



# THE MILITARY HERITAGE GUIDEBOOK



# Legend

**THEMES**

 African Americans	 Military Training and Education
 American Revolution (1775-1783)	 Military Technology
 Architecture	 Native Americans & Hawaiians/Alaskan Natives
 Aviation History (1904-1989)	 Naval History (1775-1989)
 Coastal Fortification (1794-1885)	 Space Exploration (1945-1989)
 Cold War Era (1945-1989)	 Spanish/Mexican Heritage (1672-1848)
 Frontier Posts (1756-1880)	 World War I (1917-1919)
 Medicine	 World War II (1941-1945)

# Military Branches

 U.S. Army	 U.S. Air Force	 U.S. Navy
 U.S. Marine Corps	 U.S. Department of Defense	

A product of the Department of Defense's Legacy Resource Management Program.



# American Military Heritage

The United States Department of Defense (DoD) is pleased to present this guidebook to historic sites important to our American military heritage. This guidebook and the accompanying military heritage maps highlight historic sites associated with the U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, U.S. Marine Corps, and U.S. Air Force that illustrate important aspects of our national heritage and offer to the public opportunities to explore our shared military history.

The central mission of the U.S. military forces is the defense of the United States – its people, its land, and its heritage. The preservation of historic places under military stewardship has been a long-standing priority within the DoD primary mission. Many of the sites contained in this guidebook are National Historic Landmarks or recognized by our National Register of Historic Places. DoD invites you to join us in Preserving American Heritage, and to share our appreciation for these national treasures.

Although the majority of sites included in the guidebook are located on active military installations, the guidebook also includes former military resources that are important to our military heritage. Increased military security may restrict public access to those sites located on active military installations. In most cases, a valid driver's license, vehicle registration, and proof of auto insurance are required to enter the military installations. Visitor information was verified in August 2004; however, visitors are strongly encouraged to call ahead to confirm site access and security requirements. Please note that cameras and video equipment may be restricted or prohibited on these installations.



The Pentagon: Courtesy of the United States Department of Defense

The Military Heritage Guidebook was designed for quick, easy reference and is keyed to the accompanying military heritage maps. Entries are organized by region. Each region then is organized alphabetically by state. A master list of the entries is included in the back of the guidebook.

The margin of each entry is annotated with icons, which indicate important themes or chronological periods associated with the resources open to the public. In addition, active DoD installations have icons indicating their service affiliation. The key to these icons is found on the inside front cover of the guide. The numbers next to guidebook entries correspond to the accompanying military heritage maps. For additional information on the military heritage maps, visit [www.denix.osd.mil/HeritageTourism](http://www.denix.osd.mil/HeritageTourism).

National Historic Landmarks, sites that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and museums are included in the guidebook. Each entry includes a short history of the installation, and visitor information.

# Northeast and Mid-Atlantic: Connecticut and Delaware

## Connecticut

USN

### Naval Submarine Base New London, Groton 92

*Submarine Force Museum, Naval Submarine Base New London, Groton, CT 06349-5571*

Naval Submarine Base New London was established as a Navy yard in 1872. The German use of submarines during World War I prompted the development of New London as a submarine base. The base became the home of the Submarine School, which trained over 10,000 men. After World War II, submarine technology was adapted to the nuclear age. The *USS Nautilus* was the first commissioned nuclear powered submarine in the U.S. Navy. In July 1958, the *Nautilus* became the first ship to reach the geographic North Pole. The submarine was overhauled in 1959 and deployed to the Mediterranean Sea as the first nuclear-powered submarine.

**Visitor Information:** The *Submarine Force Museum* features submarine artifacts, documents, and photographs. The museum and the *USS Nautilus* are adjacent to the Naval Submarine Base. Access to the base is not necessary to visit the museum and submarine. ☎ 800-343-0079, [www.USSnautilus.org](http://www.USSnautilus.org). 🕒 Wed-Mon 9-4 (November to mid-May), Wed-Mon 9-5 (mid-May through October). Closed: Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's Day, and certain weeks in May and October. Visitors are encouraged to verify hours.

*Fort Trumbull State Park* is adjacent to Naval Submarine Base New London. The first Fort Trumbull was constructed during the Colonial period to protect New London harbor from British attack. The current fort, built between 1839 and 1852, is the third on the site and features Egyptian Revival architectural details. ☎ 860-444-7591, [http://www.dep.state.ct.us/stateparks/parks/fort\\_trumbull.htm](http://www.dep.state.ct.us/stateparks/parks/fort_trumbull.htm).

## Delaware

USAF

### Dover Air Force Base, Dover 99

*Air Mobility Command Museum, 1301 Heritage Road, Dover AFB, Dover, DE 19902*

Dover Air Force Base was established as an Army installation in 1941 to develop and test rocket-equipped fighters for combat use. The Army Air Force created a special unit to secretly develop air-launched rockets in 1944. The air-launched rocket tests conducted at Dover Air Force Base made deployment of smaller combat aircraft against ground targets possible. **Building 1301** was constructed in 1944; it is one of the few surviving buildings associated with the installation's early history. The **Port Mahon lighthouse** was constructed in 1903. The lighthouse burned in 1984 and was reconstructed in 2001.

**Visitor Information:** The *Air Mobility Command Museum* is located in Hangar 1301. The museum includes an aircraft display gallery and exhibits. ☎ 302-677-5938, <http://www.amcmuseum.org/> for additional information. 🕒 9:00 to 4:00 Tue-Sat. Closed: Federal holidays.



**Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen 106**

*U.S. Army Ordnance Museum, Building 2601, Aberdeen Boulevard, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21005*

Aberdeen Proving Ground and Edgewood Arsenal were established in 1918. Aberdeen Proving Ground was the Army's pre-eminent ordnance testing facility until World War II. The Army Ordnance School at Aberdeen Proving Ground trained ordnance officers. Edgewood Arsenal produced, assembled, stored, and shipped chemical weapons. It was the headquarters for the Chemical Warfare Service after World War I. Edgewood Area has three National Register-listed buildings: **Pooles Island Lighthouse** constructed in 1825 and designed by John Donohoo; the **Presbury Meeting House**, an eighteenth century house; and the **Gunpowder Meeting House**, a nineteenth century meeting house associated with the establishment of Methodism in Maryland.

**Visitor Information:** *The National Register sites are not accessible to the public; however, the **U.S. Army Ordnance Museum** is open to visitors. The museum collects and preserves artifacts related to the history of the U.S. Army Ordnance Corps. Displays include tanks/fighting vehicles, artillery, and bombs/missiles. ☎ 410-278-3602, <http://www.ordmusfound.org/>. 🕒 Daily 9-4:45. Closed on all national holidays except Armed Forces Day, Independence Day, Memorial Day, and Veterans Day. All adults must present a photo ID to enter the post.*

USA

**Baltimore Maritime Museum, Baltimore 107**

*Baltimore Maritime Museum, 802 South Caroline Street, Baltimore, MD 21231*

The USS *Torsk* is a World War II, TENCH class submarine. The submarine sank two Japanese Coastal Defense Ships on August 14, 1945. She is credited with firing the last two torpedoes and sinking the last combatant ships of the war. The *Torsk* recorded 11,884 dives.

**Visitor Information:** *The **Baltimore Maritime Museum** manages the USS *Torsk*. Tickets are available at the Ticket Booth on Piers 3 and 5. ☎ 410-396-3453, <http://www.baltomaritimemuseum.org/>. 🕒 Hours: Vary depending on season. **Fee***

WWII

**National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda 113**

*8901 Wisconsin Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20889*

The Naval complex was established in 1938. President Franklin D. Roosevelt selected the site in Bethesda, Maryland, and drafted rough plans and sketches for the center on White House stationery. In 1942, the President dedicated the Naval Hospital, the Naval Medical School, the Naval Dental School, and the Naval Medical Research Institute. Military wounded from World War II and the Korean and Vietnam conflicts were treated at the medical center. The **Bethesda Naval Hospital Tower**, the centerpiece of the medical center, rises 20 stories. The building was designed in the Art Deco style under the supervision of architect Paul Philippe Cret. The tower is a Bethesda landmark.

**Visitor Information:** *The medical center is not open to the public. The **Bethesda Naval Hospital tower** may be seen from the public right-of-way along Wisconsin Avenue.*

USN



## Northeast and Mid-Atlantic: Maryland

### Maryland

USN

#### Naval Surface Warfare Center, Carderock Division, West Bethesda 115

9500 MacArthur Boulevard, Bethesda, MD 20817



Naval Surface Warfare Center, Carderock Division, is the Navy's center for surface and undersea vehicle science, ship systems, and related maritime technology. In 1936, Congress approved construction of the test model basin at Carderock. Named the David Taylor Model Basin, the facility was dedicated in 1939. The David W. Taylor Model Basin Building features three towing basin facilities designed to test tugboats and barges, large models, and motorboats, patrol boats, and similar crafts. The building is 3,200 feet long and has an arched, reinforced concrete roof with a span of 110 feet.



**Visitor Information:** *The Carderock Division schedules tours on a restricted basis. Contact the Communications Division at least one month in advance. ☎ 301-227-4465, [www.dt.navy.mil](http://www.dt.navy.mil).*

USN

#### United States Naval Academy, Annapolis 117

U.S. Naval Academy Museum, 118 Maryland Avenue, Annapolis, MD 21402



The United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, was founded in 1845 to train U.S. Navy officers. The Naval Academy continues to play an important and vital role in American Naval education and in military history. Distinguished graduates have guided the development and success of the U.S. Navy. New York architect Ernest Flagg designed the academic campus in 1899. Flagg's design is one of the country's finest examples of monumental Beaux-Arts architecture. The campus features the Naval Academy Chapel (1904-1908) and the [tomb of John Paul Jones](#).



**Visitor Information:** *Visitors over the age of 16 must present a photo ID. Vehicles without a DoD decal are not permitted on the Academy grounds. Guided tours are available through the Academy's Armel-Leftwich Visitor Center, located inside Gate 1. ☎ 410-263-6933, [www.navyonline.com](http://www.navyonline.com). ☏ Mon-Sat 9-5, Sun 11-5. The [U.S. Naval Academy Museum](#) is located in Preble Hall. The museum houses collections on the history and traditions of the U.S. Navy. Exhibits include unique Naval memorabilia, ship models, Naval prints, and the U.S. Navy trophy flag collection. ☎ 410-293-2108, [www.usna.edu/museum](http://www.usna.edu/museum). ☏ Mon-Sat 9-5, Sun 12-5. Closed: Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's Day.*



USN

#### USS Constellation Museum, Baltimore 119

Pier 1, 301 East Pratt Street, Baltimore, MD 21202



Launched in 1854, the *USS Constellation* was the largest and the last all-sail warship built by the U.S. Navy. Between 1859 and 1861, the *Constellation* intercepted slave traders off the coast of Africa and served under Admiral Farragut during the Civil War. The ship was a training vessel for students at the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland, between 1873 and 1897. During World War II, the *Constellation* served as a relief flagship for the Atlantic Fleet. The ship was decommissioned in 1955.

**Visitor Information:** *The [USS Constellation Museum](#) manages the ship. Tours and special events are offered. Contact the museum for additional information. ☎ 410-539-1797, <http://www.constellation.org/>. ☏ Daily 10-6 (June-August), 10-4:30 (September-April). Extended hours may be available June, July, and August. Closed: Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day. **Fee***

**Battleship Cove, Fall River 102**

Five Water Street, P.O. Box 11, Fall River, MA 02722-0111



Battleship Cove in Fall River, Massachusetts, is home to several important Naval vessels. The *USS Massachusetts* is one of two surviving SOUTH DAKOTA class battleships. The ship, commissioned in 1942, served in both the Pacific and European theaters. The *USS Massachusetts* participated in 35 Naval battles and earned eleven battle stars for combat service. She was decommissioned in 1946.

The *USS Lionfish* is a standard fleet type BALAO class submarine. The submarine conducted two patrols in the Pacific during World War II. The *USS Lionfish* received one battle star for service. Named to honor President John F. Kennedy's older brother, the *USS Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr.* is the sole surviving GEARING class destroyer in the United States. The *Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr.* served in Korea and with NATO forces.

PT 617 was built in 1945 and is the sole surviving 80' ELCO type PT boat. PT 617 represents the nation's most heavily used, combat-tested PT boat type used during World War II. These boats were used in nearly every Pacific campaign as well as in operations in the Aleutians, the English Channel, and the Mediterranean theaters of war. PT 796 represents the best preserved of the three surviving HIGGINS type PT boats used in combat during World War II.

**Visitor Information:** *Battleship Cove*, a private non-profit museum, manages the four Naval vessels. The Naval ships, military exhibits, and related memorabilia are on display. ☎ 508-678-1100, <http://www.battleshipcove.org/>. 📅 Daily 9-5 (April 1 – June 30), Daily 9-5:30 (July 1 – Labor Day), Daily 9-4:30 (Labor Day – April 1). Closed: Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day.



# Northeast and Mid-Atlantic: Massachusetts and New Hampshire

## Massachusetts



### Boston Navy Yard (Boston National Historical Park), Boston 103

55 Constitution Road, Charlestown, MA 02129

The Boston Navy Yard, originally named the Charlestown Navy Yard, was one of six yards purchased by Secretary of the Navy Benjamin Stoddert in 1801. Ships used in the War of 1812 and the Civil War were completed here. The yard also served as a repair facility and supply depot for Navy ships. The repair and supply roles expanded during World Wars I and II. Following World War II, older ships were modernized at Boston Navy Yard, an activity that continued until the facility closed in 1974.

Launched in 1797, the *USS Constitution*, popularly known as “Old Ironsides,” is the oldest commissioned warship afloat in the world. She served during the War of 1812 and was used as a school ship at the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland.

The *USS Cassin Young* is a FLETCHER class destroyer constructed at Boston Navy Yard. Launched in 1943, the *Cassin Young* served in the Pacific, where she earned four battle stars. The ship was the target of the last kamikaze attack of World War II and also served during the Korean Conflict.

**Visitor Information:** *The Boston/Charlestown Navy Yard may be toured as part of Boston National Historical Park, which is operated by the National Park Service. Several buildings are open to the public, including the Commandant’s House and Building 125. The Visitor Center offers audiovisual presentations and a bookstore. Seasonal tours of the USS Constitution and the USS Cassin Young also are available. Contact the Charlestown Navy Yard Visitor Center. ☎ 617-242-5601, [www.nps.gov/bost](http://www.nps.gov/bost). For specific information about the USS Constitution, see [www.USSconstitution.navy.mil](http://www.USSconstitution.navy.mil). 🕒 Daily 9-5. Closed: Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year’s Day.*

## New Hampshire



### Portsmouth Maritime Museum & Albacore Park, Portsmouth 121

600 Market Street, Portsmouth, NH 03801



Launched in 1953 at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, the design of the *USS Albacore* represented a revolution in Naval engineering. The vessel is an experimental diesel-electric submarine that became the model for future U.S. Navy submarines, as well as for most foreign submarines. It was quieter and more maneuverable than previous submarines.



