The Cavalry Journal
The Journal of the United States Cavalry Association

Volume XXXX, Issue 3  September 2015

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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 units, including mounted support units, and to sponsor the
U.S. Cavalry Museum and U.S. Cavalry Memorial Research Library for
education's purposes and to preserve literature used by the United
States Cavalry throughout its history.

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The Cavalry Journal
Published Quarterly
by
The United States Cavalry Association
Volume XXXX, Issue 3 September 2015

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This edition of the Cavalry Journal is dedicated
to the memory of all cavalrmen.

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ISSN1074-0252

United States Cavalry Association
7107 W. Cheyenne Street
El Reno, OK 73036
www.uscavalry.org
405-422-6330

Editorial/Publication offices: U.S. Cavalry Assn.,7107 W. Cheyenne St., El Reno, OK 73036
Published four times a year; 1 March, 1 June, 1 September, 1 December
Subscriptions included in Annual Dues; Individual Annual Dues $40.00, Family Annual
Membership $55.00, Individual USA Life Memberships Dues $400.00,
Overseas Annual Dues $60.00
All Dues are payable in advance
Extra copies of the Journal are available for $5.00
U.S. Cavalry Memorial Research Library,
El Reno, OK 73036
In 1908, two major events impacted Fort Reno: the Army closed the old post because the frontier which soldiers had guarded for many years no longer existed, and the U.S. Army Quartermaster Department established a remount depot there to procure and train horses and mules for the Army.

Fort Reno was the first of three permanent Army Quartermaster remount depots. The others were located at Front Royal, Virginia and Fort Robinson, Nebraska. These depots were used for remount operations during normal times and could be expanded for emergency operations as required. There were also field remount depots, which were not permanent, that could be established during emergencies to include in theaters of operations.

While the Army Quartermaster Department had purchased and provided horses and mules for over a century, the quality of horses and mules being offered for sale in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries did not meet, in most cases, even the minimum of standards for service required by the cavalry and artillery. And sellers did not know, understand, or care about those requirements. Although they knew not every horse was a race horse or jumper, they felt every horse could be a cavalry horse.

The War Department directed the Army to create a remount program to encourage and assist civilian breeders to produce profitable horses suitable for civilian and military use, and to procure horses and mules, as authorized by Congress, of quality and quantity in numbers required for use by the Army in peace and war. From that directive came the remount depots.

The primary functions of the permanent remount depot were to receive, condition, train (to a limited degree), and issue horses and mules as required by the Army; condition and test-breed remount stallions for use in the Army’s horse breeding plan; and conduct training as required for all personnel, commissioned and enlisted, in remount duties.

The secondary functions were to conduct a limited amount of breeding as a means to instruct remount personnel so as to enable them to properly supervise breeding activities in the various remount areas, produce superior horses for special purposes in the Army, produce suitable remount stallions for use in the Army horse breeding plan, and provide replacements for depot brood mare bands.

There were five classifications of animals at the permanent remount depots: issue animals (horses and mules for general issue to the Army), issue stallions (stallions for general issue to agents who provided such stallions to breeders), depot breeding stock (stallions and mares used for depot breeding), depot-raised animals (product of depot breeding from sucklings to 4-year olds), and animals for depot use (horses and mules used for depot operations).

Before animals were issued to the Army, they had to meet minimum requirements: excellent state of health and flesh after being at the depot 120 days which, in an emergency, could be reduced to 60 days; tractable to handle; gentled to ride or be driven by the average mounted soldier; free of skin disease; mane neatly roached, tail combed out and shortened to about 4 inches below the hocks, feet properly balanced and trimmed, and body well groomed; and the animal properly processed (receipt; conditioning, training, and maintenance; and issued).

The remount depot system proved its worth during World War I by providing over a half million horses and mules to the U.S. Army and its allies to pull wagons hauling massive amounts of ammunition, food, clothing and other equipment, besides pulling heavy artillery. When the war ended, the remount depot service had a capacity of over 200,000 animals.
During the next 30 years the remount depots continued to provide horses to the military even though the numbers needed for the U.S. Army were steadily declining. Foreign military sales counted for much of the demand.

While virtually all of these horses have been forgotten, the memory of one specific horse continues, and he was a product of the Fort Reno Remount Depot. He was Black Jack, the riderless (caparison) horse in President John F. Kennedy’s funeral procession.

Black Jack was born 19 January 1947 at a remount breeding farm in Kansas and at the age of three was purchased by buyers at Fort Reno for the U.S. Foreign Aid program. This black gelding was the last Quartermaster-issued horse to be branded by the U.S. Army with “US” on the left shoulder and Army serial number 2V56 on the left side of his neck.

During training at Fort Reno, Black Jack proved he did not like the saddle and being ridden. Trainers, because of his attitude, were ever cautious when working with him. But they refused to include him in the sales to foreign countries, because his appearance and temperament showed them this horse was destined for a very unique mission.

In 1952, a request arrived from the Army at Fort Myer, Virginia, that it was seeking a horse of Black Jack’s quality to serve in the Caisson Platoon which transported the remains of deceased military personnel to their grave sites in Arlington National Cemetery. This was to be Black Jack’s home for the rest of his life.

In addition to escorting the remains of President Kennedy, Black Jack was the riderless horse for over 1000 funerals by the time he was twenty years old. These included President Hoover and General MacArthur.

After twenty years of service and because of his popularity and many daily visitors, the Army placed Black Jack into semi-retirement and kept him at Fort Myer instead of putting him out to pasture at Fort Meade, Maryland, as would have normally been done. He occasionally served as the riderless horse, but most of that work was performed by his stable mates.

When President Johnson died in 1973, Black Jack again served as the riderless horse. He was full of spirit and performed as if he was much younger. But his advancing age began showing in 1974. The Army decided to keep him at Fort Myer for his remaining life due to both its and Black Jack’s historical significance.

In February 1976, when Black Jack died, the parts of his hide that carried his US brand and serial number were removed and burned to prevent them from being stolen. His remains were cremated and buried in a special ceremony on Summerall Field at Fort Myer. Caparison horse Raven carried Black Jack’s bridle on its back, which was buried with his remains. A beautiful stone monument with a horseshoe shaped hedge marks his grave.

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U.S. Army Quartermaster Department
U.S. Cavalry traditions alive and well at Culver Summer Camps

Roman riding atop two galloping horses or a rider scooping up his dismounted buddy are daily scenes in Culver, Ind. Those cavalry traditions and others are alive, well, and being taught to teenagers today at Culver Summer Schools & Camps.

Culver’s six-week Summer Cavalry School for boys and girls 14-18 is based on the techniques and application of horsemanship developed by the U.S. Cavalry School at Fort Riley, Kan., from 1920 to 1946. The Method of Instruction during that era and followed today is introduction, explanation, demonstration, application, examination, and evaluation.

