

NATIONAL TREASURES

American Mounted Troops

1819 to the present



ZFC2303 Print of U.S. Mounted Color Guard. Photograph of a dress uniformed U.S. Mounted Color Guard. The romance of a mounted knight carrying a pennon is continued through the flags carried by the cavalry and field artillery. This image dates from the early 1900s.



ZFC2206 U.S. 21 Star Militia Dragoon Standard - Very Early Mounted Troops Flag. This Militia Dragoon standard is dated to the period of 1819-1822, it displays a juvenile eagle, perhaps representative of the young republic. The flag pre-dates the 1834 regulations for dragoon standards in accordance with the general pattern of U.S. colors.



ZFC0410 U.S. Army Red Over White Swallowtail Model 1833. The U.S. Quartermaster's Department provided guidons of this pattern to Mounted Troops from 1833 to 1861. Most of the guidons in stock in 1862 were modified to "Stars & Stripes" pattern guidons in February of 1862; somehow this one survived.



ZFC0412 U.S. Cavalry Regimental Standard. This standard was painted silk made by Longley & Brother, Cincinnati Depot, 1864 based on the Model 1833 standard and issued to regular and volunteer cavalry from 1833 to 1885. This specimen dates from 1864.



ZFC0411 U.S. Army Light Artillery Guidon, Sand's 11th Ohio Battery with Battle Honors. A Civil War that belonged to the Light Artillery Ohio Battery and was used by Ohio troops in the western theatre of the American Civil War.



ZFC2513 U.S. Army Red over White Guidon Paxton's 4th Virginia Cavalry. This is a rare Model 1833 Dragoon Guidon utilized as a Cavalry Guidon by troops of the New State West Virginia, 1863. This is the only known surviving Model 1833 guidon used by West Virginia troops and the only one known to be in private hands.



ZFC0409 U.S. Army 34 Star Mounted Troops Guidon, with double ring star field with four corner stars, 1861-1863. Although the cavalry of the U.S. Army was not provided with the Stars & Stripes at regimental level officially until 1895, in 1862 the War Department changed the pattern of the swallow-tailed guidons that were carried by each company of a regiment to the design of the Stars & Stripes.



ZFC0611 U.S. 34 Star guidon from the First Regiment of Massachusetts Cavalry Volunteers. A significant Company "L" guidon from the First Regiment of Massachusetts Cavalry Volunteers who fought in Florida in February of 1864 capturing a Confederate artillery battle flag as well as a Stars and Bars camp flag during the Civil War.



ZFC0227 U.S. Army Bgd HQ Flag, 2nd Bgd, 4th Div, Wilson's Cav Corps. This particular flag represents the 2nd Brigade, 4th Division, Wilsons Cavalry Corps and was carried near its commander, Brigadier-General A.J. Alexander until the close of the War). General Wilson's Cavalry Corps captured CSA President Jefferson Davis in Alabama in May of 1865.



ZFC2577 General Phillip H. Sheridan Personal 35 Star U.S. National Colors, 1864. This 35 star silk United States national standard (1863-1865) was used during the American Civil War by Major General Philip Sheridan as both the Cavalry Corps Commander of the Army of the Potomac and the Commanding General of the Army of the Shenandoah (1864-1865).



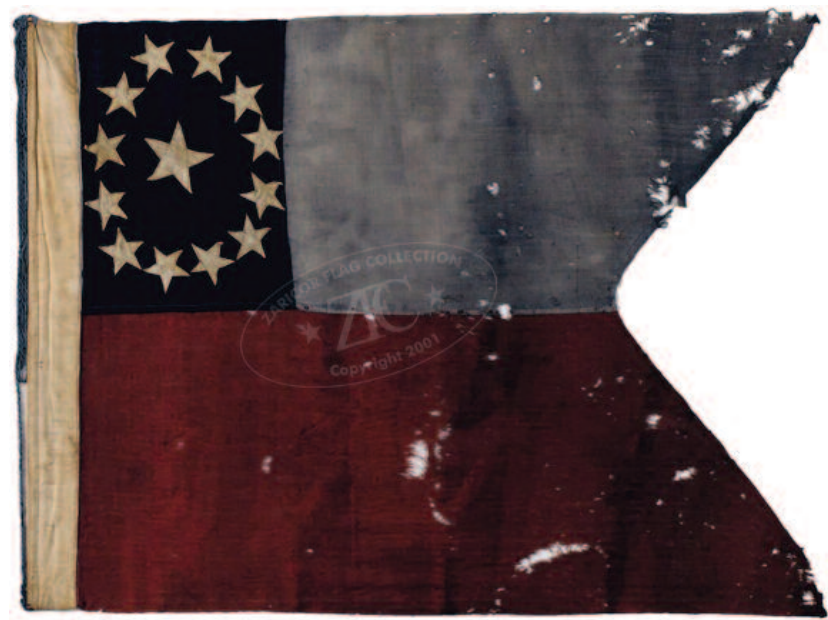
ZFC2576 Major General Phillip Henry Sheridan Personal Civil War Battle Flag, Middle Military Division, Army of the Shenandoah, 1864 -1865. This flag indicated Gen. Sheridan's personal presence on the field. This flag accompanied Sheridan through all phases of the Shenandoah Valley and Appomattox Campaigns in which he led and rallied his troops through some of the thickest fighting of the war.



