

THE GUIDE TO U.S. ARMY MUSEUMS

R. Cody Phillips

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R. Cody Phillips

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FOREWORD

Army museums are rich repositories for invaluable artifacts and historical data that often cannot be seen or consulted anywhere else in the country. At individual sites, students of military history can learn how ordnance was made and used, how military units fought and where those organizations served, and how Army posts affected communities and influenced our nation's security. But many Army museums do not focus exclusively on military history. Many also address regional, social, and political history as well, making these facilities valuable cultural and educational assets for neighboring areas.

Army museums have unique histories of their own. Some were created from research collections of assembled captured military materiel, and some were established by veterans of a recent military conflict. Other museums started because of the community's interest in preserving a historic site or honoring a significant historic event or individual. And still other museums started in order to preserve the heritage and the history of military organizations. Many of these early museums began as simple collections of prized artifacts, placed in static displays inside old buildings on Army posts. Today, these museums prepare multimedia exhibitions of historical property, conduct meticulous research in ever-expanding archives, produce supporting publications, sponsor professional development courses for military personnel, and conduct educational programs for a variety of audiences. Although the staffs are small and the resources are limited, Army museums today are not the sleepy little one-room activities of a half-century ago.

The Army museums of the twenty-first century are an integral component of the entire Army Historical Program in which our museums are effectively preserving the Army's heritage and telling the Army's history. With that in mind, this volume is designed to accommodate three principal audiences: the soldier, who may want to know about what is available at selected installations and where more information about the Army's history may be found; researchers and educators, who may be searching for additional information or sources about specific topics; and the general public, who may have an interest in military history or in the specific Army museums listed in this volume.

The Guide to U.S. Army Museums was written by R. Cody Phillips, one of the Army's most experienced curators. Before he came to the Center of Military History, Mr. Phillips managed two Army museums, guiding one of them through the exacting accreditation criteria of the American Association of Museums. Since then, he has advised dozens of museums, including several outside the Army, about professional standards, staff development, fund raising, and museum programs.

A visit to an Army museum can be a rewarding and educational experience. The collections are unique, the programs are engaging, and the exhibits are remarkable. The history is told objectively, lucidly, and suc-

cinctly. Free and open to the public most days of the year, these dynamic institutions are preserving a critical element of the Army's past for future generations.

Washington, D.C.
April 2005

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PREFACE

Over the past four decades, the U.S. Army Center of Military History has produced three separate volumes about Army museums. The first effort—*Directory of U.S. Army Museums,* published in 1968—is an intriguing inventory of all the sites where Army historical property was known to be located and usually on public display. This volume was published at the height of the Cold War and the war in Vietnam, and what constituted a museum was not always clear. Not surprisingly, many of the fifty-nine active Army and ten National Guard facilities listed in the *Directory* vanished from the historical record before the next museum publication could be produced. Today, only twenty-four of the active Army and two of the National Guard museums cited in the *Directory* are still located at their 1968 sites.

In 1975, the Center of Military History produced a Bicentennial Publication, *Guide to U.S. Army Museums and Historic Sites,* compiled by Norman M. Cary. This 100-page book represented the first attempt to identify permanent museums that were accessible to the public, while also highlighting significant pieces of each institution's historical collection. This publication was a testament to the growing permanence of Army museums and their integration into a larger system under the oversight of the U.S. Army Center of Military History.

By 1992, Army museums had achieved a maturation that reflected high professional standards, diverse programs, and relative permanence in the historical community. That year, the Center of Military History published *A Guide to U.S. Army Museums,* its third publication devoted exclusively to the Army Museum Program. Departing from the heavy reliance on statistical data that characterized the first two manuscripts, the 1992 *Guide* provided a narrative that underscored both the institutional history and the scope of the collection, along with highlights of other associated programs and activities, for each Army museum.

Changes in the Army force structure and the closure of selected military installations affected several Army museums. And so a new publication about these activities has become necessary. *The Guide to U.S. Army Museums* is an update and expansion of the 1992 edition. Like its predecessor, this new *Guide* was composed with three different audiences in mind: military personnel, who may want to know more about the history of their organization or installation and where more information may be found; researchers and educators, who may be seeking either additional historical data or sources for educational materials; and the general public, who may want to know more about military museums and the services that are available.

Words alone cannot convey the full import of the Army's historical collection. Until visitors can step inside a CG-4A cargo glider from World War II, they may never appreciate how fragile these

aircraft were or how brave and resolute were the occupants who flew in these small behemoths over the night sky at Normandy. The charred remains of a chaplain's kit says more about the courage of its owner than the citation for his Medal of Honor could ever explain. Engineering students may spend hours studying techniques for weight distribution. Visitors to Fort Monroe can learn in minutes about the inverted arch and how the largest stone fort in the country was built at Old Point Comfort, Virginia. Coupled with extensive archival collections and solid educational programs, the intricate network of museums is an invaluable component of the larger Army Historical Program.

Organizationally, there are three types of Army museums. The larger, and usually best resourced, facilities are within the active Army. These are appropriated fund activities that are staffed with federal employees, with occasional nonappropriated personnel and volunteers as well. The National Guard museums usually receive state funding, which often is supplemented with support from a private organization and volunteers. Army Reserve museums are relatively new to the historical program and customarily rely on an even mix of appropriated and nonappropriated resources. Generally, the amount and constancy of funding and manpower for all these facilities determines the scope of a museum's activities, from its operating hours to its accessibility to the public.

As a result of the terrorist attacks on 11 September 2001 and the Global War on Terrorism, visitors to some Army museums may experience delays or other security restrictions. Before visitors plan a special trip to an Army museum, they should either call the museum or visit the museum's web site. Some security precautions may affect either access to the museum or the availability of some museum programs or activities.

In the narratives that follow, the reader of this volume may encounter Army acronyms and terms that might appear confusing. Although use of these was minimized, it could not be completely avoided. For instance, the mailing addresses for many Army museums often include an attention line (ATTN) with a short string of capital letters. This is necessary, particularly at large installations, to ensure that mail is properly routed to the correct recipient. Other frequently used terms or abbreviations are the capital "M" or "UH" followed by one or two numerals. This is how Army equipment is identified: the "M" means model, and the "UH" means utility helicopter. Thus, an M-1 Abrams tank is the Army's current main battle tank, and the UH-1 is the ubiquitous "Huey" helicopter from the war in Vietnam.

Army museums provide a variety of programs and services that are cited in the narratives for each museum. In the interest of brevity, though, and largely to avoid needless repetition, specific explanations are not included but are briefly summarized here.

Reference libraries and archives. Most Army museums maintain collections of primary and secondary source material that includes

published works, periodicals, government publications, photographic images, working papers, unpublished studies, and personal papers. These collections may range from a few file cabinets and book shelves to a separate building with thousands of square feet. These reference facilities are not "circulation libraries"; they exist primarily to support the museum and its programs. Almost without exception, these libraries are not adequately staffed to receive visitors or researchers "on-call." Although a museum's staff will do everything possible to accommodate visitors, prior arrangements must be made to gain access to most of these museum reference and research facilities.

Guided tours. When salaried staff members are not available, docents may be called on to conduct guided tours of museums and the surrounding historic sites on an Army post. Most museums require a minimum number of individuals in a group (sometimes there also is a maximum limitation as well), and reservations usually are required from one to fourteen days in advance.

Gift shops. All museum gift shops are non-federal activities, usually operated by either the museum's private organization or the installation's morale, welfare, and recreation fund activity. These gift shops serve two primary purposes. First, they generate additional funds for the host museum. And second, they provide an additional educational resource for materials that relate to the museum or the history of the U.S. Army.

Educational programs. Often this term applies to material that is available as either a hands-on or an outreach activity for school-age students. Some civic groups also may benefit from these programs. Educational programs that are more structured and tailored to accommodate state standards of learning or county curriculums are highlighted in individual narratives in this volume.

Professional development programs. These are activities specifically designed for military personnel. They usually are prepared in coordination with unit training officers or instructors in a military school. Typical professional development activities include staff rides, class lectures, demonstrations of how past military equipment was used, directed research, and historical films.

Gallery talks and lectures. Some Army museums sponsor outside speakers or living history demonstrations on the museum grounds or in a museum gallery. Other museums occasionally send speakers to remote sites to lecture in classrooms or at meetings of civic groups.

Traveling and special exhibits. These are either exhibitions borrowed from other institutions to celebrate a significant event, or they may be exhibits that an Army museum lends to other agencies in the community—either to promote the museum or to highlight a historic event.

Inquiries about the nature and scope of specific programs and services should be directed to the individual museums.

Many Army museums or their private organizations produce publications on their own. The vast number of these publications is free and available to the public on request. Generally, these are brochures and short monographs or fact sheets. The larger publications, particularly books and detailed historical studies, are commercially produced and available for sale in the museum gift shop. Readers who may be interested in broader topics of military history may want to visit the web site for the Center of Military History (http://www.army.mil/cmh-pg/), where they will find a publications catalog and instructions for ordering these publications through the U.S. Government Printing Office.

Several dozen individuals from an equal number of museums reviewed this text for accuracy and generously provided photographic images for this publication. The Army's chief historian, Jeffrey C. Clarke, was the catalyst for this major revision of the 1992 edition, and Beth F. MacKenzie, the chief of the Graphics Branch in the Center's Production Services Division, provided invaluable counsel in the mechanics of this production. Foremost among the many contributors to the final manuscript are three individuals in particular: Eric Peterson provided the background material about recent changes in museum funding; Margaret Carroll performed yeoman service as the editor for the text; and Henrietta Snowden, a retired Army master sergeant and a masterful artist in her own right, formatted the final manuscript version, employing her finest artistic skills to produce this volume. My small acknowledgment does not do justice to all their contributions. In spite of our very best efforts, however, and in this imperfect world, errors or incorrect information are almost certain to surface. Some were overlooked, and some were created by changing circumstances within the Army organization or individual museums. I alone am responsible for those mistakes.

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R. CODY PHILLIPS

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THE GUIDE TO U.S. ARMY MUSEUMS

INTRODUCTION

The United States Army has its own deep sea divers and fleet of ships. Examples of early diving equipment and vessels from its recent past may be found at the U.S. Army Transportation Museum at Fort Eustis, Virginia. The Army also has more aircraft than the U.S. Air Force. Some of the Army's older planes and helicopters date back to World War II, and they are on display at the U.S. Army Aviation Museum at Fort Rucker, Alabama. One of the largest collections of historical ecclesiastical materiel may be found at the U.S. Army Chaplain Museum at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, where, at the same installation, visitors also can see an unusual variety of monetary currency and military scrip at the U.S. Army Finance Corps Museum. The casemates of Fort Monroe, Virginia—the largest stone fort in the country and the only active duty moat-encircled fort in current use—once imprisoned the Confederate President Jefferson Davis, quartered soldiers, housed families, stored seacoast artillery, and later served as an officers' club, government offices, and shower facilities. Today, the stone chambers of this military post are part of the Casemate Museum. On the other side of the country, the U.S. Army Museum of Hawaii fills an old seacoast fortification that overlooks the famous Waikiki Beach in downtown Honolulu. Army museums can be found throughout the United States and overseas, and their history is as varied as their collections.



The Army museums of today trace their history to their European predecessors, which collected trophies from successful campaigns and victorious conflicts. In the United States, these relics and mementos eventually joined other objects that included ceremonial gifts, sports trophies, and natural history specimens. In time, these collections evolved into museums, which soon acquired more specialized themes. Surprisingly, several military installations throughout the nineteenth century and well into the twentieth century maintained small "museums" with an eclectic assortment of things associated with either the region or the organization that was stationed at the post. Sadly, many of these early museums disappeared after only a few years, their collections were lost forever, and the only knowledge of their existence was an obscure reference in various documents or a veteran's fading

memory. For instance, between the end of the Civil War and the start of World War I, there was a "museum" at Fort Monroe. About the time of the war in Vietnam, there was a museum at Fort Irwin, California, and others could be found at Forts McNair (Washington, D.C.), Wainwright (Alaska), and Buckner (Japan). Similar facilities apparently existed at different times at now-inactive Army posts around the country and in Vietnam, Italy, Panama, and Germany.

The first attempt to establish a permanent federal military museum in the United States came 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 military museum was to honor the nation's heritage and soldiers and help educate the next generation. The facility was never built. Some of the objects intended for this new museum eventually found their way to the developing Smithsonian Institution, but many of the artifacts either stayed in individual hands or were sent to military installations—usually the large fortress on the Hudson River above New York City, West Point.

Not surprisingly, it was there—at West Point, the home of the U.S. Military Academy—that the oldest museum in the Army still in existence was established in 1854. Having a large historical collection already on the post and being at a site closely associated with the American Revolution certainly facilitated the establishment of an Army museum at West Point, but more important, the installation was the host for the Army's first school for officer candidates. Today, just as it was when it was established, the West Point Museum—its facilities, collections, and staff—supports the school curriculum. It is an integral component of the training and education of cadets.

The value of the West Point Museum as an educational institution was not lost on some of the military leadership, but it would be years before other Army museums became actively engaged in professional development activities for soldiers and educational programs for both military personnel and the general public. Generally, early Army museums limited their activities to simply collecting and displaying military materiel, relics from past wars, and personal items associated with famous soldiers. In the hundred years that followed the establishment of the West Point Museum, the creation of a historical collection always preceded the start of a museum. Commanders and communities were eager to preserve significant elements of history, and it was from these early preservation and collection efforts that museums were born. As equipment and weaponry changed and past American conflicts became more distant, museum objects assumed a greater importance in preserving the history of the event and the knowledge of what the Army had achieved in previous wars. Unconsciously, Army museums began educating their audience.

For medical personnel, that educational process began soon after the Civil War. Skeletal remains showing different types of wounds, medicines, medical equipment, and even pickled limbs (including

Union Corps Commander Maj. Gen. Dan Sickles's leg from the Battle of Gettysburg) formed the nucleus of the collection that soon became the Armed Forces Medical Museum. Today, the collection is part of the larger National Museum of Health and Medicine, but the objects still fulfill an educational role for medical personnel at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, D.C. These medical specimens from the Civil War were acquired for their educational value. In a similar context, other military materiel was collected—occasionally for training and education, but primarily for research in developing various weapons and equipment.

American allies and adversaries often enjoyed significant technological superiority in weaponry and military equipment at the start of both World War I and World War II. So the U.S. Army consciously collected battlefield artifacts and shipped them back to the United States where the objects could be carefully studied for design flaws, usefulness, and strengths. By studying these objects more closely, engineers and military planners were able to devise better materiel for Army personnel. But once these foreign objects were no longer needed for study purposes or the war had ended, the question of what to do with the specimens inevitably arose. The Army found that the general public and veterans wanted to see the artifacts, and the objects retained considerable utility as educational tools for active duty soldiers as well. It was one thing to tell young cadets and recruits about the Mark VIII tank in World War I and even show them a photograph of it, but the lesson became concrete when the students could stand beside the tank and touch it.

These wartime research collections launched the U.S. Army Ordnance Museum at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, after World War I and what soon became known as the Patton Museum of Cavalry and Armor at Fort Knox, Kentucky, after World War II. The large missile park at the White Sands Missile Range Museum near White Sands, New Mexico, traces the origins of its collections to the German V-1 and V-2 rockets that were sent to the missile range for study after World War II. In a parallel course, the prototypes and early models of American military materiel often commanded similar attention among the public and soldiers, and the objects eventually found their way into facilities that became arsenal and branch museums. Even with another catalyst to create a museum at an Army post, certain objects already were present to help form the collection and the museum theme. Thus, many arsenal products were readily available for exhibit at the Watervliet Arsenal Museum in New York. The Rock Island Arsenal Museum in Illinois had such artifacts too, as well as a large collection of materiel from the Army exhibition at the 1904 World's Fair.

Perhaps the museums most often associated with the Army are the facilities that are tied to individual organizations. Here too, the acquisition of objects and the creation of collections became the principal catalysts for starting unit museums. The 82nd Airborne Division War

Memorial Museum at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, traces its origins to the display room of souvenirs collected from the division's campaigns in World War II, and the Old Guard Museum at Fort Myer, Virginia, reaches further back in time, to the Mexican War. Other unit museums suddenly appeared after organizations were reactivated, such as the Don F. Pratt Memorial Museum at Fort Campbell, Kentucky; or they reflected the implied permanent presence of an organization at a particular installation, such as the 1st Cavalry Division Museum at Fort Hood, Texas.

But an Army museum's geographic location is rarely permanent. In the past two decades, eleven Army museums have relocated to other installations in the country or overseas, and thirteen other Army museums have closed, with their collections dispersed to other sites or agencies, or placed in storage. At five other installations, museums have radically altered their themes—and collections—to adjust to new missions and new audiences. For instance, in one ten-year period, an Army museum at Fort Hood completely altered its collections, exhibits, and programs three times. First it was the venerable 2d Armored Division Museum (one of the oldest unit museums in the country), and then it became the III Corps and Fort Hood Museum when the 2d Armored Division was inactivated. With the arrival of a new organization on post a few years later, the facility changed again and was transformed into the 4th Infantry Division Museum. Even today, and especially as the U.S. Army deals with transformation and probable reorganizations in its force structure and deployment locations, it is likely that more Army museums will close, relocate, or change.

Army museums are not static institutions, frozen in time or wedded to an idealized memory of the past. Every museum has a specific mission and theme that determines the scope of its collections, exhibitions, and programs. Some facilities deal with a history of a unit, such as the Oklahoma National Guard at the 45th Infantry Division Museum in Oklahoma City, or the 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment with its 3d Cavalry Museum at Fort Carson, Colorado. Other museums discuss the history of a particular branch of the Army and technological developments that may have affected it, such as the National Infantry Museum at Fort Benning, Georgia, and the U.S. Army Military Police Corps Regimental Museum at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. Some historical activities focus on an installation or arsenal, usually linking the museum to the history of the region or the products that were produced at the site. The Fort Huachuca Museum in southeast Arizona is an example. A few institu-



45th Infantry Division Museum

tions, such as the U.S. Army Field Artillery and Fort Sill Museum in Oklahoma, have—as the name implies—more than one major theme that requires attention.

Collectively, the themes and missions of the Army museums cover virtually the entire history of the U.S. Army. Occasionally, themes intersect or overlap, but frequently they are interconnected to form a tightly woven fabric that addresses a significant element of American military history. Consider the Frontier Army Museum at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. It deals with the Army's participation in the pacification and settlement of the American frontier, which cannot be covered without at least mentioning the contributions of the U.S. Cavalry. But a more comprehensive history of the cavalry can be found at nearby Fort Riley, Kansas, at the U.S. Cavalry Museum. The story line for the Cavalry Museum ends in 1950, but many cavalry units have histories that extend beyond that date, so more detailed information about individual cavalry organizations may be found at museums at Forts Carson, Irwin, and Hood. Broader presentations of the history of the U.S. Cavalry are evident in museums at Forts Huachuca, Sam Houston (Texas), Knox, and Sill. And then there are the National Guard and Army Reserve museums that honor the many state militia and reserve cavalry units that gallantly served in numerous American conflicts since the American Revolution. Similar examples of how these museum themes are interconnected can be cited with almost any branch of service, major war, or topical field, underscoring the richness and vitality of the Army's history.

How well some of these themes may be presented to the general public may depend on the size and scope of individual collections, which are as varied as the museum themes. The U.S. Army accounts for more than half a million pieces of historical property, but each museum may have a collection ranging from a few hundred artifacts to more than 40,000 items. Probably the smallest cataloged artifact in the Army historical collection is a World War I "cootie" at the Fort George G. Meade Museum in Maryland. (A "cootie" is a small, almost microscopic, parasite or body louse that was common to the trench warfare that was characteristic of World War I.) Just a few miles away, at the U.S. Army Ordnance Museum at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, visitors can see one of the largest artifacts in the Army, a 280-mm. "atomic" cannon, an incredibly large field artillery piece that was capable of firing nuclear ordnance on the modern battlefield. But the size of artifacts is not the only element of variety among Army museum collections.

The U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Museum at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, holds a large collection of ethnographic objects. Many were once used to train soldiers for overseas assignments, and others were collected in foreign lands for display at the museum. Cultural materials may be seen at the Fort Bliss Museum in Texas, and decorative arts items are displayed at the National Infantry Museum at Fort Benning, Georgia, and the Fort Lewis Military

Museum in Washington. In each of these cases, such displays supplement portions of the museums' story lines. Archaeological specimens, ranging from fossils and Native American implements to more contemporary objects, are displayed in museums at Forts Sill, Monroe, Huachuca, and DeRussy (Hawaii).

Sometimes museum collections are enlarged, consonant with their prescribed themes, but out of proportion to their total collection. For instance, the U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Museum at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, has more than 10,000 vacuum tubes—perhaps the largest number and variety of old vacuum tubes in the country. The installation was a prominent research facility for years. When vacuum tubes became obsolete, the entire research collection was transferred to the museum. In another example, Fort Monroe's Casemate Museum has the dubious distinction of holding the largest bottle collection in the Army. In 1978, divers searched the wet ditch (moat) that surrounded the aging fort, looking for unexploded ordnance. Unearthed among the hundreds of cannonballs and decayed military equipment the divers found in the muddy bottom was an incredible assortment of bottles and other domestic objects. Not surprisingly, the finds tended to confirm what was already known. Beneath casemate windows overlooking the moat, where families had been housed after the Civil War, divers usually found children's toys and small bottles used for medicine or cosmetics, and a few chamber pots too. Where guards were known to be stationed atop the ramparts of the old fort, the divers often found ordnance and equipment. And broken glassware and beverage bottles were found beneath the section of the fort where the officers' club was once located.

In spite of some peculiarities among museum collections, visitors often see both the special and the common side by side to tell a portion of the Army's history. The large collection of antique firearms at the Rock Island Arsenal Museum may seem typical for any military museum, except that some of those firearms were used by Native Americans at the Battle of the Little Big Horn. The oversized, scratched, dented, and pock-marked sign for Bastogne at the Don F. Pratt Memorial Museum hardly conveys the heroism of the beleaguered 101st Airborne Division during the Battle of the Bulge in World War II. The thoughtful exhibit at the 1st Infantry Division Museum in Wuerzburg, Germany, imparts some sense of the fragile existence of the American Doughboy during the trench warfare of World War I. The individual objects are not unique, but their collective presentation and what they represent—such as the firearms at Rock Island and the sign from





Some of the hundreds of firearms on exhibit at the Rock Island Arsenal Museum

Bastogne—convey a sense of pride and wonder for what the U.S. Army has experienced and achieved. These are merely examples of artifacts that are used to interpret portions of museum themes through a variety of exhibitions.

Although all of the active Army museums are free and open to the public at regular operating hours (and most of the facilities within the Reserve Components—the National Guard and the Army Reserve—are as well), the primary clientele for these museums is the military community. With few exceptions, over the past half-century Army museums have actively assisted in technological research, military training, and education.

Professional development training for military personnel and educational programs for the general public and school groups dominate the activities of many Army museums. Some programs may be as simple as a guided tour through the facility or around its grounds; others may embrace the use of curriculum guides, outside reading assignments, formal instruction either in the museum or at a remote site, and living history demonstrations. Occasionally, these training and education programs will be supplemented with films, guest speakers, and hands-on activities with reproduction items. About 20 percent of the museums have formal educational programs that are tailored around state standards of learning or country curriculums for public schools, and almost half of these museums employ a staff member whose specific duties are primarily in support of education. Extensions of these educational initiatives are the numerous traveling exhibits found around neighboring communities and the gift shops located within the museums.



Education program at the Fort Bliss Museum

Where a military installation is relatively isolated, distant from large urban areas, the local Army

museum often functions as the principal source for military history and other related fields as well. Some members of the museum staff are called on to serve as unit or installation historians, provide counsel on historic preservation or archaeological issues, and teach classes to a variety of audiences. In fact, most museum directors and curators devote a significant portion of their time and talents to activities and subjects that are tangential to their institutions' primary mission.

Given the relative permanence of the museums and the extensive demands placed on them for multiple projects, it is not surprising that more than 80 percent of all Army museums maintain their own reference libraries and archival collections—not only to support the museum mission and its collection, but also to accommodate other research interests and needs. Collectively, these reference collections include more than 350,000 published works; 10,000 manuscripts; 25,000 linear feet of historical files and data; 380,000 military manuals and government publications; and more than two million photographic images. As much as institutional resources allow, museum reference libraries and archives are made available to researchers and the general public, but access usually requires advance arrangements.

Over the years, Army museums also have produced a variety of historical literature to reach their audience. In 2005, twenty-four book-length manuscripts and more than 150 special studies or monographs were available for sale or free in Army museums. Most museums had their own brochures, and seven of these facilities published their own newsletters. Detailed information about museums may be found at individual web sites, dozens of which include "virtual tours" of the public galleries and historical collections.

Nonetheless, the best way to learn about a museum and its collection is to see the actual facility. Before the terrorist attacks on 11 September 2001, visits to the Army museums averaged three million a year. About one-third of these visitors were military personnel. After the attacks increased security on military installations initially discouraged the general public from



Exhibit at the U.S. Army Chaplain Museum

going to Army museums, but that trend is slowly being reversed, with the expectation that museum visits will return to their pre-2001 levels in the next few years.

The decline in visits also had a small impact on the financial health of some museums. In the 1990s, monetary donations and gift shop sales usually covered about 10 percent of the operating expenses of one-third of the museums. The percentage fell dramatically in the next decade, at the same time the principal funding sources for Army museums remained relatively constant. For many museums, some of the principal funding sources are private organizations, which usually are the activities that manage museum gift shops, provide museum volunteers, and raise funds for capital improvements and expenditures. Since 1965, these private organizations have raised more than $35 million, largely for new or renovated museum buildings.

Most of the year-to-year financing for salaries and operations at Army museums comes from appropriated funds. Before 2001, these funds came from installation commands, usually through their training budgets (because Army museums existed to support training and education). By 2001, though, the funding channels changed for most Army museums, so that manpower authorizations and operating funds were placed in one programming package at the Department of the Army level, under the U.S. Army Center of Military History. Many of these museums submit budget requirements through their major Army commands, which approve and forward the budget requests to the Center of Military History. When Congress approves the federal budget, the Center of Military History releases funds to the major Army commands, which then distribute funds to individual Army museums. Some museums are no longer funded through major Army commands, and these facilities have been placed within the Total Installation Management Service, which allocates the funds appropriated for individual museums under its financial oversight. The total appropriated funding support for all active Army museums is almost $25 million each year. (The Reserve Component museums are funded through individual commands, states, or private organizations.)

The active Army employs more than 200 full-time civilians in its fifty-eight museums worldwide. This staffing is supplemented with more than 500 volunteers, as well as occasional military personnel, contract employees, and part-time help. Most of the Reserve Component facilities, having shorter operating hours, rely heavily on volunteers and part-time employees, but most of these institutions have at least one full-time staff member.

Oversight for all Army museums technically began in 1949, when the chief of Historical Services in the Office of the Chief of Military History assumed responsibility for the accountability and preservation of all historical property held by the Army. But the Army museums did not fall under any regulatory guidance until publication of the first history regulation in 1962, which cited museums among other historical activities in the Army. By 1976, a new regulation,

covering only Army museums, established the minimum requisite professional standards and set the tone for subsequent regulatory revisions that have guided the Army Museum System into the twenty-first century.

There is no requirement for a unit or installation to have an Army museum. The decision to create one rests initially with the local command, which is obligated to provide the facilities and services to sustain the infrastructure of the museum operation. With the approval of the Center of Military History, these fledgling operations can begin collecting historical property, developing exhibits, and providing various programs for their clientele. With these precise requirements and restrained resources, the number of Army museums has declined since the 1980s, when there were as many as sixty-eight active facilities around the country and overseas.

The Army's historical properties from one conflict—the War of 1812—provided the catalyst for the eventual creation of the first Army museum. That momentum continued with the acquisition of other captured enemy materiel and souvenirs from World Wars I and II. Later, veterans and private citizens contributed extensively to build the historical collection of individual museums. Occasionally, museums have enhanced their collections with purchases of artifacts. More recently, however, it has not been unusual for a museum curator to enter combat environments with sponsoring units for the sole purpose of acquiring representative examples of specific properties that have a clear provenance—and one that is explicitly associated with the museum's theme. Too many objects from past conflicts, and even peacetime posts, were merely "representative" of what had been used before. Now, curators are identifying properties that have a definitive history. Thus, the T-72 Soviet tank from Operation DESERT STORM that sits near the museum entrance years from now is the T-72 tank that the museum's sponsoring organization knocked out on the first day of the war. And the anti-tank weapon that destroyed that tank is on exhibit inside the museum, along with the map showing photographs and the tank's location at the time of the engagement. From gathering historical property to creating educational programs, from designing and fabricating multimedia exhibitions to providing invaluable research collections and facilities, today's Army museums have come a long way from the static facilities of only a quarter century ago.

