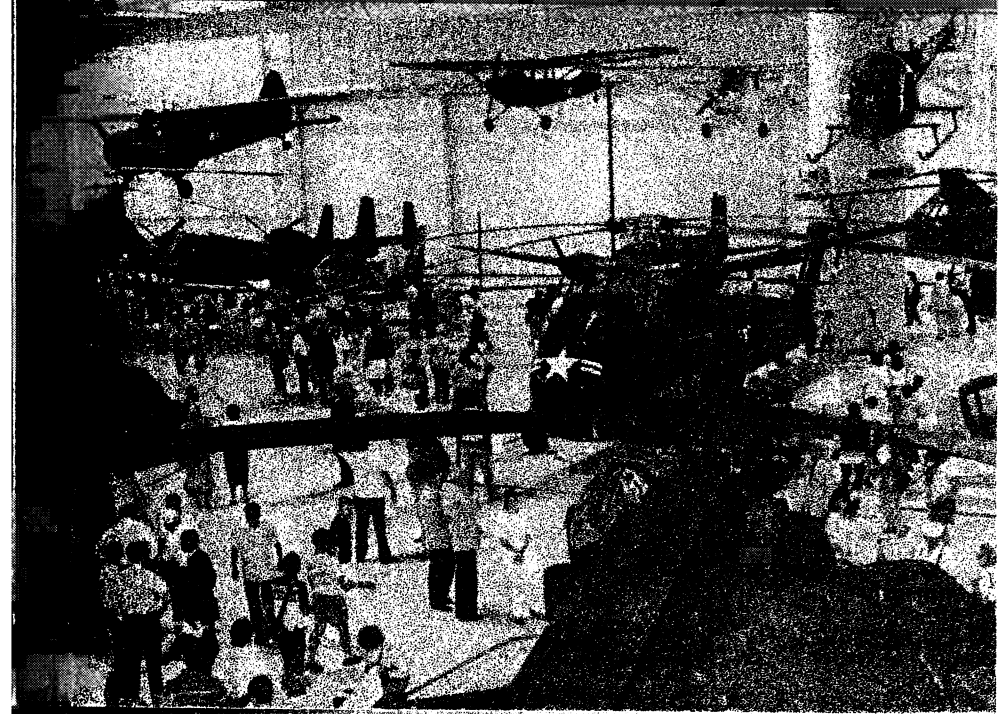


A Guide to U.S. Army Museums

U.S. Army • Center of Military History



A Guide to U.S. Army Museums

by
R. Cody Phillips



Center of Military History
United States Army
Washington, D.C., 1992

Foreword

The purpose of this *Guide* is to lead military personnel, their families, and other students interested in the lessons of military history through the vast richness of exhibits and artifacts in the Army Museum System.

We are proud of the Army's fine museums, which play an important role in providing education and training in military history for officers, enlisted personnel, and civilians of both the active Army and reserve components. Certainly being able to see the actual uniforms and equipment used by our soldiers years ago, or examining the technology that merged with doctrine and force structure to help guide their fortune, or studying the differences between victor and vanquished helps add a new dimension to our understanding of the past and the message it has for us today.

Open to the public as well, our museums help form a bridge linking today's Army with yesterday and tomorrow for the citizen whose understanding and support are the cornerstone for the role of the military in our nation. Our military heritage is a major element of our nation's history, and our military museums are helping to preserve it.

Washington, D.C.
1 September 1992

HAROLD W. NELSON
Brigadier General, U.S. Army
Chief of Military History

Preface

In 1968 the Office of the Chief of Military History (the predecessor of the Center of Military History) published its first *Directory of U.S. Army Museums*. Although not complete, it was the first attempt to list all Army museums and most major military historical collections in the United States, bringing together many of the existing Army museums in one publication. A few years later the Bicentennial of the United States prompted the Center of Military History to initiate a thorough revision of the *Directory*. Compiled by Norman Cary and published in 1975, the *Guide to U.S. Army Museums and Historic Sites* included more detail about individual Army museums, listed more military museums, and cataloged most of the historic sites at Army installations. This publication was intended for a wide audience.

The *Guide* was barely a year old before several portions of it required revision. Some military schools and units were relocated, and a few installations were closed altogether. These changes affected fifteen Army museums. At the same time, twenty new Army museums and historical holdings were created, and the number of Army Reserve and Army National Guard historical activities nearly doubled.

The present narrative, in addition to updating the original directory, has two further objectives. First, the format is designed to serve as an easy guide for the casual museum visitor who may have only a general interest in military history, an individual museum, or a specific subject area. Sufficient information is provided to answer basic questions about each museum's theme and collection, its location, and the types of programs and services that it offers. Second, for the researcher or student of military history, this book serves as a starting point from which additional data may be collected concerning a multitude of subjects and topics that range from life on the frontier to space-age communications and from the career of General of the Army Omar Bradley to the history of the 101st Airborne Division. Facilities that are closing because of reductions in the Army force structure have not been included in this publication, and neither have any facilities which may not be accessible to the public in the immediate future.

The volume and diversity of the collections in the Army's military museums represent both an important historical resource and an educational service to stimulate the public's interest in learning. For the Army, such activities are used to support training and military education. This has been the continuing mission for the entire Army Museum System.

Today, Army museums are engaged in a wide spectrum of educational activities that include guided tours, classroom presentations, lectures, equipment

demonstrations, staff rides, and research. In 1987 over 20,000 man-hours were invested in guided tours alone, and Army museums accumulated an equal number of man-hours in other educational programs and services. Research in our museums is becoming increasingly important. One significant development of research efforts has been the publication of dozens of museum-sponsored monographs that cover such topics as the histories of military installations and units, the reminiscences of former prisoners of war, catalogs of museum collections, and analyses of mobilization practices and local military campaigns. Another benefit of research activities has come from the study of museum records and materiel to improve programs and develop new equipment.

As custodians of the Army's materiel culture, comprising over 600,000 artifacts valued at \$740 million, museums represent a vital element of the Army Historical Program. Endowed with the resources and the capabilities of interpreting our past and providing perspective for our future, the Army's museums provide an understanding and appreciation of our heritage and military history. We intend this *Guide* to facilitate the soldier's training, the student's education, and the public's awareness of these valuable resources.

The actual production of this publication is a project that has spanned almost six years and involved numerous revisions and changes in both format and content. It would be impossible to identify every individual who provided some measure of support to help this *Guide* along the path to its completion. Some, however, clearly stand out among others. Morris MacGregor and John Elsberg provided wise and patient counsel during the development of this manuscript. Beth MacKenzie energetically assisted with many of the tedious chores associated with the completion of the final draft. John Birmingham exercised his many talents to prepare the final design for this book, and Diane Arms, with impeccable courtesy and thoroughness, edited this manuscript. To these very special individuals, and the dozens who must remain unnamed, I am very thankful. Without their contributions, errors in this *Guide* would have been more plentiful; any such errors that may remain in this final manuscript are mine alone.

Washington, D.C.
1 September 1992

R. CODY PHILLIPS
Chief Curator

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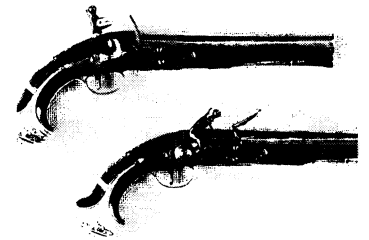
**A Guide
to
U.S. Army Museums**

Introduction

Military museums have had an unusual history that dates back many centuries, when men began collecting mementos and trophies of their past. Successful campaigns and victorious wars usually provided the catalysts for gathering together and displaying the relics of those conflicts. These collections, mixed with an assortment of other objects that ranged from religious relics to natural history specimens, eventually evolved into museums. By the nineteenth century, collections became more specialized, resulting in entire galleries being devoted to particular fields of interest. That same time frame also saw the establishment of the first genuinely military museums around the world.

The first attempt to establish a federal military museum in the United States occurred in 1814, when Congress directed that all captured military items from the war with Great Britain (the War of 1812) be placed on exhibit in a building to be constructed on the mall in the nation's capital. The facility was never built. Yet, throughout the century, objects were saved from destruction or salvaged and carefully preserved by individuals, communities, or institutions. During this period the Army created its own museums both to preserve selected artifacts of its past and to teach and train military personnel.

The oldest existing museum in the Army was established at the United States Military Academy in 1854. It was not entirely coincidental that the Army's first school for officer candidates should also have the first permanent Army museum. Today, as in 1854, the West Point Museum—its facilities, collections, and staff—are included in the school curriculum. Although



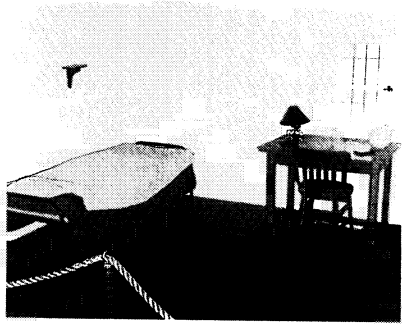
General George Washington's pistols used during the American Revolution and exhibited in the West Point Museum.

other museums were created at various military installations during the nineteenth century, none survived for more than a few years. With the exception of the West Point Museum, these early Army facilities were generally loosely organized collections of curiosities and trophies of war. By 1950, however, there were thirteen Army museums operating around the country. Most of them were established at arsenals and branch schools, where collections were used for research and military education.

In the twenty-five years that followed, the number of museums mushroomed. Another fifty-one Army museums were added to the roster, with some installations having more than one such facility to support its several missions and activities. Some of these new museums were built around historic sites, but most were designed to accommodate branch schools and individual units.

Customarily, many of these museums had their own unique histories that eventually led to their establishment. The U.S. Army Ordnance Museum, for example, was created from a research collection that was started during World War I. The U.S. Army Field Artillery and Fort Sill Museum has similar origins from that same conflict. The Patton Museum of Cavalry and Armor traces its beginnings to captured enemy materiel from World War II that was used for research, training, and bond drives. Unlike the aforementioned, The Casemate Museum at Fort Monroe, Virginia, was established to preserve and open to the public the casemated chamber where Confederate President Jefferson Davis was imprisoned following the Civil War.

Other facilities have been created at the urging of veterans groups or by the direction of commanders who saw the need to have such facilities within their command. Indeed, museums frequently are established soon after a unit is reactivated or transferred to a new location; examples include the Don F. Pratt Museum in



Cell used to confine Confederate President Jefferson Davis after the Civil War. It is now part of The Casemate Museum at Fort Monroe, Virginia. Opened on 1 June 1951, the museum is one of the oldest facilities in the Army Museum System.

1956, created when the 101st Airborne Division was reactivated at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, and the 1st Cavalry Division Museum in 1971, established when that unit redeployed from the Republic of Vietnam to Fort Hood, Texas. Many of the Army museums that were created in the 1980s were established with the intent of incorporating their activities into school curriculums and unit training.

In spite of this proliferation of museums and the growing awareness of their intrinsic educational value, the Army did not provide the first regulatory guidance for their management or operation until 1962. Previously, the majority of these facilities were staffed by temporarily assigned military personnel in substandard buildings; funding was virtually nonexistent; and accountability for the historical collections was incomplete. The 1962 regulation provided direction for these fledgling museums and marked the beginnings of a unified Army Museum System. In 1976 a new regulation established the minimum professional standards for all Army museums. A complete revision of that regulation in 1987 reflected changes in technology and the museum profession.

Establishing the policies that govern the Army Museum System is the responsibility of the Center of Military History. Because some activities do not meet all the standards of the profession, the Army has created another classification for its museum facilities. Identified as historical holdings, these activities generally have fewer resources and public programs that characterize an Army museum. Although specific differences will vary with each institution, most historical holdings in the Army Museum System are staffed with fewer personnel, are housed in smaller buildings, have less funds, and have shorter operating hours. Nonetheless, all the facilities within the Army Museum System are required to comply with specific regulatory standards.

The daily operation of an individual museum or historical holding is the responsibility of the sponsoring command that oversees the facility. Thus, the National Infantry Museum at Fort Benning, Georgia, is staffed and funded through resources that are provided by the installation and school command—even though the museum collection itself is the property of the United States Army and under the control of the Center of Military History. This unusual organizational arrangement ensures that all historical property is centrally managed and accounted for without imposing additional demands on individual installations.

No unit or installation is required to have an Army museum. The decision to have such an activity is made by the sponsoring agency or command. The Center of Military History provides final approval for the establishment of these facilities only after sufficient resources are identified to support the museum and its mission is clearly defined.

Each year the Army spends an average of \$8 million on all of its museums and historical holdings. Almost 70 percent of these funds are devoted to salaries for 300 permanent and temporary employees. These appropriations represent the principal source of funding for all Army museums.

Many museums receive additional support from private organizations and gift shops. Among the 66 active Army museums and historical holdings in 1990, there were 34 associations or foundations and 33 gift shops that provided financial assistance for the facilities that they supported. Cumulatively, museum foundations have raised over \$17 million since 1965, and these funds have been invested in everything from artifact purchases to new museum buildings. The U.S. Army Transportation Museum, the Patton Museum of Cavalry and Armor, the U.S. Army Aviation Museum, the U.S. Army Ordnance Museum, the Women's Army Corps Museum, and

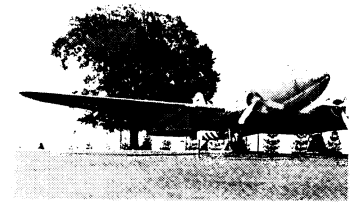


Exterior of the U.S. Army Transportation Museum. Built in 1976 with funds provided by donations through the Army Transportation Museum Foundation.

the U.S. Army Quartermaster Museum are just some of the facilities that were constructed by their museum foundations. Gift shops too have provided both an added source of revenue for the museum and a service for the public by offering both souvenirs and educational publications that address in greater detail some aspect of the museum's theme.

Each Army museum has a specific mission and theme that determines the scope of its collections, exhibitions, and programs. Some facilities deal with the history of a unit, such as the Oklahoma National Guard at the 45th Infantry Division Museum or the 3d Armored Cavalry at the 3d Cavalry Museum. Other institutions discuss the history of a particular branch of the service and the technological developments that have affected that branch, such as the U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery Museum and the U.S. Army Engineer Museum. Still other activities focus on an installation or arsenal, usually linking the museum to the history of the region or the products that were produced on the site. A few institutions, like the U.S. Army Field Artillery and Fort Sill Museum, have two major themes that require equal attention.

The museum themes and missions cover most of the history of the United States Army. Occasionally, they intersect and overlap, but frequently, they are interconnected to form a tightly woven fabric that addresses a significant element of American military history. For instance, the Frontier Army Museum at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, deals with the Army's participation in the pacification and settlement of the American frontier, which cannot be done without at least mentioning the contributions of the United States Cavalry. But a more comprehensive history of the cavalry is covered at nearby Fort Riley at the U.S. Cavalry Museum, whose story line ends in 1950. Yet the history of cavalry units continues beyond that date in museums located at Forts Bliss and Hood,



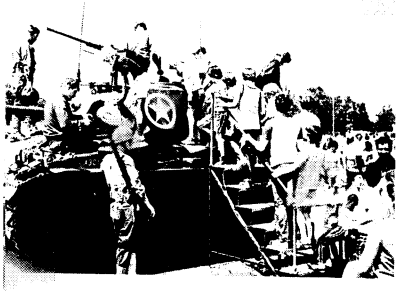
A C-47 aircraft that has been restored to resemble the one that carried General Maxwell D. Taylor during the airborne assault into Normandy in World War II. On display at Fort Campbell, Kentucky.

Texas. Portions of the cavalry's history also apply and are included in museums at Fort Knox, Kentucky; Fort Huachuca, Arizona; Fort Sill, Oklahoma; and Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Similar examples of how these museum themes are interconnected can be cited with almost any branch of the service, major war, or topical field, underscoring the richness and vitality of the history of the Army.

The size and scope of the museum collections are as varied as their themes. The Army Museum System has over 600,000 artifacts, yet individual collections range from a few dozen pieces of historical property under the care of a historical holding to over 40,000 artifacts at the West Point Museum. Probably the smallest cataloged artifact in the Army historical collection is a World War I "cootie" at the Fort George G. Meade Museum. (A "cootie" is a small, almost microscopic, body louse, or parasite—common to the trench warfare of the period.) Just a few miles away, at the U.S. Army Ordnance Museum, is one of the largest artifacts in the Army, a 280-mm. "atomic" cannon. Also, although these are military museums, they have collected and exhibited archaeological remains, ethnographic objects, and decorative arts material that enhance their institutional themes and touch on the political, economic, and social history of our country.

These artifacts are used to interpret each museum's theme and help fulfill its assigned mission. This usually is done through a variety of exhibitions and various reference collections and materials. Although the Army's museums are free and open to the public at regularly scheduled operating hours every week, their primary focus is on meeting the needs of the military community. In doing so, they assist in technological research, military training, and education.

As early as the nineteenth century, Army museums also have been utilized to support a



Visitors view armored vehicles at the Patton Museum of Cavalry and Armor during Independence Day ceremonies.

wide variety of research projects. This was, and still is, a frequent activity of both medical and arsenal museums. During World Wars I and II, captured enemy materiel was sent back to the United States to be studied, along with prototypes of Allied equipment and supplies. Eventually, these items formed the nucleus around which collections grew and museums were formed. During the war in Vietnam, collections in such facilities as the U.S. Army Transportation Museum and the U.S. Army Aviation Museum were studied to improve equipment components. As late as 1989, manufacturers were analyzing weapons at the National Infantry Museum as part of designing a new weapon system for the U.S. Air Force. The tie between medical museums and medical research is, of course, even tighter. And hundreds of objects captured during recent military operations in Grenada, Panama, and Southwest Asia have been used to update military intelligence information.

In spite of these extensive research activities, training and education remain the principal responsibility of every Army museum. Almost three million people visit the Army's museums every year, and 35 percent of them are military personnel. Yet those statistics only account for the total number of persons who actually come to the museum facilities; it does not include museum-sponsored programs and activities that are conducted outside the museum building.

For military personnel, museums frequently provide orientation classes about the unit, branch, or installation that they serve. These in turn are expanded to include lectures and demonstrations that address significant military campaigns, technological developments, and the traditions of their unit or branch of service. At some installations, the Army museum is the only repository and source for military history. Accordingly, these activities also become involved in documenting unit and post histories,



Participants and the audience relax during a break in a living history presentation at Fort Meade, Maryland.



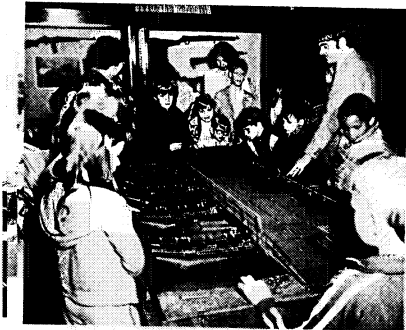
An exhibit at the Fort Huachuca Museum depicting a scene in an Army barracks during World War II.

and they conduct staff rides for unit leaders in order to learn lessons from a past battle or campaign that can be applied today. Some Army museums even sponsor or actually conduct college courses in museology and military history.

Army museums provide similar services for the civilian communities and schools outside the military reservation. Gallery talks, lectures, living history presentations, and traveling exhibitions are only a few of the many programs and services that are offered to the public. In some areas, the Army museum represents the only cultural resource of its kind in the entire community. In other locales, Army museums have joined consortiums with their civilian colleagues to train each other, as well as develop joint educational programs for teachers and students. One such organization provided forty different classes in one day for over three hundred teachers in the region.

As a result of all this activity, the institutions that comprise the Army Museum System have developed comprehensive reference libraries and archival collections, which complement the museum themes and missions. These facilities provide direct support to their sponsoring museums. Equally important are the publications that are produced by Army museums. In the 1980s forty-four museums published 147 different brochures, newsletters, and manuscripts—and many of them are distributed at no cost to the general public.

The Army Museum System, like many of the military museums around the country and overseas, has grown and matured rapidly. From the first museum in 1854 to the most recent addition in 1991, these institutions have provided an important educational service to its constituencies. When museum policies were being defined and developed in the 1960s and 1970s, the immediate concern was the care and accountability of the Army historical collection. The focus has broadened in the following decades,



The curator of the U.S. Army Engineer Museum conducts a tour for students from a nearby school.

expanding the programs and services that these museums provide. Many of their educational programs, publications, and outreach activities have been implemented only within the past ten years.

As Army museums approach the twenty-first century, there will be more active involvement in the training and education of our soldiers, their families, the civilian work force, and the surrounding communities that they serve. Where there are military schools and training centers, museums will develop interactive exhibitions and site presentations that complement the training curriculum of the soldiers. Similar services also will be provided for units and installations that have their own museum activities. As the number of artifacts increases in each museum, so too will the size of the technical and reference collections that support the museum and its historical programs.

Through its collections, exhibitions, and outreach programs, the Army's museums are providing educational experiences and research services that are not available elsewhere. In doing so, they are re-creating part of America's past to guide us toward the future.



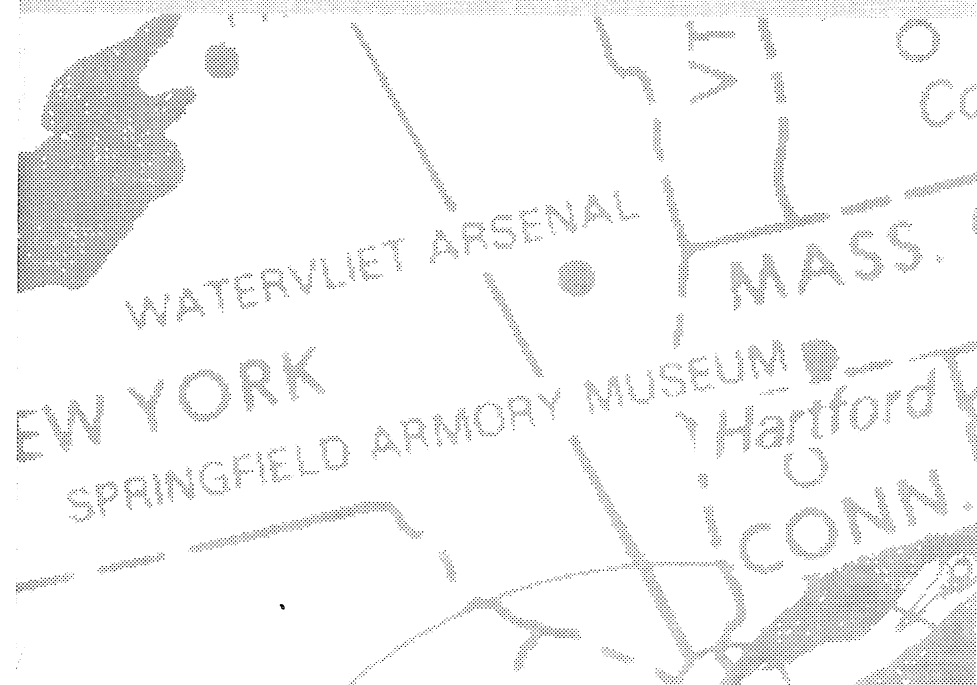
A "hands-on" exhibit for visitors at the Women's Army Corps Museum.

SECTION I

Active Army Museums and Historical Holdings

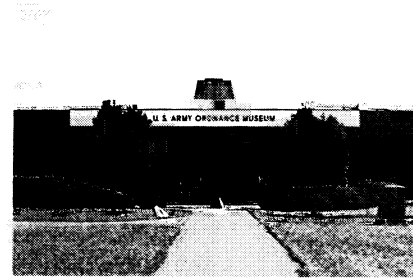
The East

Maryland
New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania



U.S ARMY ORDNANCE MUSEUM

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland



Hours of Operation: 12:00–4:45 P.M. Tuesday–Friday, 10:00 A.M.–4:45 P.M. weekends and holidays; closed Monday, Martin Luther King's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day.

Address: U.S. Army Ordnance Museum, ATTN: ATSL-SE-M, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21005-5201

Telephone: (410) 278-3602/2396.

Directions: From Maryland Route 22 to the main gate, proceed on Harford Boulevard to Aberdeen Avenue and turn right on Aberdeen to parking lot at intersection of Aberdeen Avenue and Maryland Boulevard.

Background: The Ordnance Museum traces its origins to the Army's Caliber Board, which convened in France in December 1918 with the mission of evaluating the lessons learned in World War I concerning the use of artillery and the development of the Ordnance Department. The board collected all types of materiel for testing. Items which required more extensive technical evaluation were

shipped to Aberdeen Proving Ground, and these items formed the nucleus for an extensive research collection. The objects were stored and cataloged for future use, and the collection slowly grew as other foreign military materiel was collected and studied on post.

The limited national emergency of 1940 forced the discontinuance of this reference collection, which by this time had evolved into an ordnance museum. The smaller objects were packed and placed in storage so the building could be used as a classroom. Many of the larger objects were salvaged for scrap metal. Those pieces which survived this transition, along with several hundred examples of American, Allied, and captured enemy materiel, became the core for a new Army Ordnance Museum after World War II.

Between 1945 and 1950, the museum staff spent most of its time cataloging the collection and translating captured German ordnance documents. Some of those translations and examples of various ordnance items in the collection led the Army to develop new weapons systems. In 1973 the U.S. Army Ordnance Museum acquired a new building, which had been funded by contributions from a private organization. Additions to the interior and exterior of the facility were made in 1990.

The extensive museum collection includes armored vehicles, self-propelled guns, artillery, munitions, small arms, and other American and foreign military equipment. As visitors tour through the exhibit galleries, they have an opportunity to see many unique objects that outline the development and technological improvements that were implemented for rifles, handguns, edged weapons, and artillery. Other exhibits include various types of

munitions that have been used by American forces over the past 200 years, as well as several examples of crew-served weapons.

The exhibits follow a chronological story line, with significant technological and organizational developments in the Army's Ordnance Corps highlighted along the way. The historic Christie tank (the only one of its kind in existence and whose far-sighted design features revolutionized tank construction after World War I) is prominently displayed in the main exhibit gallery. Nearby is the command car that was used by General Pershing during World War I. There are also special exhibits about the Army's explosive ordnance detachments and contemporary military ordnance uniforms and equipment.

On display around the museum are over 100 American and foreign military vehicles and artillery pieces dating from 1916 to the present. Many of these objects are the only existing examples of such materiel in the country, and they range from the first type of tank used in World War I to the Army's prototype of today's main battle tank. Other interesting pieces include a 914-mm. mortar from World War II, a German V-2 rocket from the same conflict, the famous German Tiger tank (the only one in existence), several Soviet tanks, a Gatling gun, and an American coast artillery gun that could hurl a 2,000-pound projectile twenty-five miles out to sea.

Programs and Services: Reference library and archives (reservations required two weeks in advance), gift shop, guided tours, films shown daily, and gallery talks.

Museum Publications: Brochure—*Welcome to the U.S. Army Ordnance Museum.*

FORT GEORGE G. MEADE MUSEUM

Fort George G. Meade, Maryland



Hours of Operation: 11:00 A.M.–4:00 P.M. Wednesday–Saturday, 1:00–4:00 P.M. Sunday; closed Monday, Tuesday, and all federal holidays

Address: Fort George G. Meade Museum, ATTN: AFKA-ZI-PTS-MU, Fort Meade, MD 20755-5094.

Telephone: (410) 677-6966/7054.

