In This Issue

Wool, Leather, and Horse Sweat

From Cradle to Grave            Colonel Tuttle’s Horses

The Cavalry Regiment, Horse/Mechanized

Sidelines?                      Finding Waldo

Riot Control – Washington, DC
The United States Cavalry Association
Organized February 20, 1976
The aim and purpose of the Association shall be to preserve the history, traditions, uniforms, and equipment of the United States Cavalry, including mounted support units; to sponsor the U.S. Cavalry Association’s Museum and Memorial Research Library for educational purposes; and to preserve the literature used by the United States Cavalry throughout its history.

Article IV, USCA Constitution

Officers
President
Col. William H. Tempero, OKARNG
Vice President
Frederick E. Klink
Secretary
Karen Tempero
Treasurer
Wendy Ogden

Board of Directors
Chairman
Vice Chairman
Col. Samuel L. Myers, USA Ret.
Members
Joan Gard Baird
Frederick E. Klink
Jeffrey L. Maahs
Daniel L. McCluskey
Lindsay D. Baird, Esq.
Rev. Paul H. Scholtz
Col. William H. Tempero, OKARNG
Col. W. Glenn Yarborough, USA Ret.
Sgt. Jon Husby, USAR
CDR William Kambic, USNR Ret.
Capt. Jeffrey Wall, USMC Ret
Jimmy Johnston
Alan Ginos

The Cavalry Journal
Published Quarterly by
The United States Cavalry Association
Volume XXXXI, Issue 2, June 2016
ISSN 1074-0252

The Cavalry Journal Editorial Staff
Col. Samuel R. Young, USA Ret., Editor
journaleditor@uscavalry.org
Karen Tempero, Assistant Editor
LTC Gary R. Ponsinelli, Armor, Copy Editor

The Cavalry Journal is dedicated to the memory of all cavalrymen.

Contents
1 Wool, Leather, and Horse Sweat
4 The Cavalry Regiment, Horse/Mechanized
5 Finding Waldo
7 Colonel Tuttle’s Horses
9 Sidelines?
11 From Cradle to Grave
14 Riot Control – Washington, DC
16 Book Review
16 Curator’s Corner
18 Research Library Update
18 Editor’s Notes
19 Specials from the Sutler’s Store

Join the Cavalry
See page 21
Wool, Leather, and Horse Sweat
By Trooper Ronald C. Bingham

A life of wool, leather and horse sweat…and throw in some khaki during the warm summer months. Those elements are so familiar to this Virginia 20th century U.S. Cavalry living history troop; they have become its unofficial motto.

This group of horse lovers and military reenactors formed while portraying the 26th United States Cavalry, Philippine Scouts (PS), a few years ago. It has since expanded to cover the era Lieutenant General Lucian Truscott, Jr. described in his book, The Twilight of the U.S. Cavalry, Life in the Old Army, 1917-1942.

Sergeant Victor Verano

A few years before the troop was established, one of its soon-to-be members attended a living history event dressed as a mounted Philippine Scout officer riding a life-size plastic static display horse. By coincidence, the neighboring display was manned by Filipino reenactors who were proudly portraying their relatives who served in the Philippine Army, circa 1941-42.

Not surprisingly, the reenactors began chatting up their shared interests, and they soon agreed to the idea of forming a mounted unit representing the 26th U.S. Cavalry, Philippine Scouts. It would be a way for them to tell the little known and almost untold story of the U.S. Cavalry in the 20th century.

After attending a few small events – to include one occasion when the group served as a small honor guard for the funeral of Lieutenant Colonel Edwin Ramsey (26th Cavalry (PS) 1941-1942), the new 26th U.S Cavalry (PS) contingent appeared to be back in the saddle with seven troopers regularly forming up at Fort Valley, VA, in the summer of 2014.
As their activity level increased over the following year, the Scouts were not only traveling to events all over Virginia, but also evolving and expanding their interests and collection of artifacts. In addition to items pertaining to the World War II service of the Philippine Scouts, they accumulated memorabilia representing the 13th U.S Cavalry in the 1916 Mexican Punitive Expedition; the 2nd U.S. Cavalry in World War I; and the 112th U.S Cavalry, Texas National Guard in the interwar years.

The group’s full-size plastic display horse, nicknamed DuPont, still makes appearances from time to time when use of horses is unfeasible or unwelcome. Members of the unit also have appeared in uniform without horses at other occasions to add an historical perspective. Recent destinations include the Eisenhower Farm, Gettysburg, PA; the Reading Air Show, Reading, PA; and Donut Day for Soldiers (a WWI tribute) at Fort Lee, VA. It also performed mounted demonstrations at the Americans at War Museum, Nokesville, VA and at WWII weekend, Fort Valley, VA.

Members of our group have sponsored uniformed trail rides in Virginia, and for the first time in October, 2015, participated in a Hunter Pace event sponsored by the Bull Run Hunt Club, Culpeper VA, while outfitted in historical uniforms and tack.

While many members of the troop own their horses, there are some who do not and must borrow, rent or lease them for events. We also have a few troopers who have not ridden in many years, or at all. It is a pleasure working and training with these new recruits. One of our troopers has so fallen in love with horseback riding, that he recently joined a polo club near his home town in Philadelphia and has included his young daughter during evening outings.

Others, like me, have ridden for a while but are new to military living history, so we are mentored by the old timers who have participated in many reenactments of the American Civil War and other historical periods. Nearly all of us are fairly new to 20th Century U.S. Cavalry reenacting. We are all enjoying the opportunity to learn about the period and ride in historical uniforms and tack.

