

CAMPAIGN STREAMERS

of the United States Army



THE INSTITUTE OF LAND WARFARE
AT THE ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY

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Foreword

The story of America's Army is told in many ways—through the acts of bravery of individual Soldiers and small units, in the symbolism of unit patches and the distinctive emblems of branches and regiments, and by the naming of posts, camps, stations, buildings, streets, training areas and firing ranges. Each of these contributes to the legacy of the Army and to Army history and reminds Soldiers that they do indeed follow in the footsteps of giants.

But, arguably, no collection tells the complete Army story more clearly, more powerfully, than the campaign streamers affixed to the Army flag. From Lexington to the ongoing campaigns of today, the Army's streamers span the history of our nation and our Army. They reflect the sacrifice, service and honor of the American Soldier through many generations and remind us all how different our nation would be but for those who have worn the uniform of our nation in the hardest of times.

The Association of the United States Army's Institute of Land Warfare has updated this book, recognizing the many changes that have occurred since it was last published in 2009. We hope you find it informative and useful, but more important, we hope you find it inspiring. At AUSA, we are proud to honor all Soldiers, past and present, and we dedicate this book to those who have served, those in uniform today and those who will keep America's Army strong for generations to come.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Carter F. Ham". The signature is stylized and cursive, with the first name "Carter" being the most prominent.

General Carter F. Ham
United States Army, Retired
President & CEO, AUSA

CAMPAIGN STREAMERS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY

A U.S. Army unit's history is displayed in its colors—its lineage, campaigns and commendations. When Soldiers arrive at a new unit, they can study the unit's colors to understand the honored tradition they now belong to. These flags, colors and guidons¹ have been used by military organizations for centuries to position, signal and rally the troops. For Soldiers, they are a proud symbol of their unit's important role in Army history. The story of the campaign streamers is intricate and has involved many of the Army's prominent leaders for more than 150 years.

UNITS DISPLAY BATTLE CREDITS

On 25 August 1861, Major General John C. Fremont, commanding the Western Department, commended troops from Iowa, Kansas and Missouri for their extraordinary service at the Battle of Wilson's Creek, near Springfield, Missouri,² 15 days earlier. Some 4,300 Union Soldiers had fought to a draw a Confederate force five times as large. The battle ended in a moral victory for the Union Army. Fremont ordered the word "Springfield" to be emblazoned on the colors of the units involved in the fighting. He also forwarded the names of the Soldiers and officers who participated in the battle to the War Department for any further action by the government to honor these brave men.³

In a joint resolution on Christmas Eve 1861, Congress expressed its appreciation for the gallant and patriotic service of Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyon, who lost his life during the battle, and the officers and Soldiers under his command. To commemorate the battle, Congress confirmed Fremont's order for each regiment engaged to embroider the word "Springfield" on its colors. Responding to a request by Congress, the president directed that the resolution be read before every regiment in the Union Army.⁴

Two months later, the War Department instructed all regiments and batteries to inscribe on their colors or guidons the names of battles in which they had performed meritoriously. The expectation was that the units so distinguished would regard their colors as representing their

honor and would guard them to the death. To underline the importance of unit colors, the department awarded Medals of Honor to men who protected the colors. Sergeant Freeman Davis, 80th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, won his medal by recovering the regiment's flags and saving them from capture after the regimental color bearers were shot down at Missionary Ridge, Tennessee. Private Charles Day, Company K, 210th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, saved from capture the regimental colors of a sister regiment in his brigade at Hatchers Run, Virginia, in February 1865 and was awarded the medal. Besides inscribing the names of the battles on regimental colors, Army Regulations published in 1863 directed the adjutant general to record the names of the battles in the Army Register. They were to appear before the list of regimental officers.⁵

The orders for inscribing the names of battles on flags pertained to the national color—the Stars and Stripes—not to the regimental color. Infantry and artillery regiments carried both the national color and their organizational color. The national color had the name of the regiment embroidered on the center stripe, and the stars were gold (although the regulations prescribed them to be white). Each artillery regiment carried a yellow color with two crossed cannons in the center, the letters “U.S.” above the cannons and the designation of the regiment on a scroll below. Each infantry regiment flew a blue standard with the seal of the United States (sometimes embroidered but more often painted) in the center; under the eagle, on a scroll, was the designation of the regiment.⁶