Directions: From Washington, D.C., take the Baltimore-Washington Parkway north to the Laurel-Fort Meade exit (Route 198), turn right on Route 198, proceed along Mapes Road, turn right on Griffin Avenue, and follow the signs to the museum. From Baltimore, Maryland, take the Baltimore-Washington Parkway south to the Fort Meade exit (Route 175), follow Route 175 to Mapes Road Gate at Route 198, turn right into Fort Meade, turn left at Leonard Wood Road, turn left again at Bundy Street, turn right at Griffin Avenue, and follow the signs to the museum.

Background: The First United States Army Museum opened in 1963 at Fort Jay, New York. Three years later, the headquarters for First Army moved to Fort George G. Meade. The collection was relocated to that installation, and the facility was renamed the Fort George G. Meade Museum. A major renovation in 1982 created two main exhibit galleries in the museum: one that focused on the history of Fort Meade and the other that dealt with the history of First U.S. Army.

The Meade Gallery, originally constructed in 1930 as the Post Telephone Exchange, exhibits materiel related to the history of the installation and the surrounding area. Unique items on exhibit in this gallery include a fireback that was cast in 1738, an eighteenth-century British Coehorn mortar, and examples of early tank corps memorabilia. (Fort Meade was the site for training in armored warfare following World War I.)

The First Army Gallery, which was built by an Army engineer battalion, visually depicts the history of the First United States Army from World War I to the present. Everything from a "cootie" of that first conflict to contemporary military equipment is used to tell the story of this major command and the role that it has played in the nation's history. An adjacent section of the museum deals with the Battle of the Bulge in World War II.

Overlooking the museum foyer is a large mural depicting the career of Maj. Gen. George G. Meade. On display outside the museum are a French Renault tank from World War I and the only surviving U.S. Army Mark VIII tank in existence.

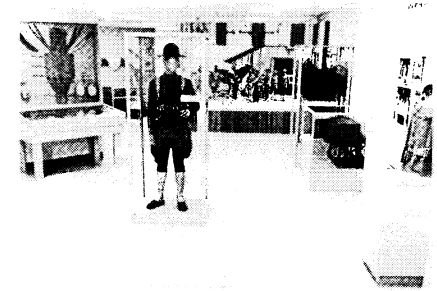
Programs and Services: Reference library and archives, guided tours (reservations

required), educational programs, living history demonstrations, and traveling exhibits.

Museum Publications: Brochure—*The Fort George G. Meade Museum. Special Studies—Illustrated History of Fort George G. Meade and Historical Map of Fort Meade.*

FORT DIX MILITARY HISTORICAL HOLDING

Fort Dix, New Jersey



Hours of Operation: 8:30 A.M.–4:00 P.M. Monday–Friday; closed weekends and holidays.

Address: Fort Dix Military Historical Holding, ATTN: ATZD-GCD, Fort Dix, NJ 08640-5300.

Telephone: (609) 562-2334/6983.

Directions: From the New Jersey Turnpike, take exit 7 (Route 68 south) to Route 616 east, enter the main gate of Fort Dix, turn right on New Jersey Avenue, turn left on West 8th Street, and turn right on Doughboy Loop; museum is on the left.

Background: Established in 1983, the Fort Dix Military Historical Holding depicts the history of the installation from 1917 to the

present. The exhibits are arranged chronologically, beginning with the construction of the Wrightstown Cantonment, which later became Camp Dix (and in 1939, Fort Dix). The core exhibits focus on the installation's paramount role as a basic training center and how soldiers in the Army have been trained since World War I.

On display are various uniforms, flags, weapons, insignia, and military accouterments from this century. The facility also has a unique collection of war bond and recruiting posters that date from 1917 to 1955. The historical collection includes rare artifacts from the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), when Fort Dix was the regional host for this activity during the Great Depression.

The facility's archival holdings include unique unit photographs of organizations that were stationed at Fort Dix, post newspapers (including a complete set dating from 1917 to 1941), maps, and personal letters and photographs from soldiers who had served at Fort Dix.

The museum building is housed in a former personnel processing center and bowling alley that was renovated to increase the number of exhibitions at the facility. At nearby Infantry Park, visitors may see examples of typical American and foreign armored vehicles and artillery pieces from World Wars I and II. The park also accommodates several division memorials and displays the statue, "The Ultimate Weapon," which is the symbol of Fort Dix.

Programs and Services: Reference library and guided tours (reservations required).

Museum Publications: Brochure—*Fort Dix Museum*. Special Study—*Short History of Fort Dix*.

U.S. ARMY CHAPLAIN HISTORICAL HOLDING

Fort Monmouth, New Jersey



Hours of Operation: 10:00 A.M.—4:00 P.M. Monday–Friday; closed weekends and all federal holidays.

Address: U.S. Army Chaplain Historical Holding, U.S. Army Chaplain Center and School, Watters Hall (Building 1208), ATTN: ATSC-SEC-M, Fort Monmouth, NJ 07703-5612.

Telephone: (908) 532-3487/5809.

Directions: Enter the main gate of Fort Monmouth and continue along Avenue of Memories for a quarter mile; the museum is on the left in Watters Hall.

Background: Established in 1957, the U.S. Army Chaplain Historical Holding chronicles the story of the Army chaplaincy from its inception during the American Revolution to the present. The rare and unique collection of ecclesiastical garments, chaplain equipment, and personal memorabilia demonstrates the significant contributions that Army chaplains have made toward the spiritual growth and comfort of the American soldier in peace and war, and the sacrifices that chaplains have made to the nation's defense.

A recent renovation of the exhibit galleries provides introductory material about the historical roots of the chaplaincy and explores the role of various military figures in the creation and development of the Army chaplaincy. These exhibitions also address the peacetime contributions of chaplains, to include their service as legislators, diplomats, and educators.

Among the hundreds of objects on exhibit are a Bible from the American Revolution, a chaplain's uniform from the Civil War, several chaplains' kits from World War I, a life vest from the SS *Dorchester* in which four chaplains died saving others from the sinking ship during World War II, and the personal memorabilia from other chaplains who had served during the Korean War, the war in Vietnam, and military operations in Grenada, Panama, and Southwest Asia. A beautiful handcrafted altar that was used in New Guinea during World War II and another one that was made by German and Italian prisoners of war are displayed in this facility. This is a highly specialized collection and one which has no equal in the country.

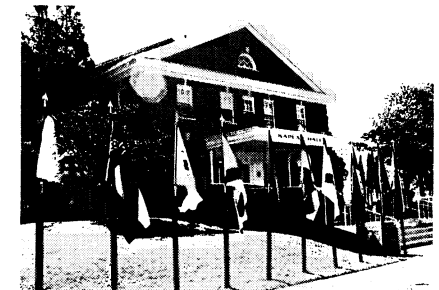
The facility is housed on the first floor of Watters Hall, which is the main school

building for the U.S. Army Chaplain Corps. The building is dedicated in honor of Chaplain (Maj.) Charles J. Watters, who received the Medal of Honor posthumously while serving with the 173d Airborne Brigade in the Republic of Vietnam. The remains of his chaplains kit are on display in the museum.

Programs and Services: Reference library and archives (the school library is adjacent to the museum facilities), guided tours (groups of ten or more, reservations required two weeks in advance), and gallery talks.

U.S. ARMY COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS HISTORICAL HOLDING

Fort Monmouth, New Jersey



Hours of Operation: 12:00 P.M.—4:00 P.M. Monday–Friday; closed weekends and all federal holidays.

Address: U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Historical Holding, Building 275, Kaplan Hall, Fort Monmouth, NJ 07703.

Telephone: (908) 532-1682/2445.

Directions: From the New Jersey Garden State Parkway, take exit 105 (Eatontown),

proceed east on Route 36 to the Eatontown Circle, turn north on Route 35 to the main gate of Fort Monmouth, and continue along the Avenue of Memories for two miles to Kaplan Hall, which is on the right side of the street.

Background: Since 1917 Fort Monmouth has served as the site for numerous technological developments in the field of communications. The first radio-equipped meteorological balloon was launched from the post in 1928, and an aircraft detection radar was developed at the installation in 1938. These and several other innovative items and systems were developed in Fort Monmouth's laboratories and research centers.



Using a rare collection of communications and electronics devices, the U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Historical Holding addresses the history of Fort Monmouth and the significant technological advances that have resulted from various projects sponsored at the post. Many different kinds of visual and electronic communications items are displayed or available for research projects. Objects on public exhibit include everything from

vacuum tubes to solar batteries and stuffed carrier pigeons to satellites. Prototypes of espionage items also are displayed. Other exhibits focus on the history of the installation and its development as a major Army research center. The entire collection reflects a number of scientific and technical achievements in military communications, as well as providing a glimpse into the future.

The facility itself traces its history from a 1917 display of American and foreign radio equipment. From this single display, several exhibits were created from donations by World War I veterans, and these exhibits eventually became the Army's first Signal Museum. When the Army Signal Center and School were transferred to Fort Gordon, Georgia, in 1975, only the research materials and artifacts specific to Fort Monmouth remained to form the nucleus for the redesignated U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Historical Holding.

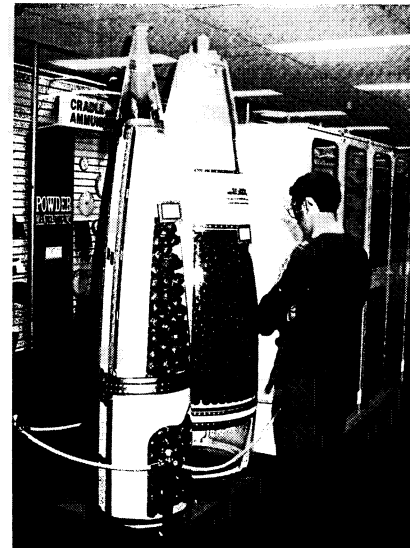
The facility is housed in a renovated movie theater that was constructed in 1935. Rare examples of large communications devices are displayed outside the building.

Programs and Services: Guided tours (reservations required), reference library and archives (by appointment only), gallery talks, and films shown daily.

Museum Publications: Brochure—*United States Army Communications-Electronics Museum*. Special Study—*History of Fort Monmouth*.

ARMAMENT RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND ENGINEERING CENTER HISTORICAL HOLDING

Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey



Hours of Operation: 9:00 A.M.–3:00 P.M. Monday–Friday; closed weekends and all federal holidays.

Address: ARDEC Historical Holding, Building 2, ATTN: SMCAR-INM, Picatinny Arsenal, NJ 07806-5000.

Telephone: (201) 724-3222/2797.

Directions: From Interstate 80, take New Jersey Route 15 north to the arsenal entrance and stop at the visitor reception center; proceed down Parker Road to 1st Street, turn left on 1st Street, and turn right into large parking lot between 2d and 1st Avenues; the museum is on the left.

Background: The Armament Research, Development, and Engineering Center (ARDEC) Historical Holding was established in 1920 and originally named the Picatinny Arsenal Ammunition Museum. Its purpose was to serve as a resource center for researchers at the arsenal, who wanted to study the artifacts collected from the battlefields in Europe following World War I to determine the accuracy of technical drawings and observe how different components functioned.

The collection grew rapidly during World War II, as hundreds of foreign military items were sent to the museum after being studied by armament experts. Different types of American munitions also were included to ensure their continued preservation and future study. In 1976 the reference collection from nearby Frankford Arsenal was sent to Picatinny when the Army closed the former installation.

Housed in the ARDEC Historical Holding is a wide range and variety of ammunition from the nineteenth century to the present. These munitions range from bullets to bombs and include examples of both American and foreign military ordnance, some of it dating back to the early 1800s. Added to these exhibited artifacts are manuscripts, weapons, and uniforms from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, which help trace the development of munitions for the Army and tell the history of Picatinny Arsenal.

Exhibitions also address the development of smokeless gun powder and the manufacturing techniques for fuses, chemical weapons, and projectiles. There are exhibits that cover the safe and efficient loading and storage of ordnance, as well as the different types and uses of artillery projectiles and small-arms ammunition.

The technical development of mines and contemporary weapons systems also are shown at this facility.



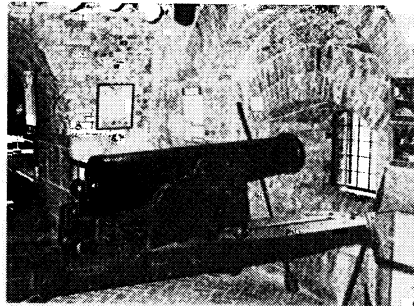
A large visual storage area shows various munitions for visitors to see comparative examples of American and foreign ammunition. Experimental items and some pieces recovered from actual battlefields are included in the exhibits at the ARDEC Historical Holding. Displayed outside the facility are larger pieces of ordnance and munitions from the twentieth century.

The historical holding is housed in a former ammunition warehouse that was built in 1918.

Programs and Services: Guided tours (reservations required one day in advance), films (available on request), gallery talks, and lectures.

HARBOR DEFENSE MUSEUM OF NEW YORK CITY

Fort Hamilton, New York



Hours of Operation: 1:00 P.M.–4:00 P.M. Monday–Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, and Veterans Day; closed all other federal holidays and the last week of the year.

Address: Harbor Defense Museum, Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, NY 11252-5701.

Telephone: (718) 630-4349.

Directions: From Interstate 278, take the 92d Street exit, turn east to the Fort Hamilton Parkway, proceed south on the parkway to 101st Street, enter the main gate to Fort Hamilton, proceed on Lee Avenue to 18th Infantry Drive, turn right on 18th Infantry Drive, and take the first left at the officers' club; the museum is located behind the club.

Background: The museum is housed in Fort Hamilton's caponier, an early nineteenth-century flank battery of the old fort that is included in the National Register of Historic Places. This remarkably preserved structure still has the original whitewash on its vaulted brick interior and a flank howitzer that was placed at the installation during the Civil War. The area occupied

by the museum is one of the oldest sections of the fort.

The main theme of the museum is the history of the evolution of New York City's harbor defenses, covering the period from 1807 to 1974. Visitors to the fort are greeted by a number of visual reminders of the installation's involvement in the defense of this area. Outside the main gate to Fort Hamilton is one of the largest smoothbore, muzzle-loading cannons ever built in the United States—a 20-inch Rodman gun, surrounded by the 1,000-pound cannonballs that it fired. Near the museum are ten other cannons dating from 1786 to the 1950s. But the focus of the installation's history is contained within the Harbor Defense Museum.

Established in 1980, this facility tells the story of New York's harbor defenses from the first stone forts to the end of the Nike missile era. Cannons, artillery projectiles, harbor mines, uniforms, and equipment are exhibited throughout the museum. These are complemented by dioramas and models, including a rare ordnance model of a 12-inch, barbette-mounted coast artillery gun from the early 1900s. The exhibit of over forty military miniatures depicting local troops from the Burgher Guard of New Amsterdam to the current forces at Fort Hamilton is one of the finest in any American military museum.

A walking tour of the installation begins with the museum and includes a stroll past some old artillery pieces and several of the remaining structures that were built during the nineteenth century. This tour ends near the site of a seventeenth-century Dutch blockhouse (fortification); from this vantage point, visitors can see other sites that are associated with

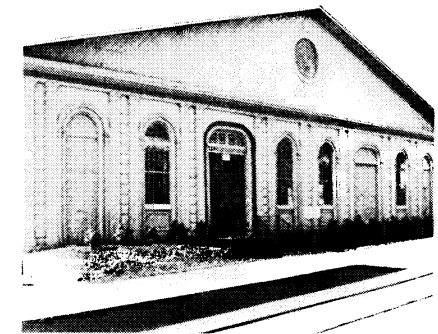
the American Revolution and the later sea-coast fortifications that protected New York City in the nineteenth century.

Programs and Services: Reference library and archives (by appointment only), gift shop, group tours (reservations required), and lectures.

Museum Publications: Brochure—*Fort Hamilton at the Narrows*. Special Studies—*Guarding America's Front Door: Harbor Forts in Defense of New York City*, *Fort Hamilton Historical Notes*, *Fort Wadsworth Historical Notes*, and *Fort Totten Historical Notes*.

WATERVLIEET ARSENAL MUSEUM

Watervliet Arsenal, New York



Hours of Operation: 10:00 A.M.–3:00 P.M. Tuesday–Saturday; closed Sunday, Monday, and all federal holidays.

Address: Watervliet Arsenal Museum, ATTN: SMCWV-INM, Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, NY 12189-4050.

Telephone: (518) 266-5805.

Directions: From Interstate 87, take exit 23 (Albany) to Interstate 787 north, exit at New York Route 378 west (Watervliet) to Route 32, and proceed north on Route 32 to the main gate of Watervliet Arsenal.

Background: The history of Watervliet Arsenal dates back to the War of 1812, when the Army Ordnance Department established several facilities to support the war effort. Since then, the arsenal has manufactured a wide assortment of military equipment and ordnance that included everything from haversacks to artillery projectiles. In the first forty years of operation, it produced artillery accessories, fuses, and rockets. More of these items were manufactured during the Civil War, including thousands of leather goods and over thirty million cartridges. By 1883 the production facilities had become more specialized, with the arsenal focusing its attention on heavy ordnance—particularly artillery pieces. This has resulted in some of the largest cannons in the Army's inventory being produced at Watervliet Arsenal. Today, the arsenal is a National Historic Landmark.

Also Watervliet Arsenal is the oldest active arsenal and the only government cannon production factory in the United States. This is the story that is addressed in the arsenal's museum, which was established in 1968. The facility itself is housed in a cast-iron building that was constructed in 1859, and it is one of the few surviving structures of its type in the country. On exhibit inside the facility are numerous examples of the types of materiel produced at the arsenal and some of the early machinery used to produce these objects.

There also is a large collection of mortars, guns, and howitzers on display, along

with various types of cannons—the oldest one dating from 1742. Some of these pieces include a Williams breech-loading cannon and a cast-iron Napoleon cannon, along with numerous artillery relics from the American Revolution (which saw service during the Battles of Saratoga and Yorktown), the War of 1812, Mexican War, Civil War, and World War I. A small artillery park adjacent to the museum building exhibits the larger items in the collection.

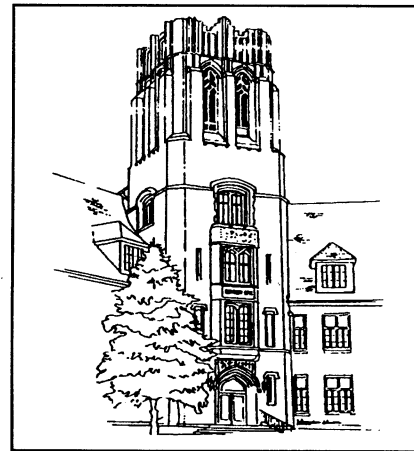
Programs and Services: Reference library and archives, research services, guided tours (reservations required), audiovisual programs, films shown daily, special exhibitions, walking tour of the post, and gallery talks.

Museum Publications: Brochure—*Watervliet Arsenal Museum*. Special Studies—*Watervliet Arsenal, Civil War Years*; *The Big Deterrent, United States 16-Inch Cannon*; *Watervliet Arsenal: A Brief History*; *Watervliet Arsenal History for Young People*; and *Watervliet Arsenal Pictorial History for Young People*. Book—*Watervliet Arsenal, 1813–1982*.



WEST POINT MUSEUM

West Point, New York



Hours of Operation: 10:30 A.M.–4:15 P.M. daily; closed Christmas and New Year's Day.

Address: West Point Museum, United States Military Academy, West Point, NY 10996-5000.

Telephone: (914) 938-2203.

Directions: From New York City, take the Henry Hudson Parkway (Route 9A) to the George Washington Bridge, proceed north on Route 9W off the bridge to the West Point exit, and follow signs to the museum. From Albany, take Interstate 87 south, exit at Newburgh onto Route 32, continue south to Cornwall and Route 9W, and exit at West Point.

Background: The West Point Museum is the oldest museum in the United States Army. It originally was established to support student instruction at the U.S. Military Academy, and the museum continues to fulfill this educational role for cadets and visitors alike. The facility was accredited by the American Association of Museums in 1978.

The museum collection, which also is the largest in the Army Museum System, embraces a comprehensive variety of historically significant properties that are associated with our military heritage. Firearms and edged weapons from both this country and other nations date from the sixteenth century to the present. The collection also includes military flags and colors, along with examples of various types of body armor, uniforms, insignia, medals, and military ordnance. There is an extensive art collection, with works by such artists as Frederic Remington, Thomas Sully, and James Walker, and a large collection of recruiting and war bond posters from World Wars I and II.

Memorabilia from famous West Point graduates highlight the collection. These include items that had belonged to Robert E. Lee, Ulysses S. Grant, John J. Pershing, Douglas MacArthur, George S. Patton, Jr., and Dwight D. Eisenhower. Other objects in the collection include the oldest U.S. Army flag, the last message signed by Lt. Col. (Brevet Maj. Gen.) George A. Custer at the Battle of the Little Bighorn, George Washington's horse pistols, and a letter that he wrote while he was at West Point during the American Revolution.

Housed in one of the renovated academic buildings of the former Ladycliff College and named Olmsted Hall, the museum is divided into five galleries that address its principal themes: the history of West Point, the history of American wars, the history of warfare, the Army's contributions to the building of the nation, and the evolution of weapons.

Museum visitors also have the opportunity to see other sites around the U.S. Military Academy, which is a National Historic Landmark. These include fortifica-

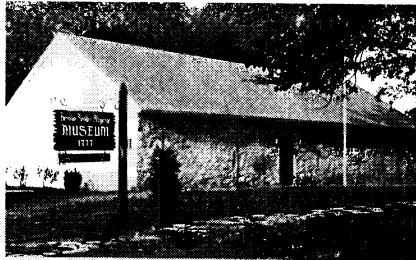
tions from the American Revolution and some of the early nineteenth-century buildings that are still used today. The history of this installation is an integral element of the nation's history and our military heritage, which is thoroughly covered and carefully preserved at the West Point Museum.

Programs and Services: Reference library and archives, gift shop, educational programs, gallery talks, and lectures.

Museum Publications: Brochures—*West Point Museum Gallery Guide* and *Fort Putnam*. Special Studies—*The West Point Museum: A Guide to the Collections*, *West Point Museum Bulletin*, and *Posters for Victory: The American Home Front and World War II*.

HESSIAN POWDER MAGAZINE HISTORICAL HOLDING

Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania



Hours of Operation: 1:00 P.M.–4:00 P.M. weekends only (June–September).

Address: Hessian Powder Magazine Historical Holding, U.S. Army Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013-5008.

Telephone: (717) 245-3434.

Directions: From the Pennsylvania Turnpike, take exit 16 and proceed south on U.S. Highway 11 to Carlisle Barracks; public parking is available inside the main gate at the intersection of Ashburn Drive and Lovell Avenue.

Background: The Hessian Powder Magazine Historical Holding was officially opened to the public in 1948. The building was constructed in 1777 to store ordnance for the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War, and local tradition asserts that Hessian prisoners of war from the battle of Trenton were used to build the magazine. Later, the structure was used as a guardhouse and detention facility.

Although this activity began in 1948, it was not until the establishment of the U.S. Army Military History Research Collection twenty years later that a complete collections policy and story line were developed. The Military History Research Collection, later redesignated the U.S. Army Military History Institute, assumed control of the facility and renovated its exhibits and revised its collecting policies.

Exhibits in this historical holding trace the history of Carlisle Barracks and the region from the French and Indian War to the 1950s. In the individual exhibit galleries, visitors have an opportunity to learn about the area's colonial history and its contributions to the American Revolution, its role during the Civil War and the Gettysburg campaign, and the several schools that have been located at the installation—including the Army's Cavalry School of Practice, the Carlisle Indian Industrial School, the Medical Field Service School, and the Army War College.

Significant objects displayed in the facility include an American militia drum

that may date from the 1790s, the original deed to the land on which Carlisle Barracks is located, an 1828 map of the area, uniform items from previous residents on post, and dioramas depicting scenes at the installation from the American Revolution and the Civil War.

In addition to overseeing the activities of the Hessian Powder Magazine Historical Holding, the Military History Institute responds to historical inquiries and supports the Army War College and military education in Department of the Army. Among the holdings for the Military History Institute are over 235,000 published volumes, 60,000 periodicals, 730,000 photographs, and 3 million personal papers and diaries.

Programs and Services: Reference library and archives available through the Military History Institute.

Museum Publications: Brochures—*A History and Self-Guided Tour of the Hessian Powder Magazine and Museum*; *A Guide to the United States Army Military History Institute*; *Locator Map*, *Historic Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania*; *World War II Mural*; and *Senior Officer Oral History Program*. Special Study—*A Tour of Historic Carlisle Barracks*.



OMAR N. BRADLEY HISTORICAL HOLDING

Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania



Hours of Operation: 8:00 A.M.–12:00 P.M. Monday, 1:00–4:00 P.M. Wednesday and Friday; closed Tuesday, Thursday, weekends, and all federal holidays.

Address: Bradley Historical Holding, U.S. Army Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013-5008.

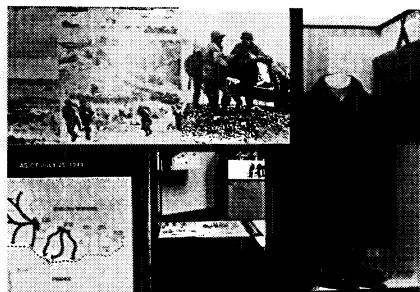
Telephone: (717) 245-3434.

Directions: From the Pennsylvania Turnpike, take exit 16 and proceed south on U.S. Highway 11 to Carlisle Barracks; public parking is available inside the main gate at the intersection of Ashburn Drive and Lovell Avenue.

Background: Soon after the establishment of the U.S. Army Military History Research Collection (later redesignated the Military History Institute) in 1967, all retired general officers were requested to donate their personal papers and memorabilia to the collection at Carlisle Barracks. In response to the request, General of the Army Omar N. Bradley offered to contribute all of his documents, books, and mementoes to the Army. From this generous gift, a separate museum facility was created to display

many of the artifacts associated with General Bradley and his long military career.

The Omar N. Bradley Historical Holding opened to the public in May 1970, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the end of World War II in Europe. Exhibits are arranged in chronological sequence from Bradley's time as a cadet at the United States Military Academy in 1911, through his command of 12th Army Group in World War II, to his service as Army chief of staff and later chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff during the Korean War.



Although many of the exhibited objects in this facility were owned or used by General Bradley, some of the more significant pieces on display include the model 1902 full dress blue uniform that the general purchased after receiving his commission from West Point, his combat jacket and boots that were worn during World War II, and all of his military medals and decorations.

Programs and Services: Reference library and archives available through the Military History Institute.

Museum Publications: Brochure—*The Omar N. Bradley Museum*.

PENNSYLVANIA

Alabama
Georgia
Kentucky
Louisiana
North Carolina
South Carolina
Texas
Virginia



U.S. ARMY CHEMICAL CORPS MUSEUM

Fort McClellan, Alabama



Hours of Operation: 8:00 A.M.–4:00 P.M.
Monday–Friday, open on weekends by
appointment only; closed all federal holidays.
Address: U.S. Army Chemical Corps
Museum, ATTN: ATZN-CM-MM (Building
2299), Fort McClellan, AL 36205.
Telephone: (205) 848-4449/3355.

Directions: From Anniston, proceed north
on Alabama Route 21, turn right at Baltzell
Gate Road, turn left at Galloway Road, turn
right on 6th Avenue, and follow to WAC Circle.

