCN 193337. Weight 4 lbs., 9 oz.; Length 15.5 in.**

The revolver was an American invention. The Model 1847 “Walker Colt” Revolver, the first successful American military repeating pistol, was designed by Samuel H. Walker (commander of Company C) and Samuel Colt. One thousand such revolvers were

produced for the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, but very few were issued during the Mexican War. This pistol is a reissue by Colt in 1981.

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**Artifact caption for CCNs: 193786/193320.** Weight 2.5 lbs.; Length 42 in.

The Model 1840 Heavy Cavalry Saber (shown here with scabbard), dubbed “The Old Wristbreaker” by cavalry troopers, was used extensively in the Mexican War, including by the Mounted Riflemen. A **shock** weapon in cavalry charges, it began to be replaced by the Model 1860 Light Cavalry Saber during the Civil War but was occasionally used in later frontier campaigns.

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## Section 2.6:

### The American Horse

Prehistoric horses died out in North America and there were no more until the Spanish brought some over when they conquered Mexico in 1521. Native American life was transformed by them.

Other Spaniards brought horses into Florida in the 1500s; the English brought them to Virginia about 1619; and the French introduced them into Canada, also in the 1600s. By 1750 horses were found in most parts of the continent. Horse populations then increased naturally and many became wild. The acquisition of horses transformed Native American buffalo hunting and, especially, warfare. Guns, acquired through trade or raiding, did likewise.

*A Conquistador, by Frederic Remington, Getty Images*



**DESIGN NOTE:** Interactive involving correctly matching names with images of horse equipment—saddle, bridle, harness, spurs &c.

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## SECTION 2.7:

### THE MOUNTED RIFLEMEN AND NATIVE AMERICANS

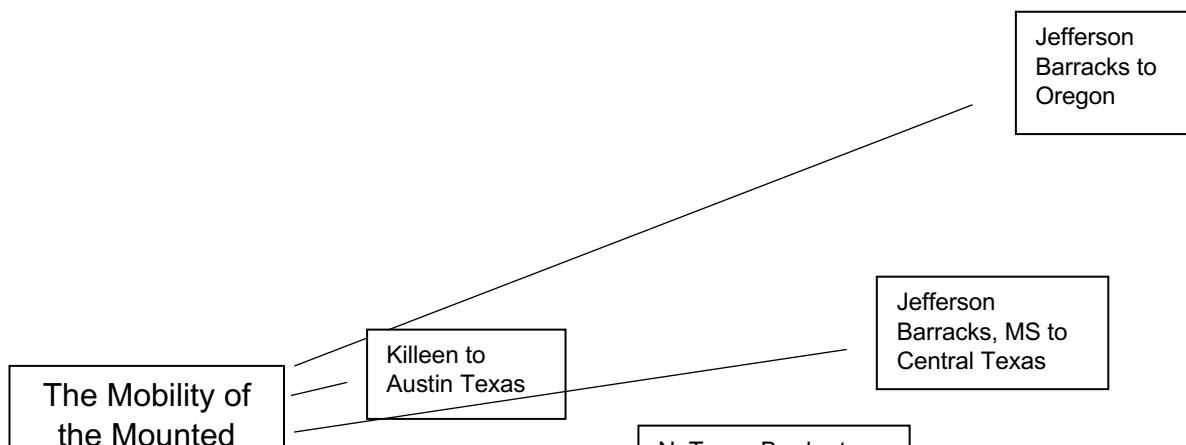
**Why we fought:** After the Mexican War, mounted regiments provided security for the newly acquired territories and the new waves of settlers heading west, particularly during the California Gold Rush of 1849. In 1855, two new cavalry regiments were created, distinctive in organization from the dragoons and mounted riflemen.

**Mounted Warfare:** The small regular army struggled to protect settlers across the vast plains. The three mounted regiments' quick **mobility** proved invaluable, usually bringing enough **firepower** to end engagements quickly. Small troops and squadrons built a legacy of independent operations that remains a trait of mounted forces.

The Mounted Riflemen established military posts along the Oregon Trail. The main body arrived in Oregon City in November 1849 and protected settlers there for two years. In June 1856 the Mounted Riflemen were ordered to Texas where they conducted operations against the Apache, Kiowa, Navaho, Comanche and Ute peoples.

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#### Comparative Visualization Projection of the Distances Covered by Mounted Riflemen



Via visitor activated push button (wall/ digital table) or motion sensor (floor) the "Trails" would complete themselves from one point to another with dotted lines as often seen to denote traveling across a map. The background being a subdued image of the continental United States. Environmental stimulus such as the sound of horse hooves on grass, rider commands (to horse), the sound of wind, crickets etc. To simulate cross country travel on horseback in the wilderness. Map could be the same as the map graphic already in place for section 2.4: Western Movement or following section 2.7: Mounted Riflemen & Native Americans.



**DESIGN NOTE:** An original uniform on loan for a fixed period from the Arizona Historical Society. A reproduction exists for rotation.

**Artifact caption for loan from the Arizona Historical Society.** Weight \_\_\_ lbs., \_\_\_ oz.; Length \_\_\_ inches. Displayed on a conservation form. Subject to rotation.

This is an original Mounted Rifleman's uniform, c. 1855. The rifleman's company letter was worn on the hat with the stamped brass trumpet and green hat cord. The 1854 Pattern Jacket was shared by all mounted men, with the color of the trim identifying the branch of service.

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**Artifact caption for CCN 193637:** Weight 10 lbs.; Length 24 x 30 x 3 inch frame

Guidons served to identify the unit, served as a rally point, and by indicating the unit's location, facilitated **communication**. Company D of the Mounted Riflemen carried this guidon in the 1850s. Green was the color of the Mounted Riflemen branch of service.

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**Artifact caption for CCN 467187;** Weight 1 oz.; Length 1 ½" x 2 ¾" :

Between 1833 and 1861 the Army fielded three different types of mounted units: dragoons, mounted riflemen, and cavalry. Each was considered as a separate branch of the service, reflected in distinctive uniforms. This is a Pattern 1858 trooper's hat badge for a Mounted Riflemen.

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**Artifact caption for CCN 611646;** Weight 3 oz.; Length 2 x 3 inches

This is a Mounted Riflemen officer's branch of service insignia, Pattern 1850, worn as a hat badge. The use of the vertical trumpet on today's 3d Cavalry regimental distinctive unit and shoulder sleeve insignia links the modern Soldier and the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen.

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**Artifact caption for CCN 193783;** Weight 1 lb., 12 oz.; Length 18 inches

This is one of 1,000 knives made exclusively for the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen in 1849 by the Ames Manufacturing Company of Chicopee, Massachusetts, at a cost of \$4 each. It was the first knife issued to the U.S. Army and the only one until adoption of the Model 1880 Hunting Knife.

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 193297;** Weight 1 lb., Length 10 inches in diameter

This broken pewter plate from the mid-1850s was found at the site of Fort Craig, New Mexico. It is marked "Co. C RMR" (see arrow) about one inch from the edge near the top of the left half, which denotes Company C, Regiment of Mounted Riflemen.

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 193832;** Weight 7 lbs., 4 oz.; Length 37.5 inches

The Model 1852 .52 caliber single-shot percussion Sharps Carbine replaced the Model 1841 “Mississippi” rifle because its short barrel was easier to use on horseback. Loaded from the breech rather than from the muzzle, it also allowed the trooper to increase his rate of fire from three to about seven rounds per minute. Weighing about seven pounds, the carbines were issued to the regiment in test quantities as early as 1853. The Sharp’s Carbine provided increased **firepower** against Native Americans who could only acquire equivalents by trade or capture in battle.

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 467201;** Weight 1 oz.; Length 1 inch diameter

This Mounted Riflemen’s button, Pattern 1855, has “R” on the breast of the eagle, indicating that the wearer was a trooper of the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen. Buttons with the branch of service initial were worn from 1833 until discontinued at the beginning of the Civil War.

\*



**Graphic caption for (no CCN);** Weight 2 oz; Length 3.5 inch x 4.5 inch. oval. Not framed.

This is a reproduction of a daguerreotype of Washington Lafayette Elliot, eighth colonel of the 3d Cavalry Regiment, believed to have been taken c. 1856, when he was the Mounted Riflemen’s regimental quartermaster.

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## Section 2.8A

### THE CIVIL WAR

**Why we fought:** After decades of sectional tensions over the issue of slavery, Abraham Lincoln election in 1860, on a platform of banning slavery in the territories acquired from Mexico, led seven southern states to secede. After an attack on Fort Sumter, South

Carolina, Lincoln called for volunteers to suppress the rebellion, causing four more states to secede. Civil war raged from April 1861 until April 1865. It ended in national reunification and, soon afterward, the total abolition of slavery.

**Mounted Warfare:** Over one million square miles of battlefield space demanded mounted units. U.S. Cavalry reconnaissance and courier duties expanded to include security, screen, guard, raid, and seizure of critical objectives. The scope of cavalry operations grew from regiments and divisions to entire mounted corps. The organizational evolution of the Army of the Potomac's Corps of Cavalry set the precedent for the current 1st Cavalry Division and III Corps at Fort Hood.

Cavalry relied upon the horse for mobility but often fought dismounted, exemplified by Brig. Gen. John Buford's cavalry division at the Battle of Gettysburg. Mounted charges against formed infantry armed with rifled muskets were ineffective but could still generate shock among unprepared targets or from unexpected directions.

\*

**Graphic caption:**

*Charge of the 8th Pennsylvania at the Battle of Chancellorsville. Reproduced from an original oil on canvas painting courtesy of the artist, Don Troiani*

\*



**Graphic caption:** *Civil War Treasures from the New-York Historical Society, [Digital ID, New-York Historical Society, [Digital ID, nhnycw/ac ac03129]; <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/ndipcoop/nhihtml/cwnyhshome.html>*

The addition of state forces to the U.S. Cavalry helped to tip the balance of cavalry power during the Civil War. The recruiting poster provides a romantic notion of the cavalry trooper's role, in stark contrast to the reality of one's actual duties in the field, and the growing emphasis on fighting dismounted. *New-York Historical Society*

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## Section 2.8B:

**THE CIVIL WAR:  
THE MOUNTED RIFLES BECOME THE 3D CAVALRY**

In August 1861 the Army re-designated all of its mounted units as cavalry. At the beginning of the Civil War, the mounted branch of the Army consisted of the 1st and 2d Regiments of Dragoons, the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, the 1st and 2d Cavalry, and the newly organized 3d Cavalry. The word "Regiment" was not part of the official name for the newer organizations because, at that time, the regiment was the basic echelon of Army organization. Units were presumed to be regiments unless otherwise stated. The chart shows the reorganization of the mounted units.

Original Designation	New Designation
1st Regiment of Dragoons	1st Cavalry
2d Regiment of Dragoons	2d Cavalry
Regiment of Mounted Riflemen	3d Cavalry
1st Cavalry	4th Cavalry
2d Cavalry	5th Cavalry
3d Cavalry	6th Cavalry

**Section 2.8C:**

**THE CIVIL WAR:  
THE 3D CAVALRY REGIMENT**

Confederate movement up the Rio Grande River Valley threatened U.S. control of New Mexico Territory. In July 1861, two companies encountered Confederate forces at Mesilla, New Mexico. Fort Fillmore was surrendered, but three companies successfully engaged at Fort Thorn.

In February 1862, four companies fought in the Battle of Valverde, shortly followed by Glorieta Pass. The Confederates were forced to retreat and, in April, were engaged by the 3d Cavalry near Albuquerque and Peralto.

In December 1862 the Regiment moved to Memphis, Tennessee, and assumed a rear area security mission. The regiment skirmished with Confederate forces at Barton Station, Cane Creek, and Dickinson's Station, Alabama.

In 1863 it reconnoitered in advance of General William T. Sherman's army during its movement to break the Confederate siege of Knoxville, Tennessee. From May 1864 to war's end fought local guerillas, patrolled, and escorted wagon trains near Little Rock, Arkansas.

\*



**Graphic caption:**

The print "Town and Valley of Mesilla" shows the site of the first Civil War engagement in New Mexico Territory. *Cline College, University of Northern Arizona*

\*



**Graphic caption:**

Valverde, a modern rendering of the Confederate lancer attack at one of the largest engagements west of the Mississippi River, the battle of Valverde, New Mexico. The indecisive action did not deter the Confederates, but the destruction of their supplies at Glorieta Pass the following month did. *Reproduced from an original oil on canvas painting courtesy of the artist, Don Troiani.*

\*



**Graphic caption: (on Wikipedia, track down, probably LC or NARA)**

Gen. Peter Joseph Osterhaus commanded the 3d Cavalry Regiment during several engagements in Alabama.

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## **Section 2.8D DELETED**

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### **Section 2.8E:**

#### **THE CIVIL WAR: THE 5TH CAVALRY**

The 5th Cavalry participated in 125 engagements and saw its regimental command change an astounding thirty-four times. Although defeated, it offered the last coherent battlefield resistance during the July 1861 Battle of Bull Run. In June 1862, the regiment made two successful mounted charges during the Seven Days' Battle that saved U.S. artillery batteries from capture.

Three regimental squadrons accompanied Brig. Gen. William W. Averell's force across the Rappahannock River, in March 1863, and fought at Kelly's Ford, Virginia. The 5th fought in one of the largest cavalry engagements, Brandy Station, Virginia, and at Trevilian Station. They helped break Gen. Lunsford Lomax's line at Tom's Brook in October 1864. Finally, 5th Cavalry troopers served as the Honor Guard for General Robert E. Lee's surrender at Appomattox.

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN258659; 33 x 36 x 22” deep on conservation form. A duplicate exists for rotation.**

The Pattern 1855 Cavalry Shell Jacket provided protection, comfort, and kept the rider’s equipment above his waist. This example was once a bugler’s jacket but the distinctive lacing has been removed.

\*



**Graphic caption:**

The 5th Cavalry fought in the Battle of Brandy Station, Virginia, perhaps the largest cavalry action of the Civil War. *Reproduced from an original painting courtesy of the artist, Don Troiani.*

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**Section 2.9:**

**FIREPOWER UPDATE!**



**Artifact caption for CCN 200332; 4 ¼” x 39”**

“The Yankees could load on Sunday and fired all week”

The U.S. Spencer Carbine was one of the most widely used Civil War firearms. It fired breech-loaded .52 caliber metallic cartridges loaded in the butt stock and chambered into the receiver by lever action. The Spencer's rate of fire was limited only by the user's speed and ammunition supply.

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 193345;** weight 7 lbs., length 37 2/3 in. inches

The U.S. Army Model 1858 .54 caliber Starr carbine was a lever action, breech-loading, single-shot rifle produced by Starr Arms Company of Yonkers, New York. Primarily used by cavalry, the Starr Carbine was a rival to the Sharps Carbine. The Model 1858 was designed to fire paper cartridges but later models were chambered to use metal cartridges.

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## Section 2.10A:

### LATER WARS VS. NATIVE AMERICANS

**Why we fought:** When the Civil War ended, westward migration accelerated, triggering the emergence of new towns, railroad construction, and intensified activities by mineral prospectors. Friction with Native Americans intensified as the latter sought to survive and protect their way of life. The U.S. government responded with a reservation policy and relied upon the Army to implement it.

**Mounted Warfare:** Nomadic American Indians of the Great Plains relied on ponies acclimated to the region for **mobility**, which they used to evade or fight on their terms, often confounding slower moving U.S. Army columns dependent on wagon supplies. The Army sometimes responded with winter campaigns when Native Americans often remained in one place for long periods. Scouts from other tribes often provided the tracking skills to locate the villages.

In spring and summer months, the Army relied on multiple columns, whose concentric movements constrained the Native Americans. Both types of operations generally resulted in surrender and acceptance of relocation to a reservation. The need to understand, locate, and bring to battle an elusive enemy foreshadowed the challenges the U.S. Army would in later counterinsurgency operations.



**Graphic caption: (Buy print)**

*Retreat to Higher Ground*, a numbered print by Frank McCarthy, illustrates the frontier cavalry doctrine that when surprised by hostile American Indians, troopers would retreat to a defensible position and dismount, form a line, and then return disciplined, aimed volleys of fire.

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**Section 2.10B:**

**LATER WARS VS. NATIVE AMERICANS:  
THE 3D CAVALRY IN THE SOUTHWEST**

“ . . . the Indians proved then and there that they were the best cavalry soldiers on Earth. In charging up towards us, they exposed little of their person, hanging on with one arm around the neck of the horse, firing and lancing from underneath the horse’s necks so that there was no part of the Indian at which we could aim.”

—Capt. Anson Mills, Company M Commander,  
3d U.S. Cavalry, recollected 2 March 1917

After the Civil War, the 3d Cavalry Regiment returned to the West. From Fort Union, New Mexico Territory, it searched for Mescalero Apache, Navajo, and Comanche raiders. It also conducted regular patrols, escorted travelers and settlers, hunted Army deserters and horse thieves, and provided security to Union Pacific Railroad surveying parties. In February 1870 the regiment departed to the Arizona Territory and fought more than thirty engagements against Apaches. It subsequently participated in the 1876 operations against the Sioux and Cheyenne in Montana and participated in the Battles of Powder River and Rosebud Creek.



*Saving Captain Henry* depicts the Battle of the Rosebud on 17 June 1876. Lakota and Cheyenne warriors fought with persistence throughout the battle. The 3d Cavalry's Capt. Guy V. Henry was wounded in the face and was about to be killed when Crow and Shoshoni scouts and other members of his unit mounted an assault and were able to save him. © *George Capps, the artist, and used by permission*

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## **Section 2.10C:**

### **LATER WARS VS. NATIVE AMERICANS: TWO CONTRASTING CAMPAIGNS**

The Red River War of 1874 was a large-scale effort by the Army to finally defeat the Comanche in north Texas. The 4th, 6th, and 10th regiments of cavalry featured prominently in the relentless pursuit of the remaining tribal holdouts until the region was pacified.

By contrast, the 7th Cavalry's campaign to force Lakota and Cheyenne nations back onto reservations led to disaster. On 25 June 1876, Lt. Col. George A. Custer and 647 Soldiers and scouts from the 7th U.S. Cavalry attacked a large Lakota and Cheyenne camp in the Little Bighorn Valley. Capt. Frederick W. Benteen and three companies detached to search out enemies encamped to the south. Maj. Marcus A. Reno moved to charge the village with another three companies. Custer swung north with five companies to catch his prey in a pincer movement, but the Native Americans checked and routed Reno. They shifted their strength against Custer, killing him and the 210 men of his immediate command.



**Graphic caption:**

*He Died With His Boots On* shows Custer and his men moments before being overwhelmed at the Battle of the Little Bighorn. *Courtesy of the artist, Kirk Stirnweiss*

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 193328;** Weight 7lb, 3oz; Length 41 inches

The Model 1873 Springfield .45–55 caliber single-action percussion carbine, weighing seven pounds, was adopted as the standard cavalry weapon.

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 613589;** Weight 3 lbs.; Length 34 inch x 16 inch collar x 33 inch sleeve

Michael A. McGann, of Company F, 3d U.S. Cavalry, wore this Pattern 1888 coat. As first sergeant of Company F, McGann received the Medal of Honor for gallantry in action at the Battle of Rosebud Creek, Montana Territory, on 17 June 1876. McGann's

career began when he enlisted in Company F on 21 February 1868. He was promoted from sergeant major to ordnance sergeant at Fort McIntosh, Texas, on 6 March 1891 and ordered to duty at Fort Yates, North Dakota. McGann retired there on 18 July 1903.

**DESIGN NOTE:** Rotate artifact below with the one above.



**Artifact caption for CCN 192797;** Weight 2lb, 7oz; Length 33 inches; 15 ½ in Collar x 32" Sleeve,

U.S. Cavalry Pattern 1888 enlisted man's dress coat, c. 1895.

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 61159;** Weight 3oz; Length 2 ¼ x 4 ½ inches

The Congressional Medal of Honor was created in the Civil War. This one was awarded to Cpl. Charles A. Bessey of Company A, 3d U.S. Cavalry, "for gallantry in action" near Elkhorn Creek, Wyoming, 13 January 1877. Corporal Bessey was looking for cut telegraph wires near Elkhorn Creek when he and his four man detachment were ambushed by fourteen Native Americans. All five troopers were wounded but Bessey assisted the others and held off the enemy until they gave up and departed. His family displayed this medal in their home in Biloxi, Mississippi, until Hurricane Katrina destroyed the house in 2005.

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 193680;** Weight 2oz; Length 1 ½ " x 3 "

U.S. Army Indian Wars Campaign Medal, c. 1910. A considerable period elapsed between the events for which this medal was awarded and the medal's production.

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 193401:** Weight 12oz; Length 2.5 x 3 ½ inches

Model 1874 U.S. Army belt plate, Hanger Pattern.

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 193316;** Weight 1lb, 0oz; Length 9 ¼ " x 1.5" x 7"

For **sustainment**, Soldiers were issued salt pork as part of their rations. They tried different means of storing it so that its grease would not leach out and stain their clothing and equipment. To solve the problem, the Army introduced this Pattern 1872 tinned iron meat can that could be carried in saddle bags or an infantry haversack.

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 193098;** Weight 1lb, 2oz; Length 47  $\frac{3}{4}$  x 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches

Metallic-cased ammunition, impervious to weather, enhanced Army **sustainment**. Ammunition no longer needed to be enclosed in enclosed leather cases. Continuing experimentation by the Army led from leather pouches to leather loops that slid over waist belts for carrying ammunition, as shown in this Pattern 1876 Cartridge Belt. Copper cartridge cases corroded from prolonged contact with leather, so leather loops were replaced by cotton duck loops sewn to leather belts such as this example.

\*



**Artifact caption for CCNs 193077/193078;** Weight 0lb, 13oz; Length 7  $\frac{3}{4}$  " x 3"

The same canteen was issued to both infantry and cavalry until 1885. At that time, the Army began procuring canteens with the short strap and hook. This Pattern 1878 canteen is modified with a short strap. The hook is missing.

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 192947;** Weight 0lb, 5oz; Length 4  $\frac{1}{2}$  x 8 inches

U.S. 3d Cavalry enlisted man's forage cap, late 1800s.

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 192795;** weight 12.5 oz.; length 8" x 11" x 14"

This Pattern of 1881 officer's dress helmet was worn with the full dress uniform. The plumes on these helmets were made either of buffalo or yak hair. The helmet was stored in the black metal can. The small black object is a cover that replaced the plume when the helmet was worn at funerals.

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 192792**



**Artifact caption for CCNs 192793/192794;** Weight 0lb, 8oz; Length 11" x 7.5" x 1" inches (PR)

Until the late 1800s, armies rarely left their quarters during winter. When the U.S. Army began campaigning in winter during the Indian Wars, it discovered that the harsh weather on the Northern Plains required specialized cold weather clothing for **sustainment** of the force. These muskrat fur items were adopted in 1878.

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## Section 2.11:

### Bicycle Soldiers

The 1890s fad of bicycling led the U.S. Army to employ this lightweight form of transportation in experiments to improve mobility. In 1896, Lt. James A. Moss, the White regimental commander of the African American 25th Infantry at Fort Missoula, Montana, wrote to his commanding officer,

“Consider replacing the horse with the bicycle. . . . A bike does not have to be fed, watered and rested and would be less likely to quit from exhaustion. . . . A bike is small and quieter than a horse. Thus, a soldier could sneak up on the enemy.”

Col. Andrew Sheridan Burt forwarded the proposal to Commanding General Nelson A. Miles who approved and ordered formation of a bicycle corps. The 25th Infantry conducted rides through the West, including one to Yellowstone National Park in 1896 (shown here). In 1897, there was a forty-one day, 1900 mile ride from Missoula, Montana, to St. Louis, Missouri. Because bikes then lacked gears, they had to be pushed up steep grades.

\*

**DESIGN NOTE: DIORAMA** of a private of the 24th Infantry regiment in c. 1890s uniform standing beside his bicycle with full gear. The backdrop of the diorama is the hi-res photograph below of the unit at Yellowstone National Park and the ground simulates the ground of the photograph. The bicycle is outfitted with replica gear carried by each of the Soldiers. These included shelter half with poles, blankets, cooking utensils, arms and ammunition, clothing, bicycle parts and personal effects.



**Graphic caption:**

The 25th Infantry Regiment at Yellowstone National Park. *Courtesy of Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, University of Montana, Missoula*

\*

Upload image of the bicycle when purchased

**Artifact caption:**

None of the original bicycle are still in existence. The original bicycles were returned to the Spalding Bicycle Company after the experiment was completed. This modern bicycle is very similar to the original and is outfitted with replica gear carried by each of the Soldiers. These included shelter half with poles, blankets, cooking utensils, arms and ammunition, clothing, bicycle parts and personal effects.



**Graphic Caption: (digital file at Fort Hood)**

Soldiers of the 25th Infantry ford a river by carrying their bikes overhead. *Courtesy of Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, University of Montana, Missoula*

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**Section 2.12A:**

**THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, 1898**

**Why we fought:** Cuba's rebellion against Spain in 1895, imposition of martial law, and rumored atrocities, stoked tension between Spain and the United States. When an explosion sank the USS. *Maine* in Havana harbor, the U.S. declared war in April 1898. Invasion of Cuba and the dispatch of a fleet to the Philippines followed. At the peace, the United States acquired Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines. Cuba became nominally independent.

**Mounted Warfare:** Engagements against Cuba and Puerto Rico included a cavalry division with elements of the 1st, 3d, 6th, 9th and 10th Cavalry, and the volunteer Rough Riders. However, transportation limitations forced deployment to Cuba without horses. This played a key role in the fighting at La Guasima, Kettle Hill, and San Juan

Hill that preceded the capture of Santiago. A smaller dismounted cavalry force helped secure Puerto Rico.

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1897. *San Juan Blockhouse, Santiago, 1897.*

**Graphic caption:**

The 10th Cavalry, dismounted, also known as the Buffalo Soldiers, fight their way uphill to attack the San Juan Blockhouse. According to Capt. John Bigelow of the regiment, “There was hardly a semblance of a line—simply a broad swarm. The men cheered and yelled; the officers, well out in front . . . waved their swords and showed them the way.” 1907 print. *Anne S. K. Brown Military Collection, Brown University.*

\*



**Graphic caption: (Have 9.7 MB file, large enough for small image)**

“Lower Away,” a horse of Troop A, New York Volunteer Cavalry, is offloaded at Playa de Ponce, Puerto Rico. This was the only mounted troop in Puerto Rico. A single squadron, mounted on local horses, served in Cuba. *U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center, Carlisle, Pennsylvania*

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**Section 2.12B:**

## ***Natural Elements of Disguise***

Camouflage was developed by the U.S. Army, designed by Soldiers for Soldiers. It developed from the mud that the troops fighting in Cuba smeared on their uniforms, to the Woodland Leaf pattern of 1948, to today's distinctive digital pattern.

**DESIGN NOTE: DESIGN SIMPLE (E.G. FLIP-UP) INTERACTIVE TO MATCH 3 CAMOUFLAGE PATTERNS WITH CORRECT NAMES AND DATES?**

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### **Section 2.12C:**

#### **THE WAR WITH SPAIN: THE 3D CAVALRY REGIMENT**

On 8 June 1898 the regiment dismounted and all but four troops embarked from Tampa, Florida, for Cuba. Capturing the port of Santiago was a major objective. Taking the San Juan Heights on the landward side of the city enabled firing on the Spanish warships in the harbor. Forced into the open sea, they faced destruction by superior U.S. naval forces.

Second Squadron held in reserve on Kettle Hill. Three Troops of 3d Squadron advanced on enemy positions around San Juan House. Troop B advanced to the enemy's line at the San Juan Blockhouse (a different structure). Three troopers were killed. Forty-six troopers and six officers were wounded. First Lt. John W. Heard, quartermaster, was awarded a Medal of Honor and Certificates of Merit (forerunner of the Silver Star) were awarded to five troopers.

\*



**Graphic caption: (To be ordered)**

*Kettle Hill, San Juan Heights, Cuba, 1 July 1898 – Acting Color Sergeant George Berry of Troop G, 10th U.S. Cavalry, carries the national flag of his own command as well as the standard of the 3d U.S. Cavalry in the assault upon the Spanish works. Sgt. Bartholomew Mulhern was the first to raise the regiment’s U.S. flag in victory. Original commissioned by U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.*

\*



**Graphic caption: (must reproduce small because of digital file size)**

In 1898, famous artist Frederick Remington visited the camp of the 3d Cavalry at Tampa, Florida, as it prepared to deploy to Cuba. Sgt. John Lannen captured his attention as the epitome of the cavalry soldier. Remington made several sketches that served as the basis for this drawing. Remington presented it to the Cavalry Association in 1902 and it adorned the cover of *Cavalry Journal* until 1942, about the time horses gave way to mechanized cavalry. For some reason it acquired the moniker “Old Bill,” and it remains a cavalry icon today. *Armor Branch Archives, Fort Benning, Georgia*

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 193504;** weight 50 lbs. in vitrine 46 x 58.5 inches.

Sgt. Bartholomew Mulhern of Troop E carried this 44-star silk U.S. Flag during the assault on Kettle and San Juan Hills. He was cited for bravery for his actions. Further research has revealed that it was the first flag planted on Kettle Hill (“...the first hill...”) and then was carried forward to San Juan Hill.

**ROTATES WITH:**



**Artifact caption for CCN 193515;** 70 lbs. in vitrine 46 x 50 in.

This silk regimental standard was borne by Sgt. Jack Andrews during the attack on the San Juan Heights. Andrews was wounded almost immediately and passed the flag to Sgt. George Berry of the 10th Cavalry, who carried it to the top.

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## **Section 2.13A:**

### **THE PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION**

**Why we fought:** The U.S. desire for overseas possessions, and a misunderstanding of the Filipino desire for total independence, left the U.S. Army fighting an unexpected insurgency in the newly acquired territory. Implementing policies derived from an understanding of local society, culture, and power structures helped pacify the main

island of Luzon by 1902. Sporadic fighting in the southern islands continued for several years.

**Mounted Warfare:** United States forces employed strategies recently applied against Native Americans, adapted to fit the guerilla tactics and Philippines operational environment. Several cavalry units deployed to the Philippines, where the terrain, climate, and opponent demanded tactics suited to their **mobility**, **firepower**, and ability to fight mounted or dismounted. These mounted units found expression in the subsequent creation of the Philippine Scouts.



**Graphic caption:**

Soldiers like the 11th Cavalry seen here landing in the Philippine Islands encountered a war that proved one of day and night patrols through jungles and swamps, punctuated by short, sharp engagements. *National Archives and Records Administration*

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## **Section 2.13B:**

### **THE PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION: THE 3D CAVALRY REGIMENT**

On 22 July 1899, the headquarters and Troops A, C, D, E, F, K, L, and M were ordered to embark for the Philippines to operate against the insurgents. The remaining troops B, G, H, and I followed from Fort Myer in 1900. The regiment returned to the United States in 1902 but deployed again in December 1905 to the Philippines for peacetime occupation duty, the insurrection ended, and remained until 1908.



**Graphic caption (Ft. Hood image):**

Third Cavalry troopers drill on the island of Luzon, the Philippines, c. 1900.

\*



**Graphic caption (Ft. Hood image):**

Company H, 33d Infantry, U.S. Volunteers, and Troop L of the 3d Cavalry, recover fallen comrades after an engagement near barrio Cosocos, Nagbutel, the Philippines, 24 October 1900. The 3d Cavalry remained on the island of Luzon until 1902, fighting sixty-two engagements. The fighting was often fierce with no quarter asked or given

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 192232 (coat 15 3/4 x 29") and 192233 (trousers W 33 x L 31) on a conservation form.**

U.S. Army khaki color cotton field service coat and fatigue trousers, c. 1900. Khaki was introduced to blend into the environment.

**ROTATES WITH**



**Artifact caption for CCN 497719; on a conservation form;** pants: 15 ¼ in. W (or a 31 inch waist) x 30 in. inseam; Jacket: 23 in. sleeve, 15” chest

This officer's undress uniform was worn by Capt. Walter Herbert Neill of the 13th Cavalry during the occupation of the Philippines following the insurrection.

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 611651;** Weight 0lb, 4oz; Length 1 ½ inches x 3 inches

U.S. Army Philippine Insurrection Campaign Medal, c. 1905.

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 467183; weight 1 oz. Length 2 ¼ inches.**

U.S. Army Pattern 1904 Field Musician Hat Badge, 3d Cavalry Regiment, Troop C.

\*

Option to reduce number of indigenous weapons



**Artifact caption for CCN 193761;** weight 1 lb. 3 oz. Length 28 ½ inches overall, handle 3.5 inches.

An itak or bolo is a large, long-bladed, sharp-pointed cutting tool which was commonly used as a farm implement. It could be used for cutting coconuts or harvesting crops. Many, however, were used as weapons by Filipino insurgents and their long, wide blade gave extra momentum for chopping. So-called "jungle bolos" such as this example were intended for combat rather than agricultural work, and tended to be longer and less wide at the tip.

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 193760;** weight 3 lbs. 8 oz., Length 37 inches x 5 ½ inches width of blade tip

The panabas is a large, forward-curved sword or battle-axe used by Filipino insurgents. Reportedly, it was used in mopping up operations. Warriors wielding the Panabas would form a rear guard and use the weapon to quickly dispatch any survivors. Because of its effectiveness at chopping through meat, the Panabas was used in executions. It symbolized the datu or chief's power by demonstrating his ability to control violence.

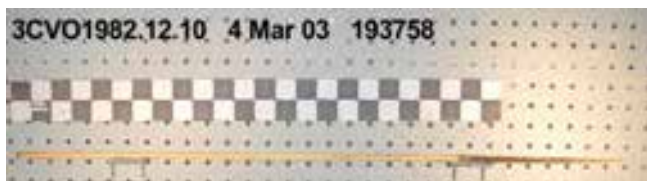
\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 193757;** weight 1 lb. 2 oz. Length 49 inches overall x 2 ½ inch diameter

This blow gun, was made from a hollow piece of bamboo and "fired" by expelling one's breath. These weapons were accurate and the thirty-one inch dart could be fired up to forty yards. Filipinos were experts in concocting a diverse variety of poisons and projectiles were commonly smeared with the sap of the upas tree which contained an extremely toxic poison.

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 193758;** Weight 2 oz. Length 31 inches overall x 4" thickest diameter

Filipino bamboo blow gun dart, ca. 1901, used in the Philippine Insurrection. The dart was dipped in poison, sometimes a combination of tree sap and fish intestine.

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 64623; weight 3 lbs. Length 36 inches overall**

The kampilan is single-edged weapon usually made from a Damascus steel pattern welding process. It is easily identified by its tapered profile, narrowest near the hilt and gently widening until its truncated point. The blade's spikelet has led to its being described as "dual-tipped" or "double-tipped."

The design of the pommel varies among ethnic groups of the Philippines. This weapon appears to be a Moro design with a kalaw (hornbill) pommel. The complete tang of the kampilan disappears into a cross guard, which is decoratively carved with a geometric pattern. The guard prevents the enemy's weapon from sliding all the way down the blade onto the bearer's hand.

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## Section 2.13C:

### **FIREPOWER UPDATE!**



**Artifact caption for CCN 200322; 4 ¾ x 41"**

The Model 1899 Krag-Jorgensen Carbine, .30-.40 caliber, was used in the Philippine Insurrection, issued to Engineer, Signal Corps, and Cavalry units. The "Krag" was the

Army's first small caliber repeater to use smokeless powder, which not only helped to conceal the location of the soldier firing the weapon, but had three times the potency of black powder. The "Krag" is nicknamed the "one-war gun" because it only saw action in the Spanish-American War.

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 202948 Single Action Colt P1895 .45 caliber revolver OR  
Artifact caption for CCN 193342;** weight 2 lbs. 2 oz., length 12 ½ inches.

The U.S. Army Model 1896 Colt revolver was an upgrade to the Model 1892 revolver. The newer .28 caliber revolver featured a counter-clockwise rotating cylinder that could be opened for loading and ejected by simply pulling back on a catch mounted on the left side of the frame. Although it could be more quickly reloaded than previous weapons, it lacked stopping power during its use in the Philippines and was replaced by the Model 45 caliber Model 1911 pistol.

---

## Section 2.14:

### THE PUNITIVE EXPEDITION

**Why we fought:** During the Mexican Revolution of 1910–1920, U.S. President Woodrow Wilson's recognition of General Carranza's government caused one of Carranza's rivals, Francisco "Pancho" Villa, to attack across the U.S. border. President Wilson sent the Army into Mexico to capture Villa. Though never captured, his power to threaten the border was substantially diminished.

**Mounted warfare:** While the Punitive Expedition included the last cavalry charge in North America, it proved revolutionary in the new technology it employed, represented by armored cars, trucks, motorcycles, and aircraft. The expedition provided valuable experience for future leaders such as George S. Patton, Jr., and Robert L. Howze, who later became the first commander of the 1st Cavalry Division.

\*



**Graphic caption: (CMH hi-res scan)**

“Pancho” Villa and 500 others raided Columbus, New Mexico, seeking weapons, ammunition, and supplies of the U.S. 13th Cavalry. Its troopers fought back and eighteen Americans (including ten civilians) and almost 100 Mexicans were killed. This photo shows the destruction left behind after the raid on 9 March 1916. *Library of Congress*

\*



**Graphic caption: (CMH hi-res scan)**

Pancho Villa. *Library of Congress*

\*



**Graphic caption: (CMH hi-res scan) REPRODUCE IN SEPIA TONE**

Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, though seen here crossing the Rio Grande River on horseback in March 1916, insisted that only motor trucks were fast enough for the “flying columns” he planned. *Library of Congress*

\*



**Artifact caption for uncataloged postcard; Dimensions: 5.25” x 3.75”**

Souvenir postcards, such as this one, were often purchased by soldiers to send home to their families.

\*



**Graphic caption: (buy print)**

“*The Last Charge*,” by artist Don Stivers, depicts the 11th Cavalry Regiment’s charge on 5 May 1916, the last cavalry charge in North America.

Just before dawn 300 Soldiers of the 11th Cavalry and thirty Apache Scouts waited outside a ranch in Ojo Azules, Mexico, where 200 Villistas made camp. Their location was sent to Maj. Robert L. Howze by the ranchers who owned the land.

Lt. A. M. Graham of Troop A gave the order, “Draw pistols.” Each trooper took his Model 1911 from his holster. The bugler sounded “Charge” and the 11th went forward at the gallop. Villista guards attempted to raise an alarm but it was too late. Many of them were just getting out of bed when they realized that the 11th Cavalry was upon them. Forty-two were killed.

\*

**Option to delete photo below, but it complements the plane and truck photos.**



**Graphic caption: (CMH hi-res scan)**

A column of the 11th Cavalry in Mexico. A horse could carry one soldier with a fully loaded pack. The horse could average 25-30 miles a day. Daily **sustainment** of the horse required about eight gallons of water and about forty pounds of fodder. *National Archives and Records Administration*



**Graphic caption: (CMH hi-res scan)**

For the first time, airplanes were used in a military action for tactical and supply missions. They also helped with reconnaissance, and carried mail, messages and intelligence. They were not yet offensive weapons—they neither dropped bombs nor were large enough to be troop carriers. The 1st Aero Squadron is shown here.

\*



**Graphic caption: (CMH hi-res scan)**

The Mexican border crisis marked the first combat employment of a U.S. Army force supported by vehicles and aircraft. This image shows several of the trucks used to carry supplies for the Punitive Expedition.

---

## Section 2.15:

Image for reference of the following items shown together



## FIREPOWER UPDATE!



**Artifact caption for CCN 449576; 43.2 inches**

The Model 1903 .30-06 caliber “Springfield” rifle replaced the .30-40 caliber Krag as the Army’s service rifle and was carried by both the infantry and cavalry units. As the Army’s standard rifle, it was replaced by the M1 “Garand” after 1937, but continued in use as a sniper rifle because of its amazing accuracy. It was originally designed, and many were produced, by the Army’s Springfield Armory in Massachusetts, causing it frequently to be called the “Springfield rifle.”



**Artifact caption for CCN 449368; 3 ½ x 41 inches.**

Model 1903 .30 caliber cartridge belt.

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 200741; Dimensions: 8 ½" x 6 ½" x 1"**

The lack of **firepower** of the .38 caliber pistol used in the Philippines led to the adoption of the Model 1911 .45 caliber—the first semi-automatic pistol to adopted by the U.S. Army. It carried seven rounds in a detachable box magazine and one in the chamber. It was renowned for the “stopping power” of its .45 caliber cartridge. Its simplicity and **sustainability** ensured its reliability in the field. It remained standard issue into the 1990s.