Cavalry regiments used a different arrangement. To accommodate mounted troops, the organizational color was smaller, consisting of the seal of the United States on a blue background and the regimental designation on a scroll under it. Cavalry regiments did not carry national colors. Since 1834, each cavalry troop had carried a guidon, which was half red and half white, divided at the fork of the swallowtail, with the red above. On the red appeared the letters “U.S.” in white; on the white was the letter of the company in red. On 18 January 1862, Major General George B. McClellan directed guidons for cavalry and light artillery to be similar to the national color, with 13 stripes but no set pattern for the stars. Usually, each corner of the blue field held a star, and the remaining stars were arranged in two concentric circles. Existing cavalry troops, however, were permitted to use their red and white guidons as long as they were serviceable.⁷

The Office of the Adjutant General first published the names of battles in which units performed meritoriously in the 1866 Army Register.

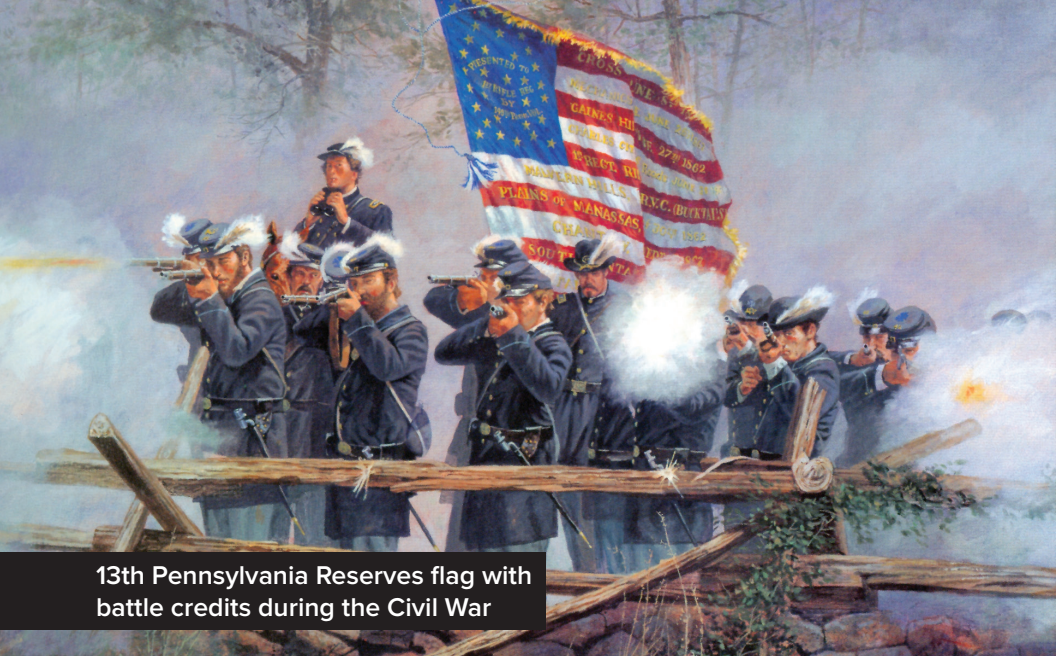


The Battle of Chippewa, 1814

Regimental commanders provided the lists, and they included not only Civil War battles, but also engagements since 1791 in which their regiments took part. Some regiments claimed more than 60 battles, although by today's standards some were obscure actions. For example, the 4th Infantry listed the little-known skirmish at Withlacoochee, Florida, in 1835 and another forgotten action on the fork of Puyallup River, Washington, in 1855. In 1867, the War Department again asked regimental officers to supply lists of battles in which their regiments participated. The department planned to use the lists to compile an authentic catalog of battles; however, no changes were made in regimental battles listed in the register.⁸

In 1866, along with publishing the names of the battles in which units performed meritoriously, the War Department authorized the Battalion of Engineers to carry its own colors: the national color with "U.S. Engineers" embroidered on the center stripe and a battalion color of scarlet, with a castle and the letters "U.S." above and the word "Engineers" below. Both colors were the same size as those of infantry and artillery regiments.⁹

