

REGISTRY OF ARMY VESSEL NAMES

**OFFICE OF THE
CHIEF OF TRANSPORTATION**



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REGISTRY OF ARMY VESSEL NAMES

FOREWORD

The Office of the Chief of Transportation, Fort Eustis, Virginia, prepared this Registry of Army Vessel Names for all Transportation Corps personnel who have an interest in the Army's marine transportation field. It provides a historical record of Army vessel names, and establishes the procedures for naming Army vessels. The procedures and names contained in this publication pertain to all U.S. Army Transportation Corps watercraft and watercraft units.

Send comments and recommendations on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) to--

Director, Office of the Chief of Transportation
 2221 Adams Avenue, 3rd Floor
 Fort Lee, Virginia 23801-2102
 E-Mail (FTP capable): rob.brewer@conus.army.mil

or, if you wish to call use DSN 826-4622 or commercial (757) 878-4622.

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Section I

GENERAL

1. Responsibilities.

a. The Office of the Chief of Transportation (OCOT) is the manager of the Army vessel naming program and will establish and maintain a registry of Army vessel names. As the manager of Army vessel names, OCOT will solicit name recommendations from the field, screen recommended names; submit recommendations to the Chief of Transportation for approval; publish authorization letters naming Army vessels by hull number; and maintain the Registry of Army Vessel Names.

b. The USATACOM will coordinate with OCOT for names for new vessels. The TACOM, IMMC will furnish the names of items being eliminated from the Army's inventory so the names can be retired.

c. Watercraft commands with responsibility for the operation or storage of Army vessels will ensure that all eligible vessels under their control are named. They will also ensure that the name is affixed to the appropriate vessel in accordance with TB 43-0144, Painting of Watercraft.

2. Procedures.

a. Recommendations of names for Army vessels will be solicited from the field by OCOT. Recommended names will conform to the following criteria:

“Memorialization of deceased personnel, who have distinguished themselves by acts of valor or service, and significant battles or campaigns.”

Any individual, unit, command, or organization having an association with Army watercraft may recommend names. Recommendations will be accompanied by an explanation of the name's historical significance to include justification for use as an Army vessel name.

b. Recommended names will be screened by OCOT, and then forwarded to the Chief of Transportation for approval.

c. Upon approval, OCOT will publish a memorandum of authorization assigning the approved name to the vessel by hull number. The name and hull number will then be entered into the registry.

d. When an Army vessel is removed from the Army's inventory, the vessel's name will be retired. The name will be placed in the retired section of the registry, where it will remain for a period of 5 years. After the 5-year retired period, the name will again become eligible for use.

3. Naming Ceremony.

a. Newly acquired vessels, eligible to be named, will be formally named in a ceremony upon delivery to the gaining unit. For new construction, the name will be affixed to the vessel during building, but the formal christening ceremony may take place at the construction yard or upon delivery.

b. Commands having operational control over a vessel that is authorized a name, but is unnamed, will arrange an appropriate ceremony to name the vessel.

c. Names will be displayed on vessels in accordance with TB 43-0144, Painting of Watercraft, dated 5 October 1990.

4. Commissioning.

a. Class A-2 vessels, which are organized as separate detachments, will be formally commissioned upon entry into service with the Active Army or Reserve Components.

b. The ceremony for commissioning an Army ship is not prescribed specifically in Army regulations; however, the Army's Chief of Transportation approved the following procedures:

(1) At the appropriate time, the crew and other participating officers and troops will assemble in formation with the band and honor guard.

(2) Distinguished guests, participating VIPs, and visitors will be seated in a position to observe the ceremony.

(3) If the unit is to be activated or transferred, the activation or transfer ceremony will immediately precede the commissioning and the guest speaker's comments.

(4) Formal commissioning will begin when the officer effecting the commissioning delivers the ship to the master by saying, "I hereby deliver the U.S. Army vessel (name)." The master accepts command by stating, "I hereby assume command of the U.S. Army vessel (name)."

(5) The vessel master and unit guidon take their place on the quarterdeck. With the placing of the guidon, the ship's ensign, union jack, and other flags or pennants are hoisted simultaneously. The ship is officially commissioned with this act.

(6) The ship's crew will then file from formation and man the ship's rail to Conclude the ceremony.

c. The above outline is a guide for the minimum elements of the commissioning ceremony. The gaining command may add to, or supplement, the basic ceremony, as local circumstances require.

Section II

LISTING OF ARMY VESSEL NAMES

This section contains a listing of Army Vessel names organized by class and hull number.

a. Logistics Support Vessel (LSV Class):



HULL NUMBER	NAME
LSV-1	GEN Frank S. Besson, Jr.
LSV-2	CW3 Harold C. Clinger
LSV-3	GEN Brehon B. Sommervell
LSV-4	LTG William B. Bunker
LSV-5	MG Charles P. Gross
LSV-6	SP/ 4 James A. Loux
LSV-7	SSGT Robert T. Kuroda
LSV-8	MG Robert Smalls

b. Large Tug MOD (LT-128 Class) 5500 HP:



HULL NUMBER	NAME
LT-801	MG Nathanael Greene
LT-802	MG Henry Knox
LT-803	MG Anthony Wayne
LT-804	BG Zebulon Pike
LT-805	MG Winfield Scott
LT-806	COL Seth Warner

c. Large Tug (LT-100 Class) 1200 HP or SLEP 2600 HP:



HULL NUMBER	NAME
LT-101	Gulf Condor
LT-102	Mystic
LT-1974	Champagne-Marne
LT-2085	Anzio
LT-2096	Valley Forge

d. Small Tug (ST-900 Class)



HULL NUMBER	NAME
ST-901	Dorchester Heights
ST-902	Pelham Point
ST-903	Fort Stanwix
ST-904	Green Springs
ST-905	Schoharie
ST-906	Sag Harbor
ST-907	Appomattox
ST-908	Sackets Harbor
ST-909	Bunker Hill
ST-910	Santiago
ST-911	Enduring Freedom
ST-912	Fort Moultrie
ST-913	Restore Hope
ST-914	Mulberry
ST-915	Cat Lai
ST-916	Desert Storm

e. Landing Craft Utility (LCU-2000 Class):



HULL NUMBER	NAME
LCU-2001	Runnymede
LCU-2002	Kennesaw Mountain
LCU-2003	Macon
LCU-2004	Aldie
LCU-2005	Brandy Station
LCU-2006	Bristoe Station
LCU-2007	Broad Run
LCU-2008	Buena Vista
LCU-2009	Calaboza
LCU-2010	Cedar Run
LCU-2011	Chickahominy
LCU-2012	Chickasaw Bayou
LCU-2013	Churubusco

e. Landing Craft Utility (LCU-2000 Class) (CONT):

HULL NUMBER	NAME
LCU-2014	Coamo
LCU-2015	Contreras
LCU-2016	Corinth
LCU-2017	El Caney
LCU-2018	Five Forks
LCU-2019	Fort Donelson
LCU-2020	Fort McHenry
LCU-2021	Great Bridge
LCU-2022	Harpers Ferry
LCU-2023	Hobkirk
LCU-2024	Hormigueros
LCU-2025	Malvern Hill
LCU-2026	Matamoros
LCU-2027	Mechanicsville
LCU-2028	Missionary Ridge
LCU-2029	Molino Del Ray
LCU-2030	Monterrey
LCU-2031	New Orleans
LCU-2032	Palo Alto
LCU-2033	Paulus Hook
LCU-2034	Perryville
LCU-2035	Port Hudson

f. Floating Crane (BD-100 Class):

HULL NUMBER	NAME
BD-6074	Naples
BD-6701	Big Bethel
BD-6801	Keystone State
BD-6802	Saltillo
BD-6803	Springfield
BD-6804	Delaware

Section III**ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF ARMY VESSELS**

This section contains alphabetical listing of Army Vessels and hull numbers.

NAME	HULL NUMBER
Aldie	LCU-2004
Anzio	LT-2085
Appomattox	ST-907
BG Zebulon Pike	LT-804
Big Bethel	BD-6701
Brandy Station	LCU-2005
Bristoe Station	LCU-2006
Broad Run	LCU-2007
Buena Vista	LCU-2008
Bunker Hill	ST-909
Fort McHenry	LCU-2020
Calaboza	LCU-2009
Cat Lai	ST-915
Cedar Run	LCU-2010
Champagne-Marne	LT-1974
Chickahominy	LCU-2011
Chickasaw Bayou	LCU-2012
Churubusco	LCU-2013

HULL

NAME	NUMBER
Coamo	LCU-2014
COL Seth Warner	LT-806
Contreras	LCU-2015
Corinth	LCU-2016
CW3 Harold C. Clinger	LSV-2
Desert Storm	ST-916
Dorchester Heights	ST-901
Double Eagle	LCU-1673
El Caney	LCU-2017
Enduring Freedom	ST-911
Falmouth	ST-2201
Five Forks	LCU-2018
Fort Donelson	LCU-2019
Fort Moultrie	ST-912
Fort Stanwix	ST-903
Gen Brehon B. Sommervell	LSV-3
Gen Frank S. Besson, Jr.	LSV-1
Great Bridge	LCU-2021
Green Springs	ST-904
Gulf Condor	LT-101
Harpers Ferry	LCU-2022
Hobkirk	LCU-2023
Hormigueros	LCU-2024
	HULL

NAME	NUMBER
Kennesaw Mountain	LCU-2002
Keystone State	BD-6801
LTG William B. Bunker	LSV-4
Macon	LCU-2003
Malvern Hill	LCU-2025
Manassas	LCU-1667
Marseilles	LCU-1669
Matamoros	LCU-2026
Mechanicsville	LCU-2027
MG Anthony Wayne	LT-803
MG Nathanael Greene	LT-801
MG Charles P. Gross	LSV-5
MG Henry Knox	LT-802
MG Robert Smalls	LSV-8
MG Winfield Scott	LT-805
Missionary Ridge	LCU-2028
Molino Del Ray	LCU-2029
Monterrey	LCU-2030
Mulberry	ST-914
Mystic	LT-102
New Guinea	LT-2076
New Orleans	LCU-2031
Palo Alto	LCU-2032
	HULL

NAME	NUMBER
Paulus Hook	LCU-2033
Pelham Point	ST-902
Perryville	LCU-2034
Port Hudson	LCU-2035
Restore Hope	ST-913
Runnymede	LCU-2001
Sackets Harbor	ST-908
Sag Harbor	ST-906
Santiago	ST-910
Scholarie	ST-905
SP4 James A. Loux	LSV-6
SSG Robert T. Kuroda	LSV-7
Valley Forge	LT-2096
Vulcan	FMS-789

Section IV

RETIRED ARMY VESSEL NAMES

This section contains the hull numbers and names of Retired Army Vessels listed by the month and year of retirement.

HULL NUMBER	NAME	DATE RETIRED
LCU-1509	ANTIETAM	Unknown
LCU-1514	DELAWARE	Feb 86
LCU-1466	CASABLANCA	Jul 86
LCU-1469	FORT APACHE	Jul 86
C1-MAV-1	GEN WILLIAM J. SUTTON	Mar 87
FS-790	VIRGINIA	Jun 87
ST-2128	DORCHESTER HEIGHTS	Oct 87
ST-2200	PELHAM POINT	Oct 87
ST-1979	FORT STANWIX	Oct 87
ST-1983	GREEN SPRINGS	Oct 87
ST-1984	SCHOHARIE	Oct 87
LT-1959	MURFREESBORO	Jan 88
FS-313	BETSY ROSS	Jan 88
LT-2094	CHANCELORSVILLE	Jan 88
LCU-1579	BULL RUN	May 88
ST-2125	SAG HARBOR	Oct 88
ST-2127	APPOMATTOX	Dec 88

HULL NUMBER	NAME	DATE RETIRED
LCU-1560	RINELAND	May 89
LCU-1561	MANILA	May 89
LCU-1550	WHITE WING	May 89
LCU-1543	CAROLINA	Apr 90
LCU-1545	MEUSE-ARGONNE	Apr 90
LCU-1557	ZAPOPTE RIVER	Apr 90
LCU-1580	VERA CRUZ	Apr 90
LCU-1590	SPOTSYLVANIA	Apr 90
LCU-1591	VIPER	Apr 90
LCU-1592	FORT RENO	Apr 90
LCU-1575	JUNCTION CITY	May 90
LCU-1516	SHENANDOAH	May 90
LCU-1549	GUAM	Jun 90
LCU-1562	INCHON	Aug 90
LCU-1534	SAIPAN	Aug 90
LCU-1527	GUADALCANAL	Aug 90
LCU-1519	EL PASO	Sep 90
LCU-1583	CHATTANOOGA	Sep 90
LCU-1586	TUNISIA	Sep 90
LCU-1525	HOLLANDIA	Nov 90
LCU-1526	LEYTE	Nov 90
LCU-1512	CERRO GORDO	Jan 91
LCU-1667	MANASSAS	Feb 07

HULL NUMBER	NAME	DATE RETIRED
ST-2028	SANTIAGO	Jan 91
BD-6071	SICILY	Mar 91
LCU-1504	HAMPTON ROADS	Apr 91
LCU-1547	SOLOMON ISLANDS	Jun 91
LCU-1510	ATLANTA	Jun 91
ST-2129	BUNKER HILL	Jun 91
ST-2114	VINCENNES	Jun 91
LCU-1587	CHICKAMAUGA	Jun 91
LCU-1528	LINGAYEN GULF	Jun 91
LCU-1524	CHAPULTEPEC	Jun 91
LCU-1521	ENIWETOK	Sep 91
BDL-IX	Lt.Col. JOHN U.D. PAGE	Mar 92
LCU-1522	LORRAINE	Jul 92
LCU-1574	COLD HARBOR	Jul 92
LCU-1507	CHIPPEWA	Jul 92
LCU-1508	ATTU	Oct 92
LCU-1566	CADGEL	Oct 92
ST-2115	FORT MOULTRIE	Nov 92
ST-2113	CHARLESTOWN	Nov 92
ST-1981	RIDGEFIELD	Nov 92
ST-1982	GROTON	Nov 92

HULL NUMBER	NAME	DATE RETIRED
BD-6069	LUZON	Jun 93
HLS-1	JAMES MCHENRY	Sep 93
LCU-1511	CUMBERLAND	Dec 93
LT-2086	BATAAN	Feb 94
LT-2087	KWAJALEIN	Feb 94
ST-1989	EUTAW SPRINGS	Aug 94
ST-1991	ORISKANY	Aug 94
ST-2116	KING'S MOUNTAIN	Aug 94
ST-2119	BENNINGTON	Aug 94
LCU-1540	PUSAN	DRMO 95
LCU-1542	MALOLOS	DRMO 95
FMS-788	ARES	DRMO 97
ST-1988	BEMIS HEIGHTS	Oct,01
ST-2130	FORT MIFFLIN	Oct,01
ST-2118	GUILFORD COURTHOUSE	Oct,01
ST-1990	MOHAWK VALLEY	Nov,01
LT-1970	OKINAWA	Dec,01
ST-2126	STONEY POINT	Dec,01
LT-1953	SALERNO	Dec,01
LT-1937	SGT WILLIAM W. SEAY	Dec,01
LT-1971	NORMANDY	Sep,02
ST-1993	COWPENS	Sep,02
LT-1973	SHILOH	Nov,02

HULL NUMBER	NAME	DATE RETIRED
BD-6072	ALGIERS	Nov,02
BD-6073	PINE RIDGE	Nov,02
LT-2081	SAN SAPOR	Nov,02
LT-2090	SP4 LARRY G. DAHL	Nov,02
LT-2092	NORTH AFRICA	Nov,02
LCU-1671	CATAWBA FORD	Nov,02
LCU-1679	CHATEAU-THIERRY	Nov,02
LT-1960	LUNDY'S LANE	Nov,02
ST-2124	QUAKER HILL	Jan,03
LT-1972	GETTYSBURG	Jan,03
LT-1956	FREDERICKSBURG	Jan,03
LT-2088	PETERSBURG	Jan,03
LCU-1668	BELLEAU-WOOD	Jan,03
LCU-1670	SAN ISIDRO	Jan,03
LCU-1672	BUSH MASTER	Jan,03
LCU-1674	ST. MIHIEL	Jan,03
LCU-1677	BRANDYWINE	Jan,03
LCU-1678	NAHA	Jan,03
LT-1977	ATTLEBORO	Mar,03
ST-2104	MONMOUTH	May,03
ST-2199	VALCOUR ISLAND	May,03
ST-2201	FALMOUTH	May,03
LCU- 1675	COMMANDO	Oct,03

Section V

BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARIES

Aldie A battle which took place in Aldie, Virginia on June 17, 1863. Aldie was a village at the eastern foot of the gap of that name through the Bull Run Mountains. The Little River Turnpike from Alexandria had its western terminus at Aldie. Aldie was also the eastern end of the Ashby's Gap Turnpike. Due to its geographic location, Aldie was an excellent base for scouts in the Shenandoah Valley, with good roads leading to the gaps and into the valley beyond. After being pushed back from Union advancements, the Confederates built up a defensive position supported by artillery. Multiple mounted and dismounted Union attacks succeeded in driving back the Confederates some distance from Aldie. Casualties were high for an all-cavalry fight, and particularly so for the numbers engaged.

Algiers The capital of Algeria in North Africa. The city is the home of a major Mediterranean seaport. Algiers fell to the Allies on November 8, 1942, during World War II, and was an Allied headquarters until the war ended. From June 23, 1943 to August 31, 1944 it was the provisional capital of France due to the German occupation of Paris.

Antietam On 16 September 1862, MG George B. McClellan confronted Lee's Army of Northern Virginia at Sharpsburg, Maryland. At dawn September 17, Hooker's corps mounted a powerful assault on Lee's left flank that began the single bloodiest day in American military history. Attacks and counterattacks swept across Miller's cornfield and fighting swirled around the Dunker Church. Union assaults against the Sunken Road eventually pierced the Confederate center, but the Federal advantage was not followed up. Late in the day, Burnside's corps finally got into action, crossing the stone bridge over Antietam Creek and rolling up the Confederate right. At a crucial moment, A.P. Hill's division arrived from Harpers Ferry and counterattacked, driving back Burnside and saving the day. Although outnumbered two to one, Lee committed his entire force, while McClellan sent in less than three quarters of his army, enabling Lee to fight the Federals to a standstill. During the night, both armies consolidated their lines. In spite of crippling casualties, Lee continued to skirmish with McClellan throughout the 18th, while removing his wounded south of the river. McClellan did not renew the assaults. After dark, Lee ordered the battered Army of Northern Virginia to withdraw across the Potomac into the Shenandoah Valley.

