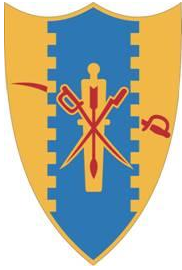# History of 5th Squadron, 4th Cavalry
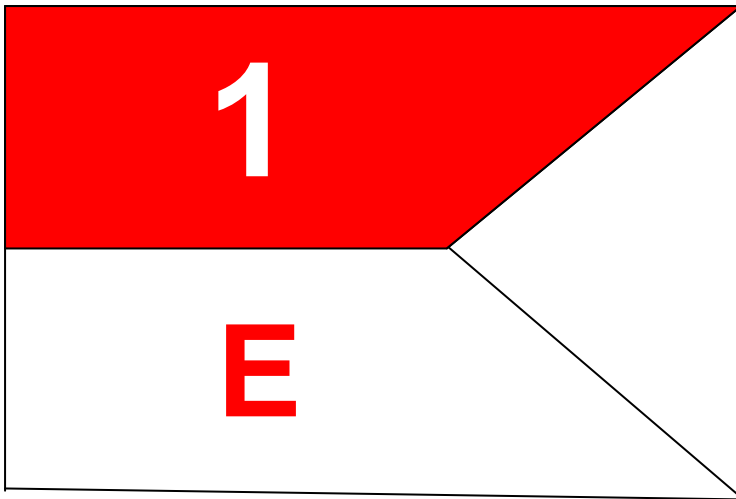
History of
5th Squadron, 4th Cavalry

INTRODUCTION

The 4th Cavalry Regiment is one of the most famous and most decorated regiments in the United States Army. Since its activation in 1855, the 4th Cavalry has continuously served the United States of America in peace and war. The regiment has fought gallantly in the Indian Wars, the Civil War, the Philippine Insurrection, World War II, Vietnam, and the Gulf War. In the Global War on Terrorism all 4th Cavalry active elements have served with distinction in Afghanistan and Iraq. For its wartime service, the 4th Cavalry has been awarded 61 campaign streamers, three Presidential Unit Citations, three Valorous Unit Awards the Army Meritorious Unit Commendation and the French Croix de Guerre with Silver Star.

5th Squadron, 4th Cavalry Regiment traces it lineage back to E Troop, 4th Cavalry which was organized in 1855, as E Company, 1st Cavalry. Over the last 152 years, E Troop, 4th Cavalry has served the Nation as both a Cavalry Troop and a Reconnaissance Squadron, earning 44 Campaign and Battle Streamers and 4 unit awards.

All references to 5th Squadron's direct lineage in this document will be highlighted in RED (i.e. E Troop, 4th Cavalry and A Troop, 4th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron).

THE EARLY YEARS: 1855- 61 (as 1st CAVALRY)

At the end of the Mexican War in 1848, the U.S. Army had only three mounted regiments, the 1st Dragoons, the 2nd Dragoons, and the Regiment of Mounted Rifleman to protect settlers moving westward. By 1855, Congress realizing the number of mounted soldiers was not sufficient to protect the rapid western expansion, authorized the raising of two more regiments, the 1st Cavalry (later re-designated 4th Cavalry) and the 2nd Cavalry (later re-designated 5th Cavalry).

The 1st Cavalry Regiment was constituted on 3 March 1855 and organized at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri on 26 March 1855 under the command of Colonel Edwin Voss Sumner. The military aptitude of the twenty-eight officers selected for the 1st Cavalry was conclusively proven during the Civil War when twenty-two of them became general officers in either the Union or Confederate armies. Among them were Captain George B. McClellan, (Major General, Commander, Army of the Potomac and the inventor of the famed McClellan saddle), and 2nd Lieutenant James E.B. (Jeb) Stuart, (Major General, CSA, Commander of the Confederate Cavalry Corps).

Upon completion of the organization of the regiment in August 1855, the 1st Cavalry was assigned to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Its mission was two-fold; to maintain law and order in the Kansas Territory between pro and anti-slavery factions and to protect the settlers from attacks by the Cheyenne Indians. During the following year, the regiment was engaged in keeping the peace in "Bleeding Kansas" between the pro- and anti-slavery factions until the people could settle the issue with a vote. The regiment's baptism by fire occurred on 30 July 1857 on the north fork of the Solomon River, in present day Norton County, Kansas. At this engagement, the regiment overwhelmed a well-armed and mounted band of Cheyenne warriors. Drawing their sabers, the Troopers charged in a sudden surprise attack sending the Indians in disorderly flight. In the subsequent pursuit LT David Stanley (later to rise in fame as a Union General) had his horse shot from under him and was caught dismounted among the Indians. LT JEB Stuart,