In 1877, Lieutenant General William T. Sherman questioned the accuracy of the regimental lists published in the *Army Register* because reliable data were not readily available; he recommended to Secretary of War George W. McCrary that the names of the battles be omitted from the register. The secretary approved the recommendation but did not order the



removal of the names of the battles from the colors and guidons.¹⁰ However, a board was convened under Major General Winfield Scott Hancock, a Civil War hero,¹¹ to examine three issues:

1. What was a battle within the spirit of the regulations?
2. What portion of a regiment had to have been engaged to have the name of a battle inscribed on its color and placed in the Army Register?
3. How were the honors of a regiment created from several units through consolidation, as in 1815 and 1869, to be handled?¹²

The War Department published the board's findings on 13 February 1878. It defined a battle as being an important engagement between two opposing independent armies that determined a question of policy or strategy. An action involving only part of the two opposing armies that tended toward either one of those ends was also granted the dignity of being termed a battle. When an engagement involved only a small portion of two opposing forces, it was to be classified, according to its nature, "an affair," "combat" or "a skirmish."¹³

It was determined that two or more companies of a regiment had to be engaged to have the name of a battle inscribed on the national color. The board based that number on tactics and regulations, which entitled a regimental battalion to carry the regiment's colors. (In 1878, a regimental

battalion had no set structure.) As for regiments formed through consolidation as in 1815 and 1869, the board declared that the new unit inherited the honors of all previous organizations that now comprised it.¹⁴

The board also explored the question of how detached artillery batteries should display their battles. It determined that artillery batteries (as well as cavalry) were entitled to bear on their guidons the names of battles in which they served independently. Furthermore, the adjutant general was to place the names of those battles in the Army Register next to the letter of the battery. Battery honors were not to include those to which its parent artillery regiment was entitled, but only the battles in which the battery had served independently on detached service. Since all artillery batteries were entitled to carry guidons, the board thought it was appropriate to determine whether detached batteries having served as infantry should inscribe the names of their battles on the guidon. Although such a determination seemed fitting, the board side-stepped the issue.¹⁵

In early 1881, revised Army Regulations incorporated the findings of the Hancock Board and reaffirmed the practice of units inscribing the names of the battles on their national color. The Office of the Adjutant General, however, was not authorized to resume publishing the list of battles for each regiment, battalion, battery or cavalry company in the Army Register.¹⁶

Since 1862, cavalry troops had used two types of guidons: the red and white, as of 1834, and stars and stripes, as of 1862. In 1885, Lieutenant General Philip H. Sheridan, commanding general of the Army, restored the silken, two-stripe, red and white guidon for all cavalry troops. Two years later, he replaced the blue field with yellow on the organizational flag, making the field the same color as the facing on the cavalry uniform. The size of the flag was also increased to four feet on the fly and three feet on the lance. In 1895, cavalry regiments were finally authorized national colors, which were the same size as the organizational color.¹⁷

In 1886, the War Department changed the background of the color for the artillery regiment and the pattern of the artillery battery guidon. Scarlet replaced the yellow on the regimental flag. The new guidon for light artillery was scarlet with two crossed cannons in the center, the regimental number above them and the battery letter below. On both the color and guidon the crossed cannons were yellow, as were the regimental number and battery letter.¹⁸

SILVER RINGS FOR BATTLE CREDITS

The first proposed change in display of regimental battle honors occurred in 1890. The War Department directed that the names of battles be engraved on silver rings and placed on the staffs of regimental colors. By that time, some regiments claimed so many battles that it was impossible to find room on the flags to inscribe all the names. Moreover, the paint used in gilding the names on the colors cracked, chipped and flaked, creating a tawdry impression. The rings would remedy that and were to be furnished at the department's expense. For almost 30 years, regimental officers had paid for embroidering or gilding the names of the campaigns on their flags.

