(ARKANSAS

Arkansas Post Gillett, Arkansas 1741 Old Post Road, Gillett, AR 72055 **Contact:** 870-548-2207 Arkansas Post was established by the French as a trading post in 1686. Flooding from the Arkansas River caused the fort to be relocated several times. Despite changes in location, the post was strategically important to the French, Spanish, and American military. The Confederate Army built Fort Hindman here in 1862; the Union destroyed the fort in 1863. It also was the site of numerous conflicts between Native Americans and European settlers. The

post became the capital of Arkansas Territory in 1819. Arkansas Post features a Visitors Center with exhibits and an informative film. Tours can be arranged in advanced for larger groups.

Camp Robinson North Little Rock, Arkansas Arkansas National Guard Museum, North Little Rock, AR 72199

Contact: 501-212-5215 Camp Pike was established in 1917 and renamed Camp Robinson in 1937. The Arkansas National Guard assembled at Camp Robinson for duty at Central High School in Little Rock in September 1957; Governor Orval Faubus called the National Guard to prevent nine black students from attending classes at the all white high school. The Arkansas National Guard Museum, which is located at Camp Robinson, tells the story of the Arkansas National Guard through displays and exhibits.



Fort Smith Fort Smith, Arkansas 301 Parker Avenue, Fort Smith, AR 72901

Contact: 479-783-3961 Built in 1817 at the confluence of the Arkansas and Poteau rivers, this was the southern-most fort in the chain built north to south along the frontier. The post was constructed to keep peace between Osage and arriving Cherokee and to foster the fur trade. Cherokee following the water route on the Trail of Tears to Indian Territory passed through here. Fort Smith was the site of Recon-

Native American history.



ILLINOI

rmed Forces Museum of St. Louis - Alton Dep Alton, Illinois 2 Cut Street, Alton, Il 62002

Contact: 618-462-5237 The museum is dedicated to the preservation of military history of all services. It has an extensive collection of historic military vehicles, aircraft, and memorabilia.

Open Summer and Winter weekends; Free

Chanute Air Force Base Rantoul, Illinois Octave Chanute Aerospace Museum, 1011 Pacesetter Drive, Rantoul IL 61866

Contact: 217-893-1613 Chanute Field was established in 1917; from 1922 until 1938, the base provided technical training for the peacetime Army Air Corps. The installation played an important role in pilot and mechanic training for the Army Air Corps in the years leading to and during American participation in World War II. The air field

transferred from the Army to the Air Force in 1948. During the 1960s, Chanute Air Force Base served as a training center for the Minuteman Intercontinental Ballistic Missile program. The Octave Chanute Aerospace Museum features exhibits on numerous



Naval Station Great Lakes Great Lakes, Illinois

Great Lakes Naval Museum, Building 158, P.O. Box 886307, Great Lakes, IL 60088-360 Contact: Morale Welfare Recreation 847-688-2110; Public Affairs Office 847-688-2201; Great Lakes Naval Museum 847-688-3154 Constructed in 1911, Naval Station Great Lakes expanded during World War I and World War II. In 1944, the Navy's first African-

U.S. Navy. Tours of the base have been temporarily suspended; contact the Morale, Welfare, and Recreation Office for information on when tours will resume.





Free

Scott Air Force Base Belleville, Illinois Public Affairs Office, 101 Heritage Drive, Suite 38, Scott AFB, IL 62225

Contact: 618-256-4241 Established in 1917, the facility trained pilots and ground crews. New housing, industrial, and administrative buildings were constructed during the 1940s. Public tours of the installation have \$ been temporarily suspended. Contact the Public Affairs Office for

information on the resumption of the tour program.

Rock Island Arsenal Arsenal Island, Illinois

Visitor's Center 309-794-5338

Rock Island Arsenal Museum, Building 60, Rock Island Arsenal, IL 61299 Contact: Rock Island Arsenal Museum 309-782-5021; <u>Mississippi River</u>

ty between the government and the Sauk and Fox. The arsenal

on the installation. The Rock Island Arsenal Museum interprets the history of Arsenal Island. Guided tours of the museum are available. 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.

WWI

No Public Access



INDIANA

Fort Benjamin Harrison Lawrence, Indiana struction-era treaty conferences with representatives of tribal nations who had supported both the Confederacy and the Union. Self-guided tours are available; guided tours are by reservation only. The site's Visitors Center features exhibits on the fort and 5753 Glenn Road, Lawrence, IN 46216 The post was constructed between 1906 and 1910 and was used as a training facility. Fort Benjamin Harrison housed Camp Ed-ward F. Glenn, a Citizens Military Training Camp, and a World War II prisoner of war camp. The site features an interpretive center with exhibit



Grissom Air Force Base Kokomo, Indiana Grissom Air Museum, 1000 West Hoosier Boulevard, Grissom AFB, IN 4697 **Contact:** *Grissom Air Museum 765-689-8011* The B-17G Flying Fortress No. 44-83690 is an intact World War II heavy bomber located at Grissom Air Museum. The museum has an outdoor air park featuring a number of aircraft and an indoor

display area that highlights the history of the base. The museum is located adjacent to the base. Guided tours are available for groups of 15 or more.



(IOWA

Fort Atkinson State Preserve Fort Atkinson, Iowa c/o Volga River State Recreation Area, 10225 lvy Road, Fayette, IA 52142 **Contact:** *563-425-4161* The fort was active between 1840 and 1849 to protect the Win-nebago from rival tribes, and later, to contain Winnebago Indians within neutral ground and to prevent them from returning to

Wisconsin. Contact the park for information on fees, special



events, and festivals.

USN

Fort Des Moines Des Moines, Iowa Fort Des Moines Memorial Park & Education Center, P.O. Box 35395, Des Contact: Fort Des Moines Memorial Park and Education Center 888-828-FORT or 515-282-8060 The Provisional Army Officer Training School was established at Fort Des Moines during World War I to train African-American sol-

diers. These troops served in France and received many citations and awards. During World War II, Fort Des Moines served as the



KANSAS

Fort Harker/Ellsworth County Historical Society Kanopolis, Kansas P.O. Box 144. Ellsworth. KS 67439

Contact: 785-472-3059 Fort Harker was established in 1867 as a distribution post for upplies sent further west. The post was abandoned by the Army Fort Wayne is a five-point star masonry fort constructed in 1845. n 1870. Four of the post's buildings are incorporated into the museum. Contact the Ellsworth Historical Society for information



USA 14

Fort Hays Hays, Kansas 1472 Highway 183 Alt., Hays, KS 67601 **Contact:** 785-625-6812

Active between 1865 and 1889, the fort was established to pro Rock Island Arsenal is the site of Fort Armstrong, which was active between 1816-1836. Fort Armstrong was the site of an 1822 treatect construction workers working on the Union Pacific Railroad. The fort later served as duty post for Generals Miles, Sheridan, Hancock and Custer. Tours of the site are offered, and the fort was established in 1862; a Confederate prison camp was located features a museum



USAF

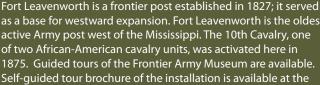
Fort Larned National Historic Site Larned, Kansas Rural Route # 3, Larned, KS 67576

Contact: 620-285-6911 Fort Larned was established in 1859 as a military post to protect goods and travelers on the Santa Fe Trail. The fort later served as a base for the peaceful administration of Indian affairs. The post was abandoned by the Army in 1878. Currently, the site is are provided. managed by the National Park Service. A number of activities are offered throughout the year; contact the park for details.