Two events that deserve particular recognition are the 2014 Americans at War Museum event and the 2015 Hunter Pace reenactment.

The Americans at War Museum – or as we call it, the Tank Farm – holds an annual open house in Nokesville, VA. It features many armored vehicles and military displays. Attending this event were four mounted troopers and a half-dozen dismounted soldiers representing the 26th U.S Cavalry (PS). Over half of the troopers that attended were Filipinos. A few of the reenactors also portrayed Imperial Japanese soldiers and sailors.

The plan was to put on a small mounted and dismounted skirmish for the public, circa January 1942. On the morning of the actual event, the museum offered us the chance to patrol not only with our horses and dismounted troopers, but also with an M3 White Scout Car. In the fall of 1941, the 26th U.S. Cavalry (PS) was in the process of transitioning to become a mechanized unit and had been issued a few of the M3s. Of course this transition quickly came to a halt when the Japanese attacked the Philippine Islands on December 8, 1941.
In the fall of 2015, I was looking for riding events in central Virginia when I noticed a Hunter Pace ride sponsored by the Bull Run Hunt Club near Culpeper, VA. It brought to mind a recent discovery made at the U.S. Army Women's Museum, my worksite at Fort Lee, VA. It was a circa 1946 photo depicting a Women's Army Corps Soldier riding as a member of the Fort Riley Fox Hunt. Right away, I thought it would be fun to participate in the Hunter Pace event dressed in period uniform and tack in honor of these Army fox hunters of the past.

Those who are fox hunters – I humbly admit I am among their ranks – know that some of these clubs have a very long lineage. They also can be rather traditional (meaning inflexible) with their dress codes, horse tack, and hunting etiquette. I was pretty sure they would turn down my request to ride in period dress and tack. Nonetheless, I still wanted to give it the old Cavalry soldier try.

After a few phone calls with the Bull Run Hunt Master and later exchanging emails where we discussed U.S. Cavalry traditions and history, and shared photos of the Troop, I was able to impress upon her that we are a serious group of Cavalry historians and would strive to meet their Hunt’s standards of riding and safety.

They agreed to let us ride in uniform and period military tack under one condition – that we wear modern safety helmets during the riding portion of the Hunter Pace. We were allowed to wear our M1911 campaign hats and Kelly helmets before and after the ride for photos and demonstration purposes. We gladly agreed and proudly showed up outfitted as the 112th U.S. Cavalry (Texas National Guard), circa 1939. Our team of three troopers consisted of one officer with a 1917 officer’s saddle and two enlisted men riding 1904 McClellan saddles.
Our small contingent competed against twenty other teams and rode the six-mile course where we met and tackled at least 26 of the 30-plus obstacles and jumps. In the end, and to our surprise, the 112th Cavalry team took 2nd place.

Later at the stirrup cup lunch, we spoke with many inquisitive fellow riding enthusiasts about the Cavalry, living history, tack, and equipment. Best of all, the Bull Run Hunt invited us back for the 2016 Hunter Pace, and to participate in their weeklong mounted camping ride. Hopefully, we also picked up a new recruit or two. . . . We will know for sure in 2016.

Going back to that 1946 photo of the fox hunt at Fort Riley, I’m still working on being allowed to go on a real fox hunt in historical uniform. Add that one to the bucket list.

Our unit’s mission and goal are to ride our horses in the U.S. Cavalry tradition and meet both period Army standards and modern safety standards. We want to better inform the public, historians, and ourselves on the history of the U.S. Cavalry in the 20th century, with both mounted and dismounted displays and public demonstrations.

The 2016 calendar is already filling up with a few of us heading to Columbus, NM, in March for the 100th commemoration of Pancho Villa’s raid in 1916 and to Brandy Station, VA, in April for a WWI uniformed staff ride at Brandy Station Battlefield. We are looking forward to an eventful year, donning both our wool and khaki, and sitting atop our trusty steeds tacked up with 1904 McClellan saddles as proud 20th Century U.S. Cavalrymen.

For more information on the 20th Century U.S. Cavalry Living History Troop, check out our Facebook page, www.facebook.com/20th Century U.S. Cavalry.

Reference:
“My name is Luc Amkreutz. I am a Dutch native and archaeologist. I am writing to you from Holland with a somewhat weird question. Over a year ago I came across an old footlocker on the Dutch equivalent of eBay. It was sold by a couple who used to have a museum honouring the battle of the Bulge in the Ardennes, Belgium. They had to sell some of the larger stuff when they quit running the museum. The footlocker was given to them by their neighbor who had found it right after the 2nd World War in the forest near Recht and Poteau in the Ardennes. That is the place of some of the heaviest fighting of the battle of the Bulge. There is damage on the footlocker, probably from grenade splinters. Interestingly the footlocker still had information on it which read: 2nd Lt. Waldo J. Gates, Service number: 0-1032585.”

“There were other numbers on it. I am not sure what they mean. One in negative (green in black) is 6684-P on both sides, and in white on top 41327. I found out the white marking is a unit marking that corresponds with a colour code on the chest. There is a maroon stripe, flanked by two green (olive drab) ones on the top of the case. These are so-called POM markings that consist of the penultimate centre and penultimate number of the code and relate to the administration of overseas movement.” (Ed. Webster Dictionary defines penultimate as adjective, “next to last” Go to http://www.med-dept.com/pom/about.php to learn about preparation for overseas movement markings.)