Surprisingly, another legacy from the War of 1812 was the federal legislation that called for the exhibition of captured military materiel from that conflict to be displayed in the nation's capital. Implicitly, it was a mandate to create the first Army museum. After many attempts, that charge is finally coming to fruition. A planning team and a core collection have been assembled at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, where the National Museum of the United States Army will be constructed soon. With construction funds being raised through a private organization (the Army Historical Foundation), this museum will address the entire story of the U.S. Army, underscoring the ser-

vice and the sacrifice that its soldiers have made to the nation for more than two centuries.

The mundane and the peculiar, the rare and the common, the standard and the unique: these are all characterizations of individual Army museums, their themes and their story lines, their collections and their programs. What once was conceived of as a simple assemblage of early nineteenth century materiel from an inconclusive conflict has evolved into an intricately woven network of Army museums around the country and overseas, which may soon have as its capstone the National Museum of the United States Army.



The curator of the 1st Cavalry Division Museum accompanied the division when it was deployed to Iraq in 2004. His mission was to identify and catalog historical property associated with Operation IRAQI FREEDOM and the 1st Cavalry Division.



ARMY MUSEUMS
IN THE
UNITED STATES

81st Army Reserve Command Historical Holding
Army Reserve

Mailing Address: Wildcat Museum, ATTN: AFRC-ENJ-PA, 255 West Oxmoor Road, Birmingham, AL 35209-6383
Telephone: (205) 795-1534
Hours of Operation: 8:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m. Monday–Friday; closed all federal holidays

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.



Retreat ceremony for the 81st Infantry Division following World War II

U.S. Army Aviation Museum
Active Army

Mailing Address: U.S. Army Aviation Museum, ATTN: ATZQ-OPM, Building 6000, P.O. Box 620610, Fort Rucker, AL 36362-0610
Telephone: (334) 255-3036
Hours of Operation: 9:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Monday–Saturday; 12:00 noon–4:00 p.m. Sunday; closed New Year's Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, and New Year's Eve
Web Site: http://www.armyavnmuseum.org/

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 1983, several decades of development preceded the establishment of light aviation for the U.S. Army. The first airplane purchased by the Army, in 1909, was the Wright Model B Military Flyer (a scale model is on display in the museum). Other technological developments over the next thirty years also are addressed. The focus of the collection and the story line, though, is the history of Army aviation from World War II to the present, with particular attention devoted to the development of rotary-wing aircraft and its roles and missions in the Army.



R–4 early experimental helicopter

The museum maintains more than 160 military aircraft, both fixed-wing and rotary-wing. Numerous experimental airplanes and helicopters are available for researchers, and many of the more familiar aircraft from recent wars are on display for the general public. The public displays include actual aircraft that were used in World War II, Korea, Vietnam, and many contingency operations in the past three decades. 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 dozens of kinds of Army aircraft, some suspended from the ceiling "in flight" and others placed in life-size diorama settings.



The famous Sopwith F1 ("Camel") from World War I, with Snoopy in the pilot's seat

Among the many significant aircraft that are displayed, visitors will see several outstanding examples of World War I airplanes, the R-4 Sikorsky (the first military helicopter), and the first L-19 Bird Dog airplane to be delivered to the Army. Also exhibited are the prototype helicopters



OH-13 helicopter displayed as it was used for medical evacuation during the Korean War

for the AH-64 Apache and the UH-60 Black Hawk. The most recent addition to the collection is the RAH-66 Comanche, a prototype helicopter for the future. Special exhibits covering the major mission areas of aviation include transportation, observation, medical evacuation, and attack capabilities. The Air Warrior Gallery traces the evolution of pilot equipage, flight helmets, and night vision technology. The Values and Heritage Gallery focuses on the human dimension of the branch by highlighting the careers of many aviation service members. Other specialized exhibits include displays about air traffic control, women in aviation, unmanned aerial vehicles, the U.S. Army Balloon Corps, and aviation uniforms and insignia.

The large public exhibit galleries of the main museum were constructed through the generous assistance of a private organization, which also assisted in funding the exterior displays. The museum houses a special memorial dedicated to the 4,347 Army Aviation personnel who died serving in the Republic of Vietnam.

Programs and Services

Guided tours (reservations required), gift shop (with Internet, catalog, and mail-order sales), traveling exhibitions, reference library and archives (appointment required), special exhibits, education programs for grades K through 12, branch history classes for military personnel, lectures, gallery talks. All public facilities are handicapped-accessible.

Museum Publications

Brochure: Visit Your U.S. Army Aviation Museum.

Special Studies: Aviation Junior Pilots Program; A Short History of Army Aviation.

Books: *The U.S. Army Aviation Museum*; *The Army Aviation Story.*

ARIZONA

Arizona Military Museum
National Guard

Mailing Address: Arizona Military Museum, ATTN: AZNG-AZAA-MM, 5636 East McDowell Road, Phoenix, AZ 85008-3495
Telephone: (602) 267-2676 or 253-2378
Hours of Operation: 1:00 p.m.–4:00 p.m. weekends; closed weekdays and all federal holidays
Web Site: http://www.az.ngb.army.mil/Museum

The Arizona Military Museum, established in 1981 and operated by the Arizona National Guard Historical Society, covers the military history of modern-day Arizona from the arrival of the Spanish Conquistadors to the present. Exhibits cover the Civil War in Arizona, the Indian Wars, the Spanish-American War, and all the major military conflicts of the twentieth century, including the Cold War and peacekeeping operations in Bosnia and Panama. A recent exhibition addresses the Global War on Terrorism and Operation Iraqi Freedom. The museum's theme is "Lest We Forget," and its overriding objective is to remind visitors of the great sacrifices that men and women in the uniformed services have made for our country. Exhibits include a wide variety of military materiel and artifacts, some of which date back to the seventeenth century. An enlarged gallery is dedicated to prisoners of war (POWs) and military personnel who have been listed as missing in action.

The museum building is a significant part of Arizona's military history. The raw adobe building was constructed in 1936 as a Depression-era public works project. It served as a National Guard arsenal until World War II, when it was converted into a maintenance shop for German prisoners of war confined at a nearby POW camp. The POW gallery features a diorama that illustrates how twenty-five German naval officers and sailors dug an elaborate tunnel to escape from the camp. (They were all recaptured.)

An enclosed area adjacent to the museum displays recent military equipment and vehicles from Operation Desert Storm. A helicopter gunship from the war in Vietnam is displayed inside the museum facility.

Programs and Services
Reference library, guided tours (reservations required), lectures, gift shop, traveling exhibits.

Museum Publications
Brochures: Lest We Forget; Arizona National Guard Historical Society Inc.
Newsletter: *Arizona Military Museum Courier* (semiannual).

Fort Huachuca Museum

Active Army

Mailing Address: Fort Huachuca Museum, ATTN: ATZS-MUS, 340 South Grierson Avenue, Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613
Telephone: (520) 533-5736
Hours of Operation: 9:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Monday–Friday; 1:00 p.m.–4:00 p.m. weekends; closed New Year's Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas Day
Web Site: http://usaic.hua.army.mil/history/html/



As one of the few surviving active Army installations from the late nineteenth century, Fort Huachuca evokes a feeling for the past and the U.S. Army's frontier heritage. The landscape surrounding the installation retains the grandeur of centuries past, and in some places it is as though time itself lingers. Although this is a modern military installation, there is no escaping its historical roots. A dozen structures in the Old Post area date from the late 1800s. Not far from the military cantonment are the Garden Canyon Petroglyphs, rock carvings that predate the military installation. Fort Huachuca is a National Historic Landmark.

The Fort Huachuca Museum is the custodian of the military history of the southwest. The museum's extensive collection includes more than 4,000 weapons, military accoutrements, equipment, and documents that are used to tell the story of the post and the U.S. Army in the American Southwest. Following a chronological story line, the exhibits begin with the Mexican War and subsequent explorations of the region by the Army's Corps of Topographical Engineers. The museum also covers the military campaigns in the New Mexico and Arizona Territories during the Civil War, with particular emphasis on the westernmost battle of this great American conflict at Picacho Pass. Other exhibits address the Apache campaigns and the Indian Wars, General John J. Pershing's Punitive Campaign into Mexico in 1916, and the military organizations that trained at Fort Huachuca during World War II and the Korean War. An exhibit devoted to the installation's contributions to the new military frontier of space exploration completes every visitor's tour.

The conventional exhibit gallery also includes a special exhibit depicting a World War II-era barracks scene. A larger exhibit area is set within a desert town of the nineteenth century as a backdrop for visitors to appreciate what soldiers at Fort Huachuca would have seen and experienced during their stay in the Southwest. There are exhibits about African Americans and the major African-American units that trained at the installation—the 92d and 93d Infantry Divisions—and that were stationed there—the 9th and 10th Cavalry and 24th and 25th Infantry Regiments.

The Fort Huachuca Museum, established in 1960, is housed in a structure that was built in 1892. Originally designed to be bachelor officers' quarters, it later served as the post chapel, an officers' club, and the post headquarters before it was converted to its present use. It is one of the few remaining structures from the nineteenth century. An additional building, which originally served as a movie theater and later was renovated with private funds, was given to the museum in 1982. This greatly enlarged the facility's exhibit space.

The museum maintains an aggressive publications and education program, with several teaching materials tailored to accommodate the Arizona Department of Education social studies standards curriculum. The American Association of Museums accredited the Fort Huachuca Museum in 1980.

Programs and Services

Guided tours (reservations required), gift shop, traveling exhibits, lectures, reference services, educational programs for local schools, video materials.

Museum Publications

Brochures: Fort Huachuca Museum; A Family Guide to the Fort Huachuca Museums.

Special Studies: History of Fort Huachuca (video); Annual Command History, U.S. Army Intelligence Center and Fort Huachuca; Fort Huachuca Museum: An Introduction for Teachers; Huachuca Illustrated; Fort Huachuca: Dimensions in Duty, Daring, and Distinction in the Apache Southwest.

Books: *Fort Huachuca: The Story of a Frontier Post; Old Post.*

U.S. Army Military Intelligence Museum

Active Army

Mailing Address: U.S. Army Military Intelligence Museum, ATTN: ATZS-PAM (24), 340 South Grierson Avenue, Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613-7027
Telephone: (520) 533-1107
Hours of Operation: 10:00 a.m.–2:00 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and by appointment



Originally established in 1988 as a historical holding, the U.S. Army Military Intelligence Museum collects and preserves materiel that addresses the three major forms of military intelligence: signals, human, and imagery. Significant objects in the collection include codebooks, cryptographic equipment, and captured foreign documents. A Mohawk 1C reconnaissance aircraft of the type used during the wars in Korea and

Vietnam is on display, as is the radio detection-finding set that was used by one of the first U.S. Army soldiers killed in Vietnam. Other unique items on display reflect the intelligence community's active involvement in the Cold War, conflicts in Southwest Asia, and space exploration.

Museum Publications
Brochure: U.S. Army Intelligence Museum.
Special Studies: Army Intelligence Museum Catalog; A Drill Sergeant's Guide to the Army Intelligence Museum; Defining Moments in MI History (poster series); U.S. Army Intelligence: Selected Bibliography; Masters of the Intelligence Art: A Study in the Army's Core Values.
Book: *U.S. Army Intelligence History: A Sourcebook.*

Yuma Proving Ground Heritage Center
Active Army

Mailing Address: Yuma Proving Ground Heritage Center, ATTN: CSTE-DTC-CD-HC, 301 C Street, Yuma, AZ 85365
Telephone: (928) 328-3394
Hours of Operation: 10:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m. Monday–Thursday
Web Site: http://www.yuma.army.mil/heritage_center.htm

The Yuma Proving Ground Heritage Center was established to depict the military history of Yuma Proving Ground from its inception in 1942 as Camp Laguna to its present designation as a training, test, and development site. The installation was a major training area and test site for most of its history; over one million soldiers served or trained in the area since World War II. Visitors to the Heritage Center, currently housed in the old post headquarters, can see the installation commander's office as it appeared in 1954, and also observe a variety of munitions and military equipment that were tested or used at the site.



ARKANSAS

Arkansas National Guard Museum
National Guard

Mailing Address: Arkansas National Guard Museum, ATTN: TAG-DZ-MD, Lloyd England Hall, Camp Robinson, North Little Rock, AR 72199-9600
Telephone: (501) 212-5215
Hours of Operation: 9:00 a.m.–5:30 p.m. Monday–Friday; 9:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m. first weekend of the month; closed all federal holidays
Web Site: http://www.arngmuseum.com



Camp Robinson originally was designed to accommodate a cantonment of 25,000 soldiers, with barracks, administrative buildings, warehouses, and a hospital. Built on the site of a smaller World War I military reservation (Camp Pike), this facility serves as the principal training ground and headquarters for the Arkansas National Guard. The museum at this installation tells the story of the military site and the history of the state guard.

Beginning with the construction of Camp Pike, the museum chronicles the training for the 87th Division as it prepared to deploy to the Western Front in World War I. Following that war, the installation served as the temporary home for the 3d Infantry Division. Soon after Camp Robinson was completed and the United States entered World War II, the post served as a training center for replacements and the 35th Infantry Division. Subsequent exhibits address the heritage of the Army and Air National Guard in Arkansas, as well as the role of the Arkansas National Guard in the desegregation of Central High School in Little Rock in 1957.

Additional exhibits cover the role of Arkansas in the Mexican War, the Civil War, and the Spanish-American War. The prominent roles of two Arkansas National Guard units that served in the Korean War and Operation DESERT STORM also are told in the museum. A large outdoor display area includes a variety of typical military vehicles from different conflicts of the late twentieth century. The museum is located in Lloyd England Hall, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Sites.

Co-located within the museum is the Arkansas National Guard Officers Candidate School Hall of Fame, which is dedicated to graduates of the Arkansas Officers Candidate School who have made significant contributions to the state and the nation.

Programs and Services
Guided tours (reservations required), reference library and archives (appointment required), research assistance, special exhibits, educational programs for grades K through 12.

CALIFORNIA

California State Military Museum
National Guard

Mailing Address: Center for Military History, 1119 Second Street, Sacramento, CA 95814
Telephone: (916) 442-2883
Hours of Operation: 10:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Tuesday–Sunday; closed Monday, except federal holidays; closed New Year's Day, Easter, Thanksgiving, Christmas Day
Admission Fee
Web Site: http://www.militarymuseum.org



The museum is part of the California Center for Military History, which is a component of the State Military Department. Located in the historic district of Old Sacramento, the museum houses more than 30,000 artifacts and maintains a large library and archives. Prominently displayed in the museum facility are rare weapons, uniforms, and flags related to the military history of California, from the Spanish colonial period of the eighteenth century to the current Global War on Terrorism. The library, co-located in the museum, includes more than 10,000 volumes and hundreds of documents pertaining to the history of California Militia and National Guard units. The museum also maintains four satellite facilities around the state, at Camp Roberts, Camp San Luis Obispo, Los Alamitos Joint Forces Training Base, and the San Diego National Guard Armory.

The California State Military Museum works with the University of California and other colleges in the state educational system to encourage the study and use of military history. Its museum education programs include dozens of lesson plans and printed materials that are specifically tied to the California State Content and Performance Standards in Public Education. The museum staff and volunteers also provide off-site presentations for schools and civic groups.

Programs and Services
Reference library and archives, gift shop, guided tours, lectures, gallery talks, oral history program, education programs for grades K through 12.

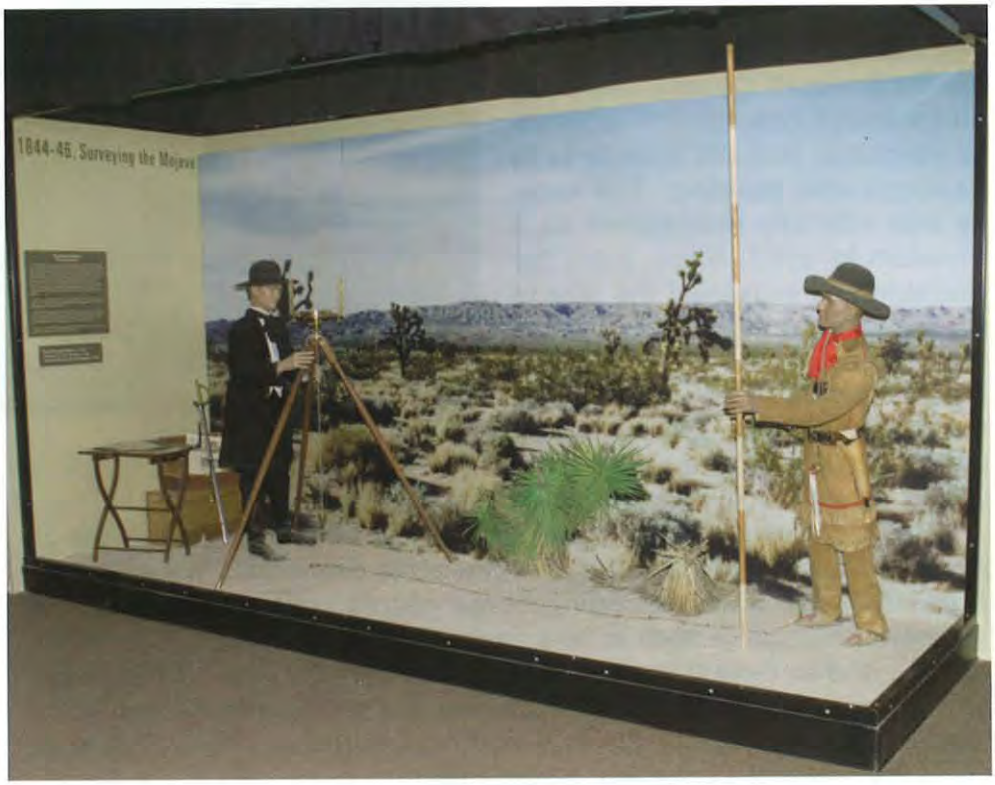
National Training Center and 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment Museum
Active Army

Mailing Address: National Training Center Museum, ATTN: AVJ-AC-MUS, P.O. Box 105029, Fort Irwin, CA 92310-5029
Telephone: (760) 380-6607
Hours of Operation: 11:00 a.m.–4:30 p.m. Monday–Friday; closed weekends and federal holidays
Web Site: http://www.11thacr.org/museum/museum.html



The museum follows dual themes that chronicle the history of the military presence in the Fort Irwin area from 1844 to the present, and the history of the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment from its activation in 1901 to its present mission. Fort Irwin is located near the only water source in the region. The area originally was known as "Bitter Springs" and is adjacent to the gateway to Death Valley. Today, the post is a major training ground for desert warfare. The famous Blackhorse Regiment, the 11th Armored Cavalry, served in many of America's conflicts during the twentieth century. Today, the organization serves as the Opposing Force for other Army organizations that train at the National Training Center.

The original Blackhorse Museum, established in 1976, when the 11th Armored Cavalry was stationed in the Federal Republic of Germany, covered the entire history of the regiment, which began during the Philippine Insurrection in 1902 and the Punitive Expedition into Mexico in 1916. Later, the regiment was stationed at the Presidio of Monterey in California. An unusual collection of memorabilia and documents about the regiment's service are on display, as are military accoutrements from its service in the European Theater of Operations during World War II and the wars in Vietnam and the Persian Gulf. The 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment deployed to Iraq in 2005.



Other museum exhibits show the history of the surrounding region, with particular emphasis on the early explorations of Captain John C. Fremont and Kit Carson, the brief existence of the U.S. Camel Corps, and the presence of the 1st Dragoons at Bitter Springs. A small exhibit also addresses Fort Irwin's present mission as the host for desert training and the "Opposition Forces."

COLORADO

3d Cavalry Museum
Active Army

Mailing Address: 3d Cavalry Museum, 6797 Barkeley Avenue, Fort Carson, CO 80913-2519
Telephone: (719) 526-1404
Hours of Operation: 9:00 a.m.–4:30 p.m. Monday–Friday; closed weekends and all federal holidays
Web Site: http://www.carson.army.mil/



The museum began as a trophy room in the early 1950s, when the 3d Armored Cavalry displayed an extensive collection of regimental standards and unit awards in its headquarters building. The facility 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 organizational museums in the Army. Originally located at Fort Bliss, Texas, the museum moved with its parent unit to Fort Carson, Colorado, in the 1990s.

The 3d Cavalry Museum preserves and interprets the history of the 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment, which is one of the oldest units in the Regular Army. Exhibits cover its distinguished history from the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen in 1846 to its participation in Operation Desert Storm in 1991 and its current support of Operation Iraqi Freedom. In fact, while at Fort Bliss, the Texas Historical Commission recognized the museum's unique exhibit gallery and the imaginative presentation of its story line as being the best in the Lone Star State in 1987.

The museum's collections include items that were developed for and tested by the regiment for the entire U.S. Army. These objects include examples of the earliest military repeating revolvers, rifled percussion long arms, and the Ames rifleman's knife (which was developed specifically for the 3d Cavalry). The collection of rare and authentic regimental standards is one of the most complete and best preserved among military units in the country. Other objects on display include actual weapons and equipment captured by the unit from its battles in Europe during World War II and Southwest Asia during the war in the Persian Gulf. Other memorabilia from the Philippine Insurrection and the Civil War also are on exhibit.



A small outdoor display park features several typical vehicles used by the 3d Cavalry from World War II to the present.

The 3d Cavalry Museum is accredited by the American Association of Museums.

Programs and Services

Reference library (by appointment only), guided tours (reservations required), audiovisual programs, gallery talks.

Museum Publications
Brochures: Visit the 3d Cavalry Museum; Tracks, Turrets, and Tail Rotors: A Guide to the Armored Vehicle Park.
Special Study: Blood and Steel! The History, Customs, and Traditions of the 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment.
Newsletter: *Brave Rifles Journal* (monthly articles about the regiment's history).

FLORIDA

Camp Blanding Museum and Memorial Park

National Guard

Mailing Address: Camp Blanding Museum, Headquarters, STARC, Box 465, Route 1, Starke, FL 32091-9703
Telephone: (904) 682-3196
Hours of Operation: 12:00 noon–4:00 p.m. daily; closed New Year's Day, Easter, Thanksgiving, Christmas Day
Web Site: http://www.30thinfantry.org/blanding.shtml

The Camp Blanding Museum and Memorial Park is a World War II commemorative community. Dedicated to the nine infantry divisions and a parachute infantry regiment that trained at the site during World War II, the facility has served as a major training ground for combat forces for more than sixty years. With a special emphasis on the Florida National Guard and the Floridians who served in major conflicts of the latter half of the twentieth century, the museum uses its collection of military weapons and equipment to highlight a proud and distinguished heritage. Special memorials are dedicated to American prisoners of war, Purple Heart recipients, and Medal of Honor recipients. Within the thirteen-acre museum and park complex is a restored World War II barracks, monuments, statuary, and military vehicles.

Aided by generous donations from the private sector, the museum park is undergoing an extensive expansion.

Museum of Florida's Army
National Guard

Mailing Address: Department of Military Affairs, ATTN: Command Historian, St. Francis Barracks, P.O. Box 1008, St. Augustine, FL 32085-1008 [Note: The museum is located nearby at 22 Francis Street.]
Telephone: (904) 824-2872
Hours of Operation: 9:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m. daily; closed Christmas Day
Admission Fee (free for Florida National Guard members)

The Museum of Florida's Army is located in the Tovar House, which is part of and adjacent to the Gonzáles-Alvarez House, one of the oldest structures in St. Augustine and listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The museum is near the headquarters for the Florida National Guard. Exhibits in this facility cover Florida's military history, including its militia, state troops, and National Guard, from 1565 to the present. Uniforms and various implements actually used by soldiers who served in Florida military units are on display, along with archaeological specimens recovered from the Spanish and English occupation of the site.

The facility is managed through a cooperative agreement with the St. Augustine Historical Society.



The historic Tovar House and site of the Museum of Florida's Army

Saint Francis Barracks Museum
National Guard

Mailing Address: Department of Military Affairs, State Arsenal, P.O. Box 1008, St. Augustine, FL 32084-1008
Telephone: (904) 823-0696
Hours of Operation: By appointment only

Established in 1989, the Saint Francis Barracks Museum is located in the oldest existing area of the Saint Francis Barracks complex. The three rooms that house this museum originally served as living quarters for Franciscan missionaries, who established a Franciscan Mission on the site in 1588. In 1763, England seized St. Augustine, and the mission facilities were converted into housing for British officers. Four years later, the adjacent Catholic chapel was converted into barracks for British soldiers, and many years later this two-story building became the headquarters for the Florida National Guard.

Using an assortment of archaeological objects and military artifacts, the museum addresses the history of the building and its functions as a military post. A national cemetery is located south of the barracks.

Programs and Services
Guided tours (reservations required).

Museum Publications
Brochures: St. Augustine's Museum of Florida's Army; Florida National Guard Historical Foundation Inc.
Special Studies: 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; Florida's Air Force: Air National Guard, 1946–1990.*



The Army in Atlanta Museum
Active Army

Mailing Address: The Army in Atlanta Museum, ATTN: AFZK-PO-M, Building 56, 1386 Troop Row Southwest, Fort McPherson, GA 30330-1069
Telephone: (404) 464-0586
Hours of Operation: 9:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Monday–Friday; closed weekends and all federal holidays
Web Site: http://www.armyinatlanta.com or http://www.forscom.army.mil



The U.S. Army's presence in Georgia dates back to the American Revolution. Currently housed in the first barracks at Fort McPherson, built in 1889, the Army in Atlanta Museum consists of two galleries. The first gallery focuses on the period from 1776 to 1865, covering the principal American conflicts during that time and the history of the Georgia Militia. The second gallery continues the story following the Civil War, with particular attention devoted to the major Army organizations stationed on post: U.S. Army Forces Command, First and Third Armies, and U.S. Army Reserve Command. The museum was officially established on 14 June 2002.

Programs and Services
Guided tours, living history programs, staff rides for military personnel, lectures.

Double Eagle Heritage Collection
Army Reserve

Mailing Address: Office of Army Reserve History, U.S. Army Reserve Command, Double Eagle Heritage Collection, ATTN: AFRC-MH, 1401 Deshler Street, Southwest, Fort McPherson, GA 30330-2000
Telephone: (404) 464-8463
Hours of Operation: By appointment only



A relatively new collection in the Army Museum System (officially established in 1999), the Double Eagle Heritage Collection is building its holdings of artifacts and records in anticipation of opening to the public on a regular basis soon. Some research assistance and guided tours are available on request. The facility will eventually serve as the National Museum of the United States Army Reserve to honor the citizen-soldiers who have answered the call to defend freedom since the French and Indian War (1754–1763). Temporary displays and permanent exhibits have been installed in the headquarters building of the U.S. Army Reserve Command. The facility also includes Soldier's Park, with a centrally located statue of the folded flag to honor deceased veterans and separate markers to commemorate the service and sacrifice of Army Reservists in conflicts ranging from the Mexican Punitive Expedition to the Global War on Terrorism.

Museum Publications

Special Studies: The Heritage of the Army Reserve: A Triad of Historical Video (DVD); The United States Army Reserve in World War II: Medal of Honor Recipients; Atlanta Campaign Staff Ride Briefing Book; Chickamauga Staff Ride Briefing Book; The Role of the Army Reserve in the 11 September Attacks: The Pentagon; The Role of the Army Reserve in the 11 September Attacks: New York City.