Fort Leavenworth Leavenworth, Kansas Frontier Army Museum, Reynold's Avenue, Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027 **Contact:** Frontier Army Museum 913-684-3186 Fort Leavenworth is a frontier post established in 1827; it served as a base for westward expansion. Fort Leavenworth is the oldest active Army post west of the Mississippi. The 10th Cavalry, one



Fort Riley Manhattan, Kansas U.S. Cavalry Association, P.O. Box, 2325, Fort Riley, KS 66442 Contact: U.S. Calvary Museum 785-239-2737

Fort Riley was established in 1853 to protect settlers and traders along the Oregon and Santa Fe trails. The installation housed both cavalry and artillery posts. It served as a major training post during World Wars I and II. The U.S. Calvary Museum features displays of artifacts from the American Revolution to the 1950s. The Fort Riley Regimental Museum and Quarters 24 also are open to the public. Self-guided and driving tours of the installation are available; brochures can be obtained from the U.S. Calvary



Museum.

USAF

Fort Scott National Historic Site Fort Scott, Kansas Old Fort Boulevard, Fort Scott, KS 66701

Contact: 620-223-0310 A western Army post active between 1842 and 1873, Fort Scott National Park includes a parade ground, 20 buildings, and five acres of restored tallgrass prairie. The post was established to protect the Indian frontier from white settlers, and played a role during the Bleeding Kansas War. Numerous activities are offered.



MICHIGIAN

Fort Mackinac Mackinac Island, Michigan P. O. Box 370, Mackinac Island, MI 49797

Guided tours can be arranged in advance.

Contact: 906-847-3328 This restored fort was constructed by the British during the American Revolution. Fort Mackinac was established as a trading post by British Maj. Patrick Sinclair. In 1796, Maj. Henry Burbeck, commanding approximately 100 American soldiers, took over the occupation of the fort. The site features exhibits and living history demonstrations. The era of the Revolutionary War through 28



the 1880s is interpreted.

Great Lakes Naval Memorial and Museum Muskegon, Michigo 1346 Bluff, Muskegon, MI 49441 **Contact:** Great Lakes Naval Memorial and Museum 231-755-1230 Commissioned in 1941, the USS Silversides served in the Pacific

Fleet during World War II. She sank 30 ships and damaged 14, earning 12 battle stars. Group tours are available; call in advance to schedule a tour



Historic Fort Wayne Detroit, Michigan Detroit Historical Museum, 6325 West Jefferson, Detroit, MI 48209 Contact: 313-833-1419

The fort served as an induction center for Michigan troops serv-ing in the Civil War through the Vietnam Conflict. Barracks, the Commanding Officers house, and parade ground, among other features, remain



Selfridge Air National Guard Base Mount Clemens, Fort Osage Sibley, Missouri Selfridge Military Air Museum, 27333 C Street, Building 1011, Selfridge ANG

Base, MI 48045 **Contact:** 586-307-5035 The Selfridge Military Air Museum features an air park and exhib its on World War I, World War II, the Vietnam Conflict, and the First Gulf War. Tours of the museum can be arranged in advance.

Open Summer Saturday and Sunday; \$



Tuskegee Airmen National Museum Detroit, Michigan Historic Fort Wayne, 6325 West Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, MI 48209 **Contact:** 313-843 8849 The museum exhibits the contributions of the first African American aviator unit in World War II. Model aircraft, equipment supplies, uniforms, and photographs are on display. Guided tours



Open Summer: Free

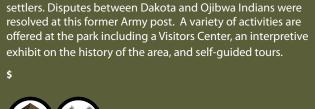


USA

USA



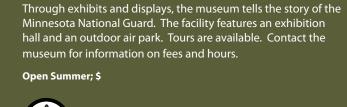
MINNESOTA Fort Snelling St. Paul, Minnesota Fort Snelling Historical Center, 200 Tower Avenue, St Paul, MN 55111 **Contact:** 612-726 1171



Fort Snelling was established in 1820 to protect trade and

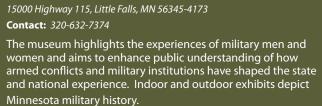














Fort Bellefontaine St. Louis, Missouri

Established in 1805, Fort Bellefontaine was the first U.S. military

government trading houses, were established by the Federal gov-

ernment to supply merchandise to Native Americans in exchange for Indian furs. Zebulon Pike began both his expeditions from

this point. Soldiers garrisoned at Fort Bellefontaine protected the

treaty council site at Portage des Sioux. The post was abandoned in 1826. An interpretive trail currently is under construction. Con-

13003 Bellefontaine Road, St. Louis, MO 63138

Contact: 314-544-5714



Fort Leonard Wood Waynesville, Missouri John B. McHaffey Museum Complex, 495 South Dakota Avenue, Fort Leonard Wood, MO 65473 **Contact:** *573-596-0604*

USAF 30

105 Osage Street, Sibley, MO 64088

liam Clark in 1804. The fort was officially established in 1808 as part of the factory trading system. A trading post, or factory, was established under the direction of George Sibley. It eventually

became one of the most successful of all of the Federal trading

factories. Early U.S. Army exploration expeditions either started

here or passed through this fort. Fort Osage was built under the terms of an 1808 treaty with the Osage, in which the Osage ceded all lands east to the Arkansas River in exchange for protection and trading rights. In 1825 the Osage were removed to a reserva-

tion in southern Kansas. The fort was abandoned in 1827 when

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, was established. The site features the reconstructed fort and a museum. Self-guided tours are available; group tours are available with advance notice.

Jefferson Barracks served as a gathering point for troops and sup-plies bound for service in the Mexican War, Civil War, the Indian Wars, Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection, and both

world wars. Chief Black Hawk was imprisoned here after his sur-

Jefferson Barracks. Stephan W. Kearny, Zachary Taylor, Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, U.S. Grant, William T. Sherman, and Philip Sheridan served at the installation. A number of buildings are

Fort Atkinson State Park Museum Omaha, Nebraska

tribes. The fort was abandoned in 1827. The site features an inte

pretive center, reconstructed buildings, guided tours, and living

open to the public including the laborer's house and the stable; a

Visitors Center also is located at the park. Guided tours are avail-

render. The first Army Air Corps basic training site was located at

Jefferson Barracks St. Louis, Missouri

able, but must be scheduled in advance.

P.O. Box 240, Highway 75, Fort Calhoun, NE 68023

533 Grant Road, St. Louis, MO 63125

Contact: 314-544-5714

NEBRASKA

Contact: 402-468-5611

history exhibits.