“I embarked upon a search trying to find who had owned this footlocker. My interest in this comes forth out of gratitude for those who gave their lives for our freedom. I was born near Margraten in Dutch south Limburg where there is a big US WW2 cemetery. Ever since I was 17,
I took part in the adoption programme and I take care of the graves of two 82nd paratroopers and a name on the wall of the missing. I am in contact with the family of one of them (Pvt James Lee Cole). Furthermore I am interested in the battle of the Bulge since we went there on autumn holidays a lot and it is such a heroic battle.

“To continue my story, friends of the (Cole) family also helped me with the footlocker. We were able to track down the previous owner. I was shocked to learn he was still alive!!! 93 years old and living in Pennsylvania. I even spoke to him on the phone and maybe you can imagine how special that was. The story had come full circle.”

“However, having suffered from a number of strokes Waldo Gates does not remember a lot from his time in the military. He mainly says: It’s a long time ago. I can’t remember that much. His son says he was wounded in his leg and he does have a purple heart medal, but he did not remember what outfit he was in. Together with his daughter, Judith Gates, with whom I have become close friends, we are now trying to find out more of what happened.”

“What we found out is that he was a sergeant in the Illinois National Guard in the cavalry before the war. At that time the cavalry was gradually being mechanized. Waldo Gates was part of the 106th Cavalry when the war broke out.”

“I found out that they re-assembled at Camp Maxey in Texas and Waldo, after having been asked remembered that. Moreover, he did not remember many names, but he did remember the name of his new commanding officer, Colonel Mark A. Devine who was rather notorious (Waldo remembered that as well).” (Ed. Col. Devine takes command of the 14th Cavalry Group: https://14cavalrygroup.wordpress.com/2011/02/02/devine-takes-command-of-the-14th-cavalry-group/.)

“That would mean that he was re-assigned to the 14th Cavalry group. That would make sense with both the location of the footlocker and him being wounded during the Battle of the Bulge, as the 14th Cavalry group took on and delayed the full brunt of the German attack.”

“So it seems the story has been solved, but Judi and I are trying to gather more evidence, also regarding where and when Waldo was wounded and what happened. Unfortunately the official documents of individual soldiers no longer exist in the National Archives after a fire in the
1970s. We did receive a final pay order, but no relevant information was on it. So now we are trying to piece together more information from after action reports etc. Our aim is to publish this fantastic story of the footlocker of Waldo Jerome Gates who found its way back to its owner 70 years after the battle of the Bulge and inspired new friendships.

“Are there ways to ascertain that 2nd Lt. Waldo Jerome Gates (at the end of the war he became a 1st Lt.) was indeed in the 14th cavalry group? Are there action reports and could you help us find those or other information available, or people to contact to make this story as complete as possible?”

“I hope your association can help us a bit further.” (Ed. Luc and Judi sent me papers from the Illinois National Guard and the National Personnel Records Center, and pictures they collected. From these I learned Waldo, when he enlisted into the 106th Cavalry in 1937, gave the year of his birth as 1919 when he was actually born in 1922 – Judi was not aware her father was 15 years old when he enlisted! He initially served in the Machine Gun Troop and then Troop E prior to being inducted into active Federal Service in November 1940. In July 1943, he was discharged from the Illinois National Guard to accept a commission—2Lt, Cavalry, AUS (Army of the United States). His separation from active duty was 22 December 1945. I recommended they contact the Veteran’s Service Office in Springfield, Illinois to see if they have a copy of the DD Form 214. That will provide active duty service information. I am placing a copy of his records in the “Cav Bio” files of the U.S. Cavalry Association’s Memorial Research Library for future reference. I will also research in the Library’s archives to see what information might be available on 1LT Waldo J. Gates.)

Colonel Hiram Tuttle’s Horses

By Trooper Troy M. Walz

Colonel Hiram Tuttle personally owned all of his horses. His three famous horses were Vast, Olympic, and Si Murray. All were thoroughbreds.

When selecting horses for training Col. Tuttle selected them by their pedigrees and ancestral lines. He preferred horses that had been raced about four years. That assured durability. He selected blood lines that were known to be tractable and quiet. After the blood line he looked for good conformation. He believed a horse with good conformation could be schooled better because the horse was better balanced. Next he looked for a horse with an attractive personality. The colonel went to the racetrack for his horses because, after they had passed their racing peak, they were more adaptable to training, and besides he could get them for a small sum.

Tuttle would first teach a horse to go straight to the front and then broken lines, turning to the right and left. He believed that you must never ask a horse to do something at a fast gait that he cannot do at a walk. Never ask a horse to do something he cannot do or something which you have not actually made him understand. He said that, “the thoroughbred requires intelligent handling and if you guide him and encourage him he will give you the last ounce of his strength.”
Col. Tuttle employed not only his hands, legs, and weight in controlling his horse but also his voice. It was his firm conviction that a horse could be made to understand the meaning of sounds. As a demonstration of the effectiveness of this theory on one occasion he put another rider on Vast and instructed him merely to hold the reins. He then stood in the center of the ring and directed the horse through the entire complicated routine merely by the use of his voice. Tuttle believed his horses were capable of understanding a vocabulary of about fifty words. The first one on the agenda, of course, was “whoa.”

Of his horses Col. Tuttle said, “I wouldn’t sell my horses any more than I would sell my children. They’re a part of me—they represent my personality—my emotions.”