Commander of G Company, was seriously injured while saving Stanley from certain death. The Regiment achieved a decisive victory in its first combat and returned to camp victorious. In 1857 the regiment was split with half taking up new quarters at Fort Riley, Kansas and the rest maintaining small garrisons scattered throughout Kansas.
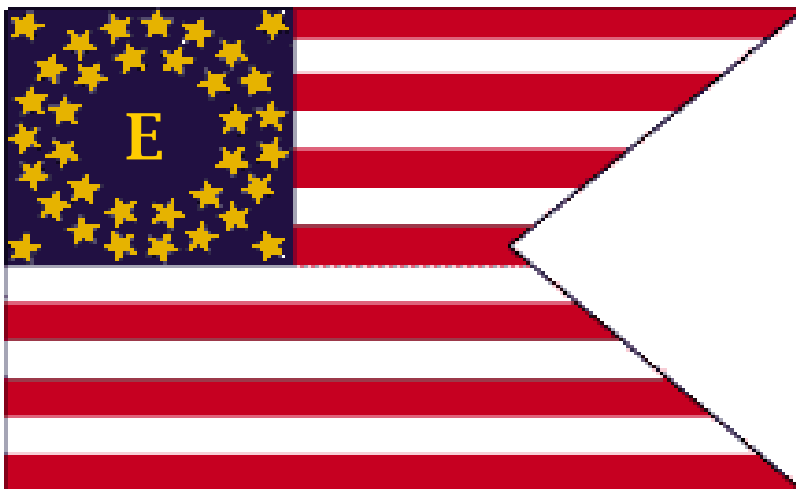
On 3 March 1861, Colonel Robert E. Lee assumed command of the 1st Cavalry only to resign his commission a month later to lead the Confederate Army in the Civil War. 12 officers and a handful of Troopers from southern States would leave the regiment to fight for the Confederacy.

THE CIVIL WAR : **1861-65**

On 12 April 1861 the United States plunged into the Civil War. With so many units being sent east for the war the 1st Cavalry was initially kept on the frontier until militia units were raised to protect against Indian raids. On June 22, 1861 Major General George McClellan requested Company A and **Company E** from his former regiment to serve as his personal escort. The two companies saw action in the Bull Run, the Peninsula, Antietam and Fredericksburg campaigns, not rejoining the rest of the Regiment in the western theater until 1864.

Since 1854 it had been advocated to re-designate all mounted regiments as "cavalry" and to re-number them in order of seniority. This was done on 3 August 1861. As the 1st Cavalry was the fourth oldest mounted regiment it was re-designated as the 4th Cavalry Regiment.

1st Regiment of Dragoons	⟶ 1st Cavalry Regiment
2nd Regiment of Dragoons	⟶ 2nd Cavalry Regiment
Regiment of Mounted Rifles	⟶ 3rd Cavalry Regiment
1st Cavalry	⟶ 4th Cavalry Regiment
2nd Cavalry	⟶ 5th Cavalry Regiment

In 1862 the U.S. Cavalry began using guidons similar in appearance to the United States flag (vice Red over White) to better distinguish Union from Confederate cavalry.

During the early years of the Civil War Union commanders scattered their cavalry regiments throughout the army conducting company, squadron (two or three companies) and battalion (four companies) operations. The 4th Cavalry was no exception with its companies scattered from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic coast carrying out traditional cavalry missions of reconnaissance, screening, and raiding.

In the first phases of the war in the west, companies of the 4th Cavalry Regiment saw action in Missouri, Mississippi and Kentucky campaigns, the seizure of Forts Henry and Donelson and the Battle of Shiloh. On 31 December 1862 a two-company squadron of the 4th Cavalry attacked and routed a Confederate cavalry brigade near Murfreesboro, Tennessee. In 1863-64 companies of the 4th saw further action in Tennessee, Georgia and Mississippi. On 30 June 1863 another squadron of the Regiment charged a six-gun battery of Confederate artillery near Shelbyville Tennessee capturing the entire battery and three hundred prisoners.

By the spring of 1864, the success of the large Confederate cavalry corps of Jeb Stuart had convinced the Union leadership to form their own cavalry corps under General Phillip Sheridan. The 4th Cavalry was ordered to unite as a regiment and on 14 December 1864 joined in the attack on Nashville, Tennessee as part of the cavalry corps commanded by General James Wilson. In the battle the 4th Cavalry help turn the Confederate flank, sending them in retreat. As the Confederate forces attempted a delaying action at West Harpeth, Tennessee an element of the 4th Cavalry led by Lt. Joseph Hedges charged and captured a Confederate artillery battery. For his bravery, Lt Hedges received the Medal of Honor, the first to be bestowed on a member of the 4th Cavalry.

In March 1865, General Wilson was ordered to take his cavalry on a drive through Alabama to capture the Confederate supply depot at Selma. General Wilson had devoted much effort in preparing his cavalry for the mission. It was a superbly trained and disciplined force that left Tennessee led by the 4th Cavalry. It was more than a traditional cavalry raid rather it was an invasion by a cavalry army, a preview of the blitzkrieg of World War II. As the column moved south into Alabama it encountered the famed Confederate cavalry leader Nathan Bedford Forrest. The Union force was too strong and defeated the Confederate cavalry allowing the Union forces to arrive at Selma the next day.