The summer Troop is comprised of about 50 boys while Deck 7, new this summer for girls, has about 35 enrolled. Daily instruction involves basic, intermediate, and advanced equitation as well as rough riding, polo, jumping, and flat. The curriculum is designed to develop individual character and leadership skills while also learning to control and manage the horse.

“The equestrian program teaches young people sensitivity, confidence, teamwork, attention to detail, and leadership skills,” said Ed Little, the Director of Horsemanship Operations. “This results in a physically fit and inevitably sharp student, which are the true hallmarks of a cavalryman.”

Each riding unit is involved in the Mounted Garrison Parade on Saturday evening, which follows a Mounted Drill Team performance.

Instruction culminates for each in the Troop Hike and Deck 7 Hike, leading to a three-day bivouac with the horses. In the cavalry tradition, picket line duties, mess detail, daily inspections, feeding, cleaning, and watering horses are only part of the experience.

In addition, riders study maneuvers and battle techniques in preparation for a reenactment of historic battles involving mounted cavalry, such as the Battle of the Little Bighorn and the Charge of the Light Brigade.

The Summer Cavalry School is headquartered in the state-of-the art Robert C. Vaughn Stable and the Jud Little Riding Hall, which underwent a $14 million renovation in 2009 funded largely by alumni of the Culver horsemanship program. Culver can stable as many as 94 horses and employs a full-time staff of instructors and stable hands.

Culver Winter School - Home of the Black Horse Troop & Equestriennes

During the school year, the equestrian facilities and horses are utilized by students of Culver Military Academy and Culver Girls Academy, college prep boarding schools known jointly as Culver Academies. Culver Military Academy for boys was founded in 1894. Culver Girls Academy was founded in 1971. The schools have a combined annual enrollment of 830 students who come from about 40 states and 30 countries.

Since 1897, Culver has been teaching students the qualities of patience and perseverance by placing them in the saddle. The boarding schools’ equestrian program involves about 125 boys and girls, many of whom are swinging a leg over a horse for the first time. The prep schools use the 1935 U.S. Cavalry School manual as a guide for their riding program.

Home of the famed Black Horse Troop, Culver’s long association with the U.S. Cavalry began with the U.S. Army’s ROTC Program before the turn of the 20th century. The U.S. Cavalry sent a succession of some of its best leaders and riders as instructors to Culver. Notables such as General
John J. “Black Jack” Pershing came to review and decorate the cavalry unit.

In 1997, at the Black Horse Troop centennial, Colonel James R. Spurrier, then-president emeritus of the U.S. Cavalry Association, presented the association’s Achievement Award to the Black Horse Troop for “its dedication to the preservation of the history and tradition of the U.S. Cavalry, and for its outstanding achievements in equestrian activities.” Accepting on behalf of the school was John “Jack” Fritz, then a board member of the U.S. Cavalry Association and Culver’s horsemanship director from 1954-57.

The 2013 Presidential Inaugural Parade marked the centennial of Culver’s participation. Culver first appeared in the 1913 and 1917 inaugurals of President Woodrow Wilson as the personal escort for Vice President Thomas Marshall, former governor of Indiana. The 2013 inaugural was the sixteenth appearance in the parade for the Black Horse Troop (boys) and the seventh for the Equestriennes (girls).

Culver riders also have appeared in the Indianapolis 500 Festival Parade and the Kentucky Derby Pegasus Parade. They were the key unit in the opening ceremonies of the September 2010 World Equestrian Games in Lexington, Ky., the first time the international event had been held in the United States.

Staying true to cavalry traditions, prep school riders are exposed to rough riding and sports such as polo, cross country riding, hunter/jumper, and western. Culver’s girls and boys polo teams and jump teams compete on a national level and several players have gone on to the collegiate ranks.

As it did for the cavalry, “rough riding teaches sensitivity and balance, teaching the horse and rider to function as a team and become dependent upon each other,” Little said. “The rough riding student develops the confidence and courage so long associated with the U.S. Cavalry.”

Culver provides bi-weekly instruction in equitation and stable management. The Horsemanship student can achieve Honors in Equine Science in a four-year program that includes equine research, equine sculpture, veterinary science, and honors in equitation (riding).

To learn more about Culver Summer Schools & Camps visit www.culver.org/summer. Information on Culver’s historic horsemanship program is at www.culver.org/culverhorsemanship.
Field Training in Hawaii
Seventeenth Cavalry Regimental Notes – The Cavalry Journal, July 1920

Cavalry Journal Editor’s note; in the spring of 1919, the 17th Regiment of Cavalry was transferred from Arizona to Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, where, with the demobilization of the last regiment of the Hawaii National Guard, it was the only line combat unit on post, and would be so for a year. Field training during the first year consisted of a field exercise. “Regimental Notes” in the Cavalry Journal for July 1920, described the maneuver.

The covering of approximately one hundred miles of rugged coastline with a regiment of cavalry, so organized as to repel effectively any attempted landing of troops from transports pending the arrival of reinforcements, was one of the many problems set for the solution of the officers and men of this regiment during the past maneuvers on the island of Oahu. With the exception of the sector in and around the city of Honolulu and Pearl Harbor, covered by the coast defense guns, the entire coastline of the island, with our naval base in the mid-Pacific, was left to the sole regiment of line troops now in this department.

The peculiar features of the island lent themselves in many ways to the solution of the problems. The maneuvers, arranged by Department Headquarters, took cognizance of the fact that the number of troops was limited and the cavalry acted as if unsupported by any other troops other than air service. The “hostile forces” were represented by the submarine flotilla.

Beyond the fact that things were run on the latest systems of liaison and intelligence, the routine features of cavalry maneuvers were little changed. In the three or four days of the preliminary part, the customary attention was paid to reconnaissance and intelligence. Command posts were placed at advantageous points and sectors of defense were organized, so that complete liaison existed over the hundred miles from post to post by means of Very Lights and field telephone lines. Camps were placed in such localities as would make their observation difficult from the air, and in several tests of those places not one was noted by observers in machines flying

The question of supply and the rapid shifting of troops were dealt with by taking advantage of the good systems of roads on the island and the fact that plenty of motor transportation was available. Inasmuch as the number of horses was insufficient for the men at hand, it was found necessary to transport a part of the regiment in trucks. This feature was found to be of great advantage, although limited in its application.