Books: *Citizen-Soldiers of the Nation: A Brief History of the United States Army Reserve; United States Army Reserve Mobilization for the Korean War; The United States Army Reserve in Operation Joint Endeavor: Volume I, Mobilization and Employment, Army Staff Perspective; The United States Army Reserve in Operation Joint Endeavor: Volume I Mobilization and Employment, Major Army Command Perspective; Chiefs of the Army Reserve: Portraits and Biographical Sketches of the United States Army Reserve's Senior Officers from 1923 to 2004.*

Fort Stewart Museum
Active Army

Mailing Address: Fort Stewart Museum, ATTN: AFZP-DTO-M, Building T-904, 2022 Frank Cochran Drive, Fort Stewart, GA 31314-4936
Telephone: (912) 767-7885
Hours of Operation: 10:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Tuesday–Sunday; closed Mondays and all federal holidays
Web Site: http://www.stewart.army.mil/



The mission of the Fort Stewart Museum is to foster pride in and an awareness of the military heritage of the units and soldiers that have been stationed at the installation. Opened to the public in 1976, the museum focuses on Fort Stewart and the 3d Infantry Division. The story line and resulting exhibits intersect as visitors observe the history of the two entities as told through an unusual collection of military artifacts. Fort Stewart was established in 1940 as an antiaircraft artillery training center, and the 3d Infantry Division dates back to its service in Europe in World War I and subsequent service in the European Theater of Operations during World War II. The 3d Infantry Division had the distinction of being the home unit for two of the most decorated soldiers of World War II: Lieutenant Audie Murphy and Captain Maurice Britt. Later, the 3d Infantry Division saw service in Korea and Germany and the first war in the Persian Gulf, and played a pivotal role in 2003 during Operation IRAQI FREEDOM.

The museum's exhibits include a vast array of weapons and accoutrements that are representative of the type used by the divisions during the past six decades. These items include excellent examples of North Korean and Chinese weapons and equipment from the Korean War. There also is a smaller display devoted to the history of the post. Fort Stewart, one of the largest Army installations in the country, trained several divisions and regiments, and it hosted a German prisoner of war camp during World War II. There are small displays about these topics too. Representative examples of standard military vehicles and artillery—both American and foreign—are displayed around the museum grounds.

Programs and Services
Reference library and archives, gift shop, guided tours (reservations required), films, education programs, professional development programs for military personnel, staff rides (reservations required), gallery talks.

National Infantry Museum
Active Army

Mailing Address: National Infantry Museum, ATTN: ATSH-OTN, Building 396, Baltzell Avenue, Fort Benning, GA 31905-5593
Telephone: (706) 545-2958
Hours of Operation: 10:00 a.m.–4:30 p.m. Monday–Friday; 12:30 p.m.–4:30 p.m. weekends; closed federal holidays (except Memorial Day, Independence Day, and Veterans Day)
Web Site: http://www.infantry.army.mil/museum/



The National Infantry Museum was established in 1958 and spent most of its early years in renovated wooden barracks buildings near Infantry Hall. Today, it occupies the historic post hospital, which was built in 1925. It was renovated by a private organization and was opened as a museum in 1977 by America's last five-star general, Omar N. Bradley. The National Infantry Museum is the only facility in the country to honor the oldest branch of the Armed Forces, the United States Infantry. It is the principal repository for more than two centuries of history about the American Infantryman and the heritage of the United States Infantry—the "Queen of Battle."

The collection is exhibited in twelve separate galleries, totaling almost 30,000 square feet of exhibit space and including original firearms, edged weapons, uniforms, and accoutrements that were used by Infantrymen throughout the nation's history. The unique objects in the collection include the original colors of the 39th Infantry Regiment, which distinguished itself with a bayonet charge at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend during the War of 1812; an original document signed by George Washington fourteen days before he died at his estate at Mount Vernon; and an original document signed in 1776 by John Hancock, the famous revolutionary statesman, granting a commission to an Infantry officer in the Continental Army. The museum also has sixteenth century weapons and armor, which help trace the origin of the use of Infantrymen in the early colonial period. A rare collection of items related to African-American Infantrymen, including the original colors of the 2d U.S. Colored Troops from the Civil War and the original colors of the 24th Infantry Regiment





from their service at Fort Benning, also are displayed at the National Infantry Museum.

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 twenty-first century, embracing every major American conflict from the Revolutionary War to the most recent operations in the Global War on Terrorism. There are special exhibitions addressing the development and history of paratroopers and airborne warfare and the Army's elite Rangers. The unique artifacts in this area include the original Miley Mug, named for Maj. Gen. William "Bud" Miley, which was used in the first "prop blast" ceremony for paratroopers at Fort Benning, and the original forty-eight-star American flag used by Col. James Rudder, who used the flag to mark the position of the 2d Rangers on D-Day, 6 June 1944, on the Pointe du Hoc cliffs of Normandy, France.

In each of these galleries, visitors see what the Infantryman needed to fight and win in battle. Of special interest are a linen shirt that a soldier wore during the Revolutionary War, a Pennsylvania contract musket from the late eighteenth century, both Union and Confederate uniforms from the Civil War, and experimental weapons that were developed on the eve of World War II. The museum has a fine collection of military art on display, and another gallery is set apart to address the history of Fort Benning, with particular emphasis on the leisure activities and military innovations that originated at the post. Perhaps two of the most significant inventions to come from this installation

are a prototype of a vehicle, designed by an officer and a noncommissioned officer at Fort Benning, which eventually evolved into the famous jeep of World War II, and the M1 steel helmet that was worn by U.S. military personnel from World War II through the next forty years.

Other notable exhibits are dedicated to Medal of Honor recipients who served in the Infantry. Memorabilia from Sergeant Alvin York of World War I and Lieutenant Audie Murphy of World War II highlight this collection. Additional "spoils of war," typical souvenirs acquired by U.S. Infantrymen, include captured enemy banners, street signs, and war materiel. Personal items of famous American military leaders from the twentieth century are displayed throughout the museum, including mementos from Generals George C. Marshall, Dwight David Eisenhower, Omar N. Bradley, "Vinegar" Joe Stilwell, George S. Patton, Courtney H. Hodges, Matthew B. Ridgway, Mark W. Clark, H. Norman Schwarzkopf, and Colin L. Powell.

On display around the museum grounds are dozens of military vehicles and artillery pieces that have been used to support the Infantry in peace and war. Some captured enemy materiel, including a T-72 Soviet main battle tank captured during Operation Desert Storm, are also on display near the museum. Highlighting the landscape around the museum are monuments honoring various units. One of these memorials is to the famous 1st Infantry Division, whose motto is "No Mission too Difficult, No Sacrifice too Great, Duty First." Another monument pays tribute to the 17th Airborne Division, which made the parachute assault across the Rhine River in 1945. One unique monument honors U.S. military war dogs and their handlers, many of whom were trained at Fort Benning.

The training and education of soldiers at Fort Benning about the epic story of the U.S. Infantry is the foremost mission of the National Infantry Museum. But the museum also strives to ensure that this unique history is available to the general public. The museum has assembled a collection of more than 35,000 objects and over 250,000 books, documents, and photographs that help the museum staff create meaningful, historically accurate exhibits. While limited staffing prevents the museum from opening its archives to the general public, access to the collection is possible by appointment. The National Infantry Foundation is raising funds to build a new National Infantry Museum, which will house the current collection in a state-of-the-art facility. Current plans call for the new facility to be opened on Veterans Day, 11 November 2007.

Programs and Services

Reference library and archives (appointment required), guided tours (reservations required), films shown daily, gift shop (including Internet and catalog sales), research assistance. All public facilities are handicapped-accessible.

Museum Publications

Brochures: National Infantry Museum; Join Friends of the National Infantry Museum; Fort Benning, Georgia: Historic Trail.

Special Study: U.S. Infantry (collection of eleven drawings of infantry equipment and weapons used from 1784 to 1980).

U.S. Army Signal Corps Museum
Active Army

Mailing Address: U.S. Army Signal Corps Museum, ATTN: ATZH-POM, Building 29807, Fort Gordon, GA 30905-5737
Telephone: (706) 791-4793
Hours of Operation: 8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Tuesday–Friday; 10:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Saturday; closed Sunday, Monday, and all federal holidays
Web Site: http://www.gordon.army.mil/ocos/museum/

The museum, established in 1965, holds the largest collection of military signal and communications equipment in the United States. Because of its extensive collection of both U.S. Army and foreign military materiel, the Signal Corps 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 museum are designed to accommodate both the casual visitor and the technical 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 American conflict and period is covered in a series of exhibitions that discuss the evolution of military communications equipment and the development of the Signal Corps, one of the largest branches in the U.S. Army. Visitors can pass through a reconstruction of a World War I communications trench and meet the "Hello Girls" of that conflict, learn about "code talkers" (different signal devices and communicators) in World War II, discover the technological advances in signal communications during the twentieth century, and appreciate the sophisticated simplicity of communications codes that were used by American prisoners of war in Vietnam.



An exhibit at the Army's Signal Corps Museum honoring the "Hello Girls" of World War I

Also addressed in the enlarged exhibit gallery are the many technological developments in which the Army Signal Corps played a significant role, including the establishment of the U.S. Meteorological Service (the predecessor of today's National Weather Service), the Greely Expedition of 1881, 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. Meyer.

Artifacts from the 4th Infantry and 10th Armored Divisions—two units that trained at the post during World War II—also are displayed at the museum. A museum park outside the main building allows visitors to see typical military vehicles from the late twentieth century and large communications equipment.

Programs and Services
Reference library and archives (by appointment only), traveling exhibits, guided tours (reservations required), educational programs for military personnel and school children (grades K through 12), lectures, films, research assistance, special exhibits (with supporting publications), gallery talks.

Museum Publications
Brochures: U.S. Army Signal Museum; 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; Fort Gordon, Home of the Signal Corps; Self-Guided Tour of Fort Gordon; Signaling Souls on the Western Front; Hello Girls; Development of Squad Radios.

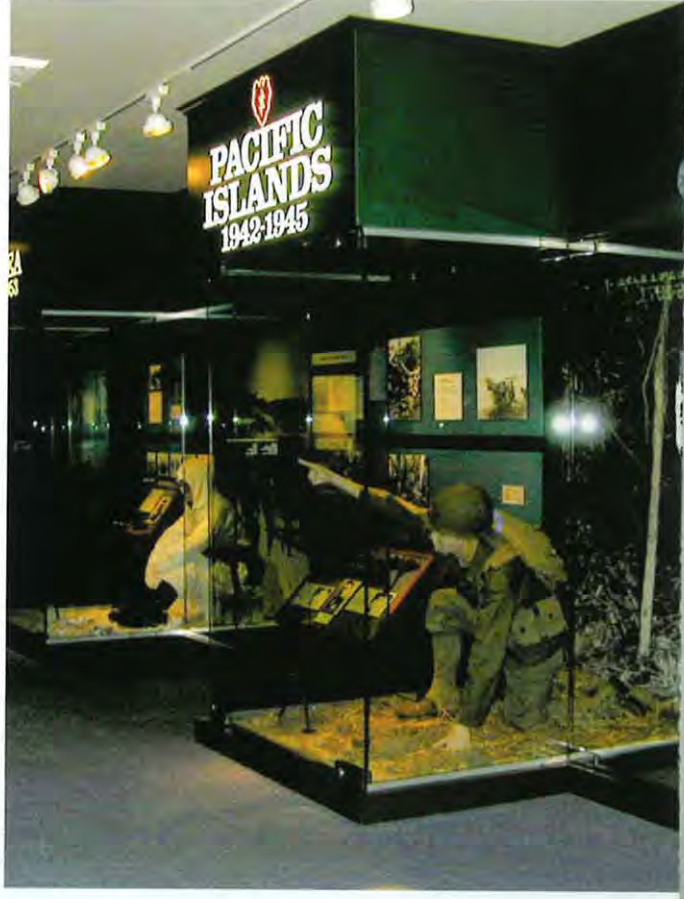
HAWAII

Tropic Lightning Museum
Active Army

Mailing Address: Tropic Lightning Museum, Directorate of Community Activities, 350 Eastman Road, Schofield Barracks, HI 96857-5019
Telephone: (808) 655-0438
Hours of Operation: 10:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Tuesday–Saturday; closed Sunday, Monday, and all federal holidays
Web Site: http://www.25idl.army.mil/

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

Construction of the installation began in 1909, and military units have occupied the post ever since then. In 1941, the 25th Infantry Division was activated at Schofield Barracks only months before America's entry into World War II. Following the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, the division served in the Pacific Theater of Operations, where it earned its nickname as the "Tropic Lightning" Division. After the war, the division served in Japan on occupation duty and later participated in the Korean conflict before it returned to Schofield Barracks. In 1966, the division deployed to the Republic of Vietnam, and it returned to Hawaii five years later. The division also has served in Operations IRAQI FREEDOM and ENDURING FREEDOM. Until recently, the 25th Infantry Division was the only U.S. Army division never to have been stationed within the continental United States; the division lost this distinction in 1995, when its 1st Brigade was reassigned and stationed at Fort Lewis, Washington.

Visitors to the museum follow a chronological story line that highlights the division and installation history. Within the museum, every exhibit has been updated and modernized with state-of-the-art display techniques and brief video presentations for several exhibitions. Patrons of the museum also have an opportunity to become fully prepared for their visit to the facility by taking a virtual tour of the exhibits through the museum web site.

Programs and Services

Reference library, special events throughout the year, guided tours (reservations required).

U.S. Army Museum of Hawaii

Active Army

Mailing Address: U.S. Army Museum of Hawaii, ATTN: APVG-GAR-LM, U.S. Army Garrison, Hawaii, Stop 319, Fort Shafter, HI 96858-5000
Telephone: (808) 438-2821
Hours of Operation: 10:00 a.m.–4:15 p.m. Tuesday–Sunday; closed Monday, New Year's Day, and Christmas Day
Web Site: http://www.25idl.army.mil/ArmyMuseumDerussy/my%20webs/museum/images/index.htm

The U.S. Army Museum of Hawaii, established in 1976, is located at Fort DeRussy, near downtown Honolulu. The museum is housed in Battery Randolph, a former Coast Artillery fortification that mounted 14-inch disappearing guns designed to defend the southern shoreline, Honolulu, and the entrance to Pearl Harbor. Today, the facility overlooks 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 Hawaii and the Pacific area, and the contributions made by Hawaii and Hawaii's citizens to our nation's defense.

The exhibits follow a chronological pattern that begins with a general introduction of the facility and includes special exhibitions devoted to a significant event or commemorative activity. After a brief orientation to early Hawaiian warfare and the introduction of Western military technology to the islands, visitors learn about the initial U.S. military establishments in Hawaii. With a restored section of Battery Randolph as a backdrop, museum patrons have an opportunity to see the interior of an early twentieth century casemate and shell magazine for the Army's Coast Artillery Corps. A 12-inch mortar model and a rare model of a disappearing gun demonstrate the sophisticated and solid defenses that were intended to protect the islands from invasion and naval bombardment. Additional exhibits discuss the other defenses of Oahu.



Restored shell magazine at Battery Randolph, U.S. Army Museum of Hawaii

A large section of the museum exhibit gallery is devoted to the events leading to World War II and the role that Hawaii had during that conflict. Special exhibits from this section address the attack on Pearl Harbor and the sensitive status of Hawaii's Japanese-American community. Here, visitors will see fragments of Japanese planes that were shot down during America's first day



in World War II as well as ration cards, blackout bulbs, and war bond posters from the war. Another exhibit is devoted to the celebrated 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442d Infantry Regiment, two units comprised of Japanese Americans who served in the European Theater of Operations. Subsequent exhibits highlight the wars in Korea and Vietnam. A "Gallery of Heroes" honors recipients of the Medal of Honor and the Distinguished Service Cross who claim Hawaii as their home state.

The museum's largest artifact—Battery Randolph—is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. A visitors center, which is managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, is located on the second floor (above the museum). Outside the main entrance to the museum is a prominent display of five specially made hand-carved Hawaiian totems that are dedicated in honor of fallen Maoli warriors from Hawaii's early military history. Scattered around the museum grounds are a small collection of typical military vehicles and crew-served weapons used by the Army during World War II. Also on display among these objects is an example of a prefabricated metal pillbox that was used during the 1930s as part of the shore defenses to protect Hawaii from an amphibious invasion.

Programs and Services

Reference library, guided tours (reservations required), gift shop, education programs, audiovisual presentations shown daily.

Museum Publications

Brochure: U.S. Army Museum of Hawaii.

Special Studies: U.S. Army Museum of Hawaii Exhibit Handbook (teacher manual); U.S. Army Museum of Hawaii Student Field Manual (student guide).

Idaho Military History Museum
National Guard

Mailing Address: Idaho Military History Museum, 4748 Lindbergh Street, Building 924, Boise, ID 83705-5004
Telephone: (208) 422-4841
Hours of Operation: 12:00 noon–4:00 p.m. Tuesday–Sunday; closed Monday, New Year's Day, Easter, Thanksgiving, and Christmas Day
Web Site: http://inghro.state.id.us/museum/



Elements of the Idaho National Guard served overseas in the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection, and the museum begins its story line with these two conflicts. Visitors can follow the history of the Idaho National Guard and distinguished residents of the state who served in subsequent wars, including the most recent military operations in Afghanistan and Iraq.

The large facility is located adjacent to the World War II-era Gowen Airfield. Highlights of the collection include unusual memorabilia from Gowen Field, samples of the once popular "pin-ups" that decorated soldiers' barracks, medical equipment, objects collected by an American prisoner of war in World War II, and military rations. Separate displays honor Idahoans who have served in the other branches of the armed forces: the U.S. Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force. A separate gallery is dedicated to the Idaho Air National Guard. A small collection of military vehicles and artillery also are displayed outside the museum building, including an RF-4C aircraft once used by the Idaho National Guard.

Programs and Services
Gift shop, education programs (grades K through 12), reference library, special events.

Museum Publications
Brochure: Idaho Military History Museum.
Newsletter: *Pass In Review*.

ILLINOIS

Illinois State Military Museum
National Guard

Mailing Address: Illinois State Military Museum, ATTN: DMAIL-MM, 1301 North MacArthur Boulevard, Springfield, IL 62702-2399
Telephone: (217) 761-3910
Hours of Operation: 1:00 p.m.–4:30 p.m. Tuesday–Saturday; closed Sunday and all state and federal holidays
Web Site: http://www.il.ngb.army.mil/museum/default1.htm



The Illinois State Military Museum is dedicated to preserving the heritage of the Illinois National Guard and the contributions of its citizen-soldiers in peace and war.

Museum exhibits span almost 300 years of military history, covering community and state militias, the Illinois Air and Army National Guard, and the Illinois Naval and Reserve Militia. Originally established in 1878 as Memorial Hall in the Illinois statehouse, the museum has relocated several times, and most recently moved to Camp Lincoln and a 1903 stone building (the "Castle"), which is included in the National Register of Historic Places.

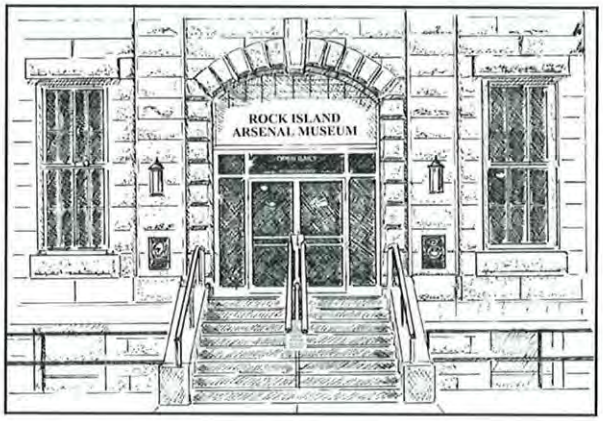
The museum holds a diverse collection of artifacts, including such unusual items as the artificial leg of Mexican dictator and General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, a wooden target that President Abraham Lincoln used to test-fire the new Spencer carbine in 1863, and a bronze 1883 Colt Gatling gun. The museum contains more than 900 battle flags (many from the Civil War) and a large variety of Civil War uniforms, equipage, personal effects, and weapons. Traveling exhibits cover the history of famous Illinoisans and their contributions during the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, World Wars I and II, and the Korean War. Some attention also is devoted to prominent Illinois citizens who began their public service in the military, including Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses S. Grant, John A. Logan, Benjamin Grierson, Carl Sandburg, and Robert R. McCormick.

Programs and Services
Guided tours, gift shop, special events, reference library, traveling exhibits. All public facilities are handicapped-accessible.

Rock Island Arsenal Museum

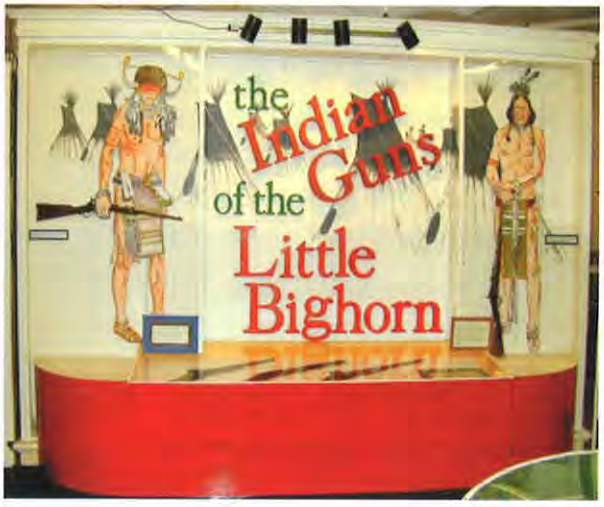
Active Army

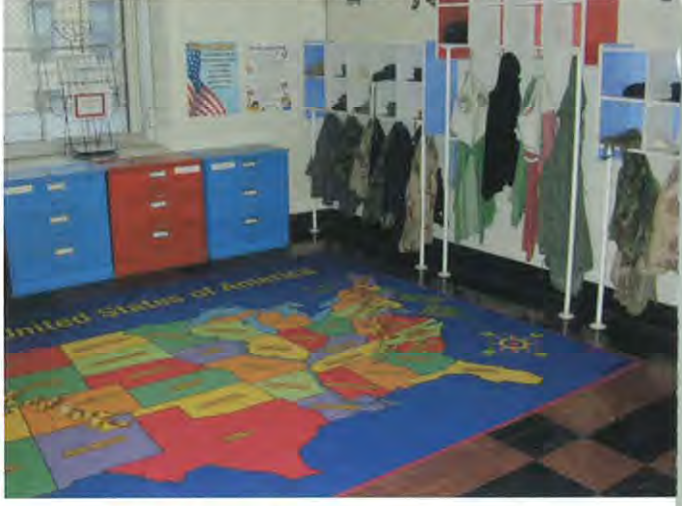
Mailing Address: Rock Island Arsenal Museum, ATTN: SOSRI-CF-MUS, 1 Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, IL 61299-5000
Telephone: (309) 782-5021
Hours of Operation: 10:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. daily; closed New Year's Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day
Web Site: http://riamwr.com/museum.htm



The Rock Island Arsenal Museum was established in July 1905, and it has the unique distinction of being the second oldest Army museum. Its original purpose was to display objects from the Army exhibition at the 1904 World's Fair in St. Louis as well as other historical items that had been obtained from the Office of the Chief of Ordnance or stored at the arsenal over the years. Following brief closures and relocations during World Wars I and II, the museum reopened in its present facility (Building 60, near the center of the arsenal) in 1948.

The theme of the Rock Island Arsenal Museum is "People, Processes, and Products." Exhibits depict the story of the men and women who were involved in the history of the arsenal, the manufacturing processes that were used at the installation, and the variety of equipment that was produced there. Among the thousands of artifacts in the collection are such arsenal products as furniture, firearms, edged weapons, mess gear, horse equipment, gun carriages, and artillery limbers. The museum collection also includes a large assortment of domestic and foreign military small arms. Unique to this collection are five weapons that were used by the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians during the Battle of the Little Bighorn, serial number 1 of the World War I vintage Model 1903 rifle, serial number 2 of the World War II M-1 Garand rifle, and serial number 1 of the current M-9 pistol. Several experimental versions and prototypes of U.S. military weapons also are displayed in the museum.





Rock Island Arsenal Museum's Discovery Room

A "Discovery Room" is a popular site among school groups. Students can sample the clothing and equipment of soldiers from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Outside the museum are thirty artillery pieces, American and foreign, on display from past wars.

The island originally was the site of Fort Armstrong, a small military fortification constructed in 1816. The museum covers the early military activity in the area, including the Army's role in the Black Hawk Indian War. Arsenal Island, situated between Iowa and Illinois on the Mississippi River, also served as a Confederate prisoner of war camp during the Civil War, and this too is covered in the museum's story line. Several historic sites on post include the Confederate Cemetery (where several hundred Confederate prisoners of war were buried); the Rock Island National Cemetery; the location of the first bridge to be constructed across the Mississippi River; the Davenport House; and the Mississippi River Visitor Center (operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers), which explains the lock and dam operations on the river and the Government Bridge with its unique swing span that rotates 360 degrees.

Programs and Services
Gift shop, guided tours of Arsenal Island (reservations required), reference library and archives, education programs.

Museum Publications
Brochures: Rock Island Arsenal; Rock Island Arsenal Museum.
Special Studies: A Short History of the Rock Island Prison Barracks; The Spanish-American War: Its Impact on the Rock Island Arsenal; Ordnance Systems at Memorial Field; Selected U.S. Small Arms; Rock Island Arsenal: Past and Present.

INDIANA

Camp Atterbury Museum
National Guard

Mailing Address: Camp Atterbury Museum, ATTN: CAVMA, Building 427, Camp Atterbury, Edinburgh, IN 46124-1096
Telephone: (812) 526-1112
Hours of Operation: 1:00 p.m.–4:00 p.m. Wednesday and weekends
Web Site: http://www.campatterbury.org/post_museum.htm

This small military history museum uses a variety of artifacts to tell the history of the installation and the Indiana National Guard. Most of the exhibits deal with World War II, when Camp Atterbury was activated and served as a mobilization and training post and housed several thousand Italian and German prisoners of war. A nearby park has several memorials, statuary, and military vehicles and artillery on display.

Programs and Services
Gift shop.

IOWA

Iowa Gold Star Military Museum
National Guard

Mailing Address: Iowa Gold Star Museum, 7700 Northwest Beaver Drive, Johnston, IA 50131-2416
Telephone: (515) 252-4531
Hours of Operation: 8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m. Monday–Friday; 9:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m. Saturday; closed Sunday and all federal holidays
Web Site: http://www.iowanationalguard.com/pages/history/museum/

The Iowa National Guard Gold Star Museum, established in 1985 and located at Camp Dodge, is dedicated to the valiant men and women of Iowa, from all branches of the military, 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 the men and women of the Iowa State Patrol who have served their community.

The museum maintains the records of Iowa soldiers who served in the Civil War and World War I. The museum, working in cooperation with the Iowa Veterans and Records Center, conducts extensive research on Iowans and their wartime service. It also provides special assistance for genealogical inquiries.

Prominent among the museum's exhibits are displays that chronicle the 34th Infantry Division, the parent unit for many Iowans during World Wars I and II. A monument dedicated to the division's role during World War II is preserved at the museum, along with a memorial for the twenty Medal of Honor recipients who were in the 34th Infantry Division. A memorial chapel is adjacent to the museum.

Programs and Services
Library, gift shop.

Museum Publications
Brochure: Iowa National Guard Gold Star Museum.

Fort Riley Regimental Museum
Active Army

Mailing Address: Fort Riley Regimental Museum, ATTN: AFZN-FRU-M, Building 217, Custer Avenue, Fort Riley, KS 66442-0160
Telephone: (785) 239-2737
Hours of Operation: 10:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Monday–Saturday; 12:00 noon–4:00 p.m. Sunday; closed New Year's Day, Easter, Thanksgiving, and Christmas Day. Also, Quarters 24 is open from Memorial Day through Labor Day, 9:00 a.m.–4:30 p.m. Monday–Saturday; 12:00 noon–4:30 p.m. Sunday.
Web Site: http://www.riley.army.mil/Recreation/Museums.asp



Originally opened to the public in 1992 as the new 1st Infantry Division Museum, this facility has grown to embrace multiple themes to represent the many Army units that have served at Fort Riley over the past 150 years.

Quarters 24, known on post as the Custer House, is the oldest officer family quarters on post. The facility has been restored to its nineteenth century appearance.

A walking and driving tour of the installation also allows visitors to see St. Mary's Chapel (the first stone church built in Kansas), the site of the first territorial capital of Kansas, and other points of historic interest on the installation. (Tour books are available through the museum.)

Programs and Services
Guided tours (reservations required), lectures, educational programs, traveling exhibits.

Museum Publications
Brochures: Historic Custer House; tour guides for walking and driving tour.