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 202950; 42 x 7 inches; scabbard CCN 202951; 36 ¼ x 2 ½ inches.**

In the late 1800s, cavalry tactics change from a cutting action to a thrusting action for edged weapons. Following the lead of Great Britain, the United States adopted this design perfected by Capt. George S. Patton, Jr. The Model 1913 Cavalry Sword was be the last sword designed for battle. Later swords were purely ceremonial.



**Caption plaque for graphic (Ft. Bliss):**

Lt. George S. Patton, Jr., participant in the 1912 Olympic Games and U.S. Army Master of the Sword, demonstrates a fencing position with the M1913 cavalry saber he designed. *Courtesy Fort Bliss Museums*

---

**Section 2.16A:**

## **WORLD WAR I**

**Why we fought:** Imperial Germany's brutal conduct in the early years of World War I, its "unrestricted submarine warfare" against U.S. commerce, and its proposed military alliance with Mexico—by which it would regain the American Southwest—convinced President Woodrow Wilson that Germany's militarist autocracy threatened democracy everywhere and that the United States should join the Allied Powers. Congress declared war on 6 April 1917. Germany's request for an armistice, granted 11 November 1918, essentially ended the war.

**Mounted Warfare:** Cavalry had a marginal role in a landscape marked by elaborate trench networks, shell holes, and barbed wire. Machine guns made mounted charges suicidal. Cavalry performed reconnaissance, served as reserves, or fought as dismounted infantry. Only the tank—a new form of mounted warfare--restored a degree of maneuver to the war's later phases.

Aircraft spotted enemy troops and artillery positions, but when machine were mounted to them, "dogfights" began between individual planes. Strategic bombing was largely ineffectual because of technological limitations.

\*



**Graphic caption: (CMH hi-res scan)**

“Storming Machine Gun,” reproduced from an original charcoal on paper drawing by Capt. George Harding, shows early tank support of infantry. Harding was one of eight artists chosen to serve with the American Expeditionary Forces. He was present during the entire Marne, St. Mihiel, and Argonne Campaigns. *U.S. Army Center of Military History*

\*



**Graphic caption: (NARA 516483):**

In the presence of gas, horses were just as vulnerable as humans and efforts were made to protect them with gas masks. *National Archives & Records Administration (516483)*

---

## **Section 2.16B:**

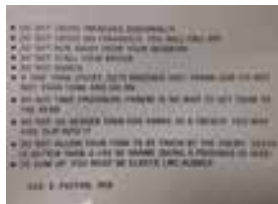
### **WORLD WAR I: EARLY TANK WARFARE**

The tank was the technical solution to the dilemma posed by trenches to attacking forces. They provided **mobile**, protected **firepower** to permit infantry to achieve objectives without suffering catastrophic losses.

The U.S. Army established a tank training base stateside, while overseas, General Pershing appointed Col. Samuel Rockenbach to command the American Expeditionary Forces' Tank Corps. Americans trained with the French Renault FT tank at a light tank training center. The first American tanks entered combat during the St. Mihiel Offensive in September 1918, two months before the war ended. Only two American light and one heavy tank battalion saw combat.

\*

**DESIGN NOTE:** Graphic below can be used as a graphic backdrop or posted as an aged warning sign in environmental scene in the beginning of section or near Patton's photo (below).  
Gen. Patton's rules of Tank Warfare:



(Fort Hood Image)

\*



Graphic caption:

Tank maintenance at the Tank Corps School at Langres, France, 1918. *Credit line TBD*

\*



**Graphic caption:**

**Capt. George S. Patton, Jr.** was one of the first U.S. officers to sail for France in May 1917—a month after the declaration of war—with the advance party of Gen. John J. Pershing, commander of the Army Expeditionary Forces (AEF). An early and enthusiastic supporter of using tanks, he set up the AEF Light Tank School in France.

From two tank battalions he formed the 304th Tank Brigade that fought at St. Mihiel and in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. The 310st Tank Battalion supported British operations, employing the British Mark V and Mark V\* heavy tanks. Other American tank units also were formed, but did not enter combat. *Library of Congress*

\*



**Graphic caption:**

A French Renault FT of the 327th Tank Battalion in September 1918, with the driver's compartment visible. *National Archives and Records Administration*

\*



**Graphic caption: (Have 15.9 MB file from AHEC)**

American Soldiers of the 301st Tank Battalion arrive in Bellicourt, France, in a British tank, followed by a train of supplies and more tanks, 3 October 1918. *U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center, Carlisle, Pennsylvania*

\*



**Graphic Caption: (Fort Hood image)**

Mounted warfare's evolution in a snapshot.

\*



**Graphic caption: (AHEC hi-res scan)**

Black Tom is a vicious feline pouncing to attack against a backdrop of flames in this Tank Corps recruiting poster lithograph by August William Hutaf, 1917. Black Tom became the mascot of the Tank Corps and his fury symbolized the Tank Corps in battle. *U.S. Army Center of Military History*

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**Section 2.16C:**

**WORLD WAR I:**

## III CORPS

III Corps first encountered combat in the Aisne-Marne Campaign in August 1918. The Oise-Marne, Champagne, and Lorraine Campaigns followed before the III's key role in the Meuse-Argonne Campaign. The largest battle in U.S. military history, it involved about 1,250,000 American Soldiers.

Fighting three lines of defensive fortifications, a flu pandemic, and forbidding terrain, III Corps protected the right flank of the U.S. First Army. The corps broke through the last German defensive positions before the Armistice was declared at the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month of 1918. III Corps was inactivated after the war but reactivated as a training organization for the Army Reserve and National Guard in 1927.

\*



**Graphic caption for CCN 193299; Weight 2lbs., 2oz.; 12 ¼ " x 11 ¼ " x 4"**

The U.S. Army entered "The Great War" without a helmet in its inventory, but the war proved to be the first in which the largest number of deaths came from artillery fire, making helmets a necessity. The British helmet designed by John Leopold Brodie became, with modifications, the Mark I helmet in Great Britain and the Model 1917 in the United States. The Model 1917A1 helmet was an updated version, initially recycled from artillery shells. It differed slightly in its lining detail and its U.S. manufacturers were able to produce a shell with better ballistic protection.

\*

**Option to delete one map**



**Graphic caption:** CMH has only 4 MB file

Map of III Corps' first battle. III Corps Soldiers spent a week capturing the fortified town of Fismette defended by the Germans. *U.S. Army Campaigns of World War II: The Marne, 15 July – 6 August 1918*

\*



**Graphic caption:** CMH

First day of the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. *U.S. Army Center of Military History*

\*

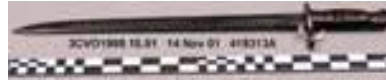


**Graphic caption:** **Source?**

French armor moving up to support U.S. troops along the Vesle River, August 1918.

**Credit line TBD**

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 192764 Shotgun (Ser# 686589) with bayonet CCN 419313 attached.** Total weight: 8 lbs. 12 oz., Length 39 ½ inches, plus bayonet 21 ½ in. with overall length 57 in.

The Winchester Model 1897 shotgun, used in World War I for close combat fighting and efficient in trench warfare, received the nickname “Trench Broom.” It was modified by shortening the barrel, adding a perforated steel heat shield over the barrel (which kept the soldier's hands off a hot barrel), and adding an adapter with a bayonet lug for affixing an M1917 bayonet. Buckshot ammunition was issued and the weapon could be fired quickly, which gave the individual Soldier considerable **firepower**.

\*



**Caption for CCN 6466; 8 ¼ x 5 1/8 x 9 7/8”**

U.S. Model A Camp and Field Telephone. In World War I, the scale of operations dictated that commanding officers often were no longer at the front. Telephone communication was important, but wires were often felled by artillery explosions so that older methods of communications served as backups, even signal flags and carrier pigeons. *U.S. Army Center of Military History*

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## **Section 2.16D:**

### **WORLD WAR I: THE 3D CAVALRY REGIMENT**

The 3d Cavalry maintained ties to its horse culture by operating remount depots in France that provided equine sustainment for the transportation, medical corps, and artillery branches.

Three squadrons oversaw purchase of horses, mules and forage, and the care, conditioning, and remount training. The 2d Squadron also performed fatigue duty at the I Corps Infantry and Artillery School; at the Veterinary Hospital at Neufchâteau; and as military police at Dijon.

One detachment of Troop K fought during the Aisne-Marne Operation. The entire troop was part of III Army Corps on the Vesle Front, the Oise-Aisne Operation, and the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Troop K then participated in the March to the Rhine. After the armistice, the regiment sold 345,580 remaining animals to French civilians.

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 192978** Coat; Weight 2 lbs. 4oz; conservation form for 35 inch chest with 33 inch sleeve length. Rotate with a reproduction.

The Army service coat worn by enlisted troopers in World War I was a single breasted coat that had five removable bronze general service buttons. The coat had a standing collar, shoulder loops, plain cuffs; and four pockets with flaps secured by a small bronze general service button. U.S. and Cavalry discs on the collar designated use for cavalry troopers. The horsehead cloth insignia sewn on the trooper's sleeve indicates that the wearer was a farrier trained to care for horses.

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 193081 Mess kit (Will include 194130 Knife, 194131 Fork, 194132 Spoon)** Weight 12 oz; Oval shaped 8 ½ "x 6 ½ x 1 ½ "

O.J. Stuck inscribed his training, movements and experiences as part of the American Expeditionary Forces on the surface of this Pattern 1910 mess kit, or meat can. The innovative lightweight mess kits, canteens, canteen cups, and utensils were all made from aluminum and improved troop **sustainment**.

\*



**Graphic caption (CMH hi-res scan):**

“It is the horse which takes the ration cart forward over shell-swept, shell-pitted roads to the men in the line. It is the horse which likewise takes forward the water. It is the horse, too, which transports most of the small arms ammunition and some of the artillery shells, and it is the horse who does this when conditions are the hardest and the weather the worst.”

*Stars and Stripes*, 29 November 1918

Despite limited use in combat on the Western Front, horses were vital to force **sustainment**. This scene in France is reproduced from an original charcoal on paper drawing by Capt. George Harding, one of eight artists selected to serve with the American Expeditionary Forces. *U.S. Army Center of Military History*

\*



**DESIGN NOTE:** Some contents of the chest can be displayed outside the chest as in the image below:



**Artifact caption for CCN 193353:** weight 28 lbs. 4 oz.; length 24" x 13" x 14 ½ "

During World War I, the U.S. Army issued Veterinarian's Panniers or chests such as this Model 1918 version. They contained supplies and equipment used to treat horses and mules at the remount stations like those operated by the U.S. 3d Cavalry Regiment in France.

\*



**Graphic caption (Ft. Hood image):**

In Neufchâteau, France, the few available Veterinary Corps officers and the 3d Cavalry Soldiers established the first veterinary hospital. With no equipment or water, the hospital immediately began receiving patients and had to scrounge for supplies. Soon they had a capacity of 1,000 horses staffed with borrowed manpower and ultimately handled some 23,000 disabled horses from various evacuation lines.

\*



**Graphic caption (Ft. Hood image):**

3d Cavalry troopers at the veterinary hospital at Neufchâteau, France, clip a horse—the first stage of treatment for mange.

\*



**Graphic caption (Ft. Hood image):**

Troopers spray stalls and clean feeding areas at Remount Depot # 7 at Bordeaux, France. Troopers of the 1st Squadron, 3d Cavalry, operated there.

## **DESIGN NOTE: Possible use of existing video on veterinary care in WWI.**

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### **Section 2.17A:**

#### **THE INTERWAR ERA: INFANTRY TANK DEVELOPMENT**

Based upon the tank's wartime role as an infantry support weapon, postwar tank development was assigned to the Infantry. Tanks were developed as support weapons for rifle units. This became more pronounced in 1932 when the Tank School became the Tank Section of the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia.

New tank designs favored light platforms that leveraged major advances in automotive technology, particularly in power plants, suspension systems, and overall mechanical reliability. While small numbers of newer platforms were produced and provided valuable insights into tank design, most field units struggled to make do with obsolescent Mark VIII heavy and M1917 light tanks—the bulk of the tank fleet until the mid-1930s.

\*



**Graphic caption: (at present only 750 KB file; seek at NARA)**

The two man Convertible Medium Tank T3, carried a turret-mounted 37-mm. gun and coaxial machine gun. The vehicle operated on tracks or wheels with the transition requiring one half hour. The suspension facilitated rapid movement over rolling terrain, while the absence of track rollers gave it a distinctive look.

A maximum speed of 45 miles-per-hour on its wheels, and 27 miles-per-hour tracked, was an improvement over the 5-8 miles-per-hour of Great War era tanks. The Army accepted seven T3 tanks for testing and analysis but none entered full rate production.

*Credit line TBD*

\*



**Graphic caption: Seek NARA**

This M2A2 light tank, shown here with the National Guard's 37th Tank Company, became one of the most common infantry tanks in the 1930s. Its distinctive two-turret configuration had vision slits and pistol ports. Each carried a machine gun that had to be moved by hand. With a 250 horsepower gasoline engine, the thirteen-ton M2A2 achieved a maximum road speed of thirty-six miles-per-hour. It reflected the Infantry's desire for a light, fast tank capable of keeping pace with the foot Soldier. *Credit line TBD*

---

**Section 2.17B:**

**THE INTERWAR ERA:  
CAVALRY DEVELOPMENT**

The Cavalry sought to demonstrate its continued relevance on an increasingly lethal battlefield through modernization. Reorganizations in 1928 and 1936 motorized several divisional support units and added armored cars and an aerial observation squadron. This paralleled an increase in **firepower** and a de-emphasis on mounted charges. Still, horses were retained for their high level of cross-country **mobility**. By the late 1930s, the Cavalry sought to combine this characteristic with operational mobility by developing special trucks for the transport of horses and riders over long distances.

\*

**Option to delete one photo of T-11E1**



**Graphic caption: (Ft. Hood image)**

Cavalry experimentation with armored cars included the T-11E1. The initial models carried two turret-mounted machine guns and a mount for another machine gun in the hull. The T11E1 resulted from improvements to correct suspension and engine cooling problems. The new version proved readily identifiable by the external stowage of spare tires on each side. Only six T11E1s were produced, all issued to the 1st Cavalry Division's 1st Armored Car Troop in the mid-1930s.

\*



**Graphic caption: (Ft. Hood image)**

T11E1 armored cars of the 1st Cavalry Division. The turret's armored cover could be removed to provide airflow and some relief from heat during operations in warm climates like those found in Texas. These vehicles could attain a maximum road speed of sixty-six miles per hour and possessed a cruising radius of 230 miles.

\*



**Graphic caption: (Ft. Hood image)**

1st Cavalry Division armored cars of Troop A, 1st Armored Car Squadron, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 1937.

\*

**DESIGN NOTE: DIORAMA** with one mannequin depicting Cavalry trooper in early 1940s uniform sitting on the motorcycle

with a West Texas desert backdrop amongst a group of bushes. Uniform will be a reproduction. Similar to the photograph.



**Artifact caption (ccn 449404):** 88" length x 36" width x 45" height; Weight (540 lbs.)

## **WLA-42 Motorcycle**

This WLA-42 motorcycle was produced by Harley Davidson and was sometimes known as "The Liberator". In the 1930s, the Cavalry demonstrated considerable interest in the motorcycle and it found regular use in courier and liaison roles. The Chief of Cavalry, Maj. Gen. John K. Herr, was considered "motorcycle mad" for his efforts to create tactical motorcycle units like those then found in the German Army. The Army never created those units but did use motorcycles in World War II for police and escort work, courier duties, and scouting. Generally, motorcycle usage was eclipsed by arrival of the Jeep, which proved safer and was an easier platform on which to train new drivers.

**DESIGN NOTE:** Designer will do some graphic work to enhance the technical drawings below:



### **Specifications:**

Crew: 1

Empty weight: 540 pounds

Length: 88 inches

Width: 36 inches

Height: 45 inches

Primary Armament: .45 caliber Thompson machine gun

\*



**Graphic caption (Ft. Hood image):**

The changing nature of horse cavalry command and control is reflected in this staged photograph. The traditional means of communication is represented by the trooper on horseback delivering a message to his commander standing near a radio equipped staff car while a motorcycle courier awaits guidance.

\*



**Graphic Caption: (1st Cavalry Photo)**

A 1st Cavalry Division motorcycle scout swings his “Tommy-Gun” into action, ready to defend himself when surprised on a training exercise observation mission, October 1939.

Motorcycles saw their maximum use in World War I and the interwar period. Army motorcyclists not only performed reconnaissance, but also delivered messages and ammunition, and even removed the injured via stretcher equipped sidecars.

\*



**Graphic Caption:**

Model 1895 Colt-Browning Machine gun shown on a motorcycle sidecar. *Connecticut State Library, State Archives*

\*



**Artifact caption (CCN 200335; 202531):** 11' ft. 6.5" length x 4' 8" width x 3' height. Est 250 lbs. (Cart) 36.75" length x 4.75" width x 4.75" height; Weight 103 lbs. (MG)

**Model 1917A1 "Browning" water-cooled, .30 caliber machinegun, on a Model 1917 machinegun cart**

This weapon equipped the machine gun platoons organic to each horse cavalry regiment. **What time period?**

\*



**A**



**B**

**Artifact(s) caption:**

**(A)** Wooden box Linking Machine.30 cal.: **CCN 193243**; Dimensions: (BOX) 8 3/8"W x 6 1/4"H x 12 1/4"D with lid closed, 17 3/4"H with lid open and vertical; (machine, inside box): 8 3/8"W x 3 1/2" H x 7 1/4" D

**(B)**.50 cal. Metal linking machine: **CCN 193241**; Dimensions: 12"W (handle) x 11"D x 3 3/4"H with handle down, 15 1/2" H with handle vertical; base is 9 5/8"W

This mechanism in the wooden box was used to fill .30 caliber rounds into an ammo belt for use with the Model 1917A Browning" water-cooled machine gun, most likely in a cloth ammo belt. The metal linking machine is a later model used to link .50 caliber ammunition.

\*



**Graphic caption: Source? Ft. Irwin?**

In an effort to continue the use of horses the Cavalry developed and trained with special trucks to carry horse and rider over long distances without fatiguing them.

---

## **Section 2.17C:**

### **THE INTERWAR ERA:**

#### **FORMATION OF THE 1ST CAVALRY DIVISION**

The 1st Cavalry Division was established 13 September 1921. Its mission was to cover the rugged and mostly trackless southern border where roaming bandits and alcohol smugglers added to the area's lawlessness.

Motorization efforts began with non-tactical transport trucks, motorcycle couriers, and armored cars. The armored car was accepted as a reconnaissance vehicle in 1926. By 1927, trucks provided logistical and engineering support. The 1st Armored Car Squadron, a unit that incorporated a provisional armored car platoon from the short-lived Experimental Mechanized Force, participated in the 1929 maneuvers along the Mexican border. This included antitank weapons and trucks to move horses and riders over long distances before dismounting for tactical action.

\*



**Graphic caption (Ft. Bliss image):**

Troopers ride down a ravine at Fort Bliss, Texas, in the 1930s. Fort Blist was the home to the 1st Cavalry Division's Headquarters and 2d Brigade. The 1st Brigade was headquartered at Fort Douglas, Arizona.

\*



**Graphic caption (Ft. Hood image)**

Robert Lee Howze (1854–1926) commanded the new 1st Cavalry Division from September 1921 to June 1925.

As part of the 6th Cavalry Regiment, he received a Medal of Honor for actions in the White River Crossing during the Pine Ridge Campaign, three days after the Wounded Knee Massacre. He participated in the Battle of Luzon during the Spanish-American War and in the march on the Rhine during World War I. He also received the Silver Star, Distinguished Service Medal, and a second nomination for the Medal of Honor.

\*



The 1st Cavalry Division's original shoulder sleeve insignia (patch) series was designed by Lt. Col. Ben H. Dorcy under the direction of the division's commander, Brig. Gen. Robert L. Howze in 1921.

A series of nineteen patches, denoting each of the division's specific units, was approved by the War Department in 1922. However, the financial constraints triggered by the Great Depression canceled the series. As a result, a single 1st Cavalry Division patch of yellow and black was authorized in 1935 and remains in use.

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 922203 (35 3/4 " x 30 3/4 ")**:

This oil on canvas portrait of Col. Ben Dorcy was painted by **need name of artist** at Dorcy's retirement and promotion to colonel. He wears one of the Cavalry patch variants—2d Brigade, 1st Regiment (the 7th Cavalry Regiment).

\*



**Caption plaque for graphic (Ft. Bliss image):**

The “Honorary Mother of the 1st Cavalry Division” is Gladys Fitch (1885-1974), who in 1916 married Capt. Ben Dorcy. She loved cavalry life, became an expert horsewoman, and was steadfast in her devotion to the men of the 1st Cavalry Division. Her friend John Phillip Sousa wrote the cavalry march “Sabre and Spurs” at her request.

Claiming to have influenced the design of the patch, she wrote, “The patch had to be large to be seen through the dust and sand at Fort Bliss, and we made it that way because it’s worn by big men who do big things.” *Courtesy of Fort Bliss Museums*

\*



**Graphic caption for sheet music cover (Ft. Bliss image):**

“The March King,” John Philip Sousa, wrote *Sabre and Spurs* for the U.S. Cavalry. Push the button to hear a recording of it.

**DESIGN NOTE: PUSH BUTTON ACTIVATES EXISTING RECORDING OF “SABRE AND SPURS”**

---

**Section 2.17D:**

**THE INTERWAR ERA:  
“THE PRESIDENT’S OWN”**

After World War I, 3d Squadron of the 3d Cavalry was stationed at Fort Myer, Virginia, and re-designated as the 2d Squadron. Because Ft. Myer overlooked Washington, D.C., and adjoined Arlington National Cemetery, the 2d Squadron furnished honor guards and escorts for distinguished visitors and funeral escorts for civilian officials and

military personnel. It became known as the “President’s Own,” noted for its horse shows and equestrian displays.

On 11 November 1921 the regiment furnished the escort for the interment of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington National Cemetery. The 3d Cavalry provided the Honor Guard detail at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier until 1941.

\*



**Graphic caption: (Ft. Hood image)**

A member of the 2d Squadron of the 3d Cavalry guards the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington National Cemetery.

\*



**Graphic caption: (Ft. Hood image)**

S. Sgt. Witchey sounded *Taps* at the interment of the Unknown Soldier on 11 November 1921. He also sounded *Taps* at the funerals of President Woodrow Wilson, Lt. General Nelson A. Miles, Lt. General S. B. M. Young, Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, and Col. William Jennings Bryan. The bugle he used was the one originally issued to him by the Army. The day after he blew *Taps* for the Unknown Soldier, he bought it from the Quartermaster for \$2.50. S. Sgt. Witchey is buried in Arlington’s Section 18.

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 193007;** Weight 1lb., 6oz.; Length 17 x 4 ½”

On 11 November 1921, at the internment of the World War I Unknown Soldier, S. Sgt. Frank Witchey played this c. 1900 U.S. Army brass trumpet. It was the third anniversary of the Armistice that ended the war. The next day, he purchased it from the Army and had it gold-plated. It is engraved with a record of all the important ceremonies at which it was played.

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 193498;** Weight 1lb, 14oz; Length 12 x 16 inches mounted vitrine

This multi-colored U.S. Army silk tabard, representing the 3d Cavalry Regimental Coat of Arms, was attached to the trumpet played by S. Sgt. Frank Witchey.

\*

**QR Code:** Using Arlington National Cemetery’s photos and videos (public Domain as stated on site) visitors can watch a changing of the guard, “flags in”, or other video, see photos and follow the ANC’s social Media. Good opportunity to encourage interaction with another military institution as well as offer a look at what this section meant to the unit as an early element in its history.

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## Section 2.17E1:

### THE INTERWAR ERA: CAVALRY MECHANIZATION

Budgetary restrictions in 1931 led to approval for each branch to pursue its own mechanization program. Plans for a mechanized cavalry brigade soon followed.

The 7th Cavalry Brigade (Mechanized) headquarters, 1st Cavalry Regiment, was activated at Fort Knox, Kentucky, and evolved from a test organization unit into a combined arms organization with two mechanized cavalry regiments and attached field artillery, engineer, and aerial reconnaissance assets. Innovative use of radio communications reinforced the high operational tempo, organizational flexibility, and mission command principles.

\*



**Graphic caption: Seek NARA**

In 1928, the Secretary of War took interest in using for other than infantry support. There was a short-lived experimental Mechanized Force, shown here during a field exercise. Model 1917 light tanks charge into and over Revolutionary War trenches originally constructed by British forces at Yorktown, Virginia, in 1781. *National Archives and Records Administration*

\*

**Option to delete one of two photos of combat cars**



**Graphic caption: (Ft. Hood)**

A combat car platoon of the 1st Cavalry Regiment (Mechanized) participating in the Fort Riley, Kansas, maneuvers of 1934. These platforms reflected an emphasis upon a light, fast design.

\*



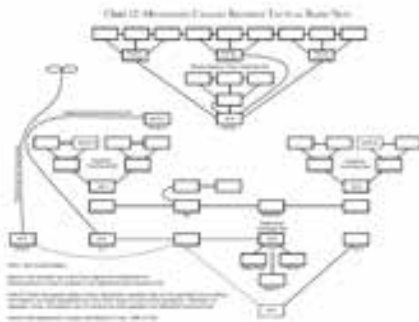
**Graphic caption: Seek NARA**

M1 and M1A1 Combat Cars of the 1st Cavalry Regiment in 1938. Both platforms relied upon a four-man crew and carried one bow machine gun, two turret-mounted machine guns, and an anti-aircraft machine gun mounted externally on the turret's rear. The principal outward difference lay in the A1's octagonal turret and longer hull that left larger gap between the forward and rearward sets of road wheels. Troop commander vehicles are readily identifiable by the guidons painted on the side of their turret. The motorcycles were used for courier and liaison duties. *Credit line TBD*

\*

## Section 2.17E2

### COMMUNICATIONS UPDATE!



**Graphic caption:**

The tactical radio net developed for a mechanized cavalry regiment, underscoring the importance of and reliance on radio communications for the operation of the unit. The 7th Cavalry Brigade (Mechanized) possessed the highest concentration of radios to be found in a tactical organization throughout the Army, underscoring the linkage between the mounted warrior and communications technology. *Cavalry Field Manual, Vol. 2 (1938)*

\*



**Graphic caption:**

Brig. Gen. Adna Chaffee, Jr., commander of the 7th Cavalry Brigade (Mechanized) and his staff relied on radio-equipped scout cars for himself and immediate staff to direct and monitor the actions of his brigade. He and his staff directed operations from their vehicles during the 1939 First Army maneuvers. *U.S. Army Armor and Cavalry Collection, Fort Benning, Georgia*

\*



**Artifact captions for CCNs 202808 (radio) and transmitter (201497);** radio 5 ¼ in. x 46 ¼ in with strap extended; transmitter 7.5 in. x 9 in.

SCR 511 portable radio and T-39-B radio transmitter.

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**Section 2.17F:**

## THE INTERWAR ERA: THE THIRD ARMY (LOUISIANA) MANEUVERS

The Louisiana Maneuvers of 1940 provided an opportunity to test the viability of horse cavalry and an improvised mechanized division. The Infantry concentrated its tanks into a Provisional Tank Brigade of about 400 vehicles

Restricted land usage limited cross-country maneuver, undermining the 1st Cavalry Division's ability to demonstrate its tactical mobility. The ad hoc Provisional Mechanized Force, despite its massed combat power, proved unwieldy and lacked cohesion. A consensus emerged to consolidate infantry and cavalry mechanization efforts and create permanent mechanized divisions incorporating command and control, communications, supply, and maintenance assets.

\*

**Option to delete one of first two images below (very similar)**



**Graphic caption: (Have 18.3 MB file from AHEC)**

1st Cavalry Brigade on the march during the May 1940 Third Army Maneuvers. *U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.*

\*



**Graphic caption: Seek NARA**

13th Cavalry (Mechanized) combat cars halted alongside elements of the 68th Field Artillery. Such scenes illustrate the lack of air defense awareness during the Third Army maneuvers. *Credit line TBD*

\*



**Graphic caption: Seek NARA**

Headquarters sign for the Tank Brigade (Provisional) during the Third Army Maneuvers of May 1940. The brigade organized at Fort Benning in December 1939, training there for several months before participating in the maneuvers. *Credit line TBD*

---

**DESIGN NOTE:** The following 2 graphics should be closely juxtaposed to point out the contrast.



**Graphic caption: (CMH image TIF 811 KB)**

The road bound nature of the Third Army maneuvers ensured that the horse drawn artillery shown here could not keep pace with motorized artillery.

\*



**Graphic caption: (CMH TIF 803 KB)**

Motorized artillery may not have entirely matched the off road capability of horse artillery, but it could draw heavier weapons more quickly over longer distances—qualities demonstrated during the Third Army maneuvers and highly appreciated by commanders seeking increased firepower on demand. Here a truck transports a howitzer and crew into action.

\*

**DESIGN NOTE: DIORAMA.** Figure of blacksmith in apron, beside the anvil, forge, various tools shown below.



**Graphic image** (Make hi-res scan of Ft. Hood print):

A farrier's shop



**CCN: 202932; Dimensions: 32 ¼ " x 46" x ¼ "**

**Artifact caption:**

U.S. Army Kansas-style farrier's leather apron, c. 1942.

Blacksmith Dungaree Trousers (449384); waist belt (201667); brown work boots (201748), 202913)

**Trousers:** 32" waist, 31" inseam  
**Belt:** 38" L x 1 ½" W  
**Boots:** 7" H x 12 ½" L x 4" W



**CCN: 449383;** Dimensions: 24" x 20"

**Artifact caption:**

U.S. Army enlisted man's Dungaree blue jumper, c. 1935



**CCN: 449403;** Dimensions 12" x 8"

**Artifact caption:**

U.S. Army Pattern 1937 "Daisy Mae" enlisted man's cotton fatigue hat.

\*

**Upload image/dimensions Dungaree trousers CCN 449384**

**Upload image/dimensions waist belt CCN 201667**

**Upload image/dimensions pair of brown service shoes CCN 201748, 202913**

**Diorama caption for blacksmith items below:**

The U.S. Army Portable Type II Field Forge, c. 1940, consisted of the forge, anvil, and tools for the shaping of iron, steel, and pre-formed horseshoes, including hollow bit and pickup tongs, rounding hammers, and chisels. Farrier tools consisted of hoof nippers, nail clinchers, hoof knives, clinch cutter, and shoeing hammer. The farrier and blacksmith wore leather aprons to protect their clothing.

\*



**CCN: 202017;** Dimensions: 22 ½" x 11"

**Artifact caption:**

Anvil



**CCN: 202018;** 36 inches x 18.75 inches x 47 inches

**Artifact caption:**

U.S. Army portable field forge, Type II, c. 1940.



**CCN: 202019;** Dimensions      inches

U.S. Army farrier's chisel bolt tongs, c. 1940.



**CCN: 202020;** Dimensions: 20 ¼ " x 1 ¾"

U.S. Army blacksmith's double hollow bit tongs, c. 1940



**CCN: 202021;** Dimensions: 12 inches x 1 ½ inches

**Artifact caption:**

U.S. Army farrier's tongs, c. 1940.



**CCN: 202022;** Dimensions: 16" x 3 ½ inches

**Artifact caption:**

U.S. Army blacksmith's rivet set tongs, c. 1930



**CCN: 202023;** Dimensions: 17.75" x .88"



**CCN: 202024;** Dimensions: 20" x 5 ¼ inches

**Artifact caption:**

U.S. Army blacksmith's pick-up single tongs, c. 1940.

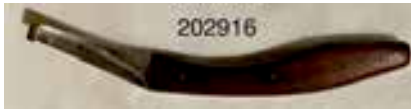


**CCN: 202913 (others available 202914, 202915, 201276, 201277, 201278, 201279)**

Dimensions: 5 ¼ " x 4.38" x .5"

**Artifact caption:**

U.S. Army enlisted man's horseshow, c. 1942.



**CCN: 202916;** Dimensions: 8 ¼ " x 1"

**Artifact caption:**

U.S. Army enlisted man's hoof knife, c. 1942.



**CCN: 202918;** Dimensions: 14" x 2 ½"

**Artifact caption:**

U.S. Army enlisted man's hoof nippers, c. 1942.



**CCN: 202919;** Dimensions: 14" x 3 ¼ " x 1"

**Artifact caption:**

U.S. Army enlisted man's hoof nipper, c. 1942.



**CCN: 202921;** Dimensions: 15 inches x 3 ½ inches x 1 ½ inches

**Artifact caption:**

U.S. Army farrier's rounding hammer, c. 1942.



**CCN: 202922**

**Dimensions:** 13 ½ inches x 4 ¼ inches x 1 inches

HAMMER, DRIVING, FARRIERS, Enlisted, Man's, US Army, STEEL/WOOD,  
GRAY/BROWN, US, Circa 1942, Mid-20th Century



**CCN: 202923;** Dimensions: 6 inches x 2.38 inches x ½ inch

U.S. Army farrier's clinch cutter, c. 1942



**CCN: 202924;** Dimensions: 16 ¼ " x ¾ " x ¼ " (seems wrong)

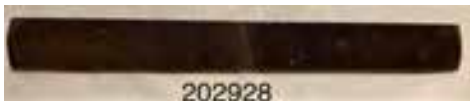
**Artifact caption:**

U.S. Army enlisted man's horse shoer tongs, c. 1942.



**CCN: 202925;** Dimensions: 10.56" x 1"

PRICHELS, PUNCH, FARRIERS, Enlisted, US Army, STEEL, Gray/Black, US, Circa 1942, World War II



**CCN: 202928;** Dimensions: 15 ¾ " x 1 ¾ " x .38"

**Artifact caption:** U.S. Army farrier's hooves rasp, c. 1942.



CCN: 202930; Dimensions: 4 ¾ " x 1 ¾"

**Artifact caption:**

U.S. Army box of civilian bright steel horse show nails, c. 1942.

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## **Section 2.17G:**

### **The Armored Force**

The Armored Force established on 10 July 1940 provided the Army with two new capabilities—armored formations to shape the operational environment, and separate tank battalions to permit infantry formations to overcome hardened resistance. The Army eventually fielded sixteen armored divisions.

Attached to infantry divisions as needed, separate tank battalions provided mobile firepower to overcome hardened resistance and sustain the momentum of infantry attacks. Despite a lack of training devoted to infantry-tank coordination, their value found expression in the fielding of seventy-four separate tank battalions by war's end.

\*



**Graphic caption: (A&C Collection or NARA SC-119751)**

A mix of light and medium tanks of the 1st Armored Division demonstrate cross country mobility while moving to contact during a training event in 1941. The M4 medium tank's primary attribute was its cross-country mobility and reliability. Not designed to engage enemy armored formations, they applied mobile combat power against targets in an enemy's rear area to destroy his ability to sustain a coherent defense. *Credit line TBD*

\*



**Graphic caption: (Very small digital file; Seek NARA)**

Influenced by German successes, the Armored Force developed new training programs and doctrine at the Armored Force School at Fort Knox, Kentucky. The armored divisions that emerged by 1943 emphasized high operational tempo, mission command principles, organizational flexibility, and a capacity for independent operations. *Credit line TBD*



**Graphic caption: Have only 31KB file; Seek NARA**

The face of the Armored Force in 1940. *Credit line TBD*

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## Section 2.17H:

### THE INTERWAR ERA:

#### THE GENERAL HEADQUARTERS MANEUVERS OF 1941

Nearly half a million American Soldiers and 50,000 vehicles participated in exercises in Louisiana and the Carolinas that evaluated emerging antitank concepts, formations, and leaders down to platoon level.

Horse cavalry had enough land to exploit its cross-country mobility, but suffered from deficient combined arms tactics, vulnerability to air attack, and difficulties maneuvering in large groups. The 1st Cavalry Division's all motorized 91st Reconnaissance Squadron and the Provisional Antitank Squadron's truck mounted 37-mm guns had success locating, tracking, and destroying hostile mechanized forces without reliance

upon horses. Although the horse cavalry's problems were shared by non-cavalry units, the horse was deemed to have lost its "superiority in maneuver." The horse cavalry's role became merely providing personnel for *mechanized* cavalry units for armored and infantry divisions and corps/army headquarters.

\*



**Graphic caption: (Ft. Hood image)**

Horse cavalry of the 1st Cavalry Division advance into action. The division's troopers achieved several notable successes against armored units, including a flanking action that enabled them to disrupt the 2d Armored Division's flow of supplies and withdrawal from a deteriorating tactical situation.

\*



**Graphic Caption: (Ft. Hood image)**

The Provisional Tank Brigade and 7th Cavalry Brigade (Mechanized) became an improvised mechanized division with 400 tanks, but events showed that it needed the assets of command and control, communications, supply, and maintenance resources of large, permanent organizations.

\*



**Graphic caption: (1st Cav)**

Watering horses after maneuvers.

\*



\*

**Graphic caption: Seek NARA**

Horse cavalry troopers pause during the maneuvers. Note the firearms and truck, reflecting the increases in motorization and **firepower** that occurred in cavalry organizations throughout the interwar period. *Credit line TBD*

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## SECTION 3.0:

## WORLD WAR II

**Why we fought:** Great Britain and France declared war when Germany invaded Poland in 1939. France surrendered in June 1940. Much of Europe fell under German and Italian (Axis) domination and war expanded into the Balkans and North Africa. Unable to defeat Great Britain, Hitler invaded the USSR (Russia) in 1941.

On 7 December 1941, the Japanese attacked the American fleet at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, to forestall interference with Japan's plan to expand its empire in Asia. Within days, Germany and Italy—Japan's Axis allies--declared war on the United States. The conflict ended when Germany surrendered in May 1945 and Japan in August 1945.

**Mounted Warfare:** The United States entered the war with an Army of 1,600,000 Soldiers organized into fully motorized divisions, supplemented by a growing number of armored divisions. Nonetheless, it took time to acquire the skills to conduct expeditionary forces in combined and joint operations across the globe. By war's end, however, U.S. Army operations were characterized by their combined arms nature, robust logistics, and skill in amphibious warfare, supplemented by a vertical envelopment capability represented by airborne formations.

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## Section 3.1:

### WORLD WAR II: WHY CAMP HOOD?

On 8 October 1941 the War Department directed the establishment of a Tank Destroyer Tactical and Firing Center charged with organizing and training tank destroyer units to combat hostile armored forces.

In an area bounded by Killeen, Gatesville, and Temple, Col. Andrew D. Bruce, commander of the new organization, found ideal terrain for tank destroyer gunnery and maneuver training. On 10 January 1942, with the insistent help of some locals, the selection of Killeen became official. Its' anticipated size—eventually 160,000 acres—required relocating 700 families.

\*

**DESIGN NOTE:** Existing 4:42 minute video, “The Coming of Camp Hood”. Design in monitor and bench.

**DESIGN NOTE:** This section will change when a new name for the post is chosen.



**DESIGN NOTE:**

Graphic caption:

The Army named its new post for Confederate General John Bell Hood (1831–1878) to promote positive relations with the local community and imbue the tank destroyers with his offensive spirit. African Americans, who could not vote, were not consulted.

Hood spent five years in the U.S. Army patrolling the Texas frontier. As a Confederate brigadier general, he was placed in command of Texans who became known as the Texas Brigade. Known for his aggressive tactics, he fought with distinction at Gaines' Mill, Second Bull Run, Antietam, and at Gettysburg, where he lost an arm. He was victorious at Chickamauga, where he lost a leg. At thirty-one he became the Confederacy's youngest major general, but failed to prevent the capture of Atlanta and was heavily defeated at Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee. *Alamy Photos*

\*

**DESIGN NOTE:** Design in a monitor for a digital version of an existing poster project called LOST WORLDS: HISTORIC IMAGES FROM FORT HOOD LANDS, which documents life in the region in the decades before Camp Hood was created. It serves also as a testament to the families displaced by Camp Hood.