Anzio A sleepy seaport thirty miles south of Rome. This one time unknown place became a symbol of the courage and tenacity of Allied troops in W.W.II. At the close of 1943, the Allies were sorely in need of a spectacular victory on the Continent. It was only through Churchill's nagging insistence that the High Command decided to undertake an amphibious landing at Anzio. The Allies hoped to break the three-month deadlock on the Italian front, then proceed to Rome. The enemy was so surprised that no opposition confronted the Allies. However, the landing failed to achieve its objective of forcing withdrawal of the German armies holding up Allied advances farther south. By April 1, 1944, the situation at Anzio

had reached a stalemate. While Allied forces in the south prepared a new spring offensive, those at Anzio fought to hold their own while also readying an offensive to break out of the beachhead.

Appomattox Appomattox located 20 miles east of Lynchburg, Virginia. This is where Robert E. Lee finally surrendered to Gen. U.S. Grant on April 9, 1865. In an attempt to reach North Carolina and join forces with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, Lee was forced to evacuate Petersburg and Richmond. He planned to march through Danville, Virginia acquiring food and supplies enroute. His plan was dashed when he met Federal forces at Jetersville. Turning west towards Farmville, Lee was attacked heavily on April 6 and lost 6,000 men. When the army was bivouacked at Appomattox they became surrounded on three sides. On April 9 Lee was left with no choice but to surrender.

Ares Ares, the god of war in Greek mythology. He was the son of Zeus and Hera, the king and queen of the gods. The worship of Ares was important in a few Greek communities, but never achieved the prominence in Greece experienced by some of the other gods. Although he was not greatly admired among the Olympian gods, due to his representation of the most violent aspect of war, Aphrodite loved him. Considered to be the father of many, his most famous mythological child was Eros, the god of love. In Homer's Iliad, Ares was called the avenger, the slayer, and the curse. Ares used the spear as his emblem. The vulture and the dog were sacred to him. Throughout the Trojan War, he favored the Trojans, despite the fact they were Roman. In Roman mythology, he was equivalent to Mars, the god of war.

Athena Athena, in Greek mythology, was the goddess of war and the patroness of the arts and industry. The city-state Athens was named for Athena. As the symbol of war, Athena emphasized justice and skill. The Greeks believed that Athena inspired many great works, such as the building of the wooden horse that Epeius used against the Trojans and construction of the ship Argo for Jason and the Argonauts. When portrayed by artists, Athena is represented wearing armor and is equipped with a shield and a golden staff.

Attleboro Operation Attleboro took place during the Vietnam War from September 14 until November 24, 1966. U.S. and South Vietnamese forces encountered Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces in a series of small engagements next to the Cambodian border. Their goal was to break up a planned Communist offensive. One of the biggest battles of the war was fought on November 3, with heavy casualties being inflicted on the Communists. At the height of the fighting, 20,000 U.S. and South Vietnamese troops, a record high number, were committed. General William DePuy, director of Operation Attleboro, believed the operation thwarted a major attack on an isolated U.S. Special Forces camp near the Cambodian border.

Attu The Battle of Attu Island was fought 11-29 May 1943. Admiral Kinkaid's amphibious task force under Rear Admiral Francis W. Rockwell put the U.S. seventh Infantry Division ashore in heavy fog. For 18 days the Americans battled the garrison out of the usual Japanese prairie dog complex of bunkers and underground shelters. Only 29 of the 2,500-man garrison were captured; the rest died fighting or killed themselves. U.S. losses were 561 killed and 1,136 wounded of the

12,000 men engaged, a costly price for the taking of an island written off by the Japanese High Command.

Bataan A peninsula in the Philippine Islands and site of the largest surrender in American military history. A few hours after the attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, Japanese air units from Taiwan attacked Clark Field to destroy the backbone of American air power in the Philippines. Major landings by General Homma's 14th Army in Manila on December 22nd and 24th caught defending forces under General MacArthur in a trap. MacArthur was forced to retire into a defense zone on the Bataan peninsula. After many attacks by the Japanese, MacArthur's corps was forced to retreat. On April 3, Homma attacked again and quickly cut through decimated forces. On April 9, 1942, Bataan Surrendered; 76,000 men laid down their arms, of whom 12,000 were Americans. It was a surrender for which the Japanese high command had not been prepared. Between 7,000 and 10,000 American and Filipino troops died during the brutal Bataan Death March north to Luzon. U.S. troops reconquered Bataan on February 15, 1945.

Belleau Wood The Landing Craft, Utility 1668 is named for the battle of Belleau Wood during W.W.I. Early in June, the third German offensive of 1918 bogged down northeast of Paris. At their deepest penetration the troops of General Erich Ludendorff held Vaux on the vital Metz-Paris road and Belleau Wood, just to the northwest. To drive the Germans out of Belleau Wood, the American commander, General John Pershing, sent the 2nd Division forward in a counterattack on June 6, 1918. The burden of the attack fell to the marine brigade of General James Harbord, assisted by the 3rd Infantry Brigade of General Edward Lewis. Day after day the Americans slugged their way through Belleau Wood against four German divisions. The mile-square, forested area was not cleared until July 1; Vaux was recaptured the same day. The first large-scale battle fought by American soldiers in the war cost the 2nd Division 9,777 casualties, including 1,811 killed. More than 1,600 Germans were taken prisoner.

Bemis Heights The Battle of Bemis Heights. On the morning of September 19, 1777 British General John Burgoyne marched his army south with the intention of encountering General Horatio Gates. Gates had camped his forces just below Saratoga, N.Y. when the British attacked him. Colonels Dan Morgan and Henry Dearborn played significant roles in the victory over the enemy by ordering their troops to fight "frontier style". This tactic allowed the Americans to utilize trees, gullies and rocks for protection thus completely catching the British, who expected European-type warfare, completely by surprise.

Bennington The battle of Bennington took place on August 16, 1777. British General Burgoyne planned a raid on the American stores at Bennington. His purpose was fourfold: to encourage the loyalists; frighten New England; replenish his stock of provisions; and mount a regiment of heavily equipped German dragoons. The nucleus of the raiding force included Tories, Canadians, Indians, and a handful of English, amounting to 800 men. As the raiding party, under the command of Colonel Baum, approached Bennington, they realized how outnumbered they were and requested 500 men from Burgoyne. Before the extras arrived, the 1600 troops at Bennington attacked the dispersed forces of Baum. They were

surrounded and most of them captured. The Americans reformed and attacked the unsuspecting reserve forces under Colonel Breyman, who had unknowingly corralled his men for the Americans. The engagement did much to improve the morale of the American forces.

Betsy Ross Betsy Ross (1752-1836), a seamstress who made flags in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania at the time of the American Revolution. She is believed to have made the first American flag designed with stars and stripes. William J. Canby, a grandson of Betsy Ross, wrote a paper about her in 1870. As the story goes, a committee headed by General George Washington visited Mrs. Ross in June of 1777. George Ross, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and an uncle of Betsy Ross' first husband, was a member of the committee. These men asked her to make a flag according to the rough design they gave her. No proof has been found that this incident actually happened. But it is known that Betsy Ross was an official flag maker for the Pennsylvania Navy. Congress adopted the stars-and-stripes design she may have sewed on June 14, 1777.

BG Zebulon Montgomery Pike Young Zebulon joined his father's command as a cadet in 1794 and served at a variety of western Posts until receiving his commission as first lieutenant at age twenty. Prospects of slow promotions Pike compelled himself to seek difficult assignments and improve his limited education. He taught himself Latin, French, mathematics, and elementary science as well as familiarized himself with contemporary European military tactics. These skills advanced the young lieutenant beyond fellow officers and enhanced his prospects for leading future exploring parties into the uncharted interior regions of America. While stationed at Kaskaskia, Illinois, Pike received the opportunity he had been waiting for. Gen Wilkinson, commander of the U.S. Army, ordered him to reconnoiter the upper Mississippi river. Pike's strengthening of American claims to the Northwest just prior to the War of 1812 aided the U.S in postwar boundary settlements. Pike's continued to rise through the ranks enhanced his career and allowed him to move within powerful military circles and by April 1813 was advanced to BG after engaging in several battles against the British at the beginning of the War of 1812. While leading his troops in a victorious assault on York, now (Toronto), Canada, Pike was killed in the explosion of a British powder magazine. He was only thirty-four years old.

Big Bethel A former Confederate outpost on the James River, 60 miles southeast of Richmond, Virginia. One column from Fort Hamilton and one from Newport News were to meet and attack both Little and Big Bethel, a total force of about 3,500 men. General Butler had taken the precaution against errors when by giving the watchword "Boston" to be shouted if unrecognized soldiers should approach. Colonel Bendix of the New York 7th Regiment never received this information. Several detachments were approaching the point designated as the meeting place, when Townsend's 3rd New York Regiment and Bendix's troops approached each other, in a dense wooded area. Bendix, supposing them to be the enemy, opened fire with musketry and artillery. The watchword was shouted, but Bendix, being ignorant of its significance, continued to fire. When engagement with the alerted Confederate troops did take place, Union soldiers were sent scattering for cover by accurate cannon fire from Confederate positions.

Big Switch Operation Big Switch, which took place in August 1953. During the Korean War a giant exchange of prisoners was executed between North Korea and the United States. Operation Big Switch involved 12,757 American and Allied prisoners. The Communists received 75,799 prisoners; about 5,000 of these were Chinese. The exchange took place due to the fact that these prisoners attested they were, and found to be, anti-Communist. This huge undertaking took only 60 days to perform.

Birmingham Operation Birmingham took place in April of 1966 during the Vietnam War. On April 24, 1966, the 1st Infantry Division entered War Zone C near the Cambodian border in Tay Ninh Province - the first major allied foray into that enemy stronghold since 1962. This operation uncovered vast quantities of rice, clothing, medicine, and miscellaneous supplies just inside the frontier of South Vietnam. Judging from loading ramps observed on the Cambodian side of the border, and unloading ramps on the Vietnamese side, the supplies obviously had come from Cambodia. Since Viet Cong main force units withdrew ahead of the 1st Division troops, all engagements were with security troops assigned to guard the enemy supplies. On orders of the battalion commander, division artillery pounded the target in Cambodia, and the enemy was silenced.

Brandy Station The battle of Brandy Station, the scene of the largest cavalry battle of the Civil War. Located 55 miles SW of Washington D.C. in Virginia, and also known as Fleetwood Hill or Beverly Ford, this battle involved over 20,000 soldiers. Under the direction of General Alfred Pleasonton, the Union cavalry division crossed the Rappahannock River in Virginia. Simultaneously, John Buford's Union cavalry division drove part of Jeb Stuart's 10,000 cavalymen toward Brandy Station. Two other divisions, crossing below, attacked Stuart's rear at Fleetwood. Stuart hurried troops to action, precipitating the greatest cavalry conflict of the Civil War. The Confederates retained the field, but Pleasonton learned that Lee was marching toward Maryland. The battle marked a turning point for Federal cavalry in that they gained confidence in themselves and in their commanders.

Brandywine The battle of Brandywine Creek, took place on September 11, 1777 in Chester County, Pennsylvania. The British and Hessian troops commanded by generals Sir William Howe, Lord Cornwallis, and Baron Wilhelm von Knyuphausen composed a force of 18,000. The American army under General George Washington numbered 11,000, a large number of whom were militia. Following a feint attack by the Hessians on the Americans at Chad's Ford, the British crossed the east side of the creek at Jeffrie's Ford, continued southward, and suddenly attacked General John Sullivan's troops near Birmingham Meetinghouse. The Americans, although outnumbered, fought gallantly, but were compelled to retire. Washington had received faulty news concerning the approach of the British. At night, he withdrew his army toward Philadelphia without demoralization, despite 1,000 casualties.

Bristoe Station The Bristoe Campaign took place from October 9th through October 22nd, 1863. At this site was the only significant infantry action of the

Bristoe Campaign. General Robert E. Lee crossed the Rapidan River in Virginia, October 9, 1863, turning the right flank of Union Commander George G. Meade, and advanced toward Washington. Using parallel roads Meade marched rapidly to cover the capital. He reached Centreville first, his rear guard, under General G.K. Warren, severely repulsing General A.P. Hill's corps at Bristoe Station, on October 14, 1863. Although Meade had an eight to five manpower advantage, he retreated about 40 miles and permitted Lee to destroy the railroad, which it took a month to repair. The campaign had no significant strategic result, but the Bristoe Campaign illustrated the principle of offensive that made Lee one of history's great commanders.

Broad Run The Broad Run is a river in Northern Virginia intersecting the Orange Alexandria Railroad, just south of Manassas. On August 25, 1863, General "Stonewall" Jackson, having successfully traversed the Bull Run Mountains, set his sights on the Union railroad supply line. Jackson's troops pushed on swiftly and seized Bristoe Station, at the intersection of Broad Run River and the railroad, by dusk on August 26, 1863. Capturing most of the astonished garrison, they destroyed the rail bridge over Broad Run. The next major battle occurred at the Manassas Junction, the main Union supply depot. While no major battle took place here, the Broad Run site had strategic importance for the advancing Confederate forces. Also, the destruction of the supply depot by Confederate General Ewell's men left the trailing Union troops without adequate food, clothing, or ammunition

Buena Vista The battle of Buena Vista, which took place on February 22-23, 1847. Late in January of 1847, Mexican troops under the command of General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna marched from San Luis Potosi towards the American camp at Agua Nueva. Low on supplies, food, and morale, the weary Mexicans were assured that all their deficiencies would be replenished by the capture of the camp. Near the hacienda of Buena Vista American General Zachary Taylor encountered this force three times the size of his own. Though the Americans lost ground the first day, they won a brilliant victory on the following day, and the Mexicans withdrew. Taylor gained a reputation, which aided him in his bid for the presidency, but the further conquest of Mexico was entrusted to General Winfield Scott. A second hero of the battle was Colonel Jefferson Davis, the future president of the Confederate States of America.

Bull Run The Battle of Bull Run that was fought on Virginia soil. Actually, there were two memorable battles fought at this location. The first is described as "the best planned and worst fought battle" of the war. The encounter took place in July 1861, involving several armies from the Union and Confederacy- their combined numbers exceeding 24,000 soldiers. It was during this battle that "Stonewall" Jackson earned his name when he repeatedly fended off aggressive Union attacks. The second battle took place in August 1862, again involving Major General Jackson and Major General Pope. The battle was fought to disrupt communications between Pope and the Union. It was a successful plan as Gen Pope lost over 14,000 men and ultimately was relieved of his command.

Bunker Hill On June 17, 1775 the British under Gen. Howe attacked patriot forces under Gen. Prescott at Bunker Hill, near Boston. After three separate assaults

against the Americans the British drove them from the hill. This battle was significant because it rallied the colonies and encouraged the Continental Congress to take action. This fight also erased any hope of reconciliation. The rebels learned from Bunker Hill that the English soldier was not invincible therefore realizing that they could do battle and eventually defeat the redcoats.

Bushmaster The Bushmaster Program was conducted in Vietnam in 1966. In that year, the U.S. was progressively developing an ability to fight an elusive enemy on an area battlefield while improving their troop and logistical capability. Old tactics had to be modified, new tactics and techniques explored. Better equipment had to be developed and additional skills acquired. The U.S. had to learn the enemy's tactics and how to deal with them, then locate and destroy his forces. In "cordon and search" and "County Fair" operations, developed first by the Marines and then adopted by all ground commands, U.S. troops would encircle an area and provide welfare services for the civilians while South Vietnamese officials made a detailed search within the cordoned area. The U.S. sought to interfere with the enemy's night movements by setting ambushes on his supply and movement routes under what was called the "Bushmaster" program.

Calabozo City Central Venezuela, it lies along the Guarico River 110 miles south southwest of Caracas on a piedmont plain between the mountains and the Llanos, founded in 1695. Calabozo was formerly an administrative center. It gained prominence in the 1950's as the headquarters of the Guarico River Reclamation Project, which is concerned with irrigation, flood control, and the cattle industry. The city has benefited from the development of a vast rice-producing region and from the construction of modern transport facilities which link it to San Fernando de Apure, the livestock center to the south and to San Juan de los Morros to the North.

Carolina The Carolinas Campaign of the Civil War, which took place between April 10th and 18th, 1865. On April 10, Union forces under General Sherman marched toward Raleigh, North Carolina, the location of most of General Johnston's Confederates. Small skirmishes preceded the Union takeover of Salisbury and subsequent capture of 1700 enemy soldiers on April 12.

Casablanca The first large-scale counteroffensive against the Axis in World War II came in North Africa. On November 8, 1942, Operation Torch was the biggest amphibious attack in history up to that time. Under the command of the American General Dwight Eisenhower, the allied forces made three landings--at Casablanca, on the west coast of Morocco; Oran, in western Algeria; and Algiers, midway along the Algerian coast. On the Moroccan coast the French General August Nogues directed a spirited opposition to the landings in the Casablanca area. French warships in the harbor fiercely engaged the American fleet protecting the invasion and lost seven ships, three submarines, and a thousand casualties. On land, the American General George Patton's 3rd and 9th Infantry and 2nd Armored divisions (34,000 men) consolidated their lodgments and three days later accepted the French surrender.

Catawba Ford The battle at Fishing Creek, North Carolina, which took place on August 18, 1780. LTC Tarleton's British Legion was dispatched to intercept

General Sumter's Partisans following the British victory at Camden just two days earlier. On August 17, Tarleton started up the east side of the Wateree River with a force of 350 men and one cannon. Tarleton observed the Partisan camp that evening and stalked them until the next morning. Taking 100 dragoons and 60 infantry to make a surprise attack, Tarleton deployed his men and charged the unprepared Partisans. Sumter leaped on an unsaddled horse and fled, but the shocked Americans remained as easy prey. The British suffered 16 killed or wounded in the assault, liberated 100 British prisoners, and killed 150 Americans. Reports of the coup made Tarleton an instant national hero.