Frontier Army Museum

Active Army

Mailing Address: Frontier Army Museum, 100 Reynolds Avenue, Building 801, Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027-5072
Telephone: (913) 684-3191
Hours of Operation: 9:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Monday–Friday; 10:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Saturday; closed Sunday and all federal holidays
Web Site: http://www.leavenworth.army.mil/museum/gen_information.htm



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 that is headquartered at the post today. The fort that once presided over the opening of the American frontier now participates in the development of operational concepts, doctrine, and materiel requirements to support future military operations. These are themes that are covered in the exhibits at the Frontier Army Museum, with particular attention to the 100-year period between 1804 and 1917.

The museum collection originated in 1939 when the post wagon shop closed and its materials were relocated to another building, initially called the Old Rolling Wheels Museum. Twenty years later, the facility had slowly expanded the scope of its collections and become a permanent fixture on the installation. The current collection of more than 6,000 objects includes a variety of military materiel and three special items: a uniform coat worn by General Henry Leavenworth (the namesake of the installation), a portrait of General Leavenworth by the American artist George Catlin, and a Curtiss JN4D aircraft of the type used during the Punitive Expedition into Mexico in 1916. The exhibits themselves range from dioramas depicting the Lewis and Clark Expedition and the establishment of Fort Leavenworth to General John J. Pershing's campaign in Mexico on the eve of World War I and the history of the post after the Great War.

The installation has more than one hundred historic structures, many of which represent the finest examples of Victorian and Gothic architecture in the Midwest.

The Frontier Army Museum sponsors several special programs throughout the year. These include living history demonstrations and interpreters from a reenactment group of costumed Dragoons and infantrymen from the nineteenth century, war gaming activities, and encampments for reenactors.

Programs and Services

Gift shop, guided tours (reservations required), educational programs (on-site and off-site), reference library, special events.

Museum of the Kansas National Guard
National Guard

Mailing Address: Museum of the Kansas National Guard, P.O. Box 19285, Topeka, KS 66619-0285
Telephone: (785) 862-1020
Hours of Operation: 10:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Tuesday–Saturday; Sunday by appointment only; closed Monday and all federal holidays
Web Site: http://www.kansasguardmuseum.org



The Museum of the Kansas National Guard, originally established in 1986, opened to the public in 1997 in a building funded by private donations and located at the entrance to Forbes Field (an inactivated Air Force base south of Topeka). The 11,000-square-foot museum covers the military history of Kansas, its militia, and the Kansas National Guard from its violent struggle for statehood on the eve of the Civil War to recent military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. Men and women from Kansas served valiantly in many of America's wars of the past 150 years, and their service is depicted in artifacts from the Civil War, relics from the 20th Kansas Volunteer Infantry Regiment that fought in the Spanish-American War, and objects from the 635th Tank Destroyer Battalion of World War II. Other materiel from service in Korea, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Southwest Asia also is on display.

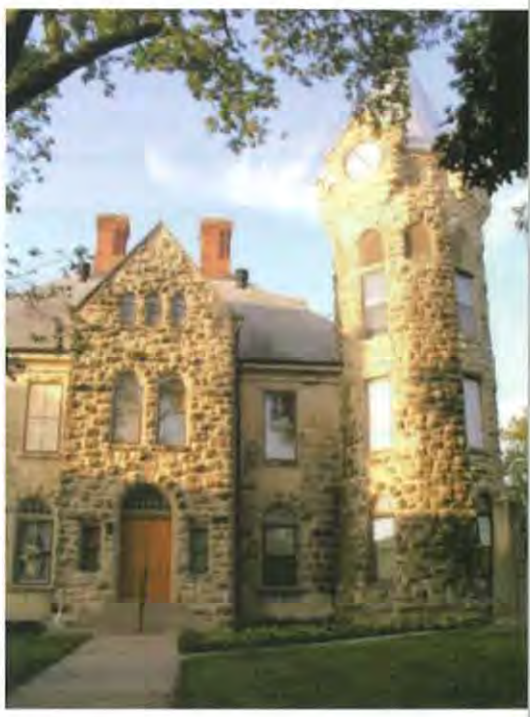
The museum sponsors several special events throughout the year, including veterans reunions and reenactment activities. Co-located within the museum is a hall of fame dedicated to distinguished Kansas guardsmen, war heroes, and Medal of Honor recipients from the state. On display outside the museum are several examples of military aircraft, vehicles, and artillery used by guardsmen during the latter half of the twentieth century; the centerpiece of this collection is a fully restored F-4D Phantom "MIG Killer" aircraft.

Programs and Services
Reference library and archives, video programs shown daily, special events.

U.S. Cavalry Museum

Active Army

Mailing Address: U.S. Cavalry Museum, ATTN: AFZN-FRU-M, Building 217, Custer Avenue, Fort Riley, KS 66442-0160
Telephone: (785) 239-2737
Hours of Operation: 9:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Monday–Saturday; 12:00 noon-4:30 p.m. Sunday; closed New Year's Day, Easter, Thanksgiving, and Christmas Day
Web Site: http://www.riley.army.mil/Recreation/Museums.asp



Opened in 1957 as the Fort Riley Historical Museum, this facility was redesignated the U.S. Cavalry Museum five years later to honor a distinguished branch of the service in the United States Army. The museum is housed in a stone building that was constructed in 1853—the same year the installation was named in honor of Maj. Gen. Bennet Riley, a veteran of the War of 1812, several Indian wars, and the Mexican War. The installation was an important cavalry post that protected the Santa Fe Trail and Kansas against hostile Indians and pro- and anti-slavery factions on the eve of the Civil War. When that war ended, troopers from Fort Riley guarded construction crews working on the Union Pacific Railroad. Later, the 7th Cavalry was organized at Fort Riley under the command of Brevet Maj. Gen. George A. Custer.

Colorful and interpretative exhibitions in the museum introduce visitors to the evolution of the U.S. Cavalry from its beginnings during the American Revolution to 1950 (when the Cavalry, as a branch of service, was incorporated into the Armor). Modern exhibit galleries, using fully equipped lifelike models, dioramas, and artifacts, explain the development of military saddles, horse equipment, uniforms, and weapons and highlight the mission of the U.S. Cavalry and its combat record in every major American conflict. 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. All of this materiel is thoughtfully portrayed to tell the story of the U.S. Cavalry and the role it played at Fort Riley.

The U.S. Cavalry Museum maintains an extensive photographic and archival collection, including an art gallery that displays original works by

Frederic Remington, Don Stivers, Frank McCarthy, Don Troiani, James Muir, and Rogers Aston. A special exhibit is devoted to the famous "Buffalo Soldiers" of the nineteenth century American West. Typical cavalry vehicles from World War II are displayed outside the museum building.

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

Museum Publications
Brochures: U.S. Cavalry Museum; Artwork from the U.S. Cavalry Museum Collection.
Special Studies: Army Values at Fort Riley (poster series); Fort Riley Walking Tour; Fort Riley Driving Tour; Fort Riley School Packet.
Books: *Fort Riley: Citadel of the Frontier West; Images of America: Fort Riley, A Pictorial History.*

KENTUCKY

Kentucky Military History Museum
National Guard

Mailing Address: Kentucky Military History Museum, 100 West Broadway, Frankfort, KY 40601
Telephone: (502) 564-3265/1792
Hours of Operation: 10:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m. Tuesday–Saturday; 1:00 p.m.–5:00 p.m. Sunday; closed Monday and all federal holidays
Admission Fee (free for veterans, military personnel, and members of the Kentucky Historical Society)
Web Site: http://history.ky.gov/Museums/Kentucky_Military_History_Museum.htm

The Kentucky Military History Museum is managed by the Kentucky Historical Society on behalf of the Kentucky Department of Military Affairs and the Kentucky National Guard.

The exhibits in the Kentucky Military History Museum depict the long and distinguished service of Kentuckians to Kentucky and the nation from the time of the American



Revolution to current military operations overseas. Kentuckians have served bravely in volunteer military organizations, the state militia, the National Guard, and the regular armed forces. The museum, housed in the Old State Arsenal—a two-story Gothic Revival building constructed in 1850—uses a rare collection of artifacts and military memorabilia to tell the story of Kentucky's military heritage. Several original uniform items and equipment from the Mexican War and the Civil War highlight the collection and exhibits, along with photographs, oral histories, and weaponry that follows the state's military heritage up to and including Operation IRAQI FREEDOM.

Programs and Services
Gift shop, education programs (grades K through 12), guided tours (reservations required), special events.

Patton Museum of Cavalry and Armor
Active Army

Mailing Address: Patton Museum of Cavalry and Armor, P.O. Box 208, Fort Knox, KY 40121-0208
Telephone: (502) 624-3812
Hours of Operation: 9:00 a.m.–4:30 p.m. Monday–Friday; 10:00 a.m.–4:30 p.m. (10:00–6:00 p.m., 1 May–30 September) weekends and holidays; closed New Year's Day, Easter, Thanksgiving, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, and New Year's Eve
Web Site: http://www.knox.army.mil/center/g3/museum/index.htm or http://www.GeneralPatton.org

The Patton Museum of Cavalry and Armor was created from a collection of enemy equipment captured in the European Theater of Operations during World War II, which had been sent to Fort Knox for testing and evaluation. Because some of the materiel that was shipped to Fort Knox came from Third U.S. Army, the entire collection was identified with that Army's famous commander, General George S. Patton Jr. In addition to research, some of the objects were used for training and public displays, especially during war bond drives. When the war ended, the continued public interest in the "Patton collection" encouraged military authorities to open a museum in 1947. It was officially dedicated as the Patton Museum in 1949.

The exhibit space of 40,000 square feet features a variety of armored vehicles, equipment, weapons, and art that chronologically present the history and development of the Armor as a branch of service in the United States Army from World War I to the present military operations in Southwest Asia. Museum visitors receive an orientation to the introduction of mechanized forces onto the battlefield through a series of exhibitions showing cavalrymen and tankers in period uniforms. Patrons will be awed by the materiel from the early armored warfare of World War I, which



includes British, French, and American versions of the first tanks. 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 and to grasp the impact these weapons had on modern warfare and military history.

Among the many unique items on exhibit are a World War I British Mark V star tank and a French Renault tank (both rare specimens in the world today), several early examples of American tanks, the prototype of the current M-1 Abrams tank, personal memorabilia of General Patton, and the sedan in which Patton was riding at the time of his fatal accident in December 1945. Captured foreign armored vehicles include an example of the famous German Tiger II tank and a Russian T-34 tank (both from the battlefields of Europe in World War II) and a Russian T-72 tank (acquired from the first war in the Persian Gulf).

Some objects are maintained in operating condition for special events and educational presentations, in particular for a living history vehicle demonstration on Memorial Day weekend and Independence Day. A large park adjacent to the museum commemorates the service records of various American armored and cavalry units and the soldiers who served in those organizations. Surrounding the museum are numerous examples of American and foreign armored vehicles.

The Patton Museum of Cavalry and Armor is one the largest and most visited military museums in the country. The current facility, including its three successive additions, was built with funds provided through the Patton Museum Foundation, a private nonprofit 501c-3 organization. The museum was accredited by the American Association of Museums in 1978.

Programs and Services

Reference library (appointment recommended), gift shop, films, special events, educational programs.

Don F. Pratt Memorial Museum

Active Army

Mailing Address: Don F. Pratt Memorial Museum, ATTN: AFZB-IT-M, Building 5702 Tennessee Avenue, Fort Campbell, KY 42223-5335
Telephone: (270) 798-4986
Hours of Operation: 9:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m. Monday–Saturday; call for holiday hours; closed Sunday, New Year's Day, and Christmas Day
Web Site: http://www.campbell.army.mil/pratt/main.htm



The Don F. Pratt Museum was established at Fort Campbell in 1956, the same year the 101st Airborne Division was reactivated at the post. The museum is dedicated in honor of the first assistant division commander of the 101st Airborne Division, Brig. Gen. Don F. Pratt, who was killed in action during the Normandy Invasion in World War II. Its main theme is the history of the division, nicknamed the "Screaming Eagles," from its activation in 1942 to the present.

Featured exhibits in the museum include memorabilia from Brig. Gen. Pratt and personal possessions from Generals Maxwell D. Taylor, Anthony C. McAuliffe, and William C. Westmoreland—all former commanders of the 101st Airborne Division. A restored CG-4A cargo glider, of the type that carried glider-borne troops into combat during World War II, is exhibited inside the museum building. Although thousands of these gliders were manufactured during the war, this is the only restored and complete example in existence. Other special objects include artifacts from the division's airborne assaults into Normandy and the Netherlands and its heroic defense at Bastogne during World War II; two nineteenth century bronze eagles; a priceless illuminated Dutch tapestry; captured enemy weapons and equipment from the war in Vietnam; an unusual recruiter's jeep from the 1970s; and items that had belonged to Adolf Hitler and other high-ranking Nazi officials. Several items from military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan also are on display.

Although the history of the 101st Airborne Division dominates the museum, there are several individual exhibits on the early developments in airborne warfare and the establishment of the Army's first Air Assault School, which was at Fort Campbell. Major combat units that trained and were stationed on the post also are honored. These organizations include the 12th, 14th, and 20th Armored Divisions, the 11th Airborne Division, the 173d Airborne Brigade, and the 187th Airborne Regimental Combat Team. There is a small exhibit devoted to the history of Fort

Campbell and its namesake, Brig. Gen. William Bowen Campbell, a Tennessean who served with the Union Army during the Civil War.

The museum is housed in a former classroom building that was used for military training and education classes when the post hosted a basic training center during the war in Vietnam. The building is named in honor of one of its graduates, Corporal Jerry Wickam, who received the Medal of Honor while serving in Vietnam with the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment.



A World War II-era C-47 aircraft, restored to appear as it would have looked when it carried Maj. Gen. Maxwell Taylor during the Normandy Invasion

Across the street from the Don F. Pratt Museum and Wickam Hall is a large memorial park that displays several typical examples of vehicles and aircraft used by the 101st Airborne Division. The centerpiece of this park is the "Brass Hat"—a C-47 aircraft that has been restored to appear like the one that carried the division commander, then Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, into Normandy during World War II. Several veterans' monuments also are located in this park.

Programs and Services
Reference library and archives, research services, gift shop, guided tours (reservations required), films shown daily, educational programs, special events.

LOUISANA

Fort Polk Military Museum
Active Army

Mailing Address: Fort Polk Military Historical Holding, ATTN: AFZX-GT-HHA (Building 917), P.O. Box 3916, Fort Polk, LA 71459-0916
Telephone: (337) 531-7905
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, and all federal holidays



This museum was established in 1972 to tell the history of Fort Polk. Its theme and the scope of exhibits have gradually expanded over the years to embrace the twelve divisions and two training centers that Fort Polk has hosted since World War II. The museum is housed in a former 1941 dining facility. A one-acre park adjacent to the facility displays numerous examples of late twentieth century American armor, artillery, and vehicles.

Inside the museum, visitors have an opportunity to see a variety of artifacts that are associated with the post, from its early days of the famous Louisiana Maneuvers on the eve of the entry of the United States into World War II to present military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. One of the prominent units at Fort Polk was the 5th Infantry Division, which saw service in World Wars I and II, Vietnam, and Operation JUST CAUSE (the incursion into Panama). The distinguished history of this military organization is reflected in several exhibitions of unit memorabilia and equipment. Other units that also served at Fort Polk include the 3d, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 11th Armored Divisions; the 11th Airborne Division; the 37th, 45th, and 95th Infantry Divisions; and the 2d Armored Cavalry Regiment. The installation was a prominent basic training center for Army recruits from September 1962 to May 1976. Today, it hosts the Joint Readiness Training Center for the U.S. Army. Selected artifacts and displays also cover these units and activities from Fort Polk's past.

Programs and Services
Guided tours (reservations required), reference library.

Jackson Barracks Military Museum
National Guard

Mailing Address: TheJackson Barracks Military Museum, ATTN: LANG-DMH, Building 201B, Jackson Barracks, 6400 St. Claude Avenue, New Orleans, LA 70146
Telephone: (504) 278-8242
Hours of Operation: 7:30 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Monday–Friday; 9:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m. Saturday; closed Sunday and all federal holidays.
Web Site: http://www.la.ngb.army.mil/dmh/

The museum was formally established in 1974 and opened to the public two years later. It is housed on a National Guard installation that originally was known as the New Orleans Barracks, which formed part of the defenses of the city and the mouth of the Mississippi River in 1835. The barracks were renamed in honor of President Andrew Jackson in 1866.



Powder magazine

A major part of the museum compound is the Powder Magazine, constructed in 1837, which had a variety of uses over the years, including the confinement of German prisoners of war during World War II. Today, the Powder Magazine displays artifacts dealing with Louisiana's early military history from the eighteenth century through World War I. The adjacent annex, added in 1991, continues the museum's story line with exhibits covering the state's military history from World War II through the Global War on Terrorism. Rounding out the museum complex are a large vehicle exhibit and air park, which include a 1917 Cadillac touring car, a 1943 Dodge command car, and numerous aircraft dating back to World War II.

The wide variety of historic items in this collection includes materiel that cannot be seen in other military museums. The flags and colors of Louisiana National Guard and Militia units (some dating back to the Mexican War) are displayed here, along with many unique artifacts associated with the military history of the state. Special objects from the



1917 Cadillac touring car

collection include a 28-star flag of the United States that was carried by Americans during the Mexican War, a British six-pounder cannon that was captured during the Battle of New Orleans in the War of 1812, and a restored B-26 bomber from World War II. Soldiers' personal mementos, diaries, letters, uniforms, and military decorations highlight individual exhibits throughout the museum.

A large theater in the museum allows visitors to see films, attend concerts, and observe frequent military ceremonies on post.



Renault tank

Programs and Services
Gallery talks, films, special events.

Louisiana Maneuvers and Military Museum
National Guard

Mailing Address: Louisiana Maneuvers and Military Museum, ATTN: LANG-CB-MUS, 409 F Street, Camp Beauregard, Pineville, LA 71360
Telephone: (318) 641-5733
Hours of Operation: 9:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m. Monday–Friday; closed weekends and all federal holidays
Web Site: http://www.la.ngb.army.mil/dmh/immm.htm

The Louisiana Maneuvers and Military Museum is dedicated to the collection, preservation, and display of military artifacts from the colonial period in Louisiana's history to military operations in the Global War on Terrorism. The museum chronicles the continuing role that the Armed Forces have in our nation's defense, with the primary focus on the events surrounding the famous Louisiana Maneuvers and Camp Beauregard. The facility is housed in a renovated 1940s-era barracks, comparable to the hundreds that were built to accommodate the thousands of soldiers who were mobilized for World War II and who trained at Camp Beauregard before they were deployed overseas.

Reed Museum
Active Army

Mailing Address: 2d Armored Cavalry Regiment Museum, Building 1027, 6351 Mississippi Avenue, Fort Polk, LA 71459-5117
Telephone: (337) 531-0502
Hours of Operation: 8:00 a.m.–4:30 p.m. Monday–Friday; by appointment Saturday; closed Sunday and all federal holidays
Web Site: http://www.jrtc-polk.army.mil/2ACR/

[Note: The Reed Museum is scheduled to relocate to Fort Lewis, Washington, in 2006, when the 2d Armored Cavalry Regiment is transferred to that installation.]



Col. Charles H. Reed, World War II commander, 2d Armored Cavalry Regiment

The 2d Armored Cavalry Regiment, which dates its continuous years of service on active duty from 1836, when the unit was known as the 2d Regiment of Dragoons in the Seminole Indian War, has had a long and distinguished military history. The museum itself began as a small trophy room while the unit was stationed in the Federal Republic of Germany, and it was there that the facility was dedicated as the Reed Museum—in honor of its World War II regimental commander, Colonel Charles H. Reed. The museum reopened to the public in October 1999, shortly after the regiment was reassigned to Fort Polk.

The museum exhibits a unique assortment of artifacts that are singularly significant to the history of the regiment: muster rolls and trophies from the nineteenth century, flags and memorabilia from the regiment's wartime service, and individual items that had belonged to soldiers of the regiment. Typical equipment items, uniforms, and weapons of the cavalryman are on display, as is a small collection of armored vehicles once used by the regiment.

Programs and Services
Special events. All public areas are handicapped-accessible.

MAINE

Maine Military Historical Society Museum
National Guard

Mailing Address: Maine National Guard Museum, Camp Keyes, Building 6, Augusta, ME 04333-0033
Telephone: (207) 626-7420
Hours of Operation: 11:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m. first Sunday every month, Memorial Day, and Veterans Day; other times by appointment only
Web Site: http://www.me.ngb.army.mil/About%20Us/History/Museum.htm

The Maine Military Historical Society Museum was established in 1986 and is dedicated as a memorial to the soldiers and citizens of Maine who served in the U.S. Armed Forces. It is located near the Augusta Airport, in a renovated maintenance building of the principal National Guard installation in the state. Visitors have an opportunity to see typical examples of military artifacts from the American Revolution, the Mexican War, and the Civil War, including camp equipment, uniforms, and a vintage Gatling gun. Personal decorations, weapons, and photographs highlight displays depicting Maine's contributions in the Spanish-American War and World Wars I and II. Additional exhibits are devoted to the Air National Guard and the conflicts in Korea, Vietnam, and Southwest Asia. The museum also maintains a memorial dedicated to American service men and women from Maine who made the supreme sacrifice for their state and country.

Programs and Services
All public areas are handicapped-accessible.

Museum Publications
Brochure: Maine Military Historical Society Museum.
Special Study: After Action Report of Colonel Joshua L. Chamberlain.

MARYLAND

Fort George G. Meade Museum
Active Army

Mailing Address: Fort George G. Meade Museum, ATTN: ANME-OPM, Griffin Avenue, Building 4674, Fort George G. Meade, MD 20755-5094
Telephone: (301) 677-6966
Hours of Operation: 11:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Wednesday–Saturday; 1:00 p.m.–4:00 p.m. Sunday; closed Monday, Tuesday, and all Federal holidays
Web Site: http://www.ftmeade.army.mil/Museum/

The First United States Army Museum opened in 1963 at Fort Jay, New York. Three years later, the headquarters for the First Army moved to Fort George G. Meade, and the museum collection was relocated to that installation as well. In 1973, the museum moved to its present location and was renamed the Fort George G. Meade Museum. A major renovation in 1980 created two main exhibit galleries in the museum: one that dealt with the history of Fort Meade, and the other that focused on the history of First U.S. Army. Another addition was added in 1995.

The Meade Gallery 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 early tank corps memorabilia. (Fort Meade was the initial training site for U.S. armored forces during and shortly after World War I.)

The First Army Gallery visually depicts the distinguished history of the First United States Army from its activation in World War I to the present. Everything from a "cootie" (a small parasite that afflicted millions of soldiers) of World War I to contemporary military equipment is used to tell the story of this major command and the role it has played in the nation's history. Among the rare objects on display are several uniforms, a Mark VIII "Liberty" tank built at Rock Island Arsenal after World War I ended, a French Renault FT-17 tank from World War I, and numerous other weapons and light artillery.

Overlooking the museum foyer are two murals, painted by soldiers stationed at Fort Meade during World War II, depicting the career of Maj. Gen. George G. Meade. On display outside the museum is a large vehicle park where visitors can see close-up armored personnel carriers, tanks from World War II and the Korean War, and veteran memorials dedicated to honor soldiers who served from Maryland or in the First Army.

Programs and Services

Reference library and archives, educational programs, special events, guided tours (reservations required).

Museum Publications

Book: *Images of America: Fort George G. Meade.*



Museum of the Maryland National Guard
National Guard

Mailing Address: Fifth Regiment Armory Museum, Maryland National Guard, ATTN: MDNG-STARC-ARO, Fifth Regiment Armory, 29th Division Street, Baltimore, MD 21201-2288
Telephone: (410) 576-1496 or 6160
Hours of Operation: 10:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m. Monday–Friday (appointments recommended); closed weekends and all federal holidays

This is the museum for the Maryland National Guard, which traces its organizational history to 1634 when a colonial militia was formed. The museum covers the entire history of the state military forces. Highlights of the museum exhibits are some personal effects of soldiers from the Civil War. The museum pays particular attention to the famous "Blue-Gray" 29th Infantry Division of World War II. It also displays an Army Jeep, in perfect running condition, that was used by the division commander from the time of the Normandy Invasion to the end of World War II.

The museum is housed in an active National Guard armory, built in 1903 and listed in the National Register of Historic Places, in Baltimore's popular cultural district. The armory also houses an art gallery and a growing reference collection of archival materials dealing largely with the 29th Infantry Division and the Normandy Invasion.

Programs and Services
Reference library, research assistance, guided tours (reservations required).

U.S. Army Ordnance Museum
Active Army

Mailing Address: U.S. Army Ordnance Museum, ATTN: ATSL-M, Building 2601, Aberdeen Road, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21005-5201
Telephone: (410) 278-3602
Hours of Operation: 9:00 a.m.–4:45 p.m. daily; closed all holidays except Memorial Day, Armed Forces Day (the Saturday before Memorial Day weekend), Independence Day, and Veterans Day
Web Site: http://www.goordnance.apg.army.mil/OrdnanceMuseum.htm or http://www.ordmusfound.org

Considering the vast outdoor display area and the museum building, this is the largest Army museum in the country. The U.S. Army 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 about the use of artillery and the development of the Ordnance Department. The board collected all types of materiel for testing. Items that required more extensive technical evaluation

were shipped to Aberdeen Proving Ground, and these items formed the nucleus of 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.



M1A1 Abrams tank

The limited national emergency of 1940 forced the discontinuance of this reference collection, which by that 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. The ordnance pieces that survived this transition, along with several hundred examples of American, Allied, and captured enemy materiel, became the core of a new Army Ordnance Museum that opened soon after World War II ended.

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 to the development of new weapons systems for the U.S. Army. In 1973, using funds raised through a private organization, the U.S. Army Ordnance Museum acquired its present facility. Major renovations and building additions followed in 1990.

The Army Ordnance Museum has an impressive collection that includes an incredible array of armored vehicles, artillery, munitions, small arms, and various other American and foreign military equipment. Visitors will see examples of the innovations that were implemented for rifles, handguns, artillery, munitions, and edged weapons. The exhibits follow a chronological story line, with significant technological achievements in Army ordnance and organizational developments within the Army's Ordnance Corps highlighted. Exhibits feature objects that cannot be found anywhere else in the world. For example, the historic Christie tank is prominently displayed in the main exhibit gallery. It is the only one of its kind in existence, and its farsighted design features revolutionized tank construction after World War I. Nearby is the command car that was used by General John J. Pershing during World War I. Also inside the museum building are mortars, light artillery, and a Model 1900 Gatling gun from the late nineteenth century. The museum also has special exhibits about the Army's early training, equipment used by explosive ordnance detachments, and contemporary military ordnance uniforms and equipment.

The outdoor display area, covering several acres, shows more than 100 American and foreign military vehicles and artillery pieces 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 main battle tank used today. Other interesting pieces include the casing for the T-12 43,600-pound General Purpose bomb, a German V-2 rocket from World War II, the famous German 88-mm. antiaircraft gun from World War II, the very large rail-mounted 280-mm. field gun that was capable of firing nuclear projectiles in the 1950s, and a 16-inch Coast Artillery gun that could send a 2,000-pound shell up to twenty-five miles out to sea.

Programs and Services
Reference library and archives (reservations required), gift shop, films shown daily, guided tours.



Early World War II M3A1 tank

Massachusetts National Guard Military Museum
National Guard

Mailing Address: Massachusetts National Guard Military Museum and Archives, 44 Salisbury Street, Worcester, MA 01609-3126
Telephone: (508) 797-0334
Hours of Operation: 9:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Tuesday–Friday; closed weekends, Monday, and all federal holidays
Web Site: http://www.mass.gov/guard/Museum/museum.htm

The museum was established in 1995 and is housed in the Worcester National Guard armory, a Gothic Revival stone structure built in 1891 for the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. The building is listed on the National Historic Register. Museum objects date from the ancestral units of the Massachusetts National Guard, the organized militia of 1636, and continue through the present to embrace the current defense forces of the state. The collection includes uniform items, weaponry, and an extensive archive. Of particular interest are the Civil War-era flags and weapons from Massachusetts regiments that served during that conflict. Separate exhibit galleries are dedicated to the Yankee (26th Infantry) Division and the Americal (23d Infantry) Division. Additional exhibits are devoted to the Massachusetts Air National Guard.

Programs and Services
Reference library, archives.