Another feature of interest to machine gunners was the testing by a cavalry regiment of the infantry machine gun cart, the Machine Gun Troop being issued 17 of these carts for the purpose. As opposed to the pack method of transportation for cavalry, however, it was found the carts were far inferior. In the first place, when moving at a rapid gait, even over a good road, the light carts bounced about in every direction, and the resultant jolting and jarring proved harmful not only to the guns but to the instruments as well. It was also found that ammunition packed in boxes for mule transportation, when carried on the carts, jolted loose from belts and necessitated almost complete refilling before going into action after a very short march.

When the carts were taken off the road, moreover, they were almost helpless. The narrowness of the trail in the mountains of Oahu precluded their use there. The rough nature of the volcanic ground made it immensely difficult to maneuver, and in going down a mountain pass, easily negotiated by the cavalry and pack animals, almost as much work was entailed as moving a three inch battery.

17th Cavalry Regimental Crest
The Great March, 1888, 8th US Cavalry Regiment
By Sergeant Major William J. Cowell Jr., U.S. Army Retired

It was 1888, Custer was dead, Geronimo had been captured, and the Indian Wars of the Southwest were officially over. Since the Indian wars were over, the 8th Cavalry Regiment was busy fighting renegades and marauders from Mexico, Indians who had jumped the reservation, and other assorted outlaws. Meanwhile, there were problems on the Northern Plains and in the Black Hills. On 13 April 1888, the Department of the Army issued General Order No. 20. This order directed the 8th Cavalry Regiment to congregate all troops at Fort Concho, Texas. They were to then march as a regiment from Fort Concho to Fort Meade, South Dakota to relieve the 7th Cavalry in Montana and South Dakota.

The regiment consisted of 12 troops of 65 men each, a band, and the headquarters staff, making a total of about 900 men. It had been commanded by Colonel Elmer Otis. Due to his poor health, on 17 May 1888, command was transferred to Lieutenant Colonel (LTC) John K. Mizner. For the march, LTC Mizner divided the regiment into three battalions of four troops each. The battalions were commanded by Major (MAJ) John A. Wilcox, MAJ Reuben F. Bernard, and Captain (CPT) Louis T. Morris, respectively. Of course the most important part of any cavalry unit is the horses. For the march, they were under the care of MAJ Olaf Schwarzkopf, Veterinary Corps, Regular Army. MAJ Schwarzkopf, a graduate of a five year course in Veterinary Medicine from the Royal Veterinary College, Berlin, Germany, had been a veterinarian in Germany and had entered the US Army in 1885. He was considered one of the foremost veterinarians in the US.

The cavalrmen were required to be in complete uniform with an overcoat, poncho, or rubber blanket to be carried on the saddle. Also carried on the saddle were the saber, carbine, 20 rounds of ammunition, cartridge belt, canteens, nose bag, curry comb, and horse brush. Since there were no noon stops, the cavalrmen were issued hardtack to eat, so the noon "meal" was hardtack and water from the canteen. The supporting wagons carried the rest of the equipment for the Cavalryman: two bed blankets; underclothing; one blouse, trousers and forage cap; wall and common tents; a box of 1000 rounds of ammunition for each troop; and the rations for the troop. These supporting wagons, driven by civilian contractors, were a problem for the duration of the march. They were either late showing up for where they were supposed to be, or had other problems such as getting stuck in mud and in rivers.

The daily routine was reveille and stable call at 4:45 AM, Mess Call at 5:00, General Call at 5:30, Boots and Saddles at 5:45, and at 6:00 the trumpeter sounded Forward March and the day's march began. During the 15 minutes of General Call, the entire camp had to be struck and the wagons loaded. During the march, LTC Mizner held mounted training exercises such as charges, mounted skirmishes and so on. In many ways, the march was brutal and challenging. The day's march was conducted regardless of weather. At the start, marching across Texas was dry, hot and dusty and obtaining water was a problem. Men and horses suffered and horses were lost from the lack of water and the heat. However, out of Texas the water situation improved. Some days it was the opposite and rain and thunderstorms soaked horses and soldiers. At one point in Kansas, severe storms blew down the tents and pretty much destroyed the camps. Everything was soaked and the camp was ankle deep in black mud. Since the weather was warm, the cavalrmen lay down in the soft mud and slept. The march continued the next day in the rain. It continued to rain for four days until the regiment had a chance to dry out. The march was not all misery. The regiment rested for a day at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Fort Reno, Oklahoma, and finally for four days at Fort Riley, Kansas. During these stops the cavalrmen had a chance to care for the horses and themselves.

On 20 May 1888, the regiment left Fort Concho Texas. The order of the troops and the march was set up so that there was a daily rotation in the order of march, with lead position and final position on the march rotating among the troops. This was important since the terrain of any given day might range from ankle deep dust to mud. This march of over 2000 miles became known as The Great March and was the longest continuous march by the US Cavalry ever conducted by the US Army.
The march lasted two days short of four months. The march passed Stockton, Texas, Buffalo Gap, Abilene and into Indian Territory (now Oklahoma). Later the regiment crossed into Kansas near Arkansas City and on to Wichita, Abilene, and Junction City. In Nebraska, Superior and North Platte City were passed and then to Julesburg, Colorado. It was on to Sidney, Nebraska, and the regiment followed the Deadwood Trail. The regiment followed the trail through Buffalo Gap and Rapid City, arriving at the destination, Fort Meade, on 4 September 1888. The regiment then separated with Troops E and K going on to Fort Buford, Dakota; Troops K and L going to Fort Keogh, Montana; and Troops F and G going to Fort Yates, Dakota. During the course of the march, the regiment also had rivers to ford by men and wagons as there were no bridges. The rivers included the Brazos, Pecos, Colorado, Trinity, Red River, Ouachita, Canadian, Cimarron, Platte, Niobrara, and Belle Fourche. The troop that had marched the longest was Troop L, from Fort Hancock on the Texas/Mexico border, to Fort Concho, then to Fort Meade, and on to Fort Keogh, a distance of about 2,500 miles.

Despite the hardships of the march, the men were sorry that it was over, because this meant a return to the routine of garrison duty. Before the regiment broke up, LTC Mizner commended the men for the fine manner of their efforts on the march and that there had been no serious complaints during the march. It was also noted that a remarkable feature of the this long march was that the men and horses were in better physical condition then when they had started.

Of particular note to the author of this article is that Mel Cowell, great uncle of the author, was a cavalryman in Troop L, 8th US Cavalry and participated in the Great March. Mel Cowell’s first enlistment was in Detroit, Michigan, for duty with the 8th US Cavalry. Following this enlistment, he was sent to Texas. On 10 October 1888, after Troop L arrived at Fort Keogh, Mel Cowell was promoted to Corporal. Later, just prior to his discharge for completion of service, in 1890, he was transferred in grade from Troop L to Troop E. Following his discharge, he had a 10 year break in service and then enlisted as a cavalryman to fight in the Philippine Insurrection. He died in the Philippines.

