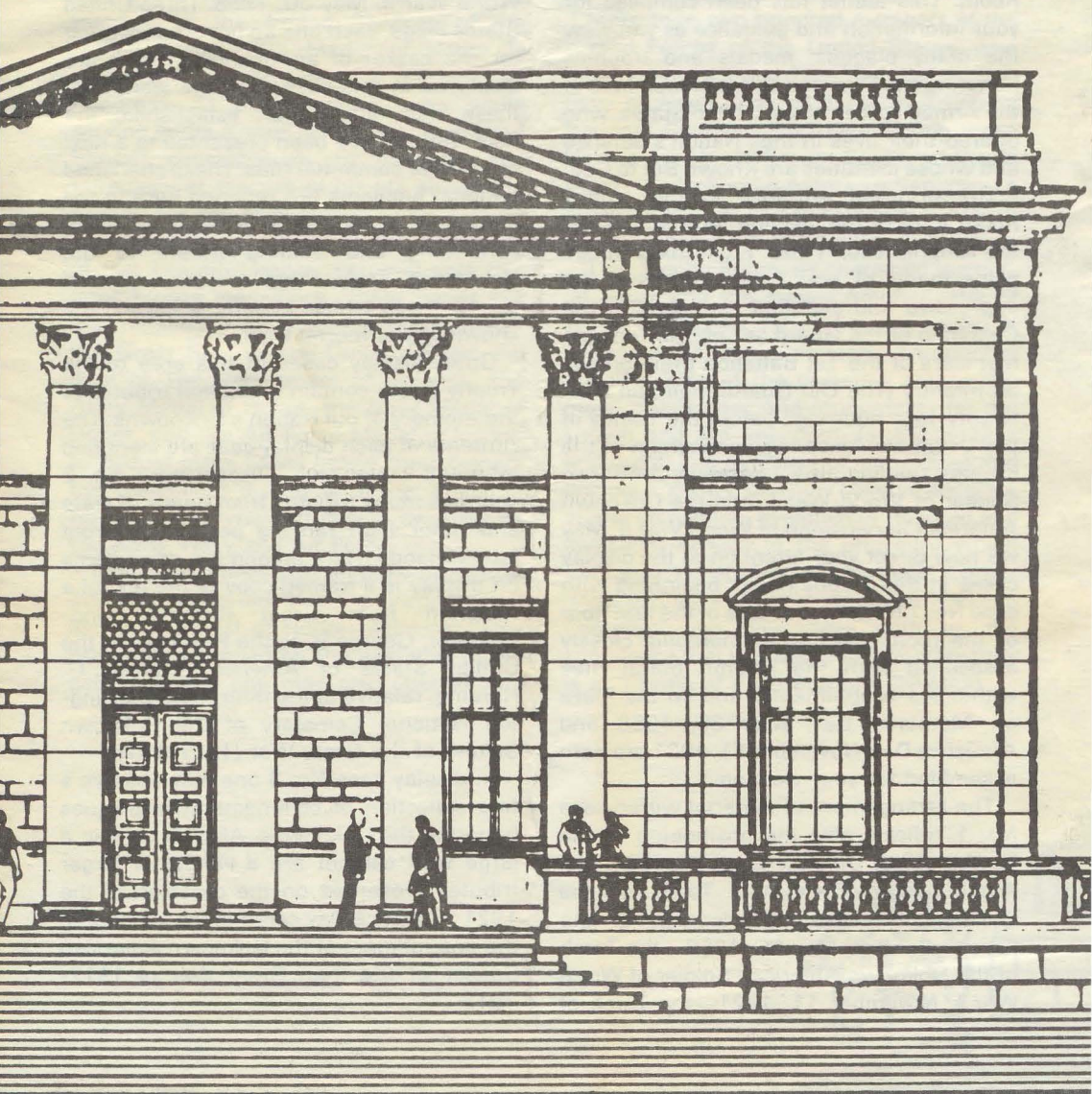


a visitor's guide
to the
Trophy Room
Arlington Memorial Amphitheater



Plaques, Medals and Trophies— Trophy Room Arlington Memorial Amphitheater, Arlington National Cemetery.