**Visitor Information:** *The Portsmouth Maritime Museum & Albacore Park offers year-round guided tours of the submarine. Contact the museum to confirm hours and admission fees. ☎ 603-436-3680. 🕒 Thurs-Mon 9:30-4 (Columbus Day through Memorial Day), Thu-Mon 9:30-5 (Summer).*



The Albacore: Courtesy of the U.S. Naval Historical Center



**Lakehurst Naval Air Engineering Station, Lakehurst 123***Lakehurst Naval Air Engineering Station, Route 547, Lakehurst, NY 08733*

The Navy Department established Lakehurst Naval Air Station in 1921 to support lighter-than-air activities. Hangar No. 1 was constructed in 1921 to house the first U.S. dirigible airship Shenandoah. In 1937, German commercial airship Hindenberg was docking at Lakehurst when it caught fire and exploded, killing 36 people. This disaster ended the military use of dirigibles. Smaller, flexible airships called blimps proved more useful to the Navy. Lakehurst again sponsored lighter-than-air activity during World War II, and blimps patrolled the Atlantic coast and escorted convoys. Hangars No. 2 through No. 6 were built during this era. Hangar 4 originally was constructed in Norfolk, Virginia, and moved to Lakehurst in 1931. In 1961, the Navy halted lighter-than-air activity. After 1977, Lakehurst Naval Air Engineering Station became the center for the Navy's shipboard launch and arresting gear research, development, and testing program.

**Visitor Information:** *Base tours are available to the public. Requests must be made in writing at least four to six weeks in advance. For more information regarding tours, security, and access, contact the Public Affairs Office. ☎ 732-323-2811, [www.lakehurst.navy.mil/nlweb/PAO/index.asp](http://www.lakehurst.navy.mil/nlweb/PAO/index.asp). The Lakehurst Historical Society also arranges tours of the base. Tours are offered on the 2nd and 4th Saturday of each month. Arrangements must be made at least two weeks in advance, and no walk-ons are accepted the day of the tour. ☎ 732-818-7520, <http://www.nlhs.com/>.*

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WWII

*The Ling: Courtesy of the New Jersey Naval Museum***The New Jersey Naval Museum, Hackensack 125***150 River Street, Hackensack, NJ 07601*

The USS *Ling* is a BALAO class submarine launched in August 1943. After World War II, she was converted into a training vessel at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. After decommissioning, the *Ling* was donated to the Submarine Memorial Association.

**Visitor Information:** *The New Jersey Naval Museum offers guided tours of the Ling. ☎ 201-342-3268, <http://www.njnm.com/index.html>. ☑ Sat-Sun 10-4. **Fee***

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WWII

## Northeast and Mid-Atlantic: New York

### New York



#### Buffalo and Erie County Naval & Military Park, Buffalo 127

One Naval Park Cove, Buffalo, NY 14202

*The Sullivans* is a FLETCHER class destroyer that saw combat and rescued downed aviators. Launched in April 1943, the ship was named for the five Sullivan brothers who died during the Battle of the Solomon Islands. The ship took part in combat in the Marshalls, Carolines, Mariannas, and the Philippines. *The Sullivans* earned nine battle stars for service during World War II. The ship also participated in the Korean Conflict and in the Cuban Blockade.

**Visitor Information:** *The Buffalo and Erie County Naval & Military Park operates the Sullivans and provides guided tours for groups of ten or more. Contact the museum to arrange a tour. ☎ 716-847-1773, <http://www.buffalonaavalpark.org/>. 📅 Daily 10-5 (April 1 – October 31), Sat-Sun 10-5 (November). Closed: December 1 – March 31. **Fee***



#### Fort Drum, Watertown 130

10000 Tenth Mountain Division Drive, Fort Drum, NY 13602

Fort Drum was established in 1908 as “Pine Camp,” an U.S. Army training camp. The installation was expanded during World War II to train three divisions, including General George S. Patton’s 4<sup>th</sup> Armored Division, the 45<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division, and the 5<sup>th</sup> Armored Division. A World War II prisoner of war camp also was located at the camp. In 1951, the camp was renamed Camp Drum. Camp Drum became a permanent installation in 1974. *The LeRay Mansion* was constructed in 1826-1827 by the prominent LeRay family, who were financial and political supporters of the American Revolution. The estate includes formal French gardens and park, servants’ quarters, a chapel, land office, and a model farm.

**Visitor Information:** *Information on Fort Drum public programs may be found on the Cultural Resources homepage <http://www.drum.army.mil/garrison/pw/PWCulturalResourceshtml#outrach>. The Public Affairs Office offers group tours on weekdays. Tours must be scheduled in advance. ☎ 315-772-5461, <http://www.drum.army.mil/pao/community.htm>.*



LeRay Mansion: Photo by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

**Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn 131**

230 Sheridan Loop, Brooklyn, NY 11252

Fort Hamilton is a masonry fort constructed between 1825 to 1831 to protect New York City's harbor. The fort was named for Alexander Hamilton, the country's first Secretary of the Treasury. Captain Robert E. Lee was stationed at Fort Hamilton from 1841 to 1846, as was Lieutenant Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson. Fort Hamilton protected New York harbor from Confederate raiders during the Civil War. The installation served as an embarkation and separation center during World Wars I and II. Construction of the Verrazano Bridge during the early 1960s resulted in the demolition of numerous buildings.

**Visitor Information:** The *Harbor Defense Museum* includes exhibits of guns, mines, airplanes, and missiles used to protect New York harbor. Contact the museum for additional information. ☎ 718-630-4349, <http://www.harbordefensemuseum.com/>. Photo ID is required for adults to access the installation. 🗓 Mon-Sat 10-2.

USA

**Intrepid Sea-Air-Space Museum, New York 136**

Pier 86, 12th Avenue and 46th Street, New York, NY 10036

The *USS Edson*, one of two surviving FORREST SHERMAN class destroyers, was constructed in 1958. Destroyers are the oldest ship type in continuous service in the U.S. Navy. An anti-submarine warfare platform and screening escort vessel, the *Edson* served in Vietnam between 1964 and 1974, and she was used as a training ship from 1977 until 1989.

Constructed in 1943, the *USS Intrepid* is the third ESSEX class aircraft carrier built by the United States. The *Intrepid* earned five battle stars for service during World War II. After the war, she served as a recovery vessel for NASA and completed three tours of duty during Vietnam.

**Visitor Information:** The *Intrepid Sea-Air-Space Museum* manages both ships. Self-guided and group tours are available. ☎ 212-957-3701, <http://www.intrepidmuseum.org/>. 🗓 Daily 10-5. Seasonal schedule. Closed: Thanksgiving and Christmas. **Fee**

The *Intrepid*: National Archives and Records Administration

## Northeast and Mid-Atlantic: New York

### New York

USA

#### United States Military Academy at West Point 140

Visitors Center, 2107 New South Post Road, West Point, NY 10996

The United States Military Academy at West Point encompasses approximately 16,000 acres along the west bank of the Hudson River. West Point was established in 1802 to train U.S. Army officers. The curriculum stressed engineering, military science, and liberal arts. West Point graduates have molded military policies and advanced military technology from the Academy's establishment to the present. Buildings in the cantonment historic district were constructed in the Gothic Revival and Colonial Revival styles. Prominent nineteenth and twentieth century architectural firms, including McKim, Meade & White, and Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, designed many buildings in the cantonment. The firm of Olmsted Brothers developed a landscape plan that recognized the Academy's important strategic and natural setting.

**Visitor Information:** The *West Point Museum* has four floors of galleries illustrating the history of the Academy, the evolution of warfare, and the development of the U.S. Armed Forces. The Visitors Center offers information and guided bus tours. ☎ 845-938-2638, <http://www.usma.edu/Museum/>. Contact the Visitors Center for information on access to the installation. The Visitors Center and the West Point Museum are open daily. 🕒 Visitors Center 9-4:45, West Point Museum 10:30-4:15 Closed: Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day.



United States Military Academy at West Point: Courtesy United States Military Academy

USA

#### Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet 142

1 Buffington Street, Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, NY 12189

Established in 1813, Watervliet is the oldest, continuously-operating arsenal in the U.S. Large caliber guns and gun carriages were manufactured at the installation through World War II. Large coastal defense cannons and field pieces were manufactured at the first Army Gun Factory during the late nineteenth century. The installation currently is a research and development center and weapons storage depot. Major construction campaigns were undertaken during the 1820s, 1840s, and 1880s. Remaining structures represent a variety of architectural styles, including the Greek Revival, the Victorian era, and Queen Anne styles.

**Visitor Information:** Displays of sixteenth and seventeenth-century cannons, artillery pieces, and other weaponry are on exhibit at the *Watervliet Arsenal Museum*. Docent led tours are available. Contact the Museum Director to arrange a tour. ☎ 518-266-5418, <http://www.wva.army.mil/MUSEUM.HTM>. Photo ID is needed to enter the installation. Visitors use the South Gate 🕒 Sun-Thu 10-3. Closed: Federal holidays.

### Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle 143

U.S. Army Military History Institute, 960 Soldier Drive, Carlisle, PA 17013

Carlisle Barracks was established as a frontier post in 1757. It has performed a variety of military and civilian functions during its lengthy history. The post served as a garrison camp, a recruit and training depot, a hospital and medical training facility, the Carlisle Indian School, and a military school. The U.S. Army War College relocated to Carlisle Barracks in 1951. The [Carlisle Indian School](#) operated between 1879 and 1918 to assimilate Native Americans into mainstream American culture. The school was noted for its arts, vocational, and athletic programs. While a student at the Carlisle Indian School, Jim Thorpe won the Olympic decathlon and pentathlon in 1912. The [Hessian Powder Magazine](#), constructed in 1777 as a storage facility for explosives, is another National Register property at Carlisle Barracks. The magazine is reported to have been built by Hessian soldiers captured during the Revolutionary War.

**Visitor Information:** *Self-guided and organized tours of Carlisle Barracks are available. Contact the Public Affairs Office. ☎ (717) 245-4101. Historical displays offered by the U.S. Army Military History Institute, an agency of the U.S. Army War College, are open to the public. Visitors should be prepared to show personal identification for access to the installation. Contact the U.S. Army Military History Institute for additional information. ☎ 717-245-3972, <http://carlisle-www.army.mil/usamhi/>. 📧 Mon-Fri 10:15-4:15. Closed: All Federal holidays and the Friday after Thanksgiving.*

USA



The U.S.S. *Olympia*: Courtesy of the U.S. Naval Historical Center



### Independence Seaport Museum, Philadelphia 146

211 South Columbus Boulevard and Walnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106

The *USS Becuna*, launched in 1944, is a BALAO class fleet submarine commissioned to serve as a submarine flagship of the Southwest Pacific Fleet under General Douglas MacArthur. The *Becuna* earned four battle stars for service during World War II. The submarine served in the Atlantic Fleet in the Caribbean in 1949, and in 1951, the *Becuna* was converted to a GUPPY IA type submarine. The *Becuna* was decommissioned in 1969.

Commissioned in 1895, the *USS Olympia* is the first and oldest steel-hulled U.S. warship afloat. The *Olympia* served under Commodore Dewey as the flagship during the Battle of Manila Bay (1898). After the Spanish-American War, the *Olympia* patrolled the waters of Panama, Turkey, and the Dominican Republic. As the flagship for the United States Patrol Force, she served as escort for Allied vessels during World War I.

**Visitor Information:** *The Independence Seaport Museum offers tours of both vessels. Contact the museum for information on admission fees. ☎ 215-925-5439, <http://seaport.philly.com/>. 📧 Daily 10-5. Closed: Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and New Year's Day.*



## Northeast and Mid-Atlantic: Rhode Island

### Rhode Island

USN

#### Newport Naval Station, Newport 152

*Naval War College Museum, 686 Cushing Road, Newport, RI 02841*

*Fort Adams State Park, 80 Old Fort Road, Newport, RI 02840*

Though built by the Army in 1824, the first Navy activity at Newport occurred during the Civil War, when the Federal government moved the U.S. Naval Academy from Annapolis, Maryland, to the Army's **Fort Adams** for protection from Confederate troops. Construction of Fort Adams occurred between 1824 and 1857. After use by the Naval Academy, the fort reverted back to the Army; the Navy assumed control again in 1951. Today, the fort is part of Fort Adams State Park. The U.S. Navy established the **Naval War College** in the 1880s in the former Newport Asylum for the Poor at Coasters Harbor Island. The institution provided advanced studies for officers in Naval history and theoretical warfare. In 1890, Congress funded new construction for the college, and **Luce Hall** was completed in 1892. The President's House was built in 1896. The oldest building at Newport Naval Station is the eighteenth-century **Taylor-Chase-Smythe House**.

**Visitor Information:** *Fort Adams State Park information.* ☎ 401-847-2400, [www.riparks.com/fortadams.htm](http://www.riparks.com/fortadams.htm). The park is open daily, from dusk to dawn. The **Naval War College Museum** features exhibits on Naval warfare history and on the Naval heritage of Narragansett Bay. Visitors to the museum must have Department of Defense identification or be accompanied by an individual with a Department of Defense identification. ☎ 401-841-4052 or 401-841-1317, [www.nwc.navy.mil/museum](http://www.nwc.navy.mil/museum). 🕒 Mon-Fri 10-4, Weekends, June -September. Closed: holidays. Contact the museum for closure dates.



Fort Adams: Courtesy of Newport Naval Station

## Fort Myer and Fort McNair, Arlington, VA and Washington, D.C.

Fort Myer, Old Guard Museum, 204 Lee Avenue, Fort Myer VA 22211 **153**

Fort McNair, 103 3rd Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20319 **93**

The Fort Myer Military Community includes both Fort Myer and Fort McNair. Fort Myer was constructed on land that was originally part of Robert E. Lee's Arlington estate, which was confiscated by the Federal government during the Civil War. The Army Signal Corps was stationed at Fort Myer in 1869. Fort Myer became a cavalry post in 1886. Barracks, an administrative building, officers' housing, and a balloon hangar were constructed between 1898 and 1905. Orville Wright demonstrated the military applications of flight when he flew over Fort Myer on 8 September 1908. Quarters 1, constructed in 1899, became the official residence of the Chief of Staff of the Army in 1910. Today, the 3<sup>rd</sup> Infantry, stationed at Fort Myer, provides ceremonial units for Arlington Cemetery and government occasions. The Army Chief of Staff resides in Quarters 1. Fort McNair was designed as the Army War College by the renowned architectural firm McKim, Mead, & White during the early twentieth century. The Army War College building is an impressive Beaux Arts style building dominated by monumental columns and a central dome. The Army War College relocated to Carlisle Barracks after World War II. The post also contains part of the Federal prison where conspirators in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln were executed.

**Visitor Information:** Group tours of both installations can be arranged in advance through the Public Affairs Office at Fort Myer. ☎ 703-696-3944 or 703-696-3147, <http://www.fmmc.army.mil>. The Old Guard Museum at Fort Myer details the history of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Infantry. Artifacts include firearms, memorabilia, and paintings. Group tours of the museum are available, contact the Old Guard Public Affairs Office. ☎ 703-696-4183, <http://www.mdw.army.mil/fs-g11.htm> or <http://www.mdw.army.mil/oldguard/togm%20web/index.htm>. 🕒 Mon-Sat 9-4, Sun 1-4. Closed: Thanksgiving, Christmas Day, and New Year's Day.

## Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C. **94**

Marine Barracks, 8th and I Streets, SE, Washington, DC 20390

Marine Corps Museum, 1254 Charles Morris Street, SE, Washington Navy Yard, DC 20374

The Marine Barracks, established in 1801, is the nation's oldest continuously-active Marine Corps installation. President Thomas Jefferson selected the site for the base near the Washington Navy Yard. The Marine Barracks served as Corps headquarters and as a recruit and training facility from 1801 to 1901. The installation is the home of the Marine Band, which has performed for every U.S. president since John Adams. John Philip Souza led the band until 1892 and wrote many marches during his tenure as leader. Since 1901, the Marine Barracks has served an increasingly ceremonial function. The early twentieth-century barracks building was built in a quadrangle form. The brick Commandant's House was constructed by 1806 in the Federal style and has been the residence of the Commandant of the Marine Corps since that time. The house was one of the few buildings to survive the attack on the nation's capitol in 1814.

**Visitor Information:** Evening Parades are held at the Marine Barracks. Festivities begin with concerts by the Marine Band and Marine Drum and Bugle Corps 🕒 Fri 8:45, followed by precision drill by the Marine Corps Silent Drill Platoon. Reservations are required by faxing requests to 202-433-4076, Attention Protocol Officer, or by making on-line requests at [www.mbw.usmc.mil](http://www.mbw.usmc.mil). 🕒 Fri 8:45 (May through August). Tuesday Sunset Parades are held at the Marine Corps War Memorial. The performance features the music of the Marine Drum and Bugle Corps and precision drill by the Marine Corps Silent Drill Platoon. Reservations are not necessary. 🕒 Tue 7 or 6:30 (June through August). ☎ 202-433-6060, [www.mbw.usmc.mil](http://www.mbw.usmc.mil). The Marine Corps Museum is located on the first floor of the Marine Corps Historical Center at the nearby Washington Navy Yard. The museum features a time tunnel and special exhibits relating Marine Corps history from 1775 to the present. ☎ 202-433-0731, [www.history.usmc.mil](http://www.history.usmc.mil). 🕒 Mon-Thur 10-4, Fri 4-8.

USA

A



USMC



# The Capital Region

## District of Columbia and Environs

DoD

### The Pentagon, Arlington, VA 154

*The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301*

A

WWII

The Pentagon, one of the world's largest office buildings, is located directly across the Potomac River from Washington, D.C. Built in only 16 months, the Pentagon provided critical War Department office space during World War II. Architect George E. Bergstrom based the design of the reinforced-concrete, five-story building on plans developed by the Chief of Construction Division under the U.S. Army Quartermaster General, Brigadier General Brehon B. Somervell. The building is organized into five concentric rings that are connected by ten spoke-like corridors. The construction site, which was bound by five existing roads, dictated the pentagonal form. The building has served as the headquarters of the U.S. Department of Defense since 1947. Today, the Pentagon symbolizes post-World War II American military power. Approximately 23,000 employees dedicated to our country's defense work at the Pentagon.

**Visitor Information:** *The Pentagon offers tours to military, educational, and government organizations. Reservations must be made in advance by contacting the Pentagon Tour Office. ☎ 703-695-3324, <http://www.defenselink.mil/pubs/pentagon/>.*

The Pentagon: Courtesy of the United States Department of Defense



USN

### Potomac Annex Building #2, Washington, D.C. 95

*Potomac Annex Building #2 (Old Naval Observatory) 2300 E Street, NW, Washington, DC 20372*

A

WWII

The United States Naval Observatory was established in 1854 on a site located near the present site of the Lincoln Memorial. Foggy conditions hampered astronomical observations, and in 1893, the Observatory was relocated to a new site on Massachusetts Avenue with higher elevations. The Old Naval Observatory, located near the Mall, presently houses the headquarters of the Naval Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

**Visitor Information:** *Tours of the Old Naval Observatory may be arranged by appointment through the Medical Historian at the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery ☎ 202-762-3248. Photo identification is required for access to the facility.*



**Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C. 96**

6900 Georgia Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20307

Completed in 1908, Walter Reed General Hospital was one of the first general hospitals established by the U.S. Army in the twentieth century. Early buildings reflect the Colonial Revival style. The Hospital became a medical center in 1923, and additional facilities were constructed to meet the new mission. The Army Medical School and the Army Medical Museum moved to the installation during the 1920s. The facility now hosts the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, the Army Physical Disability Agency, and the U.S. Army Area Dental Laboratory.

**Visitor Information:** The *National Museum of Health & Medicine* is open daily. The museum offers docent-led tours to walk-in visitors at 1:00 on the second and fourth Saturday of each month. Group tours also may be arranged. Permanent exhibits explore aspects of modern medicine. Visitors may experience Civil War medicine through the eyes of Union and Confederate soldiers; learn about human anatomy and physiology; and explore the evolution of the microscope. Contact the museum for additional information or to schedule a tour. ☎ 202-782-2200, <http://www.nmhm.washingtondc.museum/index.html>. 🕒 Daily 10-5:30. Closed: December 25. The medical campus of the Walter Reed Army Medical Center is closed to the public. Photography is prohibited.

USA



Washington Navy Yard: National Archives and Records Administration

**Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D.C. 97**

United States Navy Museum, 805 Kidder Breese Street, SE, Washington Navy Yard, DC 20374

The Washington Navy Yard is located along the Anacostia River in Washington D.C. on land acquired in 1799. In 1803, President Thomas Jefferson commissioned architect Benjamin Henry Latrobe to develop plans and building designs. The yard has served as a shipbuilding facility, an ordnance plant, and the ceremonial and administrative center for the U.S. Navy. The Chief of Naval Operations and the headquarters for the Naval Historical Center, the Marine Corps Historical Center, and Naval District Washington are located at the yard, among mid-nineteenth century ordnance factory buildings. The Washington Navy Yard features the *Main Gate*, designed by Latrobe and completed in 1806; *Quarters A* and *Quarters B*, officers' housing built in 1804 and 1801, respectively; and, the *Commandant's Office*, completed in 1838. The Navy Yard also hosts the *USS Barry*, a decommissioned 1950s destroyer that served during the Cuban Missile Crisis and in the Vietnam conflict.

**Visitor Information:** The *United States Navy Museum* is located at the Navy Yard. Visitors without military or Department of Defense identifications must make a reservation. For more information, call ☎ 202-433-4882 or 202-433-6897, [www.history.navy.mil](http://www.history.navy.mil). Visitors must present photo ID to access the museum. 🕒 Mon-Fri 9-5:30, weekends and holidays 10-5. The *USS Barry* is open to visitors as a display ship, and a self-guided tour is available. ☎ 202-433-3377, [www.history.navy.mil/visit/visit5.htm](http://www.history.navy.mil/visit/visit5.htm). 🕒 Mon-Fri 9-5, Weekends 10-5. Closed: Federal holidays.

USN



## South: Alabama and Florida

### Alabama



#### USS Alabama Battleship Memorial Park, Mobile 164

2703 Battleship Parkway, Mobile, AL 36652



The *USS Alabama* was commissioned in August 1942 and is one of two surviving examples of the SOUTH DAKOTA class battleship. The *Alabama* served in both the Atlantic and Pacific theaters during World War II. The battleship earned nine battle stars for service in the Pacific. The Navy donated the ship to USS *Alabama* Battleship Commission in 1964.

The *USS Drum*, berthed adjacent to the *USS Alabama*, was the first GATO class submarine built before World War II. The GATO class set the standard for submarine design. The *Drum* conducted thirteen war patrols and received twelve battle stars. The *Drum* was donated to the USS *Alabama* Battleship Commission in 1969.

**Visitor Information:** The *USS Alabama Battleship Commission* operates both ships. Self-guided tours are available. Discounts are offered for groups of ten or more. Contact Battleship USS *Alabama* for additional information. ☎ 800-GANGWAY, <http://www.USSAlabama.com/>. 📅 Daily 8-4 (October-March), 8-6 (April – September). Closed: Christmas. **Fee**



The *Alabama*: Courtesy of the U.S.S. *Alabama* Battleship Commission

### Florida



#### Eglin Air Force Base, Valparaiso 169

Public Affairs Office, AAC/PA, 101 West D Avenue, Suite 110, Eglin AFB, FL 32542-5498

Air Armament Museum, 100 Museum Drive, Eglin AFB, FL 32542-5498.



**Camp Pinchot** was constructed as the headquarters for the U.S. Forest Service. The Valparaiso Bombing and Gunnery Base was sited at Camp Pinchot in 1935. The Army post was renamed in 1937 to honor Lt. Col. Frederick I. Eglin, who died in 1937 in an aircraft crash. **Eglin Field** became a gunnery training site for Army Air Forces and served as a major testing facility for aircraft, equipment, and tactics. Lt. Col. James



"Jimmie" Doolittle's B-25 crews practiced short-field take-offs in preparation for the raid on Tokyo at Eglin Field. Eglin Field was transferred to the U.S. Air Force in June 1948, and became Eglin Air Force Base. The **McKinley Climatic Laboratory** is the world's largest insulated aircraft hangar. The hangar was constructed during World War II to test aircraft under controlled conditions. The Laboratory opened in May 1947 to test aircraft in a simulated arctic environment. Eglin Air Force Base also served as an important facility for testing guided missiles. The **JG-2 site** and the **Operation Crossbow District** were missile testing sites during the closing days of World War II.

**Visitor Information:** *Group tours, available to visitors, Junior ROTC and reunion groups, may be arranged for groups of 20 to 40. Contact the Eglin Community Relations Department at least three months prior to the desired tour date. ☎ 850-882-2817 (or extension 2836 or 2879), <http://www.eglin.af.mil/PA/>. The Air Armament Museum is open to visitors; contact the museum for information. ☎ 850-651-5253, [www.eglin.af.mil/faq.htm](http://www.eglin.af.mil/faq.htm). 🕒 Daily 9:30-4:30. Closed Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Years, and Federal holidays.*



Building 6, Eglin Air Force Base: Courtesy of Eglin Air Force Base

## Naval Air Station Pensacola, Pensacola 175

*National Museum of Naval Aviation, 1750 Radford Boulevard, NAS Pensacola, FL 32508*

Naval Air Station Pensacola originally was the Pensacola Navy Yard, a facility constructed in 1825. The yard was used to repair vessels responsible for suppressing slave trade and piracy in the Gulf and Caribbean. Confederate troops occupied the yard during the Civil War and burned the facilities upon their departure. In 1914, the installation reopened as the Navy's first permanent air station and first Naval pilot training center. The air station trained Navy aviators for World Wars I and II, and for the Korean and Vietnam conflicts. **Fort San Carlos de Barrancas** was completed in 1844 to protect the Pensacola Navy Yard. In 1947, the installation was deactivated and acquired by the Navy.

**Visitor Information:** *Visitors should enter the base through the West Gate and must have a photo identification. Self-guided tour booklets highlighting historic resources are available at the Public*

USN



## South: Florida and Georgia

### Florida

*Affairs Office. The Blue Angels flight team conducts public practices on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings. For more information, contact Public Affairs. ☎ 850-452-2311, [www.naspensacola.navy.mil/historicalsites.htm](http://www.naspensacola.navy.mil/historicalsites.htm). Several former military installations including Fort San Carlos de Barrancas, Advanced Redoubt, and Fort Pickens are located near the base. The forts are part of the Gulf Islands National Seashore, which is operated by the National Park Service. ☎ 850-934-2600, [www.nps.gov/guis](http://www.nps.gov/guis). 🕒 Daily 8-4. The National Museum of Naval Aviation displays over 140 restored aircraft representing Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard aviation. The museum's IMAX theater and flight simulator charge a nominal fee ☎ 800-327-5002, <http://naval.aviation.museum/museum.html>. 🕒 Daily 9-5. Closed: Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day. A public museum is located at the Pensacola Lighthouse, which is operated by the U.S. Coast Guard. The museum features exhibits pertaining to the history of the lighthouse and the air station. 🕒 Sun 12-4 (May through October).*

USAF



### Patrick Air Force Base, Titusville 176

*Kennedy Space Center Visitor Complex, Spaceport USA State Route 405, Kennedy Space Center, Cape Canaveral, FL 32899*

Patrick Air Force Base was established in 1940 as the Banana River Naval Air Station. Currently, the installation is the location of **Cape Canaveral Air Force Station**, the historic base for America's space program. The station includes six launch pads, a mobile service tower, and the original Mission Control Center for Mercury flights and the first three Gemini flights. *Freedom 7*, manned by Alan Shepard, the first American astronaut, was launched from Cape Canaveral on May 5, 1961. The Air Force facility also was the site of the launch of the first U.S. satellite on January 31, 1958 and the nation's first intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM).

**Visitor Information:** *Kennedy Space Center offers 2½ hour tours of Cape Canaveral Air Force Station at 12:50 daily. Contact the Kennedy Space Center Visitor Complex Information line and web site for information on fees and hours of operation. ☎ 321-449-4400, <http://www.kennedyspacecenter.com/index.asp>. 🕒 Daily 9-6. Closed December 25 and certain launch days. **Fee** The Air Force Space and Missile Museum at Cape Canaveral Air Force Station is open to the public on a daily basis. ☎ 321-853-9171. Non-military personnel have access to the museum through the Kennedy Space Center Visitor Complex. Cape Canaveral tours for groups of 15 or more may be arranged well in advance by contacting the 45<sup>th</sup> Space Wing Community Relations Office. ☎ 321-494-5949. 🕒 Daily 9-5:30. Closed December 25 and certain launch days.*

### Georgia

USA



### Fort Benning, Columbus 179

*National Infantry Museum, Building 396, Baltzell Avenue, Fort Benning, GA 31905.*

Fort Benning, the Home of the Infantry, became a permanent installation in 1922. The installation was established as the site of the Infantry School of Arms, which was relocated from Fort Sill, Oklahoma, in 1918. Nationally prominent city planner George B. Post is credited with the plan for Fort Benning. Buildings reflect the Dutch Colonial Revival and the Spanish Colonial Revival styles of the 1920s and 1930s.

The archeological site **Yuchi Town** represents an eighteenth century Native American community. Although the Yuchi were part of the Creek Confederacy

during the seventeenth century Indian wars, they lived in separate tribal towns. Access to the Yuchi Town archeological site is restricted. **Riverside** was the plantation of the Bussey family, who owned the land comprising Fort Benning before it became a military reservation. Riverside now serves as the quarters for the Commanding Officer.

**Visitor Information:** Established in 1959, the *National Infantry Museum* interprets the role of the of infantry from 1607 to 1991. The collection includes weapons, uniforms, footwear, mess equipment, oil paintings, firearms, bronzes, and helmets, among other items. A 100-seat auditorium offers films daily. ☎ 706-545-6762, <http://www.benningmwr.com/museum.cfm>. 🗓 Mon – Fri 10-4:30, Sat and Sun 12:30-4:30. Closed: Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day. Photo ID and vehicle registration are required to access the installation. Self-guided and guided tours of the installation are available; contact Community Relations for information. ☎ 706-545-2238.

### Fort McPherson, Atlanta 181

*U.S. Army Garrison, the Army in Atlanta Museum, Attn. AFZK-PO-M, Building 56, 1386 Troop Row SW, Fort McPherson, GA 30330*

Fort McPherson was established in 1885 as a regional Army Headquarters. Many buildings in the **historic district** were constructed in architectural styles popular during the Victorian period. During the Spanish-American War, Fort McPherson served as a general hospital, a prisoner-of-war camp, and Army recruit training depot. Buildings in the historic district include Hodges Hall, Troop Row, Van Horn Hall, and Staff Row. The installation became the home of the 17<sup>th</sup> Infantry during the early part of the twentieth century. The U.S. Army Force Command (FORSCOM) has been headquartered at Fort McPherson since 1973.