Trooper Mel Cowell, 8th Cavalry Regiment

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2015 U.S. Cavalry Association Annual Bivouac and National Cavalry Competition

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Cavalry Trumpeter
By Sam Young, Fort Larned NHS Volunteer

Painting by Ralph Heinz

Trumpeter Charles Fisher, 7th Cavalry—part of Major Reno’s Squadron at the Little Bighorn, is shown aiding Lieutenant Hodgson, who was shot from his horse while crossing the Little Big Horn River. Fisher survived the battle. Hodgson, as Fisher’s horse reached the river bank, was again shot and killed. Note the gray horse ridden by Fisher. Trumpeters rode gray horses. In the dust, smoke, and chaos of battle, the gray horse made it easier for the trumpeter to be identified by the commander.

The trumpeter had one specific duty: sound the calls that relayed the commander’s orders. In a garrison environment such as Fort Larned, the calls included Reveille, Stables and Water, Drill, Guard Mount, Boots and Saddles, and Taps. In the field, and especially combat, the calls included As Skirmishers, Charge, Recall, To Horse, and Officer’s Call. Following is an example of bugle calls combined to convey the commander’s orders:

1. Attention
2. Fours Right
3. Column Right
4. March

“Attention” alerts the cavalrmen a command is to be given. To be called to Attention, the cavalry unit had to be at a halt.

“Fours Right” is a preparatory command and tells the cavalrmen there will be four files abreast in the formation (a file is a line from front to rear). During the first formation each morning the cavalrmen count off by fours. The first set of fours is the first rank (a rank is a row, from right to left). Number one is always on the right of the rank and number four is always of the left of the rank in the formation. Thus the right most file is the ones and the left most file is the fours, with the twos and threes in the middle of each rank. The formation will have only four files and multiple ranks. This is how cavalry units marched; not in two files as seen in the movies.

“Column Right” identifies the direction the formation will travel with the first rank turning to the right, followed by the other ranks.

“March” starts the formation moving.

According to August V. Kautz in his book The 1865 Customs of Service for Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, each cavalry regiment had a Chief Trumpeter who was a member of the regimental headquarters. It was his duty to keep the roster of trumpeters within the regiment (there were two trumpeters assigned to each company of the regiment), train the company trumpeters in the performance of their duties, and assign them to guard duty or to act as orderly trumpeters for the officers of the regimental headquarters. He was held responsible for their neatness and appearance on duty and their presence at roll-calls when the companies were co-located with the regiment. His pay was twenty-three dollars per month.
Company trumpeters were privates. They were recruited for their musical abilities and may have been younger that eighteen. When their companies were not co-located with their regiment, their first sergeant assigned their duties. There was always a trumpeter on guard duty to sound the calls. When the companies of the regiment were together, the musicians of each company united under the Chief Trumpeter for the purpose of instruction and learning the bugle calls (over 100 of them): how to recognize them, play them, and their meaning.

What did each call mean? Here are some of the daily calls:

FIRST CALL: Played to assemble trumpeters for reveille; the first call of the day. It was sounded between 4:45 AM and 6:00 AM depending on the season of the year. First Call was also played to assemble trumpeters for the playing of Guard Mount, Drill, Retreat, and Tattoo.

REVEILLE: Immediately following this call the flag was raised, the cannon fired a single blank round, and the soldiers began to assemble for morning roll call.

ASSEMBLY: This call was for all soldiers to be in formation. This call was also played for soldiers to be in formation for Guard Mount, Drill, Retreat, and Tattoo.

STABLE CALL: Livestock were groomed and fed, and stables were cleaned with fresh hay distributed.

MESS CALL: Breakfast and Dinner (the main meal of the day)

SICK CALL: Ill soldiers reported to the hospital for treatment.

FATIGUE CALL: Soldiers assigned to work details reported for duty.

GUARD MOUNT: Soldiers assigned guard duty reported for duty in front of their barracks.

ADJUTANT’S CALL: Soldiers assigned to guard duty were marched to the Guard House for the Guard Mount ceremony. Adjutant’s Call was also played for Retreat when soldiers marched to the Parade Ground.

WATER CALL: Livestock were watered.

DRILL CALL: Ordered soldiers to dismounted training such as marching.

CLASS CALL: Ordered soldiers to classroom training where such training occurred.

RECALL: Recalled soldiers from drill and fatigue details.

FIRST SERGEANT’S CALL: Company first sergeants reported to post headquarters with their “Morning Reports” (contained such information as soldiers present for duty or absent and for what reason).

BOOTS AND SADDLES: Mounted drill for cavalrymen

RETREAT: Flag lowering preparation

TO THE COLORS: Preceded with firing a blank round from the cannon, then lowering the flag while this call was played by massed trumpeters when more than one company and the regimental headquarters were present, or a single trumpeter when only a company was present.

TATTOO: Soldiers were to prepare for bed and the military post was secured for the night following the last roll call of soldiers for the day.

TAPS: Lights out, soldiers in bed, and no loud talking.

If required, TO ARMS was for soldiers to assemble under arms, TO HORSE was for cavalrymen to assemble with arms and horses, FIRE CALL was for soldiers to assemble to fight a fire, and OFFICER’S CALL was for officers to report as a group to their commander.

Cavalry horses were highly trained and knew the bugle calls. They could perform the actions announced without the riders on them. A trumpeter in Company B Fifth U.S. Cavalry frequently demonstrated this. He and another cavalryman would release the company’s horses from the picket line and, using bugle calls, send the horses to the river for watering. When he played Recall the horses left the river and lined up in formation. Using bugle calls, he placed them into a column of fours and marched them back to

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the picket line.

While sounding bugle calls was a trumpeter’s primary duty, he also had to be proficient in the use of revolver, carbine, and sabre. However, he normally would be armed only with a revolver as the carbine, attached to a shoulder sling, would get in the way when he was sounding bugle calls while mounted. There are many examples of trumpeters, such as Trumpeter Fischer, in combat. One of the unusual ones occurred during the Fetterman massacre.

In December 1866, Captain Fetterman led seventy-nine soldiers and two civilians from Fort Phil Kearny, Dakota Territory, in pursuit of Indians who had attacked the wood chopping detail. The Indians ambushed Captain Fetterman’s command and massacred the entire unit. Trumpeter Adolph Metzger, Company C 2d U.S. Cavalry, was the only soldier who was not stripped, scalped, and mutilated. Metzger was covered with a buffalo robe as sign of admiration by the Indians for his bravery and tenacity fighting the Indians which included using his bugle to fight and kill Indians. His battered bugle was many years later given by an Indian to Jim Gatchell of Buffalo, Wyoming, and is displayed in the Gatchell Museum in Buffalo, Wyoming.