Col. Tuttle said that the requisites in training a horse for dressage are patience and the ability “to build up an equine language, some set of signals that will cause the horse to conclude that you want him to do a certain thing. These signals must always be the same, they cannot be complicated nor must they have a dual meaning or resemble a signal for something else. There are only three methods of transmission. One is through the horse’s mouth, by the pressure of the hands on the reins; the other two are through the horse’s body, one by pressure of the rider’s legs, the other through the shifting of weight in the saddle.” Colonel Tuttle employed all three but when watched he was apparently a mere passenger, sitting in the saddle while the horse of its own accord pirouetted, trotted diagonally forward, went from a walk to an extended gallop to a halt to a trot, galloped forward changing leads first at every four strides, then every third, every second, and finally at every stride.

When Col. Tuttle was competing in formal dressage competitions there were 135 distinct movements, all of which must be performed without the use of voice or crop by the rider. Colonel Tuttle hit only the high spots of this routine in his exhibitions, with some added refinements. Col. Tuttle would use the slight shifting of weight or the pressure of the legs against the horse to control and direct the horses in the many intricate movements of dressage.

Col. Tuttle’s horses received expert but not lavish care. After a workout they were rubbed down and their forelegs and hocks swathed in cotton to keep them warm and help circulation. They were fed four times a day. A daily temperature chart was kept to catch any pathological development early. They ate only grain and hay. No apples or fancies. “It spoils their manners,” said Col. Tuttle. “They’ll always be nosing around for dainties.”

And finally, from Col. Tuttle, a toast…
Faithful to his master.
Generous in his efforts.
Constant in his love for companionship, and
Beautiful in his physical creation…
Is my tribute to the horse.
Recently I was asked what a sideline is. It is shown in U.S. Army Ordnance Memoranda No. 18 (1874), but does not explain its use. There is a sideline in the U.S. Cavalry Association Museum, but without descriptive information. Thus, I accepted the opportunity to research sidelines.

A sideline was two leather couplets attached at the ends to a length of chain. It was connected to the fore and rear legs of the horse or mule at the pasterns on the same side. This allowed the animal to move roughly in circles on the side on which the sideline was attached, but never at a fast pace. The sideline’s purpose was to allow a horse or mule to graze with minimal oversight. The real strength of a sideline was that grazing animals were not limited to a circular area and could forage wherever grass was available locally. The area in which they were turned out could be regulated somewhat, as they would not entangle themselves on other animals’ sidelines. Therefore they could be kept in a smaller, more restricted area than used with lariats and picket pins. The horses and mules still needed to be monitored and guarded to ensure they didn’t stray over time, and sidelines enabled the troopers to round up the animals more quickly.

The following pictures, provided by Trooper Fred Klink, show the Model 1874 sideline on one of his horses.

The use of sidelines was offered in about 1872 due to problems with picket pins and hobbles. Picket pins and lariats required larger grazing areas. If horses were picketed too close to each other, they could become entangled in each other’s lariats, which could cause injury to the horses and troopers when attempting to untangle the lariats. And, if the horses were stampeded while picketed, picket pins could be pulled loose from the ground and injure or kill the running horses while flying through the air attached to the lariats.

Hobbles were often used in lieu of picket pins. The animals could move forward with minimal effort to the left or right, but hobbles would not always prevent stampedes and the animals could go long distances before all were caught.

The 1874 model sidelines were composed of leather couplets with spring snaps sewn to them and joined by a chain. The snaps appear to be the same ones used on the link straps. By wrapping the leather couplet around the pastern, it could be closed by the snap to a metal ring sewn to the couplet. But trying to unsnap them with uncooperative horses was a problem, as the snap would have been difficult to manipulate with no slack in the chain. A modified snap without a spring latch was devised so that it would not have to be opened, but just twisted and pushed to unhook it from the attaching ring. This was issued as the Model 1878 sideline.
Apparently these sidelines gained enough acceptance that they were modified as necessary and again submitted for consideration about ten years later. The 1885 Ordnance Memoranda Number 29 describes the two different models approved for issue; Comly and Butler-Varney. General Orders Number 73, dated 1 July 1885, specified that one sideline was necessary for the equipment issued to each cavalry trooper. Both Comly and Butler-Varney sidelines were again illustrated in the Number 29 Ordnance Memoranda of 1891.

The primary difference between the Comly and Butler-Varney sidelines is the method of closing the couplets. The Comly sidelines use a buckle and strap closure. The Butler-Varney sidelines use a non-mechanical tongue and hasp closure which used the pressure of the connecting chain and stiffness of the leather couplet to keep its lock closed. The iron rings sewn to the couplets are a standard 1 5/8 inches for both patterns of sidelines. The connecting chain is made of 3/16 inch iron. Links are 3/8 inches by 3/4 inches. A connecting swivel in the center of the chain ensures it does not kink. Interestingly, instead of one standardized size, three sizes of chains were fabricated and issued by the 1885 orders. The lengths of the chains are 18, 24, and 30 inches. The following pictures show the connecting buckle on the Butler-Varney Sideline in my collection.

Some photographic evidence shows troopers with sidelines packed on top of their cantle rolls during the late Indian Wars/Spanish American War period. However, it seems commanders had wide latitude on whether or not troopers packed their sidelines to the field based on period images since many photos for that period do not show many sidelines.

“Horse Equipments and Equipments for Officers and Enlisted Men,” dated 16 May 1905 and revised 3 July 1908, do not mention sidelines. However lariats and picket pins are still listed on the “Regular Equipments” for enlisted men. “Description And Directions For Use and Care Of Cavalry Equipment, Model of 1912,” 5 October 1914, also lacks any mention of sidelines.