Background: The U.S. Army Chemical
Corps Museum traces its history to the end
of World War I, when four specimens of
every type of chemical warfare device was
collected from the Allies and their enemies
and sent to research centers and museums
in the United States for technological study
and public display. In November 1919 the

Army established a chemical collection and
museum at Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland,
that included both artifacts and examples
of how chemical materials were manufac-
tured. This museum activity continued
until reduced appropriations in 1932 forced
it to close temporarily. It reopened briefly
in 1944 but closed again five years later.

In 1950 the Chemical Corps Museum
was reestablished at Edgewood Arsenal,
and it remained there until 1972. That
year, the facility was relocated to Fort
McClellan, Alabama, the site of the U.S.
Army Chemical School, but it closed once
again the following year, when the
Chemical Corps was disbanded. After the
Chemical Corps was reestablished, the
museum collection was brought out of
storage, and the U.S. Army Chemical
Corps Museum was reopened in
December 1982.

Housed in this museum are over 4,000
artifacts that pertain to the history and
development of chemical, biological, and
nuclear warfare. Although the primary
focus is on supporting the military training
and education of students at the U.S. Army
Chemical School, the facility also provides
a balanced orientation to the Army
Chemical Corps' role in the nation's mili-
tary conflicts during this century. Artifacts
on exhibit include protective masks, decon-
tamination equipment, uniforms, and sup-
plies from World War I to the present.

Introductory exhibits begin with the
early uses of chemical and biological
weapons from 600 B.C. and a reproduc-
tion of an incendiary grenade from the
Middle Ages. A unique collection of arti-
facts from World War I include memorabil-
ia from the Army's 1st Gas Regiment, an
assortment of protective masks and
weapons, and a model of a gas-proof

ALABAMA

dugout. From World War II, there are smoke generators, flamethrowers, chemical projectiles, and decontamination materials.

Included among these exhibitions are numerous experimental chemical items that were tried in the United States and by foreign powers, such as protective masks for horses and dogs and a special box designed to protect carrier pigeons. Perhaps the most unusual protective mask is one that resembles the Disney cartoon character, Mickey Mouse—which was developed for children so that it would be less frightening and fit more easily their smaller facial features.

Displayed outside the museum are some examples of vehicles and weapons used in chemical warfare activities. These include several mortars, a flamethrowing tank, a decontamination truck, and an amphibious vehicle with a smoke generator. Adjacent to the facility is a memorial park that is dedicated in honor of U.S. Army Chemical Corps personnel who have given their lives in service to the country.

Programs and Services: Reference library and archives, guided tours (reservations required), gift shop (10:00 A.M.–1:00 P.M., Fridays only), films and audiovisual presentations (on request), traveling exhibitions, and gallery talks.

Museum Publications: Brochures—*Welcome to the U.S. Army Chemical Corps Museum* and *U.S. Army Chemical Corps Regimental Association*.

U.S. ARMY MILITARY POLICE CORPS REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

Fort McClellan, Alabama



Hours of Operation: 8:00 A.M.–4:00 P.M. Monday–Friday, open on weekends by appointment only; closed all federal holidays.

Address: U.S. Army Military Police Corps Regimental Museum, ATTN: ATZN-MP-SM (Building 3182), Fort McClellan, AL 36205-5000.

Telephone: (205) 848-3522/3050.

Directions: From Interstate 20 to Alabama Route 21 north, enter Fort McClellan at Summerall Gate Road and follow signs to the museum.

Background: The appointment of the first provost marshal in January 1776 marked the beginnings of the Army's efforts to provide security and law enforcement among its personnel and units. Over the years, and usually in time of war, an ad hoc military police force was established to meet these needs. Not until 1941 did the Military Police Corps become a permanent branch of the United States Army. It is the over 200-year history of military law enforcement and the heritage of the Military Police Corps that is presented at

the U.S. Army Military Police Corps Regimental Museum.

The original museum was established at Fort Gordon, Georgia, in 1957. It relocated to its present site at Fort McClellan in 1975, when the Military Police School transferred to this Alabama Army installation. The current museum facility encompasses over 14,000 square feet, which includes a large reference library, gift shop, and three exhibit galleries.

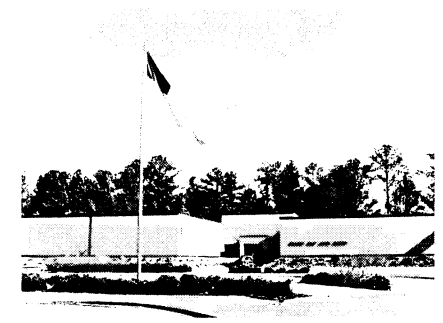
Although it is one of the younger branches of service in the United States Army, the museum is able to draw on the rich heritage of the Military Police Corps and the history of military law enforcement to tell a comprehensive story about this branch of the service and American military policemen. The museum collection and exhibits focus on the history and traditions of Army military police in all major conflicts from the American Revolution to the recent military operations in Grenada, Panama, and Southwest Asia. There are several unique objects displayed in the museum, which include hand-carved figurines of law enforcement officers from different time periods, memorabilia from the war crimes trials in Japan following World War II, and typical artifacts associated with military law enforcement from both the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Two of the most significant pieces in the museum collection are the original, handmade, model 1806 flintlock pistols that were used as the models for the branch insignia of the Military Police Corps.

Programs and Services: Reference library and archives (Monday through Friday only), classes for military personnel, gift shop, guided tours, research assistance, traveling exhibitions, and special exhibits.

Museum Publications: Brochure—*Military Police Corps Regimental Museum*. Special Studies—*U.S. Army Military Police Corps Regimental History and Assault on the American Embassy, Tet 1968*.

WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS MUSEUM

Fort McClellan, Alabama



Hours of Operation: 8:00 A.M.–4:00 P.M. Monday–Friday, open weekends by appointment only; closed all federal holidays

Address: Women's Army Corps Museum, Building 1077, Fort McClellan, AL 36205-5000.

Telephone: (205) 848-5559/3512.

Directions: From Interstate 20, proceed ten miles north on Alabama Route 21, enter Fort McClellan at Galloway Gate, and follow signs to the museum.

Background: The Women's Army Corps (WAC) Museum was established in 1954 in a small room of the WAC Center headquarters at Fort McClellan, Alabama. Later, it was relocated to a wing of a classroom building. In 1977 the WAC Museum moved to its present facility, which was built with funds that were raised by the

Women's Army Corps Foundation. The Women's Army Corps Museum is the only facility of its kind among military museums in the United States that is devoted exclusively to the history of women in the Army. The museum was accredited by the American Association of Museums in 1985.

On display in the Women's Army Corps Museum is an extensive collection of memorabilia on the history, traditions, and development of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, Women's Army Corps, and women in the Army today. A handsome collection of art objects, recruiting posters, military equipment, uniforms, and personal items complement a story that covers the entire history of women in service to the country. A primary focus, however, includes the period from World War II to the present.



The WAC Museum also includes a small theater and meeting room for audiovisual and educational presentations. A "hands-on" exhibit allows visitors to sample various styles of caps that have been worn by women in the Army over the years. This, in turn, forms an element of the exhibit themes that deal with how the Army was able to utilize women in the service and incorporate them into the uniformed military structure. A favorite

ALABAMA

exhibit for many visitors features a bandstand and musical instruments from the 14th Army Band—an all-women's unit that was stationed at Fort McClellan. Another major exhibition includes a restoration of the office of the director of the Women's Army Corps as it existed in the Pentagon from 1942 to 1978, when the Women's Army Corps was disbanded.

Throughout the museum are numerous statues, paintings, and carvings depicting the Greek goddess Pallas Athena, the mythological deity associated with the art of war, wisdom, spinning, and weaving. Her profile was adapted as the insignia for the Women's Army Corps because her multiple skills represented the attributes that were demanded of all women in the Army, which is ably demonstrated at the Women's Army Corps Museum.

Programs and Services: Reference library and archives (by appointment only), gift shop (Fridays only, mail orders accepted), audiovisual presentations shown daily, traveling exhibitions, guided tours, lectures, and gallery talks. A biennial reunion and conference, sponsored by the Women's Army Corps Foundation, is held at the museum every even-numbered year for former WAAC/WAC personnel and women currently serving in the U.S. Army.

Publications: Brochure—*The Women's Army Corps Museum*. Special Study—*A Date With Destiny*. Membership newsletter—*The Flagpole* (published by the WAC Foundation).

U.S. ARMY AVIATION MUSEUM

Fort Rucker, Alabama



Hours of Operation: 9:00 A.M.—4:00 P.M. daily; closed New Year's Day, Easter Sunday, Thanksgiving, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, and New Year's Eve.
Address: U.S. Army Aviation Museum, Post Office Box 610, Fort Rucker, AL 36362.
Telephone: (205) 255-4507/4584.

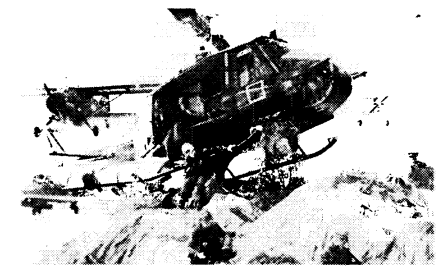
Directions: From Ozark on U.S. 231, proceed south on Route 249, continue through the main gate of Fort Rucker, and turn left on Novosel Road. The museum is located at the intersection of Novosel and Andrews Roads.

Background: The museum's theme is the history, technology, and development of Army aviation. Although the official birth date of this branch of the service is 1942, there were several decades of development that preceded the establishment of light aviation as an element of the United States Army. The first airplane, purchased by the Army in 1909, was the Wright model B Military Flyer (a scale model of it is on display in the museum). Since that date, Army aviation has continued to provide close air support for ground troops. In 1983 it became a separate branch of the Army.

The U.S. Army Aviation Museum

maintains over 100 aircraft, which includes the largest collection of historical helicopters in the world. Numerous experimental airplanes and helicopters are available for research and study. Exhibits trace the history of Army aviation, from the fledgling attempts of aerial observation in balloons during the Civil War through the use of today's most technologically sophisticated attack helicopters.

The focus of the collection and the story line deal with Army aviation from World War II to the present. Visitors to the museum have an opportunity to see how various aircraft went through technological innovations that expanded the logistical and tactical capabilities of military aviation. The main museum building, constructed in 1989 with funds raised by a private organization, provides a chronological interpretation of the history of Army aviation, using forty-four different kinds of Army aircraft—eight of which are suspended from the ceiling "in flight." Neighboring buildings house other elements of the museum collection that address topical subjects and display unique aircraft and engines that were not always adopted by the Army for official use.



Among the significant aircraft that are exhibited, visitors can see the R-4 Sikorsky (the first military helicopter), the first L-19

ALABAMA

Bird Dog airplane to be delivered to the Army, and the prototype helicopters for the AH-64 Apache and the UH-60 Black Hawk. Special aviation uniforms and distinctive insignia complement these displays, as well as interactive exhibitions that include flight trainer cockpits for both fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft.

Colocated in the Aviation Museum is the Army Aviation Hall of Fame, which is dedicated to individuals who have made significant contributions to Army aviation.

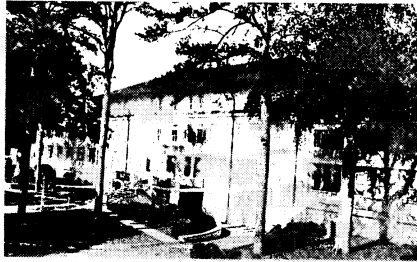
Programs and Services: Guided tours (reservations required), gift shop, traveling exhibitions, reference library and archives (appointment required), research assistance, special exhibits, education programs for grades K through 12, branch history classes for military personnel, lectures, and gallery talks.

Museum Publications: Brochures—*Visit Your U.S. Army Aviation Museum; U.S. Army Aviation Museum, U.S. Army Aviation Center; and U.S. Army Aviation Museum.* Special Studies—*Teachers Information Book; The Students Study Guide, Grades K Thru 3, Airplanes and Helicopters; Teachers Guide and Handbook, Grades 4 Thru 7, Jr. Pilots Program I; The Students Study Guide, Grades 4 Thru 7, Jr. Pilots Program I; Teachers Guide, Grades 8 Thru 12, Junior Pilots Program II; and Students Study Guide, Grades 8 Thru 12, Junior Pilots Program II.*



NATIONAL INFANTRY MUSEUM

Fort Benning, Georgia



Hours of Operation: 8:00 A.M.–4:30 P.M. Monday–Friday, 12:30 P.M.–4:30 P.M. weekends; closed most federal holidays.

Address: National Infantry Museum, ATTN: ATZB-PTN, Fort Benning, GA 31905-5273.

Telephone: (404) 545-2958.

Directions: From Columbus, Georgia, proceed south on U.S. I-185 to its terminus, turn right on Dixie Road, follow for one mile, turn right on 1st Division Road, and turn right at Baltzell Avenue; the museum is on the right.

Background: The National Infantry Museum is the main repository for over 200 years of history about the American infantryman and the heritage of the United States Infantry, the “Queen of Battle.” This premier collection, exhibited in twelve separate galleries, contains original firearms, edged weapons, uniforms, and accouterments that were used by American infantrymen throughout the nation’s history and by some of the great generals of this century: John J. Pershing, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Omar N. Bradley, and George S. Patton, Jr.

The museum follows a chronological

story line that begins with the European roots of the infantry and its influence on the development of our first infantry units during the American Revolution. These exhibitions continue through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, embracing every American conflict from the Revolutionary War to the most recent operations in Grenada, Panama, and Southwest Asia. There are special exhibits set aside to address the development and history of paratroopers and airborne warfare and the Army’s elite Rangers.

In each of these galleries, visitors see what the infantryman needed to fight and survive in battle. Of special interest are an original soldier’s linen shirt that was worn during the American Revolution, the Pennsylvania contract musket, both Union and Confederate militia uniforms from the Civil War, and prototype weapons that were developed during the interwar years. A special gallery displays military art, and another gallery addresses the history of the post, with special emphasis on the leisure activities and military innovations that originated at Fort Benning. Perhaps two of the most significant inventions to come from this installation are a prototype of a vehicle, designed by an officer and noncommissioned officer at Fort Benning, which later became the famous jeep of World War II, and the M1 steel helmet that was worn by infantrymen from World War II through the war in Vietnam.

Other notable exhibits have been dedicated to Medal of Honor recipients who served in the infantry. Memorabilia from the World War II hero 1st Lt. Audie Murphy and the World War I hero Sgt. Alvin York highlight this collection, which also includes the “spoils of war”: captured banners, souvenirs, and enemy materiel.

The National Infantry Museum was established in 1959 in a group of World War II-era buildings. Later, it was relocated to its present site, a former hospital building, which was renovated with public donations to accommodate the museum. In 1982 the National Infantry Museum received the Department of the Army Community Relations Award for Excellence. On display outside the museum are dozens of examples of vehicles and artillery pieces that have been used to support the infantry, as well as some captured enemy materiel—the most recent addition being a completely restored Soviet T-72 main battle tank that was captured by infantrymen during the war in the Persian Gulf.

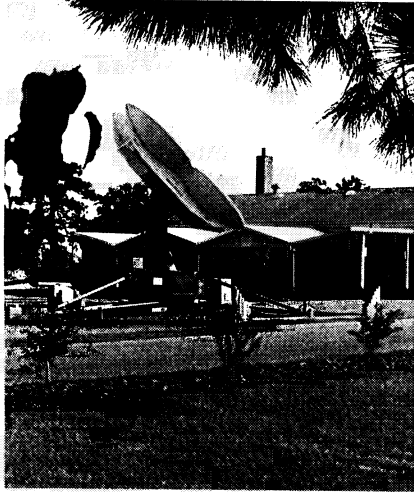
Programs and Services: Reference library and archives, guided tours (reservations required), films shown daily, gallery talks, traveling exhibits, gift shop, research assistance, and lectures.

Museum Publications: Brochures—*National Infantry Museum and Hail to the Chief, Fort Benning.* Special Study—*100 Treasures From the Collection of the National Infantry Museum.*



U.S. ARMY SIGNAL CORPS AND FORT GORDON MUSEUM

Fort Gordon, Georgia



Hours of Operation: 8:00 A.M.–4:00 P.M. Monday–Friday, 12:00–5:00 P.M. weekends and holidays; closed Easter Sunday, Independence Day, Thanksgiving (and the day after), Christmas (and the day after), and New Year’s Day.

Address: U.S. Army Signal Corps Museum, ATTN: ATZH-SM, Building 36305, Fort Gordon, GA 30905-5293.
Telephone: (404) 791-2818/3856.

Directions: From Augusta, Georgia, on Fort Gordon Highway, turn left at Gate 1 (McKenna Gate) on Chamberlain Avenue, follow to Avenue of the States, and continue from there to 37th Street. The museum is located on the right side of the street.

Background: The U.S. Army Signal Corps Museum was established in 1965, and it holds the largest collection of communica-

tions equipment in the Army Museum System. Because it has representative samples from both the United States Army and other foreign military forces, the museum is able to address the complete story of modern military communications. Beginning with the Civil War and continuing into the space age, museum visitors have an opportunity to view a wide variety of artifacts that include signal flags, radios, photography equipment, and telephones.

Exhibits in the facility are tailored to accommodate both the casual visitor and the technological expert. Traveling through time, museum patrons are introduced to the history of the Army’s Signal Corps in the mid-nineteenth century. From there, each major American conflict and period is covered in a series of exhibitions that discuss the evolution of military communications and the development of the Signal Corps. Visitors can pass through a reconstruction of a World War I communications trench, learn about “code talkers” (different signal devices) in World War II, and appreciate the sophisticated simplicity of communications codes that were used by American prisoners of war in Vietnam.

The museum also addresses many of the technological developments in which the Army’s Signal Corps played a major role, including the establishment of the U.S. Meteorological Service (the predecessor of today’s National Weather Service); the Greely expedition in 1881, headed by 1st Lt. Adolphus W. Greely; and early experiments with fixed-wing aircraft and balloons. Special exhibitions are set aside to commemorate the history of Fort Gordon and the Army’s first chief signal officer, Brig. Gen. Albert J. Myer. Artifacts from the 4th Infantry Division and the

24TH INFANTRY DIVISION AND FORT STEWART MUSEUM

Fort Stewart, Georgia



10th Armored Division—two units that trained at the installation during World War II—also are displayed at the museum. Typical military vehicles and large communications equipment used by Signal Corps units are exhibited outside the museum.

Programs and Services: Reference library (by appointment only, two days in advance), traveling exhibits, gift shop, guided tours (must be scheduled through the Public Affairs Office, 791-7003), educational programs for military personnel and school children (grades K through 12), lectures, films shown daily, research services, special exhibits (with supporting publications), and gallery talks.

Museum Publications: Brochures—*Welcome to the U.S. Army Signal Museum* and *Fort Gordon’s 50th Anniversary*. Special Studies—*Significant Dates in Signal Corps History*, *Year of the NCO*, *Wig Wag Flags*, *SCR 299*, *The Army Art Show (Signal Corps)*, *Indian Code Talkers of World War II*, and *Fort Gordon, Home of the Signal Corps: Self-Guided Tour of Fort Gordon*. Newsletter—*Museum Signals* (published quarterly). Calendar—(published annually commemorating Signal Corps history and events).



Hours of Operation: 12:00 P.M.–4:00 P.M. Tuesday–Friday, 1:00 P.M.–5:00 P.M. weekends; closed Monday, Easter Sunday, and all federal holidays.

Address: 24th Infantry Division and Fort Stewart Museum, ATTN: AFZP-DPT-M, Fort Stewart, GA 31314-5028.

Telephone: (912) 767-7885.

Directions: From Interstate 95 to Georgia Route 144 (Richmond Hill exit), follow signs to the museum. From U.S. Highway 82, take the Fort Stewart exit and follow the signs to the museum.

Background: The reactivation of the 24th Infantry Division at Fort Stewart in 1975 prompted a renewed interest in the history of the installation and the division. This resulted in a research effort that led to the publication of a brief history of Fort Stewart from its activation on the eve of World War II through its service as a helicopter flight training center during the war in Vietnam. The establishment of the 24th Infantry Division and Fort Stewart Museum followed this historical publication, with the museum’s purpose being to

foster *esprit de corps* among the soldiers and contribute to the training and education of military personnel.

Opened to the public in 1976, the museum focuses its attention on the history of the 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized). Beginning its story with the activation of the division in Hawaii in 1941 and the unit's first casualties at Pearl Harbor, the museum traces the campaigns that were fought in New Guinea and the Philippines. After the war, the 24th Infantry Division served on occupation duty in Japan, and later became the first American ground combat unit to deploy to South Korea when Communist forces invaded that country in June 1950. After the Korean War, the division saw service in the Federal Republic of Germany and at Fort Riley, Kansas, before eventually being assigned to Fort Stewart. Recently, the 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized) earned the sobriquet "First to Fight," when it was deployed to Southwest Asia and later fought in the war in the Persian Gulf.

The museum's exhibits include a vast array of weapons and accouterments that are representative of the type used by the division, the places that it served, and the adversaries that it encountered. Several items relate directly to the division's service over the past fifty years, and there are some excellent examples of Chinese and North Korean weapons and uniforms from the Korean War. A smaller exhibition is devoted to the history of the individual regiments that are assigned to the division, some of which trace their lineage back to the War of 1812.

Additional exhibits deal with the history of the installation—first as an anti-aircraft artillery training center during World War II (in which the Army used both guns

and searchlights, with pilots from the Women's Air Service towing targets) through the times when the post hosted training for various reserve components and continuing into the early 1970s, when the post trained helicopter pilots. The installation also served as a German prisoner-of-war camp during World War II. On display outside the museum are examples of typical vehicles, aircraft, and weapons used by the division in its fifty years of service in the United States Army. A large collection of enemy materiel from the war in the Persian Gulf also is exhibited in this area.

A small exhibition area, displaying aviation materials and memorabilia associated with General Frank O'Driscoll Hunter, is maintained at nearby Hunter Army Airfield.

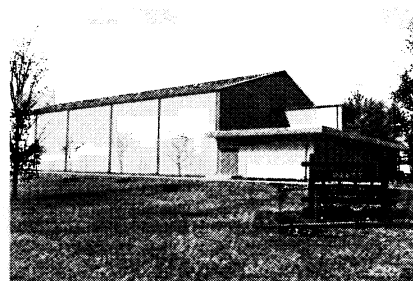
Programs and Services: Reference library and archives, gift shop, guided tours (reservations required), films shown daily, educational programs, gallery talks, and lectures.

Museum Publications: Brochure—*24th Infantry Division (Mechanized) and Fort Stewart Museum*. Special Studies—*Brief Overview of 24th Division History* and *Brief Overview of Fort Stewart History*.



DON F. PRATT MUSEUM

Fort Campbell, Kentucky



Hours of Operation: 9:30 A.M.—4:30 P.M. Monday–Saturday and holidays, 12:00–4:30 P.M. Sunday, closed Christmas and New Year's Day.

Address: Don F. Pratt Museum, ATTN: AFZB-DPT-MU, Fort Campbell, KY 42223-5000.

Telephone: (502) 798-3215/4986.

Directions: From U.S. Highway 41A, enter at the main gate (Gate 4), proceed west on Chaffee Road/26th Street to Tennessee Avenue, and turn right on Tennessee; museum is on the left.

Background: The Don F. Pratt Museum was established in 1956 and dedicated in honor of the first assistant division commander of the 101st Airborne Division, who was killed in World War II during the Normandy invasion.

The museum theme is centered around the history of the division, nicknamed the "Screaming Eagles," and it covers the period from its activation in 1942 to the present. The museum is housed in Wickam Hall, which was a classroom and auditorium used for basic training and dedicated in honor of a Medal of Honor recipient who had trained at Fort Campbell. The unique facade of the

museum building is indicative of the division's emphasis on combat readiness, and its own awareness of a distinguished military heritage that includes participation in World War II, the war in Vietnam, and participation in Operations DESERT SHIELD and DESERT STORM in Southwest Asia.

Featured exhibits in the museum include memorabilia from Brig. Gen. Don F. Pratt, along with the personal possessions of Generals Maxwell D. Taylor, Anthony C. McAuliffe, and William C. Westmoreland. A restored CG-4A cargo glider, of the type which carried gliderborne soldiers into combat during World War II, is exhibited inside the building; it is the only fully restored aircraft of its kind in existence. Other special objects on exhibit include artifacts from the division's airborne assaults into Normandy and the Netherlands and its heroic defense of Bastogne in World War II; two nineteenth-century bronze eagles; a priceless, illuminated, Dutch tapestry; captured enemy weapons and equipment from Vietnam; a recruiter's jeep from the 1970s; and items which had belonged to Adolf Hitler and other high-ranking Nazi officials. The most recent additions to the museum's collections and exhibits include numerous objects from the war in the Persian Gulf.

Although the main museum theme focuses on the history of the 101st Airborne Division, there are individual displays that address early developments in airborne warfare and these American fighting units: 11th Airborne Division, 12th Armored Division, 14th Armored Division, 20th Armored Division, 173d Airborne Brigade, and the 187th Airborne Regimental Combat Team. A small exhibit is devoted to the history of Fort Campbell.

An outdoor park across the street

from the museum displays various military aircraft and equipment used by the Screaming Eagles. The centerpiece of this park is the "Brass Hat"—a C-47 aircraft that has been restored to appear like the one which carried the division commander, Maxwell D. Taylor, into Normandy in World War II.

Programs and Services: Reference library and archives, research services, guided tours (reservations required), historical films shown daily, gift shop, gallery talks, lectures, and educational programs.

Museum Publications: Brochure—*Don F. Pratt Museum*. Special Studies—*History of the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault)*; *History of Fort Campbell, Kentucky*; *Military Heritage and Customs*; and *Museum Coloring Book*.

PATTON MUSEUM OF CAVALRY AND ARMOR

Fort Knox, Kentucky



Hours of Operation: 9:00 A.M.–4:30 P.M. Monday–Friday, 10:00 A.M.–6:00 P.M. weekends and holidays (from 1 October to 30 April, operating hours are 10:00

A.M.–4:30 P.M. on weekends and holidays); closed Christmas Eve, Christmas, New Year's Eve, and New Year's Day.

Address: Patton Museum of Cavalry and Armor, Post Office Box 208, Fort Knox, KY 40121-0208.

Telephone: (502) 624-3812/6350.

Directions: From Highway 31W, exit at Chaffee Avenue to Fort Knox, turn left in front of the installation main gate, and follow the signs through Keyes Park to the museum.

Background: The Patton Museum of Cavalry and Armor was created from a collection of enemy equipment that was captured in the European theater during World War II, which was sent to Fort Knox for test and evaluation. Because some of the later objects that were shipped to Fort Knox came from the Third United States Army, the entire collection became identified with that Army's famous commander, General George S. Patton, Jr. In addition to its research value, some of the objects were used for training and public display—especially during bond drives. When the war ended, the continuing public interest in the "Patton collection" encouraged the military authorities to open a museum in 1947. It was officially dedicated in honor of General Patton in 1949.

Almost 40,000 square feet of exhibition space features a variety of armored equipment, vehicles, weapons, and art that chronologically present the history and development of the Armor branch in the twentieth century. Museum visitors receive an orientation to the introduction of mechanized forces onto the battlefield through a series of exhibitions showing cavalymen in period uniforms with their weapons and equipment from the eighth

teenth and nineteenth centuries. These exhibits are followed with materiel from the early armored warfare of World War I, showing British, French, and American versions of the tank. These examples and the ones that follow for each of the major conflicts in the twentieth century allow visitors to see and learn about the technological developments that evolved among armored forces, as well as to grasp the impact that these weapons had on modern warfare and military history.