ZFC0489 General George A. Custer's Third Personal Civil War Cavalry Guidon. This flag was only flown when Custer was on the field. This was one of Custer's more famous flags, as it served with him in the Civil War while commanding the US 3rd Cavalry Division from 1864-1865.



ZFC0490 General George A. Custer's Headquarters Command Designating Flag, 3rd Div. Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, 1864. General Custer commanded the 3rd Cavalry Division in 1864 thru the end of the Civil War 1865. This flag served with Custer during this period along side his Personal guidon.



ZFC2499 13 Star, Confederate States of America - Lt. Artillery - reverses traditional U.S. red over white, with staff, 1863. Captured at Fort Hindman, a very rare swallowtail Confederate guidon with its original blue lanyard. It was originally discovered furlled around its staff with its red painted tin "halberd head" finial.



ZFC2503 A significant post-Civil War Light artillery Guidon from Battery A, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, 1870s. This artillery Guidon comes from Independent Battery A, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and conforms to the 1879 Regulations of such.



ZFC9024 U.S. Army Red over White Guidon, Troop F, 7th US Cavalry, 1880s. This Cavalry Guidon made in 1885 was flown by Troop F of the 7th United States Cavalry-probably the most storied of all U.S. Cavalry regiments, a fact known by the director John Ford when he chose to depict the 7th in the hair-raising rescue mission against Geronimo's Apaches.



ZFC9021 U.S. Army Red over White Guidon, Troop C, 2nd U.S. Cavalry. This guidon defines the longest serving cavalry regiment in the U.S. Army, which takes as its motto the French "Toujours Prêt" ("Always Ready"). The 2nd Cavalry was created out of the two companies of the Second Regiment of Dragoons in order to fight the Seminole Indians.



ZFC9026 U.S. Army Red over White Guidon, Troop E, 10th US Cavalry. The legend of the African-American "Buffalo Soldiers" stands behind this service guidon from the time of the Spanish-American War. E Troop of the 10th U.S. Cavalry saw furious action in Cuba, with several of its men winning the Medal of Honor.



ZFC0210 U.S. Army "Model 1885" Cavalry Guidon; 11th Cavalry, Second Squadron, Troop F. This particular guidon was carried during the American-Philippine War, and is associated with Major General Lawton. General Lawton was killed at Station San Mateo in Manila on December 19, 1899, during the "Philippine Insurrection."



ZFC9023 U.S. Army Red over White Guidon, Troop E, 6th US Cavalry. An example of the bigger style of guidon used by American mounted troops for nearly a century, from the 1830s through to 1931. That year the Army adopted today's smaller 27" x 20" guidon a foot shorter in length, half a foot shorter in width and only half the surface area.

ZFC3247 U.S. Army Cavalry Regimental Standard, M-1904, Schuylkill Arsenal. In 1904 the Army adopted a new rendition for the arms. The realistic eagle was replaced by a highly stylized "European" type heraldic eagle, based on the realization of the U.S. arms by Louis C. Tiffany, a design that continues to serve today.



ZFC9022 U.S. Army Red over White Cavalry Service Guidon, Troop A, 3rd U.S. Cavalry. U.S. Quartermaster's Corps at Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, PA, made this flag. after 1912. WWI, 1917 to 1919.

ZFC0281 Silk Presentation Guidon of the 17th US Field Artillery, regiment served in France WWI, 1916 to 1919. Although this guidon dates to the 17th service in WWI, the regiment went on to serve in WWII, Korea, Vietnam, and The Gulf War.



ZFC3564 U.S. Army Red over White 103rd Cavalry, Troop B Service Guidon Pennsylvania National Guard (PNG) unit, WWI. Guidons of this type were introduced for cavalry units in the US Army in 1890 as Service Guidons. Originally intended as a drill and field replacement for the formal silk guidon that was reintroduced 5 years earlier.

ZFC0267 Service Guidon of Battery E, 308th Field Artillery, WWI, 1917 to 1919. Bunting guidons like this example were first authorized in 1890 and utilized until 1931 when this size was abolished.



ZFC9025 U.S. Army Red over White Guidon, 7th US Cavalry - TV prop, Have Gun Will Travel, "Comanche", 1959. At first glance this guidon looks like one U.S. Cavalry guidons used from 1885 to 1931. However, its manufacturer fails to portray that the other soldiers who perished at the Little Big Horn carried a starred and striped guidon.