Contact: 816-650-5737

Fort Robinson Museum Crawford, Nebraska 3200 Highway 20, Crawford, NE 69339 Contact: 308-665-2919 The site of Fort Osage was selected by Meriwether Lewis and Wil- Fort Robinson was active between 1874 and 1948. The fort

served as the relocation site for Chief Red Cloud and his Oglala Sioux, the Cheyenne, and Arapaho. Approximately 13,000 Indians were relocated to Fort Robinson between 1873 and 1877. Located in the ca. 1905 post headquarters, the museum features historic photographs and memorabilia from the Indian Wars, Buffalo Soldiers, and World War II. Group tours are available.



Open winter, daily, Call for summer hours; \$

Freedom Park Navy Museum Omaha, Nebraska

and planes are on display at the museum.

2497 Freedom Park Road, Omaha, NE 68110 **Contact:** 402-345-1959 The USS Marlin and her sister ship, the USS Mackerel, were the smallest operational submarines built by the U.S. Navy after 1911. Launched in 1953, the USS Marlin was designed and classified as a target submarine. In addition to the USS Marlin, other ships

advance.

Offutt Air Force Base Bellevue, Nebraska

906 SAC Boulevard, Suite 1, Offutt AFB, NE 68113 **Contact:** *Public Affairs Office 402-294-6017* Originally Fort Crook, a frontier Army post, the cantonment area was constructed between 1891 and 1896; 23 buildings are located in the historic district. Offutt AFB served as Strategic Air

Command headquarters until 1992. Tours for groups of 20 to 100 can be arranged by contacting the Public Affairs Office well in



When it was established in 1819, Fort Atkinson was the country's westernmost post. The post was established to discourage tribes from trading with the British. From this post in 1823, Col. Henry Leavenworth led the first large expedition against the Plains Strategic Air & Space Museum Ashland, Nebraska 28210 West Park Highway, Ashland, NE 68003

Contact: 402-944-3100 The Strategic Air and Space Museum includes exhibits, aircraft display hangars, a children's interactive gallery, and a theater.

NORTH DAKO

Camp Hancock State Historic Site Bismarck, North

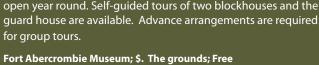
101 West Main Avenue, Bismarck, ND 58501 Contact: 701-328-2666

This military post was established in 1872 to protect workers building the Northern Pacific Railroad. A log headquarters building remains and has been converted into a local history museum.

Fort Abercrombie State Historic Site Abercrombie, North Dakota

P.O. Box 148, Abercrombie, North Dakota 58001,

Contact: 701-825-6840 Active between 1860 and 1877, this former Army post was besieged by Dakota (Sioux) warriors for 6 weeks in 1862. The build-ings were reconstructed during 1930s. The Fort Abercrombie Museum is open during the summer; the grounds of the fort are open year round. Self-guided tours of two blockhouses and the





Fort Abraham Lincoln State Park Mandan, North Dakota 4480 Fort Lincoln Road, Mandan, ND 58554 **Contact:** 701-667-6340 This western Army post, active between 1872 and 1891, served as an infantry and cavalry post. Lt. Col. George Armstrong Custer

served at the post from 1873 until the Battle of Little Big Horn in 1876. The post was reconstructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1934. On-A-Slant Indian Village also is located on the post. The reconstructed Mandan village features earthlodges. A Visitors Center is located at the park. Only guided tours are

offered of the On-A-Slant Indian Village and the Custer House. Self-guided tours of the barracks and museum are available.

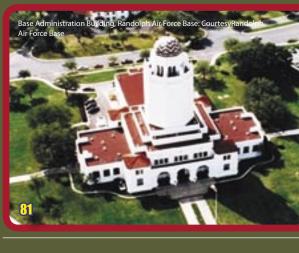


Fort Buford State Historic Site Williston, North Dakota

15349 39th Lane, NW, Williston, ND 58801 Contact: 701-572-9034

Fort Buford was a western Army post active between 1866 and 1895. Sitting Bull, the famous Hunkpapa Sioux leader, surren-dered here in 1881. The site has three original buildings. Park fees include admission to the Interpretive Center, which features ermanent exhibits that include displays on Fort Buford.





tion school. Seven of the sixteen original buildings and the Visi-tors Center are open to the public. Self-guided tours are offered;

Fort Totten State Historic Site Devil's Lake, North Dakota P.O. Box 224, Fort Totten, ND 58335 **Contact:** 701-766-4441

Fort Totten participated in numerous aspects of American Indian policy from 1868-1959. The post was established during the Indian Wars, and also safeguarded emigrants traveling from Minnesota to Montana. After closing as a military post in 1890, it became headquarters for the Fort Totten Indian Agency. It served as an Indian boarding school, health care facility, and a reserva-

call ahead for group reservations.



USAF

Fort Union Willistion, North Dakota 15550 Highway 1804, Williston, ND 58801 Contact: 701-572-9083 Fort Union was originally established as Fort Floyd by John Jacob Astor's American Fur Company in 1828. Located at the furthest point upstream on the Missouri River navigable by steamboats, this post had become the most important spot for trade with the upper Plains Indian Tribes by 1829. The Union Army briefly occupied Fort Union at the end of the Civil War before building Fort Buford. Self-guided tour of the partially reconstructed for

includes the palisades, gates, trade house, and living quarters. Guided tours are available with advance notice. The site also eatures a Visitors Center. Free



OHIO

Fort Greene Ville / Darke County Park District and City of Greenville Greenville, Ohio Darke County Park District, 4267 State Route 502, Greenville, OH 45331 or

Greenville Visitors Center 937-548-5158 Fort Greene Ville was established between 1793 and 1794 by Gen. Anthony Wayne. On August 2, 1795, Gen. Wayne signed the Treaty of Fort Greenville with the Shawnee, Miami, and other tribes that he had fought the year before at the Battle of Fallen Timbers. Under the treaty, the tribes ceded two-thirds of present-day Ohio. The post was abandoned in 1796. A second Treaty of

Seneca, Wyandot, Shawnee, and Delaware. The site features ongoing archeological investigations at the blockhouse site. The Treaty Monument, Council House, and replica of Greene Ville Fort are located in the City of Greenville.



Fort Laurens State Memorial, Bolivar Bolivar, Ohio Route One, Box 404, Zoar, OH 44697 Contact: 330-874-2059 or 1-800-283-8914 The Revolutionary War era Fort Laurens was constructed in 1778 and abandoned a year later. An outline of the fort remains today. The park's museum features a video and artifacts. Tours are available with advance notice.



Fort Meigs State Memorial Perrysburg, Ohio 29100 West River Road, Perrysburg, OH 43552-0003

Contact: 419-874-4121 or 1-800-283-8916 Fort Meigs is a reconstructed stockade fort that originally was established in 1813 to defend the Ohio Country. The Treaty of Maumee Rapids was signed at Fort Meigs in 1817. Under the treaty, the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnee, Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potowatomi ceded their land to the government. The site features reenactments, special events, and a Visitors Center with exhibits. Guided tours are available, but must be arranged in advance



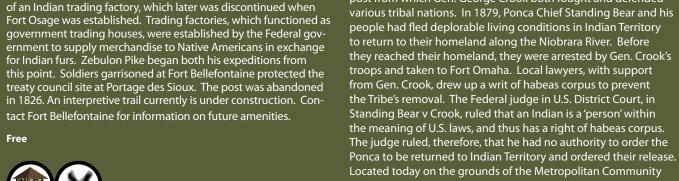


Contact: 1-800-283-8920 In December 1793, Gen. Anthony Wayne ordered the construc tion of Fort Recovery on the site of the 1791 Indian victory over a P.O. Box 247, Fort Supply, OK 73841-0247 force under Gen. Arthur St. Clair. The post was used as a launch-ing ground for his campaign against the various Ohio Tribes, including the Shawnee and Miami. The tribes attempted to isolate the fort by blockading its supply lines, and later attacked the fort directly, but unsuccessfully. Gen. Wayne launched his campaign from here that led to the Battle of Fallen Timbers in the summer of 1794. The post was abandoned in 1796. The existing post is a reconstruction completed under the guidance of the Ohio Historical Society. The site's museum, outbuildings, cabins,

and stockades are open to the public. Reservations are required for groups.