Special objects on exhibit include a World War I British Mark V star tank, many early examples of American tanks, the prototype of the current M-1 Abrams tank, the personal memorabilia of General Patton, and the sedan in which Patton was riding at the time of his fatal accident in December 1945. Captured armored vehicles, such as the famous German *Pzkw IV* tank and the Russian T-34 tank (both from World War II), also are displayed in the museum. A recent addition to the museum collection includes a Russian T-72 tank (the counterpart to the American M-1 tank), which was captured during the war in the Persian Gulf.

Some objects in the collection are maintained in operating condition for special events and educational presentations. A park adjacent to the museum commemorates the service records of various American armored and cavalry units and the soldiers who served in them. Surrounding the museum are numerous examples of American and foreign armored vehicles.

The Patton Museum of Cavalry and Armor is one of the largest facilities in the Army Museum System. The current structure, including its three successive additions, was built with funds raised by the Cavalry-Armor Foundation. The museum was accredited by the American

Association of Museums in 1978.

Programs and Services: Reference library (by appointment only), gift shop, guided tours, gallery talks, traveling exhibitions, films shown daily, special exhibits, educational programs, and annual Independence Day demonstration of historical vehicles and equipment.

Museum Publications: Brochure—*Patton Museum of Cavalry and Armor*. Special Study—*United States Bullion Depository*.

FORT POLK MILITARY HISTORICAL HOLDING

Fort Polk, Louisiana



Hours of Operation: 10:00 A.M.–2:00 P.M. Wednesday–Friday, 9:00 A.M.–4:00 P.M. weekends; closed Monday, Tuesday, Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day.

Address: Fort Polk Military Historical Holding, Post Office Box 3916, Fort Polk, LA 71459-0916.

Telephone: (318) 531-7905/4840.

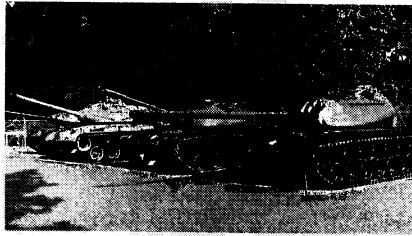
Directions: From Leesville, proceed south on Route 171 to the Fort Polk exit at Entrance Road, continue along Entrance Road through the main gate to Mississippi Avenue, turn right on Mississippi Avenue to South Carolina Avenue, and turn right on South Carolina Avenue; the historical holding is on the right.

Background: The Fort Polk Military Historical Holding was established in 1972 to tell the history of the installation. Two years later the mission was enlarged to cover the history of the 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized), which was reactivated at Fort Polk in 1974. In 1993 the theme will be enlarged to embrace the 2d Armored Cavalry, which was transferred to the post after a long tour of duty in the Federal Republic of Germany and Southwest Asia. Most of the 1,500 artifacts in the historical collection are related to these three themes: addressing the 5th Division's participation in World War I, World War II, and the Vietnam War; the support that Fort Polk has provided to various military units since the 1940s; and the history of the 2d Armored Cavalry.

Visitors have an opportunity to see a variety of artifacts that are associated with the Fort Polk Military Reservation, from the early days of World War II and the Louisiana maneuvers to the present. Other historical properties are used to interpret the events surrounding the 5th Division's participation in the campaigns in France during World Wars I and II, its service in Vietnam, and its participation in Operation JUST CAUSE. The primary focus of its exhibitions and its most recent addition to the collection are the artifacts associated with the history of the 2d Armored

Cavalry, one of the oldest units in the Army.

Special exhibits also mention major units that were stationed at Fort Polk, which clearly demonstrate the post's importance in training units for future combat missions. These organizations include the 3d Armored Division, 7th Armored Division, 8th Armored Division, 9th Armored Division, 11th Armored Division, 11th Airborne Division, 37th Infantry Division, 45th Infantry Division, and the 95th Infantry Division. Vehicles, aircraft, and artillery pieces used by the units which have served at Fort Polk are displayed in a rustic park adjacent to the museum.



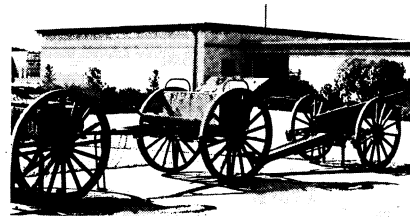
Programs and Services: Reference library and archives and guided tours (by appointment only).

Museum Publications: Brochures—*Tour Guide of Historic Fort Polk* and *Fort Polk Historical Holding*. Special Studies—*History of the 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized)*—*Then and Now* and *Fort Polk—A Brief History*.



82D AIRBORNE DIVISION WAR MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Fort Bragg, North Carolina



Hours of Operation: 10:00 A.M.—4:30 P.M. Tuesday–Saturday and all federal holidays, 11:30 A.M.—4:00 P.M. Sunday; closed Monday, Christmas, and New Year's Day.

Address: 82d Airborne Division War Memorial Museum, Post Office Box 70119, Fort Bragg, NC 28307-0119.

Telephone: (919) 432-5307/3443.

Directions: Follow signs from Interstate 95 and North Carolina Highway 24 to Gruber Road, take Gruber Road to Gela Street, and turn right on Gela Street to Ardennes Street; the museum is located at the intersection of Gela and Ardennes Streets.

Background: Established in 1945, this museum traces the history of the 82d Airborne Division, from its participation in the St. Mihiel campaign in 1918 to its service in Southwest Asia in 1991. The unit's story begins with its service as an infantry division during World War I, continues through its transformation into an airborne division in World War II, and highlights its role as a strategic reaction force of the Army from 1946 to the present. Many of the artifacts that are exhibited

throughout the museum are testaments to the bravery and dedication of the soldiers who have served in the "All-American" Division.

A special feature of the World War I exhibits includes the uniform of the famous Medal of Honor recipient Sgt. Alvin York. A partially restored glider used by glidermen in the division during World War II is displayed in the museum, along with numerous artifacts from the division's combat in Normandy, the Netherlands, the Ardennes, and southern Germany. Other objects are carefully preserved from the 82d's peace-keeping efforts in the Dominican Republic, Vietnam, Grenada, Panama, the Sinai peninsula, and the Persian Gulf region. Contemporary parachute supplies and equipment also are exhibited in the museum.

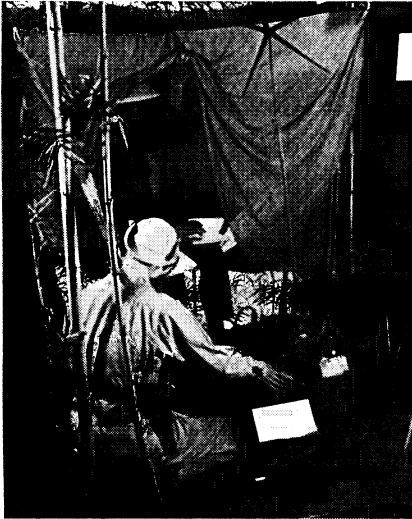
A special exhibition of war bond and recruiting posters from World Wars I and II are displayed in the museum auditorium. Exhibited outside the museum are dozens of artillery pieces that have been used by the division or its adversaries. Overlooking the museum building are examples of the aircraft which have been used by paratroopers of the 82d Airborne Division since 1942.

Programs and Services: Guided tours (reservations required), reference library (by appointment only), gift shop, films and audiovisual presentations shown daily, and gallery talks.

Museum Publications: Brochure—*82d Airborne Division War Memorial Museum*. Special Study—*The All American Division*.

U.S. ARMY JOHN F. KENNEDY SPECIAL WARFARE MUSEUM

Fort Bragg, North Carolina



Hours of Operation: 11:30 A.M.–4:00 P.M. Tuesday–Sunday Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, and Veterans Day; closed Monday and all other federal holidays.

Address: JFK Special Warfare Museum, ATTN: AOJK-SE-MUS, Fort Bragg, NC 28307-5000.

Telephone: (919) 432-4272/1533.

Directions: From Fort Bragg Boulevard, turn west on Gruber Road, follow Gruber Road to Marion Street, and turn right on Marion Street; the museum is located on the corner of Marion and Ardennes Streets.

Background: The JFK Special Warfare Museum is devoted to telling the history of unconventional warfare in America from the French and Indian War (1754–1763) to the present. Starting with the famous

Maj. Robert Rogers' Rangers of the eighteenth century, the museum highlights the exploits of many American special units that contributed to the nation's defense and helped preserve peace around the world.

A large percentage of the museum collection and exhibits focuses on the U.S. Army Special Forces (the "Green Berets"), particularly its involvement in Southeast Asia from 1959 to 1972. Several of these items include unusual weapons, unique pieces of equipment, and rare propaganda materials. A special feature of the facility is a reproduction of the terrain model that was used to prepare for the Son Tay prison raid during the war in Vietnam. The museum also holds a very extensive ethnographic collection from Asia and Africa and numerous foreign weapons, some of which had been used for the training and orientation of Special Forces personnel. Other exhibits in this recently renovated facility also address civil affairs activities, psychological operations, and military operations in Grenada, Panama, and Southwest Asia.

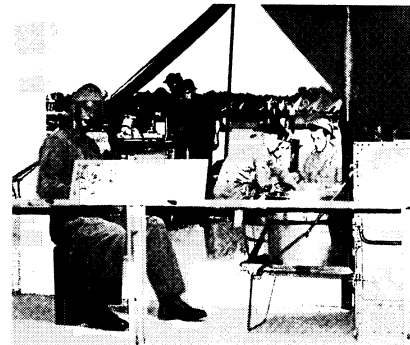
Outside the museum are examples of crew-served weapons and vehicles that have been used by Special Forces personnel or their adversaries. A memorial statue of the Green Beret soldier is across the street. In the neighboring headquarters building are temporary displays and a "Hall of Heroes" exhibit honoring recipients of the Victoria Cross and the Medal of Honor from the war in Vietnam.

Programs and Services: Guided tours (reservations required two weeks in advance), gift shop, traveling exhibit, and lectures.

Museum Publications: Brochure—*John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Museum Gift Shop Catalog*. Membership newsletter—*Museum Memo* (published quarterly).

FORT JACKSON MUSEUM

Fort Jackson, South Carolina



Hours of Operation: 10:00 A.M.–4:00 P.M. Tuesday–Friday, 1:00–4:00 P.M. weekends; closed Monday and all federal holidays.

Address: Fort Jackson Museum, ATTN: ATZJ-PTM-P, Fort Jackson, SC 29207-5325. **Telephone:** (803) 751-7419/7355.

Directions: From Interstate 20, take exit 76 (Alpine Road), and proceed northeast to Percival Road, continue on Percival Road to Forest Drive, turn left into the entrance to Fort Jackson, and continue on Fort Jackson Boulevard to the museum.

Background: The Fort Jackson Museum was established in 1972 with an initial collection of only twenty artifacts. Today, the collection has grown to over 3,000 pieces of historical property that are used to facilitate the training and education of soldiers stationed at the installation. The museum also

sponsors an active program on post of identifying historic sites associated with the U.S. Army and the state of South Carolina.

Using an assortment of military weapons, uniforms, and other equipment, museum visitors have an opportunity to see how the American soldier has been trained to perform his duties in peacetime and war. Most of these exhibits and the museum collections focus on the twentieth century and the type of training that was conducted at Fort Jackson. Two significant exhibitions in the museum include a reconstructed Army barracks scene of the 1940s and a replica of a training village used at the post during the war in Vietnam.

These displays are supplemented by exhibitions that deal with special areas of interest, such as the installation's namesake (President Andrew Jackson), women who have served on post, and the major units that have trained at Fort Jackson since World War I. Although Fort Jackson traditionally has been a training center for individual recruits, several divisions have been mobilized and trained at the installation during its seventy-year history. Some of these units include the 4th, 5th, 8th, and 81st Infantry Divisions.

Several typical military vehicles and artillery pieces from World War I to the present are displayed outside the museum building, which is adjacent to a small picnic area and across the street from the post headquarters. The museum also holds an extensive collection of personal memorabilia from soldiers who trained at the installation, including the Medal of Honor that had been earned by Pfc. Noah Knight for his heroic actions near Kowang-San, Korea, in 1951. The Fort Jackson Museum is one of the most visited facilities

in the Army Museum System. The installation itself is the Army's largest and most active basic training center.

Programs and Services: Guided tours (groups of ten to fifty, reservations required two weeks in advance), reference library and archives (weekdays only, by appointment), audiovisual presentations, educational programs for elementary and secondary grade levels, and gallery talks.

Museum Publications: Brochure—*Fort Jackson Museum*. Special Studies—*Annual Historical Review of Fort Jackson*, *Code Talkers*, and *Uniforms of the American Soldier* (coloring/activity book).

FORT BLISS MUSEUM

Fort Bliss, Texas



Hours of Operation: 9:00 A.M.–4:30 P.M. daily; closed Easter Sunday, Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day.

Address: Fort Bliss Museum, ATTN: ATZC-DPT-MM, Fort Bliss, TX 79916-5300.

Telephone: (915) 568-6940/4518.

Directions: From Interstate 10, take the Chelsea Road exit and proceed north into Fort Bliss (thoroughfare becomes Pleasanton Road) to Sheridan Road; the

museum is located on right side of road. From Airway Boulevard, enter the installation at Lee Gate on Robert E. Lee Road, proceed to Pleasanton Road, turn right on Pleasanton Road, and follow to the intersection of Sheridan and Pleasanton Roads; the facility will be on the right side.

Background: The four adobe buildings that comprise this facility were donated by the citizens of El Paso and constructed in 1948 to mark the centennial anniversary of the U.S. Army's arrival in the area. The buildings represent the Magoffinsville location of the post, which was occupied from 1854 to 1868. It was during this initial occupation of this site that the installation was officially named Fort Bliss, in honor of Lt. Col. William W. S. Bliss, a veteran of the Mexican War and aide to General Zachary Taylor.

The scale reproduction of the old fort opened to the public in 1955 as a military museum whose purpose was to help interpret the history of Fort Bliss and the surrounding area. Originally named the Fort Bliss Replica Museum, it was redesignated the Fort Bliss Museum in 1985 to accurately reflect the theme and scope of its collections. It is one of the oldest facilities in the Army Museum System.

Housed in the four museum structures are numerous historical and archaeological artifacts that address over one hundred years of regional history. One of the buildings is used to exhibit original artifacts pertaining to the history of Fort Bliss after 1857, while two other buildings contain period room exhibits that depict how soldiers and civilians lived and worked in the area during the mid-nineteenth century.

Visitors begin their tour through the museum complex by entering the old

fort's sutler's store (an interpretative area that also serves as the gift shop for museum patrons), and then they see a brief audiovisual presentation about the "Soldiers at the Pass." This is followed with a leisurely stroll through the different chambers in the first two buildings as visitors observe the lifestyles and activities of typical nineteenth-century residents at Fort Bliss. A third building exhibits numerous artifacts, which are arranged in chronological sequence to help interpret the history of the military presence in the El Paso area.

Periodic living history presentations outside complement the various exhibitions and demonstrations that visitors see inside the buildings. The primary emphasis of these presentations deals with the bicultural interaction of western and native customs and activities throughout the nineteenth century.

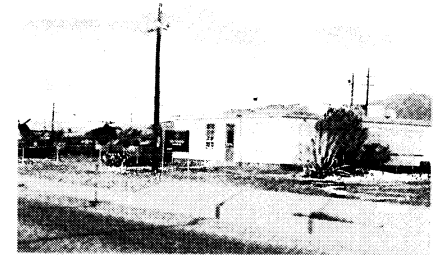
Programs and Services: Guided tours (reservations required), reference library and archives, educational programs, audiovisual programs shown daily, living history programs, gallery talks, gift shop, and lectures.

Museum Publications: Brochures—*The Fort Bliss Museum* and *Exhibit Guides* (Spanish and German language versions also available). Special Studies—*An Illustrated History of Fort Bliss* (Japanese language version also available) and *Musket, Saber, and Missile: A History of Fort Bliss*.



3D CAVALRY MUSEUM

Fort Bliss, Texas



Hours of Operation: 9:00 A.M.–4:30 P.M. Monday–Friday; closed weekends and all federal holidays.

Address: 3d Cavalry Museum, ATTN: ATZC-DPT-MM, Fort Bliss, TX 79916-5300. **Telephone:** (915) 568-1922.

Directions: From U.S. Highway 54, take the Forrest Road exit (east) through the Fort Bliss main gate, proceed to Chaffee Road, and turn right on Chaffee Road; the museum is located in Building 2407 at the intersection of Chaffee and Hinman Roads.

Background: The museum began as a trophy room in the early 1950s, when the unit displayed an extensive collection of regimental standards and unit awards in its headquarters building. It was officially established as a museum in 1958. Since then, the museum has increased the size of its collection and the scope of its public programs to represent one of the finest unit museums in the Army Museum System.

The 3d Cavalry Museum preserves and interprets the history of the 3d Armored Cavalry, one of the oldest units in the Regular Army. Beginning with the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen in 1846 and continuing through the 3d U.S.

Cavalry from 1861 to 1942 to the 3d Armored Cavalry of today, visitors can see an assortment of weapons, uniforms, military equipment, and personal memorabilia that cover over 150 years of the unit's history.

The museum's collections include items which the regiment pioneered for the rest of the United States Army. These include examples of the earliest military repeating pistols, rifled percussion long arms, and the Ames rifleman's knife (which was developed specifically for the unit). The collection of authentic regimental standards is one of the most comprehensive and best preserved in the Army. Other objects displayed in the museum include weapons and equipment that were captured from the battlefields in Europe during World War II and in Southwest Asia during the war in the Persian Gulf. Also exhibited are accouterments that were used by members of the regiment in its service in the Philippine Insurrection and the Civil War.

Following a major renovation and expansion of the facility in 1986, the unique exhibit gallery and imaginative displays allow visitors to parallel events in the "Brave Rifles" regiment with other significant events in American history. In 1987 the 3d Cavalry Museum was recognized in competition sponsored by the Texas Historical Commission as having the best interpretative exhibits in the state for that year.

The museum is housed in a facility that originally had served as a battalion headquarters building. Surrounding the 3d Cavalry Museum outside are several examples of the types of military vehicles used by the 3d Armored Cavalry from World War II to the present.

Programs and Services: Reference library (by appointment only), guided tours (reservations required), audiovisual programs shown daily, lectures, and gallery talks.

Museum Publications: Brochure—*Visit the 3d Cavalry Museum*. Special Studies—*History and Traditions of the 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment* and *Guide to the Exhibits of the 3d Cavalry Museum* (Spanish and German translations are available).

U.S. ARMY AIR DEFENSE ARTILLERY MUSEUM

Fort Bliss, Texas



Hours of Operation: 9:00 A.M.—4:30 P.M. daily; closed Easter Sunday, Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day.

Address: U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery Museum, ATTN: ATZC-DPT-MM, Fort Bliss, TX 79916-5300.

Telephone: (915) 568-5412/6009.

Directions: From Interstate 10, take the Chelsea Road exit and proceed north into Fort Bliss (thoroughfare becomes Pleasanton Road) to the museum, which is on the right side of the road. From Airway Boulevard, enter the installation at Lee Gate on Robert E. Lee Road, proceed to Pleasanton Road, turn right on Pleasanton

Road, and continue to the museum.

Background: The U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery Museum, the branch museum for the Air Defense Artillery School at Fort Bliss, includes a unique collection of anti-aircraft weaponry and military equipment that dates from World War I to the present. The museum was established in 1974 and officially opened to the public the following year in a renovated service club that was built in 1941. It was accredited by the American Association of Museums in 1982.

Visitors to the museum have an opportunity to see artifacts from the Coast Artillery Corps (the predecessor of the Air Defense Artillery) and to follow the history of anti-aircraft gunnery and defense. Beginning with the initial development of air defense weapons and tactics in 1917, museum visitors see examples of the Army's early attempts to neutralize the effectiveness of enemy air power. A lifelike mannequin explains how the guns were fired in World War I and what kinds of tactics were employed against the enemy.

Air defense during World War II embraced some of the most complex defensive systems in modern warfare, and the exhibits for this period help explain the role of air defenders at Antwerp and the Remagen bridgehead. A 40-mm. Bofors anti-aircraft gun is displayed on the edge of a jungle airstrip to highlight how the skies were defended in the Pacific theater. Subsequent exhibitions deal with the social impact of the war on civilians and families of servicemen who were overseas.

Other exhibits in the museum include searchlights, fire control equipment, rockets, and crew-served weapons from the Korean War, Southeast Asia, and the Persian Gulf. Using various models and

graphics, the museum demonstrates the effectiveness of changing technology and the impact that radar, guided missiles, and new propellants had on air defense systems. Visitors also have an opportunity to handle real anti-aircraft weapons.

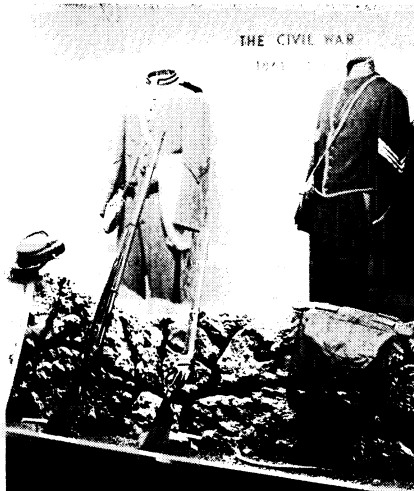
There are special and temporary exhibits that are changed regularly, with some of these exhibitions representing portions of the Army art collection and a special exhibit that focuses on the mysterious legacy of the Red Baron—Germany's celebrated World War I fighter ace. Training classes, dealing with the history of Air Defense Artillery and technological developments in air defense systems, are conducted for military personnel in the museum classroom on a regular basis. On exhibit outside the museum are several dozen examples of American and foreign air defense artillery weapons from the twentieth century, including a German V-2 rocket from World War II, assorted Nike missiles from the 1950s, and weaponry from the war in the Persian Gulf.

Programs and Services: Reference library and archives (by appointment only), guided tours (two-week reservation required), gift shop, films and audiovisual presentations shown daily, educational programs, crafts classes, traveling exhibits, special exhibitions, gallery talks, and lectures.

Museum Publications: Brochure—*U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery Museum*. Special Studies—*The Reasons Why II; Why Not You?; Archie in the AEF: The Creation of the Antiaircraft Service of the United States Army, 1917–1918*; foreign language gallery guides (German and Spanish); and *Pocket History of the Air Defense Artillery Branch*.

U.S. ARMY MUSEUM OF THE NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER

Fort Bliss, Texas



Hours of Operation: 9:00 A.M.–4:00 P.M. Monday–Friday, 12:00–4:00 P.M. weekends and federal holidays; closed Easter Sunday, Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day.

Address: U.S. Army Museum of the Noncommissioned Officer, ATTN: ATSS-S-M, U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy, Fort Bliss, TX 79918-1270.

Telephone: (915) 568-8646/8609.

Directions: From Interstate 10, exit at Airway Boulevard, follow to Airport Road, turn right on Airport Road, proceed to Fred Wilson Street, turn right on Wilson Street, proceed to Biggs Street, turn left on Biggs Street, proceed for five blocks to Clifford Sims Street, and turn right on Sims Street; the museum is located at the corner of Sims Street and Barksdale Road.

Background: The Museum of the Noncommissioned Officer traces the development of the noncommissioned officer (NCO) corps from its beginnings in 1775 to the present day. An important educational element of the United States Army Sergeants Major Academy at Fort Bliss, Texas, this facility uses a variety of exhibits that include representative objects from former corporals and sergeants in the Army. Although the primary focus is on the NCO's role in America's major conflicts, there are special exhibitions which address the social and cultural heritage of the noncommissioned officer as well.

Visitors to the museum follow a chronological story line that begins with the American Revolution and an exhibit of reproduction rank insignia, uniforms, and weapons that would have been used by noncommissioned officers in the Continental Army. The succeeding displays deal with other military conflicts and activities that concerned soldiers of their time. Questions about pay, rank, and rations are carefully integrated into the major exhibits to underscore the importance and the sacrifices of the corps of noncommissioned officers in the U.S. Army. These major exhibits address each of America's conflicts, with special presentations set aside that explain the daily life of the noncommissioned officer in the 1830s, the wives of NCOs, women noncommissioned officers, prisoners of war, and the development of the Noncommissioned Officer Education System.

Among the featured artifacts in these exhibits are the variety of enlisted rank insignia and enlisted uniforms that have been worn for the past 200 years, war bond posters, and the attire of an American prisoner of war from the war in

Vietnam. Other unique objects in the collection include an early copy of Maj. Gen. (Baron) Friedrich W. A. von Steuben's *Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States*, a model 1840 NCO sword, uniforms from the Civil War, an NCO's uniform from the recent war in the Persian Gulf, and the original paintings used for the Army's *NCO Uniform Print Series*.

The museum was established in 1975. After it underwent major expansion and renovation, it finally opened to the public in 1981. In addition to building a collection of over 3,000 artifacts, the museum also has an extensive archives and oral history program. An expansion program, completed in 1990 and funded by private donations, doubled the size of the museum.

Programs and Services: Guided tours (reservations required two weeks in advance), reference library and archives (by appointment only), gift shop, audio-visual materials available for loan, and lectures.

Museum Publications: Brochure—*Museum of the Noncommissioned Officer*. Special Study—*A Short History of the NCO*.



1ST CAVALRY DIVISION MUSEUM

Fort Hood, Texas



Hours of Operation: 9:00 A.M.–3:30 P.M. Monday–Friday, 12:00–3:30 P.M. weekends and federal holidays; closed Easter Sunday, Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day.

Address: 1st Cavalry Division Museum, Post Office Box 5187, Fort Hood, TX 76545-5101.

Telephone: (817) 287-3626/7068.

Directions: From U.S. Highway 190, enter the main gate to Fort Hood, follow the road to the second intersection (Hood Road and Headquarters Avenue), and turn left at this intersection; the museum is on the right side of the road.

Background: The 1st Cavalry Division was activated at Fort Bliss, Texas, in 1921. Nicknamed the "First Team," the division's history has been characterized by a number of firsts. It was the first American division to enter the capital city of Manila during the liberation of the Philippine Islands in World War II, and it led the Allied forces into Tokyo following the conclusion of the war. With the outbreak of the Korean War, the 1st Cavalry Division launched the first amphibious landing of the conflict, and it

later became the first United Nations force to enter the North Korean capital of P'yongyang. Fifteen years later, the First Team became the only division-size unit in the United States Army to earn the Presidential Unit Citation during the Vietnam War.

The theme of the 1st Cavalry Division Museum is to tell the story of the First Team, from its activation in 1921 to the present. Museum visitors will see examples of military equipment from the division's past campaigns and personal memorabilia from former soldiers of the division. Drawing on its heritage, the museum also has selected exhibits that introduce the public to the history of the United States Cavalry. There is a special display of a uniform that was worn by an officer in the 7th Cavalry, who was killed at the Battle of the Little Bighorn. The vast majority of the collection, however, dates from World War II to the present, with a special emphasis placed on the division's active participation against enemy forces during the war in the Persian Gulf.

On display in an adjacent park are numerous vehicles, aircraft, and artillery pieces used by the division since the 1940s. These include an M-3 Stuart tank, an M-47 Patton tank, and the current M-60 tank. Some captured enemy materiel also is on public display.