On 2 April 1865, the attack on Selma commenced led by the 4th Cavalry in a mounted charge against entrenched confederate infantry. A railroad cut and fence line halted the mounted attack. Dismounting, the Regiment pressed the attack and stormed the town. Selma's rich store of munitions and supplies were destroyed along with the foundries and arsenals.

General Wilson next turned east to link up with General Sherman. His force took Montgomery, Alabama, Columbus, Georgia and had arrived in Macon, Georgia

when word came of the end of the war. The Regiment remained in Macon as occupation troops.

THE INDIAN WARS: 1866-1890

The end of the Civil War brought a new surge of westward migration. Indian nations were determined to hold onto the lands they had taken back during the Civil War. In Texas the situation was acute with the Cheyenne and Arapahoe roaming at will in the north and the Comanche, Kiowa and Mescalero Apache controlling western Texas and eastern New Mexico. The 4th Cavalry was ordered into Texas to confront these formidable foes. The Regiment was filled with skilled Civil War veterans from both armies and outfitted with the latest and best equipment. On the War Department records of that day the 4th Cavalry was rated the best cavalry regiment in the U.S. Army.

By November 1865 the Regiment had transferred to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. From here the 4th Cavalry pacified the San Antonio area and conducted campaigns against Indians along the Mexican border. On 15 December 1870 twenty-nine year old Colonel Ranald Slidell Mackenzie, U.S. Cavalry, assumed command of the Regiment. A brilliant leader, he had commanded a Union cavalry corps at the age of twenty-four. The Indians nicknamed him "Bad Hand" derived from wounds suffered during the Civil War, when he lost two finger on one hand to enemy fire. He would command the 4th Cavalry for twelve years, leading it on some of its most famous campaigns.

On 1 April 1873 the Regiment moved to Fort Clark, Texas close to the Mexican border. To stop the cross-border raiding by the Apaches coming out of Mexico. Colonel Mackenzie was ordered by LTG Sheridan with the blessing of President Grant to ignore Mexican sovereignty and strike at the Apache/Kickapoo village at Remolino, Mexico some fifty-five miles south of the border. With utmost secrecy Mackenzie began training and preparations for the operation. On 17 May 1873 six companies of the 4th Cavalry (A,B,C,**E**,I,M) crossed the Rio Grande under cover of darkness and headed to Remolino. It was a difficult night march over unfamiliar terrain but by dawn they were in position and on Mackenzie's signal the 4th Cavalry charged the camp. There was some scattered resistance but most of the warriors fled leaving their horses and families behind. The families and horse herd were rounded up and the 4th Cavalry began a grueling march back to the Rio Grande reaching Texas at dawn on 19 May. During this operation the 4th Cavalry covered 160 miles in thirty-two hours fought an engagement and destroyed a hostile camp. Without their horses and their families in captivity the Indian warriors returned to their reservations in Texas.
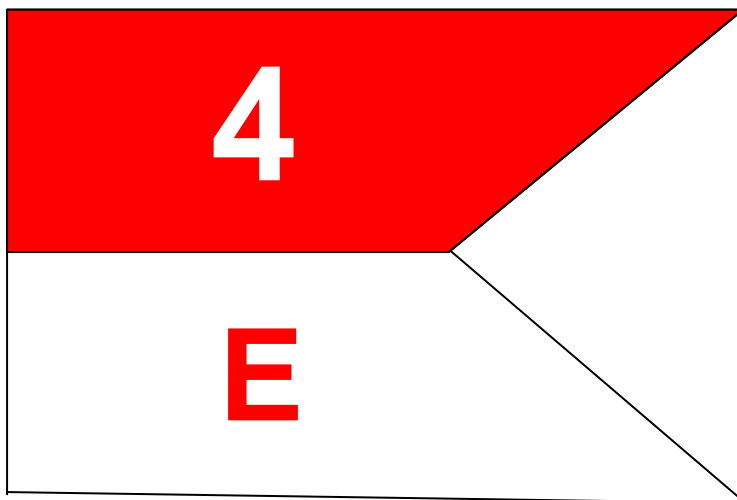
The Texas legislature voted "the grateful thanks of the people of Texas for the gallant conduct of Colonel Mackenzie and the 4th U.S. Cavalry." President Grant also sent his congratulations. In the early 1950s John Ford made a film called "Rio Grande" starring John Wayne based on the raid. In 1958, ZIV television

produced a 52-week series based on the raid and other 4th Cavalry exploits entitled "Mackenzie's Raiders."

In August 1874, with the border pacified the 4th Cavalry began a major campaign against the Comanche nation in northern Texas. On 27 September 1874 the Regiment located the Comanche in the Pala Duro Canyon of the Red River. Two companies drove off the large pony herd of 1200 while other companies attacked the camp driving off the warriors and then burning it. The Comanche made their way on foot to Fort Sill to surrender.