**Visitor Information:** *The Army in Atlanta Museum is open to the public; photo ID is required to access the installation. Self-guided tours are available; groups should make arrangements in advance. The museum also hosts special events and can provide living history and guided tours to large groups with prior arrangement.* ☎ 404-464-0586, 404-464-0588, 🗓 Mon-Fri 9-4. Closed: Federal holidays and weekends. Public Affairs Office ☎ 404-464-3556. Self-guided walking tours of the historic district are available; pamphlets may be obtained at the museum.

### Fort Stewart, Savannah 183

*Fort Stewart Museum, 2022 Frank Cochran Drive, Fort Stewart, GA 31314*

Fort Stewart, named after Revolutionary War hero General Daniel Stewart, was established during World War II as an anti-aircraft training center. The installation served as one of the nation's largest troop training centers during the war. The military reservation became permanent in 1956. Fort Stewart was the staging ground for 19,000 troops mobilized from throughout the country during the October 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis. **Fort Argyle** was established in 1733 under the direction of General James Oglethorpe to protect Savannah from Spanish raids. The fort fell into ruin by the 1750s, and is now an archeological site

**Visitor Information:** *The Fort Stewart Museum highlights Liberty County's military heritage through changing exhibits that feature memorabilia from World War II to the first Gulf War. The highlight of the museum is its high-tech Gulf War exhibit, which is one of the largest in the country and includes artillery, tanks, and small arms captured from Iraq. Contact the museum for additional information or to schedule a group tour.* ☎ 912-767-7885, [www.stewart.army.mil/display.asp](http://www.stewart.army.mil/display.asp). 🗓 Tue-Sun 10-4. Closed: Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's Day, and Federal holidays. Call the Public Affairs Office for access information ☎ 912-767-5687.

USA



USA



## South: Georgia and Kentucky

### Georgia

USN

#### U.S. Navy Supply Corps School, Athens 188

U.S. Navy Supply Corps Museum, 1425 Prince Avenue, Athens, GA 30606

The U.S. Navy Supply Corps School is located at a former University of Georgia facility. In 1861, University trustees purchased land for a preparatory school known as University High School. Beginning in 1895, the grounds housed the State Normal School for teacher training, which became Georgia State Teachers College in 1927, and Coordinate College in 1929. The U.S. Army training program leased the campus during World War II. The U.S. Navy purchased the property in 1953 for the Supply Corps School. The U.S. Navy Supply School develops professional managers for the Department of Defense in logistics, administration, and media. A portion of the U.S. Navy Supply School occupies the **Oglethorpe Avenue Historic District**. The district features brick institutional buildings designed in the Neoclassical style, and includes the **Carnegie Library Building**. This highly ornamented yellow brick building was constructed in 1910.

**Visitor Information:** Visitors must be accompanied by a military sponsor with Department of Defense identification. For more information regarding security and access, contact the Public Affairs Office ☎ 706-354-7316, [www.nscs.com](http://www.nscs.com). The U.S. Navy Supply Corps Museum, devoted to the history of the Supply Corps, is housed in the Carnegie Library Building. Visitors without military ID are encouraged to call in advance due to security constraints. ☎ 706-354-7349, [www.nscs.com/service2.asp?ID=6](http://www.nscs.com/service2.asp?ID=6). 🕒 Mon-Fri 9-5:15. Closed: Federal holidays.



Carnegie Library Building/U.S. Navy Supply Corps Museum: Courtesy of Navy Supply Corps School

### Kentucky

USA

#### Fort Knox, Hardin County 190

Patton Museum, 4554 Fayette Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40121

The land for Fort Knox was acquired in 1918 as an artillery training camp. The cavalry's mechanized force moved to Camp Knox in 1931. The Treasury Department selected Fort Knox as the site for the gold depository, and in 1936, the U.S. Bullion Depository was completed. The buildings at Fort Knox were constructed from standardized U.S. Army Quartermaster Corps plans reflecting the Georgian Colonial Revival style.

**Visitor Information:** The Gold Vault (U.S. Bullion Depository) is not open to the public; however, visitors may view the building from the outside. Located near the main entrance to Fort Knox, the galleries at the Patton Museum of Cavalry & Armor feature armored equipment and vehicles, weapons, art, and other memorabilia. ☎ 502-624-3812, [www.generalpatton.org/about.html](http://www.generalpatton.org/about.html). 🕒 Mon-Fri 9-4:30, Weekends and holidays 10-4:30, Weekends and holidays 10-6 (May through September). Closed: Thanksgiving Day, December 24, 25, 31, and January 1.

**Barksdale Air Force Base, Bossier City 192**

8th Air Force Museum, 88 Shreveport Road, Barksdale AFB, LA 71110

Opened in 1933, Barksdale Army Airfield was the largest air field operated by the Army Air Corps. Air combat wings concentrated on developing training methods for pursuit and attack tactics. During World War II, Barksdale was the home of specialized flying schools. In 1946, it was assigned to the Strategic Air Command. The buildings at Barksdale are designed in the French Colonial Revival style to reflect the French heritage of Louisiana.

**Visitor Information:** *The 8th Air Force Museum is located at the north entrance of Barksdale Air Force Base. The museum features displays of uniforms, dioramas, and aircraft dating from World War I. A 30-seat theater also is housed in the museum. Group tours are available. ☎ 318-456-3067, <http://www.8afmuseum.net/>. The historic district is closed to the general public, and photo ID is required to access the museum and air park 📅 Daily 9:30-4. Closed: Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and New Year's Day. **Fee***

**Louisiana Veterans Memorial and Museum, Baton Rouge 195**

305 South River Road, Baton Rouge, LA 70802

The *USS Kidd* is a rare example of the FLETCHER class destroyer. Destroyers escorted convoys, bombarded shore positions, and delivered torpedo attacks during World War II. A Japanese pilot targeted the *Kidd* during a kamikaze attack on April 11, 1945. The ship was modernized after World War II. She earned twelve battle stars for service during World War II and the Korean Conflict. In 1982, the destroyer opened as a museum.

**Visitor Information:** *Louisiana Veterans Memorial and Museum manages and operates the USS Kidd. Guided tours are available for groups of twenty or more; advance reservations are required. Contact the museum to schedule a tour or for additional information. ☎ 225-342-1942, <http://www.USSkidd.com/index.htm>. 📅 Daily 9-5. Closed: Thanksgiving and Christmas Day. **Fee***

The *Kidd*: Courtesy of the Louisiana Veterans Memorial and Museum

## South: North Carolina and South Carolina

### North Carolina



#### **Battleship North Carolina, Wilmington** 199

P.O. Box 480, Wilmington, NC 28402



The *USS North Carolina* was the first battleship launched in the NORTH CAROLINA class. Constructed just prior to World War II, the *North Carolina* became the standard for shipbuilding technology. In service, she established the role of the battleship as a protector for aircraft carriers during the Battle of the Eastern Solomons in August 1942. Earning fifteen battle stars for service, the *USS North Carolina* has the most impressive record of any surviving battleship that served in the Pacific during World War II.

**Visitor Information:** Arrangements to tour the *USS North Carolina* may be made through Battleship North Carolina. Self-guided and organized tours are available. Visit <http://www.battleshipnc.org/> or call the Business Office. ☎ 910-251-5797 for additional information. 🕒 Daily 8-8 (May 16 through September 15), Daily 8-5 (September 16 through May 15). **Fee**



The *USS North Carolina*: Courtesy of U.S. Naval Historical Center

### South Carolina



#### **Marine Corps Recruit Depot Parris Island, Beaufort vicinity** 207

Parris Island Museum, Building 111, Parris Island, SC 29905



In 1891, the Navy Department constructed the largest **drydock** in the Navy at its Port Royal Naval Station. With the approach of World War I, Marine Corps leaders sought a new training facility and the former Port Royal Naval Station officially became Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island.



The base has earned a reputation for rigorous training, readying Marine Corps trainees for all U.S. conflicts. Since 1949, Parris Island has held the distinction of being the only Marine Corps base that trains female recruits. The installation also features the **Charlesfort-Santa Elena site**, which is associated with both French and Spanish occupation of the New World. Frenchman Jean Ribault attempted to establish a permanent settlement in 1562 and built a small earth-and-log fort known as Charlesfort. The fort soon was abandoned. The city of Santa Elena, founded at the former Charlesfort settlement by Pedro Menendez in 1566, served as the first capital of Spanish Florida until 1587.

**Visitor Information:** Visitors to the base must present a valid driver's license, vehicle registration, and proof of automobile insurance. For access information, contact the Douglas Visitors Center. ☎ 843-228-3650, [www.mcrdpi.usmc.mil/visitor\\_information.htm](http://www.mcrdpi.usmc.mil/visitor_information.htm). 🕒 Daily. The Parris Island Museum is located in the War Memorial Building. The museum features artifacts, photographs, and maps. ☎ 843-228-2951, [www.mcrdpi.usmc.mil/units/museum/index.htm](http://www.mcrdpi.usmc.mil/units/museum/index.htm). 🕒 Daily 10-4:30. Closed: Christmas, Easter, Thanksgiving, and New Year's Day.



**Patriots Point Naval & Maritime Museum, Mount Pleasant 208**

40 Patriots Point Road, Mount Pleasant, SC 29464

The *USS Clamagore*, a BALAO class, diesel attack submarine, was one of 132 fleet submarines constructed under the program. The *Clamagore* was converted to a GUPPY III in 1947 and is the only surviving GUPPY III in the U.S. The *Clamagore* patrolled the Atlantic and Mediterranean and conducted important patrols during the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Commissioned in 1944, the destroyer *USS Laffy* escorted convoys to Great Britain and participated in the D-Day landing of Allied troops at Normandy, France. The *Laffy* was sent to the Pacific where the ship was involved in an important destroyer-kamikaze battle at Okinawa. The ship earned five battle stars for service during World War II and two battle stars for service in Korea. She is the only surviving ALLEN M. SUMNER class destroyer and the only surviving destroyer that saw action in both the Atlantic and Pacific theaters.

The *USS Yorktown*, the second of the country's ESSEX class Aircraft Carrier, was commissioned in 1943, and played an important role in the Pacific during World War II. The Imperial Japanese Navy's *Yamato*, the largest battleship ever built, was sunk by Naval aircraft launched from the *Yorktown's* flight deck. She received eleven battle stars and a Presidential Unit Citation for service during World War II. The *Yorktown* also recovered the crew from Apollo 8, the first manned mission to orbit the moon in 1968.

**Visitor Information:** Self-guided tours of the three vessels are available. Contact the Patriots Point Naval & Maritime Museum for additional information. ☎ 848-884-2727, <http://www.state.sc.us/patpt/>. Patriot's Point also features other museums and memorials dedicated to Naval history. 🕒 Daily 9:00. to 7:30 Closed: Christmas Day. **Fee**

**Fort Belvoir, Alexandria 212**

5966 12th Street, Building 1024, Fort Belvoir, VA 220360

Fort Belvoir was established in 1910 as a U.S. Army engineering school. The U.S. entry into World War I resulted in the first wave of construction at the post. The installation continued to train engineers during the inter-war years, and it became a permanent installation in 1922. Improvements made during the early 1930s included administrative and instructional buildings, barracks, housing, theater/gymnasium, post exchange, and post office. Many of the buildings were constructed in the Colonial Revival style. The Engineer School remained at Fort Belvoir until 1989, when it was moved to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

The ruins of Lord Fairfax's old **Belvoir plantation** were discovered during archeological excavations undertaken during the 1930s.

**Visitor Information:** Self-guided tours of the installation are available. The Fort Belvoir historian provides guided tours. ☎ 703-806-0100. Contact the Pass Office for the latest information on access to the post by non-military personnel ☎ 703-806-4892 or the Public Affairs Office ☎ 703-805-5001. The National Museum of the United States Army is scheduled to open at Fort Belvoir in June 2009. Visit <http://www.army.mil/nmusa/> for the latest information.

USA



## South: Virginia

### Virginia

USA

#### Fort Eustis, Newport News 213

*U.S. Army Transportation Museum, 300 Washington Boulevard, Besson Hall, Fort Eustis, VA 23604*

Fort Eustis was founded in 1918 as a U.S. Army Coast Artillery Training Center and Balloon Observers School. The installation served as a prisoner of war camp during World War II. Fort Eustis was designated as the U.S. Army Transportation Center in 1962. The military reservation incorporates **Fort Crafford**, a Civil War fortification believed to have been built on colonial period fortifications. The fort's earthworks survive. Fort Eustis also is home to the ca. 1720 **Matthew Jones House**.

**Visitor Information:** *The U.S. Army Transportation Museum is devoted to the history of U.S. Army transportation from the colonial period to the present. Nearly 100 vehicles, amphibious vehicles, tugboats, aircraft, rail rolling stock, and experimental craft are on display. ☎ 757-878-1115, [http://www.eustis.army.mil/DPTMSEC/MUSEUM/planning\\_visit.htm](http://www.eustis.army.mil/DPTMSEC/MUSEUM/planning_visit.htm). 🕒 Daily 9-4:30. Closed: Mondays, Federal holidays, and Easter Sunday. The collections at the **Matthew Jones House** highlight the history of Mulberry Island. Photo ID and vehicle registration are required to enter the post. Contact the Public Affairs Office for additional information on access. ☎ 757-878-4920. Please contact the museum for hours of operation.*

Fort Monroe: Courtesy of Library of Congress, Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record photo collection



USA

#### Fort Monroe, Hampton 214

*Casement Museum, 20 Bernard Road, Fort Monroe, VA 23651*

**Fort Monroe** was begun in 1819 as a coastal fortification. Designed by the French engineer Simon Bernard, Fort Monroe is a seven-pointed masonry fort encompassing approximately 63 acres and surrounded by a moat. The Artillery School of Practice was founded at Fort Monroe in 1824 and operated until World War II. The fort served as a Union offensive outpost during the Civil War; Jefferson Davis served part of his imprisonment at the installation. The Coast Artillery School complex and additional officers' housing were constructed during the early twentieth century. Currently, Fort Monroe serves as the headquarters for the Training and Doctrine Command.

**Visitor Information:** *The Casement Museum details the history of Fort Monroe and the Virginia Peninsula. Guided tours for organized groups of 10 or more are available with two weeks notice. ☎ 757-788-3391, <http://www-tradoc.army.mil/museum/museum.asp>. 🕒 Daily 10:30-4:30. Closed: New Years Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.*

USS *Black Arrow*; Courtesy of U.S. Naval Historical Center

## Naval Facilities at Norfolk 219

*Naval Shipyard Museum, 2 High Street, Portsmouth Waterfront, Portsmouth, VA 23704*

*Lightship Museum, Water and London Streets, Portsmouth Waterfront, Portsmouth, VA 23704*

The U.S. Navy acquired the **Norfolk Naval Shipyard** site in 1801, following its establishment as the Gosport shipyard in 1767. **Drydock Number One**, the Navy's first drydock, opened in 1833. During the Civil War, Confederate forces built the *CSS Virginia* in the drydock from the remains of the *USS Merrimac*. Production increased during World War I, World War II, and the Korean Conflict. **Quarters A**, a two-story brick dwelling constructed in 1837, served as the Commandant's house. The shipyard created **Portsmouth Naval Hospital**, the Navy's first medical facility, in 1827.