Each silver ring was to represent a battle in which one or more troops, batteries or companies of a regiment, or the Battalion of Engineers, had served meritoriously. In cases where fewer than half the number of troops, batteries or companies of a regiment or battalion participated in an engagement, the letter of each engaged guidon-bearing unit followed the name of the battle on the ring. Those artillery batteries and cavalry troops that had been detached from their regiments and engaged separately were authorized to inscribe the names of their battles on silver rings and fasten them to the staffs of their guidons. If an action constituted a battle, the adjutant general was to announce the inscription for the silver ring. The latter provision meant that, for the first time, the War Department was to participate actively in naming a battle.¹⁹

In 1891, Acting Secretary of War Lewis A. Grant renewed the idea of preparing a complete inventory of battles and skirmishes. This time the list was to be published in general orders rather than in the Army Register. (While the inventory was being prepared, the Secretary instructed the Quartermaster General to issue colors and guidons without silver rings until the battle inventory was completed.) The list was submitted to the Secretary of War for publication in 1893, but he did not approve the compilation. Questions such as what should be considered a "battle" and what part of a regiment, battery or troop must have been engaged in order to be entitled to credit were unsettled. In 1900 and 1902, the 2d and 27th Infantry were informed that the list of battles had not been completed; the following year the Office of the Adjutant General informed the 25th Infantry that the list had not been compiled and that it was impracticable to make such a compilation at that time. In 1903, Francis B. Heitman, a former employee in the War Department, published the *Historical Register and Dictionary of*



Dragon guidon, 1857

the United States Army. This unofficial work devoted more than 80 pages to listing the battles of the Army from 1775 to 1902.²⁰

In 1903, the acting Quartermaster General proposed changing the organizational colors for engineer battalions, infantry and cavalry regiments, and the Artillery Corps (artillery regiments having been broken up in 1901 to form the Artillery Corps) to incorporate the official coat of arms of the United States for purposes of uniformity. The use of the castle and crossed cannon as well as the seal of the United States, which had not followed the approved design, was discontinued. The regulations made no change in the cavalry and field artillery guidons, and for the first time, mounted engineer companies were authorized scarlet guidons with a castle in the center. Rather than having a swallowtail, the engineer guidon was triangular, four feet from the lance to the apex and two feet seven inches on the lance. The acting Quartermaster General also recommended removing all lettering from the national colors. These changes were approved on 8 October but were not published because of a pending revision of Army Regulations. The 1904 edition authorized the use of the new official coat of arms of the United States on regimental colors and required that the official designation of the unit be engraved on a silver band placed on the lance of the national color but omitted any reference about the display of silver rings for battle honors.²¹



6th Cavalry regimental standard
in the Battle of Gettysburg

In 1909, the 8th Infantry requested silver rings for its regimental color. Adjutant General Major General Fred C. Ainsworth informed the regiment that the Army no longer required placing rings with the engraved names of battles on the staffs of regimental colors. Three years later, the 7th Infantry applied for permission to use regimental funds to purchase silver rings for its color. After the General Staff reviewed the request, on 5 June 1912, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson reinstated the use of silver bands (formerly rings) as the means to display battle honors, and the change was incorporated into the revised regulations in 1913. He directed the 7th Infantry to submit its list of battles for review by the War Department because he wanted uniformity in the actions that were to be classified as battles. Shortly thereafter, the 7th Infantry submitted its list of battles, but it was returned to the regiment because of questions concerning claims to campaigns in 1814 and 1815. (The silver bands, including those for the disputed battles, were not issued to the regiment until February 1918.) The Quartermaster General Department meanwhile began issuing silver bands, and the 2d and 8th Infantry, the 3d Cavalry and the 3d Battalion, Philippine Scouts, all received them before the 7th Infantry.²²

On 13 April 1914, the 4th Infantry submitted a request for 115 silver bands, which included battles from 1794 to 1901; this reopened the question of defining a battle within the spirit of the regulations.²³ Army Chief of Staff Major General William W. Wotherspoon requested in July 1914 that

the Office of the Adjutant General furnish an inventory of battles in which all existing units may have participated. He also asked the quartermaster general to specify all regiments and battalions, if any, that may have been authorized silver bands. He wanted the War College Division to evaluate the policy for regiments to display battle honors on their colors. Quartermaster General Major General James B. Aleshire provided the list of units and silver bands authorized for each, but Adjutant General Major General Henry P. McCain reported that he had no comprehensive list of validated battles.²⁴