Successfully accomplishing their pacification mission in Texas, the Regiment was stationed in the Indian territory in what is now the state of Oklahoma when it received orders to march north to link up with General Crook to avenge the massacre of General George Armstrong Custer and five companies of the 7th Cavalry. COL MacKenzie marched the 4th Cavalry from Oklahoma to Wyoming to participate in the Sioux Campaign (later to be designated the Little Big Horn Campaign). The regiment campaigned all summer in search of the illusive Sioux and Northern Cheyenne. Finally, on 24 November 1876, the 4th Cavalry located Chief Dull Knife and his Northern Cheyenne band. The Regiment rode all night to reach the Indian camp. At dawn the 4th Cavalry charged the village killing many of the Indian warriors, destroying their lodges and capturing 500 horses. The survivors soon surrendered, many still wearing 7th Cavalry equipment.

In 1880 and 1881 the Regiment was busy relocating Indian tribes in Utah and Colorado. In 1882, the Regiment returned to the southwest to combat renegade bands of Apaches in New Mexico.

In 1883 the War Department re-designated all cavalry companies as **troops**. Company E became E Troop. The designation of "squadron" was given to a group of four troops and the cavalry no longer used the designation battalion.

On 4 February 1885 the War Department ordered a return to the traditional red and white cavalry guidon used before the Civil War.

In 1884 the 4th Cavalry was ordered to Arizona to combat the Apache. By May 1884 the Regimental headquarters was located at Fort Huachuca along with Troops B, D and I. **Troop E**, with the rest of the Regiment was stationed at army posts throughout the eastern half of Arizona. In May 1885 150 Apaches led by Geronimo left the reservation and cut a wide swath of murder and robbery throughout southern Arizona as they headed for their safe haven in Mexico.

 After unsuccessful efforts to bring Geronimo back to the reservation, General Miles ordered CPT Henry W. Lawton with a troop of the 4th Cavalry in pursuit. Several engagements with 4th and 10th Cavalry elements took a toll on Geronimo's band but he managed to escape back to Mexico. Eventually, Geronimo sent word he was willing to surrender. Moving into Mexico, Lawton accompanied by LT Charles Gatewood, 6th Cavalry, whom Geronimo respected and trusted, met with Geronimo on 24 August 1886. Geronimo agreed to cross back into Arizona and surrender to General Miles. CPT Lawton and LT Gatewood brought Geronimo to Skeleton Canyon, twenty miles north of the Mexican border where he formally surrendered to General Miles on September 3, 1886.

At the conclusion of the Indian Wars, the 4th Cavalry was transferred from the American Southwest to Fort Walla Walla, Washington in May 1890. For the next eight years it performed routine garrison duties.

THE PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION: 1899-1905

After the seizure of Manila during the War with Spain by Admiral Dewey the call was made for American ground forces to defend the Philippines. The first regiment to be sent was the 4th Cavalry. Six troops were initially sent in August 1898 to the Philippines capital where they were immediately deployed to defend Manila from dissident elements of the Philippines Army that resented the American takeover of their islands. Fighting broke out when Filipino forces fired on U.S. Forces. The Americans drove the Filipino insurgents from the city and began a campaign to capture the insurgent capitol of Malolos. Because of a mix-up the 4th Cavalry's horses had been unloaded in Hawaii. **Troops E**, I and K were mounted on Filipino ponies and participated in the Malolos campaign. The quality horsemanship of the American Cavalryman and the versatility of the Pilipino ponies made an ideal mounted arm of decisive action in the jungles of the Philippines. The dismounted squadron consisting of Troops C and L participated in the capture of Santa Cruz led by Major General Lawton. (He had served in the 4th Cavalry as a 1st Lieutenant and Captain from 1871 to 1888 and had commanded Troop B during the capture of Geronimo.)

By August 1899 the rest of the Regiment had arrived in the Philippines. In the fall of 1899 the 4th Cavalry moved north under General Lawton to capture the insurgent President Aguinaldo. Severe fighting took place and in the small town

of San Mateo where General Lawton was killed in action serving a long side the Troopers of his beloved Regiment.

In January 1901 the Regiment was assigned pacification duties in the southern part of Luzon. On 31 September 1901 the tour of duty in the Philippines ended for the Regiment. The 4th Cavalry had participated in 119 skirmishes and battles. Upon re-deployment to the States, the Regiment's three squadrons were assigned to Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley, Kansas and Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, the birthplace of the regiment. In 1905 the 4th Cavalry returned once again to the Philippines and participated in the Jolo campaign on the island of Mindanao.