The construction of Norfolk Navy Base, now known as **Naval Station Norfolk**, was one of the most ambitious World War I military construction projects. The base was built at the site of the 1907 **Jamestown Exposition**, which commemorated the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of Jamestown. The Navy acquired the remaining exposition buildings in 1917. The Naval base included a training station, an air station, a submarine station, and a fleet supply base. The installation expanded during World War II; today, it is homeport to aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, and submarines.

**Visitor Information:** *The Naval Shipyard Museum relates the story of the shipyard.* ☎ 757-393-8591. *The Lightship Museum interprets Lightship No. 101 Portsmouth, built in 1915 as a navigational aid.* ☎ 757-398-8741, [www.portsnaval museums.com](http://www.portsnaval museums.com). *The shipyard generally is closed to the public. For more information related to the shipyard, contact the Public Affairs Office.* ☎ 757-396-9551, [www.nnsy1.navy.mil](http://www.nnsy1.navy.mil). *Hours for both museums vary according to season. Call to verify. Daily public bus tours of Naval Station Norfolk are conducted and include several of the 1907 Jamestown Exposition State Houses. Tours depart from the Naval Tour and Information Center at 9079 Hampton Boulevard in Norfolk. Tours are offered first come, first serve and depart every half-hour between 10:00 . and 2:30 . Organized, private, bus tours must be arranged in advance. Photo identification is required.* ☎ 757-444-7955, [www.navstanorva.navy.mil](http://www.navstanorva.navy.mil). *Closed: Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day. The Hampton Roads Naval Museum is located at Nauticus, a City of Norfolk attraction destination. The museum interprets the history of the U.S. Navy in Hampton Roads. The USS Wisconsin, which served during World War II and during the Korean Conflict, is on display. The museum also displays souvenirs from the 1907 Jamestown Exposition and a video. Museum docents in period costume often impersonate out-of-state visitors arriving for the exposition.* ☎ 757-444-8971, [www.hnm.navy.mil](http://www.hnm.navy.mil). 🗓 Tues-Sat 10-5. Sun 12-5, Closed: Christmas Day and Christmas Eve, Thanksgiving Day, and New Year's Day.

USN

A

Anchor icon

WWII

## Central: Illinois and Kansas

### Illinois

USN



### Naval Station Great Lakes, North Chicago 8

*Great Lakes Naval Museum, Building 158, P.O. Box 886307, Great Lakes, IL 60088-3607*

In 1904, President Theodore Roosevelt authorized construction of a Naval training station on the Great Lakes. The 167-acre facility was completed in 1911. Naval recruits received training both on shore and on small boats. Great Lakes expanded to over 1,200 acres during World War I. World War II resulted in further expansion, making Great Lakes a key Naval training facility. In 1944, the Navy's first African-American officers were commissioned at the station. Today, the Great Lakes facility trains approximately 50,000 men and women annually.

**Visitor Information:** *Group tours of Naval Station Great Lakes have been suspended; contact Morale, Welfare, and Recreation for the latest information on when tours will resume ☎ 847-688-2110, [www.nsgreatlakes.navy.mil/visitors.html](http://www.nsgreatlakes.navy.mil/visitors.html). The **Great Lakes Naval Museum** tells the story of Navy "boot camp" training, including the history of Naval Station Great Lakes, and the expanding role of women in the United States Navy. The museum is open to the public. Visitors must obtain a pass from the building at the Main Gate. Current driver's license, vehicle registration, and proof of insurance are required. For more information, contact the Public Affairs Office. ☎ 847-688-2201, [www.nsgreatlakes.navy.mil/museum/index.html](http://www.nsgreatlakes.navy.mil/museum/index.html). 📅 Fri 1-4, Sat 7-3.*



Naval Station Great Lakes, Building 1 Administrative Building – Headquarters: Courtesy of Naval Station Great Lakes

USA



### Rock Island Arsenal, Arsenal Island 9

*Rock Island Arsenal Museum, Building 60, Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, IL 61299*

Military occupation of Rock Island dates to 1804, when the U.S. government acquired title to the island through a treaty with the Sauk and Fox Indians and established Fort Armstrong (1816-1836). Rock Island Arsenal was established during the Civil War and also housed a Confederate prisoner of war camp. Increased armaments production occurred during World Wars I and II. Late nineteenth century construction includes ten large stone buildings, placed in two facing rows in the center of the island. Housing included the imposing Italianate Commander's Quarters.

**Visitor Information:** *The **Rock Island Arsenal Museum** houses an extensive collection of military firearms and interprets the history of the military reservation. Tours of Rock Island Arsenal can be arranged through the museum. For information on access to the installation, contact the museum. ☎ 309-782-3507, <http://riamwr.com/museum.htm>. The Mississippi River Visitor's Center also is located at Rock Island Arsenal. The center provides tours of the Visitor's Center and Lock and Dam 15 as well as special programs. ☎ 309-794-5338, <http://www.mvr.usace.army.mil/missriver/VC%20Page/Mississippi%20River%20Vistor.htm> 📅 9-5 daily; Closed: Christmas and New Year's Day.*

**Fort Leavenworth, Leavenworth 16***Frontier Army Museum, Reynold's Avenue, Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027*

Fort Leavenworth was a frontier post established in 1827. It is the oldest active Army post west of the Mississippi River. The post supported westward expansion, and it was the site of some of the Army's most important military training schools. The 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, one of two African-American cavalry units, was activated at Fort Leavenworth in 1867. The General Service School, the Signal School, a Field Engineer School, and a Field Medical School were founded at Fort Leavenworth. Early buildings on the post include masonry officers' quarters from the 1830s, and a wood-frame sutler's house from the 1840s.

**Visitor Information:** *The Frontier Army Museum includes one of the finest collections of nineteenth-century military artifacts. Exhibits highlight frontier soldier life between 1804 and 1917, as well as the U.S. Army's exploration, expansion, and protection initiatives. Guided tours of the museum may be scheduled. ☎ 913-684-3186, <http://leav-www.army.mil/museum/>. Photo ID is needed to gain access to the installation. 🗓 Mon-Fri 9-4, Sat 10-4. Closed: Sunday, Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's and Easter, and Federal holidays. A self-guided tour brochure of the installation is available at the museum.*

USA

**Fort Riley, Manhattan 17***U.S. Cavalry Association, P.O. Box, 2325, Fort Riley, KS 66442*

Fort Riley was established as a cavalry and artillery post in 1853 to protect settlers and traders travelling the Oregon and Santa Fe Trails. Fort Riley soldiers intervened between settlers and Native Americans, and between pro- and anti-slavery settlers. The School for Cavalry and Light Artillery was established in 1887. Fort Riley served as a major training post during World Wars I and II. The 1<sup>st</sup> Infantry Division (Big Red One) established its home at Fort Riley in 1955. Fort Riley encompasses two separate, adjacent posts and two separate parade fields (one for the cavalry and one for the artillery). Officers' housing, barracks, and administration buildings are sited along curving avenues and around the parade grounds. Construction extended from 1888 to the early 1900s.

**Visitor Information:** *The U.S. Cavalry Museum, containing nearly 10,000 square feet of exhibit space, and the Sutler's Store, are open to the public. Displays feature cavalry artifacts from the Revolutionary War to deactivation of the Cavalry Branch in 1950. Art, saddlery, weapons, uniforms, and equipment are on display. Fort Riley driving and walking tour pamphlets are available at the Cavalry Museum. For information on access to the installation, contact the museum. 🗓 Mon-Sat 9-4:30, Sun 12-4:30. The Fort Riley Regimental Museum and Quarters 24 (Custer House) also are open to the public. ☎ 785-239-2737, <http://www.riley.army.mil/Recreation/Museums.asp>. 🗓 Mon-Sat 10-4, Sun 1-4; Closed: Easter, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, and New Year's Day.*

USA



Fort Riley, Building 8, Custer House: R. Christopher Goodwin &amp; Associates, Inc.



## Central: Michigan and Nebraska

### Michigan



#### Great Lakes Naval Memorial & Museum, Muskegon 21

1346 Bluff Street, Muskegon, MI 49411



The USS *Silversides* was commissioned on December 15, 1941. Serving in the Pacific Fleet, the mission of the *Silversides* was to stop raw materials and supplies from reaching Japan. This submarine sank thirty ships and damaged fourteen. She received twelve battle stars and was awarded the Presidential Unit Citation for service during World War II.

**Visitor Information:** The *Great Lakes Naval Memorial & Museum* features the U.S. Coast Guard Cutter *McLane* and a museum, in addition to the USS *Silversides*. Group tours are available. Contact the museum for additional information on hours and fees. ☎ 231-755-1230, <http://www.silversides.org/>. 🕒 Open daily; Seasonal schedule. **Fee**

### Nebraska



#### Freedom Park Navy Museum, Omaha 43

2497 Freedom Park Road, Omaha, NE 68110



The USS *Marlin* was launched in 1953. The *Marlin*, along with the *Mackerel*, are the smallest submarines built by the U.S. Navy since 1911. The *Marlin* served as a target submarine and supported U.S. anti-submarine training, as well as tactical evasion of enemy submarines. She served at the Fleet Sonar School, Key West, Florida.

**Visitor Information:** Several Naval vessels and aircraft are on display at the *Freedom Park Navy Museum*. ☎ 402-345-1959, [www.freedomparknavy.org](http://www.freedomparknavy.org). 🕒 Mon-Sat 9-6, Sun 10-5. The park is open April 1 to October 31. **Fee**



#### Offutt Air Force Base, Bellevue 44

906 SAC Boulevard, Suite 1, Offutt AFB, NE 68113

Strategic Air and Space Museum, 28210 West Park Highway, Ashland, NE 68003



Offutt Air Force Base started as Fort Crook, a U.S. Army post. It became a permanent installation in 1891, as the Army consolidated its troops from scattered small posts to larger, permanent facilities at the end of the nineteenth century. Construction at Fort Crook began in 1891 after the Army acquired land for a new permanent post in 1888. Aviation became part of the mission of Fort Crook with the arrival of the 61<sup>st</sup> Balloon Company in September 1918. The Army dedicated an air field, named Offutt Field, in 1924. Fort Crook expanded during the World War II military mobilization. The facility was turned over to the U.S. Air Force; in 1948, the installation became Offutt Air Force Base. Offutt Air Force Base became headquarters for the Strategic Air Command (SAC) in 1948, a role it maintained until 1992 when SAC was combined into a new Air Force major command.

The Blacksmith shop was constructed in 1893 and served a variety of uses including regimental blacksmith, tinsmith, plumber, painter, carpenter, and wheelwright shop. Later, the building was the headquarters for the 7<sup>th</sup> Army Corps and the Civilian

Conservation Corps. Twenty-three buildings including a fire station, jail, headquarters buildings, dormitories, officers' quarters, and a theater are located in the Fort Cook historic district.

**Visitor Information:** *Offutt Air Force Base is open for group tours of 20 to 100 visitors. Tours must be scheduled well in advance by contacting the Public Affairs Office. ☎ 402-294-6017, <http://www.offutt.af.mil/55thWing/55PA/BaseTours/BaseToursHomepage.htm>. The **Strategic Air and Space Museum** includes permanent exhibits, two aircraft display hangars, traveling exhibits, a children's interactive gallery, and a 200-seat theater. The museum is located off base in Ashland, Nebraska. ☎ 402-944-3100, <http://www.strategicairandspace.com/General/general.htm>. ☑ Daily 9-5. Closed: Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's, and Easter. **Fee***

### USS *Cod*, Cleveland 50

1089 East 9th Street, Cleveland, OH 44114

Launched in 1943, the USS *Cod* is a GATO class fleet submarine. In July 1945, the *Cod* performed the only international submarine-to-submarine rescue in history when crewmembers from the *Cod* removed 56 Dutch sailors from their submarine, which had grounded on Ladd Reef in the South China Sea. The *Cod* also participated in NATO anti-submarine training exercises. The submarine received seven battle stars for service during World War II.

**Visitor Information:** *The USS *Cod* has not been altered from its World War II appearance. ☎ 216-566-8770, <http://www.USScod.org/>. ☑ Daily 10-5 (May 1 through the end of September).*



The *Cod*; Courtesy of U.S. Naval Institute

## Central: Ohio and Oklahoma

### Ohio

USAF



#### Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton 51

Huffman Prairie Flying Field and Interpretative Center, 2380 Memorial Road, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433

U.S. Air Force Museum, 1100 Spaatz Street, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base includes Huffman Prairie Flying Field, the site where Wilbur and Orville Wright perfected their heavier-than-air flying machine between 1904 and 1905. Wilbur Wright Field and the Fairfield Aviation General Supply Depot were established in 1917 for the U.S. Army Signal Corps. Wright Field served as a training center for pilots and mechanics; the depot provided logistical support for Signal Corps Aviation Schools throughout the midwest. A third facility, McCook Field, became an engineering and research facility. The three facilities merged to become Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in 1947.

**Visitor Information:** *The Huffman Prairie Flying Field Interpretive Center, located at the Wright Memorial, commemorates the aviation achievements of the Wright brothers. The development of Wright-Patterson Air Force Base and aeronautical research are interpreted at the center.* ☎ 937-425-0008, [http://www.nps.gov/daav/pla\\_fac\\_huffmanprairie.htm](http://www.nps.gov/daav/pla_fac_huffmanprairie.htm). 🕒 Huffman Prairie Flying Field: Tues-Sat 8-8 Closed: Wed and Sun. 🕒 Interpretive Center: Daily 8:30-5. Closed: Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day. The **United States Air Force Museum** is dedicated to the history of aviation from Kitty Hawk to the Space Age. In addition to exhibits on aircraft and missiles, the museum includes an IMAX theater. The museum provides shuttle service to aviation hangars; reservations must be made at the museum desk, and a photo ID is required. ☎ 937-255-3286, <http://www.wpafb.af.mil/museum/>. 🕒 Daily 9-5. Closed: Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day. Tours of Wright-Patterson Air Force Base may be arranged for recruiting and educational groups through the Public Affairs Office. ☎ 937-522-3252, <http://ascpa.public.wpafb.af.mil/comrel.shtm>. It is not necessary to access Wright-Patterson Air Force Base to visit the museums.

### Oklahoma

USA



#### Fort Sill, Lawton 55

Fort Sill National Historic Landmark, 437 Quanah Road, Fort Sill, OK 73503-5100

Fort Sill was established as an U.S. Army frontier post in 1869, in the midst of the Indian Wars. With the construction of the Old Post in 1875, the installation served as the Indian Territory administrative center until 1901. From 1894 to 1913, Fort Sill served as a detention center for Apache prisoners of war, including Geronimo, who died on post in 1909. Fort Sill became an aviation and artillery training installation during the early 20th century, which necessitated the construction of a second cantonment around 1910. Today, Fort Sill serves as the U.S. Army Field Artillery Center. The Fort Sill Historic National Historic Landmark is associated with the early history of the frontier post. African-American troops of the 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, known as Buffalo Soldiers, constructed the first stone buildings at Fort Sill. The historic district includes Flipper's Ditch, a drainage system designed and built by Henry Ossian Flipper, the first black graduate of West Point. The ditch was constructed to prevent the spread of malaria at the fort in the 1870s. Fort Sill contains eight other National Register sites. These include Old Tower Two, a 1911 artillery observation tower; the early twentieth century General Officers Quarters; the Blockhouse on Signal Mountain, an 1871 signal



station and weather observatory; the 1915 Henry Post Airfield; Camp Comanche, the site occupied by the first American soldiers to reach the area in 1834; a collection of four Apache Cemeteries; Chiefs Knoll, the resting place of revered Native Americans; and Medicine Bluffs, a sacred Native American landmark.