Remember the gray horses trumpeters rode? The only thing found alive on the Fetterman Massacre battlefield was a badly wounded gray horse. It may have been Metzger’s horse since he was the only trumpeter with Fetterman’s command. Possibly the Indians let the horse live.

Cavalry Personality
Major General Guy V. Henry, Jr.

Guy Vernor Henry, Jr., son of Major General Guy Vernor Henry, famous Indian-fighting cavalryman and Medal of Honor recipient, and Julia McNair Henry, was born on 28 January 1875 at Fort Robinson, Nebraska which later became one of the three remount depots of the army. He entered USMA (United States Military Academy) and graduated forty-five of fifty-nine in the class of 1898. Fox Conner, Marlin Craig and Richard C. Davis were three of his classmates. He was commissioned in the infantry but immediately switched to cavalry where he spent the rest of his long, successful career. In the Spanish-American War, he served as a major of U.S. Volunteers. During the Philippine insurrection, he received a Silver Star Commendation, after which he graduated from the United States Cavalry School at Fort Riley, Kansas, in 1904. During 1906 and 1907, he attended and graduated from the French Cavalry School at Saumur. On 29 October 1910, he married Mary Ingraham Rogers, and they had two daughters Mary Ingraham Henry and Patricia Vernor Henry. In July 1912, he was in Stockholm as head of the United States Olympic Equestrian Team (of which Ben Lear was a first Lieutenant). From 1916 to 1918, he was commandant of cadets at West Point. On 8 August 1918, he received his promotion to brigadier general (NA - National Army) and went to France. From 22 March 1930 to 21 March 1934, he was Chief of Cavalry, with the temporary rank of major general. 

Editor’s note: Major General Henry was the Director of Equestrian Activities for the 1932 Olympic Games. Reverting to brigadier general after that assignment, he was commandant of the Cavalry School at Fort Riley in its great days – from 25 July 1935 to 31 January 1938. He retired as a major general in 1939, but returned to active duty from 1941 to 1947, for which he received the Distinguished Service Medal. He was chairman of the U.S. section of the Permanent Joint Defense Board with Canada from 1948 to 1954, for which he was given another Distinguished Service Medal. After retiring, he went to the home of his son-in-law, Colonel Williams, on a ranch in Wenatchee, Washington. During this period he visited Fort Riley. His decorations, in addition to

Trumpeter playing "Guard Mount" from the movie "Fort Apache"
those referred to above, were from the British, French, Swedish, German, and Mexican governments. He was quite proud of the fact that at his retirement dinner he could, and did, wear his cadet jacket from USMA. Editor’s note: He died on 29 December 1967 and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

So Close, Yet So Far
By Trooper Niven Baird

As 1969 started to come to an end, so too did the war in the Republic of South Vietnam—at least for some of the American forces. Pressure from anti-war activists, and reinforced by much of the national news media, caused our national command center to seek ways to signify our interest in bringing the war to a close.

So it was, then, that the 3d Marine Division was told to stand down from the northern-most area of South Vietnam, and to return to its parent base in Okinawa. The saga of the division was one of unparalleled bravery and sacrifice, holding off determined attacks by large numbers of North Vietnamese army units, particularly around the northern-most firebase at Con Thien.

In late 1968 the 3d Marine Division was reinforced by the 1st Brigade, 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized). The brigade came out of Fort Carson, Colorado, and consisted of one infantry battalion, one mechanized infantry battalion, and one tank battalion with its attached armored cavalry troop. The combat units were supported by a complete division “slice” of combat support and combat service support units.

The Marine division, commanded by Major General Davis, a splendid officer who had earned the Medal of Honor during the Korean War, furled its flag and departed South Vietnam in early November 1969. The mechanized infantry brigade of 3000+ soldiers spread itself to cover the area previously guarded by over 20,000 marines.

The demilitarized zone, that area just south of the Ben Hai River and south of the 17th parallel marking the division between South and North Vietnam, became the primary responsibility of the brigades’ battalions. In November 1969, the tank battalion with its attached cavalry troop was stationed at the firebases along the DMZ. Con Thien, also known by its designation “Alpha 4”, was the most exposed, thus received the greatest attention from the commander of the tank battalion. The battalion was reinforced by the attachment of two infantry or mechanized infantry companies on a rotating basis. Daily sortees struck out from Con Thien to act as a blocking force against any North Vietnamese units.
attempting to penetrate across the DMZ. These units normally operated in the area for three days, going into night defensive positions during the evening hours.

In mid-November, the battalion commander had gone out with two infantry companies. The infantry leaders were splendid officers but were experiencing this sort of activity for the first time, and the battalion commander wanted to help them learn the techniques needed to conduct these operations. Especially needed was the experience required to prepare night positions.

Just before dawn on the morning of the 3d day, the commander told his radio operator to perform a radio check with Brigade Headquarters. The operator soon advised that the commander was to meet a certain visitor at the helipad at Con Thien at 0900 hours. A quick check of the signal operating instructions (SOI) did not reveal the identity of the visitor, but it was clear that the units needed to leave the area and return to base. It would take a couple hours to get this done.

The wet monsoon had arrived in the north of Vietnam, bringing the steady light rain which never stopped. The holes dug for the defense during the night filled quickly, and despite using the steel helmet to bail, the soldiers stood in water up to mid-thigh all night. The mud along the DMZ was a red, thick Laterite clay which clung to everything. The two-company unit left the positions shortly after dawn and approached Con Thien just before 0900. The commander barely had time to get his Sergeant Major and arrive at the helipad to meet the unknown visitor by the designated time.

Soon the sound of helicopter blades could be heard and through the rain clouds came a large, blue helicopter—unlike anything owned by the Army! As it settled, a blue, rectangular plate could be seen mounted in a window, and on it were four silver stars.

As the door opened, the waiting soldiers rendered their best salutes, and the visitor bounded towards them with his hand outstretched. "I'm Jack McCain, and thanks for meeting me." The battalion commander stuttered an apology for his appearance, which was met by the stern response, "Don't apologize to me for looking like a combat soldier!"

The Admiral, for that is what he was, Commander-In-Chief, Pacific, asked about the mission of the unit, the amount of contact with North Vietnamese units, and generally got a feel for the war in the north. He then asked, "Do you have a pair of binoculars?" Of course a tank unit had them, and with a nod, the Sergeant Major took off to obtain a pair. The Admiral pointed at the sand-bagged structure which was the command post and asked if they could get on top. The CP was covered with layers of sand bags as protection against the 120mm rockets which hit the base every day. It was suggested that the Admiral have his chopper depart to return on call. The NVA would surely have seen the large bird land and would shortly be launching rockets at the landing pad. This was done.