The museum itself traces its origins to a small facility that was maintained at Camp Radcliffe in the Republic of Vietnam, when the 1st Cavalry Division was headquartered in nearby An Khe. The facility provided the nucleus for the museum collection after the division redeployed back to the United States in 1971. The present 1st Cavalry Division Museum opened to the public on the fiftieth anniversary of the division's activation, 13 September 1971.

Programs and Services: Reference library and archives (by appointment only), guided tours (reservations required), films shown on request, gift shop, gallery talks, and lectures.

Museum Publications: Brochures—*First Team Museum* and *1st Cavalry Division Museum*. Special Studies—*1st Cavalry Division*, *Military Trivia*, *1st Team in Vietnam*, and *Black Military History*.

III CORPS AND FORT HOOD MUSEUM

Fort Hood, Texas



Hours of Operation: 9:00 A.M.–3:30 P.M. Monday–Friday, 12:00–3:30 P.M. weekends and federal holidays; closed Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day.

Address: III Corps and Fort Hood Museum, Building 418, Post Office Box 5917, Fort Hood, TX 76544-5201.

Telephone: (817) 287-8811/8812.

Directions: Proceed from the main gate of Fort Hood to Battalion Avenue, turn right on Battalion Avenue, and continue along Battalion Avenue to 27th Street; the museum is on the right side of the road.

Background: The III Corps and Fort Hood Museum embraces four major themes. It addresses the history of the installation from 1941 to the present, the history of the U.S. III Corps from World War I to the present, the development and use of tank destroyers during World War II, and the history of the famous 2d Armored Division from 1940 to 1991. Most of the current exhibitions and collection deal with the 2d Armored Division.

The 2d Armored Division, activated in 1940 and once commanded by General George S. Patton, Jr., was one of the first American armored divisions to be sent into combat during World War II. Beginning with the activation and training of the unit in the United States, the museum traces the history of this division, nicknamed "Hell on Wheels," and its service in the European theater through 1945 and on to its participation in the war in the Persian Gulf. On exhibit are examples of the typical weapons, uniforms, and military equipment used by the division and its soldiers. Many of the displays are highlighted with personal memorabilia from some of the division's combat veterans. Such objects as photographs, war souvenirs, and individual items that had been used by these men and their adversaries add a personal dimension to the division's distinguished history.

Displayed outside the museum are some of the vehicles and equipment used by the 2d Armored Division since World War II. Captured enemy materiel from Southwest Asia also is displayed in the museum park. All of these objects clearly demonstrate the massive strength of the division and the significant technological developments that have affected warfare in the past fifty years.

Originally named the 2d Armored Division Museum when it was established in 1949, the facility was redesignated the III

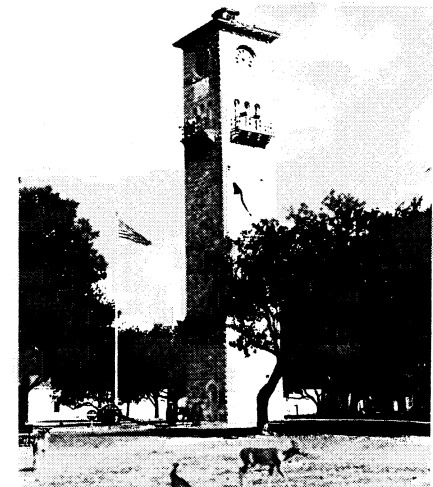
Corps and Fort Hood Museum in 1991 to reflect a broader mission and story line. It is one of the oldest unit museums in the Army.

Programs and Services: Reference library and archives, guided tours (reservations required), gift shop, lectures, audio-visual presentations shown daily, traveling exhibits, and gallery talks.

Museum Publications: Special Studies—*A Condensed History of Hell On Wheels—2d Armored Division* and *The Symbol of Armor: The 2AD Patch*.

FORT SAM HOUSTON MUSEUM

Fort Sam Houston, Texas



Hours of Operation: 10:00 A.M.–4:00 P.M. Wednesday–Sunday; closed Monday, Tuesday, Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day.

Address: Fort Sam Houston Museum,

ATTN: AFZG-PTM-M, Fort Sam Houston, TX 78234-5000.

Telephone: (512) 221-1886/0019.

Directions: From Interstate 35 in San Antonio, take the New Braunfels Avenue exit (Fort Sam Houston) into the installation to Wilson Road, turn left on Wilson Road, proceed to Liscum Road, turn right on Liscum Road, and take the first left onto Service Road S-4; the museum is on the right side of the street.

Background: The origins of the Fort Sam Houston Museum date back to 1961, when the post headquarters created a trophy room to display assorted memorabilia and artifacts associated with the installation. By 1967 this facility, since relocated to its present site, was officially established as an Army museum.

The Fort Sam Houston Museum presents the history of the post and the Army in San Antonio. Exhibits at the museum focus on the installation's long history carrying out five basic functions, which are serving as an Army headquarters, logistics base, garrison for soldiers, mobilization and training site, and medical facility and training center. It highlights significant developments at the post which had a regional or national impact, and it interprets Army life for each of these periods in American history using a variety of historical artifacts.

The story line of the museum begins with introductory material about the early Spanish and Mexican military presence in the area. From there, it quickly moves to the establishment of an Army depot in San Antonio and the Army installation that eventually became known as Fort Sam Houston. The post played an active role in the settlement of the frontier. Later, it served as a staging area for the Mexican expedition and as a training site during

World Wars I and II. Today, the post is a National Historic Landmark, and the Historic Landmark District, composed of 900 structures, includes every architectural style used by the Army from 1875 to 1940. Fort Sam Houston is also the host installation for the U.S. Army Health Services Command and the Fifth United States Army headquarters.



The museum collection comprises more than 3,500 artifacts that are associated with the American military presence in the San Antonio area since 1845. These include documents, photographs, uniforms, weapons, and military equipment—some of which is identified with specific units that were mobilized and trained at Fort Sam Houston, such as the 2d Infantry Division and the 1st U.S. Volunteer Cavalry (Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders of the Spanish-American War). Other objects testify to the birth of military aviation at the post and the temporary confinement of the Apache chief Geronimo. The museum holds a special collection of artifacts from the Philippine Scouts and former American prisoners of war who were captured on the Philippine Islands early in World War II.

Special exhibitions are prepared periodically to commemorate significant events in Army history and support various training activities on post. Traveling exhibits about General and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower's tour of duty at Fort Sam Houston, noncommissioned officers in the Army, the "Buffalo soldiers" of the nineteenth century, and military bands on post also have been shown around the San Antonio area.

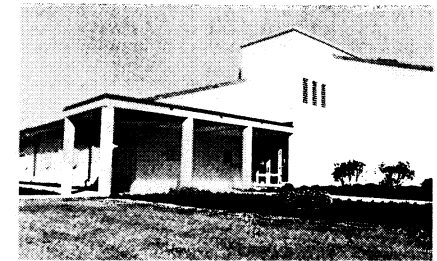
A large archival collection and reference library supports this museum and is available for research by students and scholars. Several educational programs are offered throughout the year, including "A Day at Old Fort Sam" each May and weekend presentations from Sergeant O'Reilly—a fully costumed quartermaster sergeant from the nineteenth century. A brochure showing a self-guided tour of historic sites at Fort Sam Houston begins at the museum.

Programs and Services: Reference library and archives (by appointment only), guided tours, educational programs, audiovisual presentations, traveling exhibits, special exhibitions, gallery talks, lectures, and gift shop (located inside the "Quadrangle").

Museum Publications: Brochures—*Historic Fort Sam Houston Museum: A Self-Guided Tour* and *Guide to the Fort Sam Houston Museum*. Special Studies—*No Place for Kindness: The Prisoner of War Diary of Roy L. Bodine*, *Mobilization: A Study of the Fort Sam Houston Experience in World War II*, *A Field Guide to the Historic Homes of Fort Sam Houston*, *Historic Homes at Fort Sam Houston: A Handbook for Residents*, *Historic Fort Sam Houston* (poster), *Soldiers at Fort Sam* (commemorative book-mark series), and *Camp Bullis: Admirably Suited to All Purposes of Military Training*.

U.S. ARMY MEDICAL HISTORICAL HOLDING

Fort Sam Houston, Texas



Hours of Operation: 10:00 A.M.–4:00 P.M. Wednesday–Sunday; closed Monday, Tuesday, and all federal holidays.

Address: U.S. Army Medical Historical Holding, USAMEDD Center and School, ATTN: HSMC -DM, Fort Sam Houston, TX 78234-6100.

Telephone: (512) 221-6358/6277.

Directions: From Interstate 35, take the New Braunfels exit (Fort Sam Houston), proceed north on New Braunfels Avenue through the entrance to Fort Sam Houston to Stanley Road, and turn right on Stanley Road; the museum is on the corner of Wurzbach and Stanley Roads.

Background: The present facility traces its origins to Carlisle Barracks and the Medical Field Service School in 1920, when a small museum was established there to support the school's training and education of personnel. In 1946 the school and museum collection were transferred to Fort Sam Houston. A new and enlarged museum, adjacent to the Academy of Health Sciences building, was completed in 1989. Funds for this project were provided by the Army Medical Department Museum Foundation.

The primary mission of the U.S. Army Medical Historical Holding is to support the training and education of students at the Academy of Health Sciences and to provide information to the public regarding the history of military medicine in the Army. The collection consists of surgical equipment (including similar items from other countries), samples of different types of medicines, uniforms, insignia, artwork, and Army ambulances. Most of the collection dates from the Civil War to the present, and there is a special exhibition of objects that were made and used by Army medical personnel who were prisoners of war during World War II.

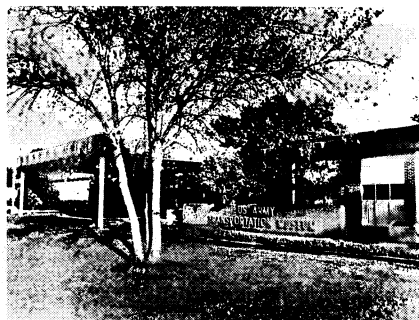
Using this intriguing collection of artifacts, the museum addresses the entire history of Army medicine, from its primitive beginnings in 1775 to the present. Exhibits are arranged in a chronological sequence that mentions all elements of the Army's medical programs, including medical service support, nursing, dentistry, and veterinary science. These exhibitions are placed within the context of the nation's history by a large timeline that highlights major world events and scientific and technological developments affecting the Army Medical Department.

Programs and Services: Guided tours (reservations required), film shown daily, gallery talks, reference library and archives, lectures, and gift shop.

Museum Publications: Brochure—*U.S. Army Medical Department Museum*. Special Studies—*Comparative Medical Support and Museum Timeline*. Newsletter—*Museum Notes* (published monthly).

U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTATION MUSEUM

Fort Eustis, Virginia



Hours of Operation: 9:00 A.M.–4:30 P.M. daily; closed all federal holidays, except Memorial Day, Independence Day, and Labor Day.

Address: U.S. Army Transportation Museum, Building 300 (Besson Hall), Fort Eustis, VA 23604-5260.

Telephone: (804) 878-1109/1115.

Directions: From Interstate 64, take the Fort Eustis Boulevard (Route 105) exit, proceed on Fort Eustis Boulevard through the main gate to Jefferson Avenue, turn left on Jefferson Avenue to Washington Boulevard, and turn left on Washington Boulevard; the museum complex is on the right side of the road.

Background: The U.S. Army Transportation Museum portrays the history of military transportation from the American Revolution to the present. Scale models and dioramas, uniforms, equipment, insignia, paintings, and assorted vehicles represent the development and the history of the Army Transportation Corps and military transportation. Of particular interest are an Army diver's suit, a ship's wheel and

binnacle from an Army vessel, a World War II Bantam jeep, a fully restored cockpit from a Vietnam-era UH-1 (Huey) helicopter, and a one-man helicopter from the 1950s. A special exhibit is devoted to the history of Fort Eustis, with attention focused on Fort Crafford—a Confederate earthwork that is located on post and was occupied during the Peninsular Campaign in the Civil War.

The museum originally was located in an abandoned storage building and opened to the public in 1959. It moved to its present facility, which was funded by donations raised through the Army Transportation Museum Foundation, in 1976. Since then, the foundation also has provided a large aircraft pavilion, which displays over twenty historic aircraft. Some of the interesting items in this pavilion include one of the largest Army helicopters (the Mohave), an Apache attack helicopter, the heavy-duty Sky Crane helicopter, various fixed-wing aircraft, and even an experimental flying jeep.

Displayed on the remaining four acres of land that surrounds the museum are dozens of examples of Army Transportation Corps vehicles, boats, and aircraft used over the past fifty years. Amphibious craft and tugboats are featured in the marine park, while standard Army trucks and various experimental vehicles are shown in the truck park. It is in this area that visitors can see the famous armored truck from Vietnam, the "Eve of Destruction." The rail pavilion includes steam and oil burning locomotives, foreign rail cars, and Army medical cars. Also displayed adjacent to the museum are some experimental transport vehicles that were tested, but never adopted by the Army, including a "flying saucer."

The U.S. Army Transportation Museum,

accredited by the American Association of Museums in 1980, also maintains an extensive photographic and archival collection concerning military transportation and Army aircraft, ships, and vehicles.

Programs and Services: Reference library and archives (weekdays only, appointment preferred), films shown daily, guided tours (groups of twenty to sixty, reservations required two weeks in advance), gift shop, special exhibitions, traveling exhibits, gallery talks, lectures, and educational programs for elementary and secondary schools.

Museum Publications: Brochure—*U.S. Army Transportation Museum*. Special Studies—*Fort Crafford; Camp Eustis, World War I; Third Post; and Fort Story*.

FORT A. P. HILL HISTORICAL HOLDING

Fort A. P. Hill, Virginia

Hours of Operation: By appointment only.
Address: Fort A. P. Hill Historical Holding, ATTN: AFKA-FH-GC, Fort A. P. Hill, VA 22427-5000.

Telephone: (804) 633-8166/8205.

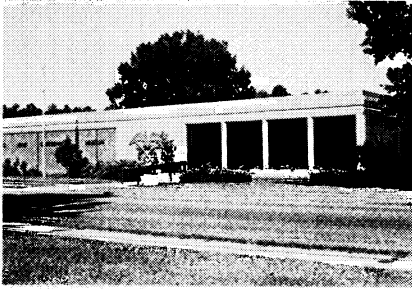
Directions: From I-95, take exit 44-A (Route 207) to Bowling Green, continue north on U.S. Highway 301 to the main gate of Fort A. P. Hill, turn left at 4th Street, and left again at Kilian Drive; the facility is at the end of the street.

Background: The Fort A. P. Hill Historical Holding, established in 1989, is located in a modest 1,000-square-foot building on

the main cantonment area of the post. The collection consists of numerous archaeological specimens from the installation (some dating from the colonial period of the eighteenth century), as well as representative examples of military equipment used by the Army since the post was activated during World War II. The theme of the historical holding is the history of Fort A. P. Hill from 1942 to the present.

U.S. ARMY QUARTERMASTER MUSEUM

Fort Lee, Virginia



Hours of Operation: 10:00 A.M.–5:00 P.M. Tuesday–Friday, 11:00 A.M.–5:00 P.M. weekends and holidays; closed Monday, Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day.

Address: U.S. Army Quartermaster Museum, ATTN: ATSM-QMG-M, Fort Lee, VA 23801-5120.

Telephone: (804) 734-1854.

Directions: From Interstate 95, take Route 36 east to Lee Avenue, turn right on Lee Avenue, proceed through the main gate of Fort Lee to Avenue A, and turn left on Avenue A; the museum is on the left side of the road.

Background: The U.S. Army Quartermaster Museum traces its origins to 1954, when the enlisted supply department of the Quartermaster School was tasked to teach supply specialists how to fit soldiers for clothing and footwear. This led to the acquisition of several articles of clothing, and the instruction later was expanded to include an orientation to the evolution of the military uniform. To meet this additional requirement, the Quartermaster School purchased numerous uniforms (many of them reproductions), mannequins, and display cases. More objects were added to the growing collection from the test and development activity at Fort Lee.

By 1956 the collection and scope of activity had grown large enough to occupy its own building, which soon thereafter was officially designated as the Quartermaster Museum. Original uniforms and other military equipment were acquired from quartermaster depots, and other donations were received from individuals. In 1963 a new, permanent museum facility was constructed with funds collected by the Quartermaster Memorial Corporation, which was later renamed the Army Quartermaster Foundation. The U.S. Army Quartermaster Museum was accredited by the American Association of Museums in 1986.

The collection of U.S. military uniforms is one of the most extensive in the country. A particularly fine collection of Civil War uniforms and equipment recently was acquired, and many of these rare items are on exhibit in the museum. Examples of almost every type of Army uniform are shown in the museum, including samples of the uniform attire that was worn by Army servicewomen from World War I to the present.

The Quartermaster Museum has the largest collection of flags used by U.S. presidents, and these are arranged in a colorful exhibition covering the presidency from Theodore Roosevelt to Dwight D. Eisenhower. Distinctive insignia from almost every unit in the Army has been collected and is available for viewing and research. These insignia are complemented by an assortment of patches, badges, chevrons, and rank and branch insignia.

The Rucker model ambulance wagon that was used by General Ulysses S. Grant during the Petersburg campaign in the Civil War is displayed in a re-created scene from those closing days of the conflict. Other life-size dioramas depict a late nineteenth-century barracks room, a scene with an Army escort wagon in 1898, a recreation of a World War I trench, and a field kitchen from World War II.

Few people remember that the Army Transport Service served as the Army's own Navy during World War II, and several unique objects from that period are exhibited in the museum. The Quartermaster Museum also has the largest collection of military saddles in the country, along with numerous examples of equipment for horses, mules, and dogs. General George S. Patton, Jr.'s customized jeep and General Eisenhower's five-star uniform are other items of interest. A special exhibit, with an audio presentation of the artifacts that are shown, covers the history of Army rations from the American Revolution to the present. The entire museum collection consists of over 19,000 objects—40 percent of which are exhibited throughout the year.

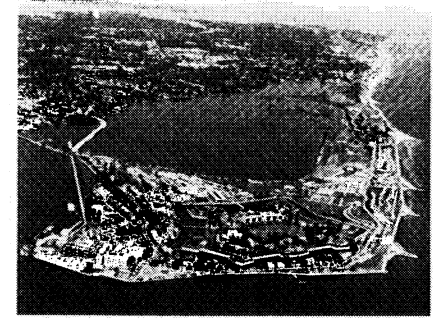
Programs and Services: Reference library and archives (by appointment only), study collection available for schol-

arly research (by appointment only), educational programs for all school grade levels and military personnel, guided tours (reservations required), and gift shop.

Museum Publications: Brochure—*Quartermaster Museum*.

THE CASEMATE MUSEUM

Fort Monroe, Virginia



Hours of Operation: 10:30 A.M.–4:30 P.M. daily; closed Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day.

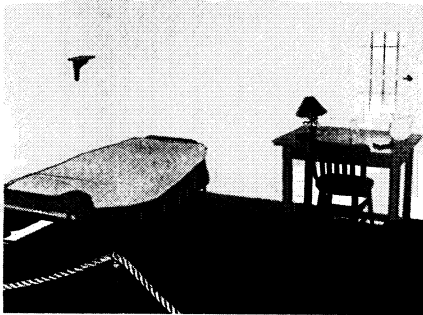
Address: The Casemate Museum, Post Office Box 341, Fort Monroe, VA 23651.

Telephone: (804) 727-3935/3973.

Directions: From Interstate 64, take exit 69 and follow signs to Fort Monroe. From U.S. Highway 258 (Mercury Boulevard), proceed north to terminus of the highway, drive through the main gate of Fort Monroe on Ingalls Road, turn left at Cannon Park, cross the bridge over the moat, and turn right on Bernard Road; the museum is straight ahead.

Background: Originally named the Jefferson Davis Casemate Museum, this

facility was opened to the public in 1951 after an extensive renovation that was funded by a local volunteer organization. This early museum consisted of the casemated cell in which the Confederate President Jefferson Davis was imprisoned following the Civil War. Additional casemates were renovated and opened to the public to display a variety of artifacts from the Civil War. Subsequent expansions of the museum reflected the broader scope of its growing collection and story line. Although the Jefferson Davis casemate still is a central feature of the facility, the museum now embraces a much larger mission in the Army Museum System.



The Casemate Museum depicts the history of Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, and the United States Army Coast Artillery Corps. Special emphasis focuses on the installation's strategic importance throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Uniforms, insignia, weapons, and military accouterments are exhibited inside the casemated chambers of the oldest section of the largest stone fort ever built in the United States. In addition to these objects, the museum exhibits rare ordnance models of the mammoth coast artillery guns that once defended the

nation's shores, archaeological specimens from Fort Monroe's moat, and original artwork done by Frederic Remington, Francis Schell, and R. F. Zogbaum. The personal items actually used by soldiers that had been stationed at the fort during the Civil War also are on exhibit.

The museum also highlights some of the unique engineering and architectural features that explain how the fort was constructed. Two casemates have been restored to their original appearance, with two 32-pound cannons emplaced just as they would have been 170 years ago to defend the entrance to Hampton Roads. Another set of casemates have been reconstructed as family living quarters to show the character of nineteenth-century military life at Fort Monroe.

The Casemate Museum was accredited by the American Association of Museums in 1982. A walking tour of the installation includes many of the significant historic and architectural sites of Fort Monroe, including the post arsenal, various coast artillery batteries, the quarters occupied by Robert E. Lee during his tour of duty at the installation, and the Chapel of the Centurion (constructed in 1858 with private donations). Many of the cannons mounted around the installation are relics of the Civil War, Spanish-American War, and Philippine Insurrection. Picnic areas overlooking the entrance to Hampton Roads and neighboring Fort Wool are available for museum visitors.

Fort Monroe, one of the oldest military installations in the country and the headquarters for the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, is a National Historic Landmark.

Programs and Services: Reference library and archives (weekdays only,

appointment preferred), guided tours (groups of ten to one hundred, reservations required two weeks in advance), gift shop, audiovisual presentations shown daily, traveling exhibits, special exhibitions, educational programs for elementary and high schools, walking tour of the post, holiday programs offered during the Christmas season and Halloween, gallery talks, and lectures.

Museum Publications: Brochures—*The Casemate Museum, Fort Monroe Guide to Historic Points, The Casemate Museum Tour Program, and The Casemate Museum Foundation*. Special Studies—*Annual History of Fort Monroe, Tales of Old Fort Monroe* (a collection of fifteen essays about the post's first fifty years: *Robert E. Lee at Fort Monroe, Black Hawk at Fort Monroe, Edgar Allan Poe at Fort Monroe, General Simon Bernard, Is it a Fort or a Fortress?, Fort Monroe in the Civil War, Short History of the Civil War, U. S. Grant Comes to Fort Monroe, Abraham Lincoln's Campaign Against the Merrimack, Old Point Comfort, The First Aircraft Carrier, The Monitor and the Merrimack, Jefferson Davis, On to Richmond! General McClellan's Peninsular Campaign, and Abraham Lincoln at the Hampton Roads Peace Conference*), *The Casemate Papers* (eight monographs about various aspects of the installation's history: *The Coast Artillery at Fort Monroe, Controversial Ben Butler, History of the Casemate Museum, Dr. Craven and the Captivity of Jefferson Davis at Fort Monroe, Fort Wool, Harrison Phoebus, Highlights of Black History at Fort Monroe, and The Shackling of Jefferson Davis*), *Ghosts of Fort Monroe*, and *Guns of Fort Monroe*.

THE OLD GUARD MUSEUM

Fort Myer, Virginia



Hours of Operation: 9:00 A.M.–4:00 P.M. Monday–Saturday, 1:00–4:00 P.M. Sunday; closed Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day.

Address: The Old Guard Museum, ATTN: ANOG-OGM, Building 249, Sheridan Avenue, Fort Myer, VA 22211-5020.

Telephone: (703) 696-6670/4168.

Directions: From Interstate 395, exit north on Washington Boulevard (Route 27) and proceed to Fort Myer, exit to the right and enter the post through Hatfield Gate, and follow signs to the left.

Background: In 1848 Maj. Gen. Percifer Smith presented a bandmaster's baton to the 3d United States Infantry in Mexico City as a token of the unit's bravery and success in storming the fortifications of the Mexican defenses at Chapultepec. Today, this artifact, now known as the "Chapultepec Baton," is the centerpiece of a museum collection and regimental history that dates back to 1784. The present museum and collection was begun in 1957 as a regimental trophy room, which later was registered as an Army museum in 1963.

Named after the unit's official nickname, The Old Guard Museum traces the

history of the 3d U.S. Infantry—one of the oldest infantry units in the United States Army. In doing so, the museum addresses the wartime service of the Old Guard in every major American conflict of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries using an assortment of weapons, equipment, and personal memorabilia from the unit's past. Many of the artifacts exhibited in the museum, including edged weapons, firearms, and uniforms, were actually used by soldiers assigned to the 3d Infantry. Included in this unique collection are the 1885 colors of the unit and some rare examples of early infantry equipment. Special attention is devoted to the 1st Battalion's current mission as the Army's official ceremonial unit and escort to the president of the United States. A small exhibit about the history of the post also is featured.

The museum also is accountable for all Army historical property in the Military District of Washington. This includes the seventeenth-, eighteenth-, and nineteenth-century cannons displayed at Fort Lesley J. McNair in Washington, D.C.; artifacts from the U.S. Army Band ("Pershing's Own"); and an assortment of items from the funeral of President John F. Kennedy.

The Old Guard Museum is housed in a historic brick barracks building that was constructed in 1903. The post itself is named in honor of the Army's first chief of the Signal Corps, Brig. Gen. Albert J. Myer, and it occupies the site of Fort Whipple—one of a series of federal forts that protected the nation's capital during the Civil War. Fort Myer is a registered National Historic Landmark.

Programs and Services: Reference library, guided tours (reservations required), special exhibitions, and lectures.

Illinois
Indiana
Kansas
Missouri
Oklahoma

VIRGINIA

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL MUSEUM

Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois



Hours of Operation: 10:00 A.M.—4:00 P.M. daily; closed Thanksgiving, Christmas Eve, Christmas, and New Year's Day.

Address: Rock Island Arsenal Museum, ATTN: SMCRI-PCA-M, Rock Island Arsenal, IL 61299-5000.

Telephone: (309) 782-5021/5182.

Directions: From Interstate 74 in Moline, Illinois, exit at 7th Avenue, proceed west on 7th Avenue to 19th Street, turn right on 19th Street to 2d Avenue, turn left on 2d Avenue, and cross the Moline Bridge into Rock Island Arsenal. The museum is in Building 60 at Rodman and Gillespie Avenues.

Background: Rock Island Arsenal is an active U.S. Army factory, which manufactures ordnance and equipment for the armed forces. The site itself, an island in the Mississippi River, dates back several hundred years as a temporary residence and refuge for neighboring Indian tribes, but not until 1816 was the first permanent military fortification built on Arsenal Island. This early fort was intended to help pacify that area of the frontier. The arsenal itself was established on the island in 1862, where it has continued

producing military goods for the past 130 years.

The Rock Island Arsenal Museum was established in July 1905, and it is the second oldest existing Army museum. Its original purpose was to display objects from the Army exhibition at the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair, as well as other historical items that had been stored at the arsenal by the Army. The museum was closed during World Wars I and II in order to provide additional manufacturing space at the arsenal. It has been in its present location since 1948.