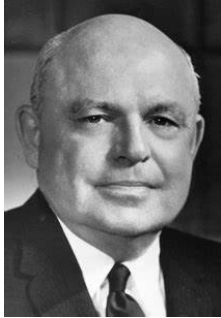
\*



**Graphic caption** (Have 75.9 MB file from AHEC):

Col. Andrew D. Bruce was charged with finding a home for the Tank Destroyer School and developing doctrine and determining material needs. Local entrepreneur Frank Mayborn introduced Bruce to possible locations for the new force's home, including Killeen. As the first commander of the Tank Destroyer Center at Camp Hood, 1941–1943, Bruce oversaw much of the camp's development and Tank Destroyer Soldier training. He left Camp Hood as a major general to assume command of the 77th Infantry Division.

\*



**Graphic caption (Ft. Hood image):**

**Frank W. Mayborn (1903–1987)** owned a radio station and newspaper in Temple, which enabled him to lobby effectively for the creation of Camp Hood. He believed, correctly, that the new installation would ease the lingering effects of the Great Depression and encourage growth. He used his Washington contacts to promote the Killeen area to Colonel Bruce.

Mayborn enlisted in the Army in 1942 at age thirty-nine and graduated from the Tank Destroyer Officer Candidate School, appropriately serving as a public affairs officer during the war. This enabled him to continue in his efforts to garner support for Camp Hood and later Fort Hood when it became a permanent post in 1950—an effort in which he again played a major role.

\*



**Graphic caption: (Army Women's Museum image)**

**Oveta Culp Hobby (1905–1995)**, a politically and socially connected native of Killeen, Texas, influenced the decision to create Camp Hood. She was the experienced editor of a Houston newspaper, chief of the Women's interest section in the War Department's Public Bureau, and wife of a former Texas governor.

Public Law 554 established the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC), later changed to Women's Army Corps (WAC). Its intent was to release men for front-line duty. Col.

Oveta Culp Hobby was appointed WAAC national director. Her efforts ensured that the women of WAAC worked for and earned a reputation of dedicated and capable Army specialists who had a rightful place in the military forces. In 1953 Hobby was appointed by President Eisenhower as head of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. *U.S. Army Women's Museum, Fort Lee, Virginia*

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**DESIGN NOTE:** Probably replace pedestal to match other casework. Prefer something less boxy.

**Caption for artifact BELOW;** 32" wide, 36" deep, and 42 ½" in height including pedestal.

This is a model of the Hiram B. Reynolds House, which was the last surviving evidence of the towns and homesteads absorbed by the 1941–1942 Camp Hood land acquisition.

Built in 1915 by local farm investor Hiram B. Reynolds, the house was impressive by the standards of its day. It had four bedrooms, a dressing room, a parlor, a dining room, butler's pantry, and large porches to shade against the hot Texas sun. It also had carbide lighting (an early form of gas light fixture) and a bathroom with fixtures for bathing. Indoor plumbing would not become commonplace in rural communities until the 1930s. Many family housing dwellings at Camp Hood would not have individual indoor plumbing until new housing was constructed in the 1950s.

The Reynolds' House was used as living quarters for commanding generals of Camp Hood until 1956, when it was updated and became home to the post commander. After being vacant 1976–1981, the house was again remodeled and became "Reynolds House Outreach Center" where sewing, interior design, and self-improvement classes were offered. Deciding against a third renovation, the house was demolished in 2015. An historic marker, # 2491, takes its place.



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## Section 3.2:

### WORLD WAR II: THE 761ST TANK BATTALION AT HOME AND ABROAD

Part of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army, the 761st became the first African American tankers to see combat. The battalion distinguished itself during 183 days of consecutive combat in four major campaigns, including the Battle of the Bulge at Tillet.

World War II marked the creation of several African American combat units besides the more common service and support organizations. The "Black Panthers" were one of a handful of all-black tank battalions belonging to the 5th Armored Group. Before deployment overseas, the battalion served at Camp Hood as an aggressor unit to train tank destroyer units in combat maneuvers.

The unit received 391 decorations for heroism, including eleven Silver Stars, sixty-nine Bronze Stars and nearly 300 Purple Hearts. In 1978, the unit was awarded the Presidential Unit Citation. Later, President William J. "Bill" Clinton posthumously awarded seven Medals of Honor. A monument to the Black Panthers is located in Monument Park on Fort Hood.

\*



#### Graphic caption:

The nickname "Black Panthers" was no happenstance. Following a disappointing insignia assignment, battalion members put together their own suggestion. A black panther, Maj. Edward Cruise wrote, "vicious and strong, characterized by swift, silent attack without warning, [was] symbolic of the functions of [this] battalion."

The Soldiers took "*Come Out Fighting!*" as their motto, believed to be a quote from heavyweight boxing champion Joe Louis. This proved significant as the men of the 761st Tank Battalion fought tirelessly and proved to the world that there was a place for people of color in combat arms, and like Joe Louis, they could and would defeat the Germans. *The U.S. Army Institute of Heraldry*

\*



**Photo:** Best to try NARA.

**Graphic caption:**

Soldiers from Dog Company, 761st Tank Battalion, check equipment before leaving for combat in the fall of 1944. While most of the companies used M4 Sherman tanks, Dog Company used lighter M3, and later M5, Stuart tanks and served as the reconnaissance arm of the battalion. By early 1945, Dog Company reported only eight M5 Stuarts. After months of heavy fighting, they, like the rest of the battalion, were far below the combat-effective threshold. The unit faced heavy vehicle and personnel losses with no relief through the war's end. *Credit line TBD*

**DESIGN NOTE:** There is a 4:37 video summarizing their time in Europe by the American Veterans Center that we may be able to get permission to show. 3d Cav Regt. Museum has digital photos and scans that can be used to create a digital scrapbook similar to Lost Worlds coffee table.

<https://youtu.be/BFhrrWuhry4>

\*

**Quote:**

“This man gave us the dignity, honor, and pride that America wouldn’t. With this we fought on to glory and honor few ever lived to see.”

—**Rank?** Ellsworth McConnell, 761st Tank Battalion.



(Photo for reference only- **need to find**)

**Graphic caption:**

Lt. Col. Paul Bates officially took command of the 761st on 1 July 1943. He trained his men tirelessly and embraced an opportunity for the battalion to break barriers as the first African American tankers to see combat. He opposed the court martial of Lt. Jackie Robinson resulting from Robinson's refusal to move to the back of a military transport bus, thereby gaining the further respect of his Soldiers.

\*



**Graphic caption: ARC Identifier**

**178140832; <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/178140832>**

Company commanders of the 761st Tank Battalion in England before their deployment to France. Clockwise from left: David Williams, Able Company; J.B. Lawson, Baker Company (soon replaced by John D. Long); Irvin McHenry, Charlie Company; Richard English, Dog Company; Ivan Harrison, Headquarters Company; August Bremer, Service Company. *National Archives and Records Administration (178140832)*

\*



**Photo: (NARA photo need ID number)**

Capt. Ivan Harrison, Capt. Irvin McHenry, and 2d Lieutenant James Lightfoot pause during preparations for upcoming action near Nancy, France.

The Tankers not only challenged the role people of color had in combat, but redefined racial integration within combat units. Lt. Ivan Harrison, along with Lt. Samuel Brown and Lt. Charles H. Barbour arrived at Camp Claiborne, Louisiana, as the battalion's first Black officers. By the time they left Camp Hood, twenty-two Black officers filled the forty-two available officer slots. Ivan Harrison took command of the 761st as Major Harrison in November 1945. *National Archives and Records Administration*



**Graphic caption:** (CMH hi-res scan)

“Black Panthers” exchange rations with French soldiers in February 1945. That month saw the return of their trusted commander, Colonel Bates, who was wounded the first day of combat in November 1944. The following month, the battalion pushed through the Siegfried Line and spearheaded the drive of 71st Division, Third Army, across the Rhine into Austria. *National Archives and Records Administration (111-SC-199861-S)*

\*



**Photo Caption:** <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/531221>

**National Archives Identifier: 531221.**

Tank gunner Cpl. Carlton Chapman, 761st Tank Battalion, was killed in action four days after this photo was taken on 5 November 1944. The fighting near Nancy, France, was a fast and brutal entry into combat for the battalion. The outfit ended the war with nearly

fifty percent casualties but is credited with 129,640 direct and indirect enemy casualties, as well as the liberation of Gunskirchen concentration camp. *National Archives and Records Administration (531221)*

\*



**Photo Caption: (reference photo only- need to find)**

S. Sgt. Rubin Rivers built a reputation of selflessness, courage, and sometimes recklessness in the face of danger. After serious injury, he refused evacuation and continued to command his tank for two more days. On 19 November 1944, S. Sgt. Rivers, his tank, and another from Able Company stood against a German antitank position, allowing the rest of the company to retreat to safety until his tank was hit. S. Sgt. Ruben was killed and the rest of his crew injured. Able Company was able to retreat and regroup before finally taking the town on 27 November.

\*

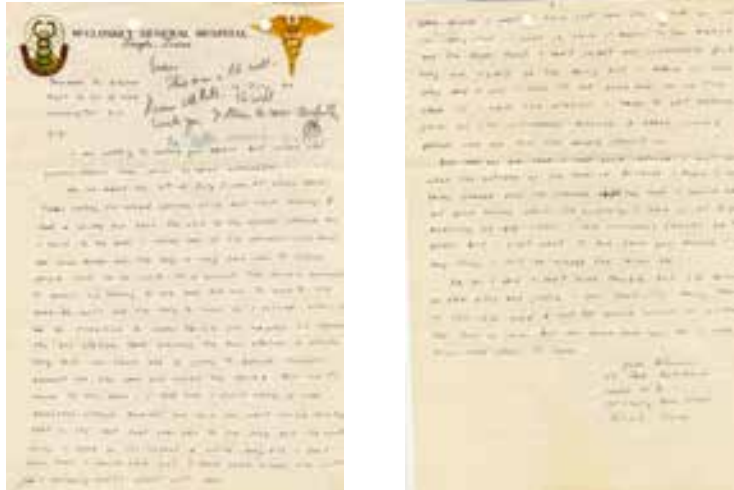


**Graphic caption: Photo: (not original- high-res photo on file)**

Lieut. Jack Roosevelt Robinson (1919–1972) served in the 761st Tank Battalion at Camp Hood. Robinson first gained attention, while training at Camp Hood, for his 6 July 1944 refusal to move to the back of an Army bus. Lieutenant Robinson was arrested and court-martialed for insubordination. He was later acquitted of all charges and found to have acted within his rights. The military had recently desegregated military transportation due to the influx of African American Soldiers and logistical constraints

caused by the war. The South, however, remained segregated and governed by Jim Crow laws. *Photo courtesy of the Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum*

\*



**Graphic Print of letter pp. 1-2 (Records of the Office of the Secretary of War, RG 107)**

In a 6 July 1944 letter to Truman K. Gibson, a lawyer who often worked on civil rights issues, Lt. Jack Robinson wrote, “I don t want any unfavorable publicity for myself or the Army but I believe in fair play.”

Robinson’s court martial prevented him from seeing combat with his battalion. He chose to leave the Army via a medical release he had been fighting. His time breaking barriers, however, was not over. He signed with the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1947, becoming the first Black man in Major League Baseball in eighty years. He also continued his letter writing, composing several letters to U.S. presidents in an effort to use his celebrity in support of civil rights and issues of equality. *National Archives and Records Administration*

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**Section 3.3:**

**WORLD WAR II:  
THE WOMEN’S ARMY CORPS AT CAMP HOOD**

After months of heated debate about the role of women in the military, on 15 May 1942 President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the Women’s Army Auxiliary Corps into law. WAACs were the first women other than nurses to officially serve with the military. Equal status, pay, and benefits would not become a reality for another year, when the organization changed to the Women’s Army Corps (WAC).

Women served in non-combat positions in military units across the country as well as overseas. Their jobs were mostly administrative, but eventually included such positions as mechanics, armorers, drivers, and air traffic controllers. The Women's Army Corps was disbanded in 1978 to further gender integration in the Army.

\*



**Graphic caption:**

Col. Oveta Culp Hobby (1905–1995) of Killeen, Texas, was the first national director of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps (WAAC). She enrolled in the first officer candidate class so that she could personally understand the challenge for women adjusting to military training. She is shown here (center) with Maj. Gen. Frederick Uhl, left, and Col. Don Faith, reviewing WAACs during ceremonies for the first graduating class of WAAC officers in 1942. *U.S. Army Women's Museum, Fort Lee, Virginia*

\*



**Graphic caption (CMH hi-res scan):**

*Women's Army Corps (WAC) Air Controller*, is reproduced from an original oil on canvas painting by Dan V. Smith, 1943. *U.S. Army Center of Military History*

\*



**Graphic Caption: (Ft. Hood)**

Lt. Col. Katherine R. Goodwin, Director of Army Service Forces WAC, visits Camp Hood and surveys a map with Post Commander Col. B. Delamater, Jr. 10 August 1944. Lt. Col. Goodwin took command of the ASF WAC as the first and only incumbent. Nearly forty percent of WACs served in the Army Service Forces Command, one of three components of the U.S Army created in 1942. ASF operated as a procurement and supply agency, including everything from personnel processing and movement, to building hospitals, and managing ports.

\*



**Graphic Caption: (Fort Hood Image- III Signal Corps)**

Pvt. Ruth Sposito of Barnsboro, Pennsylvania, works a mimeograph machine with the publications section of the Tank Destroyer Center in 1944. Mimeograph machines were early predecessors to the photocopier. With consistently changing orders and a constant influx of Soldiers, a quick method of multiplying documents for distribution was a vital job.

\*



**Graphic Caption: (Ft. Hood)**

This illustration by well-known illustrator Lt. Boody F. Rogers, is a good example of some of the challenges the women of WAAC/WAC had to overcome to include mocking and hostility from male Soldiers. Via a smear campaign that suggested inappropriate and immoral relationships, some questioned the integrity of women who pursued military employment. These accusations were proved false after investigation but the damage to the WAC reputation was substantial. Ultimately, it was their performance that changed public perception.

\*



\*

**Option to delete and print copies for visitor to take**

*HEROES OF THE DAY* is a poem by Eunice Lewis that was published in the Camp Hood newspaper. In 1942, after receiving news that the Japanese had captured her husband, Lewis joined the WAAC and was assigned to Camp Hood. Her duties included typing wills for the men of the Tank Destroyer Replacement Training Center. She was one of the many women who continued service when WAAC shifted to the Women's

Army Corps and full-fledged military status on 3 July 1943. She served until 1946, achieving the rank of sergeant. To hear the poem read, push the button below.

They speak of all the heroes brave,  
Those soldiers over there  
Who fight our beloved land to save  
On Battle Fields gray and bare.

Hat's off to them! They all do cry,  
Their homes and loved ones dear  
Are out thought for today  
Until hard won victory is here.  
There is another soldier too  
Dressed plainly I olive gray,  
She too has work to do  
Her glamour placed away.

She puts aside home and family  
And much loved luxuries so rare,  
To help your sine and mine to be  
A warrior over there.

She fights not with bayonet,  
Or hears not the cannon's din,  
A harder fought duel in her heart she's met  
Your confidence to win!

She questions not the toil and sweat  
She meets this unafraid.  
Her name will shine among the rest  
Of the heroes war has made.

The torch of *faith* in her hand,

It lights the wear way.  
She turns these war torn lands  
Of darkness into day.

The star of *hope* in her breast,  
In her eyes sometimes a tear,  
For victory is ever near.

The song of *love* is in her heart,  
She too has given her all.  
She and hers were torn apart  
When war sounded the Battle call.

*Charity* she gave to all of us,  
By unselfish will for right.  
Peace is hastened for the least of us  
For with these virtues she fights.

So with Faith, Hope, and Love to give,  
Yes, Charity so truly rare,  
The boys will and die and win!  
God bless you WAC's, to dare!

---

## Section 3.4A

### WORLD WAR II: CAMP HOOD INTERNMENT CAMPS

Between 1943 and 1945 two internment camps at Camp Hood held approximately 4,000 German prisoners-of-war (POWs). Many of them had served in the *Afrika Korps* and surrendered in Tunisia in 1943.

POWs were given rations equal to American Soldiers, educational opportunities, and recreational time. Once a week they could purchase goods, treats, or even beer. While at first hesitant, some local farmers paid the POWs to work fields and harvest crops.

They filled vacancies left by American Soldiers sent overseas, which helped to sustain the farming community and economy.

\*

**DESIGN NOTE:** Provide a monitor (no seating) for an existing 2:30 minute video on the POW camp produced by the Texas Historical Commission, which has given permission to use it.

\*



**Artifact Caption:** uncatalogued dimensions: 2"  $\frac{3}{4}$  x 2"

This German *hundemarke* or identification tag was found by a U.S. soldier in 2010 during training exercises held on Longhorn Airfield, site of the former North Camp Hood Internment Camp (NCHIC). The disc is perforated with three slits along the middle so that, in the event of death, it can be broken in half. One half would be retrieved and taken to the unit headquarters; the other half would be left with the soldier's body.

The mirrored information stamped on both halves of the tag indicates that this German soldier was from the Panzer (*PZ*) replacement (*ersatz*) 5th Battalion (*abteilung*) and his blood type. His name is unknown.

\*



**Artifact caption:** CCN 589958, dimensions 4"  $\frac{3}{4}$  diameter at base, 3"  $\frac{1}{2}$  diameter across middle, 3"  $\frac{1}{2}$  tall with lid

Craft items such as this cylindrical box often were made by German prisoners of war at Camp Hood. They were allotted recreation time during which they could learn and

practice arts and crafts, vocational trades, or participate in theater and orchestral productions.

Burned into the bottom of this wooden box is “Friedrich Helmmer/Prisoner of War/ CAMP HOOD/ Texas/1945”. Based on the year of Helmmer’s internment, it is likely he was held in the South Camp Hood Internment Camp (SCHIC) located near the intersection of Clear Creek Road and Tank Destroyer Boulevard.

---

## **SECTION 3.4B**

### **WORLD WAR II:**

#### **TANK DESTROYER ORIGINS**

The central role played by German armored formations in Poland and France in 1939 and 1940 demanded a large-scale U.S. military solution to the problem of massed tank attacks. The War Department created antitank battalions for divisions, corps, and army headquarters, with others controlled by General Headquarters. The 1st Cavalry Division was given a Provisional Antitank Squadron equipped with truck-mounted 37-mm. guns. Their success in the 1941 GHQ maneuvers justified creation of the Tank Destroyer Tactical and Firing Center. Camp Hood became the tank destroyer’s home.

\*



Ft. Hood image (no caption)



No caption: 4th Infantry Division Museum image; Armor Collection has jpeg)



**Artifact caption for CCN 195995;** weight 12 lbs., 22 ½ inch diameter x 1 ½ inch

A panther crushes a tank in its jaws on this wooden sign, once at the Camp Hood entrance gate c. 1943. The panther had evolved from the World War I armored corps mascot, “Black Tom,” a fierce black tomcat. The TD Corps motto—“Seek, Strike, Destroy!”—encouraged an offensive mindset to tank destroyer personnel.

\*

**Graphic caption for image BELOW (reproduce it small because it already appeared in WWI):**

The World War I Tank Corps’ black tomcat inspired the World War II Tank Destroyer Center’s panther.



\*



**Graphic caption: Wikipedia Commons. Check CMH, AHEC**

In the 1930s, Albert C. Wedemeyer attended the German *Kriegsakademie* (War College) and served with a German antitank unit for several weeks. His reports to the U.S. Army guided analysis of anti-tank concepts during 1939–1941.

\*

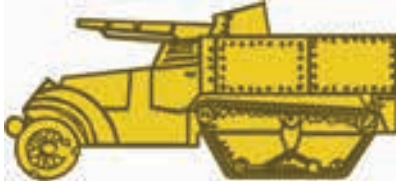


**Graphic caption: Wikipedia Commons. Check CMH, AHEC**

In the period 1939–41, Gen. Leslie McNair served as commandant of the Command and General Staff College and General Headquarters Chief of Staff. He embraced the concept of pooling antitank assets in central reserves from which they could be massed against an enemy tank attack. He was one of the most ardent supporters of the tank destroyer concept.

General McNair was also one of the few military leaders of the time that openly pushed for putting African-American Soldiers into combat positions, specifically in tanks and tank destroyers. As a result, the 5th Tank Group and famed 761st Tank Destroyer Battalion were activated 1 April 1942.

\*



**Graphic caption:**

Collar insignia adopted for Tank Destroyer personnel. The platform depicted is an early self-propelled tank destroyer, the M3 Gun Motor Carriage. *The U.S. Army Institute of Heraldry*

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 899243; 2 x in. closed**

Tank Destroyer matchbook c. 1945.

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 196316; 2 ¾ in. diameter**

U.S. Army Tank Destroyer Forces shoulder sleeve insignia c. 1943.

\*



**Graphic caption for sheet music cover/inside:**

Maj. Thomas Denny is credited with penning both the words and music for the song "Tank Destroyer Men." Two versions are largely similar, but the original had references to Hirohito, Emperor of Japan during World War II, and Schicklgruber, a likely reference to Adolf Hitler. The second version eliminated these references, probably to create a more enduring tribute to the Tank Destroyers. This second version was approved officially in 1944. Push the button to hear an instrumental version by the 1st Cavalry Division Band.

\*

**DESIGN NOTE:** Push button activates recording of the song. Visitors may sing along using the printout shown below:



\*

**DESIGN NOTE:** Arrange one place setting with dinner plate, salad (bread?) plate, soup bowl on the dinner plate, and cup.



**Artifact caption for CCNs 196341 (service plate); 198215; 899251; 198417; dinner plate 10" diameter**

Being a new organization, the Tank Destroyer Force lacked traditions. To create new ones, the tradition of a distinctive regimental china pattern was followed. This place setting consists of a dinner plate, salad or bread plate, soup bowl, and cup. Not shown is a dinner bowl for use when the main course required a bowl rather than a plate.



Plate, Salad. CCN: 198415; 17 ¼ " Diameter



Bowl, Soup. CCN: 899251; 1 ½" Tall x 6 ½ " Diameter



Cup. CCN: 198417; Weight 13 oz; 2 ¼ " Tall x 3 ¼ " Diameter; w/handle 4 ¼"

\*



**Graphic caption (Have 51.6 MB file from AHEC):**

Headquarters of the Tank Destroyer Center, Camp Hood. *U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center, Carlisle, Pennsylvania*

\*



**Graphic caption (Maybe National Armor and Cavalry Museum, but seek NARA:**

The *Panzerabwehrkanone* 36 (PAK 36) constituted the principal German antitank weapon at the start of World War II. As the U.S. Army began to address the need for antitank weaponry, it opted to purchase and test foreign designs rather than pursue a new start domestic acquisition program. Several copies of the PAK 36 were bought from Germany, tested, and placed in production with minor modifications. The resulting American weapon was the M3 37-mm. gun. *Credit line TBD*

\*



**Graphic caption (4th ID Museum image):**

The small size and weight of the M3 37-mm. Gun enabled it to be towed by a jeep. Unfortunately, its limited armor piercing capability meant that its effectiveness was already being outpaced by the trend among combatants toward more heavily armored tanks. *4th Infantry Division Museum, Fort Carson, Colorado*

\*



**Graphic caption: Seek NARA**

Interest in a self-propelled antitank weapon resulted in the M6 Gun Motor Carriage that mounted the M3 37-mm. Gun on a 3/4 ton truck. This platform saw extensive training service but was deemed too vulnerable for combat. *Credit line TBD*

\*



**Graphic caption (National Armor and Cavalry Museum image):**

Need for a heavier, self-propelled antitank weapon resulted in the mounting of a 75-mm. gun on a halftrack, resulting in the M3 Gun Motor Carriage. This platform for mounted warfare was regarded as only an interim step pending development and fielding of a better tank destroyer. *Credit line TBD*

\*



**Digital ID:** (digital file from intermediary roll film) fsa 8e02661 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/fsa.8e02661>

**Reproduction Number:** LC-USW33-055028-ZD (b&w film neg.)

**Repository:** Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/pp.print>

<http://loc.gov/pictures/resource/fsa.8e02661/>

### Graphic caption:

The debate over the best anti-tank vehicle continued even as Soldiers trained in their M3 Gun Motor Carriages. It saw some success in the Philippines but was less successful against the German tanks in North Africa. A total of 2,202 M3 GMCs were produced between 1941 and 1943, but the arrival of the turreted, purpose-built tank destroyers such as the M10 GMC overshadowed the half-track. *Library of Congress*

Since African Americans are shown, can we add something about the unit?



### Graphic caption (4th ID Museum image, also A&C Collection):

Tank destroyer element, including an M3 Gun Motor Carriage, moving along Cow House Creek at Camp Hood. *4th Infantry Division Museum, Fort Carson, Colorado*

\*



**Graphic caption: maybe A&C Collection but first seek NARA**

Crews of 75-mm. Gun Motor Carriages receive training instructions at Camp Hood.

*Credit line TBD*

---

## Section 3.4C:

**DESIGN NOTE: DIORAMA:** The M10 Tank Destroyer is resting on a combination of dirt and sand depicting a west Texas prairie scene. There are three mannequins in mid-war reproduction HBT tanker uniforms. The tank commander is sitting in the turret and the driver is in the drivers hatch. The third mannequin is standing on the deck of the tank pouring fuel into the tank. The rear of the tank is loaded with extra gear, rations, and equipment.



**Artifact caption (CCN 197929)** 22' 5" length x 10' width x 9' 6" height; Weight (65,200 lbs.)

## M10 Tank Destroyer

The U.S. M10 "Wolverine" Tank Destroyer was a lightly armored mobile gun platform that combined thin but sloped armor with the M4 Sherman tank's reliable drivetrain and

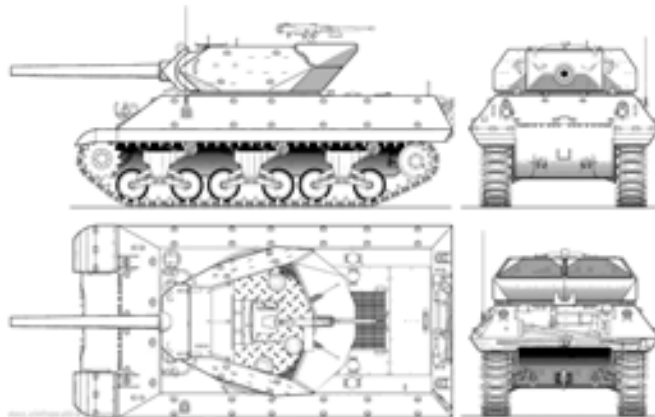
a three-inch gun mounted in an open-topped turret. Designed to destroy enemy tanks at standoff distances with firepower, it often was used to support infantry attacks, provide indirect fire, destroy bunkers, and reinforce reconnaissance elements. In close terrain, however, its open top and lack of a coax or bow machine gun increased its vulnerability.

The Tank Destroyer Center considered the M10 lacking in mobility and speed needed to utilize tank destroyer doctrine, but it began to equip tank destroyer battalions in 1942 and they entered combat in 1943. The M10 did achieve impressive results knocking out enemy tanks throughout the remainder of the war.

\*

## Design Note:

- (1) Monitor for film footage of Tank Destroyer units training on Camp Hood with M10s. Footage to be played behind or near/adjacent to M10 Tank Destroyer. Fort Hood Team is reaching out to get footage. Will need to be cut a little (start at later point in video) and sound muted or removed. Determining whether or not that will be possible by team, but most likely by design team.
- (2) The designer provides some graphic work to enhance technical drawings below:



## Specifications

Crew: 5 (Commander, gunner, loader, driver, assistant driver)  
Weight: 65,200 pounds  
Length: 22 feet 5 inches

Width: 10 feet  
Height: 9 feet 6 inches  
Primary Armament: M7 3-inch gun  
Secondary Armament: M2 .50 caliber machine gun

\*

### Option to reduce number of Nazi Town photos



#### Graphic caption: (Ft. Hood image)

This small replica of a German town, called Nazi Village, was constructed from scrap wood. Houses, a school, businesses, and a Nazi Gestapo headquarters lined the street. Devised as part of the Camp Hood Tank Destroyer Course, Soldiers trained in battlefield conditions as similar as possible to those they would see overseas. Military Operations in Urban Training (MOUT) sites like this are still used to train modern Soldiers in a variety of environmental situations.

\*



#### Graphic caption: (Ft. Hood image)

At the end of the town's street, Gestapo figures are visible through the Gestapo Headquarters' windows. Figures like these were used to help train the Tank Destroyer Soldiers in quick assessment of urban environments. Trainers instructed them on identifying and engaging targets through doorways and windows. They also practiced

tactical movements through the town, crossing intersections, and common traps found in similar villages for which to look out.

\*

**Option to delete image below**



**Graphic caption: (3d Cav Regiment Museum- Uncatalogued)**

These wooden walkways and bridges lead to the Japanese Army Headquarters building built as part of a Japanese village MOUT site on Camp Hood. Although most TDs went to the European Theater, some TD battalions saw combat in the Pacific Theater.

\*



**Graphic caption: (Ft. Hood image)**

The dismounted Soldier (right) prepares to throw a Tank Destroyer favorite, the “Sticky Grenade,” at the M3 Grant Tank. “Dismounted Tank Hunting” became Tank Destroyer (TD) doctrine early in the school’s creation. The guerilla-inspired tactic was a method used after a mounted Soldier lost the use of his vehicle. Tank Destroyers transitioned into ground assault units following, on foot, the same “seek, strike, destroy” approach as their mounted counterparts.

\*



**Graphic caption (Ft. Hood image):**

Some of the countermeasures taken against tanks—that is against armored or mounted warfare—have been unsophisticated but effective. Improvised explosives (IEDs) have been documented since the 1600s. They were widely used by both the Axis and Allies in World War II.

The Camp Hood Tank Destroyer School provided training with several different recipes for improved explosives. Sticky grenades could be made quickly with GI socks, tar, gunpowder, and a thirty second fuse. When thrown, it would stick and blow a hole in the tank's armor. Then, a Molotov cocktail or other explosive could create further damage through the compromised armor.

---

## **Section 3.4D: Option to reduce number of images**

### **TANK DESTROYERS IN COMBAT**

Tank Destroyer (TD) doctrine envisioned TD battalions tracking enemy armor through reconnaissance and moving into firing position to eliminate enemy armor through massed fire. Many combined arms commanders, however, used TD battalions as separate companies and platoons over broad frontages.

Their high mobility, high velocity, and flat trajectory armament, facilitated their use in multiple roles. Designed to engage targets from afar, they could operate in close, complex terrain, but became more vulnerable because of lack of a secondary armament and an open top turret.

Offensively, TDs reinforced reconnaissance teams, provided infantry support, destroyed fortifications, spearheaded attacks, engaged beach defense from offshore vessels, and served as artillery. Defensively, they performed antitank missions, protected key

facilities, escorted supply convoys, and provided rear area security. In November 1945, the Tank Destroyer Center deactivated.

\*



**Graphic caption: Seek NARA**

A jeep and halftrack—components of tank destroyer battalions that possessed their own organic reconnaissance assets— halt in North Africa alongside an M3 Gun Motor Carriage. Heavy losses of tank destroyers in North Africa made some senior leaders critical of the tank destroyer concept. *Credit line TBD*

\*



**Graphic caption: Seek NARA**

The 3-Inch Gun Motor Carriage M10 mounted a three-inch gun in an open-topped turret on a tank chassis. The gun's weight resulted in an unbalanced turret, offset by attaching counterweights to the turret rear. The M10 carried no coaxial or bow machine gun although it did mount a .50 caliber machine gun on the turret rear for engaging aerial targets. *Credit line TBD*

\*



**Graphic caption: Seek NARA**

The 3-Inch Gun Motor Carriage M10 saw service throughout World War II. This M10 supports a column advancing toward Paris in 1944. *Credit line TBD*

\*



**Graphic caption: Seek NARA**

A 3-Inch Gun Motor Carriage M36 Tank Destroyer secured an intersection in the city of Metz, 1944. *Credit line TBD?*

\*



**Graphic caption: Seek NARA**

The 76-mm. Gun Motor Carriage M18, dubbed the Hellcat, marked a significant improvement over the M10 in reliability, mobility, and speed. The M18 could achieve speeds of more than fifty miles per hour, which fit the tank destroyer concept of moving rapidly from one firing position to another. Less crew space than the M10, however, resulted in cramped conditions and longer load times. *Credit line TBD*

\*



**Graphic caption: Seek NARA**

Self-propelled tank destroyers employed an artillery role to bombard targets near the Roer River, Germany, in December 1944. TD units often found themselves reinforcing artillery missions, especially to support river crossings or attacks on fortified positions. Consequently, training at Camp Hood included artillery principles. *Credit line TBD*

\*



**Graphic caption: Seek NARA**

The 90-mm. Gun Motor Carriage M36, called “Jackson,” represented the final evolution of the self-propelled tank destroyer in World War II. To offset the heavier armor found on late war German tanks, the M36 carried a 90-mm. gun in a redesigned turret atop a M10 chassis. *Credit line TBD*

---

## Section 3.4E:

### TWO VIEWS OF TANK DESTROYERS

“The separate tank destroyer arm is not a practical concept on the battlefield. Defensive antitank weapons are essentially artillery. Offensively, the weapon to beat a tank is a better tank. Sooner or later the issue between ground forces is settled in an armored battle—tank against tank. The concept of tank destroyer groups and brigades attempting to overcome equal numbers of hostile tanks is faulty unless the tank destroyers are actually better tanks than those of the enemy.”

Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, 25 January 1943

“The self-propelled, hard-hitting weapons used by most TD units . . . were a quadruple threat to the enemy, being capable of maintaining a stiff defense against armor, could operate on the offensive against all hostile ground arms, supported the infantry as an assault gun, and were successfully employed as mobile artillery. The primary factor in their successful employment was the mobility inherent in the TD vehicle.”

---*Armored School Report*, May 195?

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## **SECTION 3.5:**

### **WORLD WAR II: THE 3D CAVALRY GROUP IN FRANCE**

The 3d Cavalry Group landed in France on 9 August as part of General Patton’s Third U.S. Army. As the XX Corps’ spearhead, the Group led the Third Army’s breakout from Normandy. Third Cavalry Group troopers were the first to reach the Meuse and Moselle Rivers and enter the key city of Thionville.

On 3 November 1944 the Group received attachments of a combat engineer battalion, a field artillery battalion, a heavy field artillery battalion, and two tank destroyer battalions. The augmented Group became known as Task Force Polk after Col. James H. Polk, the 32d colonel of the regiment. At one time the Task Force numbered more than 5,000 Soldiers.

\*



**Graphic caption:**

The 3d Armored Regiment was reconstituted as the 3d Cavalry Group (Mechanized) in January 1943. The 1st and 2d Squadrons were respectively re-designated as the 3d and 43d Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadrons. Troopers conducted dismounted patrol training at Camp Gordon, Georgia from November 1943 to March 1944. By June 1944 they had arrived in England to begin preparations for movement into Northern France following the D-Day landings. *Credit line TBD*

\*

**(May have photo of Lt. Jackson)**



**Artifact Caption for CCN 579381 (DSC) and 579399 (PH)**

Purple Heart medal (57381); Distinguished Service Cross (579399)

**PH:** 3 ¼" L x 1 3/8" W **DSC:** 3 ¼" L x 1 7/8" W

Length is with ribbon for both; depth negligible about 1/8"

On Friday, 31 August 1944, 1st Lieutenant James D. Jackson, 3d Reconnaissance Squadron, 3d Cavalry Group (Mechanized), was placed in charge of 1st Platoon, B Troop. He and his platoon received orders to secure the bridge over the Moselle River at Thionville, France, a destination forty miles behind enemy lines.

The platoon fought its way to the bridge and held it against enemy attempts to destroy both the bridge and the platoon. The 1st Platoon, B Troop, was credited with the destruction of 112 vehicles and 1,600 dead or wounded enemy soldiers. For his actions,

1st Lieutenant Jackson was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and the Purple Heart Medal.

\*

## **DESIGN NOTE: Push button to hear firsthand account of Lt. Jackson's encounter in Thionville.**

### **Narrative for interactive:**

"Our patrol, consisting of six jeeps and three armored cars, prepared to cross the bridge over the Moselle River on September 2, 1944. The jeeps had .30 cal machine guns mounted on a central post between the back and front seats. The armored cars had .50 cal guns. . . As I remember there were about thirty of us that day.

Before crossing the bridge . . . I set up a mortar to cover the far bank (east end of the bridge). . . . I drove my machine gun jeep across the bridge and turned [south] onto the road, stopping just beyond the intersection. [and] went down the bank. . . Wires were connected to what looked like an aerial bomb along what I believed to be a steel girder. After cutting the wires, I peeked around the corner towards the building on the north side of the bridge. Two German soldiers were standing by a detonator. I was carrying an M-1 [but] rather than give away my position, I ran back to the jeep. By that time the soldiers had disappeared, apparently scared off by Sgt. Baker's armored car. He had [came] to deliver a message that the rest of the troop had moved across the river at Verdun, our starting point two days ago.

. . . While I was standing beside his armored car, I was hit in the hip by a sniper's bullet . . . The bullet set off a tracer cartridge from my cartridge belt, and set my shirt afire. Someone from the armored car put it out and put a bandage on it. I walked back to the jeep, sat down in the passenger seat, and passed out. I cannot testify personally to what happened after that; I was being treated in a hospital for my wound. From other historical accounts I know that the platoon crossed the river there, leading the way for the rest of the troop."

\*



**Artifact Caption for Communications Board: CCN: 513172, Dimensions: 15 ¾"W x 11 ½"L x 3/16" T**

“Communications are an important part of any military unit, [especially] a Reconnaissance Unit. Information regarding troop movements and tactical information needed to be sent expeditiously and secured so that the information didn’t fall into enemy hands.”

—Robert G. Ward, Headquarters Training, 3d Squadron

Soldiers utilized various methods for sending and interpreting coded messages. Morse code was a common method of coded communication. Another coded communication device, like the one seen, here was developed by Capt. John McMullan. It was portable, easy to use, and adaptable to various situations. It provided ease of coded communications for mounted Soldiers always on the move.

\*

**DESIGN NOTE:** There will be an interactive here.

**How it Works:**

The code board had 676 squares in a grid pattern. Each square has words, letters, numbers or phrases. Blank squares are filled in as needed with locations or key words specific to current missions and movement.

Each day the Soldiers received a new code word that was written across the vertical and horizontal margins of the grid with the alphabet continuing from the last letter of the word. Repeated letters were excluded.

Example Code Word: Elephant (Used in interactive for visual demonstration)

ELPHANTUVWXYZBCDFGIJKMOQRS (written across the top and down the left of the grid as seen on board)

These letters were used like coordinates on a map to form two letter code groups.

Example: (give a few for a phrase example)

**Try it!**

Sample Message: “B Tr. And F Co. moving in to position at Riol. 0700” (could be any message we want)

They figure out the code or determine message based on given code.

Answer: (flip board or similar)

LC OD EO TL HX FN WD LX JG 0700

---

## Section 3.6:

### WORLD WAR II: THE 3D CAVALRY GROUP/TASK FORCE POLK IN GERMANY

On 17 November 1944, Task Force Polk became the first Third Army unit to enter Germany. Elements fought dismounted in grueling urban combat, reduced the fortress of Metz, and enveloped the Siegfried Line. After clearing the Saar district, they crossed the Rhine on 29 March 1945 and made a 150-mile, three-day dash to Bad Hersfeld. With the 3d Cavalry Group in the lead, Third Army then raced south through Austria to link up with the Soviet Army. The 3d Cavalry Group (Mech) moved 3,000 miles in 265 days—117 in continuous combat—and killed, wounded or captured more than 43,000 enemy troops.

**Option to delete image below since he's in Patton photo**



**Graphic caption: Appears on cover of “World War II Letters and Notes of Col. James H. Polk”**

Before Col. James Polk took command of the 3d Cavalry Group (Mechanized), he readied for deployment at Camp Hood with the 106th Cavalry Group as their squadron commander and, later, executive officer. He was transferred to 3d Cavalry Group in September 1944. By then they were already engaged in combat near Metz, France, often acting as a spearhead for offensives in Gen. Walton Walker's XX Corps, part of Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army. Polk commanded the 3d Cavalry Group (Mech) for the rest of the war.

\*



Framed dimensions of Stivers painting "Task Force Polk" H x W x D	41" L x 52 ¼" W x 2 ½" D
---	--------------------------

**Artifact caption (CCN ???):**

"Task Force Polk Patrols the Saar," by Don Stivers

\*



**Graphic caption: (Ft. Hood image)**

Maj. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., 28th Colonel of the Regiment, awards the Silver Star to 32d Colonel of the Regiment James H. Polk on 18 May 1945 at Seewalchen, Austria.