Primarily an engineer and training post founded in 1940, Fort Leon-ard Wood closed for four years after the end of World War II. It was reactivated in 1950 to provide engineer replacement training and basic infantry training. The Army's Engineer School relocated to Fort Leonard Wood from Fort Belvoir in 1989. The Military Police Museum tells the story of the U.S. Army Military Police. The U.S. Army Chemi-cal Correct Museum sellects concurse and interprets the material cal Corps Museum collects, conserves, and interprets the material culture of the Chemical Corps Regiment. Various topics related to engineering are depicted at the U.S. Army Engineer Museum.

USA



College. The General Crook House Museum features decorative arts, costumes, period furnishings, and a Victorian garden.



Rural Route 1, Box 37, Burwell, NE 68823-**Contact:** 308-346-4715 Fort Hartsuff is a western fort that was active between 1874 and 1881. The post was established to keep the peace between set-

tlers and Indians in the North Loup and Cedar River Valleys. Nine of the fort's original buildings remain.

Fort Kearny State Historical Park Kearny, Nebraska 1020 V Road, Kearny, NE 68847-9804 Contact: 402-471-0641

Active between 1848 and 1871, Fort Kearny protected goods and travelers along the Oregon Trail. It also served as a frontier depot for military supplies between Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and Laramie, Wyoming. Guided tours are available. Contact the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission for additional information

USA 33

on the park. Open Summer; Free

50 USS Cod Cleveland, Ohio

089 East 9th Street, Cleveland, OH 44114

Contact: 216-566-8770 The USS Cod is a GATO class fleet submarine that was awarded seven battle stars for service in the Pacific during World War II. Self-guided tours and shore exhibits are available.

Open May through September; \$



USAF

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base Dayton, Ohio Huffman Prairie Flying Field and Interpretative Center, 2380 Memorial Road Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433; U.S. Air Force Museum, 1100 Spaatz Stree Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433 **Contact:** Huffman Prairie Flying Field Interpretive Center 937-425-0008;U

ed States Air Force Museum 937-255-3286; Public Affairs Office 937-522-32. Wilbur and Orville Wright perfected their heavier-than-air flying machine between 1904 and 1905 at Patterson Flying Field. Tours of Wright-Patterson Air Force Base can be arranged for recruiting and educational groups; contact the Public Affiars Office for de-tails. The Huffman Prairie Flying Field Interpretive Center thick is operated by the National Park Service, commemorates the aviation achievements of the Wright brothers. The United State Air Force Museum exhibits aircraft and missiles; the museum als



includes an IMAX theater.

OKLAHOMA

Contact: 405-424-5313

45th Infantry Division Museum Oklahoma City, Okla

2145 NE 36th Street, Oklahoma City, OK 73111

The museum collection highlights the military history of Okla-homa with indoor and outdoor exhibits. Exhibits focus on World War II and the Korean Conflict. Military weapons are featured as well. Tanks, artillery, personnel carriers, and aircraft are on displa in the outdoor park. Self-guided tours are available; groups should call in advance for reservations.



Fort Gibson Historic Site Fort Gibson, Oklahoma 907 North Garrison, Fort Gibson, OK 74434-0457

Greenville Visitors Center, 202 East Main Street, Greenville, OH 45331Contact: 918-478-4088Contact: Darke County Parks 937-548-0165; City of Greenville 937-548-1819;Fort Gibson was established in 1824 in an effort to control conflicts among arriving Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole and the resident Osage. In 1838, this was the last stop for many along the Trail of Tears. In 1857, the Army abandoned the post, and the fort buildings were temporarily transferred to the Cherokee Nation. During the Civil War, Federal troops later recaptured the post from Confederate troops who had briefly occupied the faci ity. The post was abandoned in 1890. The site features a Visitor Greenville was signed here in June 1814 with chiefs of the Miami, Center, exhibit gallery, and museum. Self-guided tours are avail able. Call ahead for group reservations and guided tours.



Fort Reno El Reno, Oklahoma

Fort Reno Visitors Center, 7107 West Chevenne Street, El Reno, OK 73036 **Contact:** Visitors Center 405-262-3987

Established in 1874 to protect the Darlington (Cheyenne and Arapaho) Indian Agency, the post was abandoned in 1908. Several dozen Cheyenne and Arapaho were arrested during uprisings in 1874 and were subsequently imprisoned in Florida When they were released, some returned here to serve as Army scouts to ensure that Indian camps were within the bounds of the reservation. The site features a Visitors Center and museum, post chapel, post cemetery, and prisoner of war cemetery. Call ahead for group tours. Visitors should check in at the Visitors Center prior to visiting the facilities.



Free, \$ for special events

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

Contact: Fort Sill Museum 580-442-5123 Fort Sill is a frontier post that was established in 1869. It served as the Indian Territory administrative center between 1875 and 1901; Apache prisoners of war were interned at Fort Sill from 1894-1913. A second cantonment was constructed ca. 1910 for an artillery training post. African American troops of the 10th Calvary, known as Buffalo Soldiers, constructed the first stone buildings at Fort Sill. A number of Indian Chiefs are buried at Chiefs Knoll, including Geronimo. The Fort Sill Historic District and the Fort Sill Museum are open to the public. Guided tours of the museum are available for large groups.



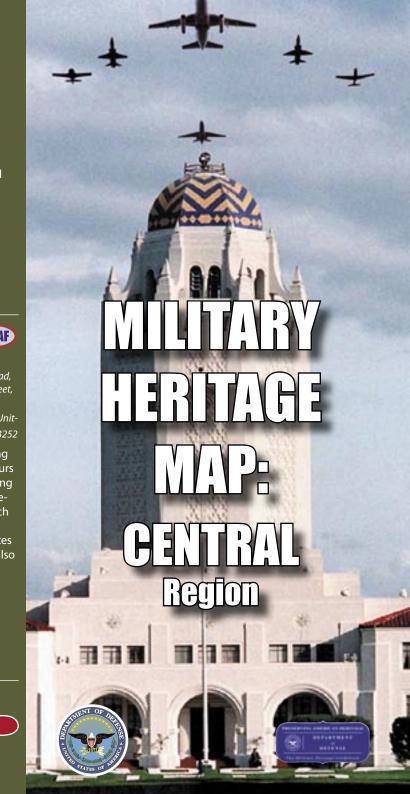
Free

Fort Supply Historic Site Fort Supply, Oklahoma

Contact: 580-766-3767

Located at the confluence of Wolf Creek and Bear River, Fort Sup ply was established in 1868. This post served as a temporary res ervation for southern Plains tribes following Custer's campaign against Cheyenne Chief Black Kettle. Between 1869 and 1870, it was the temporary seat of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indiar Agency. The post was abandoned in 1894. The site features a restored 1892 guard house and exhibits. Self-guided tours are available; call ahead for guided tours.