**Visitor Information:** *The Fort Sill National Historic Landmark and the Fort Sill Museum are open to the public. Guided tours for large groups may be arranged by contacting the museum. ☎ 580-442-5123, <http://sill-www.army.mil/Museum/HOME%20PAGE.htm>. Photo ID and vehicle registration are needed to enter the installation. Contact the museum for the latest information on access to the post by non-military personnel. 📅 Mon-Sat 8:30-4:30, Sun 12:30-4:30. Closed: Thanksgiving Day, December 25 and 26, and January 1 and 2.*

### Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma City 59

3001 Staff Drive, Suite 1AG78A, Tinker AFB, OK 73145

Tinker Air Force Base, established in 1941, was named for Major General Clarence L. Tinker, a member of the Osage tribe. During his distinguished career, Maj. Gen. Tinker served as Commandant of the Air Corps Advanced Flying School. Later, he was appointed Commander of the Air Forces in Hawaii, after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. The War Department selected the Oklahoma City area as the location for a maintenance and supply depot. The industrial plants repaired B-24 and B-17 bombers, and fitted B-29s for combat. The base provided similar services during the Korean Conflict. Building 4029, known as the Combat Control Center, is a two-story International style building designed by Holabird, Root, Burgee Architects and Engineers in 1949. The Combat Control Center played a significant role during the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1963. The Combat Control Center also housed the 32<sup>nd</sup> Air Division, a bomber squadron that was part of the plan to attack Cuba in the event of war with Cuba and the Soviet Union. The 32<sup>nd</sup> Air Division was independent of Tinker Air Force Base Command, and received its orders directly from the Pentagon.

**Visitor Information:** *Tinker Air Force Base offers organized group tours for visitors 12 years of age and older. One month advance notice is needed. Public Affairs Office ☎ 405-739-2026, <http://wwwext.tinker.af.mil/pa/default.asp>.*

USAF



Tinker Air Force Base, Building 240: Courtesy of Tinker Air Force Base



USA



A



House

### Fort Bliss, El Paso 69

*U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery Museum and Fort Bliss Museum, 735 Marshall Road, Fort Bliss, TX 79916*

*Noncommissioned Officers Museum, ATSS-M, USASMA, Fort Bliss, TX 79918*

Established in 1890, the site for Fort Bliss was selected for its strategic location on the Mexican/U.S. border, and its proximity to railroad lines and water. Originally, the installation was constructed to house infantry companies; the War Department converted Fort Bliss to a cavalry post in 1911. Fort Bliss became the command center for General Pershing's expedition into Mexico against Pancho Villa in 1916. During World War I, Fort Bliss served as a recruitment and training center. The buildings in the historic district were constructed during the 1890s. As the installation grew during the early twentieth century, more barracks and officers' bungalows were constructed. Beaumont Hospital (1921), Biggs Field (1925), and Castner Range (1926) were constructed during this period.

**Visitor Information:** *Guests to Fort Bliss may visit the [U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery Museum](#) and [Fort Bliss Museum](#). The museums feature exhibits on the early history of Fort Bliss (1861-1865), and Fort Bliss from World War I to Desert Storm. The Air Defense Artillery includes outdoor displays of anti-aircraft missiles. ☎ 915-568-3390, [www.bliss.army.mil/Museum/fort\\_bliss\\_museum.htm](http://www.bliss.army.mil/Museum/fort_bliss_museum.htm). 🕒 Daily 9-4:30. Closed: Easter, Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Years. The U.S. Army Noncommissioned Officer Museum, located at Biggs Army Airfield, tells the story of the noncommissioned officer ranks, corporal through sergeant, in U.S. military history through uniforms, weapons, tools, equipment, documents, posters, and photographs. Group tours of the Noncommissioned Officers Museum may be arranged. ☎ 915-568-3390, <http://usasma.bliss.army.mil/NCOMuseum/>. 🕒 Mon-Fri 9-4. Closed: Federal holidays. Photo ID and vehicle registration are needed to access the installation.*



USAF



Airplane



Red cross



WWI

### Brooks-City Base, San Antonio 66

*Museum of Aerospace Medicine, Hangar 9, 8008 Inner Circle Drive, Brooks-City Base, San Antonio, TX 78235*

Brooks Field was established during World War I to meet the increased demand for pilot training. Noted architect Albert Kahn designed the new air field. Hangar 9 is the sole remaining hangar at Brooks Air Force base that dates from World War I. It is considered to be the oldest military aircraft hangar in the United States and the only surviving hangar built by the U.S. Army Signal Corps, which was responsible for Army aviation at that time. After World War I, Brooks Field became home to the Balloon and Airship School, the Air Corps' Primary Flying School, and the School of Aviation Medicine. After moving to the current Randolph Air Force Base in 1931, the School of Aviation Medicine returned to Brooks in 1959. New advances in instrument flying also were tested at Brooks Field.

The first demonstrations of airborne tactics, methods for dropping ammunition and equipment from an aircraft, and experiments with techniques for dropping infantrymen from aircraft were conducted at Brooks Field between the world wars.

**Visitor Information:** *Located in Hangar 9, the [Museum of Aerospace Medicine](#) houses an*

extensive collection of photographs and equipment related to aviation and aerospace medicine. The museum also presents information on the early history of Brooks Air Force Base. Self-guided tours are available; groups of ten or more should call in advance to schedule a date and time. ☎ 210-536-2003, <http://www.brooks.af.mil/ABG/MU/master.html>. 🕒 Mon-Fri 7-3, Saturday by special appointment.



Observation Balloon, Brooks-City Base: Courtesy of Brooks-City Base

## Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio 80

Fort Sam Houston Museum, 2250 Stanley Road, Suite 36, Fort Sam Houston, TX 78234  
U.S. Army Medical Department Museum, P.O. 340244, Fort Sam Houston, TX 78234

Fort Sam Houston was established in 1876 with the construction of the U.S. Army Quartermaster Depot. Known as the Quadrangle, the depot included storage buildings, offices, and workshops, as well as a distinctive watchtower. In 1890, Fort Sam Houston expanded with construction of an infantry post. Construction campaigns in 1905 and 1930 resulted in the addition of the Cavalry Post, Artillery Post, a larger hospital, barracks, mess halls, housing, headquarters buildings, and amenities including a theater, officers' club, commissary, and post exchange. Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and Dwight Eisenhower, as well as General "Black Jack" Pershing served at Fort Sam Houston.

**Visitor Information:** The exhibits at the *Fort Sam Houston Museum* depict the history of the installation and the Army in Texas. Self-guided tours of the museum and the installation are available. Contact the museum for additional information. ☎ 210-221-1886, <http://www.cs.amedd.army.mil/dptmsec/fshmuse.htm>. 🕒 Wed-Sun 10-4, in addition to Memorial Day, Veterans' Day, and July 4<sup>th</sup>. Closed: Most Federal holidays. The *U.S. Army Medical Department Museum* collections include Army medical equipment, artwork, photographs, and scale models. Docent led tours are available by contacting the museum in advance. ☎ 210-221-6358, <http://www.cs.amedd.army.mil/dptmsec/amedd.htm>. 🕒 Tues-Sun 10-4. Closed: Federal holidays. Self-guided tour brochures of the post are available at the Fort Sam Houston Museum. The Quadrangle, which is open to the public, is home to peacocks and deer. Special group tours are available through the Public Affairs Office. ☎ 210-221-1151. Visitor access is through Walters Street Gate; photo ID is needed to gain access to the post.

USA



## Central: Texas

### Texas

USAF

A



### Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio 81

12 FTW Public Affairs, 1 Washington Circle, Suite 4, Randolph AFB, TX 78150-4562

Randolph Air Force Base, the “Showplace of the Air Force”, was constructed as part of a five-year Army Air Corps expansion program authorized by Congress in 1926. Originally designed as a flight training center, the base was completed by 1931. The Air Training Center consisted of the Primary Flying School, the School of Aviation Medicine, and a Cadet Ground School. Randolph Air Force Base is one of the largest flying schools in the world. The Randolph Field Historic District is organized in a formal geometric plan that focused on the Base Administration Building, known as the “Taj Mahal”. This elaborate domed building was designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style; it rises 170 feet high.

**Visitor Information:** *Randolph Air Force Base offers five tours per month for groups of 10 to 30. Requests must be received in writing at least one month prior to the tour date. Write to 12 FTW Public Affairs, 1 Washington Circle, Suite 4, Randolph AFB, TX 78150-4562. ☎ 210-652-4407, <http://www.randolph.af.mil/sitemap.htm>. The Randolph Air Force Base Air Heritage Park is located east of the Taj Mahal. The park displays trainer aircraft and honors Randolph pilots.*



Base Administration Building, Randolph Air Force Base: Courtesy of Brooks-City Base



WWI

WWII

### San Jacinto Battleground and Battleship Texas

#### State Historic Site, LaPorte 82

3523 Highway 134, LaPorte TX 77571

The USS *Texas* was the sole surviving American dreadnought completed prior to the entry of the United States into World War I. The *Texas* was the first U.S. battleship to be mounted with anti-aircraft guns in 1916; in 1919, she was the first U.S. battleship to launch an aircraft. The *Texas* also received the first commercial radar in the U.S. Navy in 1939. During World War II, the *Texas* served in both the Atlantic theater where the ship fired on Nazi defenses at Normandy on D-Day and the Pacific theater where she lent gunfire support and anti-aircraft fire to the landings on Iwo Jima and Okinawa.

**Visitor Information:** ☎ 281-479-2431, <http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/park/battleship/visitor>. ☏ Daily 10-5. Closed: Thanksgiving, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day. **Fee**

**Elmendorf Air Force Base, Anchorage 223**

10480 22nd Street, Suite 118, Elmendorf AFB, AK 99506

In early 1942, the Eleventh Air Force was formed at Fort Richardson. In 1945, the Eleventh Air Force was re-designated the Alaskan Air Command. The base was renamed Elmendorf Air Force Base after World War II. The early Cold War years of the late 1940s and early 1950s were accompanied by a build up of air defenses in Alaska and at Elmendorf AFB in particular. The Alaskan NORAD Regional Operations Control Center, which served as the center for air defense operations in Alaska, was located at Elmendorf during the Cold War.

**Visitor Information:** Contact the Public Affairs Office for base tours, open houses, and air shows. ☎ 907-552-5755 or Community Relations Office ☎ 907-552-8014, [www.elmendorf.af.mil/](http://www.elmendorf.af.mil/).

**Fort Wainwright, Fairbanks 224**

Garrison Headquarters, Building 1555, Room 118, Gaffney Road, Fort Wainwright, AK 99703

Originally established as a Cold Weather Test Station, Ladd Field was constructed in 1938-1940 by the U.S. Army Air Corps. The Army Air Corps undertook research and development into wing-icing, navigation, aircraft maintenance and operation, and radio communications at Ladd Field. The 11<sup>th</sup> Air Force established an Air Depot at Ladd Field in 1942. Aircraft flown in the Alaska theater were repaired, tested, and supplied from the Air Depot. Ladd Field was transferred to the 11<sup>th</sup> Air Force in November 1945. The U.S. Army assumed control of the installation, renamed Fort Wainwright, in 1960. Many of the buildings constructed during the early 1940s survive. The original garrison was designed to withstand Alaska's extreme weather. The Officers' quarters are arranged in a horseshoe surrounding a parade ground. Hangar No. 1 was the first hangar built at Ladd Field. Other historic air hangars include Kodiak hangars, Birchwood hangars, and double hangars.

**Visitor Information:** Tours of the post are limited to five to six visitors and must be arranged one month in advance. Contact the Public Affairs Office by email: [pao@wainwright.army.mil](mailto:pao@wainwright.army.mil). ☎ 907-353-6701, [www.wainwright.army.mil](http://www.wainwright.army.mil).

**Fort Apache Historic Park 230**

Fort Apache Historic Park, P.O. Box 628, Fort Apache, AZ 85926

Fort Apache was established in 1870 as a frontier Army post. The site is associated with a turbulent period of westward expansion and hostilities with Native Americans. The historic district contains 27 buildings. The U.S. Army constructed 21 of the buildings during its tenure (1870-1922). The remaining six buildings in the historic district were constructed between 1930 and 1949 by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Fort Apache has had a long association with the Apaches, including leaders Geronimo and Cochise, and White Mountain Apache Scouts, such as Alchise and Diable. Today, the fort is located within the tribal lands of the White Mountain Apache Tribe, who interprets the historic sites. Kinishba Ruins is an archeological site associated with the Mogollon and Anasazi cultures from ca. 1200 to ca. 1400 AD.

**Visitor Information:** Walking tours of Fort Apache are available through the Apache Cultural Center and Museum. Contact the Cultural Center for schedules and admission fees. ☎ 928-338-4625. Contact the White Mountain Apache Tribe Office of Tourism. ☎ 928-338-1230, <http://wmat.us>. ☑ Park Hours: 8 – 5. ☑ Cultural Center and Museum: Mon-Fri 8 – 5 (Winter months), Mon-Sat 8 – 5 (Summer months). **Fee**



USAF

**Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Green Valley 229***Pima Air and Space Museum, 6000 East Valencia Road, Tucson, AZ 85706*

Davis-Monthan Field was established in 1925 at what was then the Tucson municipal airport. The installation served as an operational training base for the B-18 "Bolos," the B-24 "Liberator," and the B-20 "Superfortress" during World War II. After the war, the base was selected as a storage site for decommissioned aircraft because of Tucson's dry climate and alkaline soil, which were conducive to aircraft preservation. The U.S. Air Force assumed control of the base in the post war period. The Titan II sites at Davis-Monthan were activated during the early 1960s. **Air Force Facility Missile Site 8** is the only surviving Titan II Intercontinental Ballistic Missile complex (ICBM) in the nation. During the Cold War years 1963 to 1987, 54 ICBM complexes were on alert under the direction of the Strategic Air Command.

**Visitor Information:** *Weekday tours of the Aerospace Maintenance and Regeneration Center are conducted by the Arizona Aerospace Foundation, which also operates the Pima Air and Space and Titan Missile Museums. The Pima Air & Space Museum has over 250 aircraft on display. Docent-led tours are available. The Titan Missile Museum offers tours of the above and the below ground facilities. Reservations are recommended. Pima Air & Space Museum ☎ 520-574-0462, the Titan Missile Museum ☎ 520-625-7736, <http://www.pimaair.org/pasmhome.shtml>. Both Museums 🕒 Daily 9-5. For information on Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, contact the Public Affairs Office ☎ 520-228-5091. **Fee***

Titan Missile Site: Courtesy of Titan Missile Museum



USA

**Fort Huachuca, Sierra Vista 232***Fort Huachuca Museum, ATZS-MUS, Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613*

Fort Huachuca was established as a cavalry post in 1877 as part of a network of Army posts built along the southwestern frontier. Troops from Fort Huachuca fought in the military campaign against Geronimo during the 1880s. African-American troops were stationed at remote installations such as Fort Huachuca. African-American troops stationed at Fort Huachuca include the 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, the 9<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, the 24<sup>th</sup> Infantry, and the 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry. In addition to the adobe brick historic district, the installation also contains the **Garden Canyon Archeology Site** and **Garden Canyon Petroglyphs**. The petroglyphs are associated with the Apache.