Thus, it might be safe to say that the absence of mention in official publications immediately following the Spanish American War and during the Philippines Insurrection indicates sidelines were dropped quietly from the inventory of cavalry equipment. Perhaps it was the end of the Indian Wars and the ability of cavalry horses to graze on campaign on the abundant grasslands that caused the demise of issue sidelines. For whatever reason, the U.S. cavalry dropped their use but retained the picket pins and lariats.
The Commanding General’s Mounted Color Guard (CGMCG) of the 1st Infantry Division is a distinguished ceremonial unit that has been in operation since 1992 at Fort Riley, Kansas. The mission of the CGMCG is to represent the 1st Inf. Div., Fort Riley and the U.S. Army in a highly professional and polished display of cavalry horsemanship and military tradition. Typical unit tasks include, but are not limited to, mounted and dismounted color guard support for parades and ceremonies, cavalry tactics demonstrations, wagon team support, historic tours, and leader professional development activities. The CGMCG conducts hundreds of ceremonial events annually and occasionally partakes in large-scale events such as the Chicago Memorial Day Parade and the Inaugural Parade in Washington D.C.

This past fall, the CGMCG conducted a historic, four-day training mission with the U.S. Cavalry School at the Little Bighorn National Battlefield in Montana. In keeping with the CGMCG’s unique mission to, in part, preserve the practices and traditions of the historic U.S. Cavalry, the training focused primarily on the tactics, techniques and procedures of the 7th Cavalry Regiment during its ill-fated participation in the Great Sioux War of 1876-77. CGMCG Troopers trained on horseback with pistols and sabers, riding over the same hallowed prairie ground that now for more than 139 years has entombed the bodies of some of our fallen Cavalry forefathers, including that most controversial figure, Lt. Col. George Armstrong Custer (Ed. Custer was reburied at West Point in October 1877.)
The area in which the CGMCG training encampment was located, within the vast expanse of the Crow Reservation, is picturesque. The prairie landscape is defined largely by tall prairie grass interspersed with rocks, boulders and occasional sage brush. It is further dominated by large, high sloped hills and ridgelines cascading down toward the muddy waters of the Little Bighorn River. The unique geographical features of this place can present challenging terrain for even the most skilled of riders. CGMCG Troopers practiced the field craft of their historic predecessors and moved everywhere in mounted formation, adhering to commands as prescribed in Col. Philip St. Geo. Cooke’s 1862 Cavalry Tactics Manual. If ever there was living history, this past fall’s training was a fine example.

It was not lost upon the participants of this historic training exercise of the sheer significance of having come from Fort Riley, the cradle of the U.S. Cavalry, to train on the infamous battleground; the battleground that arguably birthed the legend of the U.S. Cavalry within the captivated minds of the American public at that time. The CGMCG serves as a crucial link between the U.S. Cavalry of new and of old, hence the great significance in the Troopers traveling north to train and ride at Little Bighorn National Battlefield where a controversial Cavalryman and many of his subordinates met their untimely fate.
At the conclusion of the American Civil War in 1865, all eyes were fixed on the West where, spurred on by the concept of Manifest Destiny, American interests shifted from preserving the Union to a vast expansion. Despite a growing post-war resurgence, the idealism that fueled expansion was present within the American psyche much earlier. In 1776, the revolutionary English-American philosopher Thomas Paine would write in his then controversial pamphlet *Common Sense* that “we have it in our power to begin the world over again. A situation, similar to the present, hath not happened since the days of Noah until now. The birthday of a new world is at hand.” The sentiment of Paine and his intellectual contemporaries would lay the groundwork for numerous endeavors aimed at expanding the “new world” into its present-day form.¹

Enter Fort Riley and its all-important purpose in protecting the railroad lines being built across Kansas. Toward these ends, the 7th Cav. Regt. was mustered-in at Riley in the fall of 1866 once the Union Pacific Railroad reached the area. The unit would be joined in December of that year by Brevet Maj. Gen. George A. Custer, who took charge of the new regiment.²

In the following year, the 7th Cav. Regt. left Fort Riley on a military campaign met with mixed success in western Kansas and eastern Colorado, after which time Custer was court-martialed for returning to see his wife at the post without permission. Following a court-martial hearing at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Custer was barred from service for one year. His bar to service was cut short by his uncle-in-law, Lt. Gen. Philip Sheridan, who wished to see Custer rejoin him on the campaign trail against the Cheyenne.²

Custer continued to partake in ongoing campaigns against the Cheyenne and Lakota Native American Tribes aimed primarily at protecting the expansion of U.S. infrastructure and on settling tribes onto U.S. Government-assigned reservation land. The year of 1873 saw Custer and his beloved wife, Libby, at their final post, Fort Abraham Lincoln in the Dakota Territories. Fort Riley’s relevance waned in the coming years as the expeditionary nature of the Cavalry necessitated that bases of operation be established further into unsettled territory.², ⁴

The Battle of Little Bighorn occurred on June 25-26, 1876 in Eastern Montana Territory as part of the larger Great Sioux War of that same year. One particular action within the battle is well-known and commonly referred to as “Custer’s Last Stand.” It was following that infamous action, lasting not more than an hour by most accounts, that Custer and the five companies of men who rode with him, some 209 men, lay dead on a grassy slope in the high plains of present-day Montana.³