_____ American Military Heritage

The United States Department of Defense (DoD) is pleased to present this series of Military Heritage maps of historic sites important to our American military heritage. These maps, and the associated guidebook, highlight current and former military installations and military museums associated with the U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, U.S. Marine Corps, and U.S. Air Force. These heritage sites illustrate important aspects of our national history and offer to the public opportunities to explore our military past. DoD invites you to join us in Preserving American Heritage, and to share our appreciation for these national treasures.

Although many of the sites included on the maps are located on active military installations, the maps also include former American military resources that are important to our 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 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.

Using the Military Heritage Maps

The Military Heritage maps were designed for quick, easy reference and are keyed to the accompanying Military Heritage Guidebook. Entries are organized by region. Each region then is organized alphabetically by state. Icons in each entry 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 opposite side of the maps. There are many more sites important to American military heritage than can be included on the maps. For additional sites related to American military heritage and for more information on Preserving American Heritage, visit:

www.denix.osd.mil/HeritageTourism

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



(OKLAHOMA

Fort Towson Historic Site Fort Towson, Oklahoma P.O. Box HC 63, Box 1580, Fort Towson, OK 74735-9273 Contact: 580-873-2634

Established by Maj. Alexander Cummings in 1824, Fort Towson's mission was to eliminate conflicts between Native Americans and settlers. The post was abandoned in 1829. A second post was established in a new location. Fort Towson was abandoned again in 1854 and the post became the capital of the Choctaw nation. The post was occupied by Confederate troops during the Civil War. Reconstructed buildings from the second Fort Towson are

open to the public. Self-guided tours are available; call in advance to arrange a guided tour. Doaksville, located a mile from Fort Towson is the site of a January 1837 treaty signed between the Chickasaw and the Choctaw. Under the treaty, the Choctaw were forced to sell a portion of their lands to the Chickasaw. Doaksville was once the largest Choctaw town, and served as the Choctaw National Capital from 1850-63. This was the site at which Confederate Gen. Stand Watie, a Cherokee, surrendered in June 1865, the last general to do so. An interpretive, self-guided trail leads visitors through extensive archeological excavations conducted

in the 1990s. Fort Towson can provide directions to Doaksville.

Fort Washita Historic Site Durant, Oklahoma Mailing Address: State Route 199, Durant, OK 74701-9443, Location: 15 miles northwest of Durant **Contact:** 580-924-6502

Fort Washita was established in 1841 on orders of Gen. Zachary Taylor to protect newly resettled Choctaw and Chickasaw from Plains tribes. The post was occupied by Confederate forces throughout the duration of the Civil War. Visitors should check in with the Visitors Center/Museum where they can obtain a self-guided walking tour brochure. Special events are offered throughout the year. Contact the site for details.

Tinker Air Force Base Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

3001 Staff Drive, Suite 1AG78A, Tinker AFB, OK 73145 **Contact:** *Public Affairs Office 405-739-2026* Tinker Air Force Base repaired B-24 and B-17 bombers as well as fitted B-29s for combat during World War II and the Korean Con-

flict. The Combat Control Center played an important role during the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1963. Group tours for visitors 12 and over can be arranged with one month advance notice; contact the Public Affairs Office.



SOUTH DAKOTA

Fort Randall Military Post Pickstown, South Dakota Fort Randall Project, P.O. Box 199, Pickstown, SD 57367-0199

Contact: 605-487-7847, ext. 3223 Established by Captain Nelson H. Davis in 1856, connecting the chain of forts along the Platte and upper Missouri rivers, Fort Randall was the site of mediation between the Ponca and Teton Sioux. After the Battle of Little Bighorn, Sitting Bull was mprisoned at Fort Randall for two years. The fort officially was abandoned in 1892. The Visitors Center is currently under renov tion and will reopen in May 2005. The parade ground, remnant foundations of Fort Randall, and the chapel ruins adjacent to the parade ground can be visited. Self-guided tours with interpretive

olaques are available. Scheduled, guided tours are available dur-

Fort Sisseton State Park Lake City, South Dakota

No cameras or bags are permitted on the tours.

11907 434th Avenue, Lake City, SD 57247 **Contact:** 605-448-5701 Fort Sisseton is an Army post that was active between 1864 and 1889. The fort was named for bands of Sisseton Sioux scouts who helped guard the post. Grounds include officers' quarters, stone barracks, a powder magazine, and a guard house. A Visitors Cen-ter, interpretive displays, and guided walking tours are offered.

Minuteman Missile National Historic Site Wall, South Dakota 21280 SD Highway 240, Philip, SD 57567

Contact: Minuteman Missile NHS Project Office 605-433-5552 This site, which is operated by the National Park Service, was created to illustrate the history and significance of the Cold War. The site also interprets the history of the development of the inter-continental ballistic missile (ICBM) and the arms race. Access to

the site is limited. Tours are available; reservations are required.

Old Fort Meade Museum Ft. Meade, South Dakota Building 55, Box 164, Fort Meade, SD 57741

Fort Meade was established in 1878 as a cavalry post to protect settlers. The fort closed in 1944. The recreation area offers a variety of attractions including the Fort Meade Museum, stone cavalry jumps, rock carvings, the Fort Meade Post Cemetery, and an Ute Indian campsite.

Contact: 605-347-9822 (summer); 605-347-2818 (winter)

P.O. Box 871, Box Elder, SD 57719 Contact: 605-385-5188

Thirty aircraft and missiles are on display at the South Dakota Air & The fort was established in 1852 at Las Moras Springs, a favorite & Space Museum, including World War II aircraft, Minuteman and & campsite of the Lipan, Comanche, and Mescalero Apache. The Titan missiles, and a complete missile procedures trainer. The museum is adjacent to Ellsworth Air Force Base.

Free



South Dakota National Guard Museum Pierre, South Dakota

301 East Dakota Avenue, Pierre, SD 57501 Contact: 605-224-9991

The South Dakota National Guard Museum consists of a reposito-ry for memorabilia and historical documents highlighting South Dakota military heritage from 1860 to the present. Displays include a Sherman tank, A-7-D jet, 75mm cannon, and a 105mm howitzer, among other artifacts. Self-guided tours are available groups should call in advance.