The two officers, soon joined by the Sergeant Major, climbed to the top of the structure and started looking North. Clearly visible on the far side of the Ben Hai River was the tall pole flying the North Vietnamese flag. Handed the binoculars, the Admiral studied the area across the border, and after a while, turned to his two companions and stated, "This is the closest I have been to my son in over two years." He was asked if his son were a POW, and with a catch in his throat, he stated, "Yes, John is a Navy pilot and was shot down in October, 1967."

The trio climbed down from the CP, and the Admiral asked if he could talk with the soldiers in the unit. With a nod, the Sergeant Major again took off at a trot, and soon sleepy soldiers were lining up outside their hooches. The Admiral asked if this were all of them and was told all but those on actual guard duty. There soon were almost a thousand troopers standing tall, and wondering why. They soon found out, because every man's hand was shaken by the Admiral, along with his expression of thanks for their duty. It took a couple hours.

It just couldn't get better than that, and there can be no doubt that every man remembers shaking hands with a four-star Admiral!

The Admiral and his helicopter departed and life returned to normal at Con Thien. Five days later, the battalion commander received a personal, telegraphed message from the CINC-PAC himself, thanking him for hosting the visit.

A Leader and a Gentleman.
Flags have long been associated with military units since ancient times. They have provided a visual and substantive object to which soldiers could orient their loyalties. Until modern times, flags were carried onto the field of battle to show the placement of units, rally troops, and provide inspiration to soldiers. U.S. Army infantry units carried their flags into battle until the turn of the twentieth century and the war with Spain. The U.S. Cavalry carried theirs until WWI. The last cavalry charge with colors flying for the U.S. Cavalry was against the Mexicans during the Punitive Expedition. The advent of modern warfare and the decline of massed troops on the battlefield negated the use of flags in combat; however, their use for traditional ceremonial purposes remains.

Flags are classified by their use and have been given military names to identify them according to the type of unit to which they belong. Flags carried or used by mechanized, motorized, and armor or cavalry units are correctly called "standards". Normally the word "colors" signifies the national flag carried by a unit. However, in addition to the national colors, each battalion-or squadron-sized element is issued a unit color or standard. The traditions and character of a unit are symbolized by the colors or standard which it carries.

One of the most important tasks of the colors or standards is to record the honors of past service and inspire soldiers’ future accomplishments. By the beginning of the seventeenth century, armies had begun to organize elements into units such as regiments with their own distinctive designations to include banners. Regiments were identified on the battlefield both by the colors they carried and the designs of their uniforms. In battle, the color party marched at the front and center of the regiment. By leading the regiment into battle, the colors’ location in formation denoted the center of the units’ lines so that the commanding officers could readily identify their units on the battlefield. Additionally, the color parties (color bearers and their guards) became the prime targets for the enemy. Victories were often quantified in terms of the number of enemy colors captured; consequently, the color parties bore the brunt of the battle and suffered the heaviest casualties.

Writing of the battle of Waterloo, a British sergeant said, “About 4 o'clock I was ordered to the colours: This, although I was used to warfare as much as anyone, was a job I did not like at all. But still I went as boldly to work as I could. There had been before me that day 14 sergeants already killed and wounded and the staff and colors almost cut to pieces”.

The U.S. Army’s past and present day customs regarding the colors come largely from the customs of the British Army. In 1751 a British regulation prescribed that there would be only two colors in each regiment; the King’s flag and the regimental flag. The regimental flag would be of the same color as the tunic facings (lapels, cuffs and the turn-back of the coat) and would bear the regimental number. In a general order of 20 February 1776, General George Washington required that every Infantry regiment should be supplied with two flags. These flags were to be a regimental color and a "grand division" color, both to be "small and light". Additionally, they were to bear "some similitude to the uniform of the regiment to which they belong(ed)" (from the British tradition). Mounted units’ regulations for standards cannot be located by this author but they likely reflected the traditions of their British counterpart horse units. In 1779, the concept of two colors for a battalion or regiment was restated by Steuben’s regulations and further clarified by Washington and the Board of War. The two colors were to hereafter be referred to as the "standards of the United States". One color was to be the same throughout the army while the other was to be the same as the color of the facings of the regiment to which the color belonged.

The composition of the color parties has varied over the years and different armies have followed different traditions. The U.S. Army adopted many European military traditions. Those of both England and German states seem to have been the most influential (King George III was a member of the House of Hanover and brought the traditions of that German state into the British military).
Standard-bearers in German regiments during the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries were titled "Gefreitencorporal" and were chosen from those whose physique, character, and background made them suitable to become officers. They carried NCO canes, wore buff leather gauntlets, and wore a decorative oilcloth flag casing with a brass cap diagonally across their bodies. This casing was decorative and when the colors were cased, the casing protected the colors. This designated the status of the color bearer as a “select” soldier when the casing was worn across the body when carrying the colors.

Color parties usually consisted of the best and hardest soldiers of a regiment specially picked for the task. It was considered a high honor to serve as a color party member and either guard, or carry, the colors. Originally, officer aspirants in both European and American armies carried the colors and were assigned the rank of "Ensign" (the flags originally called “ensigns” in those armies). In some European armies the junior officers of the regiment--"Ensigns"--carry the colors today during ceremonies as a continuation of this tradition. If a NCO carries the colors, the guards are officers.

By the time of the War Between the States, other ranks (privates, corporals, and sergeants) composed the color parties in the U.S. Army. By regulation, until after the war, a dismounted U.S. Army color party consisted of at least eight members, two bearers and the remainder guards. The senior sergeant was the bearer of the national colors--the “Stars and Stripes”. Mounted standard parties consisted of the color bearer(s) and guards--four men.

The Stars and Stripes were not carried as a national color until 1842. Instead, U.S. Army color parties carried a blue silk color on which was painted the coat of arms of the United States. This color consisted of an American bald eagle bearing on its breast the shield of the United States and in its talons, the olive branch and arrows which signify peace and war, respectively. After the Stars and Stripes were authorized, the flag (color) with the eagle then became the regimental color.

Regimental colors in the U.S. Army were all fielded on a blue background from the 1840s until 1887. In 1887, regulations provided that regimental colors would thenceforth be backed in the color of the branch such as yellow for cavalry and red for artillery. Infantry, the senior Army branch, kept the original blue background for its colors. The infantry retained larger colors and the cavalry’s increased from 2 x 2 feet to 3 x 4 feet. The arms of the United States and an eagle were largely painted on the colors although there are some embroidered examples. Beginning in 1887, the regimental colors were embroidered with the standard eagle and arms of the United States.