MICHIGAN

Fort Custer Museum
National Guard

Mailing Address: Fort Custer Museum, Michigan National Guard, 2501 26th Street, Augusta, MI 49012-9205
Telephone: (269) 731-3505
Hours of Operation: (Opening in 2006)

Fort Custer was a World War I mobilization and training post established in 1917. Although the site became a National Guard installation in 1966, planning for a museum did not begin until many years later. Relying largely upon volunteers and a private organization, a museum facility is being created in a World War II-era barracks. When opened to the public, the museum will focus on two primary exhibit themes: the history of the installation and the history of the Michigan National Guard. An outdoor museum park, educational programs, and a gift shop also are being developed for this museum facility.

MINNESOTA

Fort Snelling Military Museum
Army Reserve

Mailing Address: Fort Snelling Military Museum, ATTN: AFRC-CMN-OP, 511 Constitution Avenue, Fort Snelling, MN 55111-4027
Telephone: (612) 713-3291
Hours of Operation: 6:00 a.m.–4:30 p.m. Monday–Friday (appointments preferred); closed weekends, federal holidays, and 1 November through 30 April
Web Site: http://www.usarc.army.mil/88thRSC/other_units/History_Museum/

This is a living history museum that includes a modest collection of restored and operational military vehicles. The primary focus is on armored vehicles, but some aircraft and trucks also are on display. Many of the larger objects in this collection are displayed and operated at regional shows.

Programs and Services
Special events.

Minnesota Military Museum
National Guard

Mailing Address: Minnesota Military Museum, 15000 Highway 115, Camp Ripley, Little Falls, MN 56345-4173
Telephone: (320) 632-7374
Hours of Operation: 10:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m. daily June through August; 9:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Thursday–Friday, September through May; closed New Year's Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas Day
Admission Fee
Web Site: http://www.dma.state.mn.us/cpripley/SpecFeatures/muse1.htm

Exhibits at the Minnesota Military Museum, located at Camp Ripley, a mid-nineteenth century Army installation, honor the Minnesotans who have served in the U.S. and state armed forces since the eve of the Civil War. The museum covers the military history of the state and its residents using a variety of artifacts, dating from the Civil War to military operations in the Balkans and Southwest Asia. Individual exhibit galleries include both permanent and special exhibits. One room is devoted exclusively to firearms and edged weapons of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Another exhibit covers the military installations of Minnesota's past. Another is devoted to military decorations, with special attention to Minnesotans who have earned the Medal of Honor. Outside the museum facility, visitors have an opportunity to see Army aircraft, armored vehicles, artillery pieces, and a World War I-vintage "40-and-8" railroad car that often was used to transport soldiers. A special exhibition, "The Story of the Jeep," includes different models of restored military jeeps.

Programs and Services
Gift shop, group tours (reservations required).



Mississippi Armed Forces Museum
National Guard

Mailing Address: Mississippi Armed Forces Museum, ATTN: CSTS-Museum (Building 350), Camp Shelby, MS 39407-5500
Telephone: (601) 558-2347
Hours of Operation: 9:00 a.m.–4:30 p.m. Tuesday–Saturday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Veterans Day; closed Sunday, Monday, New Year's Day, Presidents Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas Day
Web Site: http://www.ngms.state.ms.us/campshelby/Museum

The Mississippi Armed Forces Museum, located twelve miles south of Hattiesburg, Mississippi, is one of the largest National Guard museums in the country, with more than 16,000 square feet of public exhibit space and almost 17,000 artifacts in the collection.

Arranged in chronological sequence, the exhibit galleries tell the military history of Mississippi from the War of 1812 to present military operations in the Global War on Terrorism. Many of the exhibits are "immersive," in that visitors actually walk through chronological representations of Mississippi's history. Thus, for example, the museum patron has the sensory experience of a trench from World War I. Comparable exhibitions blend artifacts with life-size dioramas that cover the daily routine and military affairs of Camp Shelby, airborne operations and warfare in the Pacific Southwest during World War II, the confrontation with a relentless enemy near the Chosen Reservoir during the Korean War, and a medical evacuation from the jungles of Vietnam.

Special exhibits are devoted to the 442d Regimental Combat Team, the Japanese-American volunteers who trained at Camp Shelby and served in the European Theater of Operations during World War II. The installation also served as a prisoner-of-war camp during World War II, and one exhibit notes the 4,000 German soldiers who were interned on post and at neighboring sub-installations. Mississippians who received the Purple Heart are honored in an exhibit that is rotated every three months; six soldiers are honored each quarter—three who were killed in action and three who were wounded in action during past wars. In the Medal of Honor Tower, twenty-seven recipients of the Medal of Honor from Mississippi, along with forty-four other Medal of Honor recipients who trained at Camp Shelby, are recognized for their unqualified courage and valor.

The Mississippi Armed Forces Museum maintains an outdoor park that displays typical military aircraft and vehicles from the past seventy years. The park also features several monuments to units that trained at Camp Shelby and memorials honoring the Mississippi chapters of national veterans organizations.

Programs and Services
Reference library and archives, gift shop, gallery talks, films, guided tours (reservations required), lectures, education programs. All public facilities are handicapped-accessible.

MISSOURI

Fort Leonard Wood Museum
Active Army

Mailing Address: Fort Leonard Wood Museum, 495 South Dakota Avenue, Building 1607, Fort Leonard Wood, MO 65473-8851
Telephone: (573) 596-0780
Hours of Operation: 10:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m. Monday–Saturday; closed Sunday and all federal holidays, and during inclement weather

The Fort Leonard Wood Museum is a collection of World War II-era mobilization buildings that have been restored to their original appearance. The structures in this museum complex were built in 1941. Visitors have an opportunity to see typical examples of Army barracks, a mess hall, a supply room, officers' quarters, and a chapel—each one completed with the standard equipment and decorations appropriate to their intended use. The facility is so realistically presented that the only thing lacking is the soldiers who would have occupied the buildings. The site also includes an exhibit on the internment of German prisoners of war at Fort Leonard Wood during World War II.



The original Fort Leonard Wood Museum was established in 1971. It divided into two museum operations—the World War II mobilization buildings and the U.S. Army Engineer Museum (see separate listing below)—in 1988, when the Army Engineer Center and School moved to the installation.

Museum of Missouri Military History
National Guard

Mailing Address: Museum of Missouri Military History, 2007 Retention Drive, Jefferson City, MO 65101-1203
Telephone: (573) 638-9603
Hours of Operation: 8:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m. Monday–Friday; closed weekends and all federal holidays
Web Site: http://www.moguard.com/museum/MONG.museum.htm

The Museum of Missouri Military History, one of the newest National Guard museums in the country, is located at the Ike Skelton Training Center in Thomas Hall, which was named in honor of Sergeant Jerry Thomas, a Missouri National Guardsman who died in an accident in Panama during a civic action project.

Beginning with the Lewis and Clark expedition, which started its exploration of the Louisiana Territory in 1804 from St. Louis, the museum exhibits tell of the distinguished military history of the region, the state, and the Missouri Militia and National Guard. Particular attention is devoted to residents of the state and former guardsmen who achieved national fame, such as Captain Charles A. Lindbergh and President Harry S. Truman. Missouri was a major battleground during the Civil War and an important staging area for the settlement of the American West. Later, thousands of Missourians fought in World Wars I and II and played prominent roles during the Cold War and, most recently, the Global War on Terrorism.

Programs and Services
Guided tours (reservations required).



U.S. Army Chemical Corps Museum

Active Army

Mailing Address: U.S. Army Chemical Corps Museum, 495 South Dakota Avenue, Building 1607, Fort Leonard Wood, MO 65473-8851
Telephone: (573) 596-4221
Hours of Operation: 8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Monday–Friday; 10:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Saturday; closed Sunday and all federal holidays
Web Site: http://www.wood.army.mil/ccmuseum/ccmuseum/museum.htm



The U.S. Army Chemical Corps Museum traces its history from the end of World War I, when specimens of every type of chemical warfare device were 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, which included both artifacts and examples of how chemical materials were manufactured. 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 relocated to Fort McClellan, Alabama, the site of the U.S. Army Chemical School. The museum closed once again the following year when the Army 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. The museum moved one more time seventeen years later, when the Chemical Corps and School were transferred to Fort Leonard Wood. Today, the Chemical Corps Museum is housed in a multi-museum complex that also



includes the Military Police Corps and Army Engineer Museums (see separate listings below).

The U.S. Army Chemical Corps Museum holds more than 6,000 objects 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 Army Chemical School, the facility also provides a balanced orientation to the Corps's role in the nation's military, dating from its organization in 1918. Exhibited artifacts include protective masks, decontamination equipment, specialty uniforms, and supplies from World War I to the present.

Even though the principal story line begins with World War I, visitors receive a quick introduction to the early uses of chemical and biological warfare, which dates as far back as 600 B.C. Rare objects from the Army's 1st Gas Regiment of World War I are exhibited, along with subsequent technological developments from World War II. Included among these exhibits are several experimental chemical items that were tried by the United States and other countries. For instance, the military considered using protective masks for horses and dogs, and even designed a special box to protect carrier pigeons. Perhaps the most unusual protective mask is one that resembles the Disney cartoon character Mickey Mouse, which was developed for young children so that it would be less frightening and fit more easily around their smaller facial features.

The museum demonstrates the Chemical Corps's association with protection against deadly gases, civil defense programs, the production and use of incendiary devices, smoke and decontamination, and the use of chemical mortars through World War II and the Korean War. Other contributions of the corps in Vietnam and conflicts in Southwest Asia also are explained in detail through life-size dioramas and interactive media.



Programs and Services

Gift shop, gallery talks, reference library and archives (by appointment only), guided tours (reservations required).

Museum Publications
Special Studies: Chemical Mortar Battalions; The Chemical Corps and Civil Defense; Flame and Incendiary Weapons; The Chemical Corps in Korea; The Chemical Corps in Vietnam.

U.S. Army Engineer Museum
Active Army

Mailing Address: U.S. Army Engineer Museum, ATTN: ATSE-Z-M (Building 1607), 495 South Dakota Avenue, Building 1607, Fort Leonard Wood, MO 65473-8851
Telephone: (573) 596-0780
Hours of Operation: 8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Monday–Saturday; closed Sunday and all federal holidays
Web Site: http://www.wood.army.mil/ccmuseum/contact_information.htm



Fort Leonard Wood 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 a museum collection was begun in 1960, when General Wood's grandson donated several artifacts that 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.

The museum is divided into three principal exhibit galleries. The Regimental Room emphasizes the heritage and traditions of the United States Army. This gallery is arranged to facilitate military instruction on the premises and is used by several engineering classes throughout the school year. The Chronological Gallery covers the many facets of military engineering, including its historical origins, seacoast fortifications, wartime service, peacetime operations, and various construction projects. Dioramas and exhibits of engineer-specific objects highlight the evolution of military engineering in America from 1779 to the present. The Encyclopedic Gallery is a visual study of military engineers and their materiel culture. Designed to support the academic curriculum of the Army Engineer School, individual exhibits underscore how engineers ful-



fill their missions in peace and war. A large firearms collection displays typical weaponry used by Army engineers over the past three centuries. Interactive exhibits explain how mine detectors function, how bridges are built, and how soldiers develop marksmanship skills with their individual weapons. This gallery also includes drawings and dioramas of technical specifications for fortifications, roads, and bridges.

A large outdoor park displays several typical engineer vehicles.

Programs and Services
Reference library (by appointment only), guided tours (reservations required), gift shop, educational programs, traveling exhibits, gallery talks.

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

Mailing Address: U.S. Army Military Police Corps Regimental Museum, ATTN: ATSJ-MP-A (Building 1607), 495 South Dakota Avenue, Fort Leonard Wood, MO 65473-8851
Telephone: (573) 596-0604
Hours of Operation: 8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Monday–Friday; 10:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Saturday; closed Sunday, all federal holidays, and during severely inclement weather
Web Site: http://www.wood.army.mil/usamps/Museum/Museum.htm



The appointment of the first provost marshal for the Continental Army in January 1776 marked the Army's initial efforts to provide internal 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. Although the Military Police Corps did not become a permanent branch of the U.S. Army until 1941, this museum is able to draw on the rich heritage of military police operations in the U.S. Army since the American Revolution. Chronological exhibits



begin with the establishment of provost duties in 1776 and continue through depictions of current military operations in Southwest Asia. Special topics also are covered in the large exhibit gallery, including women military police, military working dogs, the Criminal Investigation Division, internment operations, the Military Police School, and the Provost Marshal General. Full-size dioramas help visitors visualize the missions and equipment that military police had in various conflicts in American history. These are accented by special objects from such events as the war crimes trials in Japan following World War II and artifacts collected at the World Trade Center and the Pentagon after 11 September 2001. The two Model 1806 flintlock pistols used to design the branch insignia for the Military Police Corps are on display, along with examples of military police vehicles used in recent history, including jeeps, a river patrol boat, a helicopter, and armored cars.

The U.S. Army Military Police Corps Regimental Museum is housed in a large multi-museum complex on post that also accommodates the U.S. Army Engineer and Chemical Corps Museums (see separate listings above).

Programs and Services

Gift shop, guided tours (reservations required), gallery talks, reference library.

Montana Military Museum
National Guard

Mailing Address: Montana Military Museum, P.O. Box 4789, Helena, MT 59604-4789
Telephone: (406) 324-3550
Hours of Operation: 9:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m. Thursday and Friday, 1 May–31 October; 9:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m. Thursday, 1 November–30 April; closed all other days
Web Site: http://www.montanaguard.com/museum.htm

This museum, located at Fort Harrison in Helena, is the National Guard museum for the State of Montana. The museum displays a variety of artifacts associated with the military history of the state and its military forces. Beginning with the Lewis and Clark expedition of 1804–1806 and continuing through present military operations in Southwest Asia, the museum spotlights some of the major organizations that trained at Fort Harrison and the history of the guardsmen who served in wartime from Montana. Fort Harrison was the host installation for the famous 1st Special Service Force, a joint U.S. and Canadian Army unit from World War II that was the precursor to the U.S. Army's Special Forces units today.

The restored three-building museum complex was constructed shortly after World War I.

Programs and Services
Archives.



NEBRASKA

State Arsenal Museum
National Guard

Mailing Address: State Arsenal Museum, 1300 Military Road, Lincoln, NE 68508-1090
Telephone: (402) 309-7545
Hours of Operation: 8:00 a.m.–8:00 p.m. during the Nebraska State Fair; otherwise by appointment only

The State Arsenal Museum was established in 1980 and serves as the National Guard museum for the State of Nebraska. The facility addresses the military history of Nebraska's fighting units, from its first volunteer organizations formed in 1854 to the present.



Fort Dix Military Museum
Army Reserve

Mailing Address: Fort Dix Military Museum, ATTN: AFRC-FA-FPS, Building 6501, Pennsylvania Avenue, Fort Dix, NJ 08640-5300
Telephone: (609) 562-2334
Hours of Operation: 8:30 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Monday–Friday; 8:30 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Saturday, 1 May–30 September; closed Sunday and all federal holidays

Established in 1983, the Fort Dix Military Museum presents 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 post's primary role as a basic training center and how soldiers have trained in the Army since World War I.

On display are various uniforms, flags, weapons, insignia, and military accoutrements from the twentieth century. The museum also has one of the largest collections of rare war bond and recruiting posters from the period 1917 to 1955. The museum collection also includes unique artifacts from the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), because Fort Dix was a regional host for this activity during the Great Depression.

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

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

Programs and Services
Reference library and archives, educational programs, guided tours (reservations required).

Museum Publications
Special Studies: MG John Adams Dix; The Narrow Gauge Railroad; The Army Nurse Corps; The Citizens Military Training Camp; The Civilian Conservation Corps; Doughboy; The Women's Army Corps; The Army Air Corps; The Ultimate Weapon; Ole Peter Hansen Balling; V-Mail; Fort Dix Historical Weapons.

National Guard Militia Museum of New Jersey

National Guard

Mailing Address: National Guard Militia Museum of New Jersey, P.O. Box 277, Sea Girt, NJ 08750
Telephone: (732) 974-5966
Hours of Operation: 10:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m. Tuesday, Thursday; 10:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m. weekends, 1 April–31 October; closed Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and all federal holidays
Web Site: http://www.nj.gov/military/museum/



The National Guard Militia Museum of New Jersey covers the military history of New Jersey with particular focus on the state's militia and National Guard. The museum's primary location is at the National Guard Training Center in Sea Girt. It has annexes at the War Memorial in Trenton and the National Guard Armory in Lawrenceville.

The museum holds an extensive collection of military vehicles and armor, as well as an assortment of uniforms, equipment, flags, insignia, and weapons. Exhibits recognize both the Army and Air National Guards. Artwork from William A. Foley, author and World War II veteran, is on display, along with photographs by Al Meserlin, General Dwight D. Eisenhower's personal photographer during World War II. One of the special items displayed in the museum is the Intelligent Whale, a Civil War-era submarine.



The museum is the host for the Center for U.S. War Veterans' Oral Histories, which it sponsors in cooperation with the Library of Congress Veterans History Project.

Programs and Services

Gift shop, guided tours (reservations required), reference library.



U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Museum

Active Army

Mailing Address: U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Museum, ATTN: SELFM-PTM-MU, Kaplan Hall, Building 275, Fort Monmouth, NJ 07703-5103
Telephone: (732) 532-1682
Hours of Operation: By appointment, Monday–Friday; closed weekends and all federal holidays



Fort Monmouth has served as the site of numerous research and technological developments in the field of communications since 1917. The first radio-equipped meteorological balloon was launched from the post in 1928, and aircraft detection radar was developed at the installation in 1938. These innovative systems, and many others like them, were developed at Fort Monmouth's laboratories. Today, research and development are an integral component of the story line for the Army's Communications-Electronics Museum.

The museum is housed in a former movie theater that was built in 1935. Its rare collection of communications and electronics devices tells the history of Fort Monmouth and the technological advances that have resulted from research conducted on the post. Many kinds of visual and electronic communications items are displayed or available for research projects. Objects on public exhibit range from vacuum tubes (only a sample of the collection of more than 10,000 tubes, representing one of the largest assemblages of such materiel in the world, are on display) to battlefield sensors, and from carrier pigeons to contemporary satellites. Even prototypes of espionage equipment, such as a miniature cigarette box camera, are on display.

The museum itself traces its origins to a small collection of American and foreign radio equipment that was displayed at Fort Monmouth in 1917. Exhibits were added as donations came from veterans of World Wars I and II, and later the Korean War. Eventually, the enlarged collection and displays were known as the Army's Signal Museum. When the U.S. Army Signal Center and School transferred to Fort Gordon, Georgia, in 1975 (see separate listing above for U.S. Army Signal Corps Museum there), only the research materials and artifacts specific to Fort Monmouth remained to form the nucleus for the redesignated U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Museum.

Programs and Services

Guided tours (reservations required), archives, research collection. All public areas are handicapped-accessible.

NEW MEXICO

Bataan Memorial Military Museum
National Guard

Mailing Address: Bataan Memorial Military Museum, 1050 Old Pecos Trail, Santa Fe, NM 87501
Telephone: (505) 474-1670
Hours of Operation: 9:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Tuesday–Friday; 9:00 a.m.–1:00 p.m. Saturday; closed Sunday, Monday, and holidays except Armed Forces Day (the first Saturday before Memorial Day weekend), Memorial Day, and Veterans Day

The museum started under the sponsorship of World War II veterans and members of the New Mexico National Guard, who wanted to honor the hundreds of men from New Mexico who served in the Philippines in 1941–1942. The story line focuses on two National Guard units, the 200th Coast Artillery and the 515th Coast Artillery, both of which were antiaircraft artillery organizations. The majority of the men in these units were from New Mexico at the time the units were federalized for overseas service on the eve of America's entry into World War II. The troops in both units were among the thousands of American and Filipino soldiers who were forced to surrender on Bataan in 1942. Fewer than half of the men deployed to the Philippines in 1941 returned to the United States when the war ended four years later. A prominent section of the museum is devoted to these brave soldiers who valiantly served their state and nation in the early days of the war.

Other exhibits in the facility embrace the military history of the region, going as far back as the sixteenth century, and the history of New Mexico National Guard units that have participated in recent military operations in Southwest Asia.

The museum is housed in the old National Guard armory that was built before World War II, and the facility is within easy walking distance of the historic plaza area of Santa Fe.

Programs and Services
Reference library and archives, learning center, educational programs, guided tours.

White Sands Missile Range Museum

Active Army

Mailing Address: White Sands Missile Range Museum, ATTN: CSTE-DTC-WS-CA-U (Building 200), P.O. Box 400, White Sands Missile Range, NM 88002-0400
Telephone: (505) 678-8824
Hours of Operation: 8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Monday–Friday; 10:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m. weekends; outdoor missile park open during daylight hours; closed all federal holidays
Web Site: http://www.wsmr-history.org/

White Sands Missile Range, established in 1945 and encompassing 3,200 square miles, is America's largest overland military test range. It was here that the world entered the nuclear age when the first atomic bomb was tested at Trinity Site on 16 July 1945. Only four years later, Bumper, an early version of a two-stage rocket, roared beyond the earth's atmosphere to begin the space age. White Sands was designed to test emerging rocket and missile technology, and it has conducted more than 42,000 rocket and missile firings. The facility also tests other weapons systems and sponsors scientific research in other fields as well.

The White Sands Missile Range Museum, located twenty-two miles east of Las Cruces, New Mexico, tells the story of the installation and the surrounding area. Included among the museum exhibits is an interesting assortment of material relating to the prehistoric sites in the region, a nearby 1880 battle between the 9th Cavalry ("Buffalo Soldiers") and the Apache Indians, and the pioneering efforts of ranchers and miners. But the major portion of the museum theme and its collection consists of hundreds of rockets and missiles. A large missile park is outdoors. A nearby building displays a World War II-era German V-2 rocket, showing its internal mechanisms. Samples of almost every twentieth century American rocket and missile may be seen at the White Sands Missile Range Museum and its adjacent park.

Public access to the Trinity Site is strictly limited to specific dates and times each year.



German V-2 rocket from World War II showing its interior components

Programs and Services

Gift shop, archives.

Fort Drum and 10th Mountain Division Historical Collection

Active Army

Mailing Address: Fort Drum and 10th Mountain Division Historical Collection, ATTN: AFZS-DPTM, Building T-503, Nash Boulevard, Fort Drum, NY 13602-5019
Telephone: (315) 772-9007
Hours of Operation: 9:00 a.m.–4:30 p.m. Tuesday–Friday; closed weekends, Monday, and all federal holidays



This historical collection follows two parallel themes: the history of the installation and the history of the 10th Mountain Division. Fort Drum is a major training facility for National Guard units in the region, and it was here that the 4th Armored Division was activated during World War II. The post also housed Italian and German prisoners of war during World War II. These topics are covered through the use of military objects and various archival items to illustrate the installation's history. The post also is the current home of the distinguished 10th Mountain Division, which served in Italy during World War II and has served since then in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo, Somalia, Haiti, Iraq, and Afghanistan. A large collection of World War II memorabilia and numerous contemporary items from the Balkans and central and southwest Asia highlight the story and heritage of this division.

Smaller exhibits are devoted to the following Army Reserve and National Guard divisions that have trained at Fort Drum since World War II: 26th Infantry, 27th Infantry, 28th Infantry, 29th Infantry, 42nd Infantry, 45th Infantry, 50th Armored, 77th Infantry, 78th Infantry, and 98th Infantry. The 278th Regimental Combat Team and the 5th Armored Division also

are honored at the museum, along with the 3132d and 3133d Signal Service Companies, which were secretly activated on post late in World War II. The Fort Drum area is a popular winter training site, which is shown through an exhibit about training activities of the 11th, 82d, and 101st Airborne Divisions.

Two outdoor display areas include two dozen examples of World War II armored vehicles (such as the famous Sherman and Stuart tanks) and more contemporary Army ordnance (such as the M-551 Sheridan assault vehicle and the M-48 Patton tank).

Programs and Services
Reference library, gallery talks, films.

Museum Publications
Brochures: Fort Drum and 10th Mountain Division Historical Collection; Heavy Metal.
Special Studies: The Fourth Armored Division, Pine Camp, New York, 1941–42; 278th Regimental Combat Team; The Fifth Armored Division, Pine Camp, New York, July–December 1943; 754th Tank Battalion, Pine Camp, 1941; Camp Hughes, 1907; The POWs of Pine Camp.



M-48 tank

Harbor Defense Museum

Active Army

Mailing Address: Harbor Defense Museum, ATTN: ANFH-HDM, Fort Hamilton, Building 230, Brooklyn, NY 11252-5701
Telephone: (718) 630-4888
Hours of Operation: 10:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Monday–Friday; 10:00 a.m.–2:00 p.m. Saturday; closed Sunday and all federal holidays
Web Site: http://www.harbordefensemuseum.com/home_page.htm or http://www.hamilton.army.mil



The museum is housed in Fort Hamilton's caponier, a freestanding bastion located within the dry moat of the main citadel. 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, which was constructed between 1825 and 1831 and is included in the National Register of Historic Places.

The principal theme of the museum is the development of New York City's harbor defenses, covering the period from the American Revolution to the present. 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, the first one ever made. These seacoast guns could fire a 1,000-pound cannonball more than four miles. Near the museum are other cannons that date from 1786 to 1950. A rare 13-inch Civil War-era seacoast mortar is mounted near the entrance to the museum. But the focus of the installation's history may be found within the walls of the Harbor Defense Museum.



Established in 1980, this facility tells the story of the intricate defenses that surrounded New York—from stone forts of the early nineteenth century to Nike missile batteries in the mid-twentieth century. Cannon, artillery projectiles, uniforms, insignia, and equipment are displayed throughout the museum. The presentation begins with an account of



the Battle of Brooklyn and details the consequences of the Americans' failure to defend the Narrows leading to New York City. Subsequent exhibits explore the development of the city's harbor defenses within the context of evolving American coastal fortifications and technology. Interactive displays include an early twentieth century mutoscope and a touch-screen presentation about the steps to take to fire an artillery piece.

Fort Hamilton—built under the supervision of General Simon Bernard, a former engineer on Napoleon Bonaparte's staff—is one of the oldest Army posts in the country. A walking tour of the installation begins with the museum and includes a stroll past 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 seacoast fortifications that protected the city for almost 200 years.

Programs and Services
Gift shop, guided tours (reservations required), reference library and archives (by appointment only), special events, lectures, education programs. Public facilities within the museum are handicapped-accessible.

New York State Military Museum
National Guard

Mailing Address: New York State Military Museum and Veterans Research Center, 61 Lake Avenue, Saratoga Springs, NY 12866
Telephone: (518) 581-5100
Hours of Operation: 10:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Tuesday–Saturday; 10:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. daily in August; closed New York State holidays
Web Site: http://www.dmna.state.ny.us/historic/about.htm

The mission of the museum and the research center is to preserve and interpret the history and records of New York State's military forces and veterans. Since 2002, the museum has been housed in a state armory that was designed by the famous architect Isaac Perry and built in 1889. The building, an artifact in its own right, is a fine example of armory architecture that was popular in upstate New York in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

The museum collection, begun in 1863, contains more than 10,000 artifacts that date from the American Revolution to the Global War on Terrorism. All of the objects in the collection relate to New York's military forces, its military heritage, and the contributions of the state's veterans in war and peace. The collection includes uniforms, weapons, artillery, and art, and a large portion of the collection comes from the Civil War. Significant artifacts include the uniform of Colonel Elmer Ellsworth (the first major Union casualty of the war), the medical kit once used by the surgeon of Confederate General Jubal Early, and the uniform and bugle of Gustav Schurmann (Union General Philip Kearny's "boy bugler"). Other objects come from the 27th Infantry Division, which served in World Wars I and II, and these famous state infantry regiments: 7th Infantry ("Silk Stockings"), 69th Infantry ("Fighting Irish"), and 369th ("Harlem Hell Fighters"). The museum's collection of 1,700 flags and colors (more than half from the Civil War) dates from the War of 1812 to Operation IRAQI FREEDOM.

The library and archive holdings in the Veterans Research Center include 2,000 published works on military history, over 6,000 photographs, and hundreds of unit history files, personal scrapbooks, individual letters, and maps. Within this collection are 2,300 Civil War photographs, a small collection of newspaper clippings about New York military units, and the service cards and records of the New York National Guard from 1880 to 1965. The research center also engages in an active oral history program, which has resulted in the assemblage of thousands of veteran interviews, documents, and photographs.

Programs and Services
Reference library and archives, educational programs, research assistance, special events.