The theme of the Rock Island Arsenal Museum is "People, Processes, and Products." Exhibits depict the men and women who were involved in the arsenal's history, the manufacturing processes used at the arsenal, and the variety of equipment produced there. The museum collection includes products of the arsenal, such as furniture, firearms, edged weapons, mess gear, horse equipment, gun carriages, and artillery limbers (usually two-wheeled horse-drawn wagons that carried ammunition). Also on display is a large collection of foreign and domestic military small arms—some of which had been used during the Indian wars of the nineteenth century, including the Battle of the Little Bighorn in 1876. The museum also addresses the military history of the region, some of the famous men who helped shape its history, and the Confederate prisoner-of-war camp that was located on the island during the Civil War.

Other sites on Arsenal Island include several nineteenth-century buildings, the Rock Island National Cemetery, the site of the first bridge built across the Mississippi River, and a Confederate cemetery. The Mississippi River Visitor's Center (operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) is at

Lock and Dam Number 15; it is open to the public daily from 9:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M. from May through September and at other times during the year. The Colonel Davenport House, built in 1834, is open on weekends only from 1:00 P.M. to 3:00 P.M., May through October.

Programs and Services: Gift shop, guided tours (reservations required two weeks in advance), reference library and archives, "Discovery Room" for children's programs, and lectures.

U.S. ARMY FINANCE CORPS MUSEUM

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana



Hours of Operation: 8:00 A.M.–4:30 P.M. Monday–Friday and 9:00 A.M.–3:00 P.M. first Saturday of every month; closed weekends and all federal holidays.
Address: U.S. Army Finance Corps Museum, MG Emmett J. Bean Center, Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN 46249-0400.
Telephone: (317) 542-2169/2012.
Directions: From Indianapolis, take Interstate 465 north to the 56th Street exit and proceed east on 56th Street for two

miles to Fort Benjamin Harrison. The museum is located inside the north lobby of the Major General Emmett J. Bean Center at the intersection of 56th Street and Post Road. (The U.S. Army Finance Corps Museum is scheduled to be relocated to Fort Jackson, South Carolina, by 1995.)

Housed inside the headquarters building of the U.S. Army Finance and Accounting Center, this museum has one of the most unique collections in the Army Museum System. The U.S. Army Finance Corps Museum was established in 1954 to display a growing collection of military currency and memorabilia spanning over 200 years of American military history. Some of the significant objects in the collection include Continental currency from the American Revolution, Army payroll ledgers from the nineteenth century, military script from World War II, and Korean and Philippine counterfeit money.

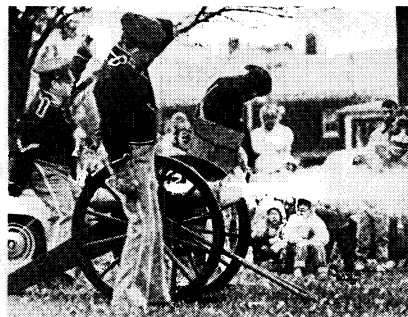
The exhibitions impart an understanding of the variety of functions that are performed by the Army's Finance Corps. Individual exhibits deal with disbursing officers, paymasters, and how the Army conducted different financial transactions throughout its history. Some foreign military currency also is displayed in this facility. Special exhibits trace the development of the U.S. Army Finance and Accounting Center and the Army's Finance School.

Programs and Services: Reference library and archives, guided tours (reservations required one day in advance), audiovisual programs shown daily, and lectures.

Museum Publications: Brochure—*U.S. Army Finance Corps Museum*.

FRONTIER ARMY MUSEUM

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas



Hours of Operation: 9:00 A.M.–4:00 P.M. Monday–Friday, 10:00 A.M.–4:00 P.M. Saturday, 12:00 P.M.–4:00 P.M. Sunday and holidays; closed Easter Sunday, Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day.

Address: Frontier Army Museum, ATTN: ATZL-GCT-M (Building 801), Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027-5072.
Telephone: (913) 684-3191/3553.

Directions: From Interstate 29, exit at Platte City/Leavenworth (U.S. Highway 92), proceed west to U.S. Highway 73 and continue west to the main gate on Grant Avenue, turn right and follow to Reynolds Avenue, and turn right and continue to Gibbons Avenue.

Background: Fort Leavenworth, a National Historic Landmark, is one of the oldest military installations in the country. Established in 1827 as a major frontier outpost, it later became a military education center for Army officers, which was a precursor to the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College. The fort that once presided over the opening of the American West now participates in the development of operational concepts, doctrine, and

materiel requirements to support future military operations. The Frontier Army Museum addresses each of these themes, with one exhibit gallery devoted to the history of the post and the early West and another gallery set aside to interpret the experience of the frontier soldier from 1817 to 1917. The numerous early transportation artifacts used by the Army are an impressive feature of this museum's collection.

The "Frontier Fort" is a special room that allows visitors to explore the life and adventures of soldiers and their families and study the relationships among merchants, pioneers, and Indians. Since replicas are used in this area, visitors are permitted to handle the objects and learn from them. Additional props are provided for formal programs and tour groups.

Throughout the year, the museum provides exhibits and demonstrations to support the academic curriculum at the Command and General Staff College. These programs trace the evolution of modern warfare, and they help familiarize the students with the uniforms, weapons, and equipment of the last 300 years. Several commemorative and thematic displays also are used to highlight holidays and special events at Fort Leavenworth.

Other museum programs include an audiovisual theater that has brief presentations about frontier history and technological advances in weaponry. Once a month, a representative from Company B of the Fort Leavenworth Dragoons (a reenactment group) visits the museum to talk about life on the frontier.

To depict these themes, the museum uses an extensive collection of artifacts and archival materials from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. These include a number of early nineteenth-century military

There is a large and comprehensive reference collection available for scholarly research concerning both frontier history and the development of artillery.

Programs and Services: Reference library and archives (by appointment only), gift shop, guided tours (reservations required), educational programs, films shown daily, gallery talks, lectures, and living history demonstrations.

Museum Publications: Brochures—*Fort Sill Still Lives With History* and *Fort Sill Museum*. Special Studies—*Volunteer Handbook*, *NCO: Backbone of the Army*, *The French 75—A New Gun for a New Century*, *Military History—Source List*, and *Sherman House: The Commanding General's Quarters at Fort Sill, Oklahoma*.



OKLAHOMA

Alaska
Arizona
California
Hawaii
New Mexico
Washington



include its historical origins, employment in wartime, seacoast fortifications, and peacetime training and construction projects. There also is some introductory material about the Corps of Topographical Engineers and civil engineering. In addressing the history of the installation, the museum focuses on the post's function as a mobilization facility during World War II and as a basic training center throughout most of its existence.

The museum complex embraces a main exhibition building and thirteen World War II mobilization barracks that have been restored and opened to the public. A large outdoor vehicle park also is accessible for public viewing.

Programs and Services: Reference library (by appointment only), guided tours (reservations required one week in advance), traveling exhibitions, military and educational programs (reservations required two weeks in advance), gallery talks, gift shop, and lectures.

Museum Publications: Brochure—*Fort Leonard Wood: A History*. Special Study—*The Fallen Foe: America's German Prisoners of War, 1942–1946*.



U.S. ARMY FIELD ARTILLERY AND FORT SILL MUSEUM

Fort Sill, Oklahoma



Hours of Operation: 7:30 A.M.–4:30 P.M. daily; closed 25–26 December and 1–2 January.

Address: U.S. Army Field Artillery and Fort Sill Museum, Building 437, Quanah Road, Fort Sill, OK 73503-5100.

Telephone: (405) 351-5123.

Directions: From Oklahoma City, take Route 277 south to the Key Gate exit, follow signs to Fort Sill through the main gate to Sheridan Road, and turn right on either Geronimo Road or Randolph Road. Museum facilities are located at these intersections: Corral and Randolph Roads, Quanah and Geronimo Roads, Randolph and Fowler Roads, and Quanah and Chickasha Roads.

Background: Founded in 1869 by Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, Fort Sill has played a major role in the history of the American West and the United States Army from the late nineteenth century to the present. It was from here that the Army launched its campaign to subdue the Southern Plains Indian tribes, and it

was here that the famous Indian warrior Geronimo was imprisoned. Later, in 1911, the post became the home for the Army's Field Artillery.

The U.S. Army Field Artillery and Fort Sill Museum, which was established in 1934, has eight exhibit buildings and numerous outdoor displays. Most of these buildings embrace a ten-acre complex in the "old post" area, which is a National Historic Landmark. Several of the buildings that are assigned to the museum are historic stone structures and components of the Landmark District.

Approximately half of the museum's collection and exhibitions are devoted to the history of the installation and the surrounding area. Beginning from the 1830s and continuing to the present, visitors to the museum have an opportunity to see rare artifacts associated with the settlement of the area and the development of this frontier post. Some of the objects that are displayed include early nineteenth-century military accouterments from the cavalry and infantry units that were stationed at Fort Sill, archaeological remains from Indian settlements, and a variety of materials that were used by settlers in the area.

Among the thousands of artifacts that are used to tell the history of the installation are some of the agricultural implements and personal possessions that had belonged to Apache prisoners of war during their confinement at Fort Sill from 1894 to 1913. Geronimo's knife, pistol, gunbelt, and saddle are prominently displayed, along with other items that had belonged to Comanche chiefs Setank and Quanah Parker.

The other half of the exhibit facilities and collection focuses on the history of the

Army's Field Artillery. The museum covers the entire scope of the history of this important branch of the service using numerous examples of artillery ordnance and armament spanning from small caliber cannons of the American Revolution to a 280-mm. gun that fired the world's first atomic artillery projectile. Other unique objects that are exhibited include Union and Confederate artillery pieces from the Civil War, a Chinese cannon seized during the Boxer Rebellion, a Gatling gun on its original field carriage, and a rare Hotchkiss revolving cannon from the late nineteenth century.

"Cannon Walk," situated along the south perimeter of the museum complex, is one of the featured sites on a walking tour around the old post area, where visitors have an opportunity to see dozens of different types of artillery pieces and many of the historic structures and sites on post. Also within the museum complex is "Missile Park," which displays eleven different Army missiles that range from the JB-2 Loon of 1944 to the contemporary Pershing II.

One of the unique elements of the museum is the "Cricket's Corner"—a small children's section that interprets the history of the area through the eyes of a frontier child. In addition to numerous educational programs in the Cricket's Corner, every spring the museum also sponsors a heritage fair, which demonstrates the skills and lifestyles of soldiers, Indians, and settlers living in the American West in the 1800s. Another annual event held every September includes the firing of muzzle-loading cannons and a demonstration of artillery drills for various field pieces.

accouterments, such as a cartridge box dating from the American Revolution, an officer's chapeau of the 1820s, a dragoon officer's belt and buckle from the 1830s, and several items from the Civil War. Other unique pieces include a George Catlin portrait of Henry Leavenworth, the founder and namesake of the post; a frontier Army ambulance; and an Army escort wagon. All of these items are utilized to tell both the military and social history of the fort and the surrounding area.

Exhibits begin with the early Spanish and French influence in the region, and they continue with the founding of the installation, with travel along the Santa Fe Trail, with the settlement of Kansas Territory, with the Civil War, with the Indian wars, and with the establishment of the Command and General Staff College. From here, the theme shifts to the changes in military education and the recognition that the responsibilities of leadership require more study and professional development. In turn, this leads visitors to the museum's final theme about the frontiers of technical innovation. Periodic special exhibits and several varieties of horse-drawn carriages complement the museum's collections and story line.

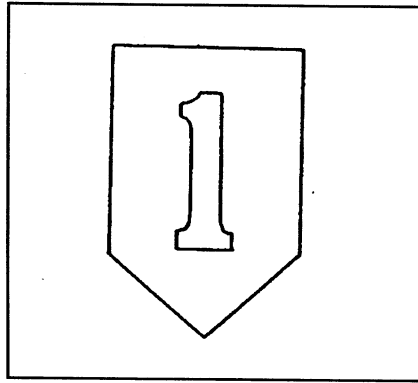
Programs and Services: Guided tours, educational programs for elementary and secondary schools, gift shop, reference library, lectures, audiovisual presentations shown daily, traveling exhibits, crafts classes, gallery talks, and living history demonstrations.

Museum Publications: Brochures—*Historic Fort Leavenworth*, *Self-Guided Tour of Fort Leavenworth: The Gateway to the West*, and *Frontier Army Museum*. Special Studies—*All He Could Carry: U.S. Army*

Infantry Equipment, 1839–1910; Soldiers at Play: Recreation and Pastimes of the Frontier Army; and The Girl I Left Behind Me: Frontier Army Wives, 1817–1917.

1ST INFANTRY DIVISION MUSEUM

Fort Riley, Kansas



Hours of Operation: 9:00 A.M.–4:30 P.M. Monday–Saturday, 12:00–4:30 P.M. Sunday; closed Easter Sunday, Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day.
Address: 1st Infantry Division Museum, Post Office Box 2160, Fort Riley, KS 66442-0160.

Telephone: (913) 239-2737/2743.
Directions: From Interstate 70, take exit 301 and proceed north to the intersection of Custer and Holbrook Avenue, turn left on Custer Avenue, proceed one block to Sheridan Avenue, and turn right on Sheridan Avenue; museum is located on the left, adjacent to the U.S. Cavalry Museum.

Background: The "Big Red One," the nickname of the 1st Infantry Division, is

the oldest division in the Army, but only recently has an Army museum been established to address the division's history from its activation in 1917 to the present. Housed in a renovated historic building at Fort Riley, the 1st Infantry Division Museum is the newest facility in the Army Museum System—having opened to the public in the summer of 1992.

Exhibits in the museum trace the history of the Big Red One through its training and campaigns in World War I, its peacetime role during the interwar years, and its extensive service in North Africa and Europe in World War II. Uniforms and equipment used by soldiers in the division highlight these exhibitions, along with examples of captured enemy materiel from these conflicts. A special exhibit commemorates the bravery of the men who earned the Medal of Honor while serving with the division in combat.

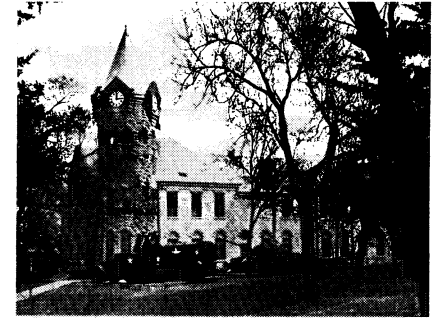
A separate exhibit wing is devoted to the division's service in the Republic of Vietnam, and there are additional exhibits that deal with the 1st Infantry Division's training in Europe during the Cold War period. A unique collection of materiel from Operations DESERT SHIELD and DESERT STORM is displayed in this facility as well. Displayed outside the museum are typical examples of vehicles and artillery pieces that were used by the division.

Programs and Services: Guided tours (reservations required).



U.S. CAVALRY MUSEUM

Fort Riley, Kansas



Hours of Operation: 9:00 A.M.–4:30 P.M. Monday–Saturday, 12:00 P.M.–4:30 P.M. Sunday; closed Easter Sunday, Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day.

Address: U.S. Cavalry Museum, Building 205, Post Office Box 2160, Fort Riley, KS 66442-0160.

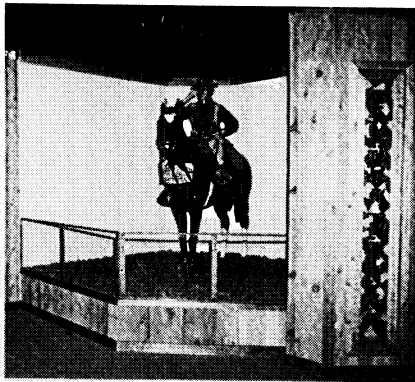
Telephone: (913) 239-2737/2743.

Directions: From Interstate 70, take exit 301 and proceed north to the intersection of Custer and Holbrook Avenue, turn left on Custer Avenue, proceed one block to Sheridan Avenue, and turn right on Sheridan Avenue; museum is on the left.

Background: This facility originally was established as the Fort Riley Historical Museum in 1957; five years later, it was redesignated as the United States Cavalry Museum. It is housed in a stone building that was constructed in 1853—the same year that the installation was named Fort Riley in honor of Maj. Gen. Bennet Riley, a veteran of the War of 1812, the Indian wars, and the Mexican War.

Throughout the 1850s, Fort Riley was garrisoned with various cavalry units that protected the Santa Fe Trail and Kansas

against hostile Indians and pro- and anti-slavery factions. Following the Civil War, cavalry units returned to the frontier post to protect construction crews that were working on the Union Pacific Railroad, and it was here that the 7th Cavalry was organized under the command of Lt. Col. (Brevet Maj. Gen.) George A. Custer. Later, Fort Riley became the headquarters and a major training center for the United States Cavalry.



Exhibits at the museum introduce the visitor to the evolution of the American Cavalry from 1776 to 1950. Modern exhibit galleries, using full-size figures, dioramas, and historical artifacts, explain the development of the military saddle, horse equipment, uniforms, and weapons. In doing so, the mission of the U.S. Cavalry and its combat record in every major American conflict is highlighted in the museum. Some of the rarest and most unique cavalry equipment and weaponry is on display in this facility. Other exhibits about the cavalry trooper's daily life and his activities also are presented using personal effects and unit memorabilia from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The U.S. Cavalry Museum maintains an extensive photographic and archival collection, as well as an art gallery that includes original works by Frederic Remington, Frank McCarthy, Don Stivers, Don Troiani, James Muir, and Rogers Aston. Special exhibitions also address the famous "Buffalo soldiers" of the Indian wars, individual units that were once stationed at the post, and the history of Fort Riley. Displayed outside the museum are examples of some of the twentieth-century vehicles that were used by the cavalry in World War II.

A walking tour of the installation includes many of the remaining nineteenth-century structures of the fort, including St. Mary's Chapel (the first stone church built in Kansas), the building that served as the first territorial capital of Kansas, and the Custer House (reputedly occupied by Brevet Maj. Gen. and Mrs. George A. Custer and the oldest set of officers' quarters on post). These sites are open to the public. A small herd of bison also is kept on post and is available for public viewing.

Programs and Services: Reference library and archives, gift shop, traveling exhibits, guided tours (reservations required), lectures, and educational programs for elementary schools.

Museum Publications: Brochures—*U.S. Cavalry Museum, Ft. Riley, Kansas*; *Visit Historic Fort Riley*; *Custer House*; and *Walking Tour of Fort Riley*. Special Study—*Gift Shop Catalog*. Membership Newsletter—*Bugle Calls*. Military Prints—limited edition (sold through the gift shop).

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER MUSEUM

Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri



Hours of Operation: 10:00 A.M.—4:00 P.M. Monday–Saturday; closed Sunday and all federal holidays.

Address: U.S. Army Engineer Museum, ATTN: ATZT-PTM-OM, Fort Leonard Wood, MO 65473-5165.

Telephone: (314) 596-4249/6618.

Directions: From Interstate 44, take the Fort Leonard Wood exit to the main gate, proceed on Missouri Avenue to North Dakota Avenue, turn left on North Dakota Avenue, follow to Nebraska Avenue, turn right on Nebraska Avenue, and proceed to 19th Street; the museum complex is on the right side of the intersection.

Background: The U.S. Army Engineer Museum addresses both the history of Fort Leonard Wood and American military engineering. To accomplish these missions, the museum provides various educational programs and interpretative exhibits in support of the U.S. Army Engineer School and the installation and surrounding communities. This is one of the most rapidly growing facilities in the Army Museum System.

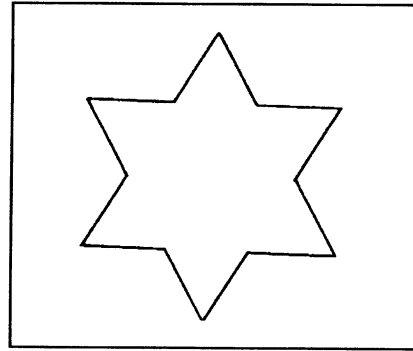
The post is named in honor of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, a former Army chief of staff, presidential candidate, military governor of the Philippine Islands, and veteran of the Indian Wars. It is from his legacy that the museum collection was begun in 1960, when General Wood's grandson donated several artifacts which had belonged to his grandfather. Although these objects were displayed around the installation for the next ten years, it was not until 1971 that the Fort Leonard Wood Museum was established and recognized as an official Army museum. Later, in 1988, the facility was redesignated as the U.S. Army Engineer Museum to coincide with the transfer of the U.S. Army Engineer School from Fort Belvoir, Virginia, to Fort Leonard Wood.

Exhibits in the museum include a wide assortment of engineer vehicles and equipment used from World War I to the present. Other objects available for public viewing include General Wood's Medal of Honor, typical firearms used by soldiers stationed at Fort Leonard Wood, and memorabilia from the World War II German prisoner-of-war encampment that was at the installation. Several interactive exhibits help museum visitors understand different aspects of an Army engineer's missions, such as an opportunity to use an early mine sweeper to see how engineers cleared roads of demolitions. Finely detailed drawings and dioramas demonstrate the sophisticated technical features of temporary bridges and fortifications. A mechanical device used for marksmanship training reinforces the point that Army engineers also have to be proficient in all aspects of their profession.

The museum addresses many different facets of military engineering, to

6TH INFANTRY DIVISION HISTORICAL HOLDING

Fort Richardson, Alaska



Hours of Operation: By appointment only
Address: 6th Infantry Division Historical Holding, ATTN: APVR-PTM-T, Fort Richardson, AK 99505.

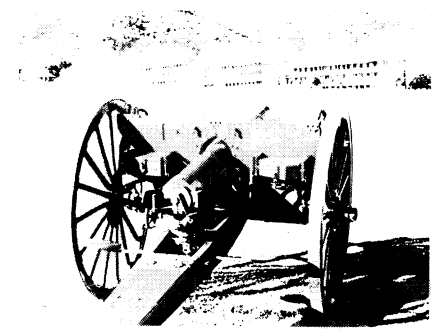
Telephone: (907) 862-4215.

Directions: (A separate facility is to be constructed in the 1990s; individual exhibits are located at various sites on Forts Richardson, Wainwright, and Greely.)

Background: The 6th Infantry Division Historical Holding was established in 1987 to collect and preserve artifacts associated with the history and traditions of the 6th Infantry Division (Light). The facility also addresses the American military presence in Alaska from 1867 to the present. Presently, there are no public programs offered by this historical holding. Only a limited amount of historical property is displayed in public locations at three military installations in the state.

FORT HUACHUCA MUSEUM

Fort Huachuca, Arizona



Hours of Operation: 9:00 A.M.–4:00 P.M.
Monday–Friday, 1:00 P.M.–4:00 P.M. week-ends; closed all federal holidays.

Address: Fort Huachuca Museum, ATTN: ATZS-PTP-M, Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613-6000.

Telephone: (602) 533-5736/3638.

Directions: From U.S. Highway 90 or U.S. Highway 92 to Fry Boulevard in Sierra Vista, proceed west on Fry Boulevard through main gate of Fort Huachuca, follow Squier Avenue/Winrow Road to Mizner Road, turn left on Mizner Road, turn right at Henry Circle, turn left at Grierson Street, and turn right on Hungerford Avenue.

Background: The extensive collection of the Fort Huachuca Museum includes over 4,000 weapons, accouterments, equipment, and documents that are used to tell the story of this historic installation and the United States Army in the American Southwest. The story begins with the Mexican War in 1846 and the subsequent explorations of the uncharted Southwest by the Army's Corps of Topographical Engineers. The museum also addresses

ALASKA-ARIZONA

the campaigns in the Arizona and New Mexico Territories during the Civil War, when California volunteers held the area and met Confederate forces in the westernmost battle of the conflict at Picacho Pass. A major theme encompasses the Apache campaigns in which the U.S. Army was pitted against such masters of guerrilla warfare as Cochise, Victorio, and Geronimo.

Other subjects include the role of cavalrymen stationed at Fort Huachuca during Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing's 1916 punitive expedition into Mexico, and the history of units that trained at Fort Huachuca and fought in World War II and the Korean War. Some attention also is devoted to the major units and commands that have been headquartered at the post, including the U.S. Army Information Systems Command and the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School. A special exhibit depicts barracks life at Fort Huachuca during World War II, and other exhibitions, with a western town and desert as its backdrop, interpret the history of the Southwest as seen through the eyes of the soldiers who served in this region.

Several famous black military units were stationed or trained at Fort Huachuca, including four regiments—the 9th and 10th Cavalry and the 24th and 25th Infantry—and two divisions—the 92d and 93d Infantry Divisions. There are special exhibits that explore the contributions of African-American soldiers, known today as the "Buffalo soldiers," and their service at Fort Huachuca.

The museum itself is housed in a structure that was built in 1892 to serve as a bachelor officers' quarters. After brief service as a chapel, it was converted into an officers' club, and then served as the

post headquarters before being converted into a museum facility. It is one of the few original structures from the nineteenth century surviving on the post. It comprises part of the "old post" area, the original site of Fort Huachuca and today a National Historic Landmark.

An additional building, renovated with private funds, was given to the museum in 1982 for more exhibit space. This nearly doubled the size of the museum facilities. The Fort Huachuca Museum, established in 1960, was accredited by the American Association of Museums in 1980.

Programs and Services: Guided tours (reservations required), public information program, gift shop, traveling exhibitions, lectures, reference services, and educational programs for elementary and secondary-level schools.

Museum Publications: Brochure—*Fort Huachuca Museum*. Special Studies—*History of Fort Huachuca* (video cassette), *Annual History of Fort Huachuca*, and *Fort Huachuca Museum: An Introduction for Teachers*. Books—*Fort Huachuca: The Story of a Frontier Post* and *Old Post*.



U.S. ARMY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE CORPS HISTORICAL HOLDING

Fort Huachuca, Arizona



Hours of Operation: By appointment only.
Address: U.S. Army Military Intelligence Historical Holding, ATTN: ATZS-MH, Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613-7000.
Telephone: (602) 533-3586.

Directions: (A facility for this historical holding has not been constructed. Individual exhibits are located in various academic buildings used by the Military Intelligence Center and School.)

Background: The U.S. Army Military Intelligence Corps Historical Holding collects and preserves objects that relate to the history and development of Army intelligence. This activity focuses on the uses and accomplishments of the three major forms of military intelligence: signals, human, and imagery intelligence. The collection itself consists of a wide variety of materials, to include cryptologic equipment, code books, intelligence and electronic

warfare systems, photographs, and captured foreign documents. Other significant objects in this collection include an IV-1C Mohawk aircraft, one of several models that was used for photo reconnaissance missions during the Korean War and the war in Vietnam, and a radio detection-finding set that was used by one of the first American soldiers to be killed in the Republic of Vietnam.

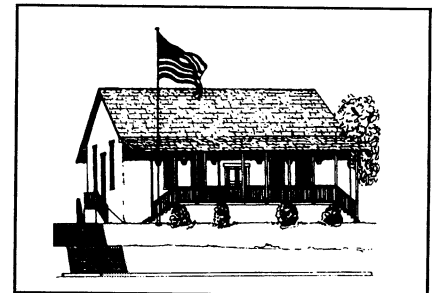
Plans for this facility include an extensive reference library and archives for researchers, as well as individual objects which may be used for technological research and study. "The Sphinx," a statue of the symbol of Army intelligence is displayed in the courtyard outside the headquarters building for the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School.