Cat Lai This South Vietnamese town, on the Dong Nai River east of Saigon, was developed into a maritime logistic installation during the Vietnam War. Designated an intermediate support base, Cat Lai supplied American and Vietnamese river force operating bases in the capital region with maintenance, repair, material, financial, and administrative support.

Cedar Run Cedar Run, the river at the battle site of Cedar Mountain on August 9, 1862. This battle was the first encounter in the Second Bull Run Campaign (Manassas). Union General Pope's advance under Banks at Cedar Run, near Culpeper, Virginia, was opposed by General Jackson's Confederate troops, under Ewell and Winder. Both sides claimed success: Union General Pope's advance was met head on by Stonewall Jackson on August 9, 1862. Cedar Run was a difficult fight for the Union as they were outnumbered two to one. Of the Confederate Army's 20,000 men, however, the Union forces killed or wounded 1,300 and forced them to move out of the area.

Cerro Gordo After consolidating his hold on Veracruz, General Winfield Scott with some 8,500 American troops began marching westward toward Mexico City on April 8, 1847. At the mountain pass at Cerro Gordo, 55 miles inland, Scott's advance was blocked by about 12,000 Mexicans under General Antonio de Santa Anna. The column halted while Captains Robert E. Lee and George B. McClellan, and other engineer officers made a reconnaissance of the Mexican Position. A premature American attack by General David Twiggs on Santa Anna's left, on April 17 opened the battle before Scott had completely deployed his troops for an enveloping operation against both enemy flanks. The main assault took place the following day. In fierce fighting that included much hand-to-hand combat, the Americans swept through the pass. Santa Anna fell back. He lost 204 officers and 2,837 men by capture alone, plus 43 guns and 4,000 small arms. U.S. casualties were 63 killed, 337 wounded.

Champagne-Marne The German offensive in France took place from July 15-18, 1918. This German offensive had two objectives. The first was to correct their faulty supply lines to Marne, and second to draw reserves to assure success in the offensive planned against the British. Three armies of the German Crown Prince attacked the French Army from all sides, but German headquarters called for a withdrawal from the Marne on July 17. Approximately 85,000 Americans were deployed there as part of the defense. The failure of the Axis to take this area marked a turning point in the war. Immediately after, the Allies launched an offensive lasting until the armistice on November 11, 1918.

Chancellorsville The Civil War battles in and around Chancellorsville, Virginia between May 1st and 4th, 1863. Engaging General Lee's 47,000 troops were General Hooker's 70,000 men and General Sedgewick's 30,000 positioned two miles away. The Union forces, known as the Potomac Army, gathered in the Virginia Wilderness only to be flanked by a Confederate force under General Jackson. A combination of other flanking movements by generals Lee, Hill, and Stuart caused the blue coats to disperse towards Chancellorsville. On the third day of fighting, General Sedgewick received orders to fire on the relentless Confederates attackers. A new wave of Lee's army halted the brief spoils of Sedgewick. On May 4, 1863, after failing to gain the offensive at Chancellorsville, the Potomac Army was forced to cross the Rappahannock River in retreat. Casualties were heavy for both sides, but a staggering 8,000 men became missing due to the night water crossings.

Chapultepec For his final assault on Mexico City on September 13, 1847, American General Winfield Scott deployed 7,200 men southwest of the capital. Here rose the rocky, 200 foot high hill of Chapultepec, where Mexican President General Antonio de Santa Anna had posted 1,000 troops. Another 4,000 Mexicans manned secondary fortifications in the area, while some 10,000 stood behind the walls of the city itself. Early on September 13, Scott's artillery opened a bombardment of Chapultepec. Then at 8 am the 4th and 3rd divisions began ascending the hill. Despite heavy enemy fire, Pillow's Americans steadily climbed the slope, aided by ladders and pickaxes. By 9:30 am they had reached and cleared the summit despite the stiff resistance of Los Ninos, about 100 boy cadets who defended the Mexican Military Academy. The fall Chapultepec opened the causeways to the western garitas (stone police customs stations) of the city. By evening the 1st and 4th divisions had stormed and taken two of these garitas. The attack cost Scott 130 killed, 703 wounded and 29 missing.

Charlestown Charlestown, Massachusetts, where the Battle of Bunker Hill was fought on June 17, 1775. Roughly 300 Americans were poised to fight the British in one of the Revolution's most famous battles. The Americans suffered moderate casualties, as did the British, but the victory went to the crown in this struggle as the English ships reduced the town to ashes with hotshot. Although the Americans retreated the rebels had convinced themselves that they could fight the world's most powerful army and eventually win.

Chateau-Thierry A French town in Aisne, on the Marne River. It was the farthest point reached in 1918 by the German offensive of World War I. Having broken the French front on the Aisne, the Germans entered Chateau-Thierry on May 31, 1918. American General Foch, rushing troops to stop them, sent the American Third Division under General Dickman, to the region of Chateau-Thierry. Upon arrival French Colonials aided them. The Americans prevented the enemy from crossing on May 31 and June 1, 1918. They also succeeded, with the help of rallying French troops, in driving the Germans back across the Marne River. The German attacks then ceased. The town was liberated by an allied counteroffensive on July 21, 1918. The actions here symbolize victorious American intervention in a time of deep physical and moral stress for the Allies.

Chattanooga The battle of Chattanooga took place 24-25 November 1863. With the arrival of Sherman, after a month's march, Grant had 61,000 men to oppose Bragg's well-entrenched 40,000. He immediately sent Hooker's 2 corps, on his right, to attack Lookout Mountain, while Sherman, without a pause to rest his weary troops, moved against the northern end of mission ridge. Sherman was repulsed, but Hooker stormed Lookout Mountain in the "battle above the clouds," against light resistance. Sherman renewed his assaults against the Confederate right, while Hooker somewhat dilatory advanced against Bragg's left. In the afternoon Thomas' Army of the Cumberland began a limited attack against the front of the 3-tiered Confederate works. Taking the first line, Thomas' men, without orders, swept to the top of the ridge in a spontaneous assault. Bragg's troops, seized with panic, fled. Federal losses in the two days' combat were 753 killed, 4,722 wounded, and 349 missing. The Confederates lost 361 killed, 2,160 wounded, and 4,146 missing. Next day Green sent Sherman's army to relieve Burnside at Knoxville.

Chickahominy Chickahominy, a tributary of the James River in Northern Virginia. The Seven Days' Battles (June 25 - July 1, 1862) spanned a five-mile stretch of the Chickahominy. Here a succession of battles occurred in which Lee's Confederate army forced that under General McClellan's Union army to abandon its threatening position east of Richmond and retreat to the James River. Discovering that his adversary was retiring on the James, Lee hurried columns to Frayser's Farm. Here his desperate assaults on June 30 failed to interrupt McClellan's retreat, while at White Oak Swamp Jackson was equally unsuccessful in crushing his rear guard. Lee's final attack at Malvern Hill suffered decisive repulse. Losses for both sides totaled 35,000 men, many of which were victim to drowning in the Chickahominy during night crossings.

Chickamauga The battle of Chickamauga took place 19-20 September 1863. Knowing that Rosecrans was widely strung out in pursuit, Bragg attacked across Chickamauga Creek, attempting to turn the Union army's left and cut its line of communications to Chattanooga. The densely wooded terrain hampered both armies; Rosecrans held firm on the 19th. Confederate assaults continued the next day. Rosecrans, shifting divisions, left a gap in his center through which Longstreet plunged, cutting the Union army in two and driving its center and right from the field in disorder. Only the resolute resistance of the left, under MG Thomas, prevented disaster. Bragg made no effort to pursue, and Rosecrans' Army of the Cumberland clung to Chattanooga. Federal casualties were 1,657 killed, 9756 wounded, and 4,757 missing. Bragg's Army of Tennessee lost 2,312 killed, 14,674 wounded and 1,486 missing.

Chickasaw Bayou The Civil War confrontation at Chickasaw Bluffs, Mississippi on 29 December 1862. General William Sherman moved his Union troops south towards Vicksburg, a route that paralleled the Yazoo River. A Confederate force of 12,000 men, under the command of General Martin Smith, occupied a 10-mile line of bluffs along the Yazoo where Sherman's 30,000 Federals were expected to attack. As the Union forces slowly advanced over the swampy ground on 28 December, they received a fearsome bombardment from Confederate artillery on the heights above. While Northern troops made a concerted effort for two days to break

through the Confederate defenses, the operation was unsuccessful. General Sherman said, "I reached Vicksburg at the time appointed, landed, assaulted and failed." Federal losses were 1,776; Confederate, only 207. Thus the year ended with the Mississippi River still under Confederate control from Vicksburg to Baton Rouge.

Chief Warrant Officer 3 Harold C. Clinger Throughout his career, CW3 Clinger epitomized the professional marine engineering officer. He achieved expertise in his field and proved himself as both instructor and role model. As a student he was recognized as a Distinguished Graduate on three separate occasions. As an instructor he was credited with developing the lesson plans to support the Marine Warrant Officer Preappointment Training Course and establishing the standards, which will train future marine warrant officers for years to come. His service on land and at sea was recognized by the award of the Army Commendation Medal and the Meritorious Service Medal. In addition to his outstanding service record, CW3 Clinger was a family man who was active in community youth programs and went out of his way to help others. CW3 Clinger was killed while serving as the officer-in-charge of the A-Delong Pier, Korea, on February 28, 1986.

Chippewa General Phineas Riall with 1,700 British regulars and a small number of Canadian militia and Indians, held a defensive position on the north bank of the unaffordable Chippewa River, 16 miles north of Ft. Erie. Brown bivouacked on the south bank of Street's Creek, a mile south of the river (July 4). A flat plain lay between the two forces. Riall crossed the Chippewa next day, driving in a militia and Indian force on Brown's left, only to meet Scott's brigade, 1,300 strong. Riall, noting the gray uniforms of the Americans, believed them to be militia. But when, under fire, they formed a line with parade-ground precision and moved to meet him with fixed bayonets, he is said to have exclaimed: "These are regulars, by God!" Scott led a charge that drove the British back in complete defeat across the river and into their entrenchments. British losses were 236 killed, 322 wounded, and 46 captured. Scott's losses were 61 killed, 255 wounded, and 19 captured.

Churubusco The battle of Churubusco, which took place on August 20, 1847. Victorious at Contreras, General Winfield Scott encountered Santa Anna's principal army at Churubusco, four miles below Mexico City, on the same day. Mexican engineers had prepared scientifically constructed works of great strength covering the bridge over the Churubusco River and fortified a massive convent nearby. Scott assaulted both structures simultaneously. The defenders resisted stubbornly, but were routed and retreated to Mexico City. Santa Anna's army suffered about 7,000 killed, wounded, and captured. Scott reported 133 killed, 905 wounded and missing. Eighty American deserters who had enlisted in a Mexican "foreign legion" were captured.

Coamo The battle at Coamo, which took place on August 9, 1898. This battle was part of one of the shortest wars the U.S. participated in, the Spanish-American War of 1898. In the Puerto Rican Campaign of the war, frequent small military engagements erupted and died down. Such was the case at Coamo. American troops under General Oswald Ernst encountered Spanish resistance as they moved along a road from Ponce to Aibonito. The battle was inevitable as the Americans

needed to reach the Spanish stronghold at Aibonito and the Spaniards strove to stop them by ambushes and whatever artillery fire they could get their hands on. The Spaniards suffered 40 killed and wounded, including the commander and his second-in-command. The Americans managed to capture 167 enemy soldiers and their pathway to Aibonito was now open.

COL Seth Warner Born in Woodbury (now Roxbury), Connecticut, 6 May 1743, died there 26 December 1784. He moved in 1763 to Vermont, known at that time as the New Hampshire Grants. Warner became prominent among a group of settlers forcibly resisting New York claim to the area. On 27 November 1771, the Governor of New York offered 20 pounds for his arrest. The General Assembly declared him an outlaw in 1774. A leader of the "Green Mountain Boys" and under the officers Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold, Warner participated in the capture of Fort Ticonderoga, New York, from the British on 10 May 1775. He led the force that took nearby Crown Point, New York, on 12 May 1775. Warner was elected Lieutenant-Colonel commandant of the "Green Mountain Boys" on 26 July 1775, when they became a Continental unit. He served on the Canadian border in 1775 under Major General Richard Montgomery. LTC Warner defeated Sir Guy Carleton's relieving force at Longueuil, near Montreal, Canada, 25 September 1775. He commanded the rear guard during the retreat from Canada in 1776. When Fort Ticonderoga was abandoned to General John Burgoyne, LTC Warner fought commendable rearguard action at Hubbardton, Vermont, 7 July 1777. Retreating to Vermont, his regiment played an important role in the defeat of the British at Bennington, Vermont, on 16 August 1777. Warner was appointed Brigadier General by the Vermont Assembly in 1778, but saw little more active service due to his failing health.

Cold Harbor The Battle for Cold Harbor took place 3-12 June 1864. Grant, reinforced to a strength of 100,000 men, determined to split Lee's army, which he believed to be over extended a 6-mile line. Delays in troop movements postponed the attack for 24 hours. Lee, feverishly improving his field fortifications, was himself reinforced by opponents of Sigel in the Valley and Butler on the James. Veteran defenders in a well-fortified position, strong in artillery, repulsed Grant's assaults. After losing nearly 7,000 men in less than an hour, Grant called off the attack. The defenders suffered fewer than 1,500 casualties. Other Union probes were also beaten back. Overall losses in the 10-day battle: Union 13,078; Confederate, approximately 3,000.

Commando Commando is an air operations designed to intercept North Vietnamese infiltration routes through Laos into South Vietnam. Code named "Commando Hunt" involved a series of air operations by U.S. Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps aircraft. Beginning in 1968, the campaign terminated in January 1973. While infiltration was slowed by this campaign, it was not seriously disrupted. The objective of the operation was to cut off the flow of supplies being shipped down the Ho Chi Minh Trail. This supply route through the remote, heavily forested mountain region of eastern Laos was indispensable to Communist units operating in South Vietnam. Most of their weapons and ammunition came down the trail. Daily necessities were usually obtained locally. Military officials reported 30,000 trucks loaded with supplies were destroyed during the series of

Commando Hunt operations. The operations generally prevented Communists in the south from marshaling large scale, sustained ground operations.

Contreras The battle of Contreras, took place on August 19th and 20th, 1847. This engagement pitted General Winfield Scott against General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna concerning the American advance on Mexico City. General Santa Anna fortified the causeway between lakes Chalco and Texcoco on the National Highway to Mexico City. Trying to avoid premature confrontations Scott decided to take the difficult road across the lava bed south of Lake Chalco. This route was commanded by the heights of Contreras, held by General Gabriel Valencia. After severe fighting, the Americans drove Valencia from Contreras and captured Churubusco the same day. Mexican losses have been estimated at 700; Scott's losses were 60 dead and wounded.

Corinth The battle at Corinth, which took place on October 3rd and 4th, 1862. After the battle at Shiloh, the Union troops occupied Corinth, Mississippi. Confederate generals Price and Van Dorn, fresh from the battle of Iuka, moved against Corinth under the latter's command. On October 3, Van Dorn attacked with 20,000 men. The advance lines of Union General William Rosecrans, who had about equal numbers, were broken, and next morning the Confederates assaulted his main position. A ferocious conflict ensued, the attackers actually entering the town. However, suffering heavy losses, the Confederates retreated to Holly Springs, Mississippi. Federal losses numbered about 2,500; Confederate killed was twice as much. The net result was firm federal retention of Memphis and Corinth, both strategic outposts.

Cowpens The site in South Carolina where Brigadier General Dan Morgan of the Continental Army and British General Earl Cornwallis battled during the Revolution. Using uncharacteristic maneuvers Morgan devastated the British forces. Cornwallis lost all but 200 of his 1,100 troops and the survivors were taken prisoner.

Delaware Crossing of the Delaware. Generally recognized as the "turning-point of the Revolution," this exploit of Washington checked the British advance and restored the American morale, then in danger of collapse. Under his command, about three o'clock in the afternoon of Christmas Day, 1776, some 2400 men and 18 field pieces set out from a position west of the Delaware river above Trenton to surprise the British, chiefly Hessians, in their quarters between Trenton and New York. The weather was terrible, the river covered with floating ice, the supporting columns failed or refused to make the crossing. Between three and four o'clock the next morning Washington's command made its way across the river, marched to Trenton surprised the Hessian garrison, killed some, including the Hessian commander, Rall, took 946 prisoners, 1200 muskets, 6 cannon and the regimental colors. Having accomplished this daring raid the American troops recrossed the Delaware, with half of their number disabled by the cold. The Hessian commander, Donop, hearing of the defeat of his fellow officer, Rall, hastily retired to Princeton, leaving his stores, sick and wounded to be captured by Cadwallader, who, hearing of Washington's exploit on Dec 27, crossed into New Jersey. On Dec 29 Washington again crossed the Delaware, advanced to Trenton, and, attacked there by the British

under Cornwallis, marched to Princeton, hoping to capture the British supplies at Brunswick. There ensued the battle of Princeton, in which the British lost some 200 men killed and more than that taken prisoner. This was the most daring exploit of the Revolutionary War and not merely saved the American cause from collapse but raised the reputation and influence of Washington to a point where he could, at last, be free to carry out his plans with a minimum of hindrance from his rivals and the authorities.

Desert Storm Operation Desert Storm, Persian Gulf. On January 1991, transportation units moved the VII and XVIII Airborne Corps to the Iraqi border for General Norman Schwarzkopf's flank attack he called the "Hail Mary." These units drove deep into Iraq, striking at the elite Republican Guard and cutting off their retreat. Meanwhile, US Marines and coalition forces drove into Kuwait. In 100 hours the ground war terminated with the liberation of Kuwait. 7th Transportation Group units then opened up the Kuwaiti port of Ash Shaybah.