2d Kansas Cavalry Regimental Flag

Due to the high casualty rate among the members of the color parties and the advent of more modern weapons, the time-honored practice of carrying the colors in battle was discontinued by the infantry after the Spanish-American War. Today, the colors, with battle streamers attached, join their units in formation during ceremonies signifying their presence during battle of days past. The last example of the U.S. Cavalry carrying unfurled colors into battle occurred during the Punitive Expedition in Mexico.

Battle streamers came into being to replace the silver bands of the lances carrying the colors of the regiment. As some regiments obtained more and more silver bands, they were unable to fit all of their battle honors on their color lances. Long, narrow, swallow-tailed pennants (3 foot by 2.75 inch "streamers") replaced them. Each streamer is colored in the campaign or war service ribbon colors and has the name of the campaign embroidered on the streamer.

Lances for colors and standards were specified to be make of ash and nine feet in height. Beginning in the 1880s, brass spear point finials and ferrules were replaced by nicked spear point finials and ferrules.
Selection to membership on the color guard is an honor which goes back more than two centuries. Only the best members of a unit are selected to represent the unit, the service, and the country by carrying the colors. Color guard members were assured that their selection for the color party was a singular honor only given to a small group in their units and represented careful consideration by the units' leadership.

Today's Army drill and ceremonies manual specifies that a unit color party consists only of two color bearers (sergeants) and two guards—a total of four members. By tradition, the color party is supposed to be escorted by the "escort to the colors"—also known as the "color company"—that receives, marches with, and dismisses the color party. The "color company" was a much honored position won by excellent service or valorous action. However, this tradition has largely gone to the wayside in most current Army units. The original intent of the color escort was to protect the unit's colors, especially in battle. Since colors are no longer carried in battle, the use of the "escort to the colors" is largely ceremonial. Since many Army leaders don't know this tradition, the use of the escort has diminished and rarely used except by those very few who know the tradition.

In the days when the colors were carried into battle, the colors were paraded in front of the troops, a traditional ceremony still known as "Trooping the Colour" in the British Army. This was intended to familiarize all soldiers with their unit colors so that they could be more readily identified during battle by the members of the unit.

Unit guidons can be traced to 1832 and the reinstitution of the Dragoon regiments. Guidons were to be carried by separate companies within the regiments. Original specifications required the guidons to be made of silk. By 1895, only the formal ceremonial guidons were made in banner silk and the guidons used on a daily basis were manufactured in bunting. For years, only mounted units carried guidons. Mounted guidons were larger than those carried today by cavalry units. Cavalry and light artillery (field) guidons were 27 by 41 inches. The size of guidons was likely larger so that they were more easily distinguished at a long distance on the battlefield. The size of guidons was standardized for all dismounted units to a smaller size in 1931 —- to 20 by 27¾ inches, the current guidons size for all branches.

Historical and reenactment units should, therefore, base the size of the guidons carried on the period they represent. Many reenactment and U.S. Army historical units incorrectly carry the current-size guidons rather than the correct larger ones when representing units prior to 1931.

Mounted unit guidons from 1832 to 1863 were designed as two horizontal bars with the top bar in red and the bottom in white. Company/troop letter designations were placed in red letters on the white bar (bottom) and the regimental number was placed in white over the red bar on top. They were patterned with a swallow-tail design. By 1863, U.S. Cavalry guidons with the red over white bars were replaced by swallow-tailed guidons patterned after the U.S. national colors with gold colored stars arranged in a circle. In the center of the blue canton could be painted a company color ("company" was changed to "troop" in 1885 and has remained so since). In 1885 the red over white bar designed was readopted and has remained the guidon design for cavalry units ever since.

Company Guidon

The colors and standards will continue to play an important part in Army units' traditions. They represent the history of the units and embody the "spirit" of the honors won in past conflicts. While colors and standards are no longer carried in battle, they continue to provide a psychological and emotional link for current soldiers to the generations of soldiers who have gone before.
Book Reviews

Reviewed by: Bob Smith (from the March 2005 Cavalry Journal)

Alexander M. Bielakowski, Ph.D. is an American historian with a special interest in the
development and growth of the United States Horse Cavalry. His book, "US Cavalryman,
1891-1920," adds another addition to the Osprey's Warrior series that provides readers
with an up close and personal view of what life was like in the United States Cavalry in the
period stretching from the end of the Indian Wars to the end of World War I. For the Cavalry this
was a period of transition as its role changed from that of a frontier constabulary to that of a
branch in the armed forces of a major world power with global commitments. Between 1891
and 1920, the United States Cavalry deployed to Cuba, the Philippines, China, Mexico, and
Europe. Moreover, with the advent of new technologies like the automobile, the machine
gun, and the airplane, the cavalry arm found itself in a transitional role adapting to new
aspects of modern warfare.

Bielakowski’s book reflects the four decades of change within the cavalry, beginning with the
plumed, blue-clad, saber-armed troopers of the Indian Wars and ending with the steel helmeted,
khaki uniformed, automatic weapon-equipped horse soldiers who came home from Europe in
1918. His prose recounts the various changes and modifications in uniforms and equipment,
and a significant number of period photographs illustrate these changes. Many of these photos
are located at Fort Riley, Kansas either in the archives of the United States Cavalry
Association or in the collection of the United States Cavalry Museum.

Collectors and re-enactors will find this book especially useful as the colorful Raffaele Ruggeri
prints depict the myriad of equipment and accoutrements used by the horse soldier. Even
items such as curry combs, brushes, feedbags, spurs, and picket pins are illustrated in detail.
One of the most interesting Ruggeri plates depicts a young George Patton, pipe in hand,
conferring with an immaculately dressed, ramrod-straight John Pershing somewhere in Mexico in
1916.

This book is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the training, recruitment, dress, and
equipment of the United States Cavalry at the end of the nineteenth century and in the early years of
the twentieth century. It is indeed a value ($18.95) just for the many period photographs depicting
both regulation and non-regulation dress worn by the troopers.

Child of the Fighting Tenth: On the Frontier with the Buffalo Soldiers. By Forrestine C.
Reviewed by: Trooper Phil Bolte (from the December 2005 Cavalry Journal)

Compared to memoirs of other wars, first-hand literature of the Indian Wars is rare. Many soldiers
were illiterate and officers wrote more of combat actions than of life on the frontier. Some of the best
of frontier literature are memoirs of wives, who wrote of day-to-day life and have provided us a
picture of the rugged frontier life. This volume, though, is a particularly valuable and unique
memoir, for it is the story of the frontier in the late years of the nineteenth century as seen through the
eyes of a young girl.