The Military Intelligence Corps Historical Holding was established in 1988. A permanent structure will be funded by a private organization, which expects to raise sufficient funds for the facility to be occupied and operational by the late 1990s.

Programs and Services: Gift shop.

U.S. ARMY HISTORICAL HOLDING, PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY

Presidio of Monterey, California



Hours of Operation: By appointment only. (Facility temporarily closed but is programmed to reopen at regular hours in 1993.)

Address: U.S. Army Historical Holding, ATTN: ATFL-MH, Presidio of Monterey, CA 93944-5006.

Telephone: (408) 647-5536.

Directions: From Pacific Street in Monterey to Artillery Street, enter through the main gate of the Presidio of Monterey, and turn right on Ewing Road; facility is the first building on the left.

Background: The U.S. Army Historical Holding at the Presidio of Monterey is located atop the strategic hill that overlooks Monterey Bay, which had served as the site for earlier military fortifications. Although the area had been claimed by Spain as early as 1602, it was not until 1792 that a Spanish fort was built on the hilltop. American forces seized the site during the Mexican War in 1846. The Presidio later served as the headquarters for various units during the Civil War, Philippine Insurrection, and World Wars I and II. Today, the Presidio of Monterey is the home for the Defense Language Institute.

The historical holding was established in 1965, and it is housed in a building that was constructed in 1909 to store military ordnance. Numerous unique artifacts are used to trace the history of the Presidio from its earliest occupants to the present. On display are archaeological remains from the eighteenth century, two rare Moro Lantaka cannon that were captured during the Philippine Insurrection, horse artillery equipment from the late nineteenth century, and several period uniforms from the 1840s to the present.

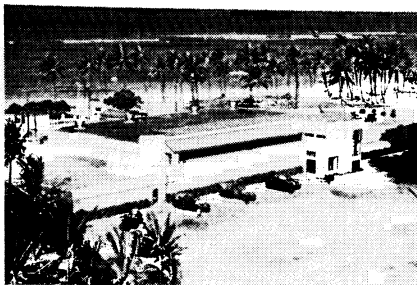
Small dioramas are used to show different periods of time in the Presidio's history, and several individual items help personalize the story of this old fort. There is also a walking tour of the installation, which starts at the historical holding.

Programs and Services: Reference library (by appointment only) and guided tours (reservations required).

Museum Publications: Brochures—*U.S. Army Museum, Presidio of Monterey, California* and *U.S. Army Museum, Walking Path of History, Presidio of Monterey, CA*.

U.S. ARMY MUSEUM OF HAWAII

Fort DeRussy, Hawaii



Hours of Operation: 10:00 A.M.–4:30 P.M. Tuesday–Sunday; closed Monday, Christmas, and New Year's Day.

Address: U.S. Army Museum of Hawaii, Post Office Box 8064, Honolulu, HI 96830-0064.

Telephone: (808) 438-2819/2821.

Directions: The museum is located at the intersection of Kalia and Saratoga Roads in

Fort DeRussy Beach Park on Waikiki Beach.

Background: The U.S. Army Museum of Hawaii was established in 1976 at Fort DeRussy, near downtown Honolulu. It is housed in Battery Randolph, a former coast artillery emplacement that mounted two 14-inch disappearing guns, overlooking Hawaii's famous Waikiki Beach. Within the concrete casemates of this battery, the museum tells the story of Hawaii's military history, the United States Army in the Hawaiian Islands, and the islands' contributions to our nation's defense throughout the twentieth century.

The exhibits follow a chronological story line, beginning with early native Hawaiian warfare and Capt. James Cook's introduction of Western military technology to the islands. Featured in this series of exhibitions are replicas of Hawaiian weapons and a scale model of King Kamehameha's twin-hulled war canoe that mounted a bronze swivel gun. Also on display are artifacts from the Hawaiian monarchy's Royal Guard and the paramilitary Honolulu Rifles.

The story of the United States Army in the Hawaiian Islands includes a number of artifacts and photographs that cover the past one hundred years. A special feature of this exhibit theme includes a collection of artifacts from a soldier of the 1st New York Volunteer Infantry, who represented the first American military garrison in Hawaii in 1898. A major exhibition in this area focuses on the coastal defenses of Hawaii from 1904 to 1939. Rare ordnance models of a disappearing gun and a 12-inch mortar help explain the massive firepower and the extensive defensive network that guarded Hawaii during the interwar years. The sophisticated artillery

carriages allowed the guns to "disappear" behind reinforced concrete embankments when they were not being fired, and the mortars could fire 700-pound projectiles that could sink any naval vessel of its day. Other artifacts associated with the Army's presence in Hawaii include various weapons and accouterments from this century.

A major exhibition in the museum traces Hawaii's role in the Pacific theater during World War II. Fragments of Japanese planes shot down over Hawaii on 7 December 1941 highlight this portion of the museum story line. Memorabilia that includes black-out bulbs, ration cards, war bond posters, air raid sirens, gas masks, and civilian registration cards illustrate the impact of the war on the entire community and Hawaii's heroic response to the crisis.

Another major exhibition addresses the famous 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442d Infantry in World War II. These were Hawaii's soldiers of Japanese ancestry, who served in Italy, France, and Germany. They represented two of the most decorated combat units of the war—earning the unofficial motto, "Go For Broke."

Successive exhibits focus on American involvement in Korea and Vietnam. In addition to several weapons and military materiel, the museum displays representations of an American bunker and a Vietnamese hut. Hawaii's role during the war in Vietnam as a rest and recreation center is shown in a replicated "Barefoot Bar" cocktail lounge and a collection of photographs depicting the brief respite that soldiers had away from the war. Also a "Gallery of Heroes" is dedicated to Hawaiians who earned six Medals of Honor and a large collection of Distinguished Service Crosses during World War II, the Korean War, and the war

in Vietnam.

A special exhibition is devoted to the museum's largest artifact—Battery Randolph. A scale model of the facility and a completely restored section of the reinforced concrete gun emplacement (the only one of its kind in the United States) help explain this coastal fortification and its role in the defense of Hawaii prior to World War II. The battery was built in 1911, and it is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. A visitor's center, managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, is adjacent to the museum.

Some typical vehicles and crew-served weapons used by the Army during World War II are displayed outside the museum, along with a typical prefabricated metal pillbox that was used in the late 1930s to defend the shores of Hawaii from an amphibious invasion.

Programs and Services: Guided tours (reservations required), audiovisual presentations shown daily, gift shop, reference library (by appointment only), and lectures.

Museum Publications: Brochure—*Guide to the Army Museum* (a Japanese translation also is available). Membership newsletter.



HAWAII

TROPIC LIGHTNING MUSEUM

Schofield Barracks, Hawaii



Hours of Operation: 9:00 A.M.–4:00 P.M. Monday–Friday; closed on weekends and all federal holidays.

Address: Tropic Lightning Museum, ATTN: APZV-PTM-S, Fort Shafter, HI 96857-6008.

Telephone: (808) 655-0438/0445.

Directions: From Highway H–1 west to Highway H–2 north, follow signs to Schofield Barracks and enter at Foote Gate. The museum is the stone building within site of Macomb Gate.

Background: Originally established in 1956 as a memorial to the 25th Infantry Division, the Tropic Lightning Museum addresses the history of this unit and Schofield Barracks. The collection includes a wide assortment of military equipment and personal memorabilia from the division and the installation.

Construction of the installation began in 1909, and it has been occupied by military units ever since then. In 1941 the 25th Infantry Division was activated and stationed at Schofield Barracks. With the outbreak of World War II, the division participated in several campaigns in the

Pacific theater, where it acquired its nickname as the “Tropic Lightning” Division. After the war, the division served on occupation duty in Japan and later participated in the Korean War. The unit's brief stay at Schofield Barracks after the Korean conflict was interrupted in 1966, when it was deployed to the Republic of Vietnam for five years. The 25th Infantry Division is the only U.S. Army division never to have been stationed on the mainland of the United States.

Visitors to the Tropic Lightning Museum follow a chronological story line that begins with a tribute to Medal of Honor recipients from the 25th Infantry Division. Hanging lamps and wooden floors and walls re-create the old post library (the original purpose of the building) to help interpret the soldier's life on the installation in the 1920s and 1930s. All the furnishings, including a “full-field layout” for an individual soldier (i.e., all the personal equipment that was issued to an enlisted man), are reminiscent of the structured peacetime “old Army” that preceded America's abrupt entry into World War II.

The theme then shifts with a series of exhibits about the 25th Infantry Division, its training in Hawaii, and its subsequent service in the Pacific theater of operations. This story continues through the division's period of occupation duty, its combat record in Korea, its long fight in the Republic of Vietnam, and its present service to the country. The exhibitions are complemented with brief video presentations in the museum.

The museum building is the only lava rock structure on post. It is located within the historic district of Schofield Barracks, and it is included in the National Register

of Historic Sites.

Programs and Services: Reference library and archives, guided tours (reservations required), and audiovisual presentations shown daily.

Museum Publications: Special Studies—*A Guide to Schofield Barracks, A Brief History of the 25th Infantry Division, and What Happened on December 7, 1941?*

WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE HISTORICAL HOLDING

White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico

Hours of Operation: 8:00 A.M.–3:30 P.M. Monday–Friday; closed weekends and all federal holidays.

Address: Visitor Center, ATTN: STEWS-PA, White Sands Missile Range, NM 88002-5047.

Telephone: (505) 678-1134.

Directions: From Route 70 (27 miles east of Las Cruces and 50 miles west of Alamogordo), take the Missile Range exit south for 4 miles to range headquarters and the missile park.

Background: Visitors to the White Sands missile park have an opportunity to see one of the largest collections of historical twentieth-century rockets and missiles assembled on one site. The collection began in 1955 with the static display of a German V–2 rocket from World War II, but it was not until 1976 that the facility was recognized as an official part of the Army historical collection. All of the American

HAWAII–NEW MEXICO

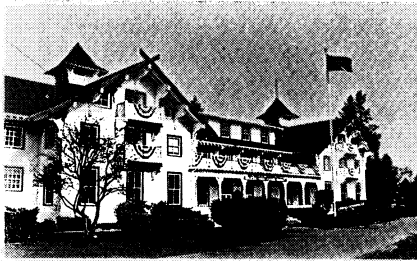
items that are displayed represent the types of rockets and missiles that were tested at the White Sands Missile Range.

Some of the dozens of objects exhibited in the park include an Army Loon rocket (the American version of the German V-1 rocket), a Nike Hercules anti-aircraft missile, a Navy Sidewinder air-to-air missile, a Pershing I surface-to-surface missile, an SS-10 wire-guided anti-tank missile, and a Copperhead cannon-launched guided projectile.

Trinity Site, a National Historic Landmark and site of the first tested nuclear explosion in 1945, is on the White Sands Missile Range. Public access to the area is limited to specific times of the year.

FORT LEWIS MILITARY MUSEUM

Fort Lewis, Washington



Hours of Operation: 12:00 P.M.–4:00 P.M. Tuesday–Sunday; closed Monday and all federal holidays.

Address: Fort Lewis Military Museum, Post Office Box 331001, Fort Lewis, WA 98433-1001.

Telephone: (206) 967-7206.

Directions: From Interstate 5, take exit 120 (41st Division Drive), proceed to the

first traffic light (Flora Road), turn left on Flora Road, and follow the signs to the museum; the museum is located on Main Street on the left side of the road.

Background: Established in 1970, the Fort Lewis Military Museum addresses the history of the installation and the American military presence in the Pacific Northwest. Each of the four exhibit galleries focuses on these two museum themes. In the “Soldiers of the Northwest Gallery,” museum visitors are introduced to the saga of the American soldier in the history of the region from the explorations of Capt. Meriwether Lewis and Lt. William Clark in 1804 to the coast artillery defenses of Puget Sound on the eve of World War I. The “Seventh Infantry Division Gallery” traces the history of the “Bayonet” Division, which has served this country since World War I, while the “Fort Lewis Gallery” provides an orientation to the history of the post from 1917 to the present. “America’s Corps Gallery” pays tribute to the soldiers of the United States I Corps. The I Corps saw active service on the battlefields of France in World War I, in the Pacific theater in World War II, and on the frozen battlegrounds of Korea. Today, I Corps is headquartered at Fort Lewis.

The museum itself is housed in the old Fort Lewis Inn, which originally was built in 1918 by the Salvation Army as a hospice for soldiers and visitors to the post. The structure was acquired by the Army in 1921, and the museum occupied the building in 1973. In 1979 the “Red Shield Inn” was placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Exhibits in the museum feature a comprehensive collection of uniforms, equipment, and small arms of the type

that were used by troops stationed at Fort Lewis or assigned to the I Corps or 7th Infantry Division. The collection also includes material related to the U.S. Army in the Pacific Northwest prior to the establishment of Fort Lewis. These objects include nineteenth-century firearms, various accouterments, and uniforms. A large collection of posters, postcards, personal memorabilia, and photographs complement the museum’s exhibitions and research facilities.

A display park behind the main entrance to the museum features many of the typical vehicles and artillery pieces used by units that were stationed at Fort Lewis over the past fifty years.

Programs and Services: Reference library and archives (by appointment only), research services, guided tours (reservations required), gift shop, traveling exhibits, educational programs for grades K through 12, living history demonstrations, special programs for civic groups, special exhibitions, gallery talks, and lectures.

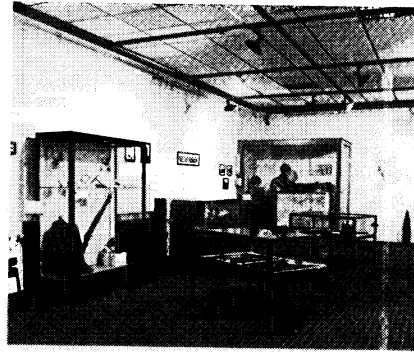
Museum Publications: Brochure—*The Fort Lewis Military Museum*. Special Studies—*History of Fort Lewis* and *History of I Corps*. Newsletter—*The Red Shield Banner* (for association members only).



Germany
Republic of Korea

1ST ARMORED DIVISION MUSEUM

Baumholder, Germany



Hours of Operation: By appointment only.
Address: 1st Armored Division Museum,
222d Base Support Battalion (Baumholder),
Unit 23746, Box 38, APO AE 09034.
Telephone: (49) 6783-6-6349.

Directions: (The museum, originally located at an Army installation near Ansbach, relocated in 1992. Its new facility is being developed and is expected to reopen to the public in 1993.)

Background: Established in 1963, the 1st Armored Division Museum traces the history of the "Old Ironsides" Division from its activation in 1940 to the present. Special emphasis is placed on the unit's participation in World War II and its subsequent mission as an important element of our NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) forces. Other displays address the history of the subordinate units that are assigned to the 1st Armored Division.

The story line begins with the immediate predecessor of the 1st Armored Division, the 7th Cavalry Brigade

(Mechanized). This mechanized cavalry unit, formed in 1932, represented the Army's first step toward the creation of an armored fighting force. Using a number of artifacts and graphics, the story continues with the activation of the 1st Armored Division in 1940, its training in the United States, and its first combat actions in North Africa. Subsequent service in World War II took the division up the Italian peninsula. Later the Old Ironsides Division served as a ready reaction force during the Cold War and the Cuban missile crisis, before establishing its headquarters in Germany in 1971 as part of the NATO force structure. Its most recent and significant military achievements were attained in Operation DESERT STORM.

Visitors to the museum have an opportunity to view a wide variety of dioramas and artifacts that are associated with the division's history, including uniform items that were worn by veterans wounded in World War II and weapons that were actually used by those veterans. Exhibits are rotated periodically, with special displays devoted to the soldier's lifestyle in the field or some of the division's campaigns highlighted each year.

Programs and Services: Reference library, educational programs, gift shop, temporary exhibitions, and guided tours (reservations required).

Museum Publications: Special Study—*Fifty Years for Freedom—The 1st Armored Division, 1940–1990.*

BLACKHORSE HISTORICAL HOLDING

Fulda, Germany

Hours of Operation: 8:00 A.M.–5:00 P.M. Monday–Friday; closed weekends and all federal holidays.

Address: Blackhorse Historical Center, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, Unit 20810, APO AE 09146.

Telephone: (49) 661-86401.

Directions: (The facility is located in Fulda, Germany.)

Background: This historical holding was established in March 1976 to preserve and exhibit artifacts associated with the history of the 11th Armored Cavalry. Beginning with its service in the Philippine Islands in 1902, visitors to the facility have an opportunity to view highlights of the regiment's history. Subsequent assignments saw the "Blackhorse" regiment serve during the Mexican expedition and in Cuba. During the interwar years, the unit was stationed at the Presidio of Monterey, and in World War II it was deployed to Europe. Before returning to its present assignment in Europe, the 11th Armored Cavalry served in the Republic of Vietnam and had an extended tour of duty in Southwest Asia during and following the war in the Persian Gulf.

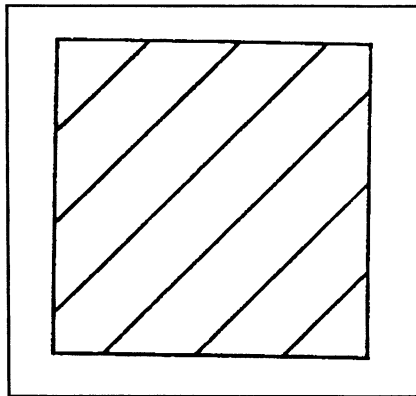
The historical collection includes an assortment of artifacts related to the unit. Horse equipment from the Philippines, firearms from the punitive expedition to Mexico, personal memorabilia from the interwar years, documents from World War II, weapons from Vietnam, and artifacts from Operation DESERT STORM are all carefully integrated into a series of exhibits that remind soldiers and visitors of the history

and heritage of the 11th Armored Cavalry.

Programs and Services: Guided tours and gift shop.

MARNE MUSEUM

Wuerzburg, Germany



Hours of Operation: 8:00 A.M.–5:00 P.M. Monday–Friday, 10:00 A.M.–4:00 P.M. first Saturday of every month; closed every other weekend and all federal holidays.

Address: Marne Museum, ATTN: AETSWRZ-DPTMS-Q, Leighton Barracks (Building 66), Unit 26222, APO AE 09036.

Telephone: (49) 931-889-7337.

Directions: From downtown Wuerzburg, take Rottendorferstrasse to the main gate of Leighton Barracks; the museum is past the main gate on the right.

Background: The collection for the Marne Museum dates back to 1972, when a building was opened to the public to view objects that were associated with the history of the 3d Infantry Division. The museum was officially established three years later, and it relo-

cated to its present facility in 1985.

The 3d Infantry Division earned its nickname as the "Marne" Division for its heroic stand along the Marne River in France during World War I. In World War II this unit had the distinction of being the only American division to have fought on all European fronts and to have earned more Medals of Honor than any other division in the United States Army. Two of the Army's most decorated soldiers in World War II, Audie Murphy and Maurice Britt, served in the 3d Infantry Division.

On display in the Marne Museum are military artifacts that depict the history of the 3d Infantry Division in World Wars I and II, the Korean War, and the recent war in the Persian Gulf. Exhibits are arranged chronologically to provide easier viewing of the weapons, equipment, and memorabilia that are displayed. Three life-size dioramas are featured in the museum: a French farmhouse occupied by Doughboys of the Marne Division, a street scene from World War II, and a machine gun position held by soldiers of the division during the Korean War. Other artifacts on exhibit include propaganda leaflets from the Korean War, firearms from both World Wars I and II, and personal items that had belonged to individual soldiers who served in the 3d Infantry Division.

Representative examples of some of the vehicles used by the 3d Infantry Division are displayed outside the museum, along with captured enemy materiel as well. Nearby is Marne Garden, an area set aside to honor the division's forty-nine Medal of Honor recipients and the veterans who served their country while wearing the division patch.

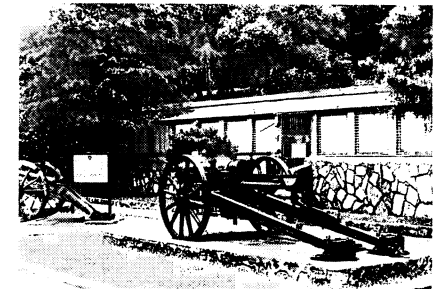
Programs and Services: Reference library and archives (appointment request-

ed), guided tours (groups of ten to twenty, reservations preferred two weeks in advance), gift shop, audiovisual presentations shown daily, special exhibitions, educational programs for elementary grades, and holiday programs during the Christmas season.

Museum Publications: Brochure—*The Marne Museum*. Special Study—*Annual Historical Report of the 3d Infantry Division*.

2D INFANTRY DIVISION MUSEUM

Camp Casey, Republic of Korea



Hours of Operation: 8:00 A.M.–5:00 P.M. Monday–Friday, 9:00 A.M.–4:00 P.M. Saturday; closed Sunday and all federal holidays.

Address: 2d Infantry Division Museum, (Camp Casey), Unit 15041 (PAO-Museum), APO AP 96224-0289.

Telephone: Military phone 730-2277.

Directions: From Tongduchon, Korea, enter Camp Casey at Gate 1 and proceed two miles east on Casey Boulevard; the museum is located on the left side of the road.

Background: The 2d Infantry Division

Museum originally was located at Fort Benning, Georgia, but when the division transferred from that installation to the Republic of Korea in 1965, the museum followed. The facility reopened to the public near Yongju-gol, Korea, in 1966, and it relocated to its present location in 1971 in order to be closer to the soldiers that the museum was supporting.

On display in the 2d Infantry Division Museum are a collection of artifacts that chronicle the history of the unit from its service in France during World War I to its present assignment along the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) in the Republic of Korea. Exhibits about the division's participation in World War I include examples of early division insignia and both American and German weapons and equipment items. The division served in the European theater during World War II, and some of the unique items displayed in this collection of exhibits include captured enemy materiel and an American flag made by prisoners of war who were imprisoned in Germany.

A major exhibition is devoted to the division's service during the Korean War, where the 2d Infantry Division suffered the greatest number of casualties among American units. Significant objects in the collection that are displayed in this gallery are Chinese and North Korean uniforms, weapons, and equipment, including two North Korean flags—one removed from the P'yongyang office of Kim Il Sung and the other captured from the North Korean *2d Division*.

Two additional galleries discuss Korean culture and its early history and the American presence along the Demilitarized Zone following the cessation of open hostilities in 1953. There is a small memorial exhibit commemorating two American officers who were murdered in the DMZ

by North Korean soldiers in 1976. Other exhibits in this area include Communist propaganda leaflets and examples of North Korean attempts to disrupt the truce between the two Koreas.

Programs and Services: Reference library and archives, education programs, and guided tours (groups of ten or more).

Museum Publications: Brochure—*2d Infantry Division Museum*.



SECTION II

U.S. Army Reserve and National Guard Museums and Historical Holdings

Alaska National Guard Historical Holding

Department of Military and Veterans Affairs
P.O. Box 5802
Fort Richardson, Alaska 99505-0802
Telephone: (907) 428-6451.
Hours of Operation: By appointment only.
Established: 1989.

Arizona Military Museum

5636 East McDowell Road
Phoenix, Arizona 85008-3495
Telephone: (602) 267-2676.
Hours of Operation: 9:00 A.M.–2:00 P.M.
Tuesday and Thursday, 1:00–4:00 P.M.
Saturday and Sunday.
Established: 1981.

This national guard historical activity addresses the military history of Arizona. Located in a wing of a 1935 arsenal building, this facility later served as a headquarters for a German prisoners-of-war camp during World War II. Using a variety of military equipment, uniforms, and weapons, the museum covers major American conflicts from the Indian wars of the nineteenth century to the war in Vietnam.

Programs and Services: Reference library, guided tours, and traveling exhibits.

Museum Publications: Brochures—*Lest We Forget* and *Arizona National Guard Historical Society, Inc. Special Study—Bushmasters: History of the 158th Regimental Combat Team in World War II*.

National Guard Professional Education Center (Historical Holding)

Post Office Box 797
North Little Rock, Arkansas 72115-0797
Telephone: (501) 771-5595.
Hours of Operation: 7:30 A.M.–4:30 P.M.
Monday–Friday.
Established: 1983.

The National Guard Professional Education Center displays uniforms and other memorabilia that represent the military history of the entire national guard. The displays are rotated annually with objects that are received on loan from various states around the country.

California National Guard Citizen-Soldier Museum

1119 Second Street
Sacramento, California 95814
Telephone: (916) 442-2882.
Hours of Operation: 8:00 A.M.–5:00 P.M.
Monday–Friday.
Established: 1985.

Individual objects are displayed in the headquarters building of the California National Guard. A separate museum facility, comprising a collection of 15,000 artifacts, is exhibited in a restored facility in the historic district of old Sacramento. The unique collection of artifacts and materiel traces the military history of California from its colonial days under Spanish rule to the deployment of California National Guard units to Southwest Asia and their participation in the war in the Persian Gulf.

Programs and Services: Reference library and archives, guided tours, lectures, and gift shop.

Colorado National Guard Museum

Camp George West
Golden, Colorado 80401-3997
Telephone: (303) 273-1665.
Hours of Operation: By appointment only.
Established: 1986.

The purpose of the museum is to preserve and exhibit objects associated with the history of the Colorado Militia and the Colorado National Guard. The facility is being developed and is scheduled to be housed in a historic structure at Camp George West, which is a national guard installation.

Delaware National Guard Historical Holding

First Regiment Road
Wilmington, Delaware 19808-2191
Telephone: (302) 324-7081.
Hours of Operation: By appointment only.
Established: 1991.

This facility's relatively small historical collection consists mostly of vehicles and oversized equipment that is displayed outdoors around the Delaware National Guard headquarters.

Museum of the District of Columbia Militia and National Guard

2001 East Capitol Street, NE
Washington, D.C. 20003-1719
Telephone: (202) 433-5180.
Hours of Operation: 10:00 A.M.–3:00 P.M.
Monday–Friday.
Established: 1982.

Located in the District of Columbia's National Guard armory, this facility uses a variety of historical properties and displays to tell the story of the guard's participation in many of America's major conflicts, from the War of 1812 to the Vietnam War.

Museum of Florida's Army

State Arsenal
P.O. Box 1008
St. Augustine, Florida 32085
Telephone: (904) 823-0174.
Hours of Operation: 9:00 A.M.–5:00 P.M.
daily (Admission fee; Florida national guardsmen are free).
Established: 1988.

The Museum of Florida's Army is located in the Joseph Tovar House, which is part of the Oldest House Historical Park in St. Augustine. It is adjacent to the State Arsenal and headquarters for the Florida National Guard. The Tovar House is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Exhibits in this facility present a chronological history of Florida's militia, state troops, and national guard from 1565 to the present. Uniforms and implements actually used by soldiers in various Florida units are displayed in this museum,

along with archaeological specimens recovered from the Spanish occupation of the site. Two special exhibits are devoted to the Air National Guard and Confederate Maj. Gen. William Wing Loring.

Programs and Services: Guided tours (reservations required) and reference library (by appointment only).

Museum Publications: Brochures—*St. Augustine's Museum of Florida's Army* and *Florida National Guard Historical Foundation, Inc. Special Study—Special Archives Publication* (series 1–13: a collection of individual and unit rosters, casualty lists, and war reports). Books—*Florida's Army: Militia, State Troops, National Guard 1565–1985* and *Florida's Air Force: Air National Guard 1946–1990*.