**Visitor Information:** *The Fort Huachuca Museum houses collections related to the U.S. Army in the Southwest. The U.S. Army Military Intelligence Museum also is open to the public. For information, contact the Public Affairs Office ☎ 520-533-1285 or the museums ☎ 520-533-3898, <http://huachuca-www.army.mil/history/museum.htm>. 🕒 Mon-Fri 9-4, Sat-Sun 1-4. Closed: Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day. Visitors also are invited to explore the **Garden Canyon Petroglyphs**. Picnicking, bird watching, hiking, and mountain biking are available.*

## Camp Pendleton, San Diego vicinity 237

CPAO H&S Bn., Attn. History and Museums Office, Marine Corps Base  
Box 555019, Camp Pendleton, CA 92055-5019



In March 1942, the United States Navy acquired Rancho Santa Margarita y Las Flores for the site of the largest U.S. Marine Corps training base in the country. Camp Pendleton quickly was constructed to train and to mobilize large numbers of Marines for the Pacific Theater during World War II. Camp Pendleton includes the **Santa Margarita Ranch House**. The original one-story, adobe building was constructed in 1827. Pio Pico, the last Mexican Governor of California, and his brother Andres, were the first private owners of the house. Additional historic buildings at Camp Pendleton include **Las Flores Estancia**, an adobe chapel constructed ca. 1823, and **Las Flores Adobe**, a two-story century dwelling built in 1867 in the Monterey style.

**Visitor Information:** Guided bus tours of the base may be scheduled through the Community Relations Office ☎ 760-725-5569. Three museums at Camp Pendleton are open to the public. Written requests must be submitted for visits. Mail tour requests to: CPAO H&S Bn, Attn. History and Museums Office, Marine Corps Base, Box 555019, Camp Pendleton, CA 92055-5019, or fax tour requests to History and Museums: 760-725-5011. For more information, call ☎ 760-725-5758 or ☎ 760-725-5764. The Ranch House Complex includes the **Ranch House Chapel**, the **Bunkhouse Museum**, and the **Santa Margarita Ranch House**. Tours are scheduled the last week in September to the end of May; reservations are required. The **Marine Corps Mechanized Command Museum** features Marine Corps transport and battle vehicles, including vehicles deployed during the Vietnam and Desert Storm eras. 🕒 Mon-Thu 7:30 – 4, Fri 7:30 – 1. The **World War II and Korea LVT Museum** includes exhibits of vintage amphibious tracked vehicles and related artifacts. 🕒 Mon-Thu 7:30 – 4, Fri 7:30 – 1. Visitors must provide photo identification to visit Camp Pendleton. For more information, visit [www.pendleton.usmc.mil](http://www.pendleton.usmc.mil).



Las Flores Adobe: Courtesy of R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

USAF

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WWII

**Edwards Air Force Base, Lancaster 240**

NASA Dryden Flight Research Center, P.O. Box 2731, Building 4839, Edwards AFB, CA 93523  
Air Force Flight Test Center Museum, 405 South Rosemont Boulevard, Edwards AFB, CA 93254

Edwards Air Force Base was established as Muroc Lake Bombing and Gunnery Range in 1933. The installation served as a major bomber training facility during World War II. A flight test of the country's first jet aircraft, the Bell XP-59A, was conducted at the north end of **Rogers Dry Lake** during the early 1940s. P-38 "Lightning Fighter" pilots, B-24 "Liberator," and B-25 "Mitchell" bomber crews trained at the south end of the lake during World War II. The U.S. Air Force assumed control of the facility in the late 1940s. Edwards Air Force Base and its tenant, NASA Ames-Dryden Flight Research Facility, have played important roles in the history of aerospace technology. In addition, NASA Space Shuttles, which were launched from Kennedy Space Center in Florida, have landed at Lakebed Runway 23.

**Visitor Information:** *NASA Dryden Flight Research Center offers free tours to organized groups of 15 or more. Reservations are required and must be made at least three weeks prior to the tour date. Tours are subject to cancellation; visitors are strongly encouraged to contact NASA Dryden Flight Research Center for tour confirmation.* ☎ 661-276-3446 or 661-276-3460, <http://www.dfrc.nasa.gov/Dryden/tour.html>. *The Air Force Flight Test Center Museum is open to military personnel, military retirees, and individuals on official business on Edwards Air Force Base* ☎ 661-277-8050. *For the latest information on museum access for the general public, contact Public Affairs* ☎ 661-277-3510, or visit the museum's website [http://www.edwards.af.mil/museum/docs\\_html/afftc\\_museum.html](http://www.edwards.af.mil/museum/docs_html/afftc_museum.html).



WWII

**USS Hornet Museum, Alameda 258**

P.O. Box 460, Pier 3, Alameda Point, Alameda CA 94501

The *USS Hornet* is an ESSEX class aircraft carrier commissioned in 1943. One of the 24 carriers constructed in the class, the *Hornet* served for 19 continuous months in the Pacific Theater. The carrier was awarded seven battle stars for service. In 1969, NASA selected the *Hornet* to serve as the Prime Recovery Ship for the Apollo 11 Moon mission, and again for the Apollo 12 mission.

**Visitor Information:** *Self-guided tours are available. The USS Hornet Museum offers limited docent led group tours.* ☎ 510-521-8448, <http://www.USS-hornet.org/index.html>. ☑ Wed-Mon 10 – 5. *Closed: Tuesdays, February 7, Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day. Fee*

USAF

**March Air Reserve Base, Riverside 246**

March Field Air Museum, P.O. Box 6463, March ARB, CA 92518

Originally known as Alessandro Aviation Field, this installation was established in 1917 as a result of Congressional support for aeronautical development. **March Field** served as the primary U.S. Army Air Corps training facility during World War I. In 1939, March Field was designated one of three General Headquarters for the U.S. Army Air Corps. March Field was the primary West Coast base for aviation training until 1941. The design of **March Field Historic District** reflects then current city planning principles. The buildings added to the district in 1934 reflect Spanish Mission stylistic influences.



The 228 buildings in the historic district include hangars, officers' quarters, industrial buildings, a hospital, and a base theater.

**Visitor Information:** *The collection of the [March Field Air Museum](#), located off base, includes photographs illustrating the history of the base, displays of model airplanes and paintings, and an aircraft park. The museum offers self-guided and group tours with advance notice. ☎ 909-697-6602, [www.marchfield.org](http://www.marchfield.org). 🗓 Daily 9 – 4. Closed: Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Years, and Easter.*

## Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego, San Diego 247

*MCRD Command Museum, 1600 Henderson Avenue, Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego, San Diego, CA 92140*

The Marine Corps Recruit Depot was the fourth major military installation established in the San Diego area during the first quarter of the twentieth century. Designed as an operating base in 1918, the installation began training Marine recruits in 1923. The 388 acres of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot include a 110-acre **historic district**. Architect Bertram G. Goodhue designed the buildings in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. Implementation of Goodhue's architectural plan was completed in 1926.

**Visitor Information:** *The base is open to the public on most Thursdays and Fridays, which are graduation days. For entry to the base, visitors must present two forms of valid ID, vehicle registration, and proof of automobile insurance. Guided tours may be arranged by contacting the Public Relations Office thirty days in advance. ☎ 619-524-8745 or 619-524-8727, [www.mcrdsd.usmc.mil](http://www.mcrdsd.usmc.mil). The MCRD Command Museum is open to the public. ☎ 619-524-6038, [www.usmchistory.com/museum.htm](http://www.usmchistory.com/museum.htm). 🗓 Mon-Fri 8 – 4. The former Naval Training Center San Diego adjoins the Marine Corps Recruit Depot and is accessible to the public. In the mid-1920s, the Naval Training Center relocated to San Diego from San Francisco. The first buildings were designed in the Mission Revival style. The Navy officially closed the base in 1997, and plans are underway to convert the former installation to a new urban village called Liberty Station.*



## National Training Center & Fort Irwin, Barstow vicinity 248

*Outreach Department, Jet Propulsion Lab, 850 East Main, Barstow, CA 92311*

*National Training Center and 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment Museum, Building 222, 1st Street, Fort Irwin, CA 92310*

Named in honor of Maj. Gen. George Leroy Irwin, this installation officially opened in August 1940. Fort Irwin hosted the “Desert Commandos” during World War II, and served as an armored training center during the Korean Conflict. The installation became a permanent post in 1961. The **Pioneer Deep Space Station** is located at Fort Irwin. Constructed in 1958, the facility was the first station in the NASA Deep Space Network. The station supported the unmanned exploration of deep space and served as a prototype antenna for the entire Deep Space Network. The station antenna tracked numerous NASA missions including Pioneer, Echo, Ranger, Lunar Orbiter, Surveyor, Apollo, Helios, Mariner, Viking, and Voyager.

**Visitor Information:** *Tours of the Goldstone Deep Communications Complex may be arranged through the Outreach Department. Tours are available Monday through Friday. ☎ 760-255-8687, <http://deepspace.jpl.nasa.gov/dsn/features/goldstonetours.html>. The National Training Center and 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment Museum at Fort Irwin include artifacts and dioramas depicting the installation's history from 1901 to the present. ☎ 760-380-6607, <http://www.11thacr.org/museum/museum.html>. 🗓 Mon – Fri 11- 4:30; Closed: Weekends and holidays.*



USN

### Naval Air Weapons Station, China Lake 250

Public Affairs Department, Naval Air Weapons Station, China Lake, CA 93555  
Maturango Museum, 100 East Las Flores Avenue, Ridgecrest, CA 93555



Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake evolved from the 1943 Naval Ordnance Test Station. The China Lake facility was designed for research, development, and testing of air weapons, as well as weapons training. During the late 1940s, China Lake developed the Sidewinder guided missile, which is in production today. Weapon development at China Lake supported World War II, the Korean and Vietnam Conflicts, and Operation Desert Storm. China Lake features the largest concentration of prehistoric rock art on Navy lands. These images, known as petroglyphs, comprise the **Coso Rock Art District** and include rock art from within the **Big and Little Petroglyph Canyons**. The Canyons feature over 20,000 petroglyphs illustrating bighorn sheep, hunters, medicine men, and various abstract motifs.

**Visitor Information:** China Lake offers weekend and holiday tours of the rock art of *Little Petroglyph Canyon*. To receive an information packet and to obtain information on security and access, contact the Public Affairs Office. ☎ 760-939-1683, [www.nawcwg.navy.mil/%7Epao/pg/Ptryglyph.htm](http://www.nawcwg.navy.mil/%7Epao/pg/Ptryglyph.htm). Visitors also may arrange tours through the Maturango Museum for a fee ☎ 760-375-6900, [www.maturango.org](http://www.maturango.org). The U.S. Naval Museum of Armament and Technology displays the heritage and accomplishments of the China Lake air weapon systems team. Missiles on exhibit include Sidewinder, Tomahawk, and Polaris. Visitors must obtain a museum pass at the Visitor Center at the installation gate. Photo ID is required for persons over 16 years of age. The Visitor Center is closed every other Friday, and passes must be pre-arranged by calling the museum. ☎ 760-939-3530, [www.nawcwg.navy.mil/%7Epao/pg/Museum.htm](http://www.nawcwg.navy.mil/%7Epao/pg/Museum.htm) ☒ Mon-Fri 10 – 4. Closed: Major holidays.

USN

### Naval Surface War Center Corona, Norco 252

P.O. Box 5000, Corona, CA 92878



The Naval Surface War Center Corona was established during World War II to test, evaluate, and train personnel for guided missiles weapons systems. The Warfare Assessment Laboratory was constructed in 1994; it includes a state-of-the-art operations center for the analysis of fleet readiness and capability during world-wide multi-service training exercises. Naval Surface War Center Corona is located at a former luxury resort, the **Lake Norconian Club**. The club, built in 1928, included a five-story hotel and an airport. Silent-screen stars enjoyed the 55-acre lake, gambling casino, golf course, and hot sulfur spring spa. The Navy purchased the resort on December 6, 1941, one day before the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. The Navy converted the hotel into a hospital, which in 2004 became a state prison.

**Visitor Information:** To arrange a weekday visit, contact the Public Affairs Office well in advance. ☎ 909-273-5482, [www.corona.navy.mil](http://www.corona.navy.mil).

### Presidio of San Francisco 254

Fort Mason, San Francisco, CA 94123

The **Presidio** served under the flags of three nations: Spain (1776-1822), Mexico (1822-1848), and the United States (1848-1994). President Fillmore signed an Executive Order

in November 1850 reserving the land at the Presidio for military use. During the 1890s, the installation served as the base for American expansion into the Pacific. The Presidio became the headquarters for the Western Defense Command during World War II; during the 1950s, the Presidio served as the headquarters for Nike missile defense. The Presidio was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1962; it contains over 350 historic buildings. U.S. Army control of the Presidio ended in 1994, when the property was transferred to the National Park Service.

**Visitor Information:** *The Presidio is part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area and is open 24 hours a day, year-round. There is no fee to enter the park. The National Park Service Presidio Visitor Center offers free publications and maps. Guided tours also are offered. For additional information, contact the Visitor Center. ☎ 415-561-4323, [www.nps.gov/prsf/](http://www.nps.gov/prsf/). 🕒 Daily 9 – 5. Closed: Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Years Day. The Crissy Field Center offers rotating exhibits. 🕒 Wed-Sun 9 – 5.*



### San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park 256

*San Francisco Maritime NHP, Building E, Fort Mason Center, San Francisco CA 94123*

Built at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard and commissioned in 1943, the *USS Pampanito* is a BALAO class submarine. The *Pampanito*, which served in the Pacific during World War II, made six patrols and is credited with sinking six Japanese ships and damaging four others. Decommissioned in 1945, the *Pampanito* earned six battle stars.

**Visitor Information:** *The Pampanito is located at Pier 45 in the center of Fisherman's Wharf. The submarine is operated by the Maritime Park Association. Self-guided tours are available. ☎ 415-561-7100, <http://www.maritime.org/pamphome.htm>. 🕒 Daily, hours vary seasonally. The Maritime National Historical Park also operates a Visitors Center ☎ 415-447-5000. **Fee***



### Vandenberg Air Force Base, Lompoc 260

*Public Affairs Office, 747 Nebraska Avenue, Suite 103, Vandenberg AFB, CA 93437*

Vandenberg Air Force Base started as Camp Cooke, a U.S. Army installation activated from 1942 until the end of World War II. The installation was reactivated in 1950, during the Korean Conflict. The installation became the country's first space and ballistic missile operational and training facility in 1957. Camp Cooke was renamed Vandenberg Air Force Base in 1958 after the base was transferred to the U.S. Air Force. Unmanned government and commercial satellites are launched into polar orbit from Vandenberg Air Force Base. The **Space Launch Complex 10** (SLC-10) was built in 1958 to support the U.S. Air Force's Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile Training Program. SLC-10 consists of a blockhouse and two launch pads. The blockhouse, with its supporting electrical equipment, represents the best surviving example of a launch complex built during the 1950s.