THE QUIET YEARS : 1906-1939

In 1907 the 4th Cavalry was reassigned back to the United States to be stationed at Fort Meade, South Dakota less the 3rd Squadron stationed at Fort Snellings, Minnesota. In 1911 the 4th Cavalry was sent to the Mexican border and two years later departed for Schofield Barracks, Hawaii where it served throughout World War I as the strategic reserve for the Philippine Islands. In 1919 the Regiment returned to the Mexican border and then to Fort Meade, South Dakota in 1925. Regular duties were performed with practiced marches and annual maneuvers held in Wyoming. In 1926 the "March King" John Phillip Sousa, impressed with the reputation of the 4th Cavalry, wrote an official march for the regiment entitled "Riders For the Flag."
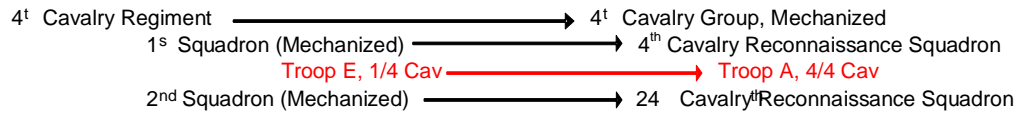
RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE CAVALRY : From Horse to Mechanization

WORLD WAR II : 1940-45

As war swept Europe in 1940 the 4th Cavalry Regiment was reorganized as a Horse-Mechanized Corps Reconnaissance Regiment. The 1st Squadron (the higher Headquarters of Troop E) retained their horses and the 2nd Squadron was mechanized. In 1941, the 4th Cavalry participated in the great maneuvers of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee. By 1942 the Army decided that the corps reconnaissance regiments should be completely mechanized. The 1st Squadron turned in its horses at Fort Robinson, Nebraska in the spring of 1942 and became mechanized. In January 1943 the Regiment left Fort Meade for the last time for the Mojave Desert to prepare for the North African campaign. But the Regiment's orders were changed and the 4th Cavalry arrived in England in December 1943 to serve as the reconnaissance regiment of the VII Corps. Immediately upon arrival the 4th Cavalry Regiment was re-designated and re-organized as the 4th Cavalry Group, Mechanized. The 1st Squadron was reorganized and re-designated as the 4th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron, Mechanized. Troop E was re-designated Troop A, 4th Cavalry Reconnaissance

<u>Squadron, Mechanized</u>. 2nd Squadron was re-designated the 24th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron.

<u>4th Cavalry's re-organization during World War II (1943)</u>

4^t Cavalry Regiment ⟶ 4^t Cavalry Group, Mechanized
1^s Squadron (Mechanized) ⟶ 4th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron
Troop E, 1/4 Cav ⟶ Troop A, 4/4 Cav
2nd Squadron (Mechanized) ⟶ 24th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron

In preparation for the Normandy invasion the 4th Cavalry was assigned a critical role in the amphibious assault of the VII Corps onto Utah Beach. Aerial reconnaissance showed German fortifications on the St. Marcouf Islands 6000 yards off of Utah Beach. These fortifications could pose a serious threat to the Utah Beach landings. The 4th Cavalry was assigned the mission of neutralizing them prior to the landing. The 4th Cavalry also had the mission of getting two troops ashore on D-Day to link up with the 82nd and 101st Airborne Divisions to give them armor support.

At 0430 Hours 6 June 1944, elements of **Troop A, 4th Cavalry Recon Squadron (formerly Troop E, 4th Cavalry)** and Troop B, 24th Cavalry Recon Squadron landed on the St. Marcoufs. <u>Corporal Harvey S. Olson and Private Thomas C. Killeran of Troop A</u>, with Sergeant John S. Zanders and Corporal Melvin F. Kinzie of Troop B, each armed only with a knife, swam ashore to mark the beaches for the landing crafts. They became the first seaborne American soldiers to land on French soil on D-Day. As the troops dashed from their landing craft they were met with silence. The Germans had evacuated the islands but they did leave them heavily mined.

As the American forces swung into the Cherbourg peninsula the 4th Cavalry Group's two squadrons performed flank protection for the 4th and 9th Infantry Divisions. In the Cape de la Hague area the 4th Cavalry Recon Squadron fighting dismounted seized all of its objectives in five days of bloody fighting capturing over 600 prisoners. Both the 4th and 24th Cavalry Squadrons were awarded the French Croix De Guerre with Silver Star for their gallantry on the Cherbourg peninsula.

Thus ended thirty-nine days of continuous close, bloody, dismounted hedgerow fighting. For a Cavalry unit that had not seen combat since 1907 and had trained for and equipped to fight mounted, the 4th Cavalry had fought with great honor during the initial days of liberating Europe from Nazi occupation.

In the dash across France the 4th Cavalry assumed traditional cavalry missions of flank screening and protection of lines of communication for the VII Corps. By 3 September the 4th Cavalry crossed into Belgium and by 15 September 1944 the 4th Cav had reached Germany and the Siegfried Line.