General Patton praised the battlefield actions of the 3d Cavalry Group:

"The 3d Cavalry has lived up to the accolade bestowed upon it at Chapultepec by General Scott. As horse cavalry you were outstanding; I have never seen a better regiment. To your performance as mechanized cavalry, the same applies. It is a distinct honor to have commanded an Army in which the 3d Cavalry served."

\*



**Graphic caption: (Ft. Hood image)**

Third Cavalry Group troopers pose with a captured Nazi flag. While Colonel Polk and the Group Headquarters Troop remained in Germany to operate a displaced persons camp, the 3d and 43d Squadrons returned to the United States to begin training for the planned invasion of Japan. However, the dropping of atomic bombs on Nagasaki and Hiroshima led Japan to surrender.

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## **SECTION 3.7**

### **WORLD WAR II: LIBERATING EBENSEE CONCENTRATION CAMP**

“As we approached on the gravel road to the camp, we saw masses of human beings that appeared almost like ghosts standing in the mud and filth up to their ankles behind the high wire fence . . . . They appeared so thin and sickly, it was evident that they were starving.”

S. Sgt. Robert Persinger, F Company,  
3d Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron

On 6 May 1945, Troop B, 3d Recon Squadron, 3d Cavalry Group, received reports of a concentration camp near Ebensee, Austria. Capt. Timothy C. Brennan of Company F dispatched S. Sgt. Robert Persinger and S. Sgt. Richard Pomante to investigate with their tanks and a jeep from Troop A. Brennan’s men found 18,000 starving prisoners and hundreds dead, many stacked like firewood.

The camp held slave laborers who constructed tunnels in a nearby mountain for German war production. The 3d Squadron scoured the vicinity for food. Dick Pomante solved this problem by pointing his tank’s cannon into the doorway of a bakery when a baker refused to yield his bread. The cavalymen remained for two weeks, caring for the survivors, forcing local citizens to clean the camp and bury the dead.

\*



**Graphic caption: (CMH has AHEC TIF 20 MB file)**

Liberated inmates of the concentration camp at Ebensee, Austria, 7 May 1945. *U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center, Carlisle, Pennsylvania*

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 419325; dimensions 1.6" x 1 ¼ x 3/8 "H; weight 2 oz.**

1st Lt. Carl I. Delau of Troop E, 3d Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron, arrived at Ebensee to provide administrative support. A former prisoner approached him and thanked him for his liberation. The man explained that he had been a jeweler in Holland and offered to engrave something for the lieutenant. Delau gave his watch to the man, who used a set of tools he had in his pocket to engrave the lieutenant's initials on the back.

\*



(Ft. Hood image)

\*



**Graphic caption: (Ft. Hood image)**

Images of what the 3d Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron found at Ebensee Concentration Camp.

\*

**DESIGN NOTE: Push button narration of account Capt. Brennan gave his wife by letter:**

“This place held 18,000 people and was the most vile, stinking place in the world. People were dying at the rate of 300 a day from malnutrition. A large crematorium which could burn eight bodies at a time was kept busy 24 hours a day. When I arrived at the camp, there were 400 bodies in the crematory waiting to be burned and more in the barracks that had not been collected. Insofar as the inmates were concerned, most of them were animals. They had been treated like animals for so long that they became animals. They would fight like dogs over a piece of bread and would readily kill for a few potato peelings . . . . The Germans had not fed them for the past three days and they were almost insane for food.

The big problem was food so we closed all the stores and bakeries in town to the civilians and started baking for the camp . . . but finally we had a thick soup and some bread ready, at least enough to feed everyone a good meal. I knew what was going to happen when the food was brought out of the kitchen, so I had the company there and also had machine guns set up around the food line. I was hardly prepared for what did happen. They surged forward and we fired in the air in an effort to stop them, which accomplished exactly nothing. We then fired over their heads just missing by inches and

this coupled with a few rifle butts used properly and on the most aggressive, restored some sort of order.

Food for the men too weak from hunger and the ill was taken to the barracks under guard. Some of the men had not eaten for as high as six days and although they were warned through interpreters to eat slowly and sparingly, they gulped their food and in a few minutes would be screaming in agony and in some instances would die . . . .”

---

## Section 3.8:

### FIREPOWER UPDATE!



**Artifact caption for CCN 200573;** Weight 10 lbs. 8 oz.; 33 ½ x 1 ¾ x 7 ½ inches.

The M1A1 or “Thompson” or “Tommy Gun” was designed by Army officer John Thompson. Too late for use in World War I, it became famous in the 1930s when used by gangsters. Designed to be “a one-man, hand-held machine gun,” it was a dependable weapon, even when exposed to mud and sand. While it offered a high rate of fire (500 rounds per minute), it was relatively heavy and muzzle climb reduced its accuracy beyond fifty yards. Designed for use in close quarters combat, the 1st Cavalry Division had them while patrolling the border along the Rio Grande River shortly after Pearl Harbor.

**Type:** 20 shot, blowback-operated, select fire

**Caliber:** .45 ACP

**Weight:** 10 lbs., 8 oz.

**Length:** 6.5” barrel, 32” overall, stock extended

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 446481 or 20011?;** Length: 24” barrel, 43.6” overall

The M1 rifle with an eight bullet clip was the first reliable semi-automatic rifle to be mass produced and become a general issue weapon by any country. It could be fired eight times, with less recoil, in the time it took to fire a Springfield three times. A well-trained Soldier could fire 40-60 shots per minute with accuracy up to 300 yards. It gave U.S. GIs a notable firepower advantage over German and Japanese forces equipped with bolt-action rifles.

Frequently referred to as “the Garand”, Maj. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., called it “the greatest battle implement ever invented.”

**Type:** 8 shot, clip-fed, gas operated, semi-automatic

**Caliber:** .30-06

**Weight:** 10 lbs.

**Length:** 24” barrel, 43.6” overall

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 200965; Length 35 ½ inches.**

In combat, service troops found that pistols lacked range but they did not need a high-powered rifle like the M1 Garand. As a result, the Army adopted the .30 caliber M1 Carbine on 22 October 1941. It became very popular despite complaints of malfunctions and lack of knock-down power. First Cavalry Division troops used them in the Admiralty Islands and in the Battle of Manila.

**Type:** 10 shot magazine-fed, gas operated, semi-automatic

**Caliber:** .30 carbine

**Weight:** 5 lbs. 6 oz.

**Length:** 18” barrel, 35 ½” overall

\*



**Artifact Caption for CCN 449710; Dimensions: 35 ¾” x 4” x 1 ¾”**

The M1 Carbine .30 Caliber was designed as a semi-automatic weapon. The U.S. Army Ordnance Board wanted to increase the **firepower** by upgrading the carbine to fully automatic. The new T4 carbine would be equipped with select fire capability. The

1st Cavalry Division was selected to test the T4 Carbine under battlefield conditions in the liberation of Manila, Philippines, in 1944. As a result, the carbine was renamed the M2 Carbine and remained in service through the Korean and Vietnam wars.

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN200269; 49 ¾ x 13 inches.**

The Browning Automatic Rifle (BAR), issued as a squad level machine gun, gave small units the ability to form an effective base of fire while maneuvering and attacking the enemy. The BAR was used by the 1st Cavalry Division in the Battle of Manila and was still in use at the outset of the Vietnam War. This example is Model 1918A2.

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## Section 3.9:

### WORLD WAR II:

#### III CORPS

In September 1944, III Corps established headquarters in Normandy, processed all arriving Twelfth Army Group Soldiers, and supported the **sustainment** of combat operations across France. The corps organized forty-five truck companies used by the Red Ball Express.

In October 1944, III Corps joined Maj. Gen. George Patton's Third Army. III Corps held German forces inside Fort Jeanne D'Arc with a steady drumbeat of artillery until the Germans surrendered on 13 December. During the Battle of the Bulge, III Corps launched its attack to relieve Bastogne. Continuously fighting heavy resistance, with little air support, the corps relieved the beleaguered defenders on 26 December. As part of First Army, III Corps pushed from the Roer River to the Rhine in about a week to begin the invasion of Germany.

\*



**Graphic caption: (CMH hi-res scan)**

**Sustainment** of the force is one of the principles of mounted warfare. As U.S. forces rolled across France in summer 1944, each division consumed 750 tons of supplies daily. Between August and November 1944, the Red Ball Express was a circular, one-way traffic route across France that was closed to civilian and local military traffic and its route marked by red balls. Operated 24/7, the 793d Military Police Battalion provided security and directed traffic. Three-quarters of the truck drivers were African American Soldiers. *National Archives and Records Administration*

\*



**Graphic caption:** NARA PHOTO 535533 <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/535533>

“Drivers of the 666th Quartermaster Truck Company, 82d Airborne Division, who chalked up 20,000 miles each without an accident, since arriving in the European Theater of Operations.”

Like many others, Red Ball Express drivers from the 666th Quartermaster Truck Company supported the advance of American forces across France. The push into Germany could not have happened without their determined efforts through dangerous regions often armed with little more than a pistol. Pictured left to right are: T/5 Sherman Hughes, T/5 Hudson Murphy, and Pfc. Zachariah Gibbs. *National Archives and Records Administration (535533)*

\*

**DESIGN NOTE:** Visitors can access more information via a QR code or provide visual statistics for infographic with stats on Red Ball Express.

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 193256;** 9 ¼ in. tall with lid closed, 13 ¼ in. tall with lid open x 3 ½ in. deep x 7 ¾ in. W

U.S. Army Signal Corps EE-8-A Field Telephone with case, c. 1943.

\*



**Graphic caption: (*Stars and Stripes*):**

“I’m supposed to be the best tank commander in the Army, but I have one peer—Abe Abrams. He’s the world champion.”

Maj. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.

Lt. Col. Creighton Abrams commanded the 37th Tank Battalion of the 4th Armored Division, often the spearhead of Maj. Gen. George Patton’s armored thrusts across France and Germany. The 4th Armored Division was assigned to III Corps from December 1944 to January 1945. During this time, Abrams commanded the task force that relieved the surrounded 101st Airborne Division at Bastogne during the Battle of the Bulge. *Stars and Stripes*



**Graphic caption (CMH HI-RES SCAN):**

Knocked out U.S. medium tanks are visible on the road to Bastogne.

\*



**Graphic caption: (need to find a copy of the photo- US Army Photo or at NMUSA-CCN 602593)**

The “Cobra King” crew, 37th Tank Battalion, 4th Armored Division, pose near Bastogne, Belgium. The tankers led a column of armor and infantry that lifted the siege of Bastogne during the Battle of the Bulge. The tank was put out of commission during a doomed March 1945 raid to free Allied prisoners of war. Only after seventy years did anyone suspect that a worn “gate guard” might be the famed Cobra King Tank. It is now on view at the National Museum of the United States Army at Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

Pictured: 1st Lt. Charles Boggess, Cpl. Milton Dickerman, and Pvts. James G. Murphy, Hubert S. Smith and Harold Hafner.

**DESIGN NOTE:** Option to “link” to sister museum for more info, graphics, video etc. Have tank association and history through ACHAS (CCN 602593). Possible to get high res images or 3-D scan to show the tank and provide interactive with which visitors

can learn more about it and Bastogne, see images, hear stories etc. Can be QR code, website link via phone, or touch screen.

\*



**Graphic caption:**

The sign over the Ludendorff Bridge at Remagen reads “CROSS THE RHINE WITH DRY FEET/COURTESY OF 9<sup>TH</sup> ARM'D DIV.” *National Archives and Records Administration*

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 201880;** Stone weight estimate 200 lbs., length 18" x 18" x 32" irregular shape.

The III Corps' 9th Armored Division discovered the Ludendorff Bridge over the Rhine intact at Remagen on 7 March 1945. American tankers and infantry crossed the bridge and prevented its destruction by German defenders. This coup allowed the 12th Army Group to execute a double envelopment of the Ruhr, hastening the end of the war in Europe

**DESIGN NOTE:** Probably replace base but retain plaque.

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**Section 3.10:**

**DESIGN NOTE:** The Sherman Tank needs to be positioned so it can be referred to both by the above 3d Cavalry Group/III Corps European Theater part of the Exhibit Plan and 1st Cavalry Division Pacific Theater part below. A small monitor beside the vehicle for videos.

**DIORAMA:** The tank is resting on a combination of dirt and sand. There are three mannequins in mid-war reproduction HBT tanker uniforms. The tank commander is sitting in the turret and the driver is in the drivers hatch. The third mannequin is standing on the deck of the tank pouring fuel into the tank. The rear of the tank is loaded with extra gear, rations, and equipment. There are hedgehog obstacles and pyramidal obstructions around the tank.



**Artifact caption (CCN 196664)** 20' 7" length x 9' 6" width x 9' 10" height; Weight (66,800 lbs.)

## **M4A1 Medium Tank**

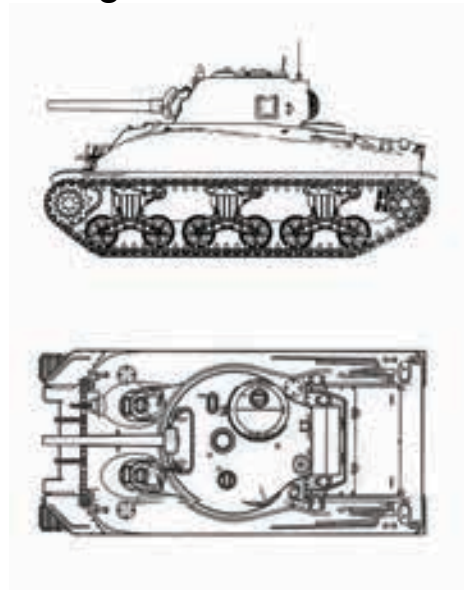
**The M4 Medium Tank was the principal U.S. tank in World War II. More than 50,000 were produced during the war. It was commonly called the "Sherman" because of the British practice of naming American vehicles after U.S. Civil War generals.**

The M4 entered service in 1942 with good cross country mobility and adequate armament to engage a variety of target types. It provided a platform to disrupt the enemy's rear area, not to directly engage enemy tanks, which was the tank destroyer's role. It was vulnerable against German tanks and antitank guns that became more

powerful over time, but it was more reliable than German Tigers and Panthers. The sheer number of Shermans that were operable overcame its design weaknesses and it seldom fought large tank-to-tank battles except in combination with air and artillery support.

Early models were susceptible to ammunition explosions when their armor was penetrated, resulting in the addition of applique armor (visible here) to improve protection of ammunition storage. Later models relied upon wet stowage and the relocation of most ammunition to an armored bin in the center of the hull.

**DESIGN NOTE:** Designer to perform some graphic work to enhance technical drawings below:



**Specifications:**

Crew: 5 (commander, gunner, loader, driver, co-driver)

Weight: 66,800 lbs.

Length: 20 feet 7 inches

Width: 9 feet 6 inches

Height: 9 feet 10 inches

Main Armament: M3 75-mm. gun

Secondary Armament: M2 .50 caliber machine gun

(2) M1919A4 .30 caliber machine guns

*Photos for reference only*



**Artifact reproduction caption:**

These pyramidal barriers were first used in World War II as a direct countermeasures against armored vehicles and tanks. The reinforced concrete fortifications were closely lined up in long rows. While they could cause serious mechanical damage, combat engineers and clearance vehicles decreased their anticipated effectiveness.

These defenses were meant to channel tanks towards an area fortified by antitank artillery. One of the most notable uses was along the Siegfried Line or German Westwall—390 miles long, heavily fortified, and the location of the Battle of Hürtgen Forest.

\*



**(Reference photo only)**

**Artifact/photo caption:**

The hedgehog aimed to prevent tank and armored cars' forward movement. Similarly designed to the caltrop, if the hedgehog is shifted by vehicle collision or artillery fire, it remains effective no matter its position.

These fortifications were part of German defenses along the beaches of Normandy. Tankers also welded dismantled hedgehogs to their M4 Sherman and M5 Stuart tanks creating "Rhino Tanks". The twisting horns formed by the hedgehogs helped American forces cut through some of the dense hedgerows lacing the French landscape.

\*

**Optional graphic below:**



**Graphic caption: CMH hi-res scan**

Sherman tanks passing streams of German prisoners, St. Lô, France, reproduced from an oil on canvas painting by Ogden Pleissner, 1944. Despite the tank's vulnerability to antitank weapons, most American tankers had more far more encounters with soft targets than with heavy German armor. *U.S. Army Center of Military History*

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## **SECTION 3.11**

### **WORLD WAR II: THE CIRCLE "C" COWBOYS**

Following Germany's surrender, the U.S. Army became responsible for the occupation of parts of Germany and Austria. In the absence of an effective civilian government, the Army created the U.S. Constabulary. These 38,000 soldiers provided stability and security among a population of 17,000,000 people. Units were formed largely from armor, tank destroyer, and mechanized cavalry organizations.

The Constabulary relied on mobile, dispersed operations by patrols of jeeps, motorcycles, armored cars, and light tanks to maintain a roving presence. The Constabulary included a contingent of horse mounted troopers for crowd control. As U.S.-Soviet tension rose, German government and law enforcement revived, and the size of the Constabulary fell to a diminished capacity until 1952.



**Artifact caption: (Ft. Riley)**

To encourage unit pride, the Constabulary received a distinctive symbol and motto. The former incorporated the colors and lightning bolt of the Armored Force formed in July 1940. These Soldiers were called "Circle C Cowboys" because of the "C" on the patch.

\*



**Graphic caption: (CMH has hi-res scans)**

The unparalleled maneuverability of the horse through difficult terrain influenced the return of cavalymen to their horses. Each regimental headquarters had a horse platoon with thirty horses. The Constabulary, however, mostly relied on motor transport. Units were formed largely from armor, tank destroyer, and mechanized cavalry organizations. There was also an air liaison squadron to operate the thirty-two spotter planes and each regimental headquarters had a motorcycle platoon with twenty-five motorcycles for traffic control and patrols along the autobahns.

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**Section 3.12**

**DELETED**

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**Section 3.13:**

**WORLD WAR II:  
FIRST TEAM GOES TO WAR IN THE PACIFIC**

“We eventually learned to walk like damned infantry.”

---Maj. Hugh “Pappy” Sewall, 1st Cavalry Division

At the outbreak of the war, the 1st Cavalry Division was assigned border surveillance as a component of the Southern Defense Command. Finally, in February 1943, the division was given an overseas assignment, as a dismounted unit. Horse and cavalry equipment were turned in and the troopers left Fort Bliss for the last time. For six months, division troops accustomed to mounted maneuvers learned jungle warfare instead. In late 1943 Gen. Douglas MacArthur inspected the troops and pronounced them ready for combat. The division spent the next twenty-two years overseas.

\*



**Graphic caption: (Ft. Hood image)**

The 1st Cavalry Division departed California, 3 July 1943, for Camp Strathpine near Brisbane, Australia. While headed to Australia as a dismounted cavalry unit, the 2d Cavalry Division had, in 1942, already been partially deactivated. Eventually, the 1st Cavalry Division would, as foot soldiers, make their way to the Philippines—the location of the last U.S. horse cavalry charge, by the Philippine Scouts, on 3 January 1942.

\*



**Graphic caption: (Ft. Hood image)**

The 8th Engineers came first to Camp Strathpine, near Brisbane, in the Australian state of Queensland. They cleared land and constructed buildings. The camp and its environs proved ideal for reorienting the division from horse cavalry operations to dismounted action in dense jungle terrain. Water-logged ground and primitive gravel roads could not handle the weight of heavy armor or artillery. Movement from beachheads inland was slow and difficult.

\*



**Graphic caption: (Ft. Hood image)**

New skills needed to be learned by the cavalry Soldiers before they were considered ready for combat in the Pacific theater. At Moreton Bay, Australia, they held large-scale amphibious landing practice and jungle training. Artillery and armor units got upgraded weapons and honed their skills with live-fire exercises at Flinders gunnery range.

---

## **Section 3.14:**

### **WORLD WAR II: NEW GUINEA AND THE ADMIRALTY ISLANDS**

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander of the South West Pacific Area, devised an “island hopping” strategy to move across the Pacific, closer and closer to Japan. He ordered attacks on less defended islands, which effectively cut off heavily defended posts and islands from reinforcement or resupply, leaving them to “wither on the vine.”

MacArthur referred to the conquest of the Admiralty Islands as “putting the cork in the bottle.” Inside that bottle was a major portion of the outer defenses of Japan’s Pacific Empire, left weakened from starvation and isolation.

\*



**Graphic caption: (Ft. Hood image)**

En route to the Admiralty Islands. After a month of waiting and logistical support for the Marines already in battle on New Guinea, the 1st Cavalry Division finally got orders to take Los Negros and Manus Islands along with their airfields.

\*



**Graphic caption:**

Torrential rain drenched Soldiers and prevented a clear view of the Los Negros beach. The anticipated heavy Japanese resistance was initially minor. The enemy held their artillery fire for the following waves of U.S. Soldiers who took casualties. Naval destroyers bombarded the beaches and Troopers streamed into the interior of the island. In the rain soaked jungle, Cavalry Soldiers pushed through the enemy and took the airfield in 90 minutes. The Japanese, however, fought to the last fifty surviving soldiers in the island's relentless land battle that lasted the rest of the month.

\*



**Graphic caption: (Fort Hood Image)**

Los Negros was the first of several amphibious landings in the Admiralty Islands Campaign. Troops traveled via destroyer-transporters and transferred to LCPRs (landing craft, personnel, ramped), once the Task Force encircled the surrounding seaside area near Momote Airfield. The successive taking of Manus, Hauwei, Ndirlo, Pityiluu, Koruniat, and Rambutyo set up the 1st Cavalry Division and other joint task force troops for their ultimate goal—the Philippines. Few people know that the Army performed more amphibious landings in the Pacific theater than the Marines.

\*



**Graphic caption:**

M105 Howitzers from the 99th Field Artillery pound enemy positions at Seeadler Harbor, allowing the division to secure the island of Los Negros.

\*



**Graphic caption:** (Fort Hood Image)

Soldiers from a medical detachment load wounded aboard a ship. Their trial by fire cemented their training as infantry Soldiers, but by the end of the Admiralties Campaign, the 1st Cavalry Division and attached units lost 326 troops killed with four missing, U.S. wounded numbered 1,189.

\*



**Graphic caption (Ft. Hood image):**

Corporals Armando V. Valencia and Peter J. Armstrong were awarded Distinguished Service Crosses for their gallant operation of this M1917A1 water cooled machine gun near town of Lorengau, Los Negros Island.

\*



**Graphic caption (Ft. Hood image):**

A modified 2 ½ ton truck that could operate on land as well as in water was designated the DUKW, called “Duck” by the troops. Its ability to carry personnel or supplies proved invaluable in sustaining 1st Cavalry Division combat operations, particularly in areas inaccessible to other transport vehicles.

Dense vegetation and waterlogged terrain meant that the equatorial jungles of the South Pacific were heavily forested swamps. Traditional troop transport and armored vehicles were unable to maneuver through these environments, which in some cases Soldiers found nearly impassable. The adaptability of amphibious vehicles helped sustain troop movement and supply.

\*



**Graphic caption: (Fort Hood Image)**

Soldiers of the 8th Engineers load up for landings in the Admiralty Islands, February 1944. The engineers were essential in establishing a lasting foothold on the islands. They cleared mines, improved airstrips, and established traversable roadways for military armor, artillery, and transport vehicles.

Without their efforts, the use of armor and the ability to maintain **sustainment** and **mobility** in the jungle terrain was impossible. The 40th Construction Battalion’s

bulldozers were first to unload from Landing Ship, Tanks (LSTs) and immediately began constructing ramps for unloading supplies and vehicles.

\*



**Graphic caption: (Fort Hood Image)**

Dismounted and infantry Soldiers received medium and light tank support by armored units such as the 8th Cavalry throughout the battle for Manus Island. While Japanese sniper fire was continuous, the enemy did not have an effective means to oppose a tank. The 75-mm. gun took out machine guns and bunkers. The tanks relied on the use of bulldozers to cut through heavy jungle growth, both of which suffered at the hands of large numbers of anti-tank mines hurriedly placed across the island.

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 202467 (canteen); 7 ¼ in. and CCN 914695 (Mess tin)**

The canteen and mess kit were vital to troop **sustainment**. Private Quinton Carter inscribed his with scenes of his “island hopping” experiences in the Pacific theater along with images of home and family.

---

**Section 3.15:**

## COMMUNICATIONS UPDATE!



**Artifact caption for CCN 193124;** 16  $\frac{3}{4}$  H from base to tip of antenna; 3  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. W including transmitter button; 4  $\frac{7}{8}$  in. deep from tip of mouth/earpiece

Considered the first modern, hand-held, two-way radio, the “Handie-Talkie” (SCR-536/BC-611-E) was the smallest Signal Corps radio receiver-transmitter in World War II. Developed in 1940, by the end of the war 130,000 had been made. No other Army had comparable technology.

\*



**Graphic caption for image BELOW (CMH hi-res scan):**

*Radio Communications, Kwajalein*, reproduced from an oil on canvas painting by Edward A. Sallenback. *U.S. Army Center of Military History*

\*

**DESIGN NOTE: INTERACTIVE:** 302d Recon Troop, the Sioux Code Talkers of the 1st Cavalry Division. A sound cone activated by the visitor will play audio of authentic reconnaissance messages sent via the Sioux Code

## Talkers during WWII. An English (and Spanish?) translation displayed on the nearby label.

### Interactive caption:

During World War II, seven members of various Sioux tribes joined the 1st Cavalry Division and found themselves in possession of a highly valuable skill. Their language, outlawed outside of the reservation, helped their fellow troopers take back the Pacific from Japanese control. Calling each other, *tahansi* for “cousin”, the 302d Reconnaissance Code Talkers used Lakota language to send messages of Japanese troop location, health, equipment, and movement. Because Lakota was unknown, the Japanese were never able to decipher the messages.

The choice to join the U.S. Cavalry was surprising to many because of the tumultuous history between the Sioux and the U.S. Army. Just fifty years earlier, the 7th Cavalry Regiment was involved in the deaths of more than 150 Sioux, more than half of whom were women and children, at the Wounded Knee Massacre. The massacre has long been a source of debate and resentment from which members of the tribes continue to heal. Still, in World War I and World War II, eligible Native American men volunteered at high rates in service the United States.

\*

**DESIGN NOTE:** Text of message and translation can/should be provided for better accessibility. Sensory opportunity to include environmental context in audio: Speaker would be speaking in a lower tone so not to be identified by surrounding enemy, perhaps shots fired can be heard in the background, etc.

### Code Talker Audio Text: Need Lakota speaker

Akíčhita nážiŋ woyákA átaya ičáŋtake šni. Líla mağážu. Hóyekhiye kiŋ naókpaniyaŋ. Makhóche él pšunǵhá wógnake waniče. Onápħopá yápi ókihipi sutáya waste. Oyé othá áta úŋ yanpi. Thóka wičháša kiŋ unǵnáš ikhíyela upí ikčé wičháša. Ikčé wičháša kiŋ heyápi thóka wičháša kiŋ opáwiŋǵe núnpa makhá núnpa etħahan wawíyuta kiŋyékhiyapi iyúthapi ónažiŋ.

### Translation:

PATROLS REPORT NIL CONTACT. RAINING HARD. POOR COMMUNICATIONS. NO PILLBOXES IN VICINITY. COULD BE BOMBED WITH GOOD RESULTS. LOTS

OF FRESH SIGNS. JAPANESE MAY BE CLOSE. NATIVES SAY 200 JAPS IN 2 MILES RADIUS OF AIRSTRIP.

\*

**302d Reconnaissance Troop, 1st Cavalry Division:**

Pfc. John Bear King (1911–1949)

Lakota

Medals: Philippine Liberation Medal, WWII Victory Medal, Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal

Sgt. Edward Armstrong Eagle Boy (1918–1998)

Lakota

Medals: Philippine Liberation Medal, WWII Victory Medal, Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal

Pfc. Walter “Cody” John (1920–1998)

Dakota

Medals: American Defense Service Medal, American Service Medal, Philippine Liberation Medal with two Bronze Service Stars, WWII Victory Medal, Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal

Pfc. Philip “Stoney” LaBlanc (1913–2001)

Minneconjou Lakota

Medals: Purple Heart, four Bronze Battle Stars, four Major Campaign Medals, Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal, Philippine Liberation Medal, World War II Victory Medal, Bronze Serve Arrowhead.

Pfc. Baptiste Pumpkin Seed

Oglala Lakota

Medals: Philippine Liberation Medal, World War II Victory Medal, Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal

Sgt. Guy Rondell (1919–1990)

Dakota

Medals: Silver Star, Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal, Philippine Liberation Medal, two Bronze Stars, American Defense Service Medal, four Overseas Service Bars  
Also served as an Alamo Scout.

Pfc. Edmund St. John (1920–1996)

Crow Creek Sioux Tribe

Medals: Four Bronze Stars, two Bronze Arrowheads, Good Combat Medal, Purple Heart, Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal, Philippine Liberation Medal, World War II Victory Medal

\*

**Can include the following photos if space allows:**



**Graphic Caption:**

Pfc. John Bear King.

\*



**Graphic Caption:**

Pfc. Walter John wearing 7th Cavalry Insignia.

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## **Section 3.16**

### **WORLD WAR II:**

#### **ANTITANK AND ANTI-PERSONNEL DEVICES**

Since ancient times, when the advantages of mounted warfare first were recognized, enemies have undertaken countermeasures. In World War II, this “kit” of Japanese anti-tank and anti-personnel mines was used to train U.S. Soldiers to identify and disarm the various devices. The five examples included in the training kit are just some of the numerous methods enemy armies have used to disable armored vehicles and the

soldiers who use them. Further dangers were realized as enemy armies continuously improvised both their mines and their tactics.

\*



**Artifact caption for box 13.1" x 38.88" x 5.38"; for Type 93 mine itself 3 ½" x 5 ½" x 7".**

Anti-Tank Mine Type 93 and fuze. Also known as the tape measure mine because it resembles a disk-style metal tape measure, this is a pressure detonated anti-tank mine.

Some Allies reported Japanese soldiers jumping under the passing vehicles and detonating the mine by hand. While resulting in the death of the Japanese soldier, this tactic ensured damage to Allied tanks, vehicles, and personnel while also making it more difficult to predict safe passages or detect the metal mine casing.

\*

**Artifact caption:**

Land Mine, Type 3, and fuze. Known for its damaging role in the Battle of Iwo Jima, the Type 3, Pottery Mines were troublesome in a couple of different ways. These non-metallic mines with terra cotta casing created shrouds of sharp shrapnel upon detonation, and were able to easily avoid discovery by metal detectors. Japanese soldiers also used the fuses to convert Howitzer and mortar shells into improvised land mines and booby traps.

\*

**Artifact caption:**

Magnetic Mine, Type 99. Easily identified by its shape similar to a turtle, the canvas disc had four magnets attached so that it could be stuck to the side of armored vehicles or tanks. The time-delayed fuse allowed the mine to be used as an improved grenade, to detonate larger explosives, or even stacked together using their magnets.

\*

**Artifact caption:**

Yardstick Anti-Vehicular Mine. Named for its long, slender appearance, this mine is designed for vehicles but was easily improvised for maximum damage to personnel as

well. The Yardstick's long flat shape was easy to conceal beneath dirt or leaves, and once the shear pin is removed, as little as 6 pounds of pressure triggers the fuse.

\*

**Artifact caption:**

Hand Grenade, Type 97. This and other common waffle-grid steel-bodied hand grenades were designed to be thrown but were often used in booby traps. These explosives could easily be set and hidden with pressure detonators to trigger the grenade. Coconut Mines commonly were used on Leyte with this method. Also, sometimes they were tied to bamboo poles or coconuts on the ground with string, so that when picked up the pin would release and detonate the grenade.

\*



**Graphic caption: (Ft. Hood image)**

After suffering extensive logistical disruptions throughout the Pacific, some Japanese soldiers used creative tactics in their attempt to block Allied armor movement. Here, 1st Cavalry Division Soldiers push through a makeshift tank trap composed of harbor buoys and streetcar rails.

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## **SECTION 3.17**

### **WORLD WAR II:**

#### **THE 1ST CAVALRY DIVISION IN THE PHILIPPINES**

Leyte and the Samar Islands had to be secured as staging grounds for an attack on Luzon. Covered by U.S. Navy bombardment, the beachhead landing succeeded, but moving inland proved difficult. The 1st Cavalry Division fought in armpit-deep mud and constant rain, but took its objectives by 29 December 1944.

In January 1945, the division joined the fight for Luzon along with XXIV Corps, Navy, and Army air support. The amphibious landing was its largest to date. Elements of the formation drove 100 miles through enemy territory towards Manila, where troopers freed American and European internees. By 12 February, the division had reached Manila Bay but the Battle of Manila did not end until 4 March 1945.

\*



**Graphic caption (Ft. Hood image):**

Amphibious tanks called “Gators” and “Buffaloes” provided cover fire for division troops coming ashore. Amphibious tanks were an answer to other landing vehicles that were susceptible to sand bars, coral reefs, and other barriers.

The 776th Amphibian Tank Battalion performed their own island hopping drive up the coast. From 200 yards off the coast they fired into the hills and covered the advancement of ground troops, easily able to forge through the waterline and avoid land based tank traps.

\*



**Graphic caption: (Ft. Hood image)**

The Japanese created tank traps on White Beach to prevent American tanks from landing on the beach. Division troops had to wade through these obstacles to move forward.

\*



**Graphic Caption: (Fort Hood Image)**

Tanks provide infantry fire support for Soldiers of the 1st Cavalry Division, who begin their drive inland.

\*



**Graphic caption (CMH file small; seek NARA):**

First Cavalry Division troopers advance inland on the island of Leyte through swampy terrain in late 1944. *National Archives and Records Administration*

\*



**Graphic caption (CMH has only 1 MB file; seek NARA):**

Filipino volunteers carry supplies into the mountains to reach 1st Cavalry Division troops, a key element in their **sustainment**. Supply issues plagued the undertaking even before one boot set foot on ground. Even with local help, resupply slowed the pace of assaults and extended Allied time spent on Leyte. *National Archives and Records Administration*

\*



**Graphic caption: (Ft. Hood image)**

After securing Tacloban, the 1st Cavalry Division moved up the San Juanico Strait to Babatngon by means of LCIs (Landing Craft Infantry) and LCMs (Landing Craft Mechanized).

X Corps and XXIV Corps moved south and north respectively to create a pincer around Japanese soldiers holding out on the island center mountain ridge. The troops faced a heavy monsoon season, logistical issues, and a determined, dug-in Japanese Army.

\*



**Graphic caption: (Ft. Hood image)**

Waist high swamps were the order of the day for advancing 1st Cavalry Division Soldiers. The successful drive from Carigara Bay to the Ormac Valley dragged on for seven weeks. The terrain, weather, and mines slowed Soldiers every step of the way. By 25 December 1944, the island was declared secure with only minimal resistance from a weakening group of Japanese cut off from military support. Resistance had all but ceased by 31 December.

\*

**Optional to delete**



**Graphic caption (CMH image):**

*Bringing in the Ammo, Southwest Pacific, reproduced from an original oil on masonite painting by Aaron Bohrod. U.S. Army Center of Military History*

\*

**DESIGN NOTE:** Design in monitor and seating for video “Hellbent for Leather.” 15:00 minutes? Requires bench(es)

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## **SECTION 3.18**

### **WORLD WAR II:**

#### **LIBERATION OF SANTO TOMAS AND MANILA**

Go to Manila! Free the Internees at San Tomas! Take Malacañan Palace and the Legislative Building!

--General Douglas MacArthur to Maj. Gen. Verne Mudge, on arriving on Luzon

When the U.S. invaded the island of Luzon, General MacArthur ordered Maj. Gen. Verne Mudge to prioritize the liberation of international prisoners at San Tomas University, whom he feared the Japanese might massacre. Commanded by Brig. Gen. William Chase, a motorized “Flying Column” raced into the northern outskirts of the city and on the evening of 3 February tanks of the 44th Tank Battalion smashed the gates of Santo Tomas and freed 3,700 Allied internees.

Japanese resistance stiffened the next day and the month-long Battle for Manila left the city destroyed.

\*



**Graphic caption: (Ft. Hood image)**

After capturing Manila in 1942, the Japanese placed Allied civilians and Army nurses in the old Bilibid Prison and at Santo Tomas University. They became malnourished and emaciated. Many suffered tropical ulcers and boils, infections were common. Red Cross

nurse and internee Marie Adams reported that, had they not been rescued in February 1945, most internees would have been dead within a month. At her own rate of exhaustion, working to help other internees, she estimated her own death within the week. She weighed ninety-five pounds when liberated.

\*



**Graphic caption: (Ft. Hood image)**

By 1944, food at San Tomas became scarcer and meat disappeared. Hungry men, women, and children lined up for a single daily scoop of watery rice. Since August 1944 hidden radios enabled the internees to know the Americans had kept their promise to return to the Philippines. But would rescue come in time? Starvation loomed in early 1945.

\*



**Graphic caption: (Ft. Hood image)**

In an extraordinary example of mounted warfare, in sixty-six hours, 700 men in armored vehicles fought their way through 100 miles of enemy territory, churned through mud, forded rivers near blown bridges, engaged or bypassed the enemy, crashed into the defenses of a major city, and achieved its objective.

\*



**Graphic caption: (Ft. Hood image)**

As the Flying Column approached the heart of Manila during the evening of 3 February, the enemy made several flank attacks from side streets. General Chase, the column's commander, and men of his headquarters are shown repelling Japanese forces. From jungle fighting a few weeks earlier, the dismounted cavalymen had to learn urban combat.

\*



**Graphic caption for image: (Ft. Hood image)**

Ken Uyesugi, at left, arrived with the "Flying Column" at the gates of Santo Tomas. His task? Talk the sixty-six guards and their commander into surrendering, an act seen as cowardice by many Japanese soldiers. They refused and were allowed to leave, but released 276 hostages unharmed. Uyesugi received a battlefield commission as second lieutenant.

Uyesugi was a graduate of the Military Intelligence Language School in San Francisco, where he learned Japanese, which, although he was of Japanese ancestry, he did not know well in the United States. Interpreters like him translated captured documents, interrogated prisoners, and handled surrender negotiations.

\*



**Graphic caption for CCN 203256; 2 ½" x 3 ½"**

Prisoner-of-war identification card from San Tomas.

\*



3.18: WWII: Liberation of Santo Tomas and Manila	Santo Tomas Book	9 ¼" H x 6" W x 1 ½" D
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**Artifact Caption:**

Written in 1945, by James E. McCall, the *Santo Tomas Stic-in-Verse and Reverse Stic-Toons and Stic-Tistics* is a collection of verse and caricatures. These give a humorous but telling look at what daily life was like for internees imprisoned at the camp.

*Need to make scans of 1 or 2 of cartoons with verse as seen below. These can be displayed with the book and/or in place of the book when it is off display. Reference images for scanned images below.*



\*



**Graphic caption: (Bowery)**

Taking Manila from the Japanese required block-to-block fighting. Despite the employment of the full range of combined arms weapons, including close air support

and indirect fires, the battle for the city remained a grueling fight that underscored the complexities of urban combat.

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## Section 3.19:

### WORLD WAR II: OPERATION OLYMPIC

The Allies' plan to invade Japan, codenamed Operation OLYMPIC, was to first attack Kyushu, the southernmost of Japan's five main islands. Beaches named Kagoshima and Ariake were chosen for the Allied assault. The 1st Cavalry Division awaited orders for the invasion planned to begin 1 November 1945. Instead, overwhelmingly relieved by Japan's surrender on 15 August, the 1st Cavalry Division entered Tokyo as an unopposed occupying force.

\*

**Graphic Caption:** (WSMR has hi-res scan)

The dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima on 6 August and on Nagasaki on 9 August persuaded Emperor Hirohito to tell his government that the Allies' Potsdam Declaration of July 1945 should be accepted. It was almost unconditional surrender, but Hirohito kept his throne. No one else could convince Japanese forces scattered over a third of the globe to surrender. The surrender ceremony occurred on the deck of the battleship USS *Missouri* in Tokyo Bay on 2 September 1945.

**DESIGN NOTE:** Opportunity for sensory immersion: A brief flash of light with the sound of an explosion as visitor enters area.