Welcome to the Arlington Memorial Trophy Room. This leaflet has been compiled for your information and guidance as you view the many plaques, medals and trophies honoring the lives and deeds of members of the Armed Forces of the United States, who offered their lives in their Nation's defense and whose identities are Known But to God.

The principal entrance to the Trophy Room is from the viewing terrace fronting the Amphitheater Plaza. From this vantage point many of you have witnessed the impressive and dignified ceremony of the Changing of the Guard as specially chosen members of the 1st Battalion (Reinforced), 3d Infantry (The Old Guard) maintain their twenty-four hour vigil before the Tombs of the Unknown American Serviceman of the Korean Conflict, the Unknown American Soldier of World War I, and the Unknown American Serviceman of World War II. May we now direct your attention to the display cases in this Trophy Room, beginning with case No. 1 on the south side of the first floor of the room. Historic memorabilia closely associated with the solemn burial rites within the Amphitheater and on the Plaza on Memorial Day, May 30, 1958 and Armistice Day, November 11, 1921 are here assembled for your viewing.

The arrangement of material within case No. 1 reflects also the positioning of the Tombs of the Unknowns on the Memorial Amphitheater Plaza—the Tomb of the Unknown American Serviceman of the Korean Conflict, May 30, 1958—the Tomb of the Unknown American Soldier of World War I, November 11, 1921—the Tomb of

the Unknown American Serviceman of World War II, May 30, 1958. Three United States Flags, each one an honored covering for the casket of an Unknown Hero, are displayed in this case. Had the identity of these individuals been established, the flags would have been presented to a next of kin after committal rites. These cherished national emblems are retained here in the perpetual custody of a grateful nation in continuing and abiding tribute to the Unknowns. Truly, there are many next of kin for those whose identity is beyond the knowledge of mortal men.

Other display cases in this area of the Trophy Room contain additional tributes to the memory of our Nation's Unknowns. The contents of each display case are identified by small metal tabs. Display case No. 2 contains many tributes from heads of state and other high ranking personages from foreign lands. Here among the other items on display is a framed copy of the text of a telegram from Great Britain's King-Emperor, George V, to the President of the United States of America, Warren G. Harding, relative to the interment at Arlington National Cemetery of the Unknown Soldier of the Great War (1917-1918).

In display case No. 3 one may observe a fine collection of commemorative plaques honoring the Unknowns. Also on view in a large wall cabinet are a variety of larger tributes presented on the occasion of the 1921 Armistice Day ceremonies incident to the entombment of the Unknown American Soldier of the then Great War of 1917-1918.

Additional display cases in the north portion of the first floor of the Trophy Room afford visitors further evidence of the extent, variety and beauty of commemorative tributes honoring the memory of our Nation's military Unknowns. The larger wall cabinet at the west wall of this area contains trophies reminiscent of the Indian Chief Plenty Coups, the last great chief of the Crow Nation of Montana. Chief Plenty Coups was the official representative of the American Indians at the ceremonies attendant upon the entombment of the Unknown Soldier of World War I on Armistice Day, November 11, 1921. Wearing his feathered war bonnet, beaded uniform and bearing his coup stick, Chief Plenty Coups was a colorful and impressive figure in the company of the many dignitaries who participated in the historic Armistice Day ceremonies.

During the committal services for the Unknown Soldier, Chief Plenty Coups laid his war bonnet and coup stick on the tomb as a tribute of respect from all American Indians. Coup sticks are feathered weapons that a warrior uses to make coups (fr. for blows); the object being to touch not kill as many armed enemies as possible. During the early 1920's the Army Signal Corps gave Chief Plenty Coups his personal flag, which showed the name spelled Plenty-Coops, an error in spelling also reflected in the official program for the ceremonies at Arlington National Cemetery on November 11, 1921. The flag, feather headdress and coup stick are displayed in a wall cabinet on the first floor of the Trophy Room.

In this area, too, is another stairway to the ground floor beneath the Trophy Room where public rest room facilities are available. Special quarters for members of the 3d Infantry (The Old Guard), who maintain a constant vigil at the Tombs of the Unknowns, are also located at this level. These quarters are not open to the public.