Watervliet Arsenal Museum
Active Army

Mailing Address: Watervliet Arsenal Museum, ATTN: AMSTA-WV-XO-I, Watervliet Arsenal, 1 Buffington Street, Watervliet, NY 12189-4000
Telephone: (518) 266-5805
Hours of Operation: 10:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m. Sunday–Thursday; closed Friday, Saturday, and all federal holidays
Web Site: http://www.wva.army.mil/MUSEUM/HTM

The history of Watervliet Arsenal, the Army's oldest continuously active arsenal, dates from the War of 1812, when the Army Ordnance Department established several facilities in the area to support the war effort. Since then, the arsenal itself 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 more than 30 million cartridges. By 1883, the production facilities had become more specialized, with the arsenal focusing its attention on heavy ordnance, particularly artillery pieces. Some of the largest cannons in the Army's inventory have been produced at Watervliet Arsenal, which is the only government cannon production factory in the country. Today, the arsenal is a National Historic Landmark.

The museum's origins date from the formation of an exploratory committee in 1968 and the formal opening of its first displays in 1975. The museum is housed in a cast-iron building that was constructed in 1859, one of the few surviving structures of its type in the country. Following a generally chronological sequence, visitors to the museum can see examples of rare ordnance associated with the military history of the country: several French and British cannons from the eighteenth century (including a fieldpiece from the Battle of Saratoga), Civil War ordnance (including a rare Williams automatic cannon—the Confederate "secret weapon"—from the Battle of Seven Pines), and projectiles from a variety of seacoast guns and field artillery of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Other arsenal items on exhibit include samples of products that were manufactured at Watervliet and some of the machinery that produced them.

The museum also is developing a working reproduction of a nineteenth century arsenal machine shop, complete with belt drives, counter shafts, and foreman's shop. A small display area adjacent to the museum includes large items and cannons that were made at the arsenal. Near the museum, visitors can see sections of the original wall of the Erie Canal. The exterior of several older structures on post, including the gun factory, the east magazine, and the commanding officer's quarters, also can be seen on a walking tour of the arsenal grounds.

Products and Services
Reference library and archives, guided tours, a walking tour.

Museum Publications
Special Study: Watervliet Arsenal: A Tradition of Manufacturing Excellence.
Book: *Watervliet Arsenal, 1813–2003: A History of America's Oldest Arsenal.*

West Point Museum
Active Army

Mailing Address: West Point Museum, ATTN: MAMU, 2110 New South Post Road, U.S. Military Academy, West Point, NY 10996-2001
Telephone: (845) 938-2203
Hours of Operation: 10:30 a.m.–4:15 p.m. daily; closed New Year's Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas Day
Web Site: http://www.usma.edu/Museum/



The West Point Museum is the oldest Army museum in the country. Officially established as a public facility in 1854, the collection existed almost thirty years earlier as a teaching aid for military instruction. Many of the artifacts from this original collection were relics of the Revolutionary War, particularly captured British materiel from the Battle of Saratoga. Over the years, the collection grew, eventually becoming one of the largest military history collections in the United States.

Among the vast array of historically significant properties are firearms and edged weapons from the United States and other nations that cover the past 4,000 years of military history. The collection also includes flags and military colors, examples of various types of body armor, uniforms, insignia, medals, ordnance, and artwork. The large art collection includes pieces by Frederic Remington, Thomas Sully, and James Walker. The museum also holds hundreds of war bond and recruiting posters from World Wars I and II.

Memorabilia from famous West Point graduates highlight the museum exhibits and collection. These include items that had belonged to Generals Robert E. Lee, Ulysses S. Grant, John J. Pershing, Douglas

MacArthur, George S. Patton Jr., and Dwight D. Eisenhower. Other objects on exhibit include the oldest U.S. Army flag, the sword and pistols once owned by Napoleon Bonaparte, the last message signed by Lt. Col. (Brevet Maj. Gen.) George A. Custer at the Battle of the Little Big Horn, George Washington's horse pistols, and a letter that Washington wrote while he was at West Point during the American Revolution.

The museum is housed in one of the renovated academic buildings of the former Ladycliff College and named Olmstead Hall. It is divided into these six galleries: large weapons, small weapons, West Point, history of warfare, history of the U.S. Army, and American wars. Museum visitors also have the opportunity to see other sites around the U.S. Military Academy, which is a National Historic Landmark. These sites include fortifications from the American Revolution and some of the early nineteenth century buildings that are still in use today.

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

Museum Publications
Brochure: The West Point Museum.
Special Study: A Guide to the Collections.

NORTH CAROLINA

Airborne and Special Operations Museum
Active Army

Mailing Address: Airborne and Special Operations Museum, ATTN: AFZA-RBC-AT, 100 Bragg Boulevard, Fayetteville, NC 28301
Telephone: (910) 483-3003
Hours of Operation: 10:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m. Tuesday–Saturday; 12:00 noon–5:00 p.m. Sunday; closed Monday, New Year's Day, Easter, Thanksgiving, and Christmas Day
Fee for one special exhibition
Web Site: http://www.asomf.org

The 59,000-square-foot Airborne and Special Operations Museum, located on a beautiful seven-acre site in downtown Fayetteville near Fort Bragg, was formally opened on 16 August 2000 by General Henry H. Shelton, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who recalled that exactly sixty years earlier, members of the U.S. Army Parachute Test Platoon had



made their first jumps from an aircraft in flight. From that small beginning, an army of parachute and glider units was created to serve as the cutting edge of assaults against the Axis forces during World War II. "Great nations," General Shelton emphasized, "need reminders . . . of what made them great. . . . Airborne and special troops are quintessential warriors, the example to which others aspire. This museum offers us a great opportunity to reflect on the deeds of our giants."

Visitors entering the spacious museum lobby are astounded to see a World War II paratrooper descending under a 28-foot-diameter T-5 parachute canopy. Nearby, a Special Forces soldier maneuvers under a modern MC-4 ram-air canopy. The saga of paratroopers, glidertroops, Special Forces, Rangers, and other special operations units unfolds in displays of important artifacts, photographs, maps, graphics, audiovisual programs, and dioramas in a main exhibit gallery that exceeds 23,000 square feet. Extraordinary large-scale artifacts and dioramas help punctuate the story. Thus, visitors move through the interior of a C-47 troop carrier aircraft, while jump commands ring out around them. As they emerge, they see an entire C-47 overhead. The huge aircraft looms above as visitors move through a French village on D-Day and view exhibits on airborne troops in Southern France, Holland, Germany, and the Philippines. Soon visitors discover a jeep emerging from a World War II CG-4A glider, with an airborne engineer bulldozer and field artillery pack howitzer nearby.

The post-World War II story is told with unique objects and dioramas, including a heavy drop-rigged 105-mm. howitzer, a UH-1H helicopter delivering airborne troopers to a landing zone in Vietnam, an M-551 Sheridan Armored Reconnaissance Vehicle that was dropped in Panama during Operation Just Cause, and a Special Forces "hide site" behind enemy lines in Iraq. The display area also honors soldiers from airborne and special operations units who have earned the Medal of Honor since World War II.



The Airborne and Special Operations Museum maintains a large theater and also offers a simulator that allows visitors to sample the experiences of a real paratrooper. (A small fee is required for this exhibition.) A smaller theater includes special and interactive exhibits. The museum also offers a comprehensive K through 12 education program that is designed to accommodate the state curriculum standards; the program has been approved by the local county school system.

The Airborne and Special Operations Museum is one of the Army's newest museums. The museum web site provides detailed directions to the museum from regional highway arteries as well as additional information on the museum's educational programs.

Programs and Services

Special events, guided tours (reservations required), films shown daily, educational programs (K through 12), gift shop (Internet and catalog sales available), gallery talks.

82d Airborne Division War Memorial Museum

Active Army

Mailing Address: 82d Airborne Division War Memorial Museum, ATTN: AFZA-RBC-T-AM (Building C-6841), P.O. Box 70119, Fort Bragg, NC 28307-0119
Telephone: (910) 432-3443/5307
Hours of Operation: 10:00 a.m.–4:30 p.m. Tuesday–Saturday; closed Sunday, Monday (except selected federal holidays), New Year's Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas Day
Web Site: http://www.bragg.army.mil/18abn/museums.htm

The 82d Airborne Division displayed a collection of artifacts from recent operations in World War II during its brief occupation duties in Berlin in late 1945. Following its redeployment to Fort Bragg in 1946, these objects were displayed in a wooden building in the "Old Division"



area. From private donations, a permanent structure was built and occupied in 1957. Since then, three expansion projects have doubled the size of the museum facility and its outdoor display park, which now covers more than seven acres.

The museum story line begins with the 82d Division in World War I and continues through its transformation into an airborne division in World War II. Subsequent exhibits highlight the division's role as a strategic reaction force since 1946. Many of the artifacts that are exhibited throughout the museum are a testimony 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 Sergeant Alvin York. A partially restored CG-15A glider from World War II is displayed in the museum, along with numerous artifacts from the division's combat in North Africa, Sicily, Normandy, the Netherlands, the Ardennes, and southern Germany. The uniforms of the division's World War II commanders, Generals Matthew B. Ridgway and James M. Gavin, are prominently displayed. Other objects are carefully preserved from the division's peacekeeping efforts in the Dominican Republic and the Sinai Peninsula and its wartime service in Vietnam, Grenada, Panama, Afghanistan, and Southwest Asia.

Outside the museum building are several artillery pieces that the division has used. Overlooking the museum building are examples of the aircraft that have been used by paratroopers of the 82d Airborne Division since 1942. The museum sponsors living history demonstrations during the installation's annual All-American Week, which is usually held in late May.



Programs and Services

Films shown daily, special programs, reference library, gift shop.

U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Museum
Active Army

Mailing Address: U.S. Army JFK Special Warfare Museum, 3004 Ardennes Street (ATTN: AOJK-MU), Fort Bragg, NC 28310
Telephone: (910) 432-4272
Hours of Operation: 11:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Tuesday–Sunday; closed Monday, New Year's Day, Martin Luther King Day, Presidents Day, Columbus Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas Day
Web Site: http://www.soc.mil/swcs/museum/visiting.shtml



The John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Museum is devoted to telling the history of special operations in the U.S. Army. Beginning primarily from World War II, the museum highlights the exploits of many American special units that contributed to the nation's defense and helped preserve peace around the world.

Although many of the exhibits focus on the U.S. Army Special Forces (the "Green Berets"), the museum also covers civil affairs activities, psychological operations, Army Rangers, and special operations aviation in Grenada, Panama, Afghanistan, and Southwest Asia. The museum holds many artifacts relating to both Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom. One of the showcase pieces of this exhibition is a large beam from the World Trade Center. A special feature of the facility is a reproduction of the terrain model that was used to prepare for the Son Tay Raid, the daring attempt to rescue American prisoners of war held in North Vietnam during the war in Vietnam. The museum also holds an extensive ethnographic collection from Asia and Africa and numerous foreign weapons, some of which have been used for the orientation and training of Special Forces personnel.

The museum exhibit facilities are located near the United States Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School Headquarters building. An outdoor wayside exhibit of a mortar pit highlights the construction and use of A-camps by the Special Forces in Vietnam. Nearby is a statue of Colonel Arthur D. "Bull" Simons, a prominent Green Beret in the history

of Army special operations. The museum also maintains two other statues located at the U.S. Army Special Operations Command headquarters: the Special Warfare Memorial soldier and a life-size statue of Maj. Richard "Dick" Meadows, one of the most decorated soldiers of the Green Berets.

Programs and Services
Reference library and archives (Marquat Library), guided tours (reservations required), gift shop.

Museum Publications
Brochures: John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Museum; Regimental First Formation.
Books: *Weapon of Choice: ARSOF in Afghanistan; Special Operations Forces.*

OKLAHOMA

45th Infantry Division Museum
National Guard

Mailing Address: 45th Infantry Division Museum, 2145 Northeast 36th Street, Oklahoma City, OK 73111
Telephone: (405) 424-5313
Hours of Operation: 9:00 a.m.–4:15 p.m. Tuesday–Friday; 10:00 a.m.–4:15 p.m. Saturday; 1:00 p.m.–4:15 p.m.; closed Monday and federal holidays
Web Site: http://www.45thdivisionmuseum.com/

The Oklahoma State Legislature created the 45th Infantry Division Museum in 1963, and through the efforts of the 45th Infantry Division Association, a private organization, the museum opened to the public in 1976. Housed in a former 45th Division headquarters armory built in 1937 as a Works Progress Administration project of the Great Depression, this National Guard museum is one of the finest of its kind in the country. Following successive expansions, the two museum buildings and outdoor park now





Bill Mauldin sketching one of his cartoons in Italy during World War II

cover more than fifteen acres and provide 27,000 square feet of exhibit space.

Despite the museum's name, the facility encompasses a wide spectrum of Oklahoma's martial past. Beginning with the expedition of Coronado in 1541 and continuing through the twentieth century, museum patrons receive an early orientation to the many military activities that surrounded the region. Nevertheless, most of the exhibits are devoted to the state's famous "Thunderbirds," the 45th Infantry Division.

Visitors follow a story line that highlights the division's exploits during World War II in Italy, France, and Germany in which the Thunderbirds earned eight campaign streamers. The division received four more campaign streamers during the Korean War, where it was one of only two National Guard divisions to have served in that conflict. The Thunderbirds have played a prominent role in our nation's defense since then, particularly in deployments affecting the Global War on Terrorism.

The museum holds one of the largest weapons collections in the country, the Reaves Military Weapons Collection, which includes several dozen firearms and edged weapons that date from the American Revolution to the war in Vietnam. Also displayed in the museum is a special collection of original drawings from the World War II cartoonist (and veteran of the 45th Infantry Division and later Pulitzer Prize recipient) Bill Mauldin.

An outdoor park adjacent to the museum buildings includes a variety of military aircraft, vehicles, and artillery pieces once used by soldiers from the Oklahoma National Guard. A prominent feature of this park is the Thunderbird monument dedicated in honor of the men and women who served in the 45th Infantry Division in World War II and the Korean War.

Programs and Services

Reference library and archives, special events, gift shop (Internet and catalog sales), guided tours (reservations required), gallery talks.

Museum Publications
Special Studies: Naval Gunfire: Sicily Landings; The 45th Infantry Division at Anzio; Operations Near Reipertswiller, France; Dachau and Its Liberation; 171st Field Artillery Battalion, 1942–1945; The Oklahoma Air National Guard: Pilots in the Korean War; The Forgotten War; Religious Contributions of the Thunderbirds in Korea; Movin' On: The Story of the 279th; 45th Infantry Division Training; Finance Section, WW II and Korea; Oklahoma Citizen Soldier Organizations; Bibliography of the 45th Infantry Division; Poems, Prose, and Witticisms by Veterans of the 45th Infantry Division; From Swastika to Thunderbird; 70th Field Artillery Brigade; History of the 1st Oklahoma Field Artillery; 160th Field Artillery; Monograph #7: 171st Field Artillery Battalion; Monograph #10: 189th Field Artillery; Monograph #19: The 189th Field Artillery Band, 1926–1942; Monograph #17: History of the 185th Fighter Squadron; Monograph #13: 158th Field Artillery Battalion.

U.S. Army Field Artillery and Fort Sill Museum
Active Army

Mailing Address: U.S. Army Field Artillery and Fort Sill Museum, 437 Quanah Road, Fort Sill, OK 73503-5100
Telephone: (580) 442-5123
Hours of Operation: 8:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m. Monday–Saturday; 12:30 p.m.–4:30 p.m. Sunday; closed 1–2 January, Thanksgiving, 25–26 December
Web Site: http://sill-www.army.mil/Museum/

Fort Sill, founded in 1869 by Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, 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 at this installation that the famous Indian leader Geronimo was confined as a prisoner of war until his death in 1909. Later, in 1911, the post became the home for the Army's Field Artillery School.

The U.S. Army Field Artillery and Fort Sill Museum, which was established in 1934, occupies twenty-seven buildings on post, but only six are regularly open to the public as the principal exhibit buildings. These facilities and numerous outdoor displays make this historic complex one of the largest military museums in the country. All but one of these historic buildings are located within a 140-acre section of the "old post" area, which is a National Historic Landmark.

Approximately half of the museum's collections and exhibits are devoted to the history of the installation and the surrounding area as it relates to Fort Sill. Visitors to the museum have an opportunity to see rare artifacts associated with the early frontier post, including early nineteenth century military accoutrements from the cavalry and infantry units that were stationed at Fort Sill. One of the original cavalry barracks has been totally restored and refurnished so the visitor can sense the feeling of a

soldier's daily life in 1875. Similarly, the old guardhouse reflects the atmosphere of the prison and emergency operation center that it was during the same time period.

Among the thousands of artifacts that are used to tell the history of the installation are some of the original 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, revolver, gun belt, war cap, and saddle are displayed, along with other items that had belonged to Comanche war chief Quanah Parker and Kiowa warriors Satanta and Satank. A new gallery contains twenty exhibits focusing on "The Way of the Warrior," which vividly demonstrate the transition of Native Americans from the old warrior traditions of the past to the military warrior traditions of the present.

The other half of the exhibit facilities and collection focuses on the history of the Army's Field Artillery, known as the "King of Battle." The museum covers the entire scope of this important branch of service using numerous examples of artillery ordnance and armament, 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 include Union and Confederate artillery pieces from the Civil War, a Chinese cannon captured during the Boxer Rebellion, several king howitzers from the Battle of Fallen Timbers, and a rare Hotchkiss revolving cannon from the late nineteenth century. Also on display is a prototype of the 155-mm. Crusader self-propelled gun.

Older outdoor exhibits of large artillery are currently being consolidated into a new Artillery Park that will include more than 100 twentieth century artillery pieces. Designed to include significant artillery from World War I through the first Persian Gulf War and arranged chronologically, this new park eventually will replace the older Cannon Walk and Missile Park that had been on post for almost half a century.

The museum recently acquired the post balloon hanger, one of only four surviving examples in the nation. Although it is still closed to the public, the long-range plan calls for renovation of the building, with the goal of opening it to display the museum's historic aircraft. Army aviation at Fort Sill, and particularly in support of the Field Artillery, is an important component of the history of both the installation and the artillery as a branch of service.



A site interpreter conducting an educational program for young school children

Education is of paramount importance at this museum, and it is represented in a wide variety of activities that complement the educational themes and mission of the U.S. Army Field Artillery and Fort Sill Museum. Professional development programs



The Fort Sill gun detachment

are conducted routinely for enlisted personnel and company grade officers from the Field Artillery School. Other military groups, such as ROTC cadets and visiting foreign officers, also are accommodated. The Fort Sill Gun Detachment, organized and sponsored by the museum, regularly conducts public demonstrations of loading and firing techniques for two muzzle-loading cannons on the old parade ground. This detachment also visits historic sites in Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas. Authentically equipped and attired, the gun detachment fires both live and blank ammunition during its drills.

At different times of the year, visitors to the museum might also encounter other costumed interpreters from the past. Unusual to a military installation, but an important part of Fort Sill's late nineteenth century history, were the deputy U.S. marshals and their prisoners who occupied the 1872 guardhouse on post. Another group of costumed interpreters that is sponsored by the museum is Troop B of the 10th United States Cavalry, historically known as the famous "Buffalo Soldiers." This mounted group of African-American interpreters engages in various educational activities throughout the year. Within the museum's education program is Troop L of the 7th United States Cavalry, a unique and all-Indian group made up entirely of Apache descendents of the Indian soldiers who served at Fort Sill in the 1890s.

Perhaps one of the museum's most unusual living history activities involves the vintage nineteenth century baseball games that were held on post. The earliest documented games in Oklahoma Territory were played at Fort Sill in 1869 between the 7th U.S. Cavalry and the 19th Kansas Volunteer Cavalry. Before the century ended, Indian teams—with Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache players—dominated the playing field. Each year, the museum sponsors an annual "Faces of Fort Sill" program in which the "Fort Sill Indians" take on the "Fort Sill Cannonballs" in a baseball game played by nineteenth century rules, using period equipment, and dressed in team uniforms of the 1890s.



The Fort Sill Cannonballs (white) and the Fort Sill Indians (black)

The museum maintains a large archival collection that includes thousands of books, documents, photographs, maps, periodicals, and Army publications. The entire collection is kept in a separate building. Although intended to support primarily the museum and its educational programs, it also has been used by authors and film researchers as well as to respond to government inquiries and to inform technological research and development. Because of limited staffing, these collections are accessible by appointment only.

Programs and Services

Reference library and archives (by appointment only), gift shop, guided tours (reservations required), educational programs, special events, films shown daily, gallery talks, lectures.

Museum Publications

Brochures: Where History Lives On: Fort Sill National Historic Landmark (German and English versions); Cannoneers from the Past: The Fort Sill Gun Detachment; Warriors in Blue: The Indian Soldiers of Troop L, 7th U.S. Cavalry, Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory; Four Unique Museums of Southwest Oklahoma.

Special Studies: A Time Before: Nature and Man in the Fort Sill Vicinity; The Faces of Fort Sill; You Are There: The Incident at Sherman House, Fort Sill, Indian Territory, 27 May 1871; The Big Bow Dedication Ceremony; The Long Journey Home: Dedication Ceremonies for the Return of Set'tainte's Shield and Weapons; The Buffalo Soldiers Are Here; Christmas Candlelight Stroll of the Fort Sill National Historic Landmark; A Tea in Time in 1871: The Sherman House; A Tea in Time, 1917: The Hurley House; A Tea in Time, 1935: The Butner House; The French 75: A Gun for the New Century; Rockets and Missiles of the Field Artillery; NCO, Backbone of the Army; Helpful Hints for Preserving Family Collections; Fort Sill: Crossroads of History; Westward Visions: The Art of Fred Olds; Fort Sill Museum Gallery Guide: Army Values, Advanced Individual Training; Fort Sill Museum Gallery Guide: Army Values, Basic Combat Training; The History of Old Fort Sill; Sherman House.

Oregon Military Museum
National Guard

Mailing Address: Oregon Military Museum, Camp Withycombe, 10101 Southeast Clackamas Road, Clackamas, OR 97015-9105
Telephone: (503) 557-5359
Hours of Operation: 9:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m. Friday–Saturday, other days by appointment; closed all federal holidays
Web Site: http://www.swiftview.com/~ormilmuseum/



Established in 1974, the Oregon Military Museum honors Oregon's distinguished military history through its unique artifact and archival collections. Two significant parts of the museum are the 1911 artillery barn, which houses several examples of rare artillery pieces, and a World War II-era Quonset hut in which displays focus on military aviation. The main museum building pays tribute to Oregon's military heritage using a variety of images, equipment, insignia, uniforms, and artwork. Visitors also have an opportunity to see a rare 1918 Liberty truck from World War I and the famous World War II amphibious DUKW, which was used in numerous Allied landings on Pacific island beaches, the Mediterranean, and Normandy.

Programs and Services
Reference library, special events, guided tours, gift shop, educational programs, traveling exhibits, gallery talks.

Museum Publications
Brochure: The Oregon Military Museum.



Army Heritage Museum

Active Army

Mailing Address: Army Heritage Museum, U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013
Telephone: (717) 245-3419
Hours of Operation: (Projected opening date, September 2006)
Web Site: http://www.carlisle.army.mil/ahec/

With generous support from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and a private organization, the newest Army museum to be established is being constructed at Carlisle Barracks. Most of the artifacts for this museum collection have been acquired over the years through the research efforts of the Army's Military History Institute, which is a major component of the reorganized U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center (AHEC).

Formally activated in November 2002, the AHEC combined three major history functions operating on the installation under one agency. The Military History Institute, established in 1967, is the Army's primary archival repository for historical materials. This vast collection includes over 600,000 publications and periodicals, one million photographic images, and countless personal papers and assorted documents. The Military History Institute, once housed in historic Upton Hall, moved into its new facilities in 2004. To receive visitors to the AHEC, the Visitor and Education Center will house temporary and special exhibits and sponsor a variety of educational and professional development programs. Its new facilities are expected to be completed and occupied in 2006. The actual museum should be completed by 2010. With more than 38,000 artifacts in its collection, the Army Heritage Museum will tell the story of the American soldier, following the AHEC motto: "Telling the Army Story . . . One Soldier at a Time."



Omar N. Bradley Museum
Active Army

Mailing Address: Omar N. Bradley Museum, U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center, 950 Soldiers Drive, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013-5008
Telephone: (717) 245-3611
Hours of Operation: (The facility is under renovation and scheduled to reopen in early 2006.)
Web Site: http://www.carlisle.army.mil/ahec/bradley_page.dwt

Located on the first floor of Upton Hall, the former headquarters of the Army's Military History Institute, the Omar N. Bradley Museum commemorates the distinguished career of the last surviving General of the Army. The facility was established in 1971 from a collection of artifacts donated by General Bradley, who personally opened the museum in May of that year. Visitors to this small museum may also want to take a one-hour walking tour of other historic sites on post. Nearby facilities include the Hessian Powder Magazine (reputedly built in 1777 by Hessian prisoners of war from the Battle of Trenton), the Indian Industrial School Cemetery, Thorpe Hall (named in honor of the famous Olympic athlete James Thorpe, a former student at the Indian Industrial School), and the U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center.



Pennsylvania National Guard Military Museum
National Guard

Mailing Address: Pennsylvania National Guard Military Museum, Fort Indiantown Gap, Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, Annville, PA 17003-5002
Telephone: (717) 861-2402
Hours of Operation: 10:00 a.m.–4:30 p.m. Monday, Friday; other times and days by appointment; closed Tuesday–Thursday, weekends, and all federal holidays
Web Site: http://sites.state.pa.us/PA_Exec/Military_Affairs/museum/museum2.htm or http://www.dmva.state.pa

The Pennsylvania National Guard Military Museum, officially established in 1986, is housed in a former World War II-era barracks building, which serves as a visual reminder of the Spartan life that soldiers led while engaged in garrison duties. The facility covers the history of Fort Indiantown Gap and the state military forces, focusing largely on the period from 1870 to the present. On display are representative examples of the types of uniforms and military equipment used by guardsmen who served at the installation. Sections of the facility are set aside to display kitchen equipment, a leader's quarters, and billeting arrangements for individual soldiers, all in different time periods. There also are special exhibits devoted to military medicine, the Army mess kit and rations, musical instruments, and the Pennsylvania Air National Guard. Several artillery pieces are displayed around the museum building, including a Gatling gun and a Civil War cannon.

Museum Publications
Brochures: The Pennsylvania National Guard Military Museum; Historical Sites and Monuments at Fort Indiantown Gap.
Newsletter: *Pennsylvania National Guard Military Museum Newsletter* (quarterly).



PUERTO RICO

Puerto Rico National Guard Museum
National Guard

Mailing Address: Puerto National Guard Museum, P.O. Box 9023786, San Juan, PR 00902-3786
Telephone: (787) 289-1675
Hours of Operation: 8:30 a.m.–3:30 p.m. Monday–Friday; closed weekends and all federal holidays

The Puerto National Guard traces its lineage to the Spanish colonial militia that predates the English colonies in North America, and the museum story line begins with this period in the Caribbean in the sixteenth century. Individual exhibits highlight significant episodes in the military history of Puerto Rico and the contributions that Puerto Rican militia and guardsmen have made in those conflicts. The museum is maintained at two sites, one in the capital, San Juan, and the other at the Camp Santiago Training Site in Salinas. The San Juan facility focuses on the history of the Puerto Rican National Guard, and the Salinas facility covers the earlier militia period in Puerto Rico's past. A small collection of aircraft and armored vehicles are displayed at Camp Santiago.