Diamond Island The fight that took place on September 23, 1777, between colonial troops and British defenders of Diamond Island in Lake George, New York. It was part of a movement designed to cut British General Burgoyne's communications on the lake. Colonel John Brown's force, heading toward Fort Ticonderoga, surprised and captured over 300 British along the west shore of Lake George. They did not succeed, however, in reaching Saratoga, and posed no real threat to Burgoyne, who had abandoned his line of communications. The Continental forces concluded the semi successful raid against the British post 25 miles south of Ticonderoga. The raid yielded important information about the status of Burgoyne's provisions, even though the Americans failed to recapture Fort Ticonderoga.

Dorchester Heights Dorchester Heights, which was located near Boston, Mass. The plan to occupy this location evolved after a council of war on February 16, 1776 held by George Washington and his generals. The plan called for the Americans to locate and construct a fortification to force the British to attack. In a single night the patriots utilized 20,000 men to build the above ground Dorchester Heights works out of heavy timbers, bales of hay, and barrels of earth. The heavy barrels were later used to roll down the hilly terrain into the British ranks. When the British tried to attack the fortification they found their artillery unable to hit the elevated works, which made their siege impossible. At the same time Dorchester Heights became a threat to the British ships in the nearby harbor.

Double Eagle Operation Double Eagle took place in Vietnam in 1966. About 20,000 U.S. and allied soldiers launched two separate but coordinated drives January 25th and 28th, 1966 against an estimated 8,000 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops in Quangngai and Binh딘h Provinces. Targets of the drive were the 18th and 98th North Vietnamese Regiments and the First and Second Viet Cong Regiments. Operation Double-Eagle was launched on January 28, 1966 when 4,000 U.S. Marines landed on the coast of the Ducpho district in Quangngai Province. The landing was the largest since the Inchon operation of the Korean War. The fiercest fighting occurred January 28, 1966, when two companies of the First Cavalry troops were pinned down by heavy fire as they landed by helicopter near

Anthai, Binhdin Province. The Americans suffered heavy losses, however, the operation resulted in the killing of 1,130 Communist troops by February 22, 1966.

El Caney The battle of El Caney, which took place during the first two weeks of July 1898. After the withdrawal of Spanish outposts from Las Guasimas, Cuba, the key points defending Santiago de Cuba against an American advance were along a line from San Juan Hill northeast to El Caney. On July 1, the Americans attacked along the entire line. General Henry Lawton's division carried El Caney. The attack against San Juan Hill was not so well timed. Colonel Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders and one division captured San Juan by desperation as much as by design. This placed the American army in control of high ground overlooking Santiago. Frightened by American artillery, Admiral Topete sought the sea as an escape. The U.S. Navy, under Admiral William Sampson, overwhelmed him and his fleet on July 3. Santiago surrendered on July 17, 1898 after a brief naval war of attrition.

El Paso Named after the city in Texas, population 425,259. Spanish missionaries founded El Paso in 1598. The city lies on the border between the United States and Mexico and serves as a main gateway for travel between the two countries. El Paso also ranks as an important distributing and manufacturing center of the Southwest. It stands on the north bank of the Rio Grande, in the far western corner of Texas. It lies on a pass between the Franklin Mountains to the north and the Sierra Madre mountains to the south.

Enduring Freedom As a result of the terrorist bombing of the World Trade Towers and the Pentagon on 11 September 2001, the United States launched a global war on terrorism. The military remained vigilant on the home front while President George W. Bush ordered military operations in Afghanistan, where the Al Quida terrorist organization found refuge. Upon the success of the coordination of Special Operations Forces with air power, the Army then opened up air lines of communication into the land locked country so that ground combat forces could hunt out the remaining hideouts of the terrorist organizations and Taliban resistance.

Eniwetok The Battle of Eniwetok was fought 17-21 February 1944. The 22nd Marines and army troops went ashore on Engebi Island, which was the northern rim of the atoll without interference by Japanese planes. But the 1st Amphibious Brigade, a veteran combat unit 2,200 strong, sturdily defended Eniwetok Island itself, and Parry Island on the southern rim. Three U.S. battalions fought for and reduced the islands in succession, losing 339 men dead. The Japanese garrisons were annihilated in close-in fighting in which Japanese land mines and U.S. flamethrowers took heavy toll.

Eutaw Springs The Battle of Eutaw Springs, which took place on September 8, 1781. This was the last important engagement of the Revolution in South Carolina. General Nathanael Greene forced the fight upon the British commander, Colonel Alexander Stewart. The American force, about 2,000 strong, was composed of Continentals and North and South Carolina militia; the British had a somewhat larger number, all regulars. Both commanders attacked successfully with their right wings. The British, thanks to the gallantry of Major John Majoribanks and to the

protection of a large brick house near their center, were able to force Greene from the field. Stewart, however, was unable to retain his position, and retreated the next day toward Charleston. The Americans lost a quarter of their number, the British an even larger proportion. The losses sustained by the British made it necessary for them to retire to Charleston for the remainder of the war.

Falmouth The burning of Falmouth by the British on October 18, 1775. Falmouth, located on Casco Bay, was burned by the British Admiralty in an attempt to punish colonists for aiding Continental troops in the besieged town of Boston. It was considered a cowardly act by the British and only stirred up the emotions of the rebels being punished. After demanding the surrender of the town to no avail, Captain Henry Mowat, in command of the British vessel *Canceaux*, the town was blasted with hot shot and reduced to rubble and ashes.

Five Forks The Battle of Five Forks, which took place from March 30th through April 1, 1865. The Appomattox Campaign, the final major campaign of the Civil War, focused on increased military activity near the Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia. After the movement-hindering rains stopped on March 31, Union troops under General Sheridan assaulted enemy positions around Dinwiddie Courthouse so as to require extended deployment by Confederate troops. The outnumbered Confederate forces held out briefly, but they were forced to move back to Five Forks by nightfall. Eventually, the South retreated their defenses from Petersburg. General Lee then abandoned Richmond and the Confederate capital was in the hands of the North. The surrender at Appomattox Court House followed shortly thereafter.

Fort Apache A post, designated as Camp Ord, was established on the White Mountain River in Apache County, Arizona, on May 16, 1870, to protect nearby settlements from Apache Raids. On August 1, 1870, the post was renamed Camp Mogollon and on September 12, 1870, Camp Thomas. On February 2, 1871, the post was designated Camp Apache and on April 5, 1879, was finally named Fort Apache.

Fort Donelson The battles at Fort Donelson, which took place on February 13th and 15th, 1862. The defeat at Mill Springs in eastern Kentucky forced the Confederates to withdraw into Tennessee to protect forts Henry and Donelson. After the capture of Fort Henry in early February 1862, Fort Donelson was the only remaining obstacle to a Union advance, all along the line of defense. On February 13, Grant's troops assaulted Fort Donelson unsuccessfully. The following day the river gunboats bombarded the fort but were driven off. The next morning the Confederates counterattacked without success. The failure to cut their way out induced the Confederate commanders to request the "best terms of capitulation," to which Grant replied, "No terms except unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted." During the night of February 15, the fort and 14,000 men were surrendered.

Fort McHenry Guardian of Baltimore's inner harbor, Fort McHenry was constructed between 1798 and 1803. It served in every American war through World War II. During the war of 1812, Fort McHenry's resistance to a 25-hour bombardment saved Baltimore from British occupation and inspired the United

States National Anthem. Francis Scott Key had sailed from Baltimore to secure the release of Dr. Beanes, a friend who had been seized by the British. Key contacted the enemy fleet in the Chesapeake and came up the bay on a 38-gun British frigate. When the fleet entered the Patapsco River, the Americans were ordered back to their own boat, which anchored in the rear of the British ships. From this point Key and his companions witnessed the bombardment of Fort McHenry. After dawn of September 14, 1814, the guns ceased firing and the sight of the Stars and Stripes inspired him to write the lyrics to the "Star-Spangled Banner".

Fort Mifflin Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania which was attacked and under siege for over a month beginning 10 October 1777. Since the fort was located on the Delaware River it was natural for the British to attack using men of war. In the early stages of the battle the fort and supporting river craft inflicted much damage by destroying the 64 gun British ship Agusta and the 16-gun frigate Merlin. After these two small victories the tide turned and the poorly designed structure began to show fatigue. The British initiated a severe bombardment that forced the Americans to evacuate the fort.

Fort Moultrie The Battle of Fort Moultrie on June 28, 1776. Fort Moultrie located on Sullivan's Island in the Charleston, South Carolina harbor was under siege by British naval forces for more than ten hours. The fort, constructed from palmetto logs, was under the command of Colonel William Moultrie. He successfully repelled the attack led by Sir Henry Clinton and Peter Parker. American loss was minimal, while that of the British, measured in lives and damage to ships was extreme. This fight was a clear victory for the Americans and kept the British out of the south for the following two years.

Fort Reno The government hoped to negotiate a treaty providing for the security of the Bozeman Trail, but the Indians opposed the treaty. Fort Reno was established near the headwaters of the Powder River and one hundred miles from Laramie via the Bozeman Trail as part of the line of defense for the Bozeman Trail. It was originally called Fort Conner, but its name was changed to Fort Reno on November 11, 1865. The post was abandoned on August 18, 1868, and the United States was forced to withdraw its garrisons in the area.

Fort Stanwix Fort Stanwix, the fortification that existed on the Mohawk River in central New York. The British built the emplacement on this strategic location in 1758. The fort played a major role in the American War for Independence and was held by the British and Americans at different times. Barry St. Leger took the fort for the British in 1777 but eventually lost it to Benedict Arnold and his forces. There were also two important Indian conferences held at Fort Stanwix in which the Iroquois made large land concessions.

Fredericksburg The Battle of Fredericksburg, which took place on December 13, 1862. With General Burnside in command, the Army of the Potomac suffered one of its most humiliating defeats. Burnside had an overwhelming manpower advantage (113,000 to 75,000 for General Lee), and yet he hesitated while the Rebels consolidated and dug in. By the time Burnside made his move, General Longstreet had the approaches to the Confederate position well covered. The Army

of the Potomac began crossing the Rappahannock River on 11 December; Hooker's division attacked Longstreet on Marye's Heights while General William Franklin went after "Stonewall" Jackson. The courage of the blue-coated Yankees could not make up for the incompetence of the Union strategists. Even the enemy applauded the Yankee soldiers' tenacity. Nevertheless, the badly beaten Union Army crept back across the Rappahannock that night, having suffered some 12,600 casualties to 5,300 for the Confederates.

General Brehon B. Somervell General Somervell was a 1914 graduate of West Point in the Corps of Engineers. He distinguished himself as the organizer and commander of the Army Service Forces during WW II. Earlier achievements include the 1916 Punitive Expedition against Pancho Villa in Mexico and organizing the first engineer regiment sent abroad after the United States' entrance in WW I. Although detached from the service between 1936 and 1940, He was recalled to Washington and placed in charge of the construction division of the Quartermaster Corps. His most notable construction project was the building of the Pentagon. General Somervell retired in 1946 and died in 1955.

General Frank S. Besson, Jr. He was the Army's first Chief of Transportation and became the first honorary Colonel of the U.S. Army Transportation Regiment. General Besson entered the United States Military Academy in 1928. In June of 1932, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, where he served until 1943. In 1945, at the age of 34, he attained the rank of Brigadier General, becoming the youngest general in the U.S. Army ground forces. He assumed command of the U.S. Army Transportation Center and School in 1953. In March of 1958, General Besson was named the first Army Chief of Transportation. He was promoted to the rank of four-star general in 1964. In 1970, he retired from the Army after more than 37 years of commissioned service, 25 of them as a general officer. He died on July 15, 1985.

General William J. Sutton General William J. Sutton (1908 - 1972). He enlisted in the Texas National Guard in 1926, was commissioned an Infantry lieutenant in 1929 and called to active duty in 1940. He served successively as a battalion and regimental commander with the 84th Division in Europe during World War II. In April of 1945, he was wounded and evacuated to the U.S. In 1946, he was a member of the U.S. Constabulary in Germany, an organized body of the military police. In 1949, he resigned to accept a position in business. While a member of the Army Reserve, he was a regimental commander, chief of staff, and assistant division commander of the 90th Division, Texas. Again called to active duty, he was appointed in 1963 as Chief of the Army Reserve, a post held until 1971. General Sutton died on September 12, 1972 in Washington D.C. at the age of 64.

Gettysburg The Battle of Gettysburg, which took place the first three days of July 1863. The Army of the Potomac under General George Meade and General Lee's Army of Northern Virginia met at Gettysburg in the most decisive battle of the Civil War. For two days, advance units of both armies had skirmished, but major fighting did not begin until 1 July 1863. Minor advances and retreats characterized the first two days, with sites like Cemetery Hill and Little Round Top figuring prominently. On 3 July 1863, Lee gambled by ordering a massive assault on the center of the

Union lines. For 2 hours, 140 artillery pieces shelled the Union lines but the 80 Federal guns miraculously escaped damage. Finally, 5,000 Confederate troops came down from Seminary Ridge for the now famous mile-long charge. The Union cannons opened fire on the Confederate force at close range, inflicting heavy damage. The battle of Gettysburg ended with Southern forces retreating and planning a counterattack. This was considered the turning point of the war.

Great Bridge The Battle of Great Bridge. Located near Norfolk, Virginia this was the site of the first military action of the Revolution in the colony. The battle was fought on the long causeway from which "Great Bridge" originated. Though the fight lasted only a short time the British loss was heavy. The Americans ultimately forced Lord Dunmore and his Tory force to seek refuge aboard ships in the nearby harbor.

Green Springs Green Springs was located on the James River near Williamsburg, Virginia. It was here that the British ambushed the French Marquis Lafayette and five thousand of his men. Lafayette who was planning a rear attack was following Lord Cornwallis and his forces. Once Cornwallis was aware that Lafayette was in pursuit, the English planned an ambush. The majority of Cornwallis' troops hid in the heavily wooded area near the river while enough men and equipment crossed the James to make the maneuver convincing. The Marquis and his men suffered heavy losses but recovered by counterattacking with bayonets.

Groton The encounter between American and British forces on September 6, 1781, at Fort Griswold, located on the Thames River. The scene of battle when British forces, led by the deserter Benedict Arnold, attacked the fort, which was occupied by a medium, sized garrison of patriots. After a long and bitter battle, the British entered the fort when the Americans laid down their arms. The British, in a fit of rage, massacred the unarmed enemy in cold blood. The fort is preserved with a tall monument of native granite and a museum to honor the bravery of the slain Americans.

Guam On July 21 1944 the United States switched its attack on the Marianas to Guam, at the southern end of the island chain. The marine general Roy Geiger, commander of the new III Amphibious Corps, sent the 3rd Marine Division ashore north of Apra Harbor, while the 1st Brigade and the 77th Infantry Division attacked south of Apra. Both assaults struck the west side of the island, the same place as the Japanese conquest of Guam on December 10, 1941. Guam was defended by some 19,000 troops under General Takeshi Takashina. The southern beachhead had been pressed inland a mile by nightfall of the first day. But it took the 3rd Marine Division in the north four days of the hardest fighting on the island to push a mile inland and link up the two beach heads. On the night of July 25-26, the Japanese mounted fierce counterattacks, which were beaten back only by narrow margins. The 1st Brigade then completed the mop up of Orote Peninsula between the two landing beaches. Meanwhile, on July 31, the 3rd Marine and the 77th Infantry divisions, left to right abreast, struck northeast. A week later the 1st Brigade came into the line and on the left, adding an impetus to an already steady advance. On August 10, the assault reached the northern tip of the island, returning Guam to US control. The re-conquest cost 7,800 American casualties -- 6,716 marines, 839

soldiers, and 245 sailors, including 1,023 dead.

Guilford Courthouse The Battle of Guilford Court House, which was fought on March 15, 1781 between American Gen. Nathanael Greene and British commander Earl Cornwallis. Although Greene's forces outnumbered the British, Cornwallis knew the majority of the Americans were militia and had never seen action whereas the British force were all veterans. When Greene set up his position near Guilford Courthouse practically begging for an attack, Cornwallis obliged. After a twelve-mile march to the battlefield and without breakfast, the British engaged the first line of the American Army. A fierce battle ensued. The North Carolina militia was overwhelmed when the English attacked with fixed bayonets. The Americans began a swift retreat but were saved when Colonel William Washington's Dragoons brutally effective counterattacks reversed the situation momentarily. This move was not enough, however, as the Americans were forced to retire from the field and give honors to Cornwallis.

Hampton Roads When Confederate Forces seized the Norfolk Navy Yard in 1861 they raised the frigate Merrimac and rebuilt it into an ironclad ram. Renamed the Virginia, the squat ship, which was protected by four inches of iron, carried six 9-inch guns and four of smaller caliber. On March 8 the ironclad sailed into Hampton Roads under Com. Franklin Buchanan with a crew of 350 men. The Federal fleet stationed here was no match for the remade Merrimac. The 50-gun Congress was forced aground and surrendered. The 30-gun Cumberland was rammed and sunk. Other ships were scattered. In the evening the Virginia retired. The Confederate plan was to resume the attack the following day under LT Catesby and Roger Jones, who had succeeded the wounded Buchanan. During the night the new Federal Monitor arrived in Hampton Roads from New York. The first specially designed ironclad, it carried two 11-inch guns in a revolving turret protected by 11 inches of iron. Under the command of LT John Lorimer Worden, with a crew of 58, the Monitor took up a position between the Virginia and the crippled Federal fleet. For more than two hours the two ships dueled, in the history's first battle between ironclads. Although the Monitor proved to be much more maneuverable, it could inflict no important damage on its adversary. About noon a Confederate shell struck the Monitor's sight hole, partially blinding Worden and causing the Federal ship to withdraw. The Virginia returned to Norfolk. In the two day naval battle the Federals suffered 409 casualties, the Confederates 21.

Harper's Ferry Famous for rifle manufacturing in the mid-1800's Harper's Ferry, in northeast Virginia, will also be remembered for the showdown between slave liberator John Brown and young Robert E. Lee. John Brown's attempt to lead a major southern slave insurrection ended in a futile attempt in which both his sons were mortally wounded. Brown and his small force of 21 men seized the U.S. armory where they expected several hundred slaves to join them. Poor communications prevented the slaves from organizing and John Brown's forces were not augmented. The U.S. Marines led by Robert E. Lee stormed the building and took Brown prisoner.