On the 16 December 1944 the German Army launched its surprise attack against lightly-held Allied positions in the Ardennes. While the attention of the world was focused on the early stages of what would become known as the Battle of the Bulge, some of the fiercest fighting of the war erupted to the north on the 19th, 20th and 21st of December in the VII Corps sector on the edges of the Hurtgen Forest along the approaches to the Roer River. It was here that the 4th Cavalry Group was given the mission to seize the heavily fortified town of Bogheim and the high ground to its southeast.

On the 19th of December under a ground fog, two troops of the 4th Cavalry Recon Squadron infiltrated into the town undetected and engaged the Germans. Two other troops coming up in support were caught in the open as the fog lifted and took heavy casualties. The two troops already in the town successfully drove out the Germans by the afternoon. But all four troop commanders had either been killed or wounded and over one fourth of the enlisted personnel had also become casualties. The next morning the Squadron charged dismounted across two hundred yards of open terrain to seize the high ground overlooking the town. In the battle for Bogheim the Squadron destroyed two battle groups of the 947th German Infantry and a company of the 6th Parachute Regiment. For its magnificent bravery at Bogheim the Squadron was awarded the Presidential Unit Citation.

OCCUPATION DUTY AFTER WW II : 1946-49

For occupation duties in Germany and Austria the Army organized the U.S. Constabulary. The nucleus of the U.S. Constabulary forces was the U.S. Cavalry. The 4th Cavalry Group was re-designated the 4th Constabulary Regiment with the 4th and 24th Constabulary Squadrons. The Headquarters of the 4th Constabulary Regiment was stationed at Camp McCauley in Hoersching near Linz, Austria. The 4th Constabulary Squadron was stationed at Wells and the 24th Constabulary Squadron at Ebelsburg. Troops of the regiment were posted at seven other towns throughout the American occupation zone of Austria conducting law and order and security missions. The 4th Constabulary Regiment was inactivated on 1 May 1949. The 4th Constabulary Squadron was reorganized and re-designated as the 4th Reconnaissance Battalion on 1 April 1949 and then on 1 December 1951 as the 4th Armored Cavalry Reconnaissance Battalion and remained at Camp McCauley until its inactivation on 1 July 1955. To perpetuate some small remnant of the 4th Cavalry on active duty, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 4th Armored Cavalry Reconnaissance Battalion was reorganized and re-designated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 4th Armor Group and activated in West Germany on 1 July 1955.

THE REBIRTH OF THE 4TH CAVALRY

In the short span of twelve years the 4th Cavalry Regiment had been re-designated five times and all that was left of one of the U.S. Army's finest regiments was its regimental numeral on an armor group headquarters company. With the decision to also do away with most tactical regiments the Army realized it must preserve the valuable honors, traditions and history of famous regiments. In 1957 the Army set up the Combat Arms Regimental System (CARS). Under CARS the regiment would be a group of tactical units bearing the regimental name. Over one hundred and fifty historic regiments of cavalry, armor, infantry and artillery were preserved. The original line companies/batteries/troops of a regiment would be activated as the headquarters company/battery/troop of newly constituted battle group/battalion/squadron to preserve the lineal ties with the old regiment. Should a separate company-sized element be required the original company/battery/troop would be activated.

On 15 February 1957 five elements of the 4th Cavalry were activated. The 1st Squadron (1-4 Cav) descending from Troop A was activated in the 1st Infantry Division at Fort Riley, Kansas. The 2nd Battle Group (Infantry) descending from Troop B was activated in the 1st Cavalry Division in Korea. The 3rd Squadron (3-4 Cav) descending from Troop C joined the 25th Infantry Division at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. The 4th Squadron descending from Troop D was activated in the Army Reserve 102nd Infantry Division at Kansas City, Missouri and on **April 20, 1959 the 5th Squadron descending from Troop E was withdrawn from the Regular Army and activated with the Army Reserve and assigned to the 103rd Infantry Division, at Ottumwa, Iowa. On 15 March 1963 the 5th Squadron was inactivated. Troop E was then re-activated on 3 December 1963 and assigned to the Army Reserve 205th Infantry Brigade at Madison, Wisconsin**

Though 5th Squadron, 4th Cavalry was off the active duty rolls, other elements of the Regiment continued to bring honor and glory to the Regiment's Colors. 1st Squadron, 4th Cavalry served as the Divisional Cavalry for 1st Infantry Division in Vietnam from 1965-70, earning five campaign streamers. 3rd Squadron would serve as the Division Cavalry for the 25th Infantry Division earning four campaign streamers during Vietnam; both Squadrons would also have a Medal of Honor recipient from the war in Southeast Asia. Twenty years later, 1s Squadron led the 1st Infantry Division into Iraq during Operation Desert Storm while 2nd Squadron, 4th Cavalry served as the Divisional Cavalry for the 24th Infantry Division during the defeat of Saddam's Army in Operation Desert Storm.

TROOP E, 4th CAVALRY RETURNS TO ACTIVE DUTY: 1999

E Troop, 4th Cavalry inactivated 15 June 1994 and was withdrawn from the Army Reserve, allotted to the Regular Army, and placed on the inactive rolls…but not for long.