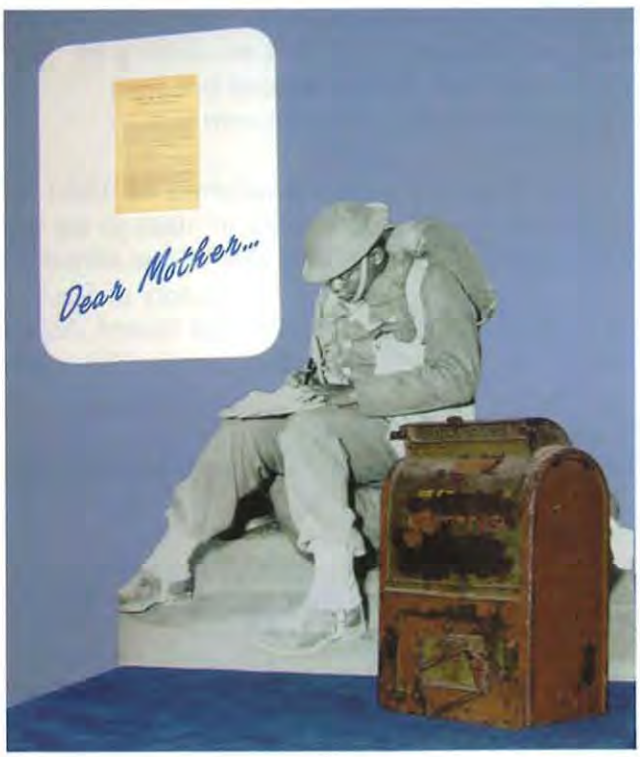
Fort Jackson Museum

Active Army

Mailing Address: Fort Jackson Museum, ATTN: ATZJ-PTM-M, 2179 Sumter Street, Fort Jackson, SC 29207-5100
Telephone: (803) 751-7419
Hours of Operation: 9:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Monday–Friday; closed weekends and all federal holidays
Web Site: http://www.jackson.army.mil/area/ftjmuseums.htm

The Fort Jackson Museum was established in 1972 with an initial collection of only twenty artifacts. Today, the collection has grown to include more than 4,000 historical properties that are used to facilitate the training and education of soldiers stationed at the installation.

By viewing an assortment of military uniforms, weapons, and equipment, museum visitors can see how American soldiers have been trained to perform their duties in peace and war. Most of the museum collection and exhibits focus on the twentieth century and the training that was conducted at Fort Jackson. Two significant exhibitions in the museum that attract the most attention from visitors are reconstructed Army barracks from the World War II period and a replica of a training village that was 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 organizations that have trained at Fort Jackson since World War I. Although Fort Jackson has traditionally been a basic training center for individual recruits, several divisions have been mobilized and trained at the installation during its eighty-five-year history. These units include the 4th, 5th, 8th, and 81st Infantry Divisions.

Several typical military vehicles and artillery pieces from World War II 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 earned by Private First Class Noah Knight for his heroic actions in the Republic of Korea in 1951.

Programs and Services
Reference library (reservations required), guided tours (reservations required), educational programs, audiovisual presentations.

South Carolina Military Museum
National Guard

Mailing Address: South Carolina Military Museum, 1 National Guard Road, Columbia, SC 29201-4766
Telephone: (803) 806-4440
Hours of Operation: 9:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Tuesday–Saturday; closed Sunday, Monday, and all federal holidays
Web Site: http://www.scguard.com

The museum was established in 1981 and originally located in Sumter. It moved to Columbia in 1998 to be closer to the state National Guard headquarters and several tourist attractions in South Carolina. The facility address the long military history of South Carolina, with an emphasis on its state militia and National Guard. Adjacent to the museum is an outdoor display area of contemporary military vehicles and equipment.

Programs and Services
Reference library and archives (appointment required), gift shop.

Museum Publications
Brochure: South Carolina Military Museum.
Book: *Korean POW: A Thousand Days of Torment.*

U.S. Army Adjutant General's Corps Museum
Active Army

Mailing Address: U.S. Army Adjutant General's Corps Museum, 10000 Hampton Parkway, Soldier Support Institute, Fort Jackson, SC 29207
Telephone: (803) 751-1747
Hours of Operation: 10:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Wednesday–Thursday; closed Monday, Tuesday, Friday, weekends, and all federal holidays



Established in 1996, the U.S. Army Adjutant General's Corps Museum is located in Building 4392 and is one of the newer museums in the Army. The story line covers the period from 1775 to the present. Army bands, postal operations, and administration are among the many facets of Army history this museum covers—Army forms, typewriters, musical instruments, identification cards and tags, mailbags, and motorcycles. It is all part of more than two centuries of history surrounding the U.S. Army Adjutant General's Corps.



An early model "Army issue" typewriter in the foreground of a young recruit taking his oath of enlistment

U.S. Army Chaplain Museum

Active Army

Mailing Address: U.S. Army Chaplain Museum, 10100 Lee Road, Fort Jackson, SC 29207
Telephone: (803) 751-8079
Hours of Operation: 1:00 p.m.–4:30 p.m. Tuesday–Thursday; other days and times by appointment; closed Monday, Friday, weekends, and all federal holidays
Web Site: http://www.usachcs.army.mil/museum/nav1/mainpage.html

The U.S. Army Chaplain Museum, originally established in 1957 at Fort Slocum, New York, 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, chaplains' equipment, and personal memorabilia demonstrates the significant contributions Army chaplains have made to the spiritual growth and comfort of the American soldier in peace and war, and the sacrifices chaplains have made for God and the nation's defense. Soon after its establishment, the museum relocated to Fort Hamilton and later Fort Wadsworth, both in New York. In 1978, the museum moved to Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, where it was co-located in Watters Hall, the headquarters building for the U.S. Army Chaplain Center and School. Fort Jackson received the Chaplain Center and School (and its museum) in 1996, and the remodeled museum opened to the public six years later.

The U.S. Army Chaplain Museum is one of the very few history museums in the world that deals with the religious support and activities among soldiers. Many objects in its collection cannot be found anywhere else in the country. Visitors to the museum follow a chronological story line that is highlighted by some of these special historical properties: a chaplain's uniform from the Civil War; chaplains' kits from World War I and the vestments of Father Francis Duffy of the 69th Division; a life vest from the SS Dorchester, where four chaplains died saving others from a sinking ship during World War II; chaplain equipment from the Korean War; the remains of the chaplain's kit used by Father (Maj.) Charles J. Watters, who received the Medal of



A life vest from the *SS Dorchester*



Chaplain (Maj.) Charles J. Watters in the Republic of Vietnam

Honor posthumously while serving with the 173d Airborne Brigade during the war in Vietnam; and several artifacts from recent military operations Southwest Asia. A beautiful handcrafted altar that was used in New Guinea during World War II and another altar that was made by German and Italian prisoners of war also are displayed in this facility. This is a highly specialized collection that has no equal in the country.

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

Museum Publications
Brochure: U.S. Army Chaplain Museum.

U.S. Army Finance Corps Museum
Active Army

Mailing Address: U.S. Army Finance Corps Museum, ATTN: ATSG-FSM, 10000 Hampton Parkway, U.S. Army Finance School, Fort Jackson, SC 29207-7025
Telephone: (803) 751-3771
Hours of Operation: 10:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Tuesday–Friday; daily by appointment; closed Monday, weekends, and all federal holidays

The U.S. Army Finance Corps Museum was established in 1954, and it holds one of the largest collections of military currency in the world. Significant objects in the collection include Continental currency from the American Revolution, Army payroll ledgers of the nineteenth century, and military scrip from World War II, the Korean War, and the war in Vietnam. Counterfeit money from Korea, the Philippines, and Iraq also is on display.

The exhibits at this museum are designed to impart an understanding of the variety of functions that are performed by the Army's Finance Corps. Individual exhibits deal with disbursement officers, paymasters, fiscal planning, and how the Army conducted different financial transactions during wartime and overseas. Research facilities are available during weekdays.

Programs and Services
Reference library, archives.

SOUTH DAKOTA

South Dakota National Guard Museum
National Guard

Mailing Address: South Dakota National Guard Museum, 301 East Dakota Avenue, Pierre, SD 57501-3225
Telephone: (605) 224-9991
Hours of Operation: 9:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Monday–Friday; closed weekends and all federal holidays
Web Site: http://www.state.sd.us/military/Military/museum.htm

The South Dakota National Guard Museum traces its beginnings to a small military museum sponsored by the 147th Field Artillery Historical Society that was started in 1975. Eight years later, the state legislature created the National Guard facility and placed it under the oversight





of the South Dakota Department of Military and Veterans Affairs. Since then, the museum has grown rapidly and played a prominent role among military museums in the Army and National Guard.

Exhibitions in the museum begin with the Civil War period, when the region was known as the Dakota Territory and the territorial militia protected settlers from Indian raids while most of the Federal soldiers were fighting Confederate forces further south and east. Later, South Dakota troops served overseas, in the Philippines during the Spanish-American War, and then on the U.S.-Mexican border during the Punitive Expedition. Subsequent exhibits address the participation of South Dakota citizens and the state's National Guard in World Wars I and II and the Korean War. Several combat support and service support units of the South Dakota National Guard served in Southwest Asia during Operation Desert Storm, and elements of the National Guard supported peace enforcement operations in Bosnia-Herzegovina. More recent exhibits address South Dakota guardsmen who have been called to serve in the Global War on Terrorism, principally Operations Noble Eagle, Enduring Freedom, and Iraqi Freedom.

On display outside the facility are several examples of typical military aircraft, armored vehicles, and artillery used by the South Dakota National Guard since World War II.

Programs and Services

Guided tours (reservations required). All public facilities are handicapped-accessible.

1st Cavalry Division Museum

Active Army

Mailing Address: 1st Cavalry Division Museum, ATTN: AFVA-GE-M, P.O. Box 5187, Fort Hood, TX 76545-5101
Telephone: (254) 287-3626
Hours of Operation: 9:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Monday–Friday; 12:00 noon–4:00 p.m. weekends; closed New Year's Day, Easter, Thanksgiving, and Christmas Day
Web Site: http://pao.hood.army.mil/1CD_Museum/



The 1st Cavalry Division, nicknamed the "First Team," was activated at Fort Bliss, Texas, in 1921. 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 Philippines in World War II, and the First Team 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 and as the first airmobile division in the U.S. Army, the First Team became the only division-size unit in the United States Army to earn the Presidential Unit Citation during the war in Vietnam.

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. Visitors to the museum have an opportunity to see examples of military equipment from the division's past campaigns and personal memorabilia from former soldiers of the division. Drawing on its cavalry heritage, the museum also has selected exhibits that introduce the public to the history of the U.S. Cavalry. The vast majority of the collection, however, dates from World War II, with special emphasis on the First Team's peace enforcement operation in Bosnia-Herzegovina and recent military operations in Southwest Asia.

On display in an adjacent park are numerous wheeled vehicles, rotary-wing aircraft, artillery pieces, and armored vehicles. These items include



an early M-3 Stuart tank, an M-48 Patton tank, and a Vietnam-era M-60 tank. Samples of captured enemy materiel also are displayed in the park.

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

The museum sponsors several educational and professional development programs. For schools, students in grades 5 through 12 are able to study the early history of the American frontier using the "Lewis and Clark Traveling Trunk." Military personnel and the general public can receive an orientation to Arab culture and foreign weapons and vehicles and tour the Alamo and Texas frontier forts. Brief lectures about the 1st Cavalry Division's history and combat actions in Korea also are available.

Programs and Services

Research assistance, professional development and educational programs, guided tours (reservations required), living history demonstrations, films, lectures, gift shop, gallery talks.

Museum Publications

Special Studies: Cavalry Traditions; The 1st Cavalry Division Patch; Did the Division Lose Its Colors in Korea?

Fort Bliss and U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery Museums and Study Center

Active Army

Mailing Address: Fort Bliss Museum, ATTN: ATZC-GC-M, Building 1735, Marshall Road, Fort Bliss, TX 79916-3802
Telephone: (915) 568-6009 or 6940
Hours of Operation: 9:00 a.m.–4:30 p.m. daily; closed New Year's Day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas Day
Web Site: http://www2.bliss.army.mil/Museum/fort_bliss_museum.htm

The Fort Bliss Museum and the U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery Museum are co-located in a former post exchange building near the northern edge of this sprawling southwest Texas Army installation. Although the two museums have separate identities and missions, they function together within one administrative organization.

The Fort Bliss Museum, one of the oldest Army museums in the country, covers the history of the installation as it developed during the mid-nineteenth century around six separate sites. The present Fort Bliss museum exhibits hundreds of artifacts and support items arranged chronologically to interpret the post's long history. The original Fort Bliss Museum was housed in four adobe buildings that 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 were designed to represent the Magoffinsville location of the post, which was occupied from 1854 to 1868. It was during the 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 an aide to General Zachary Taylor.



One of the many education programs conducted at the Fort Bliss Museum allows students to dress in nineteenth-century attire and prepare a meal.

This 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, the facility was redesignated as the Fort Bliss Museum in 1985 to reflect accurately the theme and scope of its collections. Following the museum's relocation to its present site, the adobe buildings have been used as an annex in support of the museum's bicultural outreach program.



A student visiting the Fort Bliss Museum uses nineteenth century tools in the woodshop.

Educational programs are a critical component of this museum, particularly concerning the interaction of western and native cultures during the nineteenth century. Living history presentations are conducted frequently around the museum annex, and visitors, particularly school groups, often have an opportunity to "get their hands dirty" doing common chores characteristic of the nineteenth century residents in the area.

The U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery Museum is the branch museum for the Army's Air Defense Artillery School. The facility holds a unique collection of antiaircraft weapons and assorted military equipment that dates from World War I to the present. Other exhibits in the museum include searchlights, fire control equipment, rockets, and crew-served weapons from the Korean War and conflicts in Southeast and Southwest Asia. 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. Also on exhibit is a small collection of materiel from the Army's Coast Artillery Corps, the predecessor of today's Air Defense Artillery branch. Displayed outside the museum are several dozen examples of U.S. and foreign air defense weapons and vehicles.

The Air Defense Artillery Museum was established in 1974 and officially opened to the public the following year in a renovated service club that was built in 1941. The museum relocated to a former post exchange building in 2001. The museum offers a variety of professional development programs for military personnel.



Programs and Services

Research assistance, gift shop (Internet and catalog sales), gallery talks, professional development and educational programs, special exhibits, films, traveling exhibits, lectures.

Fort Sam Houston Museum

Active Army

Mailing Address: Fort Sam Houston Museum, ATTN: MCCS-GAS, 2250 Greeley Road, Suite 36, Fort Sam Houston, TX 78234-6111
Telephone: (210) 221-1886
Hours of Operation: 10:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Wednesday–Sunday; closed Monday, Tuesday, New Year's Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas Day
Web Site: http://www.cs.amedd.army.mil/rlbc/



The origins of the Fort Sam Houston Museum date from 1961, when the post headquarters created a trophy room to display assorted memorabilia and historic properties associated with the installation. Within six years, the collection had been moved to its present site, and the facility was designated as an Army museum.

The Fort Sam Houston Museum covers the history of the installation and the U.S. Army's presence in the San Antonio region. The story line includes introductory material about the early Spanish and Mexican military presence in the area and the subsequent establishment of the U.S. military post that soon became known as Fort Sam Houston. The post played an active role in the settlement of the Texas frontier, and later it served as a staging area for the 1916 Punitive Expedition into Mexico. The installation was a critical training facility during World Wars I and II. Since the end of World War II, the post has been known as the "Home of Army Medicine." Today, Fort Sam Houston is the headquarters for the U.S. Army Medical Command and the Army Medical Department Center and School. It also is the host installation for Fifth U.S. Army, U.S. Army South, and the Southwest Regional Office of the new Installation Management Activity.

The museum collection includes more than 6,000 artifacts that are associated with the American military presence in the San Antonio area since 1845. Among them are documents, photographs, uniforms, weapons, and military equipment, some of which is identified with specific units that mobilized and trained at Fort Sam Houston, such as the 2d Infantry Division and the 1st U.S. Volunteer Cavalry (Theodore Roosevelt's famous "Rough Riders" of the Spanish-American War). Other objects in the collection concern the birth of military aviation at the post and the temporary confinement of the Apache war leader Geronimo. The museum also holds a special collection of artifacts from the Philippine Scouts and former American prisoners of war who were captured on the Philippine Islands during the early days of World War II.



The museum prepares several special exhibitions and traveling exhibits throughout the year, and it sponsors several educational programs for local schools and professional development opportunities for military personnel. A large archival collection and reference library is maintained for scholarly research. The museum also is an active supporter of historic preservation initiatives on post. Fort Sam Houston is a National Historic Landmark, and the post maintains almost 900 historic structures dating from 1875 to 1940.

Programs and Services

Reference library and archives, guided tours (reservations required), educational programs, traveling exhibits, special events, research assistance, gallery talks. All public facilities are handicapped-accessible.

Museum Publications

Special Studies: Surrounded by History; The Post at San Antonio, 1845–79; Camp Travis: The National Army Cantonment at Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Commodious Homes for the Troops: A History of the Cavalry and Light Artillery Post; Camp Bullis: Admirably Suited to All Purposes of Military Training; Dodd Field: Target Range, Airfield, Remount Station, and More; A Little More Distinctive: The New Post, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; History of the Infantry Post; Pocket Guide to Historic Fort Sam Houston; A Pocket Guide to the Staff Post; Pocket Guide to the Infantry Post; Pocket Guide to the Infantry and Light Artillery Post; Pocket Guide to Dodd Field; Pocket Guide to Camp Bullis; New Post Pocket Guide.

4th Infantry Division Museum
Active Army

Mailing Address: 4th Infantry Division Museum, P.O. Box 5917, Fort Hood, TX 76544-0719
Telephone: (254) 287-8811
Hours of Operation: 9:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Monday–Friday; 10:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Saturday; 12:00 noon–4:00 p.m. Sunday
Web Site: http://www.hood.army.mil/4ID/museum/4id_museum.asp



The facility originally was established in 1949 as the 2d Armored Division Museum. Following the inactivation of the 2d Armored Division, the museum assumed a broader mission and story line, becoming the III Corps and Fort Hood Museum in 1991. With the arrival of the 4th Infantry Division at the installation only a few years later, the facility changed its mission once again, this time redesignated as the 4th Infantry Division Museum. The museum underwent a major renovation of its physical plant and exhibits in 1999. This facility is one of the oldest unit museums in the Army.

The 4th Infantry Division Museum covers the entire history of the division, from its activation and service overseas in World War I to its most recent engagement in combat operations in Southwest Asia. A smaller collection and exhibits in this facility address the history of Fort Hood, the 2d Armored Division, and tank destroyer forces of World War II. A large outdoor park displays several dozen examples of military wheeled vehicles, armored personnel carriers, aircraft, and armored vehicles. A Wall of Honor is dedicated to the division's Medal of Honor recipients.

The 4th Infantry Division Museum sponsors numerous outreach activities, including special exhibits off-post, professional development courses for military personnel, and hands-on exhibits for children. Educational programs for school groups and research assistance also are available.

Programs and Services
Reference library and archives, gift shop, guided tours (reservations required), professional development and educational programs, special events, research assistance.

Museum Publications
Brochure: The 4th Infantry Division Welcomes You.

Texas Military Forces Museum
National Guard

Mailing Address: Texas Military Forces Museum, ATTN: JTFX-J1-MH, P.O. Box 5218, Austin, TX 78763-5218
Telephone: (512) 782-5659
Hours of Operation: 10:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Wednesday–Sunday; closed Monday, Tuesday, New Year's Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas Day
Web Site: http://www.kwanah.com/txmilmus/



Planning for the Texas Military Forces Museum began in 1986, and six years later it formally opened to the public in the World War I-era dining facility at Camp Mabry. The building was constructed in 1918 and completely remodeled by volunteers to accommodate a modern military museum. Inside the building are six large exhibit galleries and a library research facility. A large outdoor park adjacent to the facility displays numerous armored vehicles, military aircraft, armored personnel carriers, and some foreign military ordnance, including an artillery park adjacent to the museum building.

Visitors to the museum are introduced to the Texas Revolution with dioramas of the Battles of the Alamo and San Jacinto. Other dioramas cover the Battle of Sabine Pass (Civil War), the Battle of St. Etienne (World War I), amphibious landings at Salerno Beach (World War II), the Rapido River campaign in World War II, and the Battle of Velletri (World War II). Other exhibits include weapons, uniforms, and equipment from the Civil War and the Spanish-American War. An extensive variety of personal and military materiel highlights the contributions of Texas and its citizens during World Wars I and II. Later exhibits cover the war in Vietnam, peace enforcement operations in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Operation Desert Storm in the Persian Gulf. Particular attention is devoted to the major units that were dominated by Texans: the 36th Infantry Division, the 49th Armored Division, the 36th Infantry Brigade, the 71st Airborne Brigade, and the 72d Infantry Brigade (Mechanized). Other exhibits in the building address the history of Camp Mabry, the Texas Air National Guard, the Texas Volunteer Guard, and the Texas State Guard.

A special exhibit is devoted to Texas's "Lost Battalion," the 2d Battalion of the 131st Field Artillery, which surrendered to Japanese forces early in World War II. The men from this unit were sent to Thailand and Burma to perform slave labor on the infamous "Death Railway." Another special exhibit honors Texans who are fighting in the Global War on Terrorism.

In the drill hall of the museum are dozens of vehicles and aircraft once used by Texan military organizations or captured from their enemies. A rare Army escort wagon and Model 1903 field gun predates the state's participation in later military conflicts. Trucks, jeeps, small-caliber artillery pieces, armored vehicles, and light aircraft on display underscore the early mobility of Texas military organizations in its campaigns in World War II in both the European and Pacific Theaters of Operations and the deserts of Southwest Asia.

Programs and Services
Reference library and archives, educational programs, lectures, special events.

Museum Publications
Special Studies: Museum Guide Booklet; 36th Division; Texas Military Forces in World War II.
Books: *The Role of the National Guard in World War II; The History of the Texas Military Forces.*

U.S. Army Medical Department Museum
Active Army

Mailing Address: U.S. Army Medical Department Museum, ATTN: MCCS-GAM, P.O. Box 340244, Fort Sam Houston, TX 78234
Telephone: (210) 221-6358
Hours of Operation: 10:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Tuesday–Saturday; closed Sunday, Monday, and all federal holidays
Web Site: http://www.cs.amedd.army.mil/dptmsec/amedd.htm or http://ameddmuseumfoundation.com

The U.S. Army Medical Department Museum traces its origins to the Medical Field Service School and Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, when a small museum was established there in 1920 to support the school's training and education of personnel. In 1946, the school and its museum collection were transferred to Fort Sam Houston. With funds raised by a private organization, the Army Medical





Department Museum Foundation, a new and greatly enlarged museum facility was constructed and occupied near the Academy of Health Sciences in 1989. A second expansion of the museum plant was completed in 2001.

The primary mission of the Army Medical Department Museum is to support the education and training of students at the Academy of Health Sciences and to provide information for the public on the history of military medicine in the Army. This is an intriguing museum collection, which 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. A rail ambulance car, built in 1953, underscores the importance of prompt medical evacuation; this railcar and other forms of transportation are scattered throughout the museum exhibits to underscore this critical aspect of military medicine.

Visitors to the Army Medical Department Museum will learn about the primitive state of military medicine at the time of the American Revolution and the difficulties Army medical personnel encountered then and in later conflicts. The exhibits are arranged topically and in chronological sequence so that patrons are introduced to various medical programs, different forms of 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.

The museum is actively involved in providing professional development training and education for military personnel and educational programs on-site and off-site for school groups in the neighboring community.

The U.S. Army Medical Department Museum is accredited by the American Association of Museums.

Programs and Services
Reference library (appointment required), guided tours (reservations required), gift shop, professional development and education programs, films, gallery talks, special exhibits.

Museum Programs
Brochure: U.S. Army Medical Department Museum: Service Above Self.
Newsletter: *Museum Notes* (monthly).

U.S. Army Museum of the Noncommissioned Officer

Active Army

Mailing Address: U.S. Army Museum of the Noncommissioned Officer, ATTN: ATSS-SM, U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy, Fort Bliss, TX 79918-8002
Telephone: (915) 568-8646
Hours of Operation: 9:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Monday–Friday; 12:00 noon–4:00 p.m. weekends; closed Easter and all federal holidays
Web Site: http://usasma.bliss.army.mil/NCOMuseum/Default.htm

The Museum of the Noncommissioned Officer, an important educational element of the Army's Sergeants Major Academy at Fort Bliss, traces the development of the noncommissioned officer (NCO) corps from its beginnings in 1775 to the present day. 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 military conflicts, special exhibitions cover 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 the uniform, insignia, and weapons that an NCO in the Continental Army would have used. Succeeding displays deal with other military conflicts and the activities of a noncommissioned officer. Questions about pay, rank, and rations are carefully integrated into the major exhibits to under-

score the importance and the sacrifices of the Army's NCO Corps. Some attention also is devoted to the daily life of NCOs and their spouses, experiences as prisoners of war, and the training of the NCO, particularly the development of the Noncommissioned Officer Education System.

Among the artifacts featured in this special collection are the many different rank insignia, which span almost 200 years of American military history. Visitors also will be intrigued by the museum's collection of war bond posters and the attire of a prisoner of war from the war in Vietnam. Other highlights in the collection include an early copy of Major General (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, Civil War uniforms from noncommissioned officers, and the original artwork that was used for the Army's NCO Uniform Print Series.

The NCO Museum was established in 1975, and it opened to the public in 1981. A major expansion effort, funded through private donations, doubled the size of the museum in 1990. In addition to almost 4,000 artifacts in its collection, the Museum of the Noncommissioned Officer has an active oral history program and an extensive archival collection.

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

Museum Publications
Special Studies: A Short History of the NCO; Mounted Troops on the Plains, 1833–1845; Soldier and Trader on the Missouri, 1819–1820; NCO Wives on the Frontier, 1870; The Volunteer, 1846; and Black Soldiers in the American Frontier Army.



Fort Douglas Military Museum
National Guard

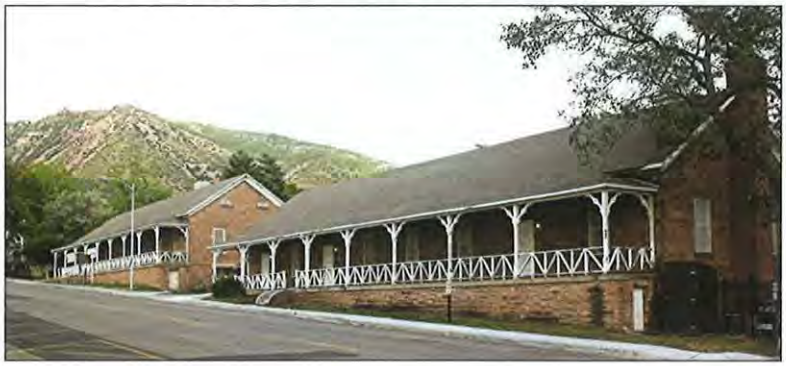
Mailing Address: Fort Douglas Military Museum, 32 Potter Street, Fort Douglas, UT 84113
Telephone: (801) 581-1251
Hours of Operation: 12:00 noon–4:00 p.m. Tuesday–Saturday; closed Sunday, Monday, and January
Web Site: http://www.fortdouglas.org/

This facility, managed and funded under the auspices of the Utah National Guard, covers the history of Fort Douglas, state military forces, and the United States Army in Utah. Exhibit highlights include the founding of the post during the Civil War and the installation's subsequent activities during the Indian wars, Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection, Mexican Punitive Expedition, and World Wars I and II. More recent exhibits cover the wars in Vietnam and Afghanistan and military operations in Southwest Asia. Civil War reenactors present living history demonstrations on the museum grounds at various times during the year.

The museum is housed in one of the older surviving buildings on post. The red sandstone barracks built in 1875 is a typical example of late nineteenth century military architecture on a frontier Army post. An outdoor display of military vehicles and artillery pieces is adjacent to the museum. Fort Douglas, named in honor of Senator Stephen Douglas, is an active National Guard training facility and a National Historic Landmark.

Programs and Services
Reference library, guided tours (reservations required), gift shop, special events, walking tour, oral history program.

Museum Publications
Special Studies: A variety of fact sheets about the military history of Utah and Fort Douglas are available on request.



VERMONT

Vermont Veterans Militia Museum and Library
National Guard

Mailing Address: Vermont Veterans Militia Museum and Library, 789 National Guard Road, Colchester, VT 05446-3099
Telephone: (802) 338-3360
Hours of Operation: 10:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m. Tuesday; closed all other days

The Vermont Militia Museum was established in 1979 to preserve the heritage of the Vermont Militia and the Vermont National Guard. Exhibited in the facility are artifacts covering more than two centuries of regional American military history. These items include both American and foreign military materiel, but all of the historic properties are associated with Vermonters who have served in the armed forces throughout the nation's history. The museum is located in Building 1 at nearby Camp Johnson.