Hobkirk The Battle of Hobkirk's Hill during the American Revolution. The hill was a strategic location near Charleston, South Carolina. On his way to attack the

British forces at Camden American general Nathanael Greene bivouacked his troops at Hobkirk. The British General Lord Rawdon discovered the Americans and attacked them by surprise. The British were victorious it seemed until they mysteriously retreated to a less strategic position near Charlestown.

Hollandia The battle for Hollandia took place 22-27 April 1944. The Japanese high command decided to make an all-out effort to hold Western New Guinea. The Second Area Army had established a major supply and maintenance base at Hollandia, 500 miles west of Saidor and beyond the reach of Kenny's fighter aircraft, whose range was about 350 miles. They began to construct airfields for future defensive and offensive air operations. By April, 3 of these were ready, located several miles inland, behind coastal mountains. Knowing that MacArthur had never made an attack beyond the range of fighter aircraft, they had few security troops at Hollandia. MacArthur, however had decided to bypass the Eighteenth Army and to strike at Hollandia itself. Admiral Nimitz provided air support and air cover until land-based air could take over. Because of the danger of operating so near to Japanese air bases in New Guinea and the Carolines, the carriers could stay in the coastal waters of New Guinea for only 4 days. Thus, it was essential that MacArthur obtain a secure base for land-based fighters, in range of Hollandia, before the carriers withdrew. With excellent carrier support, the American divisions converged inland against the Japanese airfields. Japanese resistance was light due to the complete surprise achieved. When the carriers withdrew on April 26, land based fighters from Aitape were available to provide support and cover. American losses were about 100 dead and 1,000 wounded; the Japanese losses were more than 5,000 dead; about an equivalent number of survivors fled to the jungle.

Hormigueros Hormigueros was a battle site during the Puerto Rican Campaign of the Spanish-American war. Major General Nelson A. Miles, with some 5,000 men, landed and, in a well-planned, well-executed operation, had almost eliminated Spanish forces when hostilities ended due to the Treaty of Paris signed on December 10, 1898.

Inchon Korean War, 1950. The United States Eighth Army and the South Korean forces, all under Gen. Walton Walker, finally checked the Communist conquest of the Korean peninsula at the Pusan Perimeter, in the southeast, in August 1950. Meanwhile, the United Nations supreme commander, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, prepared to strike at the right rear of the invading North Korean army. On September 15 the newly organized X Corps (1st Marine and 7th Infantry divisions) under Gen. Edward Almond made an amphibious landing at Inchon, near the port of the South Korean capital of Seoul on the west coast. Preceded by two days of naval bombardment, the 1st Alanne Division of Gen. Oliver Smith seized the tiny offshore island of Moontip (Wolmi-do) in the morning and then stormed the beaches later that day. Forcing their way inland against surprisingly weak North Korean resistance, the marines captured Kimpo Airfield to the north on September 17, the same day the 7th Infantry began coming ashore. Seoul came under attack as the American X Corps deepened and widened its beachhead. At the same time (September) the Eighth Army, now 40,000 strong, broke out of the Pusan Perimeter and headed northwest toward Seoul. The thinly stretched North Korean lines began to crumble. On September 26 the two American forces linked up near Osan, cutting off elements

of eight Communist divisions in the southwest. On the same day the battered city of Seoul was liberated, except for isolated pockets of street fighting.

Moving rapidly northward, American and South Korean forces reached the vicinity of the 38th parallel on October 1. The first ROK (Republic of Korea) unit crossed the troublesome boundary that day. Walker's troops, under the authorization of the United Nations, did so eight days later. *See* Pusan Perimeter; North Korea; Korean War.

James McHenry James McHenry joined the American forces in 1775 when hostilities broke out in Boston. After becoming a regular member of the 5th Pennsylvanian Battalion, he was captured by the British at Fort Washington in November 1776. Following his parole in March of 1778, McHenry rejoined the Continental Army at Valley Forge. As Assistant Secretary of General Washington's staff, he saw battle action at Monmouth and Springfield, New Jersey. In 1780, after receiving a commission as a major, McHenry served at Lafayette's side during the decisive campaign at Yorktown. He resigned his commission the following year and entered politics. Between 1783 and 1786 he sat in the Continental Congress. In 1796, President Washington called upon his old wartime aide to assume the duties as Secretary of War. McHenry served in this position under both Washington and John Adams. McHenry lived to see his son participate in the 1814 defense of the Baltimore fort named for him, the battle at which the "Star-Spangled Banner" was written.

Junction City Operation Junction City was conducted in 2 phases. Phase I was from 22 Feb - 17 March 1967. Phase II was from 21 March - 14 May 1967. The goals of Junction City I were 1) Elimination of COSVN, the Central Office for South Vietnam. The head quarters used by the North Vietnamese communists to control their military and political efforts in the south; 2) Pacification of War Zone C; 3) Drive the enemy away from populated areas and into the open where superior American firepower can be more effectively used. On 22 February, in one of the largest airmobile assaults in history, more than 240 troop-carrying helicopters descend on the battlefield of Junction City I. On 28 February the 1/16th Infantry and B-2/18th Infantry engage the 2/101st NVA Regiment at Prek Klok, 20 miles north of Tay Ninh City. Losses for the battle: U.S. - 25 KIA, 27 WIA; NVA 167 KIA. 10-11 March - "Battle of Prek Klok II." In renewed fighting near Prek Klok, the 2/2d Infantry Division, fight a battalion from the 272d Viet Cong Regiment. Three Americans are KIA and 41 WIA; 197 VC are killed in the fight. Junction City II also occurred in War Zone C. The objective was to search and destroy additional NVA/VC units. On 19 March 10 U.S. soldiers are KIA and 18 WIA when VC forces ambush the 3/22d Infantry at a landing zone near Fire Support Base Gold, approximately 20 miles northeast of Tay Ninh City. From 19-20 March, the "Battle of Ap Bau Bang" occurred. The 273d VC Regiment assaulted A-3/5th Cavalry near Ap Bau Bang and Soui Tre, 35 miles north of Saigon. 3 Americans are KIA and 63 WIA. Viet Cong losses are reported at 227 KIA and three captured. The "Battle of FSB Gold" occurred on 21 March. A force of 2500 Viet Cong of the 272d Main Force Regiment attack the 3/22d Infantry and 2/77th Artillery defending FSB Gold. The 2/12th Infantry reinforces the 3/22d during the bloody battle in which point-blank artillery fire and hand-to-hand combat finally turned back the human wave attack launched by the VC. Losses in the battle: U.S. - 30 KIA, 187 WIA; NVA/VC

- 423 KIA. From 31 March - 1 April the "Battle of LZ George" was fought. The 1/26th Infantry fights a fierce battle with the 271st VC Regiment near Ap Gu, 28 miles northeast of Tay Ninh City. Reinforcements, 1/16th Infantry, heavy artillery fire and tactical air support help turn the tide of battle in favor of the Americans. More than 600 enemy KIAs are reported. U.S. losses are 10 KIA and 62 WIA. Casualty totals for Junction City I-II: U.S. 282 KIA, 1576 WIA; NVA/VC - 2728 KIA.

Kenesaw Mountain The battle of Kenesaw Mountain, which took place on June 27, 1864. This was one of three locations selected by General Sherman to surround Confederate forces. In his southward campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, Union General William Sherman relied on flanking movements to create a "Kentucky standoff" with his opponent, General J. E. Johnston. As he neared Atlanta, Sherman came upon the Confederate army, centered at the crest of Kenesaw Mountain. He decided on a frontal attack. After a furious cannonade, the Union troops moved forward, but suffered heavy losses. Several days later Sherman resumed his flanking movements and forced Johnston southward to the line of the Chattahoochee River. The unnecessary assault on Kenesaw Mountain was one of Sherman's few serious errors in the campaign.

Keystone State On 25 February 1991, a Scud missile exploded at Al Khubar, Saudi Arabia, killing 13 soldiers from the 14th Quartermaster Detachment (USAR), 11 of whom were from locales in and near Greensburg, PA. The unit was staying temporarily in a metal warehouse converted into transient billets near Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, at Al Khubar, before moving to its mission site. The Scud exploded its half-ton warhead at 2023 hours (Saudi time) inside the barracks when the unit members were sleeping, or reading. In all, 28 soldiers in the building were killed, 13 of whom were from the 14th QM Det (including two women); and 100 soldiers were wounded, 43 of these serving the 14th QM Det (including six women). The ranking 14th QM Det soldier wounded in action was 1LT Paul Lombardi, but no officers were killed in action. By comparison, a total of only 146 U.S. service members were killed in action during the entire war. Keystone State is the nickname for Pennsylvania, home state of the 14th Quartermaster Detachment.

Kings Mountain The battle of Kings Mountain, which took place on October 7, 1780. The battle was an overwhelming blow by American patriots against British forces engaged in the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution. Kings Mountain was a surprising action that halted the triumphant northward movement of Lord Cornwallis, British commander, in the South. The hardy southern Appalachian frontiersmen rose quickly to their own defense at Kings Mountain and brought unexpected defeat to Cornwallis' Tory invaders. With this great patriot victory came an immediate turn of events in the war in the South. Cornwallis abandoned his foothold in North Carolina and withdrew to a defensive position in upper South Carolina to await reinforcement. The upturn of patriot spirit eventually led to the American victory at Yorktown in 1781. The engagement at Kings Mountain displayed the individual valor of the American frontier fighter.

Kwajalein Kwajalein, the largest atoll in the Marshall Islands, approximately 2,400 miles SW of Pearl Harbor. Control of these islands has varied from Britain to

Germany to Japan. Under the latter's control, it was turned into a very powerful air and naval base. On January 30, 1944 American troops invaded Kwajalein. Admiral Spruance's Fifth Fleet had operational responsibility. Task Force 58 swept ahead to neutralize Japanese air in the Marshalls. Turner's Fifth Amphibious Force joined in for a three-day aerial and naval bombardment of the atoll. The Japanese were easily overrun and of the 41,000 U.S. troops put ashore, only 372 were killed. Conquest of the island was completed on February 6, 1944. Now that the citadel of the islands was secured, attention was focused on the surrounding islands. For the rest of W.W.II Kwajalein was used as a U.S. navy base.

Leyte A series of naval actions during the Pacific war, which took place on 24/25 October 1944 when Japanese naval forces attempted to destroy U.S. landings on the Japanese, occupied Filipino island of Leyte. This was the biggest naval battle ever fought and saw the introduction in numbers of Kamikaze pilots. Admiral Toyoda, knew where the Americans intended to land he implemented the SHO-GO (Victory Operation Plan). Halsey's much more powerful Third US Fleet which included 16 carriers,

Lieutenant Colonel John U.D. Page Lieutenant Colonel John U.D. Page, an X Corps Artillery member, while attached to the 52d Transportation Truck Battalion, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action above and beyond the call of duty in a series of exploits from November 29th to December 10th, 1950 in the area near the Chosin Reservoir plateau. On the night of December 10, deadly small arms fire poured in on them. LTC Page fought his way to the head of the column and plunged forward into the heart of the hostile position. His intrepid action so surprised the enemy that their ranks became disordered and suffered heavy casualties. LTC Page remained forward, fiercely engaging the enemy until mortally wounded. By his valiant and aggressive spirit LTC Page enabled friendly forces to stand off the enemy. His outstanding courage, unswerving devotion to duty, and supreme self-sacrifice reflect great credit upon LTC Page and are in the highest tradition of the military service.

Lieutenant General William B. Bunker LTG William B. Bunker entered the U.S. Military Academy and was graduated and commissioned in the Cavalry in 1934. From 1939 to 1942, he was stationed in Nicaragua in charge of a barge canal survey and as engineering and mathematics instructor at the Nicaragua Military Academy. During W.W.II, General Bunker served as Deputy in charge of the Transportation Corps' supply program. With the beginning of the Berlin Airlift in 1948, General Bunker was placed in charge of terminal operations. He was assigned as the Commandant of the U.S. Army Transportation School in 1954, and in 1955, was assigned as Commander of the U.S. Army Transportation Material Command. In February 1962, he was assigned to the Planning group responsible for developing the organization of the Army's new Material Command. He became Deputy Commanding General of the U.S. Army Material Command on April 1, 1964, and received his third star on May 9, 1966 while serving in this position. LTG Bunker died on June 5, 1969.

Lorraine The Battle of Lorraine was fought 14-22 August 1914. An early advance to Mulhouse in Alsace by the French right-wing Army of Alsace was

followed by a full-scale offensive southeast of Metz by the French First and Second armies. After planned withdrawals, the German Sixth and Seventh armies turned in violent converging counter-attacks. The French were thrown back to the fortified heights of Nancy where they barely managed to stop the German drive. The French XX Corps, under General Ferdinand Foch, played a decisive role in holding Nancy.

Lundy's Lane The battle at Lundy's Lane on 25 July 1814, the most sharply contended engagement in the War of 1812. It occurred about three weeks after General Jacob Brown's army, invading Canada, had won the important victory at Chippawa. Brown's invading army encountered the British under General Phineas Riall. Lundy's Lane, a road which ran due west from the river a short distance below Chippawa. In response to General Brown General Scott crossed the bridge over the Chippawa and prepared to move forward but discovered the British drawn up in a line along Lundy's Lane. Scott decided to put on a bold front and lead Riall to believe that he had the whole American army to fight, hoping they would come in time. Riall mistakenly believed the whole army prepared to retire but before any move was made, General Gordon Drummond ordered Riall's men to open fire upon the Americans. The battle continuously swayed back and forth. Winfield Scott and Jacob Brown were severely wounded and sheer exhaustion on both sides combined to bring a stalemate.

Luzon Luzon, an island in the northern Philippines, which is the largest and most important of the chain. Manila Bay, on Luzon is the finest natural harbor in the entire Orient and this explains its strategic significance. The Spanish arrived in the 16th century and were present until the Filipino revolt in 1896. In 1898 the island was occupied by U.S. troops during the Spanish-American War. When the Japanese took the territory in 1942 American influence diminished until 1969 when an intensive military campaign was implemented to halt a Communist movement in central Luzon.

Macon The Union advancement into Macon following the battle of Selma, which took place on 2 April 1865. In the spring of 1865 the Union cavalry corps, commanded by General James Wilson, was encamped at Waterloo, Alabama, located in the northwestern corner of the state. On 18 March 1865, Wilson moved his corps in three columns southward. After encountering relatively little resistance in their movement, Wilson received the okay to push on towards Selma. On 2 April 1865, Wilson's cavalry assaulted Selma, a town guarded by a smaller force of Confederate cavalry under the command of General Nathan Forrest. Fighting on foot over marshy terrain, the Federals gained a toehold, and won the town. Forrest, with a few of his men, escaped. Wilson proceeded to cross the Alabama River on 10 April, and swept into Georgia as far as Macon. His troopers captured Confederate president Jefferson Davis on 10 May 1865.

Malolos Capital of Bulacan Province, South Central Luzon, Philippines, at the head of the Pampanga River delta near the Northern shore of Manila Bay. During a Revolt against US administration, the insurgent's congress met there in the Barasoain church where they framed the Malolos Constitution and proclaimed a republic on Jan 23, 1899. The insurgent leaders Emilio Aguinaldo established his headquarters in Malolos, which served as the revolutionary capital until it was captured by

US forces in March 1899.

Malvern Hill The Battle of Malvern Hill. During the Civil War the North's "Seven Days' Campaign" ended here. Confederate troops under command of Robert E. Lee attacked the Army of the Potomac. After a short but bloody battle the North had lost 16,000 men and the South 20,000. Although the Union was victorious General McClellan elected to retreat and was prevented from capturing Richmond.

Manassas Manassas National Battlefield. The battlefield marks the site where two great battles of the Civil War - the First and Second Battles of Bull Run - were fought. On July 21, 1861, picnickers and other sightseers accompanied the ill-trained Union Army under General McDowell as it marched out of Washington to fight the Confederate Army under Generals Beauregard and Johnston. After 10 hours of deadly fighting, however, it became apparent that this conflict was not going to be the only battle of a short civil war, as most had expected. At this first battle General T.J. Jackson was given his famous nickname, "Stonewall." The combat-hardened armies of the North and South returned months later to fight a four-times larger battle on August 28-30, 1862. Confederate General Robert E. Lee outmaneuvered and defeated a larger force under Union General Pope. This victory led to Lee's first invasion of the North.

Manila The former capital and present principal commercial and cultural center of the Philippines. It is located on SW Luzon Island, on Manila Bay. In the Spanish-American War, U.S. forces captured it on August 13, 1898, after Admiral Dewey's defeat of the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay. It became the capital under the new Philippine government in 1901. In W.W.II, the Japanese took it on January 2, 1942. The reconquest of the Philippines was an enormous Allied operation. Over 250,000 Japanese with equipment occupied the series of islands, with Manila being the headquarters. After air and sea strafing for months by U.S. forces, accompanied by Infantry and Air Cavalry divisions, the Allies retook Manila in February of 1945. The Allies had 8,000 killed while the Japanese suffered 192,000 deaths and several thousand more captured.

Marseilles This French port and capital city of Bouches-du-Rhone department, on the NE shore of the Gulf of Lion, is 98 mi. WSW of Nice. Its settlement by Phocaeen Greeks from Asia Minor 600 BC makes it the oldest town in France. It became an independent colonizer, spreading its settlements from Spain to Monaco, and was significant in trade as far as Africa. Rome annexed it in 49 BC after it pitted itself against Caesar in the Roman civil war. Falling into decline in the early Middle Ages, it again emerged as a commercial center during the Crusades and was a main transit port for the Holy Land. The scene of conflict in the French Revolution, it gave its name to the French national anthem, supposedly composed here. The opening of the Suez Canal led to development of the port, which was a military embarkation point during and after World War I. In World War II it was occupied by the Germans from November 1942 until August 1944.

Matamoros A border town at the mouth of the Rio Grande. In the spring of 1846 General Zachary Taylor, while awaiting supplies and transportation, trained over

5,000 volunteer recruits to fight in the U.S.-Mexican War. Matamoros had become available to the Americans after Taylor's artillery devastated the Mexicans at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. He took the town as the Mexican forces fled the city in fear of another fierce attack by the general.