Fort Riley later returned to prominence upon Sheridan’s recommendation to Congress in 1884 that it become the “Cavalry Headquarters of the Army.” The mark that Custer left on Fort Riley is readily visible to this day, with a landscape consisting of such locations as Custer Hill, Custer Parade Field, Custer Avenue and the historic Custer House. His mark upon the modern Cavalry is also visible, from the frequently played Irish folk song “Garry Owen,” which he adopted as the regimental song of the 7th Cav. Regt., to an enduring style and ostentation that can be described as “cavalier.”², ⁵

Much has been written in academia and elsewhere regarding Custer and the Battle of Little Bighorn. Perhaps no other American battle has been more thoroughly researched, analyzed and scrutinized by present-day military leaders.
The lessons learned from this significant engagement have filled whole volumes and include such crucial learning points as the importance of adhering to the principles of reconnaissance and the operational effects of a command climate. Whether as a hero to admire, a villain to disdain or some combination of the two, the legacy of Lt. Col. George Armstrong Custer will undoubtedly continue to manifest itself in many ways as the Cavalry continues its gallant charge forward into the 21st Century. Meanwhile, the CGMCG and organizations like it continue to play an all-important role in connecting the modern military to what is a rich and instructive history.

Reference:

At 2:30 pm, July 28, 1932, orders were received to entruck at once and move to the south side of the Ellipse in Washington. The platoon moved out of Fort Myer by way of the Arlington Cemetery, Arlington Memorial Bridge, thence to the Ellipse, where the 2nd Squadron, 3rd Cavalry, the 3rd Battalion, 12th Infantry and the Tank Platoon assembled. Orders were issued to move down Pennsylvania Avenue to Third Street, clearing the streets. In moving out, a troop of Cavalry in line led, followed by the Tank Platoon in two lines with 20 yards interval between tanks and 30 yards distance between lines, next came another troop of Cavalry, followed by the Infantry.

This column cleared Pennsylvania Avenue and halted at Third Street. Here the Infantry came up and cleared the Bonus Camp on the south of Pennsylvania Avenue, using tear gas grenades. Having accomplished this mission, the Cavalry proceeded south on Third Street, with the Infantry cutting across lots and clearing several small camps. At Third and C Streets, one tank and one platoon of Cavalry were posted to hold back the crowd and the rest of the column proceeded on C Street to 12th Street where a large camp was located. This camp extended through to D Street; it was here the alleged Communists, who it is believed caused most of the trouble, were located; although very few of them were in the camp when the troops arrived. When this area had been cleared, the tanks were en trucked and moved to 13th and D Streets where supper was served by Headquarters Company, 16th Brigade.

From this place the troops proceeded to Anacostia where the largest camp was located. Arriving there the Infantry and Cavalry were sent in to clear the camp while the tanks were detrucked and used to block the bridge in the direction of Washington. The Tank Platoon and Headquarters Troop, 3rd Cavalry remained in this position all night and were relieved the next day about 3:00 pm by the 1st Battalion, 12th Infantry. Leaving Anacostia, the Cavalry, Tanks and 3rd Battalion, 12th Infantry proceeded to the vicinity of the Capitol by way of Pennsylvania Avenue, SE. It had been reported that there was a Bonus camp in the rear of the Congressional Library but on arrival there it was found the campers had vacated. The tanks then proceeded to the intersection of 4th Street and Missouri Avenue, where orders were received about two hours later to return to Fort Myer. The platoon arrived at Fort Myer at about 6:30 pm, July 29, 1932.

On August 3rd, orders were received to proceed to Fort George G. Meade, Maryland the next day. The convoy left Fort Myer at 9:00 am, August 4, 1932 and arrived at Fort George G. Meade at about 11:30am.

(Note: Pictures added by Ed.)
Book Review

**The Regulars: The American Army, 1898-1941.**

Reviewed by Trooper Phil Bolté
(Reprinted from the June 2004 Cavalry Journal)

Those of us who have been fortunate enough to read our fellow Trooper Mac Coffman's earlier book "The Old Army: A Portrait of the American Army in Peacetime, 1784-1898," have been looking forward for quite some time to the sequel. Dr. Coffman, noted historian and U.S. Cavalry Association Historical Advisor, has equaled his earlier achievement with "The Regulars."

Through the use of official Army records, personal papers, memoirs, biographies, questionnaires, and, perhaps most importantly, a hundred or so personal interviews, Coffman has told the story of a United States Army that evolved as the country developed from an insular nation to a major world power. From 1898 to 1941, the Army changed from a frontier constabulary of a few tens of thousands scattered mostly across the western U.S. to a global force that joined in the defeat of the German Army in World War I and prepared itself for the challenge it would face in World War II. Along the way it fought a war with Spain, subdued a guerrilla movement in the Philippines, conducted operations from the Mexican border to China, and instituted management changes with an impact on its effectiveness that would outlast any of its participants.

It is a fascinating story, told in a lively way that brings life to participants, both the principals and their families, both the soldiers and their officers. While essentially a social history, underlying it all is the story of the transition of the Army itself from a constabulary force to a global fighting force. It is a story of austere family living in primitive surroundings alternated with privileged overseas assignments. But it is also the story of visionaries who developed an organization and a school system that led to success in the great expansions required in two world wars.

Dr. Coffman has a long association with the Armed Forces, having served several years in the Army as well as a visiting professor at military schools from service academies to war colleges. He has capitalized in this book on his intimate knowledge of the Army and its people, bringing a unique understanding to his subject. It is difficult to imagine anyone else writing on this topic with such knowledge and perception. And those who are fellow "Army brats" will find it an especially enjoyable book to read.