**Visitor Information:** *Tours of the base may be arranged by contacting the Public Affairs Office. Tours are conducted between 10 and noon the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. Reservations are required and must be made at least two weeks prior to the requested tour date. Contact the Public Affairs Office for information on access to the base. ☎ 805-606-3595, [http://www.vandenberg.af.mil/30sw/organizations/staff\\_agencies/pa/pa.html](http://www.vandenberg.af.mil/30sw/organizations/staff_agencies/pa/pa.html) The Space and Missile Heritage Center exhibits launch complex models, launch consoles, and audiovisual and computer displays. The museum is located at Space Launch Complex 10. Tours of the Heritage Center may be arranged by contacting the Public Affairs Office.*



USAF

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### United States Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs 265

Visitors Center, 2346 Academy Drive, Suite 102, U.S.A.F. Academy, CO 80840

Congress authorized the creation of the U.S. Air Force Academy in 1954. Construction of the Academy began in 1955, following the designs of the nationally noted architectural firm Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill. The Academy Chapel is an architecturally important building at the Academy. Use of the modern style represented a departure from the more traditional architecture found at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point and the U.S. Naval Academy. Officers were trained to address the technologically complex challenges of the Cold War era and the demands of military leadership. Women first were admitted to the U.S. Air Force Academy in 1976; the first class with female cadets was graduated in May 1980. **Pioneer Cabin**, a ca. 1871 single-room hand-hewn log dwelling, is one of the few buildings that predate the establishment of the Academy.

**Visitor Information:** *The Academy is open to visitors daily. Visitors must use the North Gate Entrance. The Pioneer Cabin is open to visitors with a military escort. Contact the Public Affairs Office. ☎ 719-333-2025, [www.usafa.af.mil/](http://www.usafa.af.mil/). The Visitor Center features an exhibit on cadet life and a 14-minute movie. ☎ 719-472-0102 or 800-955-4438. 🕒 Daily 9–5 (winter) and 9–6 (summer). The USAF Planetarium and Observatory currently are closed to the public. For information on when they will reopen, contact the Planetarium ☎ 719-333-2779 or visit the Academy's website.*



U.S. Air Force Academy Chapel: Courtesy of U.S. Air Force Academy

**Fort Carson, Colorado Springs 262***Third Armored Cavalry Museum, Building 2160 Barkley Road, Fort Carson, CO 80913-5000*

Construction of Camp Carson began in 1942. Plans called for a post that could accommodate training for 30,000 to 40,000 troops for the mechanized Army. A prisoner of war camp was established on January 1, 1943, and approximately 1,200 German prisoners arrived at Camp Carson in July 1943. Camp Carson became a permanent installation in 1954 and was renamed Fort Carson. **Native American petroglyphs and pictographs** are located on the installation and are associated with seasonal migration. The petroglyphs and pictographs are not open to the public.

**Visitor Information:** *Displays at the Third Armored Cavalry Museum include weapons, uniforms, and artwork. Contact the museum to schedule a tour. ☎ 719-526-0269, <http://www.carson.army.mil/UNITS/3RD%20ACR/main%20pages/3d%20Armored%20Cavalry%20Museum.htm>. Photo ID, car registration, and proof of insurance are required to access the museum. 🕒 Mon-Fri 9–4:30; Closed: Federal holidays.*

USA

**Battleship Missouri Memorial, Pearl Harbor 267***P.O. Box 879, Aiea, HI 96701*

The *USS Missouri*, an IOWA class battleship commissioned in 1944, served in three wars: World War II, the Korean Conflict, and the first Gulf War. The peace treaty ending the war with Japan was signed on the decks of the *Missouri*. The *Missouri* received three battle stars for service in World War II and five for service during the Korean Conflict. In 1998, the U.S. Navy donated the ship to the Battleship *Missouri* Memorial Association.

**Visitor Information:** *The Battleship Missouri Memorial Association offers a variety of tour packages. Free reservation line ☎ 877-644-4896, <http://www.USSmissouri.com/>. 🕒 Daily 9–5. Closed: Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day. **Fee***

**USS Bowfin Submarine Museum & Park, Pearl Harbor 275***11 Arizona Memorial Drive, Honolulu, HI 96818*

Commissioned in 1942 and launched in 1943, the *USS Bowfin* (SS-287) is the only World War II submarine at Pearl Harbor. She sank sixteen Japanese vessels during the war. Service honors for the *Bowfin* include eight battle stars, the Presidential Unit Citation, and the Navy Unit Commendation. The *Bowfin* is the most completely outfitted submarine in its class.

**Visitor Information:** *The USS Bowfin Submarine Museum & Park operates the submarine as well as outdoor and indoor exhibits. ☎ 808-423-1341, <http://www.bowfin.org/website/index.cfm>. Children under four are not permitted on the submarine. 🕒 Daily 8–5. Closed: Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day.*



USMC

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### Marine Corps Base Hawaii Kaneohe Bay, Island of Oahu 271

Public Affairs Office, P.O. Box 63062, MCBH Kaeohe Bay, HI 96863

Constructed in 1939 as a small seaplane base on the Mokapu peninsula, **Kaneohe Naval Air Station** was attacked by the Japanese on December 7, 1941. A Kaneohe-based sailor was cited for his heroic actions and later became one of the first World War II Medal of Honor recipients. **Hangar No. 1** and **seaplane ramps** from 1941 still exist. In 1952, the base became the Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay. Human remains at the **Mokapu Burial Area** first were discovered in 1921. Excavations began in 1938. To date, the remains of approximately 1,500 early Native Hawaiians have been recovered.

**Visitor Information:** *Tours of the base may be arranged for the first and third Thursdays of every month. Submit written or on-line requests to the Public Affairs Office 60 days in advance.* ☎ 808-257-8840, [www.mcbh.usmc.mil/pao/index.htm](http://www.mcbh.usmc.mil/pao/index.htm).

U.S.S. Arizona Wreck and Memorial: Courtesy of the U.S. Naval Historical Center



WWII

### National Park Service, Pearl Harbor 274

1 Arizona Memorial Place, Honolulu, HI 96818

Commissioned in 1916, the **USS Arizona** is a PENNSYLVANIA class battleship. The *Arizona* was sent to France in 1918 and again to European waters in 1919. Between 1921 and 1929, the *Arizona* was based in Southern California, and participated in exercises with the U.S. Fleet. The *Arizona* served in the Battle Fleet in the Pacific for the next ten years. Under orders of President Franklin Roosevelt, the Pacific Fleet battleships were based at Pearl Harbor in 1940. The *USS Arizona*, moored at "Battleship Row," sank on December 7, 1941 during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. During the attack, 2,390 servicemen lost their lives; half of the casualties were from the *Arizona*. The attack on Pearl Harbor launched the U.S. into the Second World War.

**Visitor Information:** *The National Park Service operates the **USS Arizona Wreck and Memorial**. Interpretive programs include a documentary film on the attack on Pearl Harbor, a museum, and exhibits. For information on security procedures and other useful information, contact Visitor Information. ☎ 808-422-0561, <http://www.nps.gov/usar/index.htm>. Visitor Center ☒ Daily 7:30-5. Closed: Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day.*

## Schofield Barracks and Wheeler Army Air Field Wahiawa/Pearl Harbor 272

Tropic Lightning Museum, 361 Waianae Avenue, Schofield Barracks, HI 96857

**Schofield Barracks** was established in 1908; it is the largest U.S. Army post in Hawaii. Between World Wars I and II, Schofield Barracks housed the Army's Hawaiian Division. The post **stockade** was constructed in 1918 and held up to 450 prisoners. Although some strafing occurred, Schofield Barracks was not the focus of the Japanese during the attack on Pearl Harbor. The installation provided a backdrop for the novel and the film version of "From Here to Eternity." Wheeler Field, which is located adjacent to Schofield Barracks, was established in 1922 as a U.S. Army airfield. **Wheeler Field** was one of the military installations attacked by the Japanese on December 7, 1941. The Japanese dropped approximately 35 bombs on the hangars at Wheeler Field, destroyed 83 aircraft, killed 38 enlisted men, and wounded 59 others.

**Visitor Information:** *Self-guided tours of Schofield Barracks are offered to the public. The Tropic Lightning Museum also is open to visitors. For additional information on the museum and for information on how to access the installation, contact the museum ☎ 808-655-0438. Photo ID is necessary to access the installation. 📅 10–4 Tues–Sat; Closed: Sun, Mon, and Federal holidays.*

## U.S. Naval Base Pearl Harbor, Honolulu 273

Commander Navy Region Hawaii, 517 Russell Av., Suite 110, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii 96860-4884

**U.S. Naval Base Pearl Harbor** covers about 16 square miles and consists of the Pearl Harbor Main Base, Ford Island, Makalapa Crater, Red Hill Fuel Storage area, Pearl City Peninsula, Naval Magazine Pearl Harbor, West Loch Branch, and the waters of the Pearl Harbor estuary. Most of this area is designated a National Historic Landmark, with about 1400 historic structures, making it the largest historic district in the Navy. Most represent the buildup of U. S. naval power in the Pacific, constructed from 1908 through WWII. Vestiges, such as **Okiokilepe Pond**, remain from the days of Polynesian settlement and others, such as railway rights-of-way, reflect later historic periods of rice and sugar cane plantations. The base was the target of the surprise air attack by Japan on December 7, 1941, "a date which will live in infamy" as immortalized by President Franklin Roosevelt. The attack resulted in 2,390 casualties and propelled the U.S. into World War II.

**Visitor Information:** *Although the active side of Naval Base Pearl Harbor normally is closed to the public, requests for group tours by veterans and community associations are considered on a case-by-case basis. Some historic structures are visible from the USS Arizona. For more information, ☎ 808-473-2888, [www.pearlharbor.navy.mil/faq.html](http://www.pearlharbor.navy.mil/faq.html).*



U.S. Naval Base Pearl Harbor: Courtesy of NAvail Station Pearl Harbor

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### White Sands Missile Range, Las Cruces 285

Public Affairs Office, Building 1782, White Sands Missile Range, NM 88002

White Sands Missile Range was established in 1945 as White Sands Proving Ground. The installation began as a site used to conduct investigations on captured German V-2 rockets. Soon after, it was selected as the location for the development and testing of the first nuclear bomb. White Sands became the primary installation for the development, testing, and evaluation of missile and weapons systems from the end of World War II until the present. On July 16, 1945, the first atomic bomb was tested at the **Trinity site**, and the site eventually became part of White Sands Proving Ground. The **V-2 Launching Site (Launch Complex 33)** is associated with testing the German V-2 rocket. The site is associated with the U.S. rocket program and the first generation of rocket testing, which eventually led to U.S. exploration of space.

**Visitor Information:** *The White Sands Missile Park is an outdoor display of over fifty rockets and missiles tested at the missile range. ☎ 505-678-8824, [www.wsmr-history.org](http://www.wsmr-history.org). 🕒 Mon-Fri 8 – 4, Sat-Sun 10 – 3. In addition, White Sands Missile Range offers Open Houses of the **Trinity site** including, ground zero, where the bomb was placed for explosion; and the McDonald ranch house, where the plutonium core to the bomb was assembled. Open Houses are offered the first Saturday in April and the first Saturday in October. For additional information contact Public Affairs. ☎ 505-678-1134, <http://www.wsmr.army.mil/paopage/pao.htm>.*

White Sands Missile Range, V-2 Rocket Facilities: Courtesy of Library of Congress, Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record photo collection





**Fort Lewis, Tacoma 299***Fort Lewis Military Museum, P.O. Box 331001, Fort Lewis, WA 98433-1001*

Fort Lewis was established during World War I as a mobilization training camp. Camp Lewis, as it was then known, was one of sixteen temporary cantonments constructed to train troops for service during World War I. The **Red Shield Inn** was constructed for the Salvation Army in 1919; the Army acquired the Swiss chalet style building in 1921. The building opened as a convalescent home for returning soldiers, and between 1921 and 1926, it was used as a guest house for families visiting soldiers stationed at Camp Lewis. Approximately 250 buildings were built between 1927 and 1939 for the new post, including a post headquarters, housing, a hospital, and barracks. Plans for the new post were based on planning principles popular during the 1920s and 1930s. The number of troops stationed at Fort Lewis increased dramatically at the start of World War II. Between March 1941 and June 1941, General Dwight D. Eisenhower served as Chief of Staff of the IX Army Corps at Fort Lewis.

**Visitor Information:** *The Fort Lewis Military Museum collects, preserves, and interprets materials important to Fort Lewis and to units stationed at Fort Lewis.* ☎ 253-967-7206, <http://www.lewis.army.mil/DPTMS/POMFI/museum.htm>. 🗓 Wed-Sun 12–4. Closed: Federal holidays.

USA

WWI

**F.E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne 308***Public Affairs Office, 5305 Randall Avenuel, F.E. Warren AFB, WY 82001**F.E. Warren ICBM and Heritage Museum, 90 SW/MU 7405 Marne Loop, F.E. Warren AFB, WY 82005*

The history of the installation is associated with the construction of the transcontinental railroad. The Army responded to plans by the Union Pacific Railroad to locate its regional headquarters in Cheyenne by constructing a fort immediately outside the city in 1867. The new installation housed both infantry and cavalry soldiers; it was intended to protect railroad workers from Native Americans. Soldiers from **Fort Russell** served in campaigns against the Sioux and the Utes. Many buildings date from 1885, when Fort Russell became a permanent post. The addition of a brigade in 1906 resulted in a new construction campaign, including new officers' quarters, enlisted barracks, stable, and administrative buildings. In 1947, the installation was transferred to the Air Force. The Strategic Air Command assumed command of the base in 1956, and it became a headquarters for the numerous intercontinental ballistic missiles.

**Visitor Information:** *F.E. Warren Air Force Base hosts an Open House during Cheyenne Frontier Days, which generally falls during the last week in July. Tour Open House highlights include a windshield tour of the historic locations on base, Missile Procedures Trainer, Launch Facility U-01 or U-02, and a visit to the F.E. Warren ICBM and Heritage Museum among other facilities. Public Affairs Office website [http://www.warren.af.mil/Tours\\_files/index.shtml](http://www.warren.af.mil/Tours_files/index.shtml) and 90th Space Wing Public Affairs Office ☎ 307-773-3381 or e-mail [90sw.pa@warren.af.mil](mailto:90sw.pa@warren.af.mil). The F.E. Warren ICBM & Heritage Museum is housed in the former Army commander's headquarters. Exhibits depict life at the post/base and missiles are on display at the museum's annex. The museum is open to military personnel only. To find out when the museum will open to the general public, call the museum. ☎ 307-773-2980, <http://www.pawnee.com/fewmuseum/>. 🗓 Mon.-Fri 8–4. Closed: Weekends and holidays.*

USAF



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*It is the policy of the Federal Government to provide leadership in preserving America's heritage by actively advancing the protection, enhancement, and contemporary use of the historic properties owned by the Federal Government, and by promoting intergovernmental cooperation and partnerships for the preservation and use of historic properties. The Federal Government shall recognize and manage the historic properties in its ownership as assets that can support department and agency missions while contributing to the vitality and well being of the Nation's communities and fostering a broader appreciation for the development of the United States and its underlying values.*

Section 1, Executive Order 13287

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