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN: 201089; Dimensions: 47 ¾ " x 63 ½ "**

Gen. Walter Krueger, Commander of the Sixth Army, used this rubber topographical relief map of the island of Kyushu and the city Miyazaki, Japan, while planning the 1st Cavalry Division landings for Operation OLYMPIC. The map pinpoints major population areas, roads, and railways. While the 1st Cavalry never invaded the Japanese islands, following Japan's surrender they were the first to enter the Tokyo as an occupying force.

\*



**Graphic caption: (Ft. Hood image)**

On 5 September 1945, a reconnaissance party head by Col. Charles Sheldon, the 1st Cavalry Division's chief of staff, entered Tokyo. This marked the first movement of Americans into the Japanese capital. On 8 September Major Gen. (full name?) Chase stopped his convoy at the city limits. He stepped across the line, and put the American Army officially in Tokyo. Pfc. Paul Davis, D Troop, 12th Cavalry Regiment, was the first U.S. enlisted man in Tokyo.

\*



**Graphic caption: (Ft. Hood image)**

During the occupation of Tokyo, Troopers provided security for the treasury, banks, and public buildings, as well as oversaw the destruction of Japan's war factories, and release of Allied prisoners. First Team medics even frustrated the suicide attempt of Prime Minister Hideki Tojo, later hanged as a war criminal.

Seen here, 1st Cavalry Division Soldiers raise, over the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo, a flag that flew over the White House on 7 December 1941. Later, it was flown over the U.S. embassy in conquered Berlin, Germany.

\*



**Graphic caption: (Ft. Hood image)**

1st Cavalry Division's priorities included demobilization of Japanese Armed Forces. Putting the Japanese war machine out of commission was one of the largest projects that fell to the 1st Cavalry Division, this included their air forces. Here, a 1st Cavalry Soldier throws oil onto a Japanese aircraft. Then, the planes were set ablaze.

\*



**Graphic caption: (Ft. Hood image)**

A captured or surrendered Japanese good luck textile bearing poems, prayers, and signatures of friends and family of a member of the Japanese armed forces.

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## SECTION 4.0:

### THE COLD WAR

**Why we fought:** After World War II, containing communism became the bedrock of American foreign policy. The contest for global influence between the Soviet Union and the West risked degenerating into a major war, particularly in Central Europe. Many of

the wars that did occur reflected the competing interests of the communist bloc and the Western powers.

Both the Korean and Vietnam conflicts reflected American determination to block communist aggression. The Cold War ended with the political and economic collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991.

**Mounted warfare:** The United States and its NATO allies relied on combined arms armored formations as the basis for defense. **Mobility, shock, and firepower** were critical to offsetting the superior numbers likely to be encountered. When American policy shifted away from nuclear weapons in the 1950s to a mix of conventional and nuclear assets in the 1960s, conventional ground formations benefited from new weapons and more robust organizations, exemplified by the ROAD (Reorganization Objective Army Division), air cavalry, the M60-series tank, the M113 armored personnel carrier, and a more versatile fleet of helicopters.

\*



**Caption for CCN 195979 SHOWN BELOW;** Dimensions 35½" x 6½"

This burnt sign is from the famous boulevard Unter den Linden (under the Linden trees) in Berlin. (Rank?) Jack Kemper, a U.S. Soldier in Headquarters, 2d Armored Division, took it as a souvenir while serving in occupied Berlin in 1945 and brought it to Fort Hood. When communist East Germany built the Berlin Wall in 1961 to keep its citizens from fleeing to the West, the Brandenburg Gate, standing at one end of the boulevard, became a symbol of the Cold War.

\*



**Artifact caption for uncataloged piece of fencing. Weight 1lb; 6.5in x 6.5in x .25 in.**

This fence segment was part of the third generation barrier system erected by East Germany to keep its citizens from fleeing to West Germany. Between 1949 and 1961 approximately 2.5 million people crossed from communist East Germany into West Germany. The drain of population was hugely damaging for both their economy and communist prestige.

On 26 May 1952, the East Germans began fortifying the border to stop the flow of people. A barbed-wire fence, 4 feet high, was constructed along the length of the border. People could still flee by crossing the boundary separating East and West Berlin. The Berlin Wall, erected in 1961, aimed to put an end to such migrations. Still, another 5,000 people escaped until the wall came down in 1989, signifying the collapse of communist societies in Europe.

\*



CCN: 202841



**Artifacts Caption for CCN 202841:** 4 feet 5 inches H x 3 feet 5 ¼ inches W; **202842:** 2 feet 5 inches H x 1/4" inch T x 3 feet 11 inches W

Signs like these marked the East-West German border and the Berlin Wall's eleven foot high concrete dividing border between East and West. Warning signs were placed at one of the city's nine border crossings. More would be added, but using these border crossings was restricted and only those with permits were allowed to cross.

In December 1989, after an uprising in civil unrest, the Brandenburg Gate was opened. Demolition of the wall began in June of 1990. The formal German Reunification took place on 3 October 1990, the day this sign was retrieved by U.S. Soldiers and removed from the border crossings.

\*



**Graphic caption:** Digital image

This Gemini boilerplate, dubbed El Kabong, was part of the National Aeronautic and Space Administration's brief presence at Fort Hood. From 1963 to 1965 NASA and the military collaborated in developing parasail-rocket technology that would enable manned NASA capsules safe ground landing upon return from orbit. Fort Hood once again found itself the perfect proving ground for new methods of mechanization.

A dummy capsule weighing 400 pounds, versus the actual 5,000 pound "El Kabong", tested the process for two years before the full-scale capsule was dropped. NASA made two successful landings in 1965, but never replaced the ocean landing protocol and discontinued testing. The Fort Hood landing tests never were manned. The restored El Kabong Gemini capsule is on display at the Air Zoo in Kalamazoo, Michigan.

## **DESIGN NOTE:** A flip-card interactive with Q&A:

**Question:** How did NASA and their space programs influence mounted warfare?

**Answer:** One of the greatest influences the space race and subsequent programs had was the global positioning system (GPS). The ability to launch and orbit satellites opened new doors for geolocation and time tracking. Though not without its weaknesses, GPS can be found in all types of military vehicles, is used for search and rescue, reconnaissance, target tracking, and navigation among other things.

*Could also include the following: (keeping it short but have opportunity to expand if desired)*

In what is sometimes called "The Last Great Tank Battle", the Battle of 73 Easting, during the 1991 Persian Gulf War, proved that GPS technology could not only help mounted forces but that it was growing ever more important in modern day navigation, communication, and tracking. GPS technology played a vital role in the two-day advancement through 200 kilometers of Kuwait desert and the subsequent victory over the Iraqi Republican Guard.

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## **Section 4.1:**

## THE COLD WAR AT FORT HOOD

The Cold War ensured Camp Hood gained permanent status as Fort Hood in 1950. Throughout the Cold War focus was on armor training and heavy mechanized and conventional warfare training against a potential Soviet-led invasion of Western Europe. The 2d Armored Division was stationed here 1946–95, and the 1st Armored Division 1951–71. The 1st Cavalry Division arrived from Fort Bliss in 1971.

III Corps reactivated and relocated to Fort Hood in 1954. It tested emerging doctrine and materiel and oversaw the preparation of combat units responding to the Berlin Crisis in 1961. As part of Strategic Army Corps, it maintained a high state of readiness for emergency deployment. During the Vietnam War, III Corps trained replacements for deployment and processed units returning from Vietnam for reassignment.

\*



### Graphic Caption: (Fort Hood Image)

M. Sgt. Charles Flannery and Cpl. Wallace Farr of the 82d Reconnaissance Battalion take part in maneuvers with the 2d Armored Division as members of the Aggressor Forces, 8 May 1950.

\*



### Graphic Caption: (Fort Hood Image)

M. Sgt. Charles Flannery and Cpl. Wallace Farr of the 82d Reconnaissance Battalion take part in maneuvers with the 2d Armored Division as members of the Aggressor Forces, 8 May 1950.

**DESIGN NOTE:** Design in monitor and bench for existing 5:01 minute video “Camp Hood Becomes Fort Hood”

\*



**Graphic caption: (Graceland)**

Nothing brought as much attention to Fort Hood in the 1950s as the presence of Rock-and-Roll sensation Elvis Presley. Presley served in the 2d Armored Division from 1958 to 1960, traveling to West Germany with the unit to prepare for any Soviet encroachment across the border with East Germany.

Presley neither sought nor received special treatment. He demonstrated the self-sacrifice of a generation of Soldiers who stood ready on the front lines of the European Cold War. *Courtesy Graceland, Memphis, Tennessee*

\*



**Graphic Caption: (Ft. Hood)**

Private Elvis Presley looks at the 2d Armored Division colors after he arrived at Fort Hood to start eight weeks of basic training. *Courtesy of Bell County Museum, Belton, Texas.*

\*

**DIORAMA** with high quality life-like mannequin of Elvis Presley in a 1950s Fatigue uniform OG-107 pattern with 2d Armored Division patches. He is standing partially in a Fort Hood wooden phone booth with phone in hand and he is facing out.



**Artifact caption for CCN 197420;** dimensions 7' tall x 30½" wide x 30 ½ inches deep  
Telephone booth used at Fort Hood from the early 1950s to the 1970s.

\*



**Graphic caption** (Have 15 MB file from AHEC):

Members of the 1st Cavalry Division, Ft. Hood, charge out of their M113 Armored Personnel Carrier during ATLANTIC LION, part of the REFORGER exercises in 1983.  
*U.S. Army Photo by Spec. 4 Frederick Sutter, U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center, Carlisle, PA*

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**Section 4.2:**

## **THE COLD WAR: 3D ARMORED CAVALRY REGIMENT'S MISSION**

Like so many units following the end of World War II, 3d Cavalry Group was inactivated. Cold War tensions led to its being reactivated and reorganized. From being a light armored unit in the late 1940s, the regiment added an aviation component and boosted its combat power with more powerful platforms. By the Cold War's end, the 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment constituted a heavy, armored, combined arms formation.

1955—3d Armored Cavalry Regiment is reorganized, reactivated, and stationed in the Federal Republic of Germany.

1958—Regiment returns to the U.S. and joins Strategic Army Corps.

1961—Regiment returns to Germany in response to the Berlin Wall crisis and remains overseas for seven years to deter Soviet aggression.

1972—The 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment returns to the United States, this time to Fort Bliss, Texas

1975–1988—The regiment participates in six Return of Forces to Germany (REFORGER) exercises and also trains National Guard armored cavalry units

\*



**Graphic caption: (Ft. Hood image)**

3d Armored Cavalry Regiment Soldiers patrol the East German Border.

\*



## 3D CAVALRY REGIMENT SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA— “THE BUG”

Following World War I, regiments and brigades were not authorized shoulder sleeve insignia (SSI). Nonetheless, troopers of 3d Cavalry Group (Mechanized) wore an unofficial patch during World War II.

Col. James Polk, regimental commander, stated that Gen. George S. Patton, Jr. verbally authorized him to design a patch incorporating the 3d Cavalry “bug.” Even so, at war’s end the regiment was required to remove its unauthorized SSI and wear that of its next higher headquarters. The “Bug” patch became official when, in 1967, the Army authorized the wear of distinctive shoulder sleeve insignia for separate brigades and regiments.



**Photo Caption: (Ft. Hood image)**

Pfc. Bob Allsop of L Troop, at Kapaun Barracks in Kaiserslautern, Germany, wears the then still unauthorized “bug” patch on the pocket of his uniform in 1963. Wearing the patch on the breast pocket became an unofficial tradition for 3d Cavalry Regiment Soldiers.

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## SECTION 4.3A

### THE KOREAN WAR

**Why we fought:** On 25 June 1950, The People’s Democratic Republic of Korea (North Korea) invaded the Republic of Korea (South Korea). The United States defended South Korea with United Nations’ approval and participation. United States and United Nations forces not only liberated the South but overran most of North Korea, prompting intervention by newly-established Communist China. A 1953 armistice achieved the United States’ original objective—preserving South Korea’s status as an independent nation.

**Mounted warfare:** The Korean War necessitated an influx of armored units. Following the breakout from the Pusan Perimeter and the landings at Inchon, the war changed to one of rapid movement that carried U.S. troops across North Korea to the Chinese border. The war also introduced the helicopter, principally for medical evacuation,

though developments through the 1950s would expand its role to combat and troop transport.



**Graphic caption: (Have 18.8 MB file from AHEC)**

A warning sign for trucks and jeeps on Road 3 near the Hantan River Bridge, January 1953. The sign marks the Main Line of Resistance (MLR) at that time. The roads beyond this sign posts such as this one were watched and secured by the Communist North Korea. It is likely that minefields and other defenses were in place to ward off UN forces. *U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center, Carlisle, Pennsylvania*

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## **Section 4.3B:**

### **THE KOREAN WAR: EARLY 1ST CAVALRY DIVISION ACTIONS**

On 24 July the 1st Cavalry Division came forward to cover the withdrawal of the 24th Infantry Division into the Pusan Perimeter, a United Nations toehold at the southern tip of the Korean peninsula.

The First Team's battle for Hill 314 on 12 September was characteristic of the intense combat in Korea. Some 700 North Korean soldiers hid on the steep peak. It fell to 3-7 Cavalry, especially Companies I and L, to take it. Twice the troopers were pushed back by a rain of enemy mortar fire before NKPA troops swarmed from their trenches. In two hours, 3-7 Cavalry suffered forty-eight percent casualties but took their objective.

\*



**Graphic caption:**

The 24th Infantry Regiment, seen riding in a truck convoy, fought throughout the Korean Peninsula. It was one of the first U.S. units to see combat. Though the Army was officially desegregated by Executive Order 9981 in 1948, the 24th Infantry—one of the old Buffalo Soldier units—remained primarily African-American in Korea. The Army's racial integration was not completed until 1954. *National Archives and Records Administration (111-SC-343967)*

\*



**Graphic caption (CMH hi-res scan):**

Here, a 75-mm. recoilless rifle team of Company D (Heavy Weapons), 1st Battalion, 1st Cavalry Division, fires on North Korean positions along the Naktong River front, 25 August 1950. The North Koreans made repeated attempts to break the U.N. defenses, but artillery and air forces kept up steady pressure, decimating their forces and cutting supply lines. These bought time for the United Nations to build up its forces for a counter-strike. *National Archives and Records Administration*

\*



**Graphic caption:**

Troops of the 1st Cavalry Division land at P'ohang-Dong, Korea, where the fighting was part of the larger Battle of Pusan Perimeter. The breakdown of the Korean People's Army (KPA) supply lines forced a North Korean retreat. *National Archives and Records Administration (111-SC-343656)*

\*



**Graphic caption:** Am. Battle Monuments Commission

As the smoke cleared from a second air strike, Capt. Robert Benjamin Walker, Company L, 7th Cavalry, charged the summit of Hill 314. Under heavy fire, he called to his men, "Come on up here! You can see them here!" Inspired by his brave actions and total disregard for his own safety, his men followed, and took the hill in a bloody assault.

Captain Walker was killed in action just two weeks later. He received the Distinguished Service Cross for his actions on Hill 314. *American Battle Monuments Commission*

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## Section 4.3C

### THE KOREAN WAR: BREAKOUT AND TASK FORCE 777

## BREAKOUT AND TASK FORCE 777

As the North Korean Army wore itself out attacking the Pusan Perimeter, Gen. Douglas MacArthur launched a successful amphibious landing at Inchon, far behind North Korean lines. Simultaneously, United Nations forces broke out of the Pusan Perimeter, which caught the North Koreans in a pincer movement.

The 1st Cavalry Division was ordered to link up with X Corps' 7th Infantry Division to form a solid front from Pusan to Seoul. Task Force 777 or Lynch moved up the primary route, securing river crossings along the way. Task Force Witherspoon followed, clearing both sides of the route of enemy forces. Late on 26 September, elements of the 7th Infantry Division and the 1st Cavalry Division made contact just south of Suwon.

**Design Note** (deleted)



**Graphic map (CMH has 2 MB file):**

The 1st Cavalry Division was placed at Taegu (center) in the Pusan Breakout.

\*



**DESIGN NOTE:** Create a visual info graphic style caption for the text similar to below.

**Infographic text:**

**Route map of Task Force 777**

Day 1 actions:

5 tanks captured

Task Force losses:

2 tanks

20 field pieces captured

15 wheeled vehicles

50 trucks captured

2 men killed

500 enemy casualties

28 men wounded

Ten enemy tanks attacked the night before linkup with X Corps and Eighth Army. Troopers used grenades and bazookas and dumped cans of gasoline into enemy vehicle hatches, knocking out six of ten. Another was taken out by fire from “C” Battery, 77th Field Artillery. Three T34 tanks were destroyed the next day.

\*



**Graphic caption:**

Four LSTs unload men and equipment on the beach at Inchon, Korea, shortly after the surprise amphibious landing. *National Archives and Records Administration*

\*



“Wild Bill”—as his Troopers affectionately called Col. William Harris—gained a reputation for putting his soldiers’ welfare first. He wrote the next of kin of every fallen soldier, referred to each trooper as “Son,” and addressed his officers by their first names. During the Korean War he wore these items—a World War II parka-style overcoat, Air Force trousers, a M1943 pile cap (with colonel’s rank, crossed saber, and 7th Cavalry crest), walnut cane, and captured Chinese horn.

Harris was born on 3 February 1911 and graduated from West Point in 1933. He commanded the 77th Field Artillery, 1st Cavalry Division, from November 1948 to September 1950, when he assumed command of the 7th Cavalry. Harris retired in 1966 with the rank of major general and died in San Antonio, Texas, on 4 March 1986.



Col. Harris Cane (202303); Overcoat (202490); horn 202314)

**Coat:** 43" L (shoulder to hem) x 22"W  
**Cane:** 36" H x 5 1/2" W (at handle), 2 1/2" circumference

**Horn:** 12 1/2" L, 5 1/2" circumference at largest end, 1 1/2" circumference at smallest end

**Artifact caption for CCN 202490 (overcoat), CCN 202314 (horn), CCN 202303 (cane).**



**No caption plaque for CCN 202487 (mentioned in text above); Dimensions 9 1/2" D x 7 1/2" wide x 5 1/2" H**

## Section 4.3D

**DIORAMA** with Jeep with radio in Korean countryside in wet conditions. There are two mannequins and one resembles Col. Harris. One mannequin is sitting in the jeep and driving. The Col.

Harris mannequin is standing next to the jeep with radio handset to his head and has a map in his other hand. The driver will be wearing an HBT uniform and field gear. Col Harris will be wearing a pattern M-1943 uniform consisting of an Olive Drab Wool Field Jacket and trousers. Small monitor for videos.



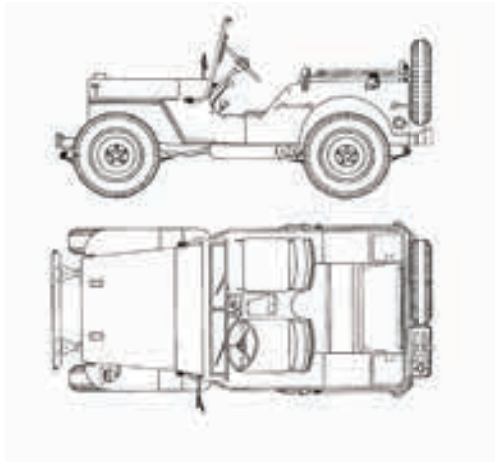
**Artifact caption (CCN 203162):** 11' 2" length x 5' 2" width x 5' 10" height; Weight (2,337 lbs.)

## **JEEP MODEL B**

The U.S. Army Truck, 1/4 ton is a light weight, off road capable vehicle that became known by Soldiers as a "Jeep". In early 1940, a representative of Bantam Car Company came to the War Department peddling his design for a 4 x 4 compact vehicle that held five soldiers and was light enough to be pulled from mud holes by them. Major Walter Bedell Smith told General George Marshall, "I think it is good," and suggested testing the vehicle. General Marshall agreed and nearly 650,000 jeeps were produced during World War II. It was one of the most practical, adaptable, and everywhere beloved means of transportation the war produced.

This Willys-Overland Motors MB (Model B) jeep duplicates the one used by Colonel William "Wild Bill" Harris in Korea. The large vertical bar in front was designed to cut wires that the enemy would stretch across roads. The crests are those of the 7th Cavalry and the 77th Field Artillery of Task Force 777. The saddle was a personal touch as a reminder of cavalry tradition.

**DESIGN NOTE:** Designer will provide some graphic work to enhance technical drawings below:



**Specifications:**

Crew: 1 driver and 4 passengers  
Weight: 2,337 pounds  
Length: 11 feet 2 inches  
Width: 5 feet 2 inches  
Height: 5 feet, 10 inches

\*



**Artifact caption for object BELOW:** CCN: 201065; Dimensions: 11 ¼”H x 10 ½”W x 4”D x 3/8”T

The rolling, forested hills of Korea made for a useful environment for snipers. This Garry Owen crest was mounted on Col. Harris’ Jeep hood and is reported to have been damaged by a sniper’s bullet. The dented crest shows how prevalent the danger was and the lack of protection Jeeps offered.

\*



**Graphic Caption:**

An American jeep with ammunition for a unit of the 1st Cavalry Division breaks through sniper fire as Army Engineers lay down a barrage of small arms fire.

The jeep's low silhouette, relative quietness, and ease of handling and maintenance ensured its continued use in the Korean War. However, its lack of protection proved unpopular in scout platoons and reconnaissance companies. Its cross country mobility in rugged terrain was mediocre. Consequently, the Korean War contributed to development of an armored, armed and tracked platform for use in tactical roles, including reconnaissance. *National Archives and Records Administration (111-SC-344419)*

\*



**Artifact Caption for CCN 201700; 13 ¼”H x 16”W x 9 ½” D**

This wooden horse head was mounted on the front of a jeep in Korea, c. 1951. The horse and Col. Harris' toy saddle are reminders of the importance Cavalry soldiers place on their heraldry and traditions. Throughout the mechanization of cavalry and mounted soldiers, the horse remains an important icon. It also serves as a reminder of cavalry tactics and strategies that continue to influence mechanized units in the modern military.

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**Section 4.3E: (Image for reference only)**



**Artifacts caption:**

### **A Korean War G.I.**

**The majority of the U.S. individual equipment used in the Korean War was the same equipment carried by the American Soldiers in World War II:**

M1 Steel Helmet with Burlap cover  
M1943 Field Jacket and Hood  
Herringbone Twill (HBT) Fatigues  
M1943 "Buckle Boots"  
M1944 Suspenders  
M1945 Field Pack  
M1923 Cartridge Belt, Caliber .30, dismantled (80 round of ammunition)  
M1942 Stainless Steel Canteen and Cover  
M1942 First Aid Pouch  
M1943 Entrenching Tool and Carrier  
Hand Grenade Carrier, Three Pocket  
M1 Bayonet  
Blanket Roll composed of:  
Shelter Half Tent  
Wool Blanket  
Five Tent Pins  
Tent Pole Extra Underclothing

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## **Section 4.3F:**

### **THE KOREAN WAR: CHINA INTERVENES**

Founded less than a year earlier, in 1949, Communist China was alarmed when U.S. and U.N. troops pushed through North Korea up to the Yalu River, China's border. It decided to intervene in the war. China sent a massive force of nearly 300,000 soldiers across the North Korean border. U.N. forces now faced 1,500,000 North Korean and Chinese troops. The 1st Cavalry Division and British 27th Brigade once again moved forward to link up and restore the front line.

\*



**Graphic caption (NARA):**

At 0900 on 9 October 1950 the 1st Cavalry Division crossed the 38th Parallel into North Korea. On 19 October, it was the first unit to enter the North Korean capital, Pyongyang.

By 12 November, the 7th Infantry Division stood on the banks of the Yalu River, the border with China. However, they soon found themselves cut off from the rest of UN forces when thousands of Chinese troops quietly crossed the border and infiltrated through the Main Line of Resistance. *National Archives and Records Administration*

\*



**Artifact Caption:** 25 ½”H x 33”W x 2 ¾”D

**FACT OR FICTION? DID THE 1ST CAVALRY DIVISION LOSE ITS COLORS?**

In early November 1950, 3d Battalion, 8th Cavalry Regiment, was overrun by two Chinese divisions at “Camel’s Head Bend” near Unsan. The Soldiers of 3-8 Cav fought nearly to the man until the order was given to withdraw. Only a few made it to safety and the unit ceased as an organized force.

This gave rise to two rumors—The 1st Cavalry Division lost its colors and for that reason it was not permitted to return to the U.S.

**ANSWER: FICTION**

The 3-8 Cav was not “the flag bearing battalion,” so the regimental flag was not lost. Rather, the unit received the Presidential Unit Citation for its action. The colors returned from Korea to Fort Benning, Georgia, in 1965 and remained there until the division deployed to Vietnam. Moreover, the U.S. Army Chief of Military History testified that no records support either rumor.

\*

### Option to delete problematic photo



**Graphic caption:** (Giangreco Collection; private coll. May not be obtainable)

By January 1951 U.N. forces had lost Seoul and were pushed back thirty miles south of the Han River.

Here, 1st Cavalry Division military police clear Chinese stragglers from Chipyong-ni after Operation KILLER, 27 February 1951. This operation sustained the momentum of the victory at Chipyong-ni by targeting retreating Chinese forces, permitting them little opportunity to rest and reorganize for further offensive action. The MP at center carries a M1 rifle with flash suppressor and M84 scope mounted on a Springfield Armory receiver. The other MP has a Thompson submachine or “Tommy” gun.

\*



Bazooka (dimensions in ACHAS are incomplete)

11” H (from top of barrel to bottom of handle) x 59” L x 5 ½” diameter (at widest part of barrel)

### Artifact caption for CCN 200728

The 3.5 inch bazooka, a shoulder-type rocket launcher, was developed during World War II and was the first of its kind—an infantry weapon capable of destroying tanks. It was a major development in combined arms anti-tank warfare. They eventually were replaced in favor of lighter antitank weapons, and guided weapons software. But from World War II, Korea, and into the early years of Vietnam, they were the most common infantry antitank weapons of the era.

\*



**Artifact caption for uncatalogued Medal of Honor;** dimensions 22 ½ x 3 ¼ inches.

Tibor Rubin was a Hungarian born Holocaust survivor who immigrated to the United States and later enlisted in the United States Army. Corporal Rubin distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism from 23 July 1950 to 20 April 1953, while serving as a rifleman with Company I, 8th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, in the Republic of Korea.

While his unit was retreating to the Pusan Perimeter, Corporal Rubin was assigned to stay behind to keep open the vital Taegu-Pusan Road link used by his withdrawing unit. During the ensuing battle, overwhelming numbers of North Korean troops assaulted a hill defended solely by Rubin. He inflicted staggering casualties on the attacking force during his 24-hour battle, single-handedly slowing the enemy advance and allowing the 8th Cavalry Regiment to complete its withdrawal successfully.

Following the breakout from the Pusan Perimeter, the 8th Cavalry Regiment advanced into North Korea. Rubin helped capture several hundred North Korean soldiers. On 30 October 1950, Chinese forces attacked his unit at Unsan during a massive nighttime assault. That night and throughout the next day, he manned a .30 caliber machine gun at the south end of the unit's line after three previous gunners became casualties. He continued to man his machine gun until his ammunition was exhausted. His determined stand slowed the pace of the enemy advance in his sector, permitting the remnants of his unit to retreat southward.

As the battle raged, Corporal Rubin was severely wounded and captured by the Chinese. Choosing to remain in the prison camp despite offers from the Chinese to return him to his native Hungary, Corporal Rubin disregarded his own personal safety and immediately began sneaking out of the camp at night in search of food for his comrades. Breaking into enemy food storehouses and gardens, he risked certain torture or death if caught. Corporal Rubin provided not only food to the starving Soldiers, but also desperately needed medical care and moral support for the sick and wounded. His brave, selfless efforts were directly attributed to saving the lives of as many as forty of his fellow prisoners.

Corporal Rubin's gallant actions in close contact with the enemy and unyielding courage and bravery while a prisoner of war are in the highest traditions of military service and reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Army. The Medal of Honor was awarded to Tibor Rubin on 23 September 2005.



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## Section 4.3G:

### LATER SERVICE IN KOREA AND JAPAN

By 17 June 1951 the U.N. front line was north of the 38th Parallel. Truce talks opened. The war stalled into stalemate, but casualties were equal to those during war of maneuver.

In November, the 1st Cavalry Division left Korea for Japan to defend against a possible Soviet threat. The last regiment to leave Korea, however, became the first to return. In October 1952, the 8th Cavalry Regiment disembarked at Pohandong, Korea. On those same beaches, just two years earlier, they had participated in the first amphibious assault of the Korean conflict. The truce agreement was signed on 27 July 1953 and the entire division returned to Japan until mid-1957, when they once again stepped onto the shores of Korea.

\*

[Upload image](#)

#### **Graphic caption: (CMH image)**

M4 (Sherman) Tanks of the 1st Cavalry Division fording the Imjin River, May 1951.

Although M26 Pershing and M46 Patton tanks were used in Korea, the M4 Sherman continued service throughout the 1950s. The Sherman was used mostly for infantry support during the Korean War. Its mobility and reliability meant it could handle to difficult terrain. It remained a fire risk and vulnerable to the large scale use of mines and artillery. The Korean War served as the final phase out of the Sherman tank, transitioning to the M26 Pershing and M48 Patton.

\*



**Graphic caption:** *Signal Corps Photo #8A/FEC-51-37983 (Davis) From CMH Korean War Photos, 1951, CMH should have it if repr in that book*

<https://history.army.mil/photos/Korea/kor1951/kor1951.htm>

On 17 October 1951, Cpl. George C. Brown, Company L, 3d Battalion, 7th Cavalry Regiment, 1st U.S. Cavalry Division, looks out from the entrance to his bunker at the edge of crater caused by an enemy mortar shell.

\*



**Graphic caption:**

Korea became the formal proving ground for the development of dedicated aerial MEDEVAC units. The pilots of small, sometimes one pilot helicopters such as the OH-13 (The Sioux), went by the call sign DUSTOFF. The ability to quickly move the wounded to a Mobile Army Surgical Hospital (MASH) within the “Golden Hour” saved the lives of countless Soldiers. Although most often associated with the heroics of medevac pilots of the Vietnam War, their intrepid beginnings began evolving among the forested mountains of Korea. *National Archives and Records Administration (111-SC-382662)*

\*



**Graphic caption:** CMH Website: <https://history.army.mil/artphoto.html>

(Photos digitized by the Engineer History Office, Ft. Leonard Wood)

A Soldier of the 16th Reconnaissance Company, 1st Cavalry Division, sets the fuses on a Daisy Chain of light anti-tank mines, northwest of Youchon, 10 November 1951. The continued use of tanks like the M4 Sherman as infantry support meant the large scale use of mines and IEDs was a constant hazard for both armor and foot Soldiers as well.

\*

[Upload image](#)

**Graphic caption (CMH image):**

The return of the 1st Cavalry Division to Korea was an effort to provide security operations at enemy officer POW compounds. These Chinese prisoners, captured north of the Imjin River, await transport to POW camps under watchful supervision.

\*

[Upload image](#)

**Graphic caption (CMH image):**

Cavalrymen huddle around a small can of burning gasoline in the winter of 1951–52. Korea winters could reach thirty degrees below zero (Fahrenheit). It drained batteries. Frost could easily build up on grenade detonators or cause frost lock on weaponry. Even more deadly were the risks of exposure and infections caused by frost bite. U.S. troops maneuvered in deep snow and sub-zero weather

\*



**Photo Caption: (1st Cav Photo)**

Brig. General John Hamilton Hinds; commander of 1st Cavalry Division artillery, prepares to fire the division's 1,345,250th and last round in Korea.

\*



**Graphic Caption: (Fort Hood Image) Image reproduction must be small**

Following their return to Korea, the division reactivated, 23 September 1957, under the “pentomic concept” of five battle groups. January 1958 saw the staging of Operation SNOWFLAKE, the largest field training exercise conducted in Korea since the end of hostilities in 1953. U.S. troops maneuvered in deep snow and sub-zero weather. A year later, Troopers continued to demonstrate the mobility and firepower of a Reconnaissance Platoon along the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), October 1959.

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## SECTION 4.4A:

### THE VIETNAM WAR

**Why we fought:** In 1955, Communist North Vietnam invaded the U.S. allied South Vietnam and gradually gained control over major portions of the countryside. Fearing the success and spread of communist aggression, beginning in 1965, the United States sent large numbers of combat troops to South Vietnam.

American Soldiers fought both North Vietnamese and Viet Cong, communist loyalists in South Vietnam. Guerilla warfare replaced conventional battles and Soldiers could not distinguish friend from foe. Soldiers did their duty and won most battles but could not win the war. Military and civilian morale declined. Congress withdrew support in 1973 and South Vietnam fell to the communists in 1975.

**Mounted Warfare:** Deployment of armor, mechanized infantry, and armored cavalry initially suffered from a lack of doctrine about their use in counterinsurgency warfare. Innovation at the small unit level governed counterinsurgency use of armored and mechanized assets. Flexible response doctrine enabled brigade and battalion task forces to respond and fight in a variety of military situations.

Vietnam became the crucible in which Army airmobile and air-assault tactics evolved. Army helicopters were armed with machine-gun wielding door gunners and, later, rockets and mini-guns. They protected troop carriers against antiaircraft fire, suppressed enemy fire around landing zones during air assaults, and delivered fire support to ground troops. Nearly every aspect of division operations was enhanced by its airmobile capacity.

\*

Insert photo NYHS (Kelly)



**Artifact caption for CCN 200634;** dimensions 52 high x 74 long.

The North Vietnamese Army used bicycles to transport supplies down the Ho Chi Minh Trail from North Vietnam, through Cambodia, into South Vietnam. A bicycle could carry more than 150 pounds of supplies, weapons, and ammunition. They also allowed for quiet infiltration.

This simple mode of passage was part of a well-oiled supply chain in a country that lacked consistent transportation infrastructure. Extreme terrain and climate challenged the passage of large mechanized armor. While the bicycles offered no physical protection, their quiet mobility and flexibility made them an asset to communist soldiers throughout the war.

\*



**Graphic caption:**

*Helicopter Assault, Vietnam*, reproduced from a watercolor on paper painting by Sp4 Roger Blum, 1966. *U.S. Army Center of Military History*

\*



**Image caption (CMH has 7.73 MB file):**

First Cavalry Division troopers search a well for enemy supplies. Reliance on the Ho Chi Minh Trail and stashed weapons was a supply chain solution for communist troops. With no front line behind which to fall for reinforcement, they could blend in to the local community and return to a weapons cache when needed. To that end, U.S. Soldiers were additionally tasked with finding these weapons caches and sustainment resources. *National Archives and Records Administration*

\*



**Artifact Caption for CCN 200692 and 200693 (spike-like ones, ea. 6 1/2" long x 1/4" diameter); CCN 200694 (3 1/2" x 3 3/4"); 202979 and 20290 (ea. 3 x 3/4")**

These Vietnamese "booby traps" are examples of the numerous methods used to slow movement and cause injury to U.S. forces. A staggering eleven percent of all deaths and fifteen percent of all injuries to U.S. troops were a direct result of booby traps.

The three items of twisted metal spikes could be easily hidden in foliage or small holes dug along trails. Metal spikes could be stuck in the ground or connected to a trip wire device. Often covered in feces or poison to promote infection, they could easily penetrate the sole of a combat boot.

\*



**Artifact Caption: None in possession, may have to fabricate**

This simple device is a form of cavalry and personnel countermeasure that has been used across the world as far back as the Roman and Persian armies circa 52 BC.

The caltrop consists of four or more spikes arranged so that one always points up no matter how it lays. It is easily hidden or quickly thrown in place. Caltrops proved brutal but effective in a modern mechanized military by immobilizing vehicles, hindering mounted and dismounted movement.

\*



**Graphic caption: (1st Cav)**

Soldiers from Troop B, 1st Reconnaissance Squad, 9th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division, lower their fellow GI into a tunnel. Soldiers entered the innumerable VC and NVA tunnels and cleared them of enemy soldiers. The tunnels were used as communications and supply routes, points of infiltration, bomb shelters, and living quarters. They were often booby trapped. Worse, yet, they might still be occupied. Clearing them was incredibly dangerous for the lone Soldier doing so with only a pistol, a knife, and a flashlight. Tunnel clearance slowed movement but was necessary to ensure security.

\*



**DESIGN NOTE:** Displayed contextually with environmental elements to help highlight its small size and how easily it was hidden.

**Artifact caption for CCN 202462;** 5 ½" x 10 ¼" x 18 ¾"

The rectangular wooden frame of this section of Vietcong tunnel has a removable door with a frame that fits flush with the top of the outer shell. This allowed foliage to be attached to the lid in order to obscure the tunnel entrance. The entrance lid was pulled closed from the inside. This enabled VC or NVA soldiers to retreat from U.S. artillery, infantry, or armored forces and seemingly disappear into safety.

\*



**Graphic caption: (CMH has marginal 5.7 MB file)**

Troopers of the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment sweep for mines to clear the way for a M551 Sheridan Tank. Sheridan tanks arrived in Vietnam in 1969. They replaced the M48 Patton Tank or M113 Armored Personnel Carrier in cavalry platoons of divisional cavalry squadrons because of their greater firepower..

The 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment was one of the few units with an exception to repair supply Push Packages limits due to the high rate of damage suffered during reconnaissance-in-force and other missions.

\*



**Graphic caption: (CMH has 6.7 MB file)**

U.S. Soldiers operate an armored personnel carrier equipped with a Vulcan anti-aircraft gun. Many wondered if armored vehicles had any value in the dense forests of Vietnam. Experimentation proved that the M113 Armored Personnel Carrier, with the addition of anti-aircraft guns like the Vulcan, could not only move troops through the terrain but also was a firepower substitute for tanks in cavalry platoons of regimental cavalry squadrons. These could hold off ambushes long enough for artillery and air support to arrive.

\*



**Graphic caption: (CMH has 10 MB file)**

An M48A3 Patton tank of the 1st Battalion, 69th Armor, attached to the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile), moves through the dense jungle of Binh Dinh Province during Operation PERSHING. It proved survivable against early rocket-propelled grenades and could forge new paths through jungle terrain. It was often part of quick reaction forces responding to hostile attacks, and counterattack elements when performing convoy escort or route security.

The M48A3 Patton Tank was a mainstay of U.S. armor until its later revision into the M60. It carried a 90-mm. cannon, one .50 and one .30 caliber machine gun, and a crew of four. *National Archives and Records Administration*

\*



**Graphic caption (Ft. Hood image):**

A heavily armed Navy gunboat, carries the waterborne Jumping Mustangs, 1st Battalion, 8th Cavalry along the Vam Co Dong River.

To stop infiltration from Cambodia through two enemy staging areas, "Angel's Wing" and "Parrots Beak", the battalion went "watermobile." U.S. Army and Navy joint operations were launched along the maze of waterways to eliminate enemy traffic, neutralize bases, and seek out caches. The mini-armada of battalion troops in armed Navy ships moved up stream and periodically landed troops to search the area along the waterway.

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**Section 4.4B:**

## THE VIETNAM WAR: VERTICAL ENVELOPMENT

Facing unconventional warfare, the creation of a new form of mounted riflemen was put to the test in the varied terrain of Vietnam. Through jungles, river beds, and mountains filled with mines, booby traps, and enemy tunnels, ground movement was difficult and often slow. Vertical envelopment doctrine— air-dropping or landing troops to flank an enemy force— enabled airmobile Soldiers to be dropped where they were needed, and take their objectives despite environmental and tactical challenges.

“Airmobile” refers to fixed and rotary wing aircraft, using the first 1,000 feet above ground, to carry men and supplies, provide fire support, and give commanders “bird’s eye” command and control. It marked a significant advance in mounted warfare.

\*



### **Graphic caption (Ft. Bliss image):**

In 1962, Lt. Gen. Hamilton Howze’s “Howze Board,” in view of modern helicopter technology, recommended the formation of an airmobile division. In 1963, the reactivated 11th Airborne Division became the 11th Air Assault, with Maj. Gen. Harry O. Kinnard as its commander. The 11th Air Assault’s test of the airmobile concept was successful and led to the creation of the Airmobile Division. In 1965, the 1st Cavalry Division became the Army’s first active airmobile division.