Second Floor Exhibits

Additional exhibits and collections, well worth the time and attention of visitors, are located on the second floor of the Trophy

Room. As you leave the first floor area and prepare to ascend the stairs three inscribed tablets may be seen. One dedicated on May 18, 1954 by the Ladies of The Grand Army of The Republic commemorates G.A.R. Order No. 11 issued on May 5, 1868 by General John A. Logan—Commander-in-Chief of The Grand Army of The Republic—whereby May 30 of each year was designated as Memorial Day to honor Civil War dead. Another tablet concerns the Arlington National Cemetery electronic carillon given by the American Veterans of World War II (AMVETS). This carillon was dedicated by President Harry S. Truman on December 21, 1949. The other commemorative tablet concerns the gift from the American Legion which provided funds for the installation and maintenance of a permanent lighting system for the Tombs of the Unknowns and the facade of the Memorial Amphitheater. This gift was made to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the American Legion. President Richard M. Nixon participated in ceremonies inaugurating the lighting system during the American Legion's National Commander's Dinner for members of Congress on March 15, 1969.

As one ascends the stairs to the second floor of the Trophy Room a colorful display of flags on standards will be noted surrounding the three sides of the balcony which overlooks the first floor. Grouped in the center portion of the balcony area are the flags of the Thirteen Colonies, which as States ratified the Constitution of the United States. The special convention of delegates from the Thirteen States, which was called by the Continental Congress to draft a permanent Constitution for the United States, met in Philadelphia on May 14, 1787 with George Washington as presiding officer. The convention concluded its work on September 17, 1787 and sent the signed document to the Congress. That body on September 28, 1787 sent the document to the legislatures of the Thirteen States for ratification in accordance with prescribed procedures. Ratification of at least nine States was necessary before the Constitution could become effective. Dela-

ware was the first State to ratify the Constitution. The flags are arranged in the order in which the States ratified the document. Following is a listing of the States and the dates of their ratification:

Delaware	December 7, 1787
Pennsylvania	December 12, 1787
New Jersey	December 18, 1787
Georgia	January 2, 1788
Connecticut	January 9, 1788
Massachusetts	February 6, 1788
Maryland	April 28, 1788
South Carolina	May 23, 1788
New Hampshire	June 21, 1788
Virginia	June 25, 1788
New York	July 26, 1788
North Carolina	November 21, 1789
Rhode Island	May 29, 1790

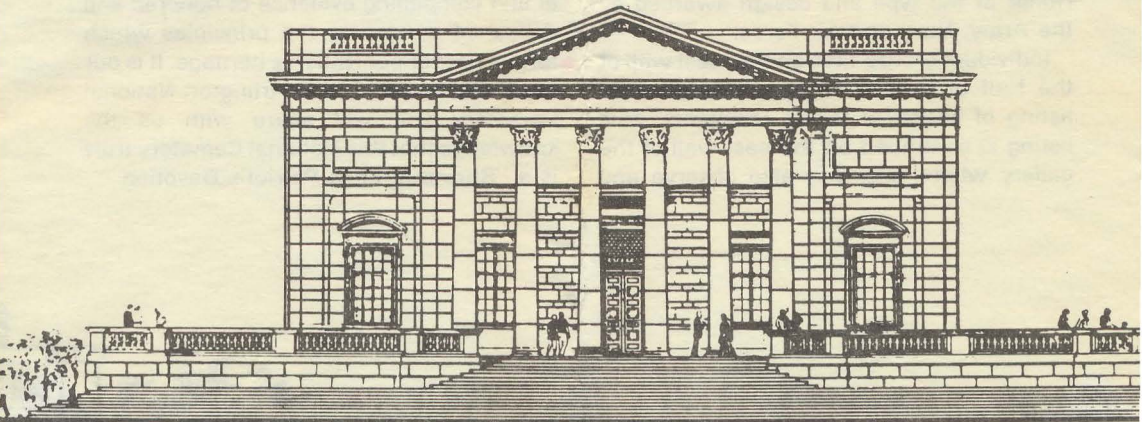
The flags of the remaining thirty-seven States, the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States arranged on either side of the balcony complete the beautiful and inspiring display of State and Territorial colors, each one representative of the unity of the Great Nation now entering the third century of its existence.