TEXAS

Brooks-City Base San Antonio, Texas

Museum of Aerospace Medicine, Hangar 9, 8008 Inner Circle Drive, Brooks-City Base, San Antonio, TX 78235 **Contact:** *Museum of Aerospace Medicine 210-536-2003* Constructed between 1917 and 1918 and designed by nationally Fort Davis National Historic Site Alpine, Texas prominent architect Albert Kahn, Hangar 9 is the oldest military aircraft hangar in the U.S. and the only surviving hangar built by the U.S. Army Signal Corps. The Museum, which is located in Hangar 9, houses an extensive collection of photographs and equipment related to aviation and aerospace medicine. Groups

USAF

USAF **Dyess Air Force Base Linear Air Park** Abilene, Texas WG/CVM, 650 2nd Street, Dyess AFB, Texas, 79607-1960 Contact: Linear Air Park Office 915-793-2199; Public Affairs Office 915-696-

The outdoor display at the Dyess Air Force Base Linear Air Park contains 32 aircraft from World War II, the Korean Conflict, the Vietnam Conflict, and two from Desert Storm. Currently, the air park is closed except for guided tours. Call Dyess Public Affairs Office to make arrangements.

68 Fort Belknap New Castle, Texas Route 1, Box 28B, New Castle, TX 76372 **Contact:** 940-846-3222 Established in 1851 to protect settlers, the fort eventually became

the hub for a network of roads leading all over the Texas frontier The post was abandoned by the Army in 1867. The site features six original buildings and one replica. Contact the Fort Belknap ing the season; call ahead for a guided tour during the off-season. Society for additional information.

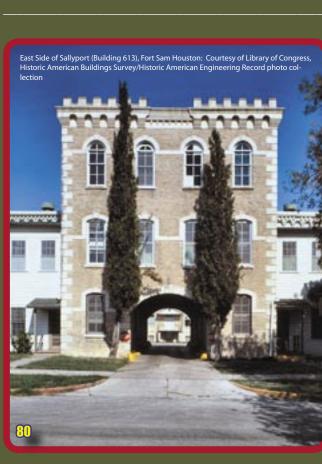


Donations accepted

Fort Bliss El Paso, Texas

U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery Museum and Fort Bliss Museum, 1735 Marshall Road, Fort Bliss, TX 79916; Noncommissioned Officers Museum, ATSS-M, USASMA, Fort Bliss, TX 79918 **Contact:** *the museums 915-568-3390* The names, dates, and locations of Fort Bliss have changed over the years. The earliest post associated with Fort Bliss was estab-

lished in 1848. Present-day Fort Bliss was established in 1890 and many of the buildings in the historic district were constructed between 1892 and 1893. The U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery and Fort Bliss Museum feature exhibits on the early history of Fort Bliss, and Fort Bliss from World War I to Desert Storm. The Air Defense Artillery includes outdoor displays of anti-aircraft missiles. The U.S. Army Noncommissioned Officer Museum tells the story of the noncommissioned officer ranks, corporal through sergeant, in U.S. military history through uniforms, weapons, tools, equip-



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South Dakota Air and Space Museum Rapid City, South Fort Clark -- Fort Clark Springs Bracketville, Texas Fort Clark Historical Society, P.O. Box 1061, Bracketville, TX 78832 Contact: Fort Clark Springs 830-563-2495; Fort Clark Historical Society 830-563-9150 post became known as the home of the Seminole-Negro scouts. Confederate troops briefly occupied the post during the Civil War. Between 1872 and 1881, Lt. John L. Bullis led a troop of Black Seminole scouts into Mexico in action against Indians and the Mexican Army. Four of the scouts received the Congressional Medal of Honor for their bravery in action in battles of the Indian

Wars in Texas. The post was inactivated in 1946. The site was redeveloped during the early 1970s as a private recreation area. The Fort Clark Historical Society offers tours of the Old Fort Clark Guardhouse museum.



Fort Concho San Angelo, Texas 630 South Oaks, San Angelo, TX 76903 Contact: 325-481-2646

Currently operated by the City of San Angelo, Fort Concho was ablished in 1867 to protect frontier settlements. In 1872, ap-ximately 130 Indian women and children were imprisoned at Fort Concho for six months. The U.S. Army abandoned the post in 1889. The site features 23 original and restored buildings, living history exhibits, and special events. Guided tours are available.

USAF

P.O. Box 1379, 101 Lt. Henry Flipper Drive, Fort Davis, TX 79734

Contact: 432-426-3224 Fort Davis, active between 1854 and 1891, is an example of an Indian Wars frontier post. The 24th and 25th U.S. Infantry and the 9th and 10th U.S. Cavalry, African-American regiments estab-lished after the Civil War, were stationed at the post. Today, 24 restored buildings remain; five are interpreted to the 1880s.



Fort Griffin State Park and Historic Site Albany, Texas 1701 North U.S. Highway 283, Albany, TX 76430

Contact: 1-800-792-1112 or 830-563-9150 Established in 1867 on the Clear Fork of the Brazos River as part of the campaign to halt Kiowa and Comanche attacks, Fort Grif-fin protected cattle trails and settlers. Post commanders made effective use of Tonkawa as scouts to support their efforts. The post was abandoned in 1881. The site features a Visitors Center

and museum. Self-guided tours of the fort are available. Groups should call in advance to schedule a tour.

Fort Hood Killeen, Texas 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized) Museum, Building 418, 761st Tank Bat-talion Avenue, Fort Hood, Texas 76544; 1st Cavalry Division Museum, P.O. Box 5187, Fort Hood, TX 76545 **Contact:** 4th Infantry Division Museum 254-287-8811; 1st Cavalry Division

Museum 254-287-3626 The installation was established during World War II. The galleries at the 4th Infantry (Mechanized) Division Museum highlight the history of the Division from 1917 to the present. Guided tours of the museum must be arranged in advance. The 1st Cavalry

Division Museum features indoor and outdoor exhibits. Indoor exhibits highlight the history of the unit from the Civil War to Bosnia. The outdoor display exhibits a wide variety of equipment including armored vehicles and aircraft. The museums are open contingent upon post security levels. Visitors are encouraged to contact the museums prior to visiting.



USA

Fort Lancaster State Historic Site San Angelo, Texas P. O. Box 306, Sheffield TX 79781 Contact: 1-800-792-1112 or 432-836-4391

The fort was built in 1855 to guard the San Antonio-El Paso Road and the southern route to California against attack. It was one of ment, documents, posters, and photographs. Group tours of the Noncommissioned Officers Museum can be arranged. – fort was attacked by a force of about 900 white renegades, Mexicans, Kickapoo, and Lipan, who were repulsed by the efforts of the 9th US Cavalry Buffalo Soldiers. The site features a museum,

and nature trails and self-guided tours of the ruins are available.