In 1916, the 21st Infantry requested that its list of battles be authenticated, but the Office of the Adjutant General filed the request without action. It reported that no official list existed against which to compare the regiment's request for authentication. The office handled subsequent requests in the same manner (except the request from the 7th Infantry, which was honored in 1918).²⁵

Although the requisitioning of silver bands was held in abeyance, in 1915 Army Regulations authorized the Office of the Adjutant General to furnish each company, troop and battery with a suitably embossed certificate with the names and dates of all battles in which the unit had participated. The certificate was also to include the names of the enemy units engaged. A similar certificate was to be prepared for minor "affairs" of each company, troop and battery. When Troop K, 3d Cavalry and the 38th Company, Coast Artillery Corps, requested the certificates, the Office of the Adjutant General returned the applications to the units and requested information about the battles and minor engagements and their dates. Evidently, the units never responded to the request, for no record has been found that any certificates were prepared.²⁶

After World War I, several commanders assigned to the American Expeditionary Forces (AEF) asked the War Department for permission to place engraved bands on their regimental colors for their recent service. General John J. Pershing, commander of the AEF, also requested authority from the department to establish and publish a catalog of World War I battles, to include the names, dates and organizations that participated. The War Department approved Pershing's request on 22 January 1919.²⁷

On 4 March 1919, the AEF announced in general orders the names and dates of battles in the world war with Germany and Austria-Hungary. The orders provided for silver bands to be engraved and placed upon

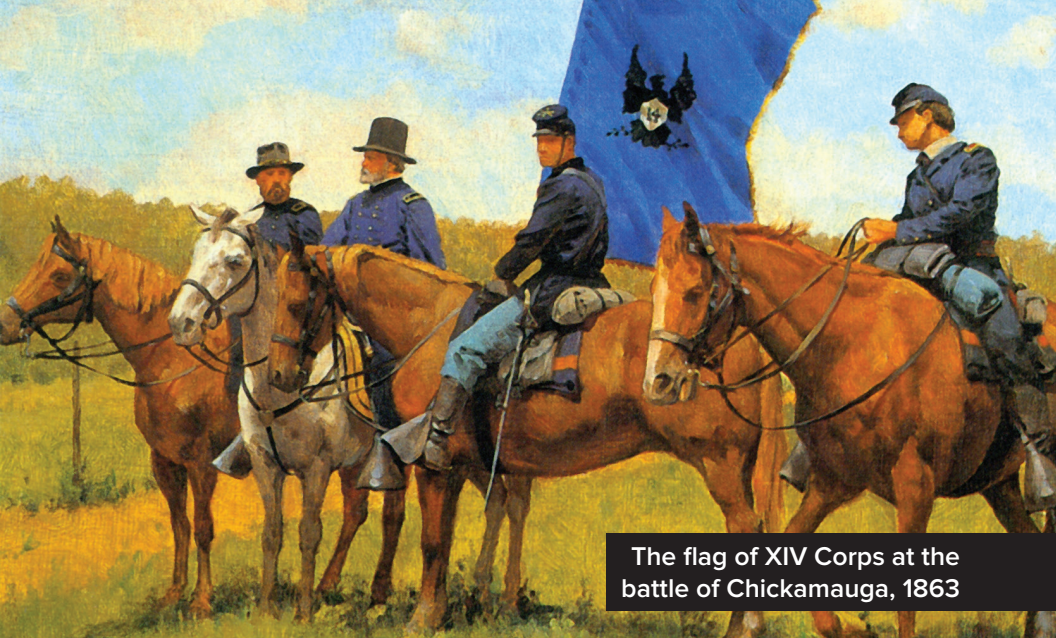
the staffs of regimental colors. The AEF identified 12 battles: Somme Defensive, Lys, Aisne, Montdidier-Noyon, Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, Somme Offensive, Oise-Aisne, Ypres-Lys, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Vittoria-Veneto. This was the same list, with the exception of Vittoria-Veneto, that the AEF used to annotate the service records of individuals. Bands were also authorized for any separate and distinct action in a special battle or sector. The orders noted that the Operations Section, General Headquarters, was compiling lists of battle credits for divisions and separate organizations and that drafts would be sent to commanders of those units for comment. Pershing therefore enjoined all his unit commanders to use the utmost care in checking the honors of units and to report any errors immediately to the command's adjutant general.²⁸