Here, Maj. Gen. Harry Kinnard, Commander of the 1st Cavalry Division Airmobile, is shown in his command helicopter c. 1965. *Fort Bliss Museums*

\*



**Artifact Caption for CCN 655104; 50 x 40"**

This customized seat back for General Kinnard's helicopter sported the 1st Cavalry Division patch. The distinctive patch with the horse's head is both a tribute to cavalry traditions and exemplifies the continued flexibility of cavalry tactics and mounted maneuverability.

\*

**Option to delete image**



**Graphic caption: (Ft. Hood image)**

UH-1 "Huey"—The Workhorse of Airmobile

Harkening back to a principal focus of horse and armored mounted tactics, the UH-1 Iroquois, became known as the workhorse of airmobile because of its flexibility. The versatility of this distinctive helicopter, nicknamed the "Huey", became war proven as a troop transporter, for close air support, and medical evacuation.

\*

**Option to delete**



**Graphic caption:**

*Landing Zone, Vietnam*, reproduced from an oil on canvas painting by 1st Lieut. John O. Wehrle, 1966.

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## SECTION 4.4C:

### THE VIETNAM WAR: THE 13th SUPPORT BRIGADE

On 1 April 1965, the 1st Logistical Command deployed from Fort Hood to Vietnam, leaving a void in the coordination of Echelons-above-Division sustainment operations on Fort Hood. Activated at Fort Hood on 24 September 1965, the 13th Support Brigade, led by Colonel Orville Q. Matteson, assumed responsibility for the coordination and training of **sustainment** units (then considered technical service units) in preparation for deployment to Southeast Asia.



#### Graphic caption (Ft. Hood):

Col. Paul F. Roberts, Silver Star recipient from the 80th Infantry Division (“Blue Ridge”) in World War II, and commander of 2d Battalion, 24th Infantry Regiment at the Battle of Haman during the Korean War, commanded the 13th Support Brigade from January 1966, and led the brigade until retirement in December 1971. Although Colonel Roberts was the third commander of the 13th Support Brigade, he is widely considered the “Father” of the unit.

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## SECTION 4.4D:

### THE VIETNAM WAR: THE 1ST CAVALRY DIVISION, 1965-1967

On 28 September 1965, the 1st Air Cavalry Division assumed complete responsibility for the defense of the An Khe area. It was the first full U.S. Army division deployed to Vietnam and would soon take part in the first major engagement between U.S. and North Vietnamese forces. It was the only American division to fight in all four corps tactical zones. Their campaigns through the war would earn them a Presidential Unit Citation and confirmed the effectiveness and value of the new mounted doctrine.



**Graphic caption: (CMH has only 1019 KB file; seek NARA)**

General William Westmoreland, shown here addressing men of the 1st Cavalry Division, took command of U.S. forces in Vietnam in 1964 and set out, almost immediately, to increase troop presence in the country. His tactical viewpoint was that a “war of attrition” would ultimately lead to victory. In January 1968, following a series of surprise attacks called the Tet Offensive, confidence in Westmoreland’s assurance of victory wavered. He left Vietnam in 1968 for the position of Army Chief of Staff and retired in 1972. *National Archives and Records Administration*

\*



**Graphic caption: (CMH hi-res scan)**

Company B, 2d Battalion, 8th Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) prepare to board assault helicopters, 25 October 1965, at one of many pickup zones in Pleiku.

The division arrived in Pleiku to provide fire support and relief following an attack on a Special Forces camp at Plei Me. The presence of an enemy regular army division forced the 1st Cav Division (Airmobile) onto the offensive. The use of the newly established concept of tactical mobility engaged and effectively pushed back the North Vietnamese towards the valley of Ia Drang. *Photo by Sp4 Bob Morrow*



**Graphic caption: (Have 20.1 MB file from AHEC; CMH, Ft. Hood also have image)**

Airmobile troops in action—Operation LEJEUNE, 24 April 1967. Helicopters inserted Soldiers onto the battlefield wherever needed, afterward providing reconnaissance, fire support, medical evacuation, and resupply functions. In spring 1966 the 1st Cavalry Division fought to clear Binh Dinh Province in the first large unit operation across corps boundaries when they linked up with U.S. Marines, South Vietnamese forces, and South Korean troops.

Operations in Corps Tactical Zones included: Operation PAUL REVERE II (August 1966), Operation THAYER (August 1966–February 1967), Operation THAYER II (October 1966–February 1967), the year-long Operation PERSHING in the northern plain and the Kim Son and Luoi Ci Valley.

\*



**Graphic caption (CMH hi-res scan):**

“Skytroopers” of the 1st Cavalry Division dismount on a beach on the South China Sea during Operation PERSHING.

Operation PERSHING was a year-long campaign by the 1st Cavalry Division which attempted to reduce enemy forces and infrastructure throughout the Binh Dinh province. By the year’s end the Viet Cong had sustained heavy losses and an estimated eighty

percent of the province was believed free of communist influence. Efforts moved toward preventing Northern Vietnamese soldiers from pushing into this and other South Vietnamese regions. *National Archives and Records Administration*

\*



**Graphic caption:** (CMH has only 1.8 MB file. Seek NARA )

Artillerymen of Battery C, 1st Battalion, 21st Artillery, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile), load a round into a 105-mm. howitzer. Artillery, deployed frequently by air to fire bases, provided fire support to ongoing operations within range.

On the morning of 14 November 1965, Battery C, 1st Battalion, 21st Artillery, 1st Cavalry Division received the mission of direct support to the 1-7th Cav landing zone, LZ X-Ray, 5000 meters away. Two CH-47 Chinook helicopters shuttled six 105-mm. howitzers, crew, ammunition, two jeeps with trailers, the battery mess, and ammunition sections. *National Archives and Records Administration*

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## **SECTION 4.4E:**

**DESIGN NOTE: NEED MAP WITH LOCATION**

### **THE VIETNAM WAR:**

#### **WARFARE'S FIRST LARGE AIR ASSAULT—THE BATTLE OF IA DRANG**

Based on intelligence that North Vietnamese Army (NVA) regulars were near the Ia Drang Valley, warfare's first large scale helicopter air assault began 14 November 1965.

During the insertion, 1-7 Cavalry, with only two rifle companies on the ground, came under heavy fire. It fell to them to secure the perimeter of the landing zone, their only lifeline. A platoon pursuing an enemy unit got cut off and trapped. The rest of 1st Battalion, and reinforcements from 2d Battalion, arrived in a hail of bullets. Company A, 229th Assault Helicopter Battalion, evacuated the wounded and delivered ammunition.

Coordination with nearby artillery batteries and air assets produced a continuous protective ring of fire.

With reinforcements still in the air, the enemy made another push on the landing zone. Only protective artillery and air support, and arrival of additional troops, prevented the position from being overrun. The main body of the NVA was pushed back, but nightfall brought infiltrators and no relief for the stranded platoon.

Another attack came at dawn, causing the southern edge of the LZ to falter. Code "Broken Arrow" brought rescue aircraft in from all over South Vietnam. Artillery battalions responded with supporting fire. After three hours, the NVA pulled back. At noon, 2-5 Cavalry marched in from a LZ two miles away. Finally, the badly wounded platoon was relieved. Unaware of the dug in reinforcements, four NVA attacks the next morning failed. (236)

\*



**Caption for Presidential Unit Citation:**

For its actions in combat between October and November 1965 in the Battle of Ia Drang Valley in Pleiku Province, the 1st Cavalry Division was awarded a Presidential Unit Citation.

\*



**Graphic caption: (Ft. Hood)**

“A leader must be visible and exhibit confidence under any set of circumstances. The determination to prevail must be felt by all.”—Lt. Col. Harold J. Moore

The actions of Lt. Col. Harold J. Moore, commander of 1-7 Cavalry, at Ia Drang became the focus of numerous studies on air mobile operations and were immortalized in the book and movie *We Were Soldiers Once... and Young: Ia Drang: The Battle that Changed the War in Vietnam*.

\*



**Graphic caption: (Ft. Hood)**

LZ-X Ray during Battle of Ia Drang. The battle showed that the North Vietnamese Army was able to fight major battles despite heavy casualties. The close proximity of the fighting also showed the firepower abilities and accuracy of U.S. air and artillery support.

\*



**Graphic caption: (Ft. Hood image)**

Sound of Victory—Following three days of intense fighting, Pfc. Ira Rolston captured an enemy bugle in the Ia Drang Valley.

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## **Section 4.4F:**

### **THE VIETNAM WAR:**

#### **DUSTOFF**

“No compromise. No rationalization. No hesitation. Fly the mission. Now!”

—Maj. Charles L. Kelly

These words, spoken by the father of DUSTOFF, Maj. Charles L. Kelly, third commander of the 57th Medical Detachment, soon became the ethical standard for all medical evacuation (MEDEVAC) pilots. With just five UH-1B helicopters and nine pilots, Major Kelly spearheaded the dedicated use of helicopters for aeromedical evacuation. Vietnam would become synonymous with DUSTOFF as the battle-proven pilots grew in numbers until the entire country had coverage. UH-1 DUSTOFF crews extracted 900,000 wounded during the course of the war, half of them American Soldiers. (100)

\*

**DESIGN NOTE: Design in monitor for existing 2:00 minute video: *DUSTOFF: When I have Your Wounded: The DUSTOFF Legacy***

<https://youtu.be/785eg1iN4N0>

Foundation working on getting permission to show video

\*



**Photo Caption:** (U.S. National Archives, Record Group 319, Entry UD 1134, Box 2, Folder 13 )

Maj. Charles Kelly stands in front of his UH-1 "Huey" c. 1964. He is considered the "Father of DUSTOFF." Major Kelly gained fame for his relentless efforts to assist ground Soldiers, however "hot" the landing zone. He even flew search missions at night, asking units if they needed help getting anybody out.

On 1 July 1964, Major Kelly and Dick Anderson flew towards an unsecured landing zone. The Soldiers on the ground were pinned by heavy fire. They warned the MEDEVAC pilots to leave. Major Kelly responded, "When I have your wounded." Moments later, he was fatally shot. His death was a devastating blow to his men, but his words became the ethos for all who use the call sign "DUSTOFF." *National Archives and Records Administration*

\*



**Graphic caption: CCN** [https://history.army.mil/html/books/070/70-123/cmhPub\\_70-123.pdf](https://history.army.mil/html/books/070/70-123/cmhPub_70-123.pdf)

*Dust Off, Dong Tam, Vietnam*, reproduced from a watercolor on paper painting by Pfc. Samuel E. Alexander, 1967. *U.S. Army Center of Military History*

\*



**Photo Caption: (Air & Space Museum, History Pictures Archive)**

The U.S. Army's medical branch revisited the use of helicopters for medical evacuation from their similar experiences in Korea and WWII. Two pilots, a medic, and a crew chief navigated through small arms, mortar, and artillery fire to land near Soldiers and retrieve the injured. The pilot and co-pilot waited inside, ready to depart and keep communication open while the medic and crew chief retrieved and loaded wounded Soldiers onto the helicopter. *Smithsonian Air & Space Museum*

\*

**DESIGN NOTE:** Will have interview material giving first-hand experience for either a push button audio or quoted excerpts.



\*Photo is reference only- upload image of the original

**Artifact Caption:** 11 inches x 11 inches x 10 inches (L x W x H)

This flight helmet was worn by DUSTOFF pilot Col. Otis D. Evens (Ret.) during his deployment to Vietnam. Note the rounded sides for the built-in headsets. Because the pilots often had to land near active skirmishes, good **communications** between air and ground was essential for a safe landing as near as possible to the wounded.

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## **SECTION 4.4G:**

### **THE VIETNAM WAR: 1968**

On 31 January 1968, the North Vietnamese Army (NVA) launched a series of coordinated surprise attacks on more than 100 cities and outposts. This “TET Offensive” lasted nearly a month. Additional waves of smaller offensives followed throughout the year.

The division cleared Quang Tri city, and crushed resistance on the northwest and southwest walls of the old imperial capital, Huế. Air mobile attacks on A Shau Valley preempted enemy preparation for another strike. Footage of The Battle of Huế led to public outcry and political distancing from the war.

In October, the division moved into III Corps’ Tactical Zone to thwart a threat north of Saigon. They then moved south into the IV Corps Tactical Zone, working with U.S. naval forces in Operation NAV-CAV.

\*



**Graphic caption: (NA image)**

Men of Company B, 2d Battalion, 8th Cavalry Regiment, watch as Hueys bring additional 1st Cavalry troops to Landing Zone Cecile during Operation DELAWARE in the A Shau Valley west of Hue, 25 April 1968. The twenty-six-day operation ended with the capture of large supply caches from the primary Ho Chi Minh Trail way-station. Movement was slow and hindered by weather. Several helicopters were lost or damaged. Though it was a strategic victory, the area remained in contention.

\*



**Graphic caption (NARA image ARC Identifier 531453):**

A “Sky Trooper” of the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) keeps track of time he has left on his ‘short time’ helmet, 1968. *National Archives and Records Administration*

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## **Section 4.4H:**

**DESIGN NOTE:** MANNEQUIN WITH REPRO UNIFORM OR CONSERVATION FORM WITH ORIGINALS (?)



### **SKY TROOPER**

This U.S. Soldier typifies those serving with the First Team during the first two years in Vietnam. His uniform and equipment includes:

- M1C Paratrooper’s Steel Helmet and Cover
- Tropical Combat Uniform, or “Jungle Fatigues” with full color patches.
- M-16 Rifle
- M-56 Load Bearing Equipment including:
  - Pistol Belt
  - Suspenders
  - Universal Ammunition Pouches (2)

First Aid/ Compass Pouch  
Plastic Canteen and Cover  
Entrenching Tool and Carrier  
M6 Bayonet in M8A1 Scabbard  
Field Pack, or “Butt Pack”  
Heavyweight Poncho  
M26A1 Fragmentation Grenade

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## **Section 4.4I:**

### **DESIGN NOTE:**

- **Option to delete and print copies, place in plexi box for visitors to take**
- Use existing uniform on improved mannequin. Possibly an opaque screen with the Sky trooper mannequin’s silhouette behind as the narrated text scrolls by, perhaps set to music. Lights on the screen dim, allowing the silhouette to be seen in full.

### **A SKY TROOPER’S PRAYER**

Great God of the Universe, who rules the sky, through which we soar, and the ground upon which we walk, rule our lives as well, for Thou art the source of all freedom and peace, Thy presence encompasses all things in space and on earth.

We give Thee thanks for Thy continual nearness to us and for the unique comradeship and tradition that is ours as Sky troopers of the FIRST TEAM for God and Country.

We pray, as we fight for the freedom of enslaved peoples and to defend our nation, that Thou would strengthen us to meet our tasks.

Gives us the wisdom to use rightly the power we possess. Grant us the courage so to meet the enemies of freedom in mountains, jungles, and plains that victory be ours and that peace may be established.

We dedicate ourselves to Your will and to the service of mankind.

Amen.

---

## **Section 4.4J:**

### **FIREPOWER UPDATE!**



**Artifact caption for CCN 200362;** Weight: 9.2 lbs. (4.1 kg) empty; 10.7 lbs. (4.85 kg) w/ loaded magazine; Length: 44.3 in (1,126 mm.)

The M14 Rifle replaced several different weapons with the goal of simplifying the logistical troop requirements by limiting the types of ammunition and parts needed. The M14 incorporated changes that included adding a fully automatic firing capability and replacing the eight-round en bloc clip with a detachable box magazine holding twenty rounds. The U.S. Army received the first M14 service rifles in July 1959. They were used by the 1st Cavalry Division in Korea and by the 3d Cavalry Regiment in Germany. The M16 Rifle replaced it in Vietnam but it has had continued in use as a sniper rifle or ceremonial rifle.

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 202769;** Weight: 12 oz. (.34 kg); Length: 11 ¾ in (29.8 cm)

The M6 bayonet was designed for use with the M14 Rifle and was intended to serve additional roles as a combat knife and utility knife. It uses either the M8 or M8A1 scabbard/sheath. It was replaced by the M7 bayonet designed for use the M16 Rifle.

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN: 202943; Dimensions:** 9" x 39 ¼"

The M16A1 replaced the M14 as the United States Military standard service rifle. It was lightweight (being largely plastic), with a chrome-plated bore, bolt assist, and thirty round magazine, which increased a Soldier's **firepower**. The M16 was issued to the 1st Cavalry Division at the beginning of the Vietnam War. The M16A1 modification was adopted in 1967.

---

## Section 4.4K:

### COMMUNICATIONS UPDATE!



**Artifact caption for CCN 193257;** Height 9  $\frac{3}{4}$ " with lid closed; 15" with lid open and standing; 7  $\frac{3}{8}$ " wide; 4  $\frac{1}{8}$ " deep

U.S. Army Field Telephone with carrying case, c. 1967.

\*

**Caption for CCN 615061;** 11 x 4  $\frac{1}{4}$  x 10"

AN/PRC-77 Radio

---

## Section 4.4L:

**DIORAMA:** The UH-1 helicopter will be raised off the floor and pitched at an angle to simulate flight. There will be two mannequins in Vietnam era flight suit uniforms. One will be the seated pilot and the second will be a seated copilot. The helicopter will simulate the firing of its rockets from the pods. The side doors are closed.



**Artifact caption (CCN 201837):** 57' 3" length x 44' width x 14' 7" height; Weight (4,502 lbs.)

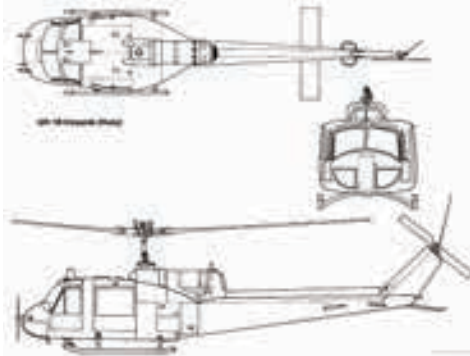
## **UH-1B HELICOPTER**

**The Bell UH-1 series of helicopters was the most common type of aircraft in Vietnam. It became Vietnam War icon and a milestone in mounted warfare, marking a huge leap forward in battlefield mobility.**

The UH-1 series helicopter was developed by Bell Helicopter to meet U.S. Army specifications for a medical evacuation and utility helicopter. It was the first turbine-powered U.S. military helicopter. First flown in 1956 and adopted in 1958, production began in 1960. The original HU-1 led to the nickname "Huey" which stuck despite an official change to UH-1. The official name is Iroquois. More than 7,000 served in Vietnam; 3305 were destroyed. Its missions included general support, air assault, cargo transport, medical evacuation, search and rescue, electronic warfare, and later, ground attack.

Hueys could fly at low altitudes and maneuver easily, making them well suited to jungle combat. They carried troops to places that were difficult to reach, bringing them to the battle, not just out of it. The most common versions in the 1st Cavalry Division were the UH-1B, UH-1C, and UH-1D.

**DESIGN NOTE:** Designer will perform some graphic work to enhance technical drawings below:



**Specifications:**

Crew: 2-4 (pilot, copilot, door gunners); 8-12 troops (based on model)  
Empty weight: 4,502 pounds  
Length: 57 feet 3 inches with rotor  
Rotor diameter: 8 feet 7 inch Fuselage; 44 feet Rotor  
Height: 14 feet 7 inches  
Primary Armament: M3 2.75 inch Rocket Launchers (2)  
Secondary Armament: 7.62-mm. machine guns (2)

\*



**Graphic caption: (CMH image)**

*Door Gunner*, reproduced from an acrylic on canvas painting by Sp4 Michael R. Crook, 1967

---

**Section 4.4M:**

**DESIGN NOTE:** Clothes below, encased, on a conservation form



**Artifact caption for CCNs 200528(helmet), 201494 (pair of boots), 203043 (holster), 203208 (aviator jacket), 203209 (trousers), 203210 (SSI0, 203211 (SSI), 203212 (patch), 203268 (revolver).**

### **THE CHOPPER PILOT**

Airmobile Division helicopter pilots flew scout, gunship, and medevac aircraft. This shirt and trousers belonged to Larry G. Brown, who commanded the Aero-Scout Platoon of E-1/9 Cavalry during his second tour of duty, 1970–1971. The “Cav Hat” is a reproduction.

The fire resistant Nomex flight uniform, adopted in 1969, replaced the “jungle fatigues” previously worn by flight crews in Vietnam. The APH-5 flight helmet was worn throughout the war. Pilots wore the leather combat boot because it provided better fire protection than “jungle boots.” Many pilots carried .38 caliber M-10 revolvers made by Smith & Wesson.

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 449298; dimensions front-to-back 14 ½ “ x side to side 12 ½ “**

The “Cav Hat” was first adopted in 1964 by Lt. Col. John B. Stockton, commander of 3d Battalion, 17th Cavalry Regiment (later 1st Battalion, 9th Cavalry Regiment), to promote esprit de corps. He wanted to remind his Soldiers that even though they flew helicopters, they still were Cavalry. This is Stockton’s own hat.

The “Stetson”, still worn as a symbol of pride and loyalty, was modeled after the Pattern 1876 campaign hat that was worn without trimmings. The cords were adopted in 1899 for issue with the M1885 (brown) campaign hat. Stockton’s hat has field grade officer’s cords. Most troops wore general officers hat cords—the only ones available in Vietnam. The use of the “Cav Hat” was adopted by other Cavalry units and soldiers attached to cavalry units.

## Section 4.4N:

### THE VIETNAM WAR: 1ST SQUADRON, 9TH CAVALRY

The 1st Squadron, 9th Cavalry, was the division’s reconnaissance element. It was nicknamed “The Real Cav.” because of its traditional cavalry mission. It had three air cavalry troops and one ground troop riding in jeeps. Each air cavalry troop had an aero-scout platoon (“whites”), an aero-weapon platoon (“reds”); and an aero-rifle platoon called (“blues”).

Elements of 1/9 Cavalry participated in every major action of the division and are credited with almost half of the division’s confirmed kills. Because of their versatility and effectiveness, air cavalry units were among the last American combat units to leave Vietnam.



4.4N: Vietnam War: 1 <sup>st</sup> Squadron, 9 <sup>th</sup> Cavalry	9 <sup>th</sup> Cavalry Patches Box H x W x D	19" H x 12" W x 3" D Box is not really reusable
--	--	--

#### **Artifact caption for CCNs 202343, 203222, 202888, 202341, 202344, and 202342.**

Various patches of the 1st Squadron, 9th Cavalry. Though not official it was tradition for Air Cavalry to wear distinguishing patches noting their troop.

## Section 4.40:

**DESIGN NOTE:** Uniform on conservation form. Donut Dolly uniform is original. Will require repro or secondary uniform to rotate or can be rotated with the Donut Dolly hat and ephemera using the same label adjusted for the item's provenance.

### THE VIETNAM WAR: DONUT DOLLIES

Donut Dollies were a mobile morale force. They hopped on helicopters every morning for firebases across the countryside. They brought refreshments and simple conversation that reminded the troops of home. It was a rare opportunity for American Soldiers to break from the brutality and uncertainty of war. In firebases without perimeters, in ankle deep mud, and without a guarantee of their return, they flew out to boost morale and offer support.

This uniform was worn by Barbara Dodge, who served as a Donut Dolly in Vietnam from 1970 to 1971. The 1st Cavalry Division patch signifies that she was attached to the division.



\*



**Artifact caption for CCNs 203240 (hat, 9 x9"); 203230 (lighter 2 ¼" x 1 ½" x ½"); 203229 (dog tag 1 ¼" x 2")**

This hat, lighter, dog tags, and pennant belonged to Judith Cassidy during her deployment to Vietnam, 1970–1971. The pins are a reminder of the appreciation Soldiers felt for the efforts made by the Donut Dollies.

\*

**DESIGN NOTE:** Pursuing rights to show existing 3:30 video by PBS. If so, need monitor.

Source:<https://www.pbs.org/video/building-morale-red-cross-donut-dolly-vietnam/>

---

## **Section 4.4P:**

### **THE VIETNAM WAR: THE CAMBODIAN INCURSION**

Although Vietnam's neighbor, Cambodia, was officially neutral, vast amounts of material to support NVA and Viet Cong forces passed through its borders. In 1970 President Richard Nixon ordered a temporary interdiction of those supplies and routes, but limited the "incursion" to thirty kilometers within Cambodia.

\*

#### **Graphic caption: (Have 18 MB file from AHEC)**

A 1st Cavalry trooper examines enemy ammunition found in "the City," a huge enemy logistics center, with more than 500 buildings, south of Snuol along Highway 7.

Some 30,000 U.S. and 48,000 South Vietnamese troops seized or destroyed ten times as much enemy materiel, in Cambodia, as that captured in Vietnam twelve months prior. The haul would have supplied all NVA and VC units in II, III, and IV Corps for ten months. *U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center, Carlisle, Pennsylvania*

\*



**Graphic caption:**

Crates of enemy portable K-50 flamethrowers captured by 5th Battalion, 7th Cavalry, 1st Air Cavalry Division, 28 May 1970. Also captured were 20,000 individual and crew-served weapons and 435 vehicles. Some 10,000 enemy bunkers and structures were destroyed and 6,000 enemy soldiers killed. After fifty-nine days, the last Americans pulled out of Cambodia, bidding farewell with a hammering air and artillery strike against enemy sanctuaries. *U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center, Carlisle, Pennsylvania*

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## **Section 4.5:**

### **THE COLD WAR BECOMING THE “ARMY OF EXCELLENCE”**

Starting in 1973, the Army became an all-volunteer force that attracted recruits through education and quality of life improvements rather than compulsion. Aggressive recruitment efforts targeted women volunteers to meet personnel quotas.

U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) was created in 1973 and the nature of training changed at all levels. A National Training Center (NTC) opened in 1980 in California’s Mojave Desert. It featured a permanent Opposing Force that applied Soviet organization and doctrine during training rotations to familiarize combat units with the nature of their most likely battlefield threat.

These changes coincided with the adoption of AirLand Battle, a doctrine that required commanders to take the initiative, act faster than the enemy can react, keep the enemy off balance, and synchronize ground and air forces at the decisive point of battle.

At Fort Hood, III Corps played a central role in testing and evaluating new concepts and materiel such as the M1 Abrams tank, M2/M3 Bradley Fighting Vehicle, AH-64 Apache attack helicopter, and the Multiple Launch Rocket System.

\*

**DIORAMA with M551 TANK and SUZUKI DIRT BIKE.** The tank is sitting in a west Texas terrain. There will be one mannequin in a 1970s tankers uniform standing in the tank commander hatch. The dirt bike will be adjacent to the tank and will have a rider standing next to it wearing coveralls and a commercial motorcycle helmet and goggles.



**Artifact caption (CCN 311359):** 20' 8" length x 9' 2" width x 7' 6" height; Weight (34,000 lbs.)

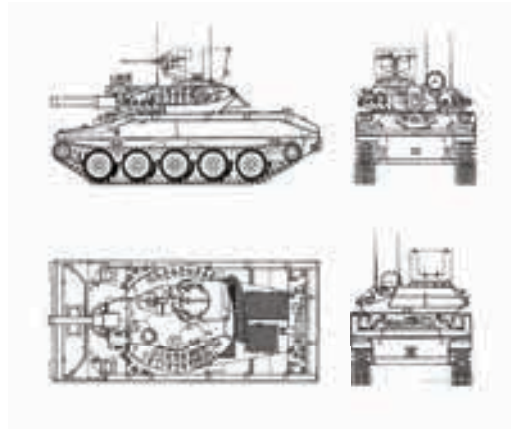
## **M551 AR/AAV**

**The M551 Armored Reconnaissance/Airborne Assault Vehicle, called "Sheridan" after Civil War cavalry General Philip Sheridan, was an amphibious and air-deliverable vehicle.**

The M551 addressed cavalry needs for a more powerful, light, armored system and airborne tank capable of providing **firepower** and anti-armor support to airborne soldiers. Its gun/missile main armament **flexibility** enabled it to fire either a 152-mm. conventional round or a Shillelagh antitank missile. The Sheridan first entered combat in Vietnam, where its 152-mm. antipersonnel round proved highly effective. Issues with the conventional ammunition, early transmission problems, and excessive gun recoil that lifted the front two road wheels off the ground posed significant problems.

Although removed from cavalry organizations in the 1980s, Sheridans continued to equip the 82d Airborne Division's armor battalions until the mid-1990s. They were used in a combat jump during Operation JUST CAUSE in Panama in 1989 and participated in Operations DESERT SHIELD and DESERT STORM. Once retired from active service, Sheridans served as opposing force vehicles at the National Training Center until 2003.

**DESIGN NOTE:** Small monitor alongside for videos.  
Designer will perform some graphic work to enhance technical drawings below:



**Specifications:**

Crew:	4 (commander, gunner, loader, driver)
Weight:	34,000 pounds
Length:	20 feet 8 inches
Width:	9 feet, 2 inches
Height:	7 feet, 6 inches
Main Armament:	M81 152-mm. rifled gun MGM-51 missiles (9)
Secondary Armament:	M2 .50 caliber machine gun M73 .30 caliber coaxial machine gun



**Artifact caption (CCN 449476):** 7' 1" length x 3' width x 4' height; Weight (225 lbs.)

## Suzuki TS185 Dirt Bike

First Cavalry Division scouts used M1971 Suzuki TS185 dirt bikes for a short time as a reconnaissance vehicle. The U.S. Army's interest in motorcycles for liaison and courier duties preceded World War I. Despite significant efforts to incorporate motorcycles into cavalry organizations, by the 1980s safety and training considerations limited their use.

Crew:	1
Weight:	275 pounds
Length:	7 feet 1 inch
Width:	3 feet
Height:	4 feet

---

### SECTION 5:

#### WOMEN IN THE ARMY

From the Revolution to the Civil War, thousands of laundresses and cooks, often listed on muster rolls, provided logistical support for the Army. About 10,000 women were Civil War contract nurses. Women could not enlist as Soldiers but some disguised themselves as men; others spied.

An Army Nurse Corps began in 1901 and in World War I some 6,000 women served in the Motor Corps. The contributions of women to the war effort led to women winning the right to vote in 1920.

In World War II, about 201,000 women served in more than 150 jobs in all theaters with the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC).

The all-volunteer Army and "women's movement" of the 1970s raised the issue of the wider use of women. Closing the Women's Army Corps in 1978 aimed at increasing opportunity for women, ending inequities based on gender, and eventually moving towards complete gender integration.

\*



**Graphic caption: (CMH has 1.9 MB file)**

Margaret Corbin accompanied her husband with the 1st Company of Pennsylvania Artillery. When he was killed in the Battle of Fort Mifflin, PA, in 1776, Margaret took up his position behind the cannon until she, too, was wounded. She was awarded a military pension for her services that day. *U.S. Army Women's Museum, Fort Lee, Virginia*

\*



**Graphic caption: (CMH has 6.9 MB file)**

Frances Clayton (a.k.a Jack Williams) enlisted with her husband in Missouri. They served for two years in the U.S. Army in infantry and artillery units, participating in eighteen engagements. Her husband was killed in 1863 and later she too was wounded, at which point her gender was revealed and she was discharged. The adjacent images show her both as Clayton and Williams. *U.S. Army Women's Museum, Fort Lee, Virginia*

\*

**Option to delete photo below**



**Graphic caption (Women's Museum):**

Mary Tippee was a vivandière or canteen keeper for the 114th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry Regiment during the Civil War. She followed her husband into battle, cared for the wounded, and was herself wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia, in December 1862. *National Archives and Records Administration 520202*

\*



**Graphic caption:**

Red Cross nurses on U.S. Hospital Ship Relief, the Philippines, 1900. The U.S. Army Nurse Corps began in 1901 as a result of shortages during the War with Spain and Philippine Insurrection. *U.S. Army Women's Museum, Fort Lee, Virginia*

\*



**Graphic caption:**

Upon request of Gen. John J. Pershing, female telephone operators were sent to France for the Signal Corps Telephone Operators Unit, colloquially known as the "Hello Girls." Some 450 women, fluent in both French and English, were accepted. *U.S. Army Women's Museum, Fort Lee, Virginia*

\*



**Graphic Caption:** N.d. 208-FS-793-1. ( [african\\_americans\\_wwii\\_154.jpg](#))

Willa Beatrice Brown served her country by training pilots for the U.S. Army Air Forces. She is the first Black woman to receive a commission as a lieutenant in the U.S. Civil Air Patrol. *National Archives and Records Administration*

\*

**Option to delete image below**



**Graphic caption:**

In this November 1917 political cartoon, Uncle Sam, representing American public opinion, tells a nurse, representing American womanhood, that if she is good enough to participate in World War I she is good enough to have the right to vote. Woman Suffrage became part of the Constitution in 1920. *Library of Congress (2002698238)*

\*



**Coat, Service, CCN: 589240 Dimensions: 27" x 26 1/4"**



**Skirt, CCN: 589241; Dimensions: 21" x 19 ½"**



**Cap, CCN: 589242; Dimensions: 10 ½ x 4"**



**Cardigan, CCN: 589244 Dimensions: 50 ½ " x 26 ½"**



**Gloves (Pair), CCN: 589246 Dimensions: 9.88" x 4"**



**Beret, CCN: 589256; Dimensions: 9" x 10.5"**



**Purse, CCN: 589258 Dimensions: 11 ¾ " x 7 ¾"**

**Artifact caption for above uniform parts: On conservation form; rotated with what?**

As women transitioned into the Regular Army in 1978, Specialist Ellen Springer was already serving with the 15th Supply and Transport Battalion, 1st Cavalry Division, as a member of the Women's Army Corps (WAC). She retired with the rank of master sergeant, having spent most of her career with the 1st Cavalry Division.

Springer's Army Green Cord Uniform (1959–1980) is made of green and white striped polyester and cotton. Initially, it was worn with a matching green cord cap, and later with the Army green hat or black beret.

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## Section 5.1:

### WOMEN IN THE CAVALRY

Women entered the Army in large numbers, and attempts to manage women volunteers like male draftees failed. As more women entered formerly all-male units, and it became obvious they would stay, attitudes evolved. As early as 1976, the 1st Cavalry Division began integrating women into all-male units.

Restrictions on women in combat remained, but there were changing rules about use of women during contingency operations. These rules might have worked on the linear battlefield, but after the end of the Cold War the Army engaged in many actions that departed from that kind of warfare. Only recently have all restrictions on women in ground combat operations been removed.

\*

**DESIGN NOTE:** Possibly interviews with women “firsts” here.

\*



**Graphic caption (Women's Museum image):**

Christine Knighton, 1996–98 Commander, 2d Battalion, 227th Aviation Battalion.

\*



**Graphic caption (Women's Museum image):**

Capt. Elizabeth Jimenez, Horse Cavalry Detachment, 1st Cavalry Division.

\*



**Graphic caption (Women's Museum image):**

First Cavalry Troopers, 2016.

\*



**Graphic caption (Facebook image):**

Capt. Kimberly Hampton of Easley, South Carolina, commanded D Company, 1st Squadron, 17th Cavalry Regiment, when the OH-58D Kiowa Warrior helicopter she was flying was shot down near Fallujah, Iraq, on 2 January 2004. Captain Hampton was the first female military pilot in United States' history to be shot down and killed as a result of hostile fire.

\*



<https://www.dvidshub.net/image/3207440/us-army-artillery-enhances-iraqi-ground-forces-capability-hamam-al-alil>

**Graphic Caption: (4.39 MB file)**

Pfc. Danielle Rubbo, an M109A6 Paladin self-propelled howitzer cannon crewmember. Her mission was to provide fire support during Operation INHERENT RESOLVE— the global Coalition to defeat ISIS in Iraq and Syria. Iraq, 27 February 2017. *U.S. Army photo by Staff Sgt. Jason Hull*

Date Taken: 02.27.2017  
Date Posted: 03.06.2017 13:48  
Photo ID: 3207440  
VIRIN: 170227-A-DP764-005  
Resolution: 4843x3229  
Size: 4.39 MB  
Location: HAMAM AL-ALIL, IQ

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## SECTION 6.0:

**DIORAMA:** The M3 Bradley Scout Vehicle is sitting in a desert sand scene. One mannequin in desert camouflage uniform is standing in the TOW missile hatch reloading the weapon system with a TOW missile. Consider opening the vehicle ramp if space permits.



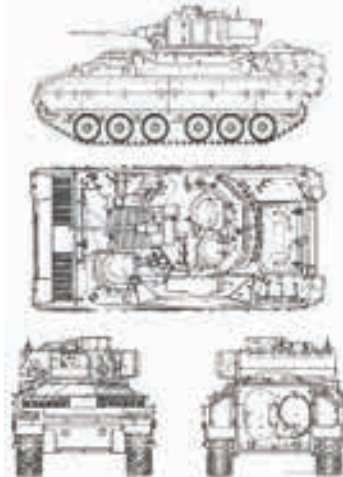
**Artifact caption (CCN 589499):** 21' 6" length x 12' width x 9' 9" height; Weight (55,200 lbs.)

## **M2/M3 BRADLEY IFV**

The U.S. Army responded to the introduction of the Soviet BMP-1 Infantry Fighting Vehicle (IFV) with the M2 Bradley IFV and its Cavalry version, the M3 Cavalry Fighting Vehicle. As the words "Fighting Vehicle" suggest, it was no mere a battlefield taxi to deliver troops, but a weapons platform that was designed to accompany tanks across the battlefield.

In the 1980s, the M2/M3, named for World War II General Omar Bradley, replaced a variety of armored personnel carriers such as the M113. It provides digital command and control capabilities and improved sustainability. The Bradley's 25-mm. cannon and 7.62-mm. coaxial machine gun allowed it to be either a scout vehicle or a TOW missile launcher.

**DESIGN NOTE:** Designer will perform some graphic work to enhance technical drawings below:



**Specifications:**

Crew:	3 (commander, gunner, driver)
Weight:	55,200 pounds
Length:	21 feet 6 inches
Width:	12 feet
Height:	9 feet, 9 inches
Main Armament:	M242 Bushmaster 25-mm. chain gun BGM-71 TOW anti-tank missiles
Secondary Armament:	M240 7.62-mm machine gun

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## Section 6.1

### THE PERSIAN GULF WAR, 1990–1991:

**Why we fought:** After invading neighboring Kuwait in August 1990, Iraq threatened to advance into Saudi Arabia. U.S. troops were sent to protect its borders. Operation DESERT SHIELD was a defensive mission begun at the request of Saudi Arabia. Operation DESERT STORM was an offensive mission to liberate Kuwait. The U.S. and a coalition of other nations attacked targets in Kuwait and Iraq in January-February 1991. The Iraq Army left Kuwait in defeat.

**Mounted warfare:** The U.S. quickly deployed large scale armored formations halfway around the globe. Logistic trains provided continuous **sustainment**. Engineers, artillery, intelligence, and close air support were all key players in the combined arms breach.

During the ground campaign, air and ground reconnaissance located hostile defenses. Maneuver elements moved with the support of indirect fire, aviation, and close air support. Armor pushed across the desert and maneuvered faster than the Iraqis could respond. The resulting destruction of Iraqi forces validated the training revolution of the 1970s and 1980s, the Big 5 modernization program, and the National Training Center's role in honing unit cohesion and lethality.

\*



#### Graphic caption:

The painting *Fuel Handler in the Air Cavalry, Iraq*, reminds us of the importance of **sustainment** of the force. *Reproduced from a watercolor on paper painting by Capt. Mario Acevado, 1991, U.S. Army Center of Military History*

\*



**Graphic Caption: (Fort Hood Image)**

To protect Saudi Arabia from invasion, Coalition forces set up a defensive front along its border with Iraq. By 8 November 1990, the United Nations Security Council gave Saddam Hussein until 16 January 1991 to pull out of Kuwait or face a forced removal. Coalition forces trained in offensive maneuvers prepared for war against the world's fourth largest military. This shows a camp of the 1st Cavalry Division.

\*



**Graphic caption:** <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/6458536>

National Archives Identifier: 6458536

Local Identifier: 330-CFD-DA-SC-91-06313.jpeg

Creator(s): Department of Defense. American Forces Information Service. Defense Visual Information Center. 1994- (Most Recent)

Gen. Norman Schwarzkopf (standing left) designed Operation DESERT STORM TO be short, conclusive, and to incur the fewest casualties possible among his forces. He insisted that no ground offensive begin until Coalition Air and Army Air Forces reduced the Iraqi Army's effectiveness by half. The result was one of the briefest, most decisive conflicts in military history. *National Archives and Records Administration (6458536)*

\*

**Optional photo below**



**Graphic caption (Fort Hood Image)**

A desert sand storm heads towards a 1st Cavalry Division Abrams Tank.