On 16 January 1999, **E Troop, 4th Cavalry** was re-activated as the Brigade Reconnaissance Troop for the 2nd Brigade, 1st Infantry Division stationed in Schweinfurt, Germany.

In June 1999, **E Troop** deployed to the Former Yugoslav Republic of Kosovo as the lead element of the initial entry force. It remained there until December 1999, serving on the border between Kosovo and Serbia and as a quick reaction force, responding to incidents of violence all over the Multinational Brigade-East sector.
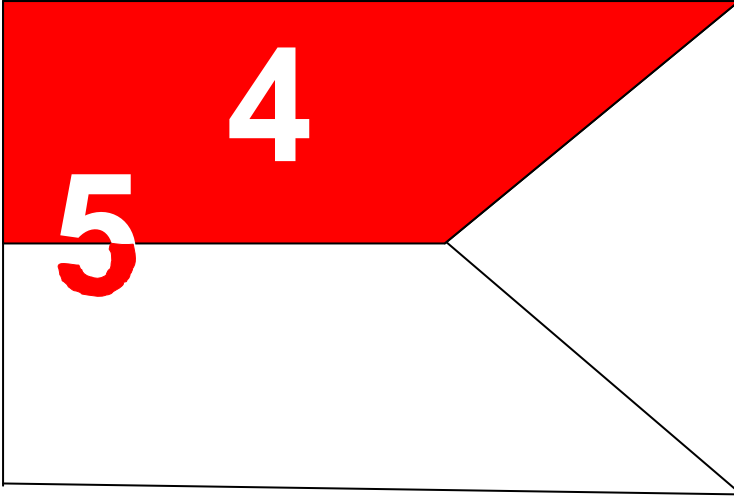
GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM: **2003-**

All active elements of the 4th Cavalry have served one year tours of duty in either Iraq or Afghanistan. The four elements of the regiment assigned to the 1st Infantry Division. The elements include 1st Squadron and the three brigade reconnaissance troops, Troops D, **E**, and F served in Iraq from February 2004-2005. **Troop E** returned to Iraq for a second tour from July 2006 until October 2007. 3rd Squadron, 4th Cavalry served in Afghanistan with the 25th Infantry Division.

4th CAVALRY REGIMENT AND THE MODULAR FORCE: 2004-

In 2004 the Army initiated a reorganization designed to increase the number of cohesive deployable units and to improve force and personnel stability. Reorganizing to a modular designed force, the Army is standardizing its units by type under modular concepts and moving from a division-centric force the Army has had since the start of WWII to a brigade-centric force.

Under this concept the number of cavalry squadrons across the force has increased significantly. Now all maneuver brigades (light, heavy, and Stryker) have their own organic cavalry reconnaissance squadron. This expansion in cavalry squadrons means the 4th Cavalry Regiment is undergoing significant changes as all active elements reorganize from a mix of armored cavalry and air cavalry to a mix of armored and motorized reconnaissance units. In addition the 4th Cavalry Regiment is expanding from two Divisional Cavalry Squadrons and three separate Brigade Reconnaissance Troops to <u>five</u> Reconnaissance Squadrons making it one of the largest cavalry regiments in the Army.

On 28 March 2008, E Troop, 4th Cavalry returned from Germany and expand to become the 5th Squadron, 4th Cavalry. It is organized as a heavy reconnaissance squadron equipped with Bradley armored scout vehicles and be assigned to the 2nd Heavy Brigade Combat Team (HBCT), 1st Infantry Division at Fort Riley.

The future of 4th Cavalry:

1st Squadron, 4th Cavalry: assigned to 4/1ID - lineage back to A/4th Cavalry

2nd Squadron, 4th Cavalry: INACTIVE – lineage back to B/4th Cavalry

3rd Squadron, 4th Cavalry: assigned to 3/25ID- lineage back to C/4th Cavalry

Troop D, 4th Cavalry: assigned to 1/1ID as a Brigade Recon troop, will re-designate when 1/1ID becomes modular BCT and will activate as 4-4 Cav

5th Squadron 4th Cavalry: assigned to 2/1ID- lineage back to E/4th Cavalry

6th Squadron, 4th Cavalry: assigned to 3/1 ID- lineage back to F/4th Cavalry

Lineage and Honors

5th SQUADRON, 4th CAVALRY

Constituted 3 March 1855 in the Regular Army as E Co., 1st Cavalry

Organized 26 March 1855 at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri

Redesignated 3 August 1861 as E Co., 4th Cavalry

Reorganized and redesignated 16 April 1942 as A Trp., 4th Cavalry, Mechanized

Reorganized and redesignated 21 December 1943 as A Trp., 4th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron, Mechanized