Mechanicsville The Battle of Mechanicsville was fought in Virginia. General Robert E. Lee became aware that Union General George B. McClellan was trying to join General Irvin McDowell's advance from Fredericksburg, Virginia. McClellan had severely overextended his right, leaving his wing open and vulnerable. Lee decided to seize the opportunity to crush a large part of the Union force. Lee positioned 21,000 troops east of Richmond to contain the 75,000 troops at McClellan's right but was strictly repulsed. Lee had counted on General T.J. "Stonewall" Jackson to reinforce him and perform an enveloping maneuver but Jackson arrived too late. McClellan's Army escaped with few casualties.

Meuse-Argonne Meuse River-Argonne Forest (World War I), 1918. With the elimination of the Saint-Mihiel salient, the Allied commander in chief, Marshal Ferdinand Foch, stood ready to launch two all-out attacks against the Germans on the Western Front. The offensive was planned as a huge pincers: British and French armies attacking from the west, the American Expeditionary Force from the south. On September 26 Gen. John Pershing's First Army jumped off, three corps abreast—III, V, and I from the Meuse River westward to the far side of the Argonne Forest. A few minutes earlier the French Fourth Army (Henri Gouraud) had begun its advance on the left (west). Holding a defensive zone almost 12 miles deep were the German armies of Gen. Max von Gallwitz on the east, those of Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm on the west. In hilly, tangled terrain, German resistance held the French army to a gain of nine miles during the first five days of the assault. The Americans pushed five miles along the heights of the Meuse but only two miles in the more difficult Argonne. After a pause of three days, the Americans resumed the attack on October 4. For the next four weeks a series of grueling frontal attacks gradually pushed back the German defenders. This was the fighting that produced the famed Lost Battalion (Charles Whittlesey) of the 77th Division and the exploits of Sgt. Alvin York (132 prisoners captured). On October 12 Pershing divided his command. General Hunter Liggett took over the First Army, while Gen. Robert Bullard assumed charge of the new Second Army, which was making a secondary attack east of the Meuse. Finally, on October 31, the Argonne Forest was cleared, marking a ten-mile American advance. At the same time Gouraud's French Fourth Army had reached the Aisne River, 20 miles from its starting point. On November 1 the Americans and French resumed their offensive against the German armies, which were now under Gen. Wilhelm Groener, who had replaced Gen. Erich Ludendorff as chief operations officer on the Western Front. By the time of the armistice, on November 11, the Allied units had moved forward another 21 miles to reach Sedan on the east and to within 6 miles of Montmedy, on the west. The battle cost the Germans 100,000 casualties; American losses were 117,000. Meanwhile the western arm of the pincers had been equally effective. See Marne River II; Saint Mihiel; Cambrai-Saint-Quentin; World War I.

MG Anthony Wayne Participated in most of the major campaigns of the Revolutionary War, achieving fame as a superior tactician and as perhaps the most

aggressive battlefield commander in the Army. His first major action was at Three Rivers, where he extricated his men from the swamp in which the American Army was caught, and then through his coolness and iron discipline helped in the withdrawal. He again distinguished himself during the Battle of Monmouth in June 1778, when he directed a makeshift force in holding off three British assault. MG Wayne later formed a light infantry corps and defeated the enemy by bayonet attack at Stoney Point. After the Revolutionary war, he commanded the U.S. Army in the Northwest Territory. He rapidly trained and organized his forces and vanquished the Indian threat. His crowning accomplishment was his negotiation of the Treaty of Greenville, which opened the Northwest Territory to peaceful white settlement. MG Wayne stood above his contemporaries through his effectiveness as a commander and personal courage.

MG Charles P. Gross For 27 years MG Gross served in various Army engineer posts. After the United States entered WWI, he was promoted to captain and later to major (temporary), and in April 1918 he sailed for France in Command of the 318th Engineers. On arrival he was promoted, and in September led his engineers in the occupation of the Gerardmer sector, where he was awarded the Purple Heart. After a week's rest, he entered the Meuse-Argonne offensive, fighting until the end of the war. The Colonel remained in the Army of occupation in Germany until June 1919. In October 1919, while in charge of fortification work on the coast defenses of Long Island Sound, he reverted to his permanent rank of captain, but was promoted to major the following July. The next years saw Gross in command of the 13th Engineers (1920-22), teaching at West Point (1922-26), receiving the Army's highest training at the Command and General Staff School (1926-27) and the Army War College (1931-1932). He also commanded the 29th Engineer Battalion in Virginia and supervised fieldwork in the Nicaragua Canal Survey (1929-1931). In March 1941 became General Staff chief of transportation and was promoted to full colonel six months before Pearl Harbor. In August 1942 he was named chief of the newly organized Army Transportation Corps at Washington with the rank of major general. After WWII, MG Gross became the Chairman of New York City's Board of Transportation.

MG Nathanael Greene In 1774 Greene helped found the Kentish Guards but was not elected an officer because of a slight limp, but did consent to serve as private, using spare time to study military treaties. In May of 1775, Greene was appointed brigadier general of the Rhode Island army of Observation. When his brigade was taken into the Continental Army in June 1775, he became the army's youngest general at thirty two. His career before December 1776, however, was not impressive. After preparing Long Island's defenses, he was made major general in August 1776, but he fell ill before British general William Howe attacked. Greene had also helped General Washington plan and execute the attack in 1776 at Trenton. At Valley Forge in February 1778, Greene was made the Quartermaster General. During that tenure, Gen. Washington often sought his advice and occasionally assigned him on active duty. Greene made enormous improvements in the face of shortages and rapidly depreciating currency. In June 1778 near the end of the battle of Monmouth he repulsed a column under Cornwallis, in August 1778 in Rhode Island he defended John Sullivan's right against strong attacks and in June 1780 at Springfield, New Jersey, he turned back Baron Knyphausen's five thousand men

with half the number. In October 1780, Greene was Washington's choice to command the Southern army. His ability to imprint the topography of a region in his mind from maps or observation was part of his genius.

MG Henry Knox MG Knox's importance during the Revolutionary era rests on four of his roles: (1) as organizer and commander of the Artillery Corps during the Revolutionary War; (2) as friend and constant comrade of George Washington, becoming the commander in chief's alter ego; (3) as insightful observer of events of the Revolution and the early Federal Period, always turning out a stream of letters and reports, some of which would be highly influential, as at the time of Shay's Rebellion, the Constitutional Convention, and the ratification's contest in Massachusetts; and (4) as administrator of the War Department under the Confederation and the Constitution. Learning from experience, Knox developed substantial expertise in the transportation, mounting, and use of artillery. As head of the War Department, he supervised the commissioners laying out military lands in the Northwest Territory; he was the watchdog of federal arms and military stores, he was responsible for recruiting, he was responsible for all Army posts on the frontier, he was in charge of Indian affairs, and he formulated the first universal military training plan for the Militia.

MG Robert Smalls On 13 May, 1862, Robert Smalls, a 23-year-old slave pilot, commandeered *Planter*, a Confederate transport steamer, from Charleston harbor. With his wife, children, and 12 other slaves aboard he surrendered to the nearest Union-blockading vessel. A Congressional bill awarded prize money to Smalls and his associates. Union generals sent Smalls and missionary French to meet with President Lincoln and Secretary of War Stanton asking to recruit 5000 black troops. Permission was granted. In December 1863 Smalls was piloting *Planter* when it came under intense crossfire. Captain Nickerson ordered the ship beached and hid below. Smalls disobeyed and brought *Planter* to safety. MG Gillmore dismissed Nickerson and appointed Smalls captain - the first black captain of a vessel in the service of the United States. On 7 April 1863, Union monitors attacked Fort Sumter. Smalls piloted *Keokuk*, which engaged the fort for 30 minutes. The ship was hit 90 times, 19 at or below waterline and sank the next morning. Smalls served in the South Carolina House of Representatives 1868-1870. He was a state senator 1870-1874. Commissioned as Lt. colonel in the militia 1870, he became brigadier general in 1871 and major general in 1873. Smalls served in the 44th, 45th, 47th, 48th, and 49th U.S. Congresses 1875 - 1886. During consideration of a bill to reduce and restructure the Army he introduced this amendment, "Hereafter in the enlistment of men in the Army . . . no distinction whatsoever shall be made on account of race or color." The amendment was not considered. With one break in service, Smalls was U.S. Collector of Customs 1889-1911 in Beaufort, S.C. There he lived as owner in the house in which he had been a slave. Smalls died 23 February 1915. His house is now a National Historic Landmark.

MG Winfield Scott MG Scott was one of the greatest commanders in modern military history. Shortly following the *Chesapeake - Leopard* affair in 1807, Scott enlisted in the cavalry, and he immediately distinguished himself by seizing a British boat and its eight occupants, among who were two officers. With Con-

gress' declaration of war in 1812, he received the rank of lieutenant colonel and distinguished himself at the battle of Queenston Heights. In 1819 Scott was raised to brigadier general and again distinguished himself at the battle of Chippewa. His brilliant service resulted in his brevetting to the rank of major general. MG Scott also performed brilliantly during the Black Hawk war and Creek campaign. In 1841, he rose to the command of the U.S. Army. He was a particularly active commander, and his reforms in uniform dress, temperance, military prisons, and education were widely noted. Upon the outbreak of the Mexican War, MG Scott conducted a brilliant expedition from Vera Cruz into the interior. His final contribution came at the eve of the Civil War, when he formulated the Anaconda Plan, which outlined the Union strategy of blockading southern ports and seizing the Mississippi River. Scott retired from the Army on All Hallows' Eve in 1861. He was nearly eighty when he died, and he was buried at West Point amidst honors and kudos.

Mindanao Mindanao, the largest island in the Philippines, is northeast of Borneo. In the 14th century, as it spread from Malaya and Borneo to the Sulu Archipelago, the island was introduced to Islam. In the late 16th century the Spanish invaded the island but the native Muslim groups initiated a holy war that eventually expelled the Spaniards. The war lasted well into the 20th century. Mindanao was fortunate during World War II in that it received very little damage from Axis or Allied forces.

Missionary Ridge The Battle of Missionary Ridge. On November 25, 1863 Major General George H. Thomas of the Union forces launched a surprise attack against the Confederates. The southern forces were poised in a 3-tiered defensive configuration on the ridge incline. As Thomas' men took the first line they spontaneously continued the offensive until the third line of combatants were annihilated. The combined losses totaled over 7400 men.

Molino Del Rey Molino Del Rey is located near Mexico City. It was here that during the Mexican War General Winfield Scott ordered an attack on what he thought was an operating gun foundry. Based at the bottom of Chapultepec hill the stone building known as "King's Mill" had the earmarks of a gun-producing operation. On September 8, 1847 Scott ordered General William J. Worth to storm the building. Surprised by the Mexican resistance the Americans suffered heavy casualties. Although the foundry turned out to be non-existent, once the Americans overran the Mexican defenders the building did provide much needed cover when General Gideon J. Pillow assaulted Chapultepec later in the year.

Mohawk Valley The Mohawk Valley a strategic east-west passage that slices through the Appalachian barrier. During the American Revolution both the Americans and British recognized the strategic importance. In 1777 British Colonel Barry St. Leger planned to take the valley but was thwarted by Benedict Arnold at Oriskany on the Mohawk River. After his initial failure St. Leger attempted to secure the valley but was once again stopped by Arnold at Fort Stanwix.

Monmouth The Battle of Monmouth, which took place in June 28, 1778 between the British army, under Sir Henry Clinton, and Maj. Gen. Charles Lee of the

American forces. British strategy at the time called for Clinton to evacuate Philadelphia and relocate in New York. George Washington ordered Maj. Gen. Lee to attack Clinton's rear guard as the army withdrew from Philadelphia. Lee in an attempt to carry out his orders, attacked at Monmouth Courthouse. Lee's attack was late and ill planned and it took Washington himself to reorganize and implement the assault. The battle was fought in intense heat. Nearly 10,000 men on each side engaged in the fight. Although neither opponent had massive casualties, the encounter is considered to have been a win for Washington.

Monterrey The Battle of Monterrey was fought during the Mexican War. The fight began on September 21, 1846 when General Zachary Taylor and his force of 6,000 attacked Monterrey, which was defended by General Pedro de Ampudia who commanded 9,000 men. On the first day of fighting the Americans paved the way for an aggressive assault on three fortified hills that guarded the approach to the town. Early on September 22, the attack was launched and by September 23, the Americans had conquered the city. An eight-week armistice was agreed upon between the opposing forces but Congress did not concur and the fighting resumed six weeks later.

Mulberry Operation Mulberry was the code name given to a project that would become part of the D-Day landings on Omaha beach in June 1944. The primary purpose of a Mulberry was to construct an artificial harbor, allowing the allied cargo ships to off load their cargoes of war supplies in relatively calm waters. Mulberries were made up of Lobnitz pier heads and sections called “Phoenixes”, and when fully assembled could reach a length of one mile. Two Mulberries were constructed for Operation Overlord, “A” for the Americans and “B” for the British.

Murfreesboro The battle of Murfreesboro took place from December 31, 1862 until January 2, 1863. It served as the capital of Tennessee from 1819 to 1826, located 33 miles SE of Nashville. On the last day of 1862, the Confederates, under General Braxton Bragg, attacked General Rosecrans' federal position. Despite several vigorous counterattacks by the Union forces, they remained on the defensive. Both sides jockeyed for position the next day, and the theater remained relatively stable. The second day of major fighting saw General Breckenridge's Confederates badly defeated in their attempt to establish a hold on high ground. Both armies paused again, anticipating a withdrawal by the other. On January 3, the Union forces pulled away from the area, thus putting aside any further attempts to seize the area north of Vicksburg. The South remained in control of that area of land.

Naha The port and capital of Okinawa prefecture, Ryukyu Islands, on the East China Sea. It developed into an important military center and was heavily damaged by U.S. forces in fighting in May and early June 1945, during World War II. In the battle for Okinawa, one of the chief difficulties was the failure to capture the port of Naha as early as planned. On May 23, 1945, the sixth Marine Division stormed into Naha to turn the enemy's west flank. The first Marine Division in the center took Shuri Castle on May 29th. On the right the XXIV Corps punched relentlessly southward, outflanking the line on the east. Temporary unloading points were developed on the coast between Machinato and Naha in further support of the III

Corps. On June 7, 1945, the port of Naha was opened for the use of LCT's and the rehabilitation of harbor and dock facilities had begun. By the end of June 1945, the bulk of west coast tonnage would be unloaded at Naha.

Naples Throughout its lengthy history Naples, Italy has been ruled by many cultures. The Romans controlled the city in 326 B.C. only to lose it to the Byzantine Empire in 568 B.C. In 1806 Joseph Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon I, became King of Naples in the name of France. During World War II the city was badly damaged by both the Allies and Germans as each struggled for control over the Italians.

New Guinea The W.W.II battles which took place there between March 8, 1942 and July 30, 1944. The Japanese strategic plan in 1941 had three phases. One was the consolidation of a perimeter in the Pacific Ocean. Essential to the success of this plan was a secured defensive position at New Guinea. They hoped to harass Australia and interfere with Allied trans-Pacific supply routes from the U.S. and Panama. Following the amphibious landings by the Japanese in January of 1942, General Douglas MacArthur, fresh from the victory at Coral Sea, concentrated his efforts on breaking up the Japanese stronghold in New Guinea. The first major battle was for Buna, a small village on the eastern shore. Jungle warfare characterized the type of fighting, the first ever for U.S. troops. Each side lost 7,500 soldiers in this battle. Allied forces gradually pushed the Japanese up to the northwest corner of the island, where they were completely destroyed on July 30, 1944.

New Orleans The Battle of New Orleans. In the autumn of 1814 a British fleet of fifty ships assembled in the Gulf of Mexico preparing to attack the gateway to the entire Mississippi Valley. The Governor of Louisiana, William Claiborne, undertook defensive measures and summoned General Andrew Jackson and his force of 7,000 Kentucky, Tennessee and Louisiana militia and regulars. When the British attacked on January 8, 1815 they were severely repulsed losing 2,000 men in the first half-hour.

Ninety-Six The small village in western South Carolina, which became a British fortified post during the Revolutionary War. The Americans led by Gen. Greene attacked the location. The attempt lasted 28 days during May and June 1781. On June 17 a desperate assault failed and the approach of Lord Rawdon's 2,000-man army alarmed Greene enough to make him abandon his efforts on June 19. The post was however too far inland to hold so Lord Rawdon abandoned it on June 29 and moved his troops to the coast.

Normandy The Normandy invasion, D-Day, June 6, 1944. Allied armies landed in Normandy on the northwestern coast of France. Possibly the one most critical event of W.W.II unfolded. The fate of Europe hung on the Allied success. The invasion of Normandy was one of history's greatest amphibious operations, involving 5,000 ships on the first day, the largest armada ever assembled; 11,000 sorties by Allied aircraft following months of preliminary bombardment; and approximately 154,000 American, British and Canadian soldiers. Early in 1942, General Dwight D. Eisenhower introduced a radical concept that foreshadowed a long-lasting conflict between the British and the Americans over the proper strategy to be

employed in defeating Germany. Eisenhower convinced the U.S. Army's Chief of Staff, Gen. George C. Marshall, that the time had come not only to reaffirm the strategy of defeating Germany before concentrating on Japan, but also to make a specific commitment to include a time and place for invading Europe.

North Africa The campaign led by the British against the Italian army in 1940. Benito Mussolini with ambitions for a new Mediterranean empire carried the war to North Africa. The Italian 10th Army built up its strength and crossed into Egypt in September 1940. The British had been on the alert for such action and under the protection of the Suez Canal treaty rights, attacked the Italian army at its weakest and most isolated posts. The small British Western Desert Force played a major role in harassing the Italians. The 6th Australian Division joined the British and the 7th Armored Division and this resulted in a victory by total annihilation with the taking of 113,000 prisoners as well. The victory was the first land battle won by the British and secured the Suez Canal.