\*



**Graphic Caption: (Fort Hood Image)** <https://1cda.org/history/deception-in-the-wadi/>

Near the center of the Coalition defensive line, 1st Cavalry Division conducted quick offensives against Iraqi infantry as well as reconnaissance and night drills. This set the stage for the large feint maneuver along the Wadi al Badin that diverted Iraqi defenses from the massive push of VII Corps armored divisions.

\*



**Graphic caption:** <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/6471119>; *National Archives Identifier:* 6471119

*Local Identifier:* 330-CFD-DA-ST-92-06957.jpeg; *Creator(s):* Department of Defense. American Forces Information Service. Defense Visual Information Center. 1994- (Most Recent) **ONLY A JPEG**

An M-1A1 Abrams main battle tank of the 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment moves through the sand as it heads to a refueling area during Operation DESERT SHIELD. On 22 January 1991, I Troop's 3d Platoon engaged in the first ground combat after moving to the defense of a Saudi outpost under attack by Iraqis. *National Archives and Records Administration (6471119)*

\*



**Graphic Caption:** <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/6459355>; **National Archives Identifier:** 6459355 **Local Identifier:** 330-CFD-DD-ST-91-06376.jpeg; **Creators:** Department of Defense. Department of the Navy. Naval Imaging Command. 1988-ca. 1993; Department of Defense. Defense Audiovisual Agency. 6/21/1979-9/30/1985; Department of Defense. American Forces Information Service. Defense Visual Information Center. 1994- **ONLY A JPEG**

A UH-60 Blackhawk helicopter delivers supplies to a base camp. These universal aircraft are tough, reliable aircraft that can remain in flight after sustaining heavy damage. They could carry a variety of weaponry. Its versatility, like the “Huey” in Vietnam, meant that it could be configured to perform medical evacuation, search-and-rescue, armed escort, electronic warfare and special operations support missions. *National Archives and Records Administration.*

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## Section 6.2:

### THE PERSIAN GULF WAR: OPERATION DESERT STORM

The Coalition’s deadline expired. Saddam Hussein’s army remained in Kuwait and the air war began on 17 January 1991. For five weeks Coalition air forces and artillery rained down fire on key Iraqi military positions, communication centers, and airports. Once Coalition forces had control of the skies, Gen. Schwarzkopf’s ground war began. By 0100, 24 February 1991, the first wave of the U.S. Army Soldiers slipped across the border.



**Graphic Caption (CMH has 9 MB file)**

<https://history.army.mil/reference/Commemoratives.htm>

**XVII Airborne Corps**

XVII Airborne Corps' sector covered the far west flank of the border with the 82d and 101st Airborne Divisions, 24th Infantry Division, the **3d Armored Cavalry Regiment**, and France's 6th Light Division. The XVIII Airborne Corps breached the border towards the Euphrates River and began the ground offensive. Airborne units, dropped deep behind enemy lines, took out surprised Iraqi units and established communication and defensive positions.

## VII Corps

VII Corps comprised the 1st Infantry (Mechanized), 3d Armored, 1st Armored, the **1st Cavalry Division**, and Great Britain's 1st Armored Division, 2d Armored Cavalry Regiment, and 11th Aviation Brigade. VII Corps units broke, head on, through Iraqi Infantry divisions along the border and nearly destroyed Iraq's toughest armored divisions to include successful engagement in three of the last great tank battles of the twentieth century.

1st Brigade (Tiger), 2d Armored Division, assigned to Marine Central Command in the East, pushed north towards Kuwait City, where it met up with forward elements of VII Corps. *U.S. Army Center for Military History*

\*



**Graphic Caption: Try to obtain from Redstone Arsenal.** Wikimedia Commons photo:

480 × 600 pixels. Other resolutions: 192 × 240 pixels | 576 × 720 pixels.

Original file (576 × 720 pixels, file size: **30 KB**, MIME type: image/jpeg)

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Army\\_mlrs\\_1982\\_02.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Army_mlrs_1982_02.jpg)

<http://www.redstone.army.mil/history/archives/mlrs/mlrs0002.htm> **TINY FILE**

On 13 February 1991, the evening sky lit up with the first artillery rockets fired across the Saudi border from Battery A, 21st Field Artillery (FA), 1st Cavalry Division's line of ten Multiple Launch Rocket Systems (MLRS). More than a hundred rockets were fired that night and 550 rockets throughout the brief war, second only to 1st Battalion, 158th Field Artillery. The tracked mobile artillery unit carries two clusters of six rockets that, when near the target, split open and releases grenades.

\*



**Graphic Caption:** <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/6459349>

National Archives Identifier: 6459349

Local Identifier: 330-CFD-DD-ST-91-06354.jpeg

An AH-64A Apache helicopter passes overhead as ground crewmen prepare three OH-58D Kiowa helicopters for flight. An M-978 Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Truck (HEMTT) fuel tanker is at right.

The AH-64A Apache, equipped with the Global Positioning System (GPS), could operate day or night with its integrated helmet and display sight system and was the Army's principle attack helicopter at the time. *National Archives and Records Administration (6459349)*

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN: 449546 Dimensions:** 30" x 41" (shown in a case): Will have to be rotated with something.

Camouflage Battle Dress Uniform of Brig. Gen. (later Major General) John Tilelli, Jr., commander, 1st Cavalry Division. On 24 February 1991, General Tilelli's division made a forceful feint across the line of departure into the Iraqi 27th Infantry Division. After destroying elements of five Iraqi divisions and holding the line as the Corps reserve, General Tilelli sent his Soldiers north to catch up with 1st Armored Division driving east until the cease fire on 28 February 1991.

\*



This uniform will rotate with the BG Tilelli uniform.

**Artifact caption for CCN: 844387 Dimensions: 30" x 40"**

Desert Camouflage Uniform of Corporal Mark Anthony Valentine, a member of 3d Platoon, I Troop, 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment. Corporal Valentine was wounded on 22 January 1991 during the first ground combat of Operation DESERT STORM when his unit moved to the defense of a Saudi outpost under attack by Iraqis.

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 450408; 3' x 5'**

This City of Killeen flag was carried by the 1st Cavalry Division during Operations DESERT SHIELD/STORM.

**DESIGN NOTE: FLAG ABOVE IS ROTATION # 1;  
BELOW IS ROTATION #2**

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 450409; 3' x 5'**

This Texas state flag was carried by the 1st Cavalry Division during Operations DESERT SHIELD/STORM. The phrase “First Team—Live The Legend” is sewn on the white in blue lettering.

\*

Option to include photo below to be shown with exhibited flag (pictured)



**Graphic Caption: (Fort Hood Image)**

First Cavalry Division Soldiers hold the Texas State flag embroidered with the First Team’s motto: “Live the Legend” while overseas during Operations DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM.



**Graphic Caption: (Fort Hood Image)**

The armored and airborne unit’s drive into Iraq depended on equally ardent efforts by support and supply units. Support convoys had trouble keeping up with the fast moving Abrams tanks and Bradley fighting vehicles. To avoid U.S. and Coalition forward units from becoming stuck in place, some supply units dropped in by helicopter while others, “leap-frogged” with artillery batteries to keep pace with offensive forces. *2d Armored Division*

\*



**Graphic caption:** National Archives Identifier: 6471388; Local Identifier: 330-CFD-DA-ST-92-08954.jpeg; Creator(s): Department of Defense. American Forces Information Service. Defense Visual Information Center. 1994- (Most Recent) <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/6471388>

Dust clouds plume from the tracks of 1st Armored Division's M1A1 Abrams main battle tanks and Bradley fighting vehicles crossing the desert. By 27 February 1991, the 1st Armored Division joined with forward elements and other VII Corps units in a staggering wall of 1500 tanks, another 1500 Bradleys and armored personnel carriers, 650 artillery pieces, and supply columns of hundreds of vehicles. *S. Sgt. Robert Reeve/U.S. Department of Defense*

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 193826;** dimensions 8" x 6 ¾"

On 24 February 1991, the 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment crossed the Saudi Arabia and Kuwait border marked by this sign. They conducted concurrent attacks, moving flank screens, and zone reconnaissance missions in support of XVIII Airborne Corps. Three airfields and a petroleum processing plant were seized and numerous prisoners captured. The regiment left the remnants of three Republican Guard Divisions in its wake.

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## Section 6.3:

### THE PERSIAN GULF WAR:

#### THE TECHNOLOGY WAR

Much of the technical investment made by the U.S. Army and other branches to fight a Soviet Army had not been battle tested. There were many concerns as to how well these would fare in combat. Integration of high-tech advancements gave U.S and Coalition Soldiers the upper hand and validated their use. It also revealed problems with situational applications, friendly identification, and access. The Persian Gulf War created a point of no return. Space integrated technology was part of mounted warfare.

\*

## Optional photo below



**Graphic Caption:** National Archives Identifier: 6461286 Local Identifier: 330-CFD-DF-ST-91-04889.jpeg  
Creators: Department of Defense. Department of the Navy.  
<https://catalog.archives.gov/id/6461286>

S. Sgt. Rodger Drago, left, video relay technician with the 23d Combat Communications Squadron, and Sgt. Chris Coleman of the 32d Combat Communications Squadron, set up a tripod satellite support radio and antenna. Despite some challenges from dust and sand, improved communications capabilities was a key piece of operational success in the Gulf War. *National Archives and Records Administration (6461286).*

\*



**Graphic Caption:** <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/6448076> National Archives Identifier: 6448076Local Identifier:330-CFD-DF-ST-90-04752.jpeg Creator(s):Department of Defense.

The U.S. Army's ability to conduct night operations was a significant advantage over the Iraqi Army. Though sight-enhancing technologies have existed since World War II, night maneuvers for both air and ground troops were unprecedented. Soldiers like those of Detachment 3, 5th Weather Squadron, provided navigational support for the XVIII Airborne Corps. Unanticipated shamals—seasonal weather events that generate dust storms—could quickly turn the dark desert into a featureless navigational hazard. *National Archives and Records Administration (6448076)*

\*



*Picture for reference only*

**Artifact caption for CCN 844383;** Dimensions Chest 37-41 inches, 36" length from shoulder. A second one is available for rotation.

Even as night camouflage uniforms were being tested and prepared for release, the technology against which they were designed quickly surpassed them. Soldiers were sent to field with them, but the uniform's ability to camouflage against night vision technology was already obsolete and the uniforms were discontinued.

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 552370;** **get MSC-A to measure**

One of the major technological contributions to emerge from the Gulf War was the Global Positioning System (GPS). Using a network of satellites and an on-board atomic clock, Soldiers could determine their location in near real time with devices such as this Model 17319 Scout Receiver. With GPS navigation, armored units swept through the Iraqi desert and destroyed nearly forty Iraqi divisions, many of which, because they believed moving through the desert was impossible, were facing the wrong way when attacked.

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 709221 (GPS device);** 9 1/2" x 3 3/8" x 2 1/2" ; **CCN 709224** (case) 12" long x 8" high x 3 3/4 "

This c. 1989 Voyager Model 17319 Scout M+ GPS device and its carrying case were used by S. Sgt. Dillard Johnson of Troop C, 3-7 Cavalry, 3d Infantry Division (M), during the entire main combat phase of Operation DESERT STORM.

\*

**DESIGN NOTE: Interactive:** Visitors can look through a mockup of a tank periscope or at a digital screen framed as a tank scope on/in which is an example of the thermal imaging used in the Abrams tank. Can be a simple screen or something that is more environmentally immersive. Can also include an option to see the image as “night vision” as well.

**Interactive Caption:**

#### **Thermal Imaging and the Battle of 73 Easting**

In one of the last great tank battles of the twentieth century, thermal imaging and GPS navigation played a direct role in 2d Armored Cavalry Regiment’s (ACR) battle success against Iraq’s elite Iraqi Tawakalna Division. On 26 February 1991, elements of 2d ACR turned east towards Kuwait and into a sandstorm that greatly reduced visibility. When 2d ACR suddenly came upon the armor division, they commanded the battlefield with incredible precision and from an unreachable distance. Thermal imaging allowed accurate enemy targeting through the sandstorm. In less than half an hour, 2d ACR pushed forward with a tank battle victory that would be studied countless times as a primary example of modern tank tactics.

\*

**DESIGN NOTE:** Video screen or audio. Existing in-person account of a tank commander leading the 1st Armored Division through the eastern push towards Kuwait. Discuss battle testing technology in armor, movement through Iraq, and taking part in one of the largest tank battles in U.S. history: the Battle of Medina Ridge.



**Graphic Caption: Getty Images:** <https://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/an-american-soldier-stands-on-top-of-a-destroyed-iraqi-tank-news-photo/635219203>

A ceasefire was issued at 0800 on 28 February 1991. The ground war was swift, fierce, and decisive. It was a proving ground for the Army's AirLand Battle doctrine and influenced modern tank battle doctrine and Middle Eastern relations for decades. *S. Sgt. Renee L. Sitler/U.S. Army Photo*

**OR**



**Graphic Caption: Download Image:** Full Size (3.15 MB) **Tags:** Photo Essays **Photo By: VIRIN:** 355632-W-QTX30-302.jpg <https://www.defense.gov/observe/photo-gallery/igphoto/2001159937/>

Soldiers returning home from the Gulf War were welcomed with appreciation and enthusiasm not given to returning Vietnam War veterans. The Gulf War accomplished more than the liberation of Kuwait. It helped the U.S. Army shake its "Vietnam Syndrome" and changed public attitude towards the military, in part due to extensive participation by Reserve and National Guard units. Family support groups and yellow ribbon programs were manifestations of this widespread public support.

**Option below to use Fort Image in lieu of DOD parade photo if unable to find/get-incorporated the same caption as above**



**Graphic Caption: (Fort Image)**

Fort Hood Soldiers from the 1st Cavalry Division are welcomed home with appreciation and enthusiasm not given to returning Vietnam War veterans. The Gulf War accomplished more than the liberation of Kuwait. It helped the U.S. Army shake its “Vietnam Syndrome” and changed public attitude towards the military, in part due to extensive participation by Reserve and National Guard units. Family support groups and yellow ribbon programs were manifestations of this widespread public support.

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**Section 6.4:**

**DESIGN NOTE: Desert Storm Infographic:**

Either a graphic panel, digital interactive infographic, or as a 3-dimensional backdrop. Visual numerical representation of the war. Can use comparative visuals like charts or 3-D visual models such as rows of small model tanks to show the comparative difference between U.S./Coalition forces and Iraqi forces, etc.

**THE PERSIAN GULF WAR AT A GLANCE**

Operation DESERT STORM: 17 January 1991–28 February 1991

- 43 days
- 5 week air campaign before ground offensive (continued throughout)
- 100 hour ground campaign—just over 4 days

**Air Deployment Missions: 18,466 as of 7 June 1991**

- 3,980 by C-5 Galaxy transports
- 9,085 by C-141 Starlifter transports
- 1,193 by C-130 Hercules transports

- 395 by KC-10 Extender aerial refuelers
- 3,813 by Civil Reserve Air Fleet carriers
- 509,129 passengers and 594,730 tons of cargo carried

**U.S. Casualties: 147 battle deaths, 145 non-battle deaths, 1 missing in action**

- Army: 98 battle; 105 non-battle
- Navy 5 battle; 8 non-battle; 1 missing in action
- Marines: 24 battle; 26 non-battle
- Air Force: 20 battle; 6 non-battle
- Women killed, 15
- Wounded in action: 467.

**Allied Combat Air Sorties Flown: More than 116,000**

**Coalition Aircraft Losses: 75 (63 U.S., 12 Allied)**

- Fixed wing: 37 combat, 15 non-combat
- U.S. losses: 28 combat, 12 non-combat
- No U.S. losses in air-to-air engagements
- Helicopters: 23 (all U.S.); 5 combat, 18 non-combat

**Estimated Iraqi Losses Reported by U.S. Central Command, 7 March 1991**

- 36 fixed-wing aircraft in air-to-air engagements
- 6 helicopters in air-to-air engagements
- 68 fixed- and 13 rotary-wing aircraft destroyed on the ground
- 137 Iraqi aircraft flown to Iran
- 3,700 of 4,280 battle tanks
- 2,400 of 2,870 assorted other armored vehicles
- 2,600 of 3,110 assorted artillery pieces
- 19 naval ships sunk, 6 damaged
- 42 divisions made combat-ineffective

**Enemy Prisoners of War Captured: U.S. forces released 71,204 to Saudi control**

**Coalition Prisoners of War Captured: 26:**

- Allied prisoners of war held by Iraq (22 Americans, 2 British, an Italian, and a Kuwaiti)

### **300: Largest helicopter-borne operation in military history**

- 300 helicopters 18th Aviation Brigade used to ferry the 101st Airborne and equipment during ground offensive

### **Soldiers who took part in Desert Storm: 697,000 (about 500,000 U.S. Soldiers)**

### **Sustainment uses: (for every day of corps offensive operations)**

- 5.6 million gallons of fuel
- 3.3 million gallons of water
- 6,075 tons of ammunition

### **(Optional) Facts about Operation PROVIDE COMFORT (Relief to Kurdish refugees in eastern Turkey and northern Iraq)**

- Operation conducted by U.S. European Command, Army Lt. Gen. John M. Shalikashvili commanding
- 11,936 U.S. personnel engaged at peak: 21 May 1991
- 21,701 total allied coalition personnel involved at peak
- Relief supplies delivered:
  - 4,416.6 tons by ground transports
  - 12,683.2 tons in 3,901 air sorties
- Maximum Kurdish refugee count in tent cities: 57,350, 24 May 1991
- U.S. relief provided:
  - 4.79 million pre-packaged ration meals
  - 2,687.5 tons of bulk food
  - 200,717 gallons of water
  - 211,788 blankets
  - 23,500 tents.

## **SECTION 7.0**

### **THE POST COLD WAR ARMY**

The breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991 removed the threat to Europe. In its place, longstanding ethnic rivalries and localized conflicts arose. As the only superpower, the U.S. found itself immersed in peacekeeping and humanitarian relief operations dubbed Operations Other than War (OOTW).

Force XXI, a major modernization, harnessed emerging information and internet technology to create a digital network to improve situational awareness, accelerate information sharing and decision making, and automate tracking of battlefield activities.

At Fort Hood, the Experimental Force (EXFOR) was established in 1995. It became the principal test bed, assessing the viability of organizational designs, equipment, and ideas in a field environment with an actual combat unit. By 2000, Force XXI initiatives had shifted the Army to a computer-driven, digital foundation that found expression in nearly every military activity.

\*



**Artifact Caption for CCN 465421; 7" x 10" (Museum Support Center, Anniston)**

During Force XXI development from 1994 to 2001, the 2d Armored Division and 4th Infantry Division, then at Ft. Hood, were charged with developing and testing all components leading to the "digitized" army for the twenty-first century.

The Position Navigation Device Digital Computer, FBCB2, c. 1996, communications platform gathers real-time multi-vehicle locations. This provided vehicle commanders and ground troops with better situational awareness via visual representation of unit movement and location. First field tested in 1997, FBCB2 continues to revolutionize digital integration in the movement, communications, and battle field command.

\*



**Graphic caption: (Ft. Hood image)**

A Soldier "goes to war" on a digital battlefield during a command and control exercise in November 1996 at Fort Hood, Texas. The Army's 1st Brigade, 4th Infantry Division, tested and refined computer software that maps terrain, pinpoints and follows both troop and vehicle movements, and provides a conduit for use of electronic mail between its command posts and front-line troops.

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## Section 7.1:

### THE POST COLD WAR ARMY PEACEKEEPING IN BOSNIA

The breakup of the Republic of Yugoslavia led to the worst warfare and “ethnic cleansing” in Europe since the end of World War II. Many units completed deployments to Bosnia-Herzegovina, where they served alongside NATO and other foreign contingents to prevent outbreaks of ethnically driven violence. This included the 1st Cavalry Division (1998–1999) and 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment (2000–2001). Part of the multinational TASK FORCE EAGLE, troopers helped displaced refugees, conducted presence patrols, cleared minefields, replaced destroyed bridges, inspected weapon storage sites, and confiscated illegal weapons caches.



**Graphic Caption: (uncatalogued, Fort Hood, 22 ¾ “x 36”). Map can be with main text above, or reproduced in the diorama hanging on a wall.**

\*

**DIORAMA:** HMMWV is painted woodland green and is depicted in a small urban setting on a road. Three mannequins will be used. One mannequin is manning an M2 machinegun in the gunner’s hatch while a second mannequin stands next to the vehicle talking to a child mannequin and providing a *Superman* comic book about land mines.

Soldiers will be wearing Battle Dress Uniform (BDU) with field equipment and the child will be in civilian clothing. Small monitor beside the vehicle for videos.



**Artifact caption (CCN 203216):** 15' length x 7' 1" width x 6' height; Weight (5,200 lbs.)

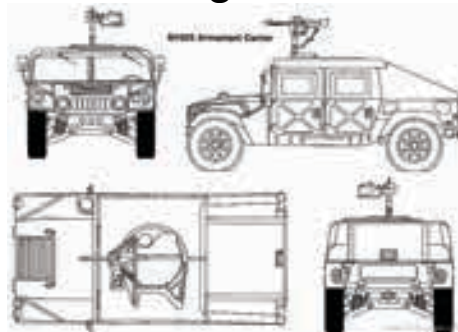
## **M1025 HMMWV**

**The High-Mobility, Multi-purpose Wheeled Vehicle or HMMWV, (pronounced “hum-vee”) is a tactical wheeled vehicle flexible enough that it replaced not only the jeep but also two types of ambulances.**

The HMMWV entered service in the 1980s and became a common feature of all military organizations. It proved versatile, exemplified by troop carrier, ambulance, TOW missile carrier, and scout platform configurations and many other roles. It was used extensively in Bosnia-Herzegovina, where its wheels and lightweight did not damage roads and buildings, in contrast with Abrams tanks and Bradley Fighting Vehicles. However, while an excellent utility vehicle, it did not deter angry mobs from violence and it lacked survivability.

Prototypes of an up-armored HMMWV such as this M1025 Armament Carrier with light armor and enhanced weapons platforms were used in the Balkans, but their improved protection came at the cost of reduced mobility.

**DESIGN NOTE:** Designer will perform some graphic work to enhance technical drawings below:



**Specifications:**

Crew:

1-4 (Based on configuration)

Weight: 5,200 pounds  
Length: 15 feet  
Width: 7 feet 1 inch  
Height: 6 feet  
Main Armament: Multiple variations using either:  
M2 .50 caliber machine gun  
M240 7.62-mm machine gun  
BGM-71 TOW anti-tank missiles

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 613661; 8 x 10 inches**

The *Superman* poster and comic books, originally published in 1996, were reprinted in 1999 by the U.S. Department of Defense and UNICEF (United National International Children's Education Fund). Under the title *Superman* both comics have the words "Deadly Legacy" in the local language, Serbo-Croatian, on one copy in the Latin alphabet and on the other in the Cyrillic alphabet.

Superman scoops up two boys collecting mortars they think are "duds," but with Superman's X-ray vision he can see that they are dangerous. He creates a warning sign on a tree. The boys find their cousin Lisa and Superman tells her how to back out of the minefield by walking backwards exactly in her previous footsteps. *Translation courtesy Dr. Mary Elizabeth Walters, Kansas State University.*

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## Section 7.2:

### THE POST-COLD WAR ARMY: OPERATIONS OTHER THAN WAR (OOTW)



**Graphic caption: (Ft. Hood image via Bob Crouch)**

The 13th Sustainment Brigade activated in 1965. its mission evolved, and it underwent several name changes to its current designation, 13th Sustainment Command (Expeditionary) (ESC) in 2006. The Fort Hood unit has responded to natural disasters, civilian warfare fallout, and combat operations around the world. This ensures that the mounted soldier is prepared and sustainably capable to move and respond with the necessary flexibility and swiftness during war or peacetime while also mitigating hardships for effected civilians at home or abroad.

\*

**DESIGN NOTE:** Reproduction of an early 2000s model TV (c. 2005 frame built around modern screen which when prompted shows the newscast) on which visitors watch a newscast that shows 1st Cavalry Division Soldiers looking for a missing man in New Orleans following Hurricane Katrina. Video of news cast link below. OR, Monitor with newscasters background with the video playing in a segment screen (example below). Both are options for small seating areas.



**REFERENCE PHOTOS ONLY**

**Katrina News Cast DVIDs:**

<https://www.dvidshub.net/video/5465/rescue>

Date Taken: 09.07.2005  
Date Posted: 09.11.2005 17:56  
Category: B-Roll  
Video ID: 5465  
Filename: DOD\_N05090921  
Length: 00:02:07

\*

**INFOGRAPHIC** of 13th ESC operations during Hurricane Katrina using the statistics below. Adjacent to or near Hurricane Katrina News Real video (above).

**Text:** On 4 September 2005, the headquarters and several subordinate units of the 13th COSCOM deployed across to conduct relief operations as the Joint Logistics Command (JLC) for Joint Task Force Katrina.

**Based:** In New Orleans

**Served:** Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama

**Numbered:** Nearly 1,000 soldiers

**Supplied 15,000 JTF personnel with:**

- 1.3 million gallons of fuel
- Over 185,000 MREs
- 837,000 liters of bottled water
- 142,000 gallons of purified water
- 215,000 pounds of ice

**Also:**

- Collected civilian human remains with dignity
- Executed emergency engineer operations
- Transported, distributed and stored over **ONE BILLION DOLLARS** in humanitarian relief from both non-governmental and federal sources

\*

**DESIGN NOTE:** The firefighting equipment should be mounted from headgear down on a form/mount as if was being worn by a person.



**Artifact caption** for CCN 202908 (helmet); dimensions 6 ½ " x 7 ¾ "; CCN 202906 (shirt) 33 ½" x 24"; CCN 202717 (Hoe/Pick tool), dimensions: 3'10" x 6 ½"; CCN 202713 (shelter tent container), dimensions: 10" x 5 ½ " x 3"; CCN 202712 shelter tent itself open 6' x 4' x 2'

The 1st Cavalry Division Engineer Brigade was detached to fight forest fires in Idaho in 1994. This bright yellow—and easily seen—flame-resistant helmet and shirt was worn by Cmd. Sgt. Major (first name?) Hall. The shelter, could enclose an individual surrounded by fire until it burned past.

Also in 1994, Soldiers of the 3d Battalion, 82d Field Artillery, 1st Cavalry Division, used the hoe/pick combination tool in northwest Montana. First Team elements also fought forest fires in 2000 and 2003.



Artifact caption for CCN 202908 (helmet); dimensions 6 ½ ” x 7 ¾ ”; CCN 202906 (shirt), **dimensions?**; CCN 202717 (Hoe/Pick tool), dimensions: 3’10” x 6½ ”; CCN 202712 (shelter tent), dimensions: 10” x 5 ½ ” x 3”

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## SECTION 8.0

### THE GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM

**Why we fought:** On 11 September 2001 terrorists attacked the World Trade Center in New York and the Pentagon in Virginia. Almost immediately the U.S. and allies launched Operation ENDURING FREEDOM—a military campaign in Afghanistan—against

al-Qaeda, the group responsible for the attack, and the Taliban, which controlled Afghanistan and allowed al-Qaeda to operate there.

In 2003, fearing that Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein possessed weapons of mass destruction, the U.S. invaded Iraq and deposed its dictator, Saddam Hussein, in Operation IRAQI FREEDOM. This created a power vacuum. Insurgent warfare against U.S. forces and among Iraqi groups took years to subdue. In 2013–2014, the U.S. returned to Iraq to defeat Islamic State (ISIS), another exporter of terrorism, which aspired to re-create an ancient Muslim “Caliphate” in Iraq and Syria.

**Mounted warfare:** The Global War on Terror demonstrated the value of mobile, lethal, survivable combat formations in counterinsurgency operations, particularly when supplemented by aviation and intelligence assets.

In Iraq, armored combined arms teams proved effective in urban areas and capable of neutralizing terrorists and insurgents during sustained combat operations or even simple civilian interactions. In Afghanistan, the Army relied upon dismounted infantry, Stryker brigade combat teams, and aviation, supplemented by an array of Intelligence and Special Forces assets. Soldiers from heavy formations, however, trained of the Afghan National Army.

The greatest impediment to mounted warfare was the IED (improvised explosive device), which caused the destruction of many armored vehicles and many deaths.

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 613590;** Dimensions 21  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. high if upright x 10  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. at foot; 3 lbs.

Capt. David Rozelle deployed to Iraq during Operation IRAQI FREEDOM I (OIF) 1 as Commander of I Troop, 3d Squadron. His HMMWV drove over a pair of antitank mines on 21 June 2003, destroying the front of the vehicles and Rozelle’s right foot, requiring its amputation. Rozelle endured painkiller addiction, physical therapy, and learning to walk, exercise, and run with prosthetics. He became the first American Soldier in recent military history to return to combat command (RHHT in OIF 04-06) with a prosthetic limb. This is one of the legs with which he deployed.

\*



**Artifact Caption: uncatalogued reproduction;** dimensions 36 ¾”H x 7 ½” diameter (cylinder)

This is an example of modern use Improvised Explosives (IED). The ubiquitous nature of cellphones created a dangerous evolution in the use of IEDs. While IEDs in the past relied on manual detonation, which was unreliable, cellphones allow remote detonation from a watchful distance. This method came into its own in the Iraq and Afghanistan theaters, causing incredible loss of life and armor. Mounted warfare and its countermeasures wage an unending war of their own.

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 836224;** dimensions 5” L x 5’ 5” wide x 3/8” high; 8 lbs.

Joshua M. Holm, I Troop, 3d Squadron, 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment, was riding in the gunner's seat of his M1A2 tank when an IED detonated beneath it. The subfloor and turret floor blew upward into the crew compartment, seriously injuring his right foot, which later was amputated. The tank was coded as destroyed owing to damage sustained in this attack. This fragment is part of the tank.

\*



**Graphic caption: (only 79 KB. Seek elsewhere)**

Remains of a HMMWV after hitting an Improvised Explosive Device (IED). During the Global War on Terror, constant efforts were made to “up-armor” mounted warriors’ vehicles to survive roadway explosions. *Armor Branch Archives, Fort Benning, Georgia*

\*



Unit, Electronic Countermeasures, Guardian, Quick Reaction Dismount (QRD) Training System, with Battery Box, US Army, Plastic/Metal, Sand/Black, 201014-3, US, 2009, Global War on Terrorism, SN: 09120002. Additional units CCN 888246, 888279, 888280, 888281. Located at Museum Support Center- Belvoir

**Artifact Caption for CCN 888245: 16" x 14.25" x 5.75"**

This electronic IED countermeasure, the Guardian, is a teaching aid used to train Soldiers in preparation for deployment. While not new to combat, the integration of technology with improvised explosives creates more dangers when insurgents can hide IEDs and detonate them from a safe distance. The ability to maintain mobility and maneuver safely in a modern combat environment must also include the technical ability to prevent IED explosions. This particular frequency jammer comes with a wearable case and reacts to detected frequencies while Soldiers are on patrol.

\*



CCN: 888247; Catalog No.: CMH 2014.037.025 E; 24.5" x 14.5" x 3.5;

Additional packs CCN 888248, 888249. Located at Museum Support Center- Belvoir

**Artifact caption:**

Manpack, Carrying, Guardian, Quick Reaction Dismount (QRD) Training System, US Army, Nylon/Plastic, Coyote Brown/Black, MOLLE II, U.S., c. 2009.

\*



\*



**Caption for CCN: 8899091;** 11 x 9 x 3 ¼ inches

U.S. Army radio receiver-transmitter RF-5800M-MP, SN: A01832. The Harris AN/PRC-117F(C) multiband, multi-mission, man-packed radio is an advanced software-defined radio covering the entire 30 to 512 MHz frequency spectrum, providing the warfighter with unsurpassed battle-proven communications technology.

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## **Section 8.1:**

**DIORAMA:** Preferably the 1st Cavalry GWOT story on one side of the MRAP and Stryker below and the 3d Cavalry GWOT story on the other.

MRAP will be on an island with a sand desert ground. Vehicle will be primary depiction for Iraq with unit's information around different sides. Two mannequins for driver and gunner in Army Combat Uniforms (ACU) and field equipment possibly illuminated from inside the vehicle.



**Artifact caption (CCN 849050);** 29' length x 11' width x 17' height; Weight (48,500 lbs.)

## **M1230 MRAP**

**The M1230 Mine-resistant, ambush-protected (MRAP) vehicle is part of a family of IED (improvised explosive device)-resistant vehicles.**

In the Global War on Terror (GWOT), suicide bombers and an expanded variety of IEDs accelerated creation of a vehicle that could better withstand explosions. MRAPs have a V-shaped hull designed to increase crew survivability by deflecting an upward blast away from the vehicle, and the example shown here also has large applied armor boxes on the side of the hull that further improve protection. Crews also use IED frequency jammers—devices that scramble transmissions to prevent trigger men from setting off IEDs using cellphones or garage door openers.

Terrain and environment determined which models were used and where. Afghanistan was largely undeveloped compared to Iraq, which meant that a seventeen-foot-long, eighteen-ton MRAP was an impractical choice for many Afghan regions. The lighter, more maneuverable RG31 model fared better there while the M1230 MRAP played a key role in fighting insurgents in the streets of Iraqi cities. This MRAP was the last combat vehicle to depart Iraq on 18 December 2011.

**DESIGN NOTE:** Designer will perform some graphic work to enhance technical drawings below:

**Specifications:**

Crew: 2 with 10 Passengers,  
Weight: 52,000 pounds with applique armor  
Length: 2 feet  
Width: 11 feet  
Height: 17 feet with wire mitigation kit  
Main Armament: Multiple variations using either:  
M2 .50 caliber machine gun (manned or remote weapon station)  
M240 7.62-mm. machine gun (manned or remote weapon station)  
MK-19 Grenade Launcher (manned or remote weapon station)

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**Section 8.2:****OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM:  
FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION**

Selected division units deployed to Iraq for the initial 2003 phase of combat that deposed dictator Saddam Hussein. The division took command of Task Force Baghdad in 2004, and the Multi-National Division-Baghdad (MND-B) in 2006 and again in 2009.

Throughout its time in Iraq, the division helped secure the country's first free national election following the second Battle of Fallujah, increased military neighborhood presence against insurgent violence, and helped set the stage for the insertion of five additional Army brigades—"The Surge"—to tip the balance against the insurgency. Following President Barack Obama's announcement to withdraw troops by the end of 2011, the division's focus shifted to authority transfer and stability operations.

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 589533;** dimensions 24½” L x 10 ½ W x 4 ¾ ” high

This is a propeller blade fragment from an AH-64D Apache helicopter that was downed by enemy ground fire on 24 March 2003. Chief Warrant Officers Williams and Young, shown in the photograph, became the division’s first POWs since the Korean War, but soon they were rescued by U.S. Marines.

\*



**Artifact caption:** 59 ½” H x 15”W at sub-hand assembly x 12 ¾” D; Barrel: 4” diameter (cylinder); Battery pack: 7 ¼”H x 3”W x 6 ¼” D; Antenna (cylinder attached to battery pack) 6 ½” L x 1 ¾” Diameter (cylinder) (No CCN at this time.)

This man-portable, air defense missile had been in development since the 1970s. Despite a shift away from its use in the early 2000s, the Army revived Stinger training with aids like this model and technical advancements to counter low flying craft such as drones and attack helicopters. The weapon is easy to use and can be adapted to fire from various ground vehicles with a series of guided software updates.

\*



**Artifact caption (*buy hard copy on EBay*)**

This TIME magazine cover was released 15 January 2007, just days after President George W. Bush's State of the Union address raised the question whether or not sending more troops to Iraq was the correct approach to the seemingly endless conflict.

\*



**Artifact caption; Dimensions: 18.5" x 24"**

Ballot from the 30 January 2005 Iraqi election.

\*



**Graphic caption:**

Despite threats of violence and even sometimes amidst the sounds of nearby explosions, Iraqis showed up to the voting polls in large numbers. Even in areas under insurgent control there was an unexpected turnout of voters. Regardless of the threats, Iraqis like these women arrived to the voting polls, secured by U.S. and Coalition Forces, to claim their right to vote.

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN: 622532; Dimensions: 2.25"**

This "Vote Iraq" button urges Iraqis to participate in the first ever national election on 30 January 2005.

\*



**Graphic caption:**

In command of Task Force Baghdad, the division's ranks swelled to more than 39,000 uniformed Soldiers. They patrolled town streets and neighborhoods, like this one in An Naraf, pushing out insurgents and providing a securing presence that provided a sense of safety for civilians and encouraged civil-military partnership. August 2004. *Armor Branch Archives*

\*



**Artifact caption for CCN 622429;** framed 38 x 68 inches.

In "Turning the Corner," a print by artist James Dietz, elements of the 1st Cavalry Division perform various tasks as part of Task Force Baghdad, including cordon and search activities, street patrols, and aviation over watch and civil affairs operations.

\*



**Graphic caption: (only 1.5 MB file; seek NARA)**

U.S. Army Spec. William McGrath (left) and Spec. Daniel Brothers launch a grenade against an insurgent position after coming under fire in Bihriz, Iraq, February 2007. To counter increased insurgent violence, troopers moved out of FOBs into neighborhoods,

erecting checkpoints and blast proof walls around them. The Soldiers were part of the 1st Battalion, 12th Cavalry Regiment, 3d Brigade Combat Team, 1st Cavalry Division.

\*



**Artifact caption** (no CCN# at this time); dimensions: 33" x 4"

Initially issued to tank crews, the M4 Carbine is a shorter and lighter variant of the M16A2 assault rifle. The carbine transitioned into regular Army units during Operation IRAQI FREEDOM. Its shorter design was adopted for urban operations, building searches, and close order operations. The M4 is a 5.56×45-mm. air-cooled, gas-operated, direct impingement, magazine-fed carbine. It has a 14.5 inch (370-mm.) barrel and a telescoping stock.

\*

**Caption for uniform (BELOW) on a conservation form near the MRAP**

This Army Combat Uniform (ACU) was worn by Spec. Brittany Hampton during the deployment's final movement to Kuwait. Also known as the Universal Camouflage Pattern, the uniform was designed for use in desert, urban, and woodland environments. Hampton was a crewmember (medic) of the last vehicle to depart Iraq at the end of the military operations on 18 December 2011.



CCN 876803; 18 x 22 inches

Outer Tactical Vest, Interceptor Body Armor

\*



**CCN 876804**

Kevlar helmet with cover.

\*



**CCN 876805**

Pair of elbow pads.

\*



**CCN 876806**

Pair of knee pads.

\*



**CCN 876807**

Bladder, Hydration, Cap and Tube, 100 Ounces, MOLLE, U.S. Army, Rubber, Foliage Green

\*



**CCN 876808; 10" x 2" x 22"**

Hydration System, MOLLE II, U.S. Army, Nylon, Desert Sand, Urban Gray, and Foliage Green

\*



**CCN 876809**; 3 3/4 in x 7 1/4 in x 1/2 in.

M4 magazine pouch

\*



**CCN 876810**; 3 3/4 in x 7 1/4 in x 1/2 in

Pouch, Magazine, M4, DBL MAG, U.S. Army, Nylon, UCP, Molle II

\*



**CCN 876812**

Advanced Combat Helmet made of Kevlar.

\*



**CCN 876813**; 9in x 7in x 4in

Kit, 1st Aid, IFAK, U.S. Army, Nylon, UCP, Molle, Improved First Aid Kit, US, c. 2005.

\*



**CCN 876814;** 2 in x 3.25 in

Flag, National, United States, U.S. Army, Embroidered Cloth/Velcro, Red, White, Blue, Yellow, Reverse Pattern

\*



**CCN 876815**

Army Combat Uniform fire retardant coat.

\*



**CCN 876816**

Army Combat Uniform trousers.

\*



**CCN 877975**

Pair of Desert Combat Boots.

\*



**CCN 877954**

Eye shield, Ballistic, ESS, U.S. Army, Metal/plastic, Black, clear

\*



CCN 877955

Army Combat Uniform cotton/nylon coat.

\*



CCN 877956

Army Combat Uniform cotton/nylon trousers.

---

## Section 8.3:

### OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM THE 3D ARMORED CAVALRY REGIMENT

The regiment's main body crossed into Iraq on 25 April 2003, shortly after the fall of Baghdad. In the largest area of operation in Iraq at the time, troopers secured the Syrian border and fought and captured insurgents while providing civic and humanitarian assistance to the local populace.