Converted and redesignated 1 May 1946 as A Trp., 4th Constabulary Squadron

Converted and redesignated 1 April 1949 as A Co., 4th Reconnaissance Battalion

Redesignated 1 December 1951 as A Co., 4th Armored Cavalry Reconnaissance Battalion

Inactivated 1 July 1955 at Camp McCauley, Austria

Redesignated 20 April 1959 as HHT, 5th Reconnaissance Squadron, 4th Cavalry concurrently withdrawn from Regular Army, allotted to the Army Reserve and assigned to 103[d] Infantry Division

Activated 18 May 1959 with HQ at Ottumwa, Iowa

Inactivated 15 March 1963 at Ottumwa, Iowa, and relieved from assignment to the 103[d] Infantry Division

HHT, 5th Reconnaissance Squadron, 4th Cavalry, redesignated 3 December 1963 as Trp. E, 4th Cavalry and assigned to 205th Infantry Brigade.

Activated 15 January 1964 at Madison, Wisconsin assigned to 205th Infantry Brigade

Inactivated 15 June 1994 at Madison, Wisconsin and relieved from assignment to the 205th Infantry Brigade, withdrawn from Army Reserve, allotted to the Regular Army

Activated 16 January 1999 and assigned to 2d Brigade, 1st Infantry Division at Schweinfurt, Germany as 2nd Brigade Reconnaissance Troop

Redesignated 28 March 2008 as 5th Squadron, 4th Cavalry and assigned to 2d Brigade 1st Infantry Division, Fort Riley, Kansas

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

Indian Wars
Apache
Cheyenne
New Mexico 1882
Comanche*
Little Big Horn*
Kansas 1857*
Kansas 1860*
Meixco 1873*

Civil War
Mississippi River
Fredericksburg
Murfreesborough
arrowhead)
Missouri 1861
Kentucky 1862
Mississippi 1862
Tennessee 1864
Bull Run*
Peninsula*
Antietam*
Chickamauga*
Atlanta*
Franklin*
Nashville*
Mississippi 1864*
Tennessee 1863*
Alabama 1864*
Alabama 1865*
Georgia 1864*
Georgia 1865*

Philippine Insurrection
Laguna De Bay
San Isidro
Cavite
Jolo
Luzon 1899*
Luzon 1900
Luzon 1901
Manila*
Malolos*
Tarlac*

World War II
Normandy* (with

Northern France*
Rhineland*
Ardennes-Alsace*
Central Europe*

Global War on Terror
Iraq*

DECORATIONS

      Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered BOGHEIM,
GERMANY (4th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron cited; WD GO 109,1945)

      French Croix de Guerre with Silver Star, World War II, Streamer
embroidered NORMANDY (4th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron [less Troop B]
cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

      Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in
the ARDENNES (4th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron cited; DA GO 43, 1956)

      Valorous Unit Award, Streamer embroidered SAMARRA, IRAQ (E Trp,
4th Cavalry cited; 1 October 2004 to 1 November 2005)

      Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered IRAQ
2004-2005 (E Trp, 4th Cavalry cited; 11 February 2004 to 10 February
2005)

4th U.S. Cavalry Medal of Honor Recipients

Civil War
1LT Joseph Hedges

Indian Wars
1LT Lewis Warrington
1LT Wilbur Wilder
2LT Robert Carter
1SG Thomas Forsyth
1SG William McNamara
SGT Samuel Craig
SGT James Daniels
SGT William Foster
SGT William Wilson
CPL John Comfort

Indian Wars
CPL Henry McMasters
CPL William O'Neill
CPL Edwin Pheonix
Blacksmith James Pratt
Farrier David Larkin
Farrier Ernest Veuve
Wagoner John Schnitzer
PVT Fred Bergendahl
PVT Edward Branagan
PVT Gregory Mahoney
PVT William McCabe
PVT William Rankin
PVT John O'Sullivan

Philippine Insurrection
CPT Hugh McGrath   **1LT Matthew Batson**
PVT Peter Quinn

Vietnam
1LT Russell Steindam   **SGT Donald Long**

Regimental
Distinctive Unit Insignia

The shield is yellow for Cavalry.

The Reversed Red Arrow symbolizes the successful
Indian campaigns fought by the 4th Cavalry Regiment.

The 4th Cavalry's rout of a Confederate Cavalry
Brigade at Murfreesboro is symbolized by the
Reversed Red Saber.

The Regiment's capture of Hood's Artillery during the
Confederates' delaying action at West Harpeth,
Tennessee during the Civil War is represented by
the Reversed Cannon.

On April 2, 1865 General Wilson's *Cavalry Charge*
against Confederate infantry entrenchments at
Selma, Alabama led to a decisive victory for the
Union. The charge was led by the 4th Cavalry
Regiment and is symbolized by the infantry blue
trench line and the Reversed Red Bayonet.

In the background, the shield contains the 4th
Cavalry Regiment's triumphant saber at the charge
symbolizing the esprit, élan, and panache of the
United States Cavalry.