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

VIRGINIA

Casemate Museum
Active Army

Mailing Address: The Casemate Museum, ATTN: ATZG-M, P.O. Box 51341, Fort Monroe, VA 23651-0341
Telephone: (757) 788-3391
Hours of Operation: 10:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m. daily; closed New Year's Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas Day
Web Site: http://fort.monroe.army.mil/museum/

This facility, which originally was named the Jefferson Davis Casemate Museum, was opened to the public in 1951 after an extensive renovation that was funded by a community volunteer organization. The early museum consisted of the casemated cell in which Confederate President Jefferson Davis was imprisoned following the Civil War. Over time, additional casemates were renovated and opened to the public to display a variety of artifacts from the Civil War. Subsequent expansions of the



The casemate cell of Confederate President Jefferson Davis. Initially, the lamp was kept burning 24 hours a day, and he was allowed to have only a Bible and an Episcopal prayer book to read.

museum reflected the broader scope of its growing collection and story line. Although the Jefferson Davis casemate still is a central feature, the museum now embraces a much larger mission.

The Casemate Museum depicts the history of Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, and the United States Army Coast Artillery. Special emphasis is on the installation's strategic importance throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Uniforms, insignia, weapons, and military accoutrements associated with the Coast Artillery Corps and Fort Monroe are exhibited inside the casemated chambers of the oldest section of the largest stone fort ever built in the United States. Among the objects on display are personal items that Jefferson Davis was permitted to retain during his confinement at Fort Monroe, a silver service that had belonged to Maj. Gen. Benjamin Butler (one of the Civil War commanders of the installation), the uniform of 1st Lt. John Greble (the first West Point graduate to be killed in the Civil War), personal possessions actually used by soldiers stationed at the post during the Civil War, and the general orders assigning a young 2d Lt. of Engineers Robert E. Lee to Fort Monroe. 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 by Frederic Remington, Francis Schell, and R. F. Zogbaum.

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 thirty-two-pound cannons and a complete crew to man them, just as the



casemates would have looked when the fort defended the entrance to Hampton Roads in the 1830s. Another set of casemates has been reconstructed as family living quarters to show the character of nineteenth century military life at the installation. Visitors to the museum also can see a small reproduction of the first military installation to be built at Old Point Comfort: Fort Algernourne, a wooden stockade that the Jamestown settlers maintained from 1609 to early 1612, when the fort was accidentally destroyed by a fire.

A separate museum facility is housed in the old Quarters 1, the original residence for the commanding general of the fort, now used as a museum support facility. A portion of the building is open to the public with exhibits on the development of Fort Monroe as a major Army headquarters following World War II. A special exhibition also is devoted to the "Contrabands" (escaped slaves) from the Civil War, when the installation earned the appellation the "Freedom Fortress."

A walking tour of the installation includes many of the historic and architectural sites of Fort Monroe, among them the post arsenal, various coast artillery batteries, an 1802 lighthouse, the quarters occupied by Robert E. Lee during his tour of duty at the post, and the Chapel of the Centurion, which was constructed in 1858 with private donations. (The chapel is open to the public; the other facilities are not.) Many of the cannon mounted around the installation are relics from the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, and World War I. Picnic areas overlooking the entrance to Hampton Roads and neighboring Fort Wool are available for museum visitors.

Fort Monroe, the only active duty moat-encircled fort and one of the oldest military installations in the country, is a National Historic Landmark.

Programs and Services
Reference library and archives (weekdays, by appointment only), gift shop, guided tours (reservations required), traveling exhibits, special exhibitions, educational programs, audiovisual presentations shown daily, walking tours, research assistance, special programs. Public facilities are handicapped-accessible.

Museum Publications
Brochures: The Casemate Museum; Fort Monroe Guide to Historic Points; The Casemate Museum Tour Program; 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); The Casemate Papers (a collection of eight monographs about various aspects of the installation's history); Ghosts of Fort Monroe; Guns of Fort Monroe; Chapel of the Centurion.
Books: *Defender of the Chesapeake: The Story of Fort Monroe; Fort Monroe: Key to the South.*

Old Guard Museum
Active Army

Mailing Address: The Old Guard Museum, ATTN: ANOG-OGM, 204 Lee Avenue, Fort Myer, VA 22211-1199
Telephone: (703) 696-6670
Hours of Operation: 9:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Monday–Saturday; 1:00 p.m.–4:00 p.m. Sunday; closed New Year's Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas Day
Web Site: http://www.mdw.army.mil/oldguard/

[Note: The museum may move to a new location on post in 2008.]

In 1848, Maj. Gen. Percifor 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. It was made from Mexican silver and a flagpole in the main plaza of Mexico City. Today, this artifact, known as the "Chapultepec Baton," is the centerpiece of a museum collection and regimental history that dates back to 1784. The present museum was begun in 1957 as a regimental trophy room and became an official Army museum in 1963.



Named after the unit's official nickname, the Old Guard Museum covers the history of the 3d U.S.



Infantry Regiment, the oldest infantry unit in the Regular Army. It covers the wartime service of the Old Guard in every major American conflict from the War of 1812 to military operations in Southwest Asia. 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 examples of early infantry equipment and two fully restored 3d Infantry Regimental Colors from the Civil War. The collection also has a rare 1821 bell-crowned cap for an officer in the 3d Infantry and uniforms from the Spanish-American War and later periods.

Special attention is devoted to the ceremonial mission of the regiment's 1st Battalion, which is the Army's official escort for the President of the United States. This also is the unit that guards the Tomb of the Unknown Soldiers and supports state funerals.

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 National Historic Landmark. A small exhibit about the history of Fort Myer is in the Old Guard Museum.

Programs and Services

Guided tours (reservations required), special exhibits, reference library and archives, special events, gift shop.

Museum Publications

Special Studies: A Short History of the Old Guard; Military District of Washington; Fort Myer; Fort McNair; United States Army Noncommissioned Officer.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Museum
Active Army

Mailing Address: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Museum, ATTN: CEHO, 7701 Telegraph Road, Alexandria, VA 22315-3865
Telephone: (703) 428-7241
Hours of Operation: By appointment only
Web Site: http://www.hq.usace.army.mil/history/index.htm

The museum collection includes almost 10,000 objects, many of which are being held in storage pending construction of a permanent building at Fort Belvoir, Virginia. Temporary exhibits may be found at the Corps of Engineers headquarters facilities at the Government Accountability Office in Washington, D.C. The museum also sponsors occasional traveling exhibitions at various sites. Among the many significant items in this collection are an 1839 U.S. Army Topographic Corps uniform, a Model 1840 Engineer officer sword, a Whitley surveying device, several artifacts from the Civil War, and the ship's wheel from the USS Maine, the American battleship sunk in Havana on the eve of the Spanish-American War.

Programs and Services
Special exhibits and artifact research collection (by appointment only).

U.S. Army Quartermaster Museum
Active Army

Mailing Address: U.S. Army Quartermaster Museum, ATTN: ATSM-QMG-M, 1201 22d Street, Fort Lee, VA 23801-1601
Telephone: (804) 734-4203
Hours of Operation: 10:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m. Tuesday–Friday; 11:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m. weekends; closed Monday, New Year's Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas Day
Web Site: http://www.qmmuseum.lee.army.mil/

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 numerous 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 several 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, and the following year it was designated as the Quartermaster Museum. Original uniforms and other military equipment were acquired from quartermaster depots that closed, and other



donations were received from individuals. In 1963, a new and permanent museum facility was constructed with funds raised by a private organization. Today, the museum collection consists of more than 26,000 pieces of historic property.

The museum exhibition area is divided into eleven separate galleries covering various topics in the history of the Army's Quartermaster Corps. The History and Heritage Gallery displays the uniforms, equipment, and insignia of Quartermaster personnel, with materiel covering almost two centuries of American military history. The Supply Gallery covers one of the most common aspects of the Quartermaster mission: sustaining the soldier in the field. In the Clothing and Textile Gallery, visitors can see how the Amy uniform evolved over time, from its colorful heavy wool uniform of the Mexican War to the contemporary camouflage battle dress uniform worn by soldiers today. The Quartermaster bakery exhibit in the Subsistence Gallery underscores the critical importance of feeding soldiers well. The honored soldiers who have fallen in battle are addressed in the little-known element of the Quartermaster mission through the museum's Mortuary Affairs Gallery. General George S. Patton's personal jeep from World War II is a popular artifact in the Petroleum and Water Gallery, where museum visitors learn about the "liquid logistics" of sustaining an Army. Occasionally, support must come from unusual methods, and this is the subject of the Aerial Delivery and Field Services Gallery. The Supporting Victory Gallery places a spotlight on the soldiers in the Quartermaster Corps who contribute to battlefield successes, and the Past Missions Gallery highlights activities that once were Quartermaster activities and now fall under the purview of other branches of the Army. Such past missions include transporting soldiers, maintaining permanent quarters, developing and monitoring unit insignia and heraldry, and providing horse or mule remounts. Here, visitors to the museum can see personal memorabilia that General Ulysses S. Grant used during the Civil

War and the personal van that General Dwight D. Eisenhower used in the field during World War II. Two smaller exhibit areas are the Fort Lee Gallery, covering the history of the installation, and a temporary exhibits gallery, which features special events or unique objects in the museum collection.

The U.S. Army Quartermaster Museum has the largest collection of flags used by U.S. Presidents, including the first fifty-star American flag and the first U.S. Army flag. It also holds more than 13,000 distinctive unit insignia, medals, badges, and patches. Other special objects in the museum collection include a late nineteenth century Army escort wagon, General Grant's ambulance wagon used during the Petersburg campaign of the closing days of the Civil War, General Eisenhower's uniform from World War II, a large collection of military saddles, and numerous examples of specialized equipment for horses, mules, and dogs.

The museum's extensive archival holdings, particularly its photographs and technical manuals, are frequently consulted by scholars and researchers. The museum also sponsors "Rites of Passage," a values- and heritage-based professional development program for noncommissioned officers. Branch-specific history instruction also is conducted in the museum for company grade officers and noncommissioned officers.

Programs and Services

Reference library and archives (Tuesday–Friday, by appointment only), gift shop, educational programs, guided tours (reservations required), lectures, research assistance.

Museum Publications

Brochure: See the One Weapon That's Won America's Wars.
Book: *Images of America: Fort Lee.*



General George S. Patton's personal jeep

U.S. Army Transportation Museum

Active Army

Mailing Address: U.S. Army Transportation Museum, 300 Washington Boulevard, Besson Hall, Fort Eustis, VA 23604-5260
Telephone: (757) 878-1115
Hours of Operation: 9:00 a.m.–4:30 p.m. Tuesday–Sunday; closed Monday and all federal holidays
Web Site: http://www.transchool.eustis.army.mil/Museum/Museum.html



The U.S. Army Transportation Museum portrays the history of Army transportation from the American Revolution to the present, from the Conestoga wagon of the nineteenth century to the armored vehicles of the early twenty-first century. Scale models and dioramas, uniforms, equipment, insignia, paintings, and a wide assortment of vehicles represent the development and the history of the Army Transportation Corps and Army transportation. Of particular interest are the many unique objects in the collection, including an Army diver's suit, a ship's wheel and binnacle from an Army vessel (many museum visitors do not realize that the U.S. Army has its own ships), and numerous experimental vehicles and aircraft. Also on display are an armored five-ton truck (the "Eve of Destruction") from the war in Vietnam, the restored cockpit of a UH-1 "Huey" helicopter from Southeast Asia, and a one-man experimental helicopter from the 1950s.



CH-54 helicopter from the war in Vietnam

The museum originally was located in an abandoned storage building when it opened to the public in 1959. It moved to its present facility, which was funded and constructed through donations from a private organization, in 1976. Since then, and with the assistance of its private organization, the museum has expanded to embrace more than six acres of display areas and over 25,000 square feet of displays inside the main building. The outside displays include dozens of military vehicles, aircraft, railroad locomotives and cars, Army watercraft, cargo handling equipment, and trucks. Among the more unusual artifacts in this collection are a CH-54 Skycrane helicopter from the 1970s, two railcars from the Berlin duty train of the Cold War, an Army tugboat, and an experimental flying jeep.

The building is dedicated in honor of Gen. Frank S. Besson, the first Army Transportation Corps officer to achieve four-star rank. General Besson was an early supporter of the Transportation Museum and its development in the 1960s. A small exhibit about the history of Mulberry Island on which Fort Eustis was built includes the story of Fort Crawford, a Confederate earthwork still visible on post. The U.S. Army Transportation Museum is accredited by the American Association of Museums.

Programs and Services

Reference library and archives (appointment required), gift shop (Internet and catalog sales), films shown daily, special exhibits, guided tours (reservations required), professional development and educational programs, research assistance.

Museum Publications

Brochures: U.S. Army Transportation Museum; Guide to Outside Display Parks.

Special Study: Surrounded by History: Memorializations on Fort Eustis and Fort Story.

U.S. Army Women's Museum

Active Army

Mailing Address: U.S. Army Women's Museum, ATTN: ATSM-OQMG, Building P-5219, 2100 Adams Avenue, Fort Lee, VA 23801-2100
Telephone: (804) 734-4326
Hours of Operation: 10:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m. Tuesday–Friday; 11:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m. weekends; closed Monday, New Year's Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day
Web Site: http://www.awm.lee.army.mil/

The museum began in a small room of the headquarters building for the Women's Army Corps in 1955. First located at Fort McClellan, Alabama, this tiny facility later moved to a wing of a battalion headquarters and subsequently was named the Edith Nourse Rogers Museum, in



honor of the Massachusetts congresswoman who introduced the legislation creating the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps during World War II. The museum's name changed to the Women's Army Corps Museum in 1977, concurrent with its relocation to its own building, which was constructed with funds raised by the museum foundation. With the closure of Fort McClellan as an active Army installation in 1999, the museum moved again to a new facility, this time to Fort Lee, Virginia, where the Women's Army Corps had been headquartered from 1948 to 1954. A new, and significantly larger, facility was constructed. It officially opened to the public in 2001, and with a new name: the U.S. Army Women's Museum.

This is the only facility of its kind among military museums in the country, and the only one of its kind in the world. Devoted exclusively to telling the history of women in the United States Army, the museum collects a wide assortment of historical properties and engages in a broad range of educational programs and outreach activities. The museum is accredited by the American Association of Museums.

Although a small portion of the museum story line and exhibits precedes the mid-twentieth century, most of the collection and galleries is devoted to events from World War II to the present. On display in the museum is an extensive collection of memorabilia about 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 nation.

Training and educational programs are a critical component of the museum's activities. A training support package that draws on museum resources and exhibits is available for military personnel to learn the "Army Values." Through its private organization, the Army Women's Museum sponsors an annual essay contest for ROTC and JROTC cadets nationwide. For schools in the local area, the museum provides a "Lewis and Clark" educational program. It is designed for grades 3 through 12

and based on the curriculum guidelines for the Virginia Standards of Learning. A staff member, usually in period costume, presents the material in the classroom environment, with a study guide and a "discover trunk" available as hands-on teaching aids. This introduction to the Lewis and Clark saga forges an appreciation of the courage and fortitude of one of the greatest adventures in American history. The museum also supports "A Salute to Glory," which is a two-hour program available for schools and civic groups that includes a tour of the museum, a patriotic film, and the post retreat ceremony.

Programs and Services
Reference library and archives (reservations requested), guided tours (reservations required), gallery talks, lectures, educational programs, special exhibitions and events, gift shop (catalog and Internet sales), films, and research assistance. All public facilities are handicapped-accessible.

Museum Publications
Special Studies: Training Support Pamphlet, U.S. Army Women's Museum—Army Values Instruction; Discover Women in the Army (children's activity book); A Date With Destiny.
Member Newsletter: *The Flagpole*.

Virginia Army National Guard Historical Collection
National Guard

Mailing Address: Virginia Army National Guard Historical Collection, ATTN: VAFM-E, 450 Quartermaster Circle South, Pickett Park, Blackstone, VA 23824
Telephone: (434) 292-1912
Hours of Operation: 8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m. Monday–Friday; closed weekends and all federal holidays (Note: Current displays are in the headquarters building.)

Formally established in 1984, this historical activity is building its collections in anticipation of opening an exhibit and program facility in the immediate future. It holds a variety of historical objects that date from the late nineteenth century to the present. Among these are artifacts from the 29th Division of World War I, a punchbowl donated by veterans of the Union Army to the Richmond Howitzers in 1881, and memorabilia from Camp Pickett. Temporary exhibits are located at the state headquarters at Fort Pickett in Blackstone, Virginia. Visitors and researchers may see the entire collection by appointment only.



Fort Lewis Military Museum
Active Army

Mailing Address: Fort Lewis Military Museum, P.O. Box 331001, Fort Lewis, WA 98433-1001
Telephone: (253) 967-7207
Hours of Operation: 12:00 noon–4:00 p.m. Wednesday–Sunday; closed Monday, Tuesday, and all federal holidays
Web Site: http://www.lewis.army.mil/DPTMS/POMFI/museum.htm



Established in 1970, the Fort Lewis Military Museum covers the history of the installation and of the American military presence in the Pacific Northwest. These two themes are addressed in five exhibit galleries, which trace the saga of the American soldier in the Pacific Northwest from the time of Lewis and Clark's Corps of Discovery to the activities of today's soldiers and units based at Fort Lewis. The Soldiers of the Pacific Northwest gallery depicts frontier forts, Indian campaigns, the Pig War, and the First Washington Volunteer Regiment in the Philippine Insurrection. The museum's Hall of Valor gallery pays tribute to all the soldiers who trained at Fort Lewis for service in America's military conflicts from World War I to the Global War on Terrorism. The Fort Lewis gallery is about the history of the installation from 1917 to the present. Unique among Army museums is the Army Family gallery, which is a collection of artifacts exhibited to help visitors understand the military family over the past 150 years, particularly the complexities and the traditions involving marriage, family activities, raising children, the role of the Army spouse, and the soldier's deployment to war.

The museum itself is housed in the old Fort Lewis Inn (also known as the Red Shield Inn), which 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 continued to be used as transient quarters until 1972. Extensive renovations of the ground floor were completed the following year, and the museum moved in. Building modifications in the 1980s expanded the public facilities to portions of the second floor. 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 soldiers stationed at Fort Lewis in the twentieth century. The collection also includes weapons, uniforms, and other materiel related to the U.S. Army in the Pacific Northwest before the establishment of Fort Lewis in 1917. Posters, photographs, personal memorabilia, and postcards also are included in the museum collection.

A display park behind the main entrance to the museum features many of the typical vehicles and artillery pieces used by military units that were stationed at Fort Lewis during the latter half of the twentieth century. Elsewhere on post, a granite monument, built in 1906, marks the site where U.S. Navy Captain Charles Wilkes and a detachment of U.S. Marines celebrated Independence Day in 1841 with a party of Indians and local settlers.



Programs and Services

Reference library and archives, gift shop, guided tours (reservations required), research services, education programs, special events, traveling exhibits, lectures.

Museum Publications

Brochures: The Fort Lewis Military Museum; The Fort Lewis Military Museum: Gallery Facts and Floor Plan; The Fort Lewis Main Gate; Fort Lewis General Officer Quarters 1; The History of Fort Lewis; The History of I Corps.

Special Studies: Forts, Camps, and Military Posts of Early Washington; Coast Defense Sites in the Pacific Northwest; The American Lake Maneuvers, 1904.

Newsletter: *The Banner* (quarterly membership publication).

Book: *Images of America: Fort Lewis.*

Washington National Guard State Historical Society Museum
National Guard

Mailing Address: Washington National Guard State Historical Society Museum, Camp Murray, Tacoma, WA 98430-5052
Telephone: (253) 512-8268
Hours of Operation: By appointment only

The museum is housed in a renovated building that was constructed in 1915. Exhibits trace the military history of the State of Washington and the state's military forces, particularly the National Guard. The museum, funded largely through its private organization and staffed by volunteers, was established in 1989.

WISCONSIN

Fort McCoy Commemorative Area
Army Reserve

Mailing Address: Public Affairs Office, ATTN: AFRC-FM-PAO, 100 East Headquarters Road, Fort McCoy, WI 54656-5263
Telephone: (608) 388-4209
Hours of Operation: Daylight hours, daily
Web Site: http://www.mccoy.army.mil





This is one of the more unusual complexes among historic sites and museums within the Army Museum Program. In preparation for the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of World War II, the installation set out in an aggressive initiative to preserve several facilities that would have been representative of a typical military cantonment during the war. The end result was the complete restoration of five buildings (each one built in 1942), creation of an orientation-history center, and establishment of a large vehicle park—all comprising one of the finest examples of a restored World War II-era military training and mobilization site in the country.

Among the buildings are a typical dining facility, kitchen, and pantry and a small military chapel. Also included is a collection of training aids and instructional devices from the war. A long row of bunks, with the attendant furniture, is a visual reminder of the soldiers' simple lifestyle in one barracks building. Another structure allows visitors to see a typical administrative and supply facility. Inside the more modern history center are various exhibits about Fort McCoy's history from its establishment in 1909 to the present. And here too visitors can observe several well-known objects associated with World War II, including an excellent example of the ubiquitous jeep. An outdoor park includes fifty armored and wheeled vehicles, artillery pieces, and aircraft that were used on post during the latter half of the twentieth century.

Programs and Services
Guided tours (reservations required).

Wisconsin National Guard Memorial Library and Museum

National Guard

Mailing Address: Wisconsin National Guard Memorial Library and Museum, Volk CRTC, 101 Independence Drive, Camp Douglas, WI 54618-9002
Telephone: (608) 427-1280
Hours of Operation: By appointment only
Web Site: http://www.volkfield.ang.af.mil/museum.htm

The Wisconsin National Guard Memorial Library and Museum is one of three military museums operated by the Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs. The National Guard museum is located on Volk Field Air National Guard Base in a building constructed in 1896. The museum was established in 1985, and it moved to its present facilities four years later.

The museum exhibits chronicle the history of Wisconsin's organized military forces from the early nineteenth century to the present. Special emphasis is placed on the Wisconsin soldiers who fought with the 32d Infantry Division in World Wars I and II, the Wisconsin Air National Guard in the Korean War, and the development of the present military reservation. Smaller exhibits deal with Wisconsin volunteers during the Civil War and the Spanish-American War and the Wisconsin guardsmen who later served during the Berlin Crisis (1948–1949) and in Southeast Asia and Operation DESERT STORM.

Displayed outdoors are examples of aircraft flown by the Air National Guard over the past half-century.

Programs and Services

Reference library and archives, guided tours (reservations required), research assistance.

Museum Publications

Brochure: Wisconsin National Guard Museum: A Legacy of Freedom.
Special Study: Outdoor Exhibit Guide: Description and Histories—Aircraft, Tanks, and Artillery at the Wisconsin National Guard Museum.



ARMY MUSEUMS OVERSEAS

1st Armored Division Museum

Active Army

Mailing Address: 1st Armored Division Museum, ATTN: AETV-THC-MUS, Unit 23746, Box 69, Baumholder, Germany APO AE 09034
Telephone: 011-49-06783-6-6349
Hours of Operation: 9:00 a.m.–6:00 p.m. Monday–Saturday; 12:00 noon–5:00 p.m. Sunday; closed all federal holidays
Web Site: http://www.baumholder.army.mil/museum/museum.htm



The 1st Armored Division Museum, established in 1963 and nicknamed the "Old Ironsides Division," traces the history of the first tank division in U.S. military history from its activation in 1940 to the present. The unit has had a distinguished history since World War II and is assigned to the V Corps of U.S. Army Europe.

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 variety of armored artifacts and graphics, the story continues with the activation of the 1st Armored Division on the eve of America's entry into World War II and its first combat action in North Africa. Subsequent service in World War II took the division up the Italian peninsula. Later the Old Ironsides Division served in the U.S. Constabulary force before the division transferred to Fort Hood and eventually assumed the role of a ready reaction



force during the Cold War, playing a prominent role in the initial deployment preparations in the Cuban Missile Crisis. In 1971, the division headquarters relocated to the Federal Republic of Germany as part of the NATO force structure. Soon after its remarkable service in Operation Desert Storm, the division spearheaded NATO's peace enforcement operation into Bosnia-Herzegovina and most recently participated in military operations in Southwest Asia during Operation Iraqi Freedom.

Visitors to the museum have an opportunity to view a wide variety of artifacts and dioramas that are associated with the division's history. Almost fifty armored vehicles and artillery pieces are displayed around the museum, and dozens of mannequins display the many uniforms worn by the division's soldiers and its adversaries. After museum patrons see the exhibit galleries, they will fully appreciate the contributions and sacrifices that the soldiers of this division have made in service to our country and the preservation of peace and freedom.

Programs and Services

Reference library, special events, educational programs, guided tours (reservations required), gallery talks, lectures, staff rides.

Museum Publications

Brochures: History of the 1st Armored Division; Old Ironsides Museum; The 1st Armored Division's Vehicle Park Guide.

1st Infantry Division Museum
Active Army

Mailing Address: 1st Infantry Division Museum, ATTN: AETV-BG-MUS, Unit 26222, Wuerzburg, Germany, APO AE 09036-6222
Telephone: 011-49-0931-889-7337
Hours of Operation: 10:00 a.m.–4:30 p.m. Monday–Friday; 10:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m. first Saturday of every month; closed Sunday and all federal holidays



Located on Leighton Barracks in the Federal Republic of Germany, the 1st Infantry Division Museum covers the distinguished history of the "Big Red One" from its participation in World War I to its recent military operations in Southwest Asia. The exhibit facilities are not among the largest of military museums, but visitors can easily become overwhelmed by the superlative quality of the museum's story line and the manner in which the museum collection is exhibited and interpreted. Visitors walking through museum exhibits can literally experience scenes from the 1st Infantry Division's past.

The division's first major combat action in World War I was outside the French village of Cantigny. As museum patrons have an opportunity to see some of the artifacts from World War I, they pass through the war-ravaged remains of the little town, with the ubiquitous trenches forming an ominous backdrop. Later, visitors walk through a landing craft immediately after all its occupants have exited to begin their advance up Omaha Beach during the Normandy Invasion and the subsequent



liberation of Europe in World War II. A photographic panorama of the prison cells for the Nuremberg trials outlines the heavy wooden door that once imprisoned the men who murdered millions of innocent people. A checkpoint from the Iron Curtain of the Cold War and a jungle scene from the division's six years in the Republic of Vietnam also help convey the remarkable service of the 1st Infantry Division. More recent exhibitions commemorate the division's services in the Balkans (highlighting the ubiquitous mine fields and U.S. cantonment area) and a sandy street in Iraq following military operations in Southwest Asia.

Scattered around the museum building are several American and foreign military vehicles and artillery pieces from World Wars I and II, the Cold War, and Operation Desert Storm.

Programs and Services

Reference library (reservations requested), guided tours (reservations required), gift shop, education and professional development programs, special exhibits, audiovisual presentations shown daily.

2d Infantry Division Museum

Active Army

Mailing Address: 2d Infantry Division Museum, ATTN: EAID-CS-M, Unit 15041, Camp Red Cloud, Korea, APO AP 96258-5041
Telephone: 011-82-31-870-6544
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

The 2d Infantry Division Museum originally was located at Fort Benning, Georgia, but when the 2d Infantry Division transferred from that installation to the Republic of Korea in 1965, the museum followed. It reopened to the general public near Yongju-gol, Korea, in 1966, and then it moved to its present location in 1971 to be closer to the soldiers the museum was supporting. Following a devastating flood in August 1998, the museum underwent extensive renovations in its physical plant and exhibits.

The artifacts on display in the museum tell the story of the 2d Infantry Division from its service in France during World War I to its present assignment along the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) in the Republic of Korea and support of military operations in the Global War on Terrorism. 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. Other exhibited materiel chronicles the division's service in the European Theater of Operations during World War II. Unique among these items is a United States flag that was made by American prisoners of war who were liberated in Germany in the closing days of the war.

A large section of the museum is devoted to the division's service during the Korean War, where the 2d Infantry Division suffered the highest number of casualties among American combat units. Among the significant objects in this part of the displayed collection are rare Chinese and North Korean uniforms, weapons, and equipment, including two North Korean flags—one removed from the P'yongyang office of North Korean dictator Kim Il Sung and the other captured from the North Korean 2d Division.

Other exhibits in the museum cover Korea's culture and its early history, and the American military presence along the DMZ following the cessation of open hostilities in 1953. A small memorial exhibit commemorating two American officers who were murdered along the DMZ by North Korean soldiers in 1976 is prominently displayed, along with numerous Communist propaganda leaflets and examples of North Korea's repeated attempts over the past fifty years to disrupt the truce between the two Koreas.

Programs and Services

Reference library, guided tours.

PIN : 070516-000