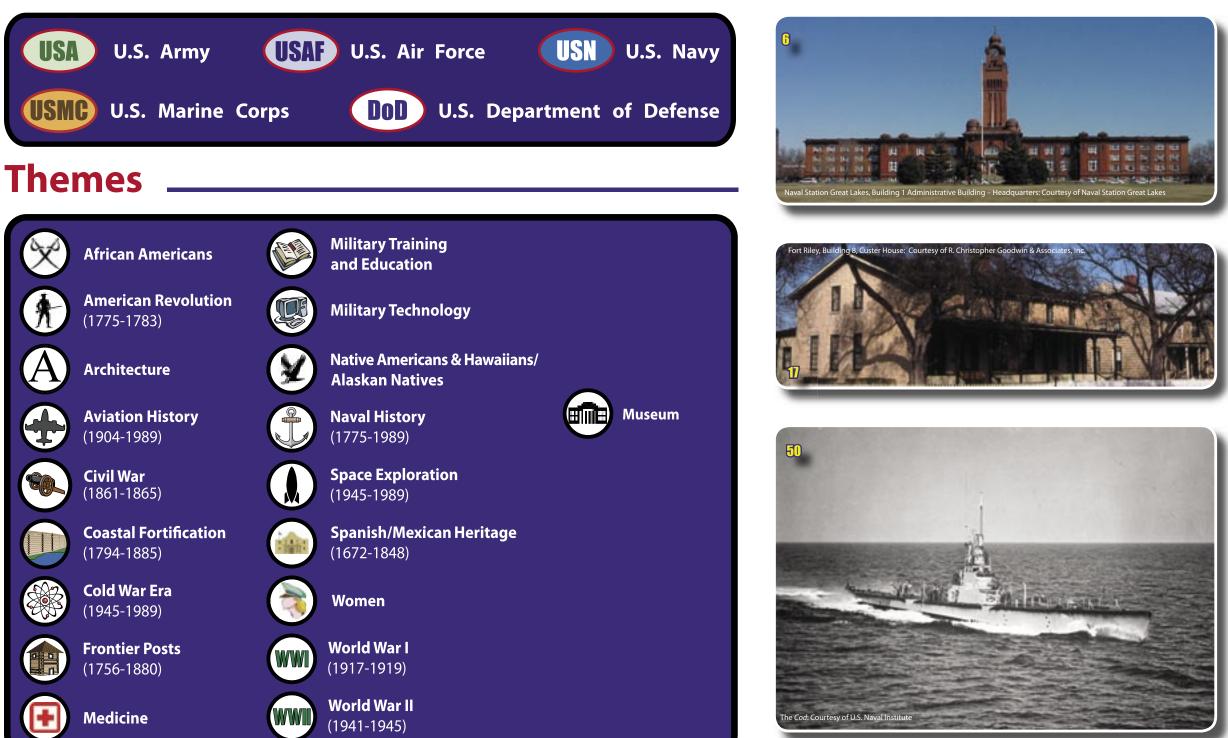
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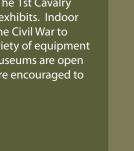
Fort Martin Scott Fredericksburg, Texas Gillespie County Historic Society, 312 West San Antonio Street, Fredricksburg, TX 78624 Contact: Fort Martin Scott 830-997-9895; Gillespie County Historic Society

Fort Martin Scott was established in 1848 by Capt. Seth Eastman to keep peace between the German settlers and the Indians, and to encourage an active trade. In 1852, Indian Agent John Rollins and Capt. Hamilton Merrill temporarily prevented a war when they met with several bands of tribal nations at the fort to sign the reaty of Fort Martin Scott. The post was occupied by Confederate

forces during the Civil War. The post was abandoned in 1866. The site features a Visitors Center with an exhibit room. The circa 1849 guard house, three reconstructed buildings and a replica teepee are on the grounds. Self-guided tours are available. Contact the Gillespie County Historical Society to arrange group tours.



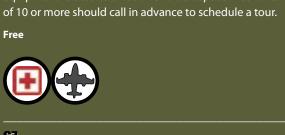


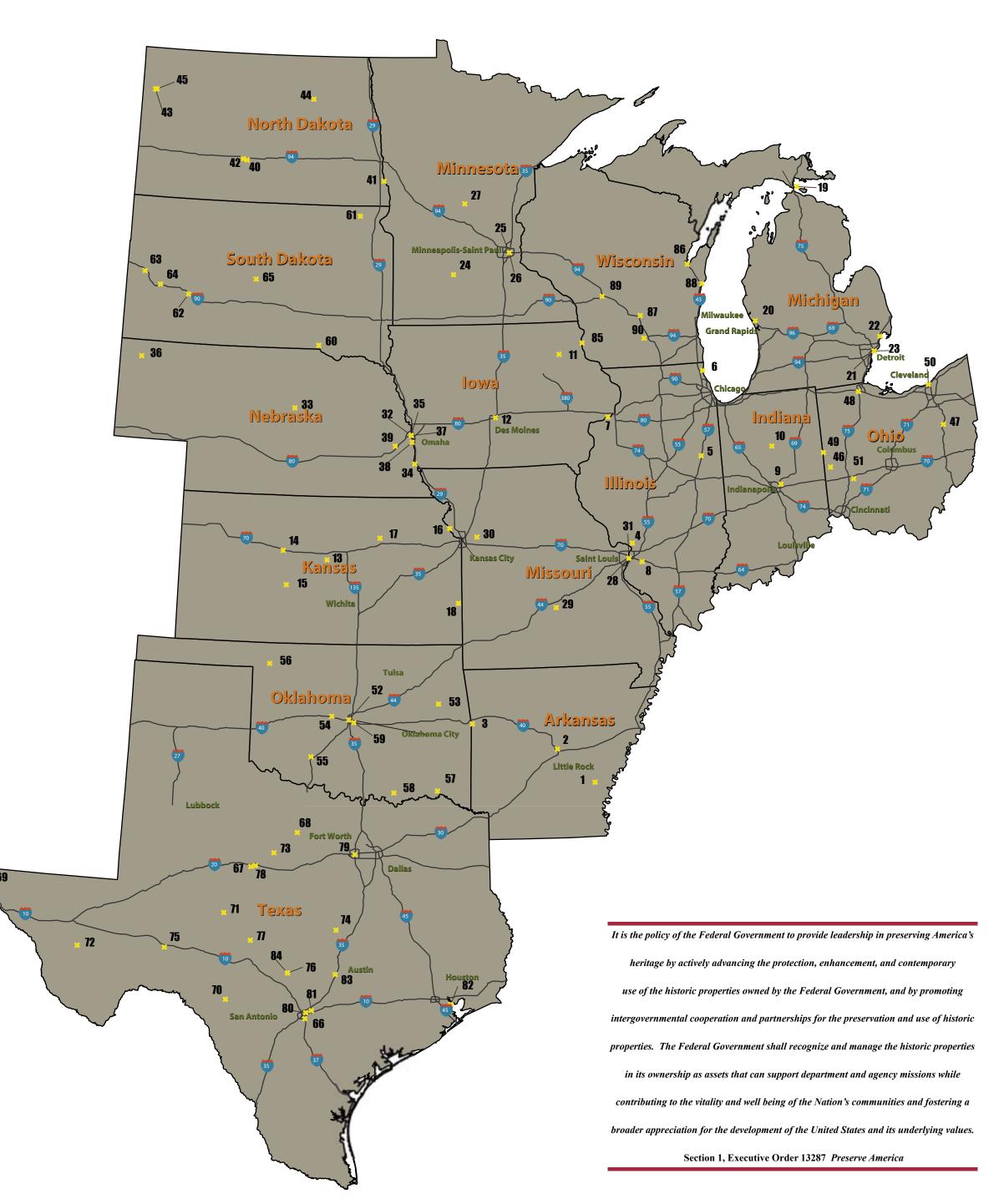


USA









Military Branches

Fort McKavett State Historic Site Menard, Texas P. O. Box 68, Fort McKavett, TX 76841 Contact: 325-396-2358

Established in 1852 on the banks of the San Saba River, the fort and associated facilities occupied more than 2,300 acres. Its ini-tial role was to protect the El Paso Road and nearby settlers from Comanche. Confederate troops periodically occupied the post during the Civil War. The Army reopened the post in 1868, under Gen. Ronald Mackenzie, and closed it for the last time in 1883. Fort McKavett features a museum, 16 restored buildings, four furnished officers quarters, and four furnished barracks.