Okinawa The battle of Okinawa, which took place on April 1, 1945 and continued through June 22, 1945. Operation Iceberg, the invasion of the Ryukyu Islands, with the main landing on the western beaches of Okinawa, was designated L Day. In an amphibious operation, the Tenth Army put more than 16,000 combat troops ashore in the first hour of the operation against little or no enemy gunfire and no mines or other obstacles on the beach. All during the battle for Okinawa, ground forces were supported by Marine and Navy air, with planes flying both from carriers and from captured enemy airfields, which were made operable within a few days of the initial landings. By June 21, the southern end of the island had been reached and, except for small-bypassed pockets of enemy resistance, the fighting was over. General Geiger declared Okinawa secured, and the next day the American flag was raised.

Oriskany The Battle of Oriskany, which took place on August 6, 1777. The British threefold plan for the 1777 campaign included the following: the advance of LTC Barry St. Leger across New York from Fort Oswego; and meeting generals John Burgoyne and William Howe in Albany. On August 3rd, St. Leger with an army of approximately 1,200, mostly Tories and Indians appeared before Fort Stanwix and demanded its surrender. On August 4th, General Nicholas Herkimer and an army of 800 left Fort Dayton to attack St. Leger's rear while the troops at Fort Stanwix attacked the front. A detachment of Tories and Indians had been sent to ambush the advancing Americans. Then, one of the bloodiest battles of the Revolution took place. Suddenly, the signal guns were heard. The Indians fled and the Tories retreated from the Oriskany battlefield. The Americans captured much-needed supplies and ammunition during the sortie, and St. Leger, unable to force the surrender of the fort, on August 22nd, retreated to Oswego.

Palo Alto Palo Alto was the first battle of the Mexican War. On May 8, 1846 General Zachary Taylor's Army of about 2,200 men confronted a Mexican force of nearly 7,000 under the command of General Mariano Arista. The battle was fought twelve miles northeast of the modern city of Brownsville, Texas. The fight was dominated by the superiority of Taylor's artillery and featured very little infantry action. The victory strengthened American morale, which at the time was sagging.

Paulus Hook Paulus Hook, a British garrison located on the Hudson River directly across from New York, was raided by Major Henry Lee of the Continental Army on August 19, 1779. The attack was a success and the Americans sustained no casualties while the British lost 27 men and gave up 167 prisoners. The success of the operation at Paulus Hook gave the rebel forces a much needed morale boost and helped lead to future victories.

Pelham Point Pelham Point was named for John Pelham. A major in Robert E. Lee's Army, he was considered one of the most brave and capable officers in the Confederate Army. During the Civil War, Pelham was placed in charge of the famous Stuart Horse Artillery and earned a reputation as an ingenious commander. The point, which was named in Major Pelham's honor, is located near Port Royal, Virginia. It was here that he and his men held an important piece of ground against overwhelming odds to protect General J.E.B. Stuart's rear. Pelham was mortally wounded in the battle at Kelly's Ford, Virginia in 1863.

Perryville The Battle of Perryville. On October 8, 1862 Confederate General Braxton Bragg, after attending the inauguration of the secessionist governor of Kentucky, began assembling his scattered Army to join General Edmund Kirby-Smith. Bragg's Army was drawn up and in full battle dress when Union troops commanded by General Don Carlos Buell unexpectedly encountered the Confederate force. An extremely bloody battle was fought with the Confederates achieving a tactical success which enabled them to retain the field. During the night Bragg withdrew eastward to join Kirby-Smith.

Petersburg The Siege of Petersburg, which took place from June 1864 to April 1865. General Ulysses S. Grant decided to approach Richmond, Virginia, from the south, through Petersburg. His leading corps attacked Petersburg on June 15, 1864. After three days of fighting, the federal troops captured the eastern defenses. Grant then began siege operations on the eastern front. Union troops suffered two defeats during June 21st and 30th, 1864. As Grant extended his right flank across the James, coupled with the capture of Fort Harrison on September 29, 1864, Lee moved much of his army north of the James. This movement weakened the defenses around Petersburg, but field operations virtually ceased during the winter anyway. Fearing Grant's superior numbers would break his attenuated line in the spring, Lee, on March 25, 1865, assaulted Fort Stedman in an attempt to penetrate Grant's right and cut his supply route. This action failed and Lee evacuated Petersburg and Richmond one week later.

Pine Ridge Pine Ridge is where the Sioux Indians surrendered to General Nelson A. Miles. The events that led to the Battle of Wounded Knee and the subsequent surrender included several skirmishes caused by the outgrowth of what was known as the Ghost Dance excitement. The Sioux became restless and R.F. Royere, the Indian agent at Pine Ridge, South Dakota, telegraphed for troops in fear that the Indians would attack the nearby settlers. When the troops arrived they attempted to apprehend Sitting Bull but in the action he was killed. The Battle of Wounded Knee ensued, with the Indians losing 300 lives to the Army's loss of 29. The Indians, seeing no point in continuing the struggle, surrendered in early January

1891.

Port Hudson The siege of Port Hudson was the last Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi River. The siege, which took place from March through July 1863, followed the battle of Baton Rouge. The fortification at Port Hudson protected Confederate supplies moving down the Red River. Union Admiral David G. Farragut attacked Port Hudson on March 14, while attempting to join General Ulysses S. Grant before his attack on Vicksburg, Mississippi. Farragut's attack by water was unsuccessful so General Nathaniel Banks assumed the siege from land. General Banks kept up the attack for six weeks while Grant took Vicksburg. When Vicksburg fell it left Port Hudson useless and Confederate General Frank Gardner surrendered on July 9, 1863.

Prairie Fire Prairie fires terrorized the early settlers of the American west. In the autumn a small spark or flame would set off a blazing, leaping fire that destroyed crops, hay, barns, houses, and livestock. The infernos raced across the open land with the speed of the wind and many times there was very little the pioneers could do other than rebuild after their towns and farms had been ravaged. Sometimes the fires would rage for six weeks or more, creating so much smoke the sky would be obscured for days.

Pusan Pusan Perimeter (Korean War), 1950. Spearheaded by tanks, the army of North Korea crossed the 38th parallel at several points on June 25 and plunged southward into the Republic of Korea. Caught unprepared, the South Korean army of Gen. Chae Byong Duk reeled back from the 200-mile border. The capital of Seoul fell in three days as the North Koreans under Gen. Chai Ung Chai bridged the Han River on June 30 and pressed forward down the length of the peninsula. Under the auspices of the United Nations, Gen. Douglas MacArthur flew in United States troops from Japan to aid the South Koreans. The first American ground forces (700 men from the 24th Infantry Division under Col. Charles Smith) took up positions at Osan, 30 miles south of Seoul, on July 5. Without effective antitank weapons, the combined American-South Korean forces could not halt the armored thrusts of the Russian-made T-34 tanks employed by the North Koreans. About 150 Americans were killed, wounded, or missing in the first Communist attack. As more United States units arrived by air and sea, Gen. William Dean of the 24th Division committed them in a series of delaying actions along the vital Seoul-Taejon-Pusan axis. But the retreat continued. Taejon fell on July 20. Dean himself was wounded and later captured. Meanwhile, on July 13 Gen. Walton Walker had assumed command of the United States Eighth Army in Korea, which soon included the 1st Cavalry and 25th Infantry (and later the 2nd Infantry) divisions, as well as marines. Despite American dominance of the air and sea, the Eighth Army and South Korean units were pushed back to the Naktong River by August 5. Pohang, 63 miles northeast of Pusan, fell on August 11. In a perimeter around the key port of Pusan, in the southeast, the Eighth Army dug in for a desperate defense. The North Koreans, who had suffered an estimated 58,000 casualties in their drive southward, hammered at the perimeter defenses and managed to secure several bridgeheads across the Naktong, in the west. Taegu, 55 miles to the northwest, and Masan, 29 miles west, was seriously threatened. But Walker made maximum use of his interior-line position to shift reserves to trouble spots. By the end of August all

Communist penetration attempts had been checked or eliminated. At that time Walker commanded 91,500 Republic of Korea (ROK) troops, 87,000 Americans, and 1,500 British. In September the fighting at the edge of the perimeter showed a gradual diminishment of North Korean offensive power. Meanwhile in Japan, MacArthur organized an amphibious strike behind the Communist lines in the Seoul area.

Quaker Hill Quaker Hill was a strategic location for the Americans during the Battle of Rhode Island on August 29, 1778. It was this hill that the Continentals and militia utilized as a reorganization point during the battle. Since four vessels were supporting the British providing lethal firepower the Americans would not have survived without this position that was out of range of the naval cannonade. Although Quaker Hill offered the patriots refuge and safety to regroup, they ultimately lost the battle but only after a valiant stand which afflicted the British with 300 casualties.

Qui Nhon It was in Qui Nhon in South Vietnam in 1965, that a major supply base was developed to support II Corps. The Army's first logistical command established a support command at this port base. The command was a combination of a transportation terminal, a supply depot, a petroleum, oil, and lubricants depot, and an ammunition dump to provide combat service to the 95,000 U.S. and Allied troops in north II Corps. These facilities were turned over to the South Vietnamese in April 1972 and fell into the hands of the North Vietnamese in March 1975.

Restore Hope In December 1992, the United Nations responded to the crisis in Somalia by sending in military forces to deliver humanitarian assistance to the humanitarian relief organizations (HRO). Warring factions based along old tribal lines had devastated the infrastructure of the country. The first phase of the operation from December 1992 to May 1993 was successful. The 7th Transportation Group successfully opened up the port of Mogadishu and delivered food to the HROs throughout the country. After the US Marines left, the operation transitioned into Operation CONTINUE HOPE. General Aidid's militia located in the center of Mogadishu began ambushing UN convoys. The US responded by conducting offensive operations against his militia. After a battle in October 1993, Army Rangers and Delta had nearly destroyed Aidid's militia. President Bill Clinton, however, pulled US forces out shortly thereafter.

Rhineland Rhineland (World War II), 1945. Before the last of the German attackers had been driven out of the Ardennes bulge, the Allies had resumed their offensive against the Siegfried Line. Progress was so slow, however, that a large-scale effort became necessary to affect a breakthrough to the Rhine Valley. On February 8 the Canadian First Army (Henry Crerar) launched Operation Veritable, a major attack southeast from Nijmegen, Holland, between the Meuse and the Rhine. The latter was reached on February 14. A converging thrust by the U.S. Ninth Army (William Simpson), called Operation Grenade, crossed the Roer River on February 23. The two advances linked up at Geldern, Germany, on March 3. Two days later the Allies had pressed to the Rhine from opposite Dusseldorf northward, leaving only a small German bridgehead at Xanten-Wesel. The Canadians eliminated this pocket on March 10. Meanwhile, to the south, the left wing of the U.S. First Army

(Courtney Hodges) attacked toward Cologne on February 23 to cover the Ninth Army's right flank. This offensive swept across the Rhine plain, while the U.S. Third Army of Gen. George Patton punched its way through the Siegfried Line north of the Moselle River. On the central front the rest of the First Army and the Third Army, both under the group command of Gen. Omar Bradley, launched a broad attack on March 5 toward the middle Rhine (Operation Lumberjack). By March 10 the Americans had closed to the river from Coblenz northward Ibmuigh Bonn and Cologne (which fell March 7), to link up with the Canadians at Wesel. The rapid advance to the Rhine yielded a surprising and rich dividend. On March 7 the U.S. 9th Armored Division discovered the railroad bridge at Remagen still standing. (It was the only Rhine bridge not demolished by the Germans.) In a daring gamble, leading elements dashed across the Rhine and seized a bridgehead on the east bank. Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, supreme Allied commander in Europe, ordered the new break-through hurriedly reinforced. Despite German counterattacks and determined efforts to wreck the bridge, Hodges rushed three corps (III, V, VII) across the river by bridge, pontoon, and ferry. By March 21 the bridgehead had grown to 20 miles long and 8 miles deep. (The Remagen success caused the Allies to shift the main axis of their attack found Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery's northern group of armies to Bradley's central force.) During the Remagen bridgehead build-up, the U.S. General Jacob Devers' Sixth Army Group launched its own advance to the Rhine (Operation Undertone). On March 15 the right wing of Patton's Third Army attacked south across the Moselle River into the Saar. Two days later Gen. Alexander Patch's U.S. Seventh Army began hammering through the Siegfried Line, headed northeast. By March 21 the joint U.S. offensive had crushed all German opposition west of the Rhine except for a shrinking foothold around Landau. Then on March 22 Patton's 5th Infantry Division wheeled from south to east and plunged across the Rhine at Oppenheim. Encouraged by light opposition in this area, the VIII Corps bridged the river at Boppard, 40 miles to the north, on March 24. Germany's last natural defensive barrier had now been breached in three places on Bradley's front. The Rhineland battle inflicted a major defeat on three Nazi army groups-Jobannes Blaskowitz in the north, Walther Model in the center, Hausser in the south. Some 60,000 Germans were killed or wounded and almost 250,000 captured. This heavy toll, plus the loss of much heavy equipment, ruined the Nazi chances of holding the Allied armies at the Rhine. Americans killed in action totaled 6,570; British and Canadian deaths were markedly fewer.

Ridgefield The Battle of Ridgefield. On April 25, 1777 a detachment of British troops commanded by the last colonel governor of New York, William Tyron, disembarked at nearby Point (now Westport, Conn.) and, after scattering a small group of patriots who tried to stop them, marched rapidly inland to Danbury, Conn. The following day they destroyed the American supplies stored there. Retreating by way of Ridgefield on April 27, they were followed by Maj. Gen. Wooster with 200 men and attacked twice. On the second attack, just outside Ridgefield, Wooster was killed. At Ridgefield the retreating British found the way blocked by generals Gold Selleck Silliman and Benedict Arnold with 500 Connecticut militia. The Americans had quickly built a barricade across the street. After a frontal attack that failed, Tyron ordered an attack on the left flank. Arnold was forced to dismount, the barricade overrun, and the British with much difficulty reached their boats the following day.

Runnymede An English meadow 20 miles west of London, England. On June 15, 1215, the aristocracy forced King John to accept the Magna Carta, thus limiting the powers of the King. The Magna Carta was a document that marked a decisive step forward in the development of constitutional government in England. The Latin words Magna Carta mean Great Charter. In later centuries it became a model for those who demanded democratic government and individual rights for all. Runnymede is under the supervision of the National Trust of Britain. There are three memorials on the site. Queen Elizabeth II dedicated the first in 1953, honoring Commonwealth war dead. The second memorial, donated by the American Bar Association in 1957, commemorates the site as the source of the British-American tradition of law. The third, a memorial to President John F. Kennedy, was 3 acres of land to the people of the United States, dedicated by the queen in 1965.

Sackets Harbor Sackets Harbor was an important naval base on Lake Ontario in 1812. It was here that seamen, shipwrights, and stores were assembled for Commodore Isaac Chauncey's flotilla. The base was attacked in 1812 by the British but was successfully defended with help from the New York militia. The base commander, General Jacob Brown, was forced to burn \$500,000 worth of stores during the assault but two ships on the stocks were salvaged with very light damage.

Sag Harbor Sag Harbor is located near the eastern end of Long Island. In retaliation for Tyron's Danbury Raid, Colonel Meigs, of the American revolutionary forces, carried out an attack against a British foreign party that had gone from New York City to Sag Harbor. On May 12, 1777 the Americans departed Guilford, Connecticut in 13 whaleboats with two armed schooners as escorts. Under the cover of darkness the patriots moved through Long Island Sound undetected by numerous British vessels and attacked the Tories before dawn. The Americans destroyed 12 ships, massive quantities of supplies, and captured 110 British. The operation was a complete success and the Americans had no casualties.

Salerno The battle which took place in early September 1943. During W.W.II, Salerno was a major seaport in Western Italy, 29 miles ESE of Naples. The first great battle on Italian soil started here on the night of September 8, 1943. More than 700 Allied ships, covering 1000 square miles, steamed in off the shores. A barrage of firepower was exchanged between the advancing Fifth Army and the entrenched Germans. Despite all opposition, the Allies succeeded in establishing several disconnected beachheads on the first day of the attack. The battle seesawed for a week, yet the Germans felt they had withstood the best the Allies had to offer and began celebrating. The Germans' premature notion was shattered by the arrival of fresh Allied soldiers offloading from the great fleet. Within two days, Salerno was cleared of Germans and Allied efforts turned toward Naples.

Saipan The Battle of Saipan took place 15 June-13 July 1944. Landings of 2nd and 4th Marine divisions on 8 beaches, abreast, met instant resistance from LG Saito's garrison and Admiral Nagumo's 6,000 sailors ashore. By nightfall, a beachhead had been established, but continued heavy resistance necessitated commitment of the U.S. 27th Division to reinforce the assault. Departure of

Mitscher's carriers (17 June) and - later- of all warships (for the battle of the Philippine Sea) deprived the attackers of much needed naval air and gunfire support. The ground troops made small but continued progress at heavy cost over terrain skillfully organized and defended by first class troops. The island's airfield had fallen into U.S. hands by June 18, but not until July 9, following a last-ditch fanatical counter-attack by the 3,000 Japanese still surviving, did organized resistance end. American casualties on Saipan were 3,126 killed - including hundreds of Japanese civilians who committed suicide by jumping off the cliffs. Only about 2,000 were made prisoner.

Saltillo During the Mexican War General Zachary Taylor had advanced his Army of 4,700 men from Monterrey to a mountain pass south of Saltillo. On February 22, 1847 near the hacienda of Buena Vista he encountered a large Mexican force under the command of General Santa Anna. The Mexican Army was three times larger than the American force. The battle began immediately, with the American's losing ground the first day. On the second day Taylor's Army rallied and won a decisive victory, which caused the Mexicans to withdraw.

Sansapor Sansapor, the last city captured by the Allies during the New Guinean phase of the W.W.II Pacific campaign. U.S. forces landed on July 30, 1944 at the airstrip at Cape Sansapor, located in the northwestern tip of New Guinea's Vogelkop Peninsula. To their surprise, the reported last Japanese occupied area in the entire island was void of enemy personnel. The Allies quickly captured the village, thus bringing the campaign to a close. Although minor skirmishes continued along the island's east coast for two more weeks, Japan's power in New Guinea had been completely destroyed. The end to some of the most savage W.W.II fighting in jungle and swampy environments had finally come. The theater of operations was not large compared to Europe, but the success of the Allies here, coupled with the naval victory at Midway, turned the tide in their favor for the rest of the Pacific campaign.