As one enters the north side of the second floor of the Trophy Room, several wall cabinets display an interesting assortment of large trophies and plaques honoring the Unknown Soldier of World War I.

Here, too, in this second floor area are three large framed cases containing tributes to the Unknowns presented by the Prime Minister of Pakistan in 1973. An antique musket occupies one of the display cases. In another case an antique sword is displayed near a large framed collection of Badges of The Pakistan Army.

Another large wall cabinet contains a large wood carving presented in tribute to the Unknowns by General Suharto, President of The Republic of Indonesia. Other trophies in this case include a marble plaque from the Republic of Uruguay, a bronze plaque from an association of Brazilian ex-soldiers, a brass plaque inscribed: "Au Soldat Inconnu D' Amerique Le Rotary Club De Paris", and a large bronze tablet: "To The Glorious Memory of The Gallant Men of The American Forces Who Gave Their Full Measure of Devotion and Service In The World War 1917-1918— A Tribute From Rotary International."

The one floor display case in this area contains a large timber piece from Britain's *H.M.S. Impregnable* in which is a parchment roll containing the names of British Sympathizers Throughout the World at The Entombment of the Unknown of World War I. A memorial plaque in tribute to the Unknown Soldier from the Amateur Athletic Union of The United States is also on view in this display case.



Hall of Heroes—Medal of Honor Gallery

The beautifully decorated north area of the second floor of the Trophy Room further emphasizes the concepts of patriotism, sacrifice, dedication and service exemplified in the many plaques, medals and trophies which you have observed in tribute to our Nation's military unknowns. Here in the Hall of Heroes the lives and deeds of 3,401 recipients of The Medal of Honor are commemorated. This Medal is the highest distinction which can be earned by a member of the Armed Services of the United States. The Medal of Honor is awarded by the President, in the name of Congress, to an individual who while serving in the Armed Forces "distinguished himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty."

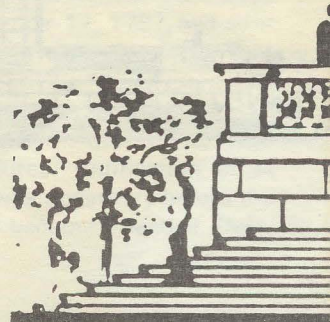
Prominently displayed on the north wall of this beautiful gallery you will note five large bronze medallions. These handsome and detailed medallions are renditions of the Great Seal of The United States, the Seal of The Department of Defense, the Army Medal of Honor, the Navy Medal of Honor, and the Air Force Medal of Honor. Individual glass cases below their respective medallions display an actual Medal of Honor of the type and design awarded by the Army, Navy and Air Force.

Individual bronze tabs on the west wall of the Hall of Heroes begin a chronological listing of Medal of Honor recipients. This listing is continued on the east wall of the gallery where one may also observe and

read a History of The Medal of Honor inscribed on a large bronze tablet. A floor display case in the Hall of Heroes contains a bronze tablet on which is inscribed the text of an Untitled Poem written by Audie Murphy in 1948. Audie Leon Murphy, an outstanding hero of World War II, recipient of many decorations for valor and the Medal of Honor, was born on June 20, 1924 and died in his forty-seventh year in a plane crash near Roanoke, Virginia on May 28, 1971. His honored resting place is here at Arlington National Cemetery in Grave 366-11, Section 46, a location within easy walking distance from this Trophy Room.

More than two hundred members of the Armed Forces of the United States, who have been awarded The Medal of Honor, have received honored burial in Arlington National Cemetery. Included among these Heroes are the Unknown Soldier of World War I, the Unknown American Serviceman of World War II, and the Unknown American Serviceman of the Korean Conflict.

This Trophy Room, its cherished memorial items and the stately Amphitheater of which it is a part, reflect but one aspect of Arlington National Cemetery. Throughout the vast area of the cemetery among the many headstones and monuments for the known and the unknown, for the humble and great, and for those of many races and diverse ancestry, one may observe additional and compelling evidence of honored and dedicated service to the principles which form a part of our Nation's heritage. It is our hope that as visitors to Arlington National Cemetery you will share with us the knowledge that this National Cemetery truly is a "Shrine of Each Patriot's Devotion."



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