Forrestine, known as Birdie to her friends, was the daughter of Charles Lawrence Cooper, Civil War
veteran and career Army officer. Born in 1867, Birdie was nine months old when her father was
given a Regular Army commission in the 39th U.S. Infantry (Colored) and assigned to Ship Island,
twenty miles off the Mississippi coast at Biloxi. With the reorganization of the Army in 1870, Lieutenant
Cooper found himself assigned to the 10th Cavalry, a black regiment assigned to the Indian Territory. In
January, 1871, he joined Troop A at Camp Supply, 130 miles northwest of regimental headquarters at
Fort Sill. In the spring, he brought his family there. There, in a two-room log cabin with dirt floors, Birdie
began her life as a "daughter of the regiment." Until 1885, she moved with her family to assignments at
Fort Sill, Fort Concho, and Fort Davis.

In 1885, the 10th Cavalry moved to Arizona, exchanging place with the 3rd Cavalry, and Fort
Grant became Birdie’s home, although she and her mother joined her father at Camp Bonita when his troop was posted there. In 1886, Birdie married a rancher named Hooker and left the regiment.

In fifteen years with the regiment, Birdie matured from a little girl to a young woman. She has recounted her experiences as her status changed in a lively and humorous way, drawing the reader into her world. She made no attempt to chronicle every event of her life, opting instead to provide a series of vignettes that capture the highlights of her life. Close friendships with other families, familiarity with well known officers such as Nelson Miles and Wesley Merritt, friendships with Indians such as Quantas, experiencing the loyal service officer's "strikers," and a romance with young Lieutenant Powhatan Clarke all serve to make her tale a fascinating one.

Forrestine Hooker was a skilled writer, having written several books for young readers based on her frontier experiences. Her ninth novel was published in 1929. As early as 1921, her publisher had asked her to write her own story, but other books took precedence and when she died in 1932, the work was not completed. It remained in the family in manuscript form until brought to light by Steve Wilson while researching another frontier subject. Editor Wilson has minimized changes, but in recognition that much of the manuscript was written from memory, he has corrected some names and dates.

This is a delightful book to read, yet one that manages to capture the drama of the settlement of the American West.

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**Research Library Update**

By Trooper Sam Young

Do you remember the old military adage “never volunteer”? I do, but think I had a brain cramp about six months ago when I volunteered 3-4 days to help prepare for the move of the USCA from Fort Riley to Fort Reno, OK. Somehow I think the word years was substituted for days as it took nine days, with help from Linda Pollock, just to dismantle and box the library for shipping! During those nine days I, as a former high school history teacher, saw terrific potential in what this library has to offer and am now in the process of organizing the library. Unfortunately I live in Leavenworth so it will probably take years of monthly visits to complete this project.

There are several components to this library: books; personal collections of pictures, letters, and stories from cavalrymen and their family members; unit and organizational histories; post records and histories; old cavalry manuals; old and new cavalry journals, both U.S. and British; and electronic media that includes videos and recorded interviews. It is like, where do I start?

Thank you Chris Bolte, BG Bolte’s son, for assisting me with the unpacking and shelving the books. The books are not in any order on the shelves now or when we started packing. That will be a later project. However we did find many duplicate books that USCA will offer for sale due to very limited library space. Here are four books that are available for purchase:

- **History of the U.S. Cavalry**, by Swafford Johnson, $10.00
- **The Horse Soldier, Vol. I**, by Randy Steffen, $10.00
- **Carbine and Lance, the story of old Fort Sill**, by Col. W. S. Nye, $10.00
- **Once an Eagle**, by Anton Myrer, $10.00

To purchase, please call USCA at 405-422-6330. The price does not include shipping and taxes.

Please stay tuned for updates in future Cavalry Journals.
USCA Museum Update
By Trooper Sam Young

In the three plus months since our move from Fort Riley the USCA museum is taking shape. Many items now on display were in storage at Fort Riley. While we have less space than at Fort Riley, we have rooms in which the displays will have specific themes to showcase the U.S. Cavalry. While it is great that we have many Twentieth century items, we lack Eighteenth and Nineteenth century actual and/or replica cavalry items. We need your help filling that void.

We have two new exhibits that are unique and truly cavalry: a working cavalry saddler’s display (the reason I say working is I have already used the tools and scrap leather to repair one of our display saddles) and a Culver Academies (Culver Military Academy and Culver Girls Academy) cavalry/horsemanship display. These two displays are about 75% complete as additional items and pictures are enroute for their inclusion. They also have display descriptions, which we hope to have eventfully with every display.

What our fledgling museum needs is a USCA member to volunteer as the curator. The individual should be willing to donate the time and energy, and have a fairly good knowledge of U.S. horse cavalry equipment. Visitors are showing much interest in our displays, so we need a curator to ensure we have quality displays.

Editor’s Notes

Welcome to my maiden voyage as an editor. While I have decades of research and writing experience thanks to the U.S. Army, I saw being the editor of The Cavalry Journal a unique opportunity to learn what an editor does and keep the gray matter exercised in my senior years.

Looking at old Cavalry Journals (1940’s and earlier) I find a robust editorial staff. Looking at Cavalry Journals since the current USCA was established (20 February 1976) there is no indication of an editor or staff. So folks, hopefully I can live up to what you expect of an editor.

I am seeking three things: writers, articles, and one or two individuals to serve on the editorial staff (one of whom would – hopefully - also learn the desktop publishing software USCA uses (Scribus)). Learning Scribus has been an interesting challenge and I believe USCA needs some depth in this area.

If you would like to write an article or articles for the journal here are our guidelines:

The Cavalry Journal publication months are
1 Mar, 1 Jun, 1 Sep, and 1 Dec.

Deadlines for article submission to me are
1 Jan, 1 Apr, 1 Jul, and 1 Oct.

The targeted audience is the membership of the U.S. Cavalry Association. The main topics of interest include cavalry history, equipment, personalities, units and organizations, posts, and training.

Length of articles varies greatly. Very long articles can be continued in the next journal, but we prefer between 2000 and 3500 words.

I see the editorial staff focusing on identifying potential articles and writers.

If you have ideas to enhance The Cavalry Journal, please send them to me at journaleditor@uscavalry.org. Also, if you would like to serve on the editorial staff, please let me know.

Hope to see you at the National Cavalry Competition.

Trooper Sam Young
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<td>Over $100.00</td>
<td>=$25.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Make all checks payable to: United States Cavalry Association or USCA

Mail Payment & Order to: United States Cavalry Association
7107 W. Cheyenne Street
El Reno, OK 73036

Merchandise Subtotal
Shipping & Handling
Total

Sutler's Store Order Form

Ordered by:
Name_________________________
Address_______________________
City__________________________
State________________________
Zip___________________________
Phone________________________

Ship To : Only if different from "Ordered by"
Name_________________________
Address_______________________
City__________________________
State________________________
Zip___________________________

Payment Method_________
Credit Card #_________
Signature_________
Expiration Date_____

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