Saint Francis Barracks Museum

Department of Military Affairs
State Arsenal
Post Office Box 1008
St. Augustine, Florida 32084-1008
Telephone: (904) 824-8461, ext. 174.
Hours of Operation: By appointment only.
Established: 1989.

The Saint Francis Barracks Museum is located in one of the oldest sections of the State Arsenal, which dates from the eighteenth century and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The two rooms and hallway that comprise the museum were part of a monk's cell wing when the facility served as a Franciscan monastery. Using an assortment of archaeological remains and military artifacts, the museum addresses the history of

the arsenal, from its early days as a monastery in 1578 through its later conversion into a military barracks under the British, Spanish, and Americans and finally to its use today as the headquarters for the Florida National Guard.

Camp Blanding Museum and Memorial Park of the Second World War

Camp Blanding Training School
Route 1, Box 465
Starke, Florida 32091-9703
Telephone: (904) 533-3196.
Hours of Operation: 8:00 A.M.–5:00 P.M.
Tuesday–Friday, 8:00 A.M.–1:00 P.M.
Saturday, 1:00–5:00 P.M. Sunday.
Establishment: 1990.

Located at Camp Blanding in north-central Florida, the museum and memorial park encompasses thirteen acres near the main gate of the installation. The museum is housed in a renovated barracks from World War II, and the neighboring park displays numerous vehicles and aircraft associated with the units that have trained at this post. Memorial monuments are dedicated in honor of American prisoners of war, purple heart recipients, the nine divisions that trained at Camp Blanding, the 508th Airborne Infantry, and soldiers who have earned the Medal of Honor.

Displays in the museum focus on the units that trained at Camp Blanding during World War II and the history of this Florida training site.

Programs and Services: Reference library and archives.

Museum Publications: Brochure—*Camp Blanding Museum and Memorial Park of the Second World War*.

81st Army Reserve Command Historical Holding

317th Military History Detachment
1514 East Cleveland Avenue
East Point, Georgia 30344-6904
Telephone: (404) 559-5440.
Hours of Operation: 7:30 A.M.–4:30 P.M.
Monday–Friday.
Established: 1986.

This historical holding traces the history of the 81st Infantry Division from its activation and service during World War I through its participation in World War II. Individual displays in the headquarters building include typical items of equipment used by soldiers of the “Wildcat” Division. Several items used by veterans of this unit also are exhibited, along with the original colors of the 81st Division.

Illinois State Military Museum

Illinois National Guard
1301 North MacArthur Boulevard
Camp Lincoln
Springfield, Illinois 62702-2399
Telephone: (217) 785-3643 or 782-9365.
Hours of Operation: 8:00 A.M.–4:30 P.M.
Monday–Wednesday, other times by appointment.
Established: 1986.

Over 8,000 objects in this collection are used to address the military history of the state of Illinois from the American

Revolution to the war in Vietnam. Unique artifacts include clothing and equipment from the War of 1812, unit colors from the Mexican War, Civil War uniforms, and firearms used in World Wars I and II. A mobile history unit is used to display portions of the collection throughout the state.

Programs and Services: Guided tours (reservations required) and traveling exhibition.

Indiana National Guard Memorial Museum

Camp Atterbury
Post Headquarters, Building 1
Edinburgh, Indiana 46124-1096
Telephone: (812) 526-1103.
Hours of Operation: 8:30 A.M.–4:30 P.M.
daily, closed all federal holidays.
Established: 1972.

Housed in a wing of the Indiana War Memorial in downtown Indianapolis, this museum tells the story of the Indiana Militia and National Guard. A bronze statue of the modern-day guardsman greets visitors to the facility, which includes various artifacts and memorabilia from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The principal focus of the museum theme is on Indiana’s participation in the Civil War and World Wars I and II. An outdoor park display, located at 2002 South Hold Road, shows several tactical vehicles and aircraft used by the Indiana Army and Air National Guard.
Programs and Services: Guided tours (reservations required).

Iowa National Guard Gold Star Museum

7700 Northwest Beaver Drive
Camp Dodge
Johnston, Iowa 50131-1902
Telephone: (515) 278-9313.
Hours of Operation: 1:00–4:00 P.M.
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
Established: 1985.

The Iowa National Guard Gold Star Museum is dedicated to the valiant men and women of the Iowa National Guard who have given their lives in service to their country and the state of Iowa. The exhibit galleries focus on three subjects: individual soldiers and their units who have fought in America’s major conflicts since the Civil War, the weapons of war used by Iowa guardsmen, and a tableau that identifies Iowa guardsmen who gave their life to preserve freedom. A memorial chapel is adjacent to the museum.

Programs and Services: Library and gift shop.

Museum Publications: Brochure—*Iowa National Guard Gold Star Museum*.

Kansas National Guard Museum

102d Military History Detachment
2722 Topeka Avenue
Topeka, Kansas 66611
Telephone: (913) 233-7600.
Hours of Operation: 8:00 A.M.–5:00 P.M.
Monday–Saturday.
Established: 1986.

Using artifacts that are associated with the Kansas Militia and National Guard, this museum tells the history of volunteer forces in the state from 1854 to the present.

Programs and Services: Reference library.

Kentucky Military History Museum

c/o Kentucky Historical Society
The Old State House, Box H
Frankfort, Kentucky 40602-2108
Telephone: (502) 564-3265.
Hours of Operation: 8:00 A.M.–4:00 P.M.
Monday–Saturday, 1:00 P.M.–5:00 P.M.
Sunday, closed state and federal holidays.
Established: 1973.

The museum collection represents an assortment of artifacts that were used by Kentuckians or produced in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Unique objects exhibited include a number of nineteenth-century weapons, Confederate uniforms from the Civil War, and most of the original flags or colors used by Kentucky Volunteers and State Guard units from the Mexican War to the present. There are special exhibitions dealing with the manufacturing techniques of cartridges and Medal of Honor recipients from Kentucky. The facility is housed in the state arsenal, which was built in 1850 to store weapons for the Kentucky Militia.

Programs and Services: Reference library and archives (by appointment only), guided tours (maximum of one hundred people, reservations required), traveling exhibits, gift shop, and living history programs.

Museum Publications: Brochure—*Kentucky Military History Museum*.

Louisiana Military History and State Weapons Museum

Military Department
State of Louisiana
Jackson Barracks (ATTN: LANG-MH)
New Orleans, Louisiana 70117-1561
Telephone: (504) 278-6242.
Hours of Operation: 7:30 A.M.—4:00 P.M.
Monday–Friday; closed weekends and all state and federal holidays.
Established: 1976.

The museum is located in a renovated powder magazine that was constructed in 1837. Exhibited inside this facility is an extensive collection of weapons spanning from the American Revolution to the war in Vietnam and most of the flags and colors used by Louisiana Militia and National Guard units since the Mexican War. This collection is complemented by several unique artifacts, including a 1917 Cadillac touring car used by American forces during World War I, a 28-star United States flag carried by American forces during the Mexican War, and a British six-pounder cannon that was captured at the Battle of New Orleans in the War of 1812. An outdoor museum park displays larger vehicles and aircraft used by Louisiana National Guard units.

Programs and Services: Guided tours (maximum of forty-five people, reservations required).

Museum Publications: Brochures—*Jackson Barracks* and *Louisiana Military History and State Weapons Museum*.

Maine Military Historical Museum

Military Bureau
Camp Keyes
Augusta, Maine 04333-0033
Telephone: (207) 622-4314.
Hours of Operation: By appointment only.
Established: 1986.

A portion of a large maintenance building is being renovated to accommodate a complete museum that will interpret the military history of Maine and preserve the heritage of its volunteer forces. Objects being acquired for this facility include an assortment of weapons, ordnance, uniforms, vehicles, flags, and accouterments. Scheduled operating hours will be determined after the museum renovation is completed.

Minnesota Military Museum

Hammond Place and Infantry Road
Camp Ripley
Little Falls, Minnesota 56345
Telephone: (612) 632-6631/7374.
Hours of Operation: 10:00 A.M.—5:00 P.M.
Tuesday–Sunday (Memorial Day–Labor Day).
Established: 1976.

Housed within this facility are uniforms, weapons, and equipment associated with the military history of Minnesota. The museum's story begins with the organization of the first militia unit in the state in 1856, and it continues through the Civil War, the settlement of the frontier, and the Spanish-American War. In 1916 Minnesota guardsmen patrolled the U.S.-

Mexican border, and the following year, more guardsmen deployed overseas to fight in World War I. Reservists and guardsmen from Minnesota became one of the first to defend America in World War II by sinking a Japanese submarine near Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941 and by participating in the determined defense of the Philippine Islands in 1942. Additional exhibits discuss Minnesota's participation in the Korean and Vietnam Wars.

Programs and Services: Guided tours.

Museum Publications: Brochures—*The Minnesota Military Museum* and *The Building Fund, Phase II: Exhibits*. Special Study—*Old Fort Ripley, A Brief History*.

Mississippi National Guard Armed Forces Museum

Building 80
Camp Shelby, Mississippi 39407
Telephone: (601) 949-6271 or 584-2757.
Hours of Operation: 9:00 A.M.—4:00 P.M.
Tuesday–Saturday, 1:00 P.M.—5:00 P.M.
Sunday; closed Monday and all holidays.
Established: 1988.

Development of the Mississippi National Guard Armed Forces Museum began in 1984, following the dedication of a monument commemorating the training of the 65th Infantry Division at the installation during World War II. Four years later the museum was officially established and opened to the public.

Over 2,000 artifacts are displayed in the facility. Although the primary focus of the collection and exhibitions is on the history of Camp Shelby from 1917 to the present, there are several displays devoted

to the units that trained at this installation during World Wars I and II and the war in Vietnam. In addition to the eleven divisions that have been stationed at Camp Shelby over the years, the post also hosted the 442d Regimental Combat Team prior to its deployment to Europe in World War II and the 199th Infantry Brigade on the eve of its movement to the Republic of Vietnam. The museum addresses the history of these units, as well as other branches of the armed forces that have trained at Camp Shelby.

Programs and Services: Library and archives.

Museum Publications: Brochure—*The Armed Forces Museum: A Step Into History* Special Study—*Camp Shelby, Mississippi*.

Montana National Guard Historical Holding

Post Office Box 4789
Helena, Montana 59604-4789
Telephone: (406) 444-7975.
Hours of Operation: By appointment only.
Established: 1984.

This historical holding was established in order to preserve and exhibit objects associated with the history of Montana's volunteer forces. Most of the artifacts in the collection include equipment and various accouterments from the twentieth century. Some archival material also is available for research.

State Arsenal Museum

Nebraska National Guard
1300 Military Road
Lincoln, Nebraska 68508-1090
Telephone: (402) 473-1426.
Hours of Operation: By appointment only.
Established: 1980.

The State Arsenal Museum addresses the service of citizens of Nebraska in defense of their state and the country from the first volunteer units that were formed in 1854 to the present. Objects on display are arranged in a chronological story line. The museum is open to the public from 8:00 A.M. to 8:00 P.M. every year during the Nebraska State Fair.

Programs and Services: Reference library (by appointment only) and guided tours (reservations required).

78th Division Historical Holding

Attn: AFKA-GCB-GA
SGT Joyce Kilmer
U.S. Army Reserve Center
Edison, New Jersey 08817-2487
Telephone: (908) 985-7843.
Hours of Operation: By appointment only.
Established: 1990.

National Guard Militia Museum of New Jersey

National Guard Training Center
Post Office Box 277
Sea Girt, New Jersey 08750
Telephone: (908) 974-5900.
Hours of Operation: By appointment only.
Established: 1980.

This small museum facility covers the military history of New Jersey, with the primary focus on the New Jersey Militia and National Guard. An assortment of uniforms, insignia, military accouterments, and weapons comprises the museum collection. Significant objects on display include items associated with the 44th Infantry Division and edged weapons, muskets, and other firearms that were either manufactured in New Jersey or used by units from the state.

Programs and Services: Reference library (by appointment only) and guided tours (reservations required).

North Dakota National Guard Historical Holding

ATTN: AGND-Z, Box 5511
Bismarck, North Dakota 58502-5511
Telephone: (701) 222-1966.
Hours of Operation: 8:00 A.M.–5:00 P.M. Monday–Friday; closed weekends and holidays.
Established: 1989.

Individual exhibits from this activity are scattered around various national guard buildings and installations, while a permanent facility is prepared for the

future museum. The collection is composed of about 500 artifacts associated with the history of the North Dakota National Guard and the military history of the state. No public programs are available at this time.

Ohio National Guard Historical Holding

2815 West Granville Road
Worthington, Ohio 43085-2712
Telephone: (614) 889-7040.
Hours of Operation: By appointment only.
Established: 1982.

This activity is housed in a historic structure that was constructed in the 1890s. The historical holding exists to maintain various items of historical property and to support military training and education in the Ohio National Guard.

45th Infantry Division Museum

2145 Northeast 36th Street
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73111
Telephone: (405) 424-5313.
Hours of Operation: 9:00 A.M.–5:00 P.M. Tuesday–Friday, 10:00 A.M.–5:00 P.M. Saturday, 1:00–5:00 P.M. Sunday; closed Monday, Christmas, and New Year's Day.
Established: 1976.

Although named in honor of Oklahoma's famous "Thunderbird" Division, the theme of this museum covers the entire military history of the state and the service of its citizen-soldiers to the

country. The main exhibit area is arranged in a chronological sequence to address the history of the region from the early 1500s to the present. Several dozen rare military weapons and artillery pieces from the American Revolution to the war in Vietnam are exhibited in a separate gallery. Among these items are a model 1873 Gatling gun and an original Tredegar cannon used by Confederate Ranger John S. Mosby. Another special gallery exhibits over 200 original drawings of illustrator Bill Mauldin's "Willie and Joe" cartoons from World War II. Additional galleries are devoted to past division commanders, unit chaplains, and Medal of Honor recipients from the 45th Infantry Division. The museum also has an outdoor park of assorted vehicles, weapons, and aircraft.

Programs and Services: Reference library, gift shop, guided tours, educational programs, films shown daily, and living history presentations.

Museum Publications: Brochures—*The 45th Infantry Division Museum and 45th Division Museum: The Story of Oklahoma's Citizen-Soldier*. Special Studies—*The Mosby Cannon; Gatling Battery Gun; From Swastika to Thunderbird; "Moving On": The Story of the 279th Infantry Regiment; The 70th Field Artillery Brigade; The First Oklahoma Field Artillery and Its Successors; Naval Gunfire Support of the Landings in Sicily; The 160th Field Artillery Battalion; The 171st Field Artillery Battalion; 45th Infantry Division at Anzio; Operations Near Reipertswiller, France: January 14–20, 1945; The 189th Field Artillery; Bibliography of the 45th Infantry Division; 45th Division Training Regiment; Dachau, Its Liberation; Oklahoma*

Citizen-Soldier Organizations: Their Participation in the Wars of Our Country; and The 189th Field Artillery Band, 1926–1942: History, Activities and Personnel.

Oregon Military Museum

Camp Withycombe
Clackamas, Oregon 97015-9150
Telephone: (503) 657-6806.
Hours of Operation: By appointment only.
Established: 1974.

The facility houses a general collection of twentieth-century military artifacts that includes vehicles, weapons, and uniforms. There also is some foreign military materiel as well. A major fund raising effort is under way to build a permanent museum facility that is dedicated to the military history of Oregon.

Programs and Services: Reference library (by appointment only) and guided tours (reservations required).

Museum Publications: Brochure—*The Oregon Military Museum and Resource Center*. Special Studies—*History of the Oregon Militia*, *History of the Oregon Naval Militia*, and *History of the Oregon National Guard*.

Pennsylvania National Guard Museum

Department of Military Affairs
Fort Indiantown Gap
Annville, Pennsylvania 17003-5002
Telephone: (717) 865-8849.

Hours of Operation: By appointment only.
Established: 1976.

Housed in a World War II-era barracks building, this facility covers the history of Fort Indiantown Gap and the Pennsylvania National Guard from the 1870s to the present. On display are representative examples of the types of uniforms and military equipment used by guardsmen and soldiers serving at the installation. Several artillery pieces are exhibited around the building. A portion of the facility shows an unrestored section of a cadre room and enlisted quarters from 1942.

Rhode Island National Guard Historical Holding

Benefit Street Arsenal
176 Benefit Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02903
Telephone: (401) 457-4309.
Hours of Operation: By appointment only.
Established: 1985.

The Rhode Island National Guard Historical Holding is housed in an arsenal building that was constructed in 1842. Approximately 2,000 artifacts have been collected to tell the history of the Rhode Island Army and Air National Guard. These objects are used for special exhibitions that are available for public viewing at various times of the year.

South Carolina National Guard Museum

1 National Guard Road
Columbia, South Carolina 29201-5766
Telephone: (803) 773-4151.
Hours of Operation: By appointment only.
Established: 1981.

Located in the Sumter National Guard Armory, this facility addresses the military history of South Carolina, with emphasis on the state militia and national guard. The museum collection includes a wide variety of flags, uniforms, military equipment, and personal memorabilia. There is an extensive archival collection of over 8,000 photographs and documents.

South Dakota National Guard Museum

Post Office Box 938
Pierre, South Dakota 57501
Telephone: (605) 224-9991.
Hours of Operation: 1:00–5:00 P.M.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Veterans Day; closed all other times.
Established: 1982.

The South Dakota National Guard Museum is designed to collect, preserve, and display military equipment and memorabilia representing the heritage of the state militia and national guard. Located at the corner of Dakota and Chapelle Streets in the state capital, the museum exhibits a variety of materiel ranging from medals to weapons and horse equipment to aircraft. Two featured objects in the collection include a sword that belonged to

Lt. Col. (Brevet Maj. Gen.) George A. Custer and a Civil War field gun.

Programs and Services: Reference library, guided tours (reservations required), and traveling exhibit.

Museum Publications: Brochure—*South Dakota National Guard Museum*. Special Study—*History of the 196th Regimental Combat Team*, *History of the 147th Field Artillery*.

Tennessee National Guard Historical Holding

ATTN: CGTN-RRO
Post Office Box 41502
Nashville, Tennessee 37204-1501
Telephone: (615) 252-3095.
Hours of Operation: By appointment only.
Established: 1983.

Texas Military Forces Historical Holding

Post Office Box 5218
Austin, Texas 78763-5218
Telephone: (512) 465-5659/5017.
Hours of Operation: By appointment only.
Established: 1987.

This facility is scheduled to open to the public on a regular operating schedule in the mid-1990s. Currently, there are several vehicles and aircraft displayed outdoors adjacent to the old state arsenal at Camp Mabry—the future site for the state's national guard museum. Other

temporary exhibitions, including dioramas of the battle of the Alamo (fought in 1836) and the battle of Velletri (fought in Italy during World War II), are displayed in various buildings around the post. When fully operational, the Texas Military Forces Historical Holding will depict the history of all state military organizations from 1836 to the present.

Programs and Services: Reference library (open 7:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. weekdays, Building 34, Camp Mabry) and lectures.

Fort Douglas Military Museum

Building 32, Potter Street
Fort Douglas, Utah 84113-5001
Telephone: (801) 524-4154.
Hours of Operation: 10:00 A.M.–4:00 P.M.
Tuesday–Saturday; closed Sunday,
Monday, and all federal holidays.
Established: 1974.

This facility addresses the history of Fort Douglas and the United States Army in Utah. Beginning with the arrival of a federal military expeditionary force in 1858 and continuing to the present, the museum highlights the “Utah Mormon War” (in which the government brought the territory under federal control), the founding of the post during the Civil War, and the installation’s contributions during World Wars I and II. The museum is housed in one of the older buildings on this historic installation.

Programs and Services: Reference library and guided tours (reservations required).

Museum Publications: Brochure—*Visit*

Fort Douglas Military Museum. Special Studies—*Stephen A. Douglas, Battle of Bear River, Patrick Edward Connor, Utah’s Navy Ships, Utah and the Air Force Connection, U.S. Army Pioneers: Black Soldiers in Nineteenth Century Utah, The Strawberry Reclamation Project and the Opening of the Uintah Indian Reservation, Prisoners at Fort Douglas: War Prison Barracks Three and the Enemy Aliens, 1917-1920, Patrick Edward Connor: A Closer Look, and The United States Air Force in Utah: The Case of Wendover Field.*

Vermont Militia Museum

Building #1, Camp Johnson
Winooski, Vermont 05404-1967
Telephone: (802) 864-1124/3122.
Hours of Operation: 10:00 A.M.–3:00 P.M.
Tuesday–Friday.
Established: 1979.

The Vermont Militia Museum was established to preserve the heritage of the Vermont Militia and the Vermont National Guard. Exhibited in the facility are artifacts covering over 200 years of American military history. These items include both American and foreign military equipment, but all of the objects are associated with Vermonters who have served in the armed forces throughout the nation’s history.

Programs and Services: Living history demonstrations, reference library and archives, and guided tours (maximum of twenty persons, reservations required).

Museum Publications: Book—*Put the Vermonters Ahead: A History of the Vermont National Guard.*

Blue Ridge Division Historical Holding

Colonel Ernest Dervishian
USAR Center
ATTN: AFKA-GCC-PA
6700 Strathmore Road
Richmond, Virginia 23237-1198
Telephone: (804) 271-5837.
Hours of Operation: 8:00 A.M.–4:30 P.M.
Monday–Friday; closed weekends and all federal holidays.
Established: 1988.

This facility is one of only three official historical holdings in the United States Army Reserve. It is dedicated to preserving the history of the 80th Division (Training) from the date of the unit’s activation in August 1917 to the present. The majority of the collection on display deals with the division’s service in World Wars I and II. Most of the materiel are personal effects from veterans who served with the division during these two conflicts.

Virginia National Guard Historical Holding

116th Military History Detachment
10628 Dumfries Road
Manassas, Virginia 22111-2720
Telephone: (202) 789-0031.
Hours of Operation: By appointment only.
Established: 1984.

Washington National Guard State Historical Society Museum

Washington State Historical Society
The Arsenal, Camp Murray
Tacoma, Washington 98430-5000
Telephone: (206) 581-8464.
Hours of Operation: By appointment only.
Established: 1989.

The current facility, housed in a renovated structure that was built in 1915, is undergoing development and may open to the public in the mid-1990s. Planned exhibitions will trace the military history of the state and its volunteer forces that have served over the past one hundred years. There are temporary displays in the installation’s command building.

Wisconsin National Guard Memorial Library and Museum

Volk Field
Camp Douglas, Wisconsin 54618-5001
Telephone: (608) 427-1280.
Hours of Operation: 1:00–5:00 P.M.
weekends only.
Established: 1985.

The museum is housed in the former officers’ club, which was constructed in 1896 and renovated to accommodate the museum in 1989. Museum exhibitions trace the history of Wisconsin’s organized military forces from the early nineteenth century to the present. Special emphasis focuses on the 32d Infantry Division in World Wars I and II, the Wisconsin Air

National Guard in the Korean War, and the development of Camp Williams and Volk Field. Several dioramas accent these exhibits.

In addition to the three main exhibit galleries, the facility also maintains an extensive library and archival collection that includes thousands of photographs, books, unit histories, and personal papers of Wisconsin guardsmen and militia volunteers.

Displayed outdoors are examples of the aircraft flown by the Air National Guard over the past fifty years.

Programs and Services: Reference library and archives and living history demonstrations.

SECTION III

Army Museums and Historical Holdings by Location

Alabama

U.S. Army Aviation Museum
U.S. Army Chemical Corps Museum
U.S. Army Military Police Corps
Regimental Museum
Women's Army Corps Museum

Alaska

6th Infantry Division Historical Holding
Alaska National Guard Historical Holding

Arizona

Arizona Military Museum
Fort Huachuca Museum
U.S. Army Military Intelligence Corps
Historical Holding

Arkansas

National Guard Professional Education
Center (Historical Holding)

California

California National Guard Citizen-Soldier
Museum
U.S. Army Historical Holding, Presidio of
Monterey

Colorado

Colorado National Guard Museum

Delaware

Delaware National Guard Historical
Holding

District of Columbia

Museum of the District of Columbia Militia
and National Guard

Florida

Camp Blanding Museum and Memorial
Park of the Second World War
Museum of Florida's Army
Saint Francis Barracks Museum

Georgia

24th Infantry Division and Fort Stewart
Museum
81st Army Reserve Command Historical
Holding
National Infantry Museum
U.S. Army Signal Corps and Fort Gordon
Museum

Hawaii

Tropic Lightning Museum
U.S. Army Museum of Hawaii

Illinois

Illinois State Military Museum
Rock Island Arsenal Museum

Indiana

Indiana National Guard Memorial Museum
U.S. Army Finance Corps Museum

Iowa

Iowa National Guard Gold Star Museum

Kansas

1st Infantry Division Museum
Frontier Army Museum
Kansas National Guard Museum
U.S. Cavalry Museum

Kentucky

Don F. Pratt Museum
Kentucky Military History Museum
Patton Museum of Cavalry and Armor

Louisiana

Fort Polk Military Historical Holding
Louisiana Military History and State
Weapons Museum

Maine

Maine Military Historical Museum

Maryland

Fort George G. Meade Museum
U.S. Army Ordnance Museum

Minnesota

Minnesota Military Museum

Mississippi

Mississippi National Guard Armed Forces
Museum

Missouri

U.S. Army Engineer Museum

Montana

Montana National Guard Historical
Holding

Nebraska

State Arsenal Museum

New Jersey

Armament Research, Development, and
Engineering Center Historical Holding
Fort Dix Military Historical Holding
National Guard Militia Museum of
New Jersey
78th Division Historical Holding
U.S. Army Chaplain Historical Holding
U.S. Army Communications-Electronic
Historical Holding

New Mexico

White Sands Missile Range Historical
Holding

New York

Harbor Defense Museum of New York City
Watervliet Arsenal Museum
West Point Museum

North Carolina

82d Airborne Division War Memorial
Museum
U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare
Museum

North Dakota

North Dakota National Guard Historical
Holding

Ohio

Ohio National Guard Historical Holding

Oklahoma

45th Infantry Division Museum
U.S. Army Field Artillery and Fort Sill
Museum

Oregon

Oregon Military Museum

Pennsylvania

Hessian Powder Magazine Historical
Holding

Omar N. Bradley Historical Holding
Pennsylvania National Guard Museum

Rhode Island

Rhode Island National Guard Historical
Holding

South Carolina

Fort Jackson Museum
South Carolina National Guard Museum

South Dakota

South Dakota National Guard Museum

Tennessee

Tennessee National Guard Historical
Holding

Texas

1st Cavalry Division Museum
3d Cavalry Museum
III Corps and Fort Hood Museum
Fort Bliss Museum
Fort Sam Houston Museum
Texas Military Forces Historical Holding
U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery Museum
U.S. Army Medical Historical Holding
U.S. Army Museum of the
Noncommissioned Officer

Utah

Fort Douglas Military Museum

Vermont

Vermont Militia Museum

Virginia

Blue Ridge Division Historical Holding
The Casemate Museum
Fort A. P. Hill Historical Holding
The Old Guard Museum
U.S. Army Quartermaster Museum
U.S. Army Transportation Museum
Virginia National Guard Historical Holding

Washington

Fort Lewis Military Museum
Washington National Guard State
Historical Society Museum

Wisconsin

Wisconsin National Guard Memorial
Library and Museum

Germany

1st Armored Division Museum
Blackhorse Historical Holding
Marne Museum

Republic of Korea

2d Infantry Division Museum