Curator’s Corner
By Trooper Wendy Ogden

Hello from Headquarters and Happy First Anniversary! We have had a successful first year in Oklahoma. We are going strong and have welcomed sixteen new members since January 1.

Other great news from headquarters is that the number of schools visiting our museum has increased, and this means the word is out that the cavalry is in town. We also have new signage along old Route 66 provided by the Oklahoma Department of Transportation directing travelers to the “U.S. Cavalry Association—Cavalry Museum.”

In February, 5th and 6th grade students from El Reno Public Schools visited our museum to research the cavalry at Fort Reno. Their culminating activity was filming a documentary of their work. During their research they learned that a gray cavalry horse known by this hoof number, 17X9, was foaled at Fort Reno in the summer of 1923. He was given a home in Troop G. 17X9 was eventually branded on his neck. The tall, gray gelding stood sixteen hands in height and weighed a mere 1,250 lbs. He went through “Remount Training” just like all the other horses. Can you guess who 17X9 was? Because of the documentation here at headquarters, there are now one hundred 5th and 6th graders who can tell you who 17X9 was, his many accomplishments as a jumper and where he is memorialized. 17X9 later became known as Garry Owen, the Regiment’s pride, having a reputation for being the most outstanding horse in the First Cavalry Division. On January 29, 1934 Garry Owen passed away, and on January 30, 1934 Colonel Joseph A Baer, Regimental Commander, ordered that Garry Owen be buried with honors in the Seventh Cavalry Area of Fort Bliss, “Taking his place among the Regiment’s most famous horses: Comanche, Captain Miles Keogh’s mount, a survivor of the Battle of the Little Big Horn and Breezy, the noble horse of Seventh Cavalry Polo Fame.” Ironically, as I was giving a recent tour to 60 high school students, one of the students pointed out a hoof in the trophy case, and upon further inspection, I realized that the hoof in the case was NOT just a hoof in the case, but it IS the hoof of Garry Owen per the inscription on the hoof. The hoof was originally designed as an inkwell.
March arrived with beautiful weather and Spring Break travelers. There are really no words to describe the traffic for Spring Break! Each day when I arrived at headquarters, there were people waiting at our front door anxious to tour the museum. As our register shows, we had about 300 visitors during Spring Break week alone. It was quite the sight to see as you could look across the fort grounds in any direction and see people strolling through the fort and picnicking under the trees. What an amazing sight!

On March 19 an exciting event took place on the lawn of headquarters when the U.S. Cavalry Association co-hosted the “Wings to Fly” Children’s Miracle Network fundraiser. The 15K run brought about 150 runners and about 200 spectators to the fort with registration taking place inside our museum. As always, we had amazing feedback from our patrons. Colonel Tempero fired our Howitzer to start one of the races. The same evening, we were able to open our museum after dark with only a glow inside for the first ghost tour of the season. Col. Tempero, Karen and I were in character and led the tour via lantern through our museum.

The association kicked off the month of April with visits from the National Park Service, the City of El Reno’s Mayor, Matt White, and City Manager, Dan Galloway. Two special events at headquarters during the month included hosting for a second time the Salt Fork Craftsman Blacksmith statewide annual picnic and hosting author Cathie Armstrong. The El Reno native held a book signing in our library for her recently-released book, The Edge of Nowhere. Although The Edge of Nowhere is not directly related to the cavalry, it is about El Reno and the life and times during the Dust Bowl. It is an amazing read and available here at headquarters!

Fundraising for OPERATION RESTORATION of the 1876 Mule Barn, also known as “Barn No. 3,” is moving along more slowly than anticipated, but we still have grants pending to help restore the barn. On behalf of the organization I have been out in the community speaking at luncheons about the Association and OPERATION RESTORATION. I even stepped out of my box and did an interview with a local TV station that gave us four minutes of airtime about our restoration project. The El Reno Tribune also ran a story, as did the Yukon Review. Since all of the publicity regarding the fundraiser, we have had all the roofing felt for the barn donated by a cross-country truck driver who wishes to remain anonymous. Lowe’s Home Improvement has agreed to sell us the necessary bags of concrete at a deeply-discounted rate. Our “Quarters for Concrete” campaign has been so successful that all of our concrete funding has been raised. Cash donations have been sent in from all over the country and from local residents, many of whom were raised here at the fort. One local donation came from Mr. Spiller whose father was a civilian that worked at the fort assisting veterinarians. He shared a photo of his father restraining a horse while the veterinarian was performing surgery—right on the ground! Mr. Spiller told me his “daddy spent a lot of time in those barns...and he was glad the U.S. Cavalry Association made the move and was taking care of business.”

Don’t forget that we still have the drawing open to win the Indian War Saber, and the winning ticket will be drawn at this year’s Bivouac in September. Tickets are $1.00 each or 6 for $5.00. All ticket sales go towards OPERATION RESTORATION. There are also a few t-shirts available. Only 100 shirts were made, and they are going quickly. Don’t forget to get yours!

Until next time, let’s keep charging forward and continue to preserve history.
The Library has an extensive collection of Cavalry Journals, some over 100 years old. Within this collection are the “new” Cavalry Journals of USCA beginning with the June 1993 issue.

The information in those old journals is irreplaceable if those journals are lost and no comparable Cavalry Journal collection exists. Fortunately, there is such a collection. It includes Journals from March 1993 to the present, and is updated with each newly published Journal.

Thanks to one of the USCA’s newest members, author of the article “The Great Experiment” in the March 2015 Journal, for information on the Allen County Public Library, Fort Wayne, Indiana and its Cavalry Journal Collection. The Journals are part of the Library’s Genealogy Center Serials Collection and are available for genealogy and historical research.