In their second and third deployments, troopers pushed out violent insurgents in both Tall'afar and Mosul. Facing IEDs, suicide bombers, and assorted small arms fire, 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment (ACR) restored order in one of the last al-Qaeda safe-havens. It was able to hand over control to Iraqi forces after recruiting and training 35,000 Iraqi soldiers, police, and border patrol personnel. Its' final deployment cleared nearly 65,000 miles of roads as well as more than 1058 IEDs, 350 cache sites, and 3488 insurgents from the area.

\*

Graphic caption: **no image yet found**

Support Squadron's mechanics, medics, and other support troopers moved thousands of tons of building materials, fuel, rations, water, and ammunition across 13,640 square miles to **sustain** the regiment, Iraqi and other coalition units.

## **DESIGN NOTE:**

**Option A:** Create an environmental display that represents the sustainment units helping to support the mounted combat units. For example, a small T-Wall facsimile (doesn't necessarily need to be full scale) with the 13th ESC logo painted on it could represent their efforts to assist in the establishment of new COPs during the Surge. A small label can help express this with a broader mention of sustainment and support efforts in country (see label above).

**Option B:** Use different material (water cases, fuel cans, medical supplies, cots etc.) to create the scene in-situ additionally with a label explaining the significance and work of sustainment and support units. Possible use of both options considering space allotments.

\*



### **Graphic caption (Ft. Hood image):**

Prior to clearing the building, Sgt. Fredrick Miller, left, S. Sgt. Rusty Jones, Sfc. Class J.J. McNichols and Soldiers from K Troop, 3d Squadron, 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment, raid the home of a suspected Fedayeen member near Hit, Iraq, 16 May 2003. Sergeant Miller was later killed in action.

\*



**Artifact caption for uncatalogued sign.** Weight: 24 lbs; Length 48" x 52 ½ " x 3/8"

This sign was used at a Forward Operating Base (FOB) by the 2d Squadron, 3d Armored Cavalry, in Iraq. The base was named FOB LATHAM in honor of S. Sgt. William T. Latham, Troop E, 2d Squadron, 3d Armored Cavalry. He was injured while participating in a raid at a suspected arms market in Ar Ramadi, Iraq, on 19 May 2003. He later died of his wounds at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, D.C., on 18 June 2003.

\*



**Graphic caption (Ft. Hood image):**

3d Armored Cavalry Regiment troopers like Spec. Dale Nesselrotte of HHT Troop, 3d Squadron, 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment, guard the Iraq border along Syria and Jordan to prevent escaping insurgents hoping to elude capture or secure additional money and weapons.

\*



**Graphic caption (Ft. Hood image):**

Troopers from C Troop, 1st Squadron, 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment, stand guard in May 2003 near the foot of the fifteen story Haditha Dam. The dam provided power for much of western Iraq. Restoring civic infrastructure was vital to local recovery and often a target for IEDs or attack.

\*



**Graphic caption (Ft. Hood image):**

Troopers of the 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment conduct night patrols like this one in Al Qa'im, Iraq, on 31 May 2003.

\*



**Graphic caption (Ft. Hood image):**

Groups such as al-Qaeda hid themselves and their weapons caches among the local populace, trying to blend in and disguise their operations. Troopers from Tiger Squadron, 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment conducted raids like this one on the home of a suspect.

\*



**Graphic caption:** (Digital Copy only, not cataloged)

The regiment received a Valorous Unit Award for its efforts in Tal Afar, where security enabled a vast majority of Iraqis to vote in 2005 elections. The success of its tactics encouraged President George W. Bush's policy shift from operations centered on Forward Operating Bases (FOB) to Combat Outposts (COP) close to the population.



**Graphic caption: (US Army Photo, digital version in possession at Hood)**

The war in Iraq was the first application of the Army's new modular organization centered on a basic deployable unit called a Brigade Combat Team (BCT). These were structured into Armored, Stryker, and Infantry BCTs. The Army's primary armored force, Armored BCTs, contain the M1A1 Abrams, Bradley Fighting Vehicle and other armored vehicles.

Here, Army Sgt. David Newland, tank commander, Company H, 3d Squadron, 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment, monitors his workstation in a M1A2 Abrams Tank, in Mosul, Iraq, 14 February 2008. *U.S. Army Photo, Sgt. John Crosby*

\*



**Graphic caption: (Fort Hood Image)**

Howitzer Battery, 3d Squadron, 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment, fires illumination rounds from the 155-mm. howitzer of the "King of Battle" M109A6 Paladin. The artillery battery supported ground troops by exposing enemy movement and providing targeted fire support. The guided munitions used by the battery can pinpoint buildings targeted from more than eighteen miles away. Despite challenges presented by the civilian populated urban environment, artillery support is a crucial aspect of combined arms warfare. *U.S. Army Photo, Spec. John Crosby*

\*



**Graphic caption: (US Army Photo, digital version in possession at Hood)**

Two members of the four-man Paladin crew prepare to load a round into the breach just outside of Mosul, Iraq, March 2008. Crews worked in twenty-four hour shifts and fired an average of three missions nightly. *U.S. Army Photo, Spc. John Crosby*

\*



**Graphic caption: (DVIDS, US Army Photo, less than 1 MB)**

1st Lt. Peter Cacossa, a platoon leader in Heavy Company, 3d Squadron, 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment, directs an OH-58 Kiowa helicopter from a rooftop towards the sound of small arms fire heard during a raid in Mosul, Iraq, 17 April 2008. The helicopter's primary mission was a scout attack role in which it provided security and fire support to ground forces. *U.S. Army Photo, Sgt. John Crosby*

MOSUL, IRAQ

04.17.2008

Photo by Sgt. John Crosby

115th Mobile Public Affairs Detachment

<https://www.dvidshub.net/image/85259/ia-cf-raids-mosul-builds-bonds-between-armies>

Date Taken: 04.17.2008  
Date Posted: 03.14.2012 20:06  
Photo ID: 85259  
VIRIN: 080417-A-#####-296  
Resolution: 1840x1224  
Size: 665.97 KB  
Location: MOSUL, IQ

\*





Coat, Combat, Desert Camouflage  
CCN: 611630  
Weight 11lb, 8oz; Size: Small Short



Trousers, Combat, Desert Camouflage  
CCN: 611632  
Weight 11lb, 6oz; Size: Small-Short

**Artifact caption for CCN 611630 and 611632:**

This Desert Camouflage Uniform was worn during Operation IRAQI FREEDOM I by Lt. Col. Kirsten French, commander of the Support Squadron, 3d Armored Cavalry. Lt. Col. French is believed to have been the first female officer to command a cavalry squadron in combat. Combat jobs would not officially open to women until 2015.

---

**Section 8.4:**

**DESIGN NOTE:** This section should be adjacent to the Stryker vehicle in Section 8.5

## **STRYKER CONVERSION 2011-2013**

The 16th of November 2011 marked the official regimental conversion from an armored cavalry regiment organizational structure, with a corps reconnaissance and security mission, to a combined arms Stryker-equipped regiment with a mission to conduct Decisive Action in support of Unified Land Operations. This reflected similar changes throughout the U.S. Army's structural reorganization towards mobile-ready modular brigade combat teams.

As an infantry-centric Stryker unit, the regiment expanded its ranks by standing up a new Field Artillery Squadron headquarters and activating the 4th Squadron—“Longknife”—as a ground reconnaissance squadron. Existing Squadrons 1/3, 2/3 and 3/3 were reorganized as Stryker-equipped infantry squadrons. The 89th Chemical Company was inactivated. A signal troop and anti-armor troop were added.

Col. John B. Richardson, IV, the 74th Colonel of the Regiment, addressed the change and concerns about the legacy and future of 3d Cavalry Soldiers.

To hear him, PRESS THE BUTTON

“To the regiment, today marks a significant milestone in the unit’s history . . . . From our origins as the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen to horse cavalry to mechanized cavalry to armored cavalry and now to Stryker, evolving to remain relevant and maintaining its competitive advantage has always been part of the regiment’s DNA . . . .

Remember, Cavalry isn’t a branch, and it isn’t a mission. Cavalry is a state of mind . . . the equipment might change, the organizational structure may evolve, but the essence of the Cavalry remains: seizing the initiative through aggressive mobility, executing decentralized operations based on trust and guided by the principles of mission command, combined arms at the lowest level, and always maintaining an offense spirit and mindset.

As we go full circle and return to our roots as the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, we take forward the Red and White, the crossed sabers, the lineage, the traditions and, most importantly, the state of mind. Brave Rifles, Veterans, Blood and Steel.”

**DESIGN NOTE: Interactive: Push Button to hear existing narration by Col. Richardson of the paragraphs above.**

---

## **Section 8.5:**

**DIORAMA:** Stryker will be on a platform with central Texas terrain. Rear of vehicle is open with three mannequins. One standing occupying the TC station and two in the back of the vehicle with all wearing Operational Camouflage Pattern Uniforms (OCP) and field equipment with illumination of the inside the vehicle. Equipment such as rucksacks, water cans, and MRE boxes attached to outside of vehicle.



**Artifact caption (CCN 919774):** 22' 10" length x 8' 11" width x 8' 8" height; Weight (36,320 lbs.)

## **M1126 Stryker ICV**

**The M1126 Infantry Carrier Vehicle (ICV) is part of the Stryker family of eight-wheeled armored fighting vehicles designed to combine mobility with relative security because of the 14.5-mm. armor.**

Strykers originated with Army Transformation initiatives that included the creation of a medium brigade that combined the rapid deployability of light forces with some of the lethality and survivability of armored organizations. This effort resulted in the Stryker Brigade Combat Team equipped with a lightly armored, wheeled vehicle. The basic version is the M1126 Infantry Carrier Vehicle shown here. The chassis, however, supports an array of configurations including reconnaissance, mobile gun system (MGS), mortar carrier, commander, fire support, engineer, medical, NBC, and ATGM vehicles. More recent upgrades include a V-shaped hull, slat armor, a 30-mm gun, and an improved suspension.

**DESIGN NOTE:** Designer will perform some graphic work to enhance technical drawings below:

**Specifications:**

Crew: ICV: 2 with 9 Passengers, MGS: 3  
Weight: ICV 38,000 pounds; MGS: 41,300 pounds  
Length: 22 feet 10 inches  
Width: 8 feet, 11 inches  
Height: 8 feet, 8 inches  
Primary Armament: ICV: Remote Weapon Station with either:  
M2 .50 caliber machine gun  
M240B 7.62mm machine gun  
MK19 40mm grenade launcher  
Primary Armament: MGS: M68 105-mm. rifled bore cannon  
Secondary Armament: MGS: M2 .50 caliber machine gun/M240 7.62-mm. machine gun

---

**Section 8.6A:**

**DESIGN NOTE:** Place near the Stryker.

**OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM:  
AFGHANISTAN**

Despite similar challenges and themes, the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq had significant differences. Unlike the urban-centric war in Iraq, Afghanistan is largely rural and one of the poorest countries on Earth. Once again, the challenge of determining friend from foe depended not on uniform or battlefield formation, but on presence and building relationships.

Maneuverability in the difficult Afghan terrain shifted focus from heavy armor to wheeled vehicles like HMMWVs, Strykers, and other troop carriers. MRAPs became particularly important for troop protection as the use of improvised explosives (IEDs) grew exponentially each year.

Aviation operations continue to be vital for Soldier and mission sustainment across Afghanistan. Chinook, Blackhawk, Kiowa, and Apache pilots provide medevac support, air assault, fire support, overhead reconnaissance, supply, and troop transport.

\*

**DESIGN NOTE: Video (motion sensing or push button activated.):** Option to have a facsimile of the side of a helicopter of choice with a screen where an open door would be. Can be a dimensional facsimile or graphic panel. The visitor activates the video by motion sensing or a trigger. A Fort Hood Soldier from an aviation unit “walks us through” the aircraft (specifically the interior), its use in Afghanistan, its use as a troop transport and/or fire support etc. Give visitors a chance to “see inside”. Behind the scenes view of the aircraft and what it takes to be an Army pilot. Option to have video on a small screen instead of panel.

---

## Section 8.6B:

### OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM: AERIAL LIFELINE



<https://www.dvidshub.net/image/495167/life-combat-outpost-herrera>

**Graphic caption: (1.45 MB)**

Beautiful, remote, and dangerous.

Through the gun portal of one the fortified fighting positions surrounding Combat Outpost (COP) Herrera, the view may be deceptive in showing the perils Soldiers face. At 8,700 feet above sea level, it is surrounded by mountain ranges and small villages. Because of the terrain and heavy Taliban presence in the area, it is difficult to reach by land. Like so many places across Afghanistan, helicopters are its life line. *U.S. Army photo, Spec. Ken Scar*

---

Date Taken: 12.03.2011  
Date Posted: 12.06.2011 07:17  
Photo ID: 495167  
VIRIN: 111203-A-ZU930-004  
Resolution: 2700x1793  
Size: 1.45 MB  
Location: PAKTYA PROVINCE, AF

\*



<https://www.dvidshub.net/image/544064/air-cav-over-skies-northern-afghanistan>

**Graphic caption: (2.42 MB)**

The aircraft are no safer from attack than ground vehicles in their movement throughout the country. A crew chief assigned to Company B, Task Force Lobos, 1st Air Cavalry Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, scans the skies of northern Afghanistan from the back of a CH-47 Chinook cargo helicopter. 15 March 2012. *U.S. Navy photo, Navy Lt. J.G. Cheryl Collins*

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Date Taken: 03.15.2012  
Date Posted: 03.18.2012 08:29  
Photo ID: 544064  
VIRIN: 120315-A-#####-461  
Resolution: 2848x4288  
Size: 2.42 MB  
Location: CAMP MARMAL, AF

\*

**DESIGN NOTE:** Video on a monitor, set in the background or in-situ that shows 1st Cavalry Division sling load operation. Motion sensor loop run video allows it to happen as a backdrop to the exhibit. Looking through a window or other environmental situation so that it feels part of the environment and not a video on a screen. Opportunity to incorporate some sensory elements: sound of helicopter, whipping sand, orders from ground crew, etc.

<https://www.dvidshub.net/video/489674/1cd-rssb-sling-load>

Date Taken: 10.27.2016  
Date Posted: 10.28.2016 06:18  
Category: B-Roll  
Video ID: 489674  
VIRIN: 161028-A-UZ536-001  
Filename: DOD\_103794284  
Length: 00:07:14

\*



<https://www.dvidshub.net/image/425785/1st-air-cavalry-conducts-rare-sling-load-operation-afghanistan>

**Graphic caption: (less than 1 MB)**

Sand whips around the ground crew's feet. They must be steady and quick. The margin for error is slim and Soldiers are counting on their success.

One of the most dangerous maneuvers for both Chinook and ground crews is sling-load operations. Even a minor adjustment can throw fifty pounds of pressure onto the Soldier below. But the quick work of the 1st Air Cavalry Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, and 615th Aviation Support Battalion, during sling-load operations such as this ensures that warfighters are battle ready. 6 July 2011. *U.S. Army photo, Sgt. Richard Wrigley*

Date Taken: 07.06.2011  
Date Posted: 07.10.2011 06:55

Photo ID: 425785  
VIRIN: 110706-A-#####-153  
Resolution: 3625x2176  
Size: 706.58 KB  
Location: CAMP MARMAL, AF

---

## Section 8.6C:

### OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM: BUILDING PRESENCE AND SELF-SUSTAINMENT



<https://www.dvidshub.net/image/1037199/red-dragons-accept-new-area-operation>

#### Graphic caption: 4.6 MB

Soldiers with 3d "Red Dragon" Battalion, 82d Field Artillery Regiment, 2d "Black Jack" Brigade Combat Team, 1st Cavalry Division, conduct a presence patrol in Qal'eh-ye Nasro, Afghanistan. Armored vehicles provided a sense of security and built relationships with the local populace. 13 October 2013. *U.S. Army photo by Sgt. Quentin Johnson.*

Date Taken: 10.13.2013  
Date Posted: 10.19.2013 07:39  
Photo ID: 1037199  
VIRIN: 131013-A-CJ112-141  
Resolution: 3436x2228  
Size: 4.6 MB  
Location: QAL'EH-YE NOW, AF

\*



<https://www.dvidshub.net/image/1545328/ana-one-step-closer-self-reliance>

**Graphic caption: (10.9 MB, probably usable)**

Just a few short months after this 27 August 2014 photo, U.S. Army Spc. Jake Miller, and the rest of “Tiger” Squadron, 3d Cavalry Regiment, handed over control of Forward Operating Base (FOB) Thunder. The approaching changeover made this class on using the M224 mortar system all the more important. The 3d Cavalry Regiment conducted these classes for Afghan National Army (ANA) soldiers to help prepare them for the responsibility of securing the FOB themselves. *U.S. Army photo, Spec. Erik Warren, 3d Cavalry Regiment*

Date Taken: 08.27.2014  
Date Posted: 09.12.2014 01:16  
Photo ID: 1545328  
VIRIN: 140826-A-YX608-116  
Resolution: 4288x2848  
Size: 10.9 MB  
Location: PAKTYA PROVINCE, AF

\*



<https://www.dvidshub.net/image/1611441/3rd-cav-regiment-soldiers-chat-with-afghan-leaders>

**Graphic caption: (7.5 MB, borderline)**

On the way to conduct a Key Leadership Engagement, Troopers of Apache Troop, 1st Squadron “Tiger,” 3d Cavalry Regiment, arrive at the village of Trakai in Khost. The five mile walk was one of many to come. In December 2014 Operation ENDURING FREEDOM transitioned to stability operations called Operations RESOLUTE SUPPORT and FREEDOM’S SENTINEL. Soldiers of the 3d Cavalry Regiment worked tirelessly to help ready the Afghan National Army for regional security mission control. *U.S. Army photo, Spec. Erik Warren*

Date Taken: 09.30.2014  
Date Posted: 10.11.2014 12:02  
Photo ID: 1611441  
VIRIN: 140930-A-YX608-018  
Resolution: 4288x2848

Size: 7.57 MB  
Location: KHOST PROVINCE, AF

\*



<https://www.dvidshub.net/image/1558898/pride-rock>

**Graphic caption: (14.45 MB, usable)**

A U.S. Soldier of Bandit Troop 1st (Tiger) Squadron, 3d Cavalry Regiment, provides over watch security across a vast Afghan valley while his dismounted team moves up Pride Rock Mountain in Paktya province, Afghanistan. *U.S. Army photo, Spec. Steven Cope*

---

Date Taken: 09.20.2014  
Date Posted: 09.21.2014 11:45  
Photo ID: 1558898  
VIRIN: 140921-A-WE531-016  
Resolution: 5351x3545  
Size: 14.45 MB

\*



<https://www.dvidshub.net/image/494872/life-cop-herrera>

**Graphic caption: (78 KB is too small)**

Sfc. Alpi Reyes waits for his ride at Combat Outpost Herrera Reyes. He completed a seven month deployment as the Army Research, Development and Engineering Command's science and technology adviser for Regional Command East. He relayed Soldier requests for improvements in their equipment and vehicles to the United States, where prototypes were made and sent for real-world trials before being mass-produced and officially issued. *U.S. Army photo, Spec. Ken Scar*

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Date Taken: 12.02.2011  
Date Posted: 12.05.2011 14:03  
Photo ID: 494872  
VIRIN: 111202-A-ZU930-003  
Resolution: 640x425  
Size: 77.78 KB  
Location: PAKTYA PROVINCE, AF

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## Section 8.6D:

### OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM: COMBAT OUTPOSTS IN RURAL AFGHANISTAN

To help with counterinsurgency efforts, Soldiers were sometimes placed in secured forward positions. From there, they conducted mounted or dismounted missions, particularly in the Afghanistan backcountry. Soldiers were usually routed in to these Combat Outposts (COPs) a month at a time. The rural nature of many COP locations meant that mounted maneuvers were difficult to achieve. The use of MRAPs became a key part of protection from IEDs.

Conditions in COPs were stark, the focus on security. Supplies were sent by helicopter and food was often in the form of MREs (Meals, Ready-to-Eat). Troopers had to maintain combat readiness at all times and often encountered ambushes and rocket attacks, some lasting for hours.

\*



<https://www.dvidshub.net/image/477352/three-days-combat-outpost-red-hill>

#### Graphic Caption: (2.48 MB)

A mine resistant ambush protected vehicle (MRAP) waits quietly in the bright glow of a full moon. The MRAP belongs to a Task Force Maverick, 1st Cavalry Division explosive ordnance disposal unit posted in Combat Outpost Red Hill, Parwan Province. Though

the night is calm, Soldiers at the COP are ready to respond to attack at a moment's notice. 13 October 2011. *U.S. Army photo, Spec. Ken Scar*

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Date Taken: 10.13.2011  
Date Posted: 10.23.2011 11:46  
Photo ID: 477352  
VIRIN: 111013-A-ZU930-005  
Resolution: 2848x4288  
Size: 2.48 MB  
Location: PARWAN PROVINCE, AF

\*



<https://www.dvidshub.net/image/477348/three-days-combat-outpost-red-hill>

**Graphic Caption: Less than 1 MB**

U.S. Air Force M. Sgt. Stuart Wylie awakens after a cold, rainy night sleeping next to his mine resistant ambush protected vehicle on Combat Outpost Red Hill. He is with an explosive ordnance disposal unit attached to Task Force Maverick, 1st Cavalry Division. 12 October 2011. *U.S. Army photo, Spc. Ken Scar*

---

Date Taken: 10.12.2011  
Date Posted: 10.23.2011 11:40  
Photo ID: 477348  
VIRIN: 111012-A-ZU930-001  
Resolution: 1800x1161  
JSize: 570.18 KB  
Location: PARWAN PROVINCE, AF

\*

**DESIGN NOTE: EXISTING VIDEO: NEED MONITOR:** 3d Cavalry Bravo Troop artillery, return fire. Motion sensing activation. Option to use the sound only, motion sensing activation, to highlight the experience of Soldiers encountering indirect fire on FOBs and COPs in Afghanistan. In coordination with following photo.

Sensory Opportunity: percussion of the artillery fire, environmental cues, directional sound. **Is video silent?**

Video link (DVIDs):

<https://www.dvidshub.net/video/360016/return-fire>

Date Taken: 09.06.2014  
Date Posted: 09.10.2014 11:20  
Category: Package  
Video ID: 360016  
VIRIN: 140906-A-YX608-718  
Filename: DOD\_101936797  
Length: 00:00:57  
Location: PAKTYA PROVINCE, AF



\*



<https://www.dvidshub.net/image/477350/three-days-combat-outpost-red-hill>

**Graphic caption: Less than 1 MB**

Spent shell casings lie where they fell at a firing position on Combat Outpost Red Hil. 12 October 2011. *U.S. Army photo, Sepc. Ken Scar*

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Date Taken: 10.12.2011  
Date Posted: 10.23.2011 11:43  
Photo ID: 477350  
VIRIN: 111012-A-ZU930-003  
Resolution: 1800x1196  
Size: 747.08 KB  
Location: PARWAN PROVINCE, AF

\*



<https://www.dvidshub.net/image/477351/three-days-combat-outpost-red-hill>

**Graphic caption: (430 KB too small)**

Abandoned Soviet tanks rust away in the field beside Combat Outpost Red Hill. Their decaying empty shells stress the challenges a conventional military faces with an insurgency that hides in the mountains and among local villagers. *U.S. Army photo, Spec. Ken Scar*

Date Taken: 10.12.2011  
Date Posted: 10.23.2011 11:44  
Photo ID: 477351  
VIRIN: 111012-A-ZU930-004  
Resolution: 1800x1196  
Size: 429.25 KB  
Location: PARWAN PROVINCE, AF

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## Section 8.6E:

### Army Vehicle Identification Interactive

Identify the correct ground vehicle or aircraft by matching the silhouette to the name and brief description. (ex.: This versatile aircraft helped change Troop transport and Medevac procedure in hard to traverse combat zones during Vietnam. Answer- UH-1 Iroquois or "Huey"). Suggested vehicles below.

Aircraft	Ground
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Huey	Abrams
Blackhawk	Stryker
Kiowa	Bradley FV
Apache	MLRS
	HMMWV

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**Graphic caption (CMH image):**

*No Man's Land, Afghanistan, reproduced from an acrylic and pastel on canvas painting by Sfc. Amy Brown, 2014. U.S. Army Center of Military History*

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**Section 8.7: Recommend this be purely digital. The proposed photos are not large enough files to be enlarged in exhibits, but are OK for a digital product.**

**STABILITY OPERATIONS:  
ADVISE-AND-ASSIST**

U.S. Stability operations help “establish, safeguard, or restore basic civil services” so that the foreign nations can sustainably and independently recover from military traumas or national disasters. Mounted Soldiers are a key part of this mission. The impressive show of force they make on their armored vehicles or aircraft is, in many cases, enough to stave off further domestic conflict while also showing the trooper’s preparedness for any contingency.

Stability operations do not always meet with clear-cut or rapid success. Many factors go into the complexity of diverse loyalties, cultures, and perspectives. Years of support and collaboration are sometimes required. Even in the midst of conflict, Troopers are often simultaneously tasked to build cooperative relationships among local groups.



**Image for reference only** (Grayscale world map, Wikimedia Commons)

## **DESIGN NOTE:**

\* Digital display of world map with chosen U.S. Army Stability Operations highlighted on the locations in which they took/are taking place. These are marked with an icon and possibly Name/date. (EX: Grenade, 1983) Visitors can view more information about certain key operations (listed below) through text by selecting those available. Text pop-up larger on view when chosen by visitor. OR text shows on small screen with the world map as a static display.

\*

Additional Stability Operations that feature the 1st Cavalry Division, 3d Cavalry Regiment, III Corps or all as follows: (Highlighted on world map with Name/location/date OR icon only. These will not have photos or text as many have already been discussed in earlier sections. Icons only.)

- Nation Building in the West, 3d Cavalry Origins- Mounted Riflemen
- Cuba 1899-1902
- The Philippines, 1899-1913
- Germany 1945-1949
- Japan 1945-1951
- South Korea 1945-1950
- Vietnam 1955-1973 (verify)
- Grenada 1983
- Kuwait, Iraq 1991 (verify, shield and operation desert thunder I and II)
- The Balkans 1995-Present (verify when 1/3 pulled out)
- Hurricane Katrina, LA, 2005
- Hurricane Harvey 2017, TX & LA

## **POTENTIAL INTERACTIVE:**

**Q: What kind of activities fall under Stability Operations?**

**A:**

Peace Operations  
Security Assistance  
Humanitarian and civic assistance  
Support To insurgencies  
Support to counterdrug operations  
Combating terrorism  
Noncombatant evacuation operations  
Arms Control  
Foreign Internal Defense  
Show of Force

**Q: When are Stability Operations conducted?**

A: They can be conducted before, during, or after offensive and defensive operations. There may still be conflict. Both defensive and offensive combat actions are often required as U.S. Troops work to protect and enable local military and civil agency competencies.

**Q: Do Stability Operations only happen during armed conflict?**

A: No. The U.S. Army and other armed forces have participated in many support operations in non-combat events such as natural disasters like Hurricane Katrina.

**STABILITY OPERATION CASE STUDY:  
THE MEXICAN WAR, 1846-1848**



**Graphic caption:**

In a war fought entirely on Mexican soil, General-in-Chief Winfield Scott found himself and his Mounted Riflemen occupying a foreign country with no international guidelines to follow. General Scott devised occupation policies that ensured local citizens would be protected. Scott's policies also encouraged local judicial functions, elections, and sought to improve public institutions and infrastructure. His guidelines set the stage for future U.S. Stability Operations. *Smithsonian National Portrait Gallery*

\*

## STABILITY OPERATION CASE STUDY: OPERATION NEW DAWN, IRAQ, 2010–2011



<https://www.dvidshub.net/image/375883/3rd-acr-patrol>

### Graphic Caption: (527 KB too small)

In 2011, troopers of the 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment (ACR) question three men who have posted themselves on the highway. Since arriving as the first Advise and Assist Brigade under Operation NEW DAWN, increased activity by Iranian-backed militias focused 3d ACR's partnership efforts on check point operations, and counter insurgency patrols. *U.S. Army Photo, Spec. Charles Willingham*

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Date Taken: 02.24.2011  
Date Posted: 03.11.2011 04:25  
Photo ID: 375883  
VIRIN: 110224-A-#####-008  
Resolution: 2784x1848  
Size: 527.02 KB



<https://www.dvidshub.net/image/366493/guzlani-warrior-training-battle-drill>

### Graphic Caption: (2.45 MB)

In the fog of a winter day, 10 January 2011, Iraqi Army soldiers train in conducting battalion-size operations. Assisted by 1st Squadron, 9th Cavalry Regiment, 4th Advise

and Assist Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, these Iraqi soldiers work hard to build the skills needed in the defense of their country against violent insurgents. *U.S. Army photo, Sgt. Edward Raegan.*

---

Date Taken: 01.10.2011  
Date Posted: 02.12.2011 23:52  
Photo ID: 366493  
VIRIN: 110110-A-#####-008  
Resolution: 2784x1848  
Size: 2.45 MB  
Location: CONTINGENCY OPERATING  
SITE MAREZ, IQ

\*

## STABILITY OPERATION CASE STUDY: OPERATION RESOLUTE SUPPORT AND FREEDOM'S SENTINEL



<https://www.dvidshub.net/image/3186750/1cd-rssb-soldiers-provide-logistical-support-hkia>

**Graphic Caption: (2.83 KB)**

**First sentence is not a sentence**

The operation in Class IX focuses on warehouse operations, the proper use of the Afghan National Army's Core Inventory Management System (CORE-IMS), and removal of all legacy parts, or parts that are no longer used on vehicles. Providing qualified and experienced personnel from the 1st Cavalry Sustainment Brigade to oversee and actively manage warehouse operations increases the productivity of the ANA. 07 January 2017. *U.S. Army photo, Sfc. Lasonya Morales.*

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Date Taken: 01.07.2017  
Date Posted: 02.24.2017 10:51  
Photo ID: 3186750  
VIRIN: 170107-A-SU512-498  
Resolution: 4032x3024  
Size: 2.83 MB

Location: AF



<https://www.dvidshub.net/image/2819254/atypical-afghan-advising>

**Graphic Caption: (only 1.28 MB)**

In 2016, U.S. Army 2d Lt. Eva Gibbons, assigned to the 3rd Cavalry Regiment, coordinated with Yassmin, her Afghan counterpart and doctor. The two women prepared for the arrival and healthcare of female Afghan police recruits, soon to train at the 202d Police Zone Regional Training Center in Nangarhar Province. *U.S. Army photo, Capt. Grace Geiger.*

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Date Taken: 07.14.2016  
Date Posted: 08.26.2016 03:23  
Photo ID: 2819254  
VIRIN: 160714-A-JU815-045  
Resolution: 5184x3456  
Size: 1.28 MB  
Location: AF  
Hometown: KILLEEN, TX, US

\*

**STABILITY OPERATION CASE STUDY:  
OPERATION INHERENT RESOLVE  
IRAQ AND SYRIA, 2014–**



<https://www.dvidshub.net/image/3207435/us-army-artillery-enhances-iraqi-ground-forces-capability-hamam-al-ilil0>

**Graphic Caption: (2.79 MB)**

On 27 February 2017, U.S. Army Pfc. Shymeka D. Parker, a cannon crewmember assigned to C Battery, 2d Battalion, 82d Field Artillery Regiment, 3d Armored Brigade Combat Team, 1st Cavalry Division, carried forty pound artillery charges from an M992 Field Artillery Ammunition Supply Vehicle. A global coalition of more than sixty nations joined together in Iraq and Syria to enable partner forces to defeat ISIS and restore stability and security. *U.S. Army photo by S. Sgt. Jason Hull*

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Date Taken: 02.27.2017  
Date Posted: 03.06.2017 13:48  
Photo ID: 3207435  
VIRIN: 170227-A-DP764-002  
Resolution: 4544x3029  
Size: 2.79 MB



**Graphic Caption (Ft. Hood image):**

Sgt. Jeremy Campbell, 1st Squadron, 3d Cavalry Regiment, directs Spec. Robert Agens to key terrain in his sector during a reconnaissance patrol during Operation INHERENT RESOLVE, 20 November 2018. The regiment worked with Iraqi Security Forces and Coalition partners to defeat ISIS in designated areas of Iraq and Syria.

\*

**STABILITY OPERATION CASE STUDY:  
OPERATION ATLANTIC RESOLVE, EUROPE**



<https://www.dvidshub.net/image/4953022/ironhorse-armor-makes-its-presence-known-combined-resolve-xi>

**Graphic Caption: (3.84 MB)**

In 2018, two Soldiers from the 1st Cavalry Division shared a lighthearted moment atop their mud-caked M1A1 Abrams tank. The tankers were moving into their defensive

position among the German hillside during a winter training exercise as part of multi-national training. These armored shows of force help strengthen relationships among allied militaries, contribute to regional stability, and demonstrate U.S. commitment to NATO. *U.S. Army National Guard photo by S. Sgt. Ron Lee*

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Date Taken: 12.06.2018  
Date Posted: 12.07.2018 08:11  
Photo ID: 4953022  
VIRIN: 181207-Z-IF359-001  
Resolution: 5120x3434  
Size: 3.84 MB

\*

### **STABILITY OPERATION CASE STUDY: OPERATION BRIGHT STAR, SINAI PENINSULA**



**Graphic caption: (Ft. Hood image)**

Desert maneuvers for 3d Armored Cavalry Tankers are just one part of the multi-national operation in the Sinai Peninsula. Coalition Forces conduct training on nuclear, biological, and chemical warfare with Aviation support from Longknife and logistics support from the Muleskinners. The longstanding exercise builds better relations between the participating nations. January 2002.



<https://www.dvidshub.net/image/3796698/kuwait-cairo-cavalry-troopers-strengthen-partnership-interoperability-during-exercise-bright-star>

**Graphic Caption: (407 KB is too small)**

At another iteration of Operation BRIGHT STAR, tankers from 1st Cavalry Division engaged targets with their M1A1 Abrams at Mohamed Naguib Military Base. Through the years the exercise underwent many rotations and evolutions, but continues its central mission as a field training exercise and a senior leader seminar to promote and enhance regional security and cooperation. 15 September 2017. *U.S. Army photo, S. Sgt. Leah R. Kilpatrick*

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Date Taken: 09.15.2017  
Date Posted: 09.21.2017 15:24  
Photo ID: 3796698  
VIRIN: 170915-A-LC087-001  
Resolution: 1920x1080  
Size: 406.67 KB

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## **SECTION 8.8:**

### **THE PRESENT AND FUTURE OF FORT HOOD**

From its inception in World War I, through its role as a maneuver corps in General George Patton's Third Army in World War II, today's III Corps is America's premier armored corps and the most robust armored force in the world. Moreover, new doctrine is re-emphasizing the role of the corps as the senior level of tactical command.

Fort Hood remains the home of the 3d Cavalry Regiment and the 1st Cavalry Division.

*Above seems rather meager*

#### **DESIGN NOTE: "Fort Hood At-A-Glance"**

A touchscreen digital map of Ft. Hood with icons (likely unit insignia) noting the units present on post. When visitors touch an icon, there pops up an image and information about that unit. Should be editable.

**DESIGN NOTE:** Monitor and bench for video made for III Corps 100th anniversary, but have it edited to remove dated interviews and perhaps add new material. This video will be the first thing that plays when visitors interact with the Ft. Hood table above.

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## SECTION 8.9A:

### THE FUTURE OF MOUNTED WARFARE

“We can only add so much weight to our mechanized vehicles; we can only make our current helicopters fly so fast and so far . . . . We recognize that we will be tested in all five domains: in land, in the air, on the sea, and in space, and cyber, in the future. . . .We aren’t looking for faster horses for our cavalry. We aren’t trying to fight the last war better. We want to win the next fight.”

--Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, General James McConville, 2020

**DESIGN NOTE: Video produced by fabricator or subcontractor** includes existing video footage of General Murray or other Futures Command leadership discussing how the U.S. Army looks to the future, takes lessons learned from current and past campaigns, and determines changes, enhancements, and innovation in regards to mounted Soldiers, their maneuverability, flexibility, and adaptability. Includes text below and additional incorporation of perspectives as added by Futures Command. Video should be conversational as if the viewer is being spoken to directly.

#### **Video narrated intro:**

Over the past 100 years, mounted warfare has evolved from horse-mounted organizations to full motorization; from ground vehicles to aircraft, from helicopters to drones and unmanned aerial vehicles. It has alternated between large-scale, conventional warfare and low-intensity, counter-insurgency operations.

Still, mounted warfare has always employed rapid mobility and today that is embodied in the air by helicopters and on the ground by armored vehicles . . . .

In the future, digital networks of systems that enable commanders to understand the battlespace, not platforms alone, will be needed to ensure military superiority.” . . .

**Following questions will be incorporated into video or added via label:**

- How will continuities and changes in warfare affect how mounted forces fight as combined arms formations?
  - How will mounted units operate in multi-domain (MDO) settings by both enabling and exploiting windows of opportunity against sophisticated adversary defenses?
  - How will future mounted units employ advances in autonomous/robotic platforms, Artificial Intelligence (AI), and cyber warfare to be more effective?
  - How will mounted units maneuver across increasingly lethal battlefields?
  - Will mounted forces follow previous trends and develop bigger and heavier armored vehicles or will they adopt smaller, cheaper, more autonomous platforms to allow greater survivability and dispersion?
- 



**Graphic caption:**

Spec. William Pruitt, an Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Operator operates an RQ-7 Shadow Unmanned Aerial Vehicle. *DVID*

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**DESIGN NOTE: INTERACTIVE ELEMENT:** “Future of Mounted Warfare” Raven UAV Interactive in correlation to the Raven Soldier which is intended to be on display in the Rotunda. Two display options are listed below. Should be placed adjacent to the “Future of Mounted Warfare” Section.

**Option A:**

Screen shaped like the remote control for the Raven on which visitors can watch a prerecorded flight through the museum recorded with a drone to mimic what they would see similar to the Raven Unmanned Aviation Vehicle (UAV). The uniformed mannequin with the Raven will be in the rotunda display but photos of Soldiers with Ravens and other UAVs will be located near the “Future of Mounted Warfare” exhibit section with corresponding label.

### **Option B:**

Visitors can “control” on a screen shaped like the remote control for the Raven, and via preset cameras within certain parts of the museum, get a “Bird’s Eye View” of Dioramas as if the Raven or other military drone is flying through that battlefield scenario. With option to choose which “Battle Field Scenarios” they want to view or have it set to one modern diorama that coincides with the use of UAVs.

### **Interactive caption:**

The Raven is just one of a growing number of Unmanned Ariel Vehicles (UAVs). These aircraft have helped the Mounted Warrior adapt to new environments and challenges while conducting traditional Cavalry activities such as Scouting and Reconnaissance. The RQ-11 Raven can travel with mounted Soldiers while on the move. The onboard camera gives the Troopers real-time tactical and situational awareness.

Get a bird’s-eye-view! Watch as the Raven flies here in the museum. (Option B: Move the Raven through the dioramas in the museum.)

### **Option to include one or both of the following photos**



<https://www.dvidshub.net/image/2092106/3d-cr-trains-uavs>

### **Graphic Caption: Getty Images can provide a large digital file of a drone launch**

Staff Sgt. Antwian Cooper, 3d Cavalry Regiment, launches an RQ-11B Raven at Fort Hood, Texas. The small hand-launched aircraft can be assembled, deployed, and operated by a pair of troopers. Its camera feeds live images back to its home station, or a tactical operations center in real time. 9 July 2015. *U.S. Army Photo, Spec. Erik Warren.*

Date Taken: 07.09.2015  
Date Posted: 07.28.2015 17:33  
Photo ID: 2092106  
VIRIN: 150709-A-YX608-035  
Resolution: 1304x1963

\*



<https://www.dvidshub.net/image/183369/us-soldiers-secure-area-while-iraqi-soldiers-search>

**Graphic caption:**

Spec. Cal Treen of 1st Brigade Combat Team, 1st Cavalry Division, launches a Raven to provide an aerial view of the area in support the Iraqi Army, 22 June 2009. *U.S. Army photo, Spec. Joshua E. Powell*

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Date Taken: 06.22.2009  
Date Posted: 06.28.2009 03:12  
Photo ID: 183369  
VIRIN: 090622-A-#####-102  
Resolution: 4256x2832

**THE END**