Fort Phantom Hill Abilene, Texas

Fort Phantom Foundation, P.O. Box 58, Abilene, Texas 79604 Contact: 325-677-1309

Briefly occupied between 1851 and 1854, Fort Phantom Hill often received friendly visits by the Comanche, Apache, Kiowa, and Kickapoo. Several Delaware Scouts were employed as interpret-ers and guides for the troops stationed at the fort. The post burned in 1854. Between 1854 and 1867, the site was used as a tented picket post. The site features a self-guided trail with interpretative markers.



Fort Richardson State Park Jacksboro, Texas 228 State Park Road 61, Jacksboro, TX 76458

Contact: 940-567-3506 Active between 1867 and 1878, Fort Richardson was the north ernmost Army post in Texas in a line of forts established after the Civil War. The fort briefly served as an Indian school after it was abandoned by the Army in 1878. The state park features seven original buildings and two replicas. Guided tours are offered on weekends. Groups should call ahead for reservations



USA Fort Sam Houston San Antonio, Texas Fort Sam Houston Museum, 2250 Stanley Road, Suite 36, Fort Sam Housto TX 78234; U.S. Army Medical Department Museum, P.O. 340244, Fort Sam Houston, TX 78234 Contact: Public Affairs Office 210-221-1151; Fort Sam Houston Museum 210-221-1886; U.S. Army Medical Department Museum 210-221-6358 Construction at Fort Sam Houston began in 1876 when what is

currently known as the "Quadrangle" was constructed. Tresternal Theodore Roosevelt and Dwight Eisenhower, as well as General Pershing, served at Fort Sam Houston. The Quadrangle, which is open to the public, is home to peacocks and deer. Special group tours of the installation are available; call the Public Affairs Office tours of the installation are available; call the Public Affairs Office tours of the installation are available; call the Public Affairs Office tours of the installation are available; call the Public Affairs Office tours of the installation are available; call the Public Affairs Office tours of the installation are available; call the Public Affairs Office Museum depict the history of the installation and the Army in Texas through the display of artifacts and other materials. Self-guided tour brochures of the post are available at the Fort Sam Houston Museum. The U.S. Army Medical Department Museum also is located at Fort Sam Houston. Self-guided tours of the mu-

seum include collections of Army medical equipment, artwork, photographs, and scale models. Docent led tours are available by contacting the museum in advance.

Randolph Air Force Base San Antonio, Texas

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

Contact: *Public Affairs Office 210-652-4407* Randolph Field was designed as a model airfield for flight train-ing during the mid-1920s for the Army Air Corps. The Air Corps Primary Flying School opened in 1931 and the facility served as the Administrative Headquarters for the Air Corps Training Center. The Heritage Park is located adjacent to Administration Building and consists of stationary planes. Randolph Air Force Base offers five tours per month for groups of 10 to 30 and may be scheduled by calling the Public Affairs Office.



San Jacinto Battleground and Battleship Texas State Historic Site La Porte, Texas

3523 Highway 134, LaPorte TX 77571

Contact: 281-479-2431

The USS Texas is the sole survivor of the six dreadnoughts com-pleted in time for the United States to participate in World War I. She served in the Atlantic and Pacific theatres during World War II. The historic site offers special events and tours of the ship.



Texas Military Forces Museum, Camp Mabry Austin,

2200 West 35th Street, Camp Maby, Austin, TX 78703 **Contact:** 512-782-6967 (weekends) or 512-782-5659 (weekdays)

The Texas Military Forces Museum is located at Camp Mabry, a summer encampment of the Texas Volunteer Guard established during the early 1890s. The museum is dedicated to the men and women who served in the military forces of Texas. Uniforms, weapons, flags, photographs, and other memorabilia from the Texas Revolution to the present are on display. Guided tours are available on request. Camp Mabry is an active military post; IDs will be checked upon entering the facility.

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The National Museum of the Pacific War Fredericksburg, Texas

340 East Main Street, Fredericksburg, TX 78624 Contact: 830-997-4379

This museum tells the story of the Pacific Theatre battles of World War II. The museum features impressive displays of Allied and Japanese aircraft, tanks, guns, and other large artifacts from the Pacific theatre.



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Fort Crawford *Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin* Fort Crawford Museum at Prairie du Chien, 717 South Beaumont Road, P.O.

Box 298, Prairie du Chien, WI 53821 Contact: Prairie du Chien Museum at Fort Crawford 608-326-6960 Fort Crawford was established in 1814, although the location of the post moved several times. To eliminate the threat of flooding, the final home of Fort Crawford was established on high ground along the Mississippi River in 1830. It was the site of three important Indian treaties in 1825, 1829, and 1830. The fort, under the command of Col. Zachery Taylor, played a pivotal role during the Black Hawk War. After Black Hawk surrendered in August 1832, he was imprisoned at the fort before being sent to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. The post closed in 1856. Two facilities at the site are open to the public. The Fort Crawford Hospital houses the medical and military museum. Prairie du Chien Museum houses collections focused on local history and Native American exhibits





Fort Howard Green Bay, Wisconsin

2640 South Webster Avenue, Green Bay, WI 54301 Contact: 920-448-5150 or 1-800-721-5150

U.S. forces built Fort Howard in 1816. Both the British and the French had previously built forts on the site. The post was closed in 1852. The 1834 Fort Howard hospital, along with a collection of original and reconstructed buildings, are located at the Heri-tage Hill State Historical Park. The site operates as a living history museum with demonstrations and activities. Self-guided tours are available; call ahead for group tours.



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Fort Winnebago Surgeon's Quarters Portage, Wisconsin

The house museum displays furniture and surgical equipment



from the Fort Winnebago period.

Wisconsin Maritime Museum Manitowoc, Wisconsin 75 Maritime Drive, Manitowoc, WI 54220

Contact: 920-684-0218

The museum interprets the rich maritime history of Wisconsin and the Great Lakes region with interactive exhibits. Tours of the USS Cobia, a World War II submarine, are offered.



USAF Wisconsin National Guard Memorial Library and Museum, Volk Field Air National Guard Base Tomah, Wisconsin

Wisconsin Veterans Museums Madison, Wisconsin 30 West Mifflin Street, Madison, WI 53703

Contact: 608-267-1799 The museum features the stories of men and women from Wisconsin who served in U.S. conflicts from the Civil War to the Gulf War (1991). Exhibits, artifacts, and dioramas can be viewed.

Free



Volunteers





100 Independence Drive, Camp Douglas, WI 54618 Contact: Wisconsin National Guard Memorial Library and Museum 608-

Housed in a ca. 1896 log lodge, displays at the Wisconsin National Guard Memorial Library and Museum highlight the history of the 32nd Division and the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Civil War



USAF