Santiago The blockade and subsequent Battle of Santiago. This battle turned the tide of the naval struggle during the Spanish-American War. Admiral Pascual Cervera Topete arrived at the harbor of Santiago de Cuba on May 19, 1898 and in ten days found his fleet blockaded by the armored cruisers commanded by William T. Sampson and Commodore Winfred S. Schley. To avoid the trap Cervera tried to flee on the morning of July 3, but the American ships quickly closed in and destroyed the Spaniards. The ensuing battle cost the Spanish 400 men and six ships as the American navy established its superiority.

Sayler's Creek Sayler's Creek was a battle site during the Civil War. As General Robert E. Lee attempted to retreat from Petersburg and Richmond in order to unite with the confederate forces in North Carolina under command of General Joseph Johnson, his army was unexpectedly attacked at Sayler's Creek. The onslaught took place on April 6, 1865 and marked the beginning of the end for the Army of the Potomac. Lee lost 6,000 men at Sayler's Creek and his supplies were cut off. The next day Lee assembled his troops but was attacked again. Finally on April 9, 1865 at nearby Appomattox, the valiant general surrendered his Army to the Union and Ulysses S. Grant.

Shenandoah Shenandoah Valley Campaign (1862) **On** October 7, 1861, Stonewall Jackson was promoted to major general of the Provisional Army of the confederate States. On 4 November, he was given command of the Shenandoah Valley District. Between December 1861 and June 1862, he waged his famous Valley Campaign. His troops (rarely more than 15,000) were equally successful in maneuver and in battle. They tied down some 60,000 Federal troops, which were sorely needed for the campaign against Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy. Recalled, with his command, to the main Army of Northern Virginia, then operating against the Army of the Potomac just east of Richmond, Jackson was slowed by his own physical exhaustion from the previous campaign and his unfamiliarity with the area. As a result, he failed to attack Federal positions at White Oak Swamp as expected on 30 June. This failure contributed to the disruption of Gen. Robert E. Lee's plan to envelop the Federal Army's position. Nonetheless, in the ensuing Seven Days' Battle, the Union army was driven into its fortified base at Harrison's Landing, and Lee turned north to deal with Union general John Pope's Army of Virginia.

San Isidro San Isidro, a municipality on the NW Coast of Leyte Island in the Philippines. On December 7, 1944, the Fifth Air Force received orders to intercept a Japanese convoy approaching the northwest coast of Leyte. The convoy had been delayed one day to allow the use of assigned air cover in the Wa Operation. The delay proved to be fatal for the Japanese. The Fifth Air Force planes hit the convoy and sent it scurrying for shelter in San Isidro harbor, on Leyte's wild and mountainous northwest tip. For most of the day, army and Marine fighters and bombers were over the Japanese ships. Only a few Japanese aircraft arrived to protect the helpless convoy. As a result, the convoy suffered 300 casualties and lost substantial amounts of ammunition and other supplies. More important to the Americans was the fact the convoy was out of touch with headquarters.

Schoharie During the American Revolution, Schoharie in the Catskill Mountains of New York provided a site for a bloody skirmish between the British and Americans. The site was important to both sides due to its high altitude, which functioned well as a lookout post. Today Schoharie is remembered as the Dunderberg of Washington Irving's famous story, "Rip Van Winkle," published in 1819. The Schoharie Reservoir provides New York City with water via the Catskill Aqueduct as well.

Sergeant William W. Seay Sergeant William W. Seay, distinguished himself on August 25, 1968 while serving as a driver with the 62nd Transportation Co. in a resupply mission near Ap Nhi, Republic of Vietnam. A reinforced battalion of the North Vietnamese Army ambushed the convoy he was traveling with. When his convoy was forced to stop, Sergeant Seay immediately took a defensive position behind the wheels of a vehicle loaded with high-explosive ammunition. Twice, he left his protective cover to hurl back enemy grenades about to explode. After returning to his position he was painfully wounded in the right wrist; however, Sergeant Seay continued to give encouragement and direction to his fellow soldiers. Although weak from loss of blood and with his right hand immobilized, Sergeant Seay stood up and fired his rifle with his left hand, killing all three and saving the

lives of the other men in his location. As a result of this heroic action, Sergeant Seay was mortally wounded by a sniper's bullet.

Shiloh The scene of the first great battle of the West in the Civil War. In the two-day battle lasting from April 6th through 7th, 1862, both sides suffered many casualties. The engagement at Shiloh was the biggest battle of the American Civil War and of American history. It was a fight in which several of the most important commanders of the war participated, such as Grant, Sherman, Johnston, Beauregard, Bragg, and Forrest. The first day was as bloody as any day of the entire war. Shiloh was a major confrontation that determined control of the Mississippi Valley. Shiloh was a battle in which the Confederates made an all-out effort to throw back the Union Army. Their failure to succeed in this endeavor forced them to return to Corinth, Mississippi, relinquishing all hold upon West Tennessee. Nearly 24,000 were killed, wounded, or reported missing, an amount equivalent to one-fifth of the total number engaged.

Sicily The largest island in the Mediterranean Sea. Many peoples throughout its history to include the Arabs in the 9th century have ruled the island. In 1860 Sicily became part of the United Italy and many years later was plunged into World War II when Mussolini was dictator. The island was the scene of heavy fighting when the Allies launched an invasion from North Africa on July 9-10, 1943.

SP4 James A. Loux Specialist Forth Class James A. Loux was posthumously awarded the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an armed hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam: Specialist Four Loux distinguished himself as a seaman aboard a river boat transporting aviation fuel in support of combat operations near Cho Thu Bay Village. His boat struck an enemy mine, engulfing the boat in flames. By this time the boat convoy was caught in a deadly crossfire, directed from both banks of the canal. Immediately Specialist Loux raced to the roof of the boat and began placing accurate machine gun fire upon the foe. Ignoring his own painful burns, Specialist Loux continued to fire upon the hostile force until they broke contact, enabling the remaining boats to proceed to their destination. Moments later, Specialist Loux was evacuated to the Third Surgical Hospital at Binh Thuy where he succumbed to his wounds on 5 April 1971. Specialist Four Loux's gallantry in action, at the cost of his life, was in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

SP4 Larry G. Dahl Specialist Fourth Class, U.S. Army, 359th Transportation Company, 27th Transportation Battalion, U.S. Army Support Command. SP4 Dahl was born October 6, 1949. He distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity while serving as a machine gunner on a gun truck near An Khe, Binh Dinh Province. The gun truck SP4 Dahl was riding was sent with 2 other gun trucks to assist in the defense of a convoy that had been ambushed by an enemy force. After a brief period of intense fighting the attack subsided. As the gun trucks were preparing to return to their normal escort duties, an enemy hand grenade was thrown into the truck in which SP4 Dahl was riding. Instantly realizing the great danger, SP4 Dahl called a warning to his companions and threw himself directly onto the grenade. Through his indomitable courage, complete disregard for his

safety, and profound concern for his fellow soldiers, SP4 Dahl saved the lives of the other members of the truck crew while sacrificing his own.

Springfield The location of an unsuccessful British takeover on June 23, 1780. In June 1780, German General Baron von Knyphausen led a force of 5,000 men, including British, Hessian, and New Jersey Loyalist units across from New York and began an operation intended to reestablish the British in New Jersey. Instead of a friendly greeting by the local populace, he was met and blocked by armed local militia and farmers. At this point, Knyphausen's men had been beaten back by militia before they had even engaged Washington's main army. As soon as Washington started his army on the march towards Pompton, a city 16 miles from Springfield, Knyphausen decided to attack Springfield. While stationed at the Springfield Bridge, General Nathanael Greene and 1,000 Continentals encountered a force five times their own size on June 23, 1780. Despite being pushed back several times, the patriots stood their ground and forced the British to retreat, thus ending the British raid in New Jersey.

SSGT Robert T. Kuroda Staff Sergeant, U.S. Army, Company H, 442nd Regimental Combat Team. SSGT Kuroda was born November 8, 1922 in Aiea, Oahu, Hawaii. He distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism in action, on 20 October 1944, near Bruyeres, France. Leading his men in an advance to destroy snipers and machine gun nests, Staff Sergeant Kuroda encountered heavy fire from enemy soldiers occupying a heavily wooded slope. Unable to pinpoint the hostile machine gun, he boldly made his way through heavy fire to the crest of the ridge. Once he located the machine gun, Staff Sergeant Kuroda advanced to a point within ten yards of the nest and killed three enemy gunners with grenades. He then fired clip after clip of rifle ammunition, killing or wounding at least three of the enemy. As he expended the last of his ammunition, he observed that an American officer had been struck by a burst of fire from a hostile machine gun located on an adjacent hill. Rushing to officer's assistance, he found that the officer had been killed. Picking up the officer's submachine gun, Staff Sergeant Kuroda advanced through continuous fire toward a second machine gun emplacement and destroyed the position. As he turned to fire upon additional enemy soldiers, a sniper killed him. Staff Sergeant Kuroda's courageous actions and indomitable fighting spirit ensured the destruction of enemy resistance in the sector. Staff Sergeant Kuroda's extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty are in keeping with the highest traditions of military service and reflect great credit on him, his unit, and the United States Army.

St.Mihiel The operations at St. Mihiel, France, September 12th - 16th, 1918. Marshal Foch and General Pershing directed the newly created First Army to attack the German salient at St. Mihiel. Nine American divisions, numbering 550,000 men, and four French divisions numbering 70,000, were assembled. Seven American divisions were placed on the south face of the salient, two American and two French divisions on the west face, and the remaining soldiers around the tip. The Germans held this front with nine divisions, numbering about 60,000 men. On the morning of September 12, after a violent artillery bombardment, the First Army advanced into the salient. The following morning saw the 1st Division and the 26th Division attack from the south and west, respectively. They trapped 16,000 Germans in the point of the salient. Altogether 443 guns were captured. By

September 16th, the salient was entirely obliterated.

Stoney Point The capture of Stoney Point, a rocky peninsula located on the west bank of the Hudson River. Kings Ferry connected it on the east bank to Verplanks Point. The only link between two main traveled roads leading from New England to Pennsylvania, this point became vital. The British held Stoney Point until the night of July 16, 1779 when " Mad Anthony" Wayne and the American Light Infantry stormed it. The strategy was simple but effective. The center of the American force fired noisy shots to divert the enemy while two silent columns with empty muskets and fixed bayonets swarmed the fortification and killed 123 British. The American morale was boosted tremendous great deal with this victory.

Ticonderoga Fort Ticonderoga was held by the British and located on Lake Champlain. Benedict Arnold and Ethan Allen became famous by taking the fort without firing a shot. They positioned their troops outside the emplacement early on the morning of May 10, 1775. Realizing that the British were asleep and had neglected to post an adequate guard detail the Americans quickly capitalized as they overwhelmed the stunned guards and took the entire fort and everyone in it prisoner.

Tunisia The Battle of Tunisia was fought 3-13 May 1943. Preceded by heavy artillery and or preparation, the Allies penetrated the Axis perimeter, the II Corps north and south of Lake Bizerte, the First Army east from Medjez El Bab. With all reserves committed, and lacking air support, Arnim was unable to stem the tide. The U.S. 34th Division entered Bizerte May 7. The 1st Armored Division rolled through Ferryville, cutting the German communications and linking on May 9th with the British 7th Armored Division. To the south, the French corps and the Eighth Army surrounded the Italian First Army, and British armor cut off the Cape Bon Peninsula. Thus, dislocated and canalized by Allied thrusts, Axis troops began surrendering in droves. Bradley captured some 40,000 prisoners in his zone. In all, some 275,000 prisoners were taken, including the top commanders. The Italian Navy made no attempt at evacuation, and the Axis hold on North Africa was ended.

Valcour Island Valcour Island located in Lake Champlain. This is the location where, in October 1776, Benedict Arnold commanded a fleet of 15 vessels and did battle with the British fleet. Arnold lost the battle and many ships, but managed to flee at the last moment thereby salvaging his armada. The fact that Benedict Arnold assembled a fleet that would continue to haunt the British navy is considered to have saved the American Revolution.

Valley Forge Valley Forge is located in SE Pennsylvania, 20 mi NW of Philadelphia, on the Schuylkill River. During the American Revolution George Washington established the main camp of the Continental Army here in December 1777. The men were to build a city of a thousand cabins or "huts". The huts were to be big enough to house as many as twelve men apiece and be of uniform size and shape. Washington offered a prize of twelve dollars, one for each man of the unit in the regiment that finished his hut first. The building of the huts was hampered by various shortages such as the boards necessary for doors and roofing, nails and even tools in some cases. Despite the terrible privation of the winter and many desertions, the Army left the camp as an efficient fighting force in June 1778. The

French General Lafayette and Prussian General Steuben were with the troops and helped train them.

Vera Cruz Veracruz (U.S.-Mexican War), 1847. Convinced that Gen. Zachary Taylor could not win a final victory in northern Mexico, President James Polk ordered a new United States offensive early in 1847. Its aim was Mexico City, by way of a landing on the east coast at Veracruz, then the strongest fortress in the Western Hemisphere. On March 9 a fleet under Com. Matthew Perry (later succeeded by Com. David Conner) carried Gen. Winfield Scott and 13,000 troops to Veracruz. The army landed almost unopposed on the beaches south of the fortress in the first large-scale amphibious operation in American history. After building up their beachhead for two weeks, Scott's troops laid siege to Veracruz, defended by some 5,000 Mexicans under Gen. Morales. A six-day bombardment by artillery and naval guns brought a capitulation of the city and its castle of San Juan de Ulu'a on March 27. The siege cost the defenders 80 military and 100 civilian casualties. American losses were 82, including 19 killed. Scott occupied Veracruz two days later and then began preparing for the march inland to Mexico City, 264 miles away.

Vincennes The Treaty of Vincennes. Next to his victory at Tippecanoe, William Henry Harrison was best known for his many successful Indian treaty negotiations. Appointed governor of the newly created Indiana Territory in 1800, Harrison was instructed by the Federal Government to gain title to Indian lands in the area, in order to remove the source of constant friction between traders, settlers and Indians. After a preliminary conference in the fall of 1802, in which he had difficulty reconciling the jealousies of the chieftains, Harrison succeeded in getting a formal treaty signed at Fort Wayne on June 7, 1803. This provided for the cession by nine tribes (Shawnees, Potawatomis, Miamis, Weas, Eel Rivers, Delawares, Piankashaws, Kaskaskias and Kickapoos) of the land about Vincennes. A supplementary treaty signed at Vincennes on August 7, 1803 ceded several tracts ceded for way stations from Clarksville to Kaskaskia.

Viper This vessel was named after a group of poisonous snakes. Vipers have a pair of long, hollow fangs in the upper jaw. Many of them have a deep hollow in the side of the head, a little lower than the eye and in front of it. Snakes with this hollow, or pit, are pit vipers. Those without it are true vipers.

Virginia Virginia is the northernmost of the southern states. Its borders touch Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina. Virginia was named for Queen Elizabeth I, called the Virgin Queen. In 1606, James I gave a charter to the London Company, later known as the Virginia Company. The company sent out an expedition in May 1607 that founded Jamestown on a peninsula in the James River, the first permanent English settlement in America. Virginia was the main battleground of the Civil War: the first Battle of Bull Run in July 1861; the Seven Days Battles of the Peninsula campaign of April to July 1862; the second Battle of Bull Run of August 1862; Fredericksburg in December 1862; Chancellorsville in May 1863; the Wilderness Campaign of May to June 1864; the siege of Petersburg; and the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Courthouse on April 9, 1865, were all fought in the state. Richmond has been the capital since 1779, but Norfolk is the largest city.

Vulcan Vulcan, the Greek god of fire. His following came to him early from Asia Minor and was later assimilated to that of Hephaestus the Greek fire god. Vulcan's parents were Jupiter and Juno and he married Venus, goddess of love. Volcanoes were believed to be the natural smoke stacks where Vulcan's metal smiths created mechanical marvels, objects of art, arms and armor for the gods, and thunderbolts for Jupiter. Many temples were erected in Vulcan's honor to dissuade him from using his destructive force against the humans that worshipped him.

Wilderness The Battle of the Wilderness, which was fought May 5-6, 1864, between Union and Confederate forces. The location, a tangled forest on the south bank of the Rapidan River in Virginia, was the first ever meeting between Gen. Robert E. Lee and Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. The Union had amassed a force of over 100,000 men, constituting a planned battle of annihilation on Grant's part. The Confederates had roughly 60,000 men and maneuvered well enough to avoid being crushed altogether. The Union lost 55,000 men while the South had 39,000 killed.

Zapote River In April 1899, a group of American Marines under a Navel Officer, Lt James C. Gillmore, went out to relieve Baler, but the unit was ambushed by the rebels, and its members taken prisoner. Despite overwhelming odds and extraordinary privation, Martin Cerezo and his comrades, eventually reduced to mere thirty, persevered against the insurgents for 337 days until organize themselves around Manila after the American naval victory of May 1, Augustin scattered his troops in numerous locations outside the city to guard against attack, but this disposition proved untenable. Filipino action against these points forced the Spanish to fall back to a line of blockhouses just out side Manila, fortification called the Zapote line initially precluded a rebel invasion of Cavite province, but the defenders eventually had to evacuate these positions. General Lachambre, the Spanish field Commander fought fifty seven battles against insurgents in this period, including a major engagement at the Zapote bridge on Feb. 17, 1899. The most important military movements took place under direct control of Aguinaldo and a group of trusted associates in the immediate vicinity of Manila. Their first objective was to seize the province of Cavite, a step towards the conquest of Manila, with remarkable speed the insurgents broke the Bacoor-Aapote line occupied important towns in the vicinity Mandaluyong, San Pedro Macati, Caloocan, and Paranaque and laid siege to Manila proper. When the Zapote line was abandoned the city's communications to the countryside were cut off, and the insurgents were soon able to invest the city. Defensive lines established in the immediate vicinity of the city were highly vulnerable to attack. Finally because refugees were massed within the walled city the Spanish Commanders had to avoid an American bombardment.

Section VII

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