The Journals are professionally bound in year-groups (March, June, September, and December). Incomplete year-groups are kept in a box until complete. The periodicals associate is preparing a list of Journals missing from their collection for us to see if we have them. We are doing the same. Where possible we will exchange photographic copies.

The Allen Country Public Library also has a collection of Cavalry Association Crossed Sabers which will be compared with the Association’s Crossed Sabers collection at a later date.

In the next Journal will be information on how to access material from the Allen County Public Library’s Cavalry Journal collection.

---

An editor’s life is pretty good when unexpected articles such as “Finding Waldo” and “From Cradle to Grave” appear in my computer “INBOX”, and the idea for the “Wool, Leather, and Horse Sweat” article appear on my Facebook page. I think you will find these very interesting as well as the article on Col. Tuttle’s horses which was embedded with an article on Vast, the horse that could gallop backwards (December 2015 Cavalry Journal).

The genesis for the article “Sidelines?” came from a book my oldest son gave to me; Cavalry Equipment 1874 Ordnance Memoranda No. 18 in which I found a drawing of a sideline but no description. Thank you Trooper Ed Kennedy for your article. Ed’s draft sidelines article also contained interesting information regarding feeding horses in a non-garrison environment. That will be an article for a future Journal.

Two articles in this Journal which should generate articles from similar organizations is one from the Fort Riley Commanding General’s Mounted Color Guard and the other is from a very active new living history cavalry unit in Virginia. Who will be next to have their unit highlighted?

The Book Review from BG Bolté, first appeared in the June 2004 Cavalry Journal but was reprinted here as no new book reviews were available. Many of you are readers. Please go to your personal library or a local library and pick a cavalry book (any period of U.S. Cavalry is acceptable). Please read it with the idea of writing a book review for the Cavalry Journal. The editorial staff will put it in the final format. Request your review not exceed 1000 words. Please send it to journaleditor@uscavalry.org.

If you wish to write an article for the Journal, request it not exceed 2000 words. Most articles are around 1200 words. That allows more pictures and a greater variety of articles. Since the targeted audience is the membership of the U.S. Cavalry Association, any period of U.S. Cavalry is encouraged. It could address personalities, unit history, cavalry history, equipment, uniforms, posts, training, and combat.

Please send your draft articles to me at journaleditor@uscavalry.org.

---

U.S. Cavalry Association

Bivouac & National Cavalry Competition

September 20-25, 2016
Fort Reno, OK

For details: Call USCA Office
405-422-6330
Specials at USCA’s Sutler’s Store

USCA Stainless Steel Flask
$15.00 + $11.00 S&H

USCA Stainless Steel Travel Mug
$15.00 + $11.00 S&H

Military Fighting Vehicle T-Shirt
$12.95 + $11.00 S&H

USCA Polo, Gray OR Black
$27.50 + $11.00 S&H

Souvenir Mug
$15.00 + 8.75 S&H

USCA License Plate Frame, Chrome OR Black
$18.00 + $6.75 S&H
## Specials at USCA’s Sutler’s Store

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kansas Fort Books (each)</td>
<td>$9.95 ea + $6.75 S&amp;H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 Miles a Day... Book</td>
<td>$19.95 + $6.75 S&amp;H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian War Veterans Book</td>
<td>$24.95 + $6.75 S&amp;H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Wars Reproduction Saber</td>
<td>$89.00 + $32.00 S&amp;H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCA Baseball Cap</td>
<td>$9.95 + $11.00 S&amp;H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCA Vehicle Magnet</td>
<td>$24.95 + $13.25 S&amp;H</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Either copy or cut out this page and send it to the U.S. Cavalry Association

THE UNITED STATES CAVALRY ASSOCIATION

JOIN THE CAVALRY!

___ Individual yearly dues                  - $40.00
___ Individual overseas yearly dues  - $60.00
___ Individual lifetime membership    - $400.00
___ Family yearly dues
   (spouse/children under 18)            - $55.00
   (only one vote per family)

_____ New Member _____Renewal

Please print:
Name__________________________________
Address________________________________
________________________________
Telephone number_______________________
Email__________________________________
Visa__________  Master Card__________
Card number____________________________
Cardholder name_________________________
Cardholder signature____________________
Expires on______________________________

Sutler's Store Order Form

Ordered by (please print)
Name__________________________________
Address________________________________
________________________________
City________________________________________________________
State_______________________________________________________
Zip Code___________________________________________________
Telephone number__________________________________________
Email______________________________________________________
Cash_________   Check______________
Visa__________  Master Card__________
Card number_______________________________________________
Cardholder name____________________________________________
Cardholder signature_________________________________________
Expires on___________________________________________________

Ship to: Only if different from “Ordered by”
Name__________________________________
Address________________________________
________________________________
City________________________________________________________
State_______________________________________________________
Zip Code___________________________________________________
Telephone number__________________________________________
Email______________________________________________________
Cash_________   Check______________
Visa__________  Master Card__________
Card number_______________________________________________
Cardholder name____________________________________________
Cardholder signature_________________________________________
Expires on___________________________________________________

For assistance with your order please call 405-422-6330.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Total Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Make checks payable to: U.S. Cavalry Association or USCA

Mail payment and order (or membership form) to:
United States Cavalry Association
7107 West Cheyenne Street
El Reno, Oklahoma 73036-2153

Merchandise Subtotal
Shipping & Handling
Total