With units departing for the United States, time was too short to acquire appropriate silver bands in France. Pershing therefore directed that in lieu of the silver band, each organization entitled to battle credit or credits receive a ribbon with the appropriate name of the battle or battles printed thereon. His idea was to present the silver bands to the organization at a later date.²⁹

CAMPAIGN RATHER THAN BATTLE CREDITS

On 18 August 1919, the War Department again changed the method of displaying battle honors, this time because of a shortage of silver. All of the names of a unit's campaigns were to be embroidered on the regimental colors themselves. On 30 October, the department announced the first official list of campaigns of the U.S. Army. The list included 76 campaigns: 13 for World War I (Cambrai was the 13th); six for the Philippine Insurrection; two for the China Relief Expedition; three for the War with Spain; 18 for the Indian Wars; 23 for the Civil War; eight for the Mexican War; and three for the War of 1812. The inscription for the Indian Wars included only the words "Indian War" with the year or years when the battle or campaign took place. For units that took part in the Revolutionary War, an additional single streamer bore the inscription "Revolution." The list was designed to avoid overloading the colors with inscriptions, a problem posed by the 4th Infantry's earlier request. Thus, within most campaigns, battles and engagements were grouped and given a broad descriptive name when they determined a question of policy or strategy. For the China Relief Expedition and the Mexican War, only battles were used.³⁰

The new plan for displaying campaign credits cluttered the regimental flags, so in June 1920, the War Department changed the regulations again.



The flag of XIV Corps at the battle of Chickamauga, 1863

This time the department directed each regimental color to bear streamers in the colors of the campaign medal ribbon for each war in which the regiment had fought. (Since no campaign medals existed for the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812 and the Mexican War, the secretary of war was to prescribe the colors of the streamers.) The names of the campaigns were to be embroidered on streamers. If a unit participated in more than one campaign during a war, each streamer was to be inscribed with as many campaigns as possible. Under the revised regulations, a regiment displayed an honor if at least one regimental battalion earned it, and a separate battalion displayed an honor if two or more companies took part in the campaign. A company was not to receive credit unless at least half of its actual strength was engaged in the fighting. Once again, the names of battles and engagements embroidered on streamers were to be recorded in the Army Register above the list of officers of the organization.³¹

With the new system to display battle honors, the Historical Section, Army War College, expanded the list of battles and campaigns in April 1921. There were now 94 campaigns: 13 for World War I; 10 for the Philippine Insurrection; three for the China Relief Expedition; three for the War with Spain; 13 for the Indian Wars; 25 for the Civil War; 10 for the Mexican War; six for the War of 1812; and 11 for the Revolutionary War. The inscriptions for the Indian Wars consisted of the names of the tribes involved but without the dates. Six months later, two additional campaigns, one for the Indian Wars and one for the Philippine Insurrection, appeared on the



11th U.S. Cavalry guidon

list. At last the War Department had a comprehensive list of the Army's campaigns, a list that remained unchanged until World War II.³²

Campaign credit originally addressed only the service of regiments, battalions, companies, batteries and troops. General Pershing had opposed granting honors to brigades and higher headquarters because they were command and control, not fighting or line units. However, in 1928, the War Department granted brigades and higher headquarters the right to display campaign credits as a way to enhance morale, and eventually the privilege was extended to all Table of Organization units authorized a flag, color or guidon. Organic elements of a regiment or a battalion were not to display campaign credits unless they earned it independently when detached from their parent unit.³³

During World War II, 46 campaigns were added to the inventory: 24 for the Asiatic-Pacific Theater; 19 for the European-American-Middle Eastern Theater; and three for the American Theater. The Army's participation in the Korean War added another 10 campaigns to the list. The theater of operations included the entire Korean Peninsula, and any unit serving there received campaign credit for one or more of the 10 campaigns.³⁴

In the summer of 1954, Chief of Military History Major General Albert C. Smith questioned why campaign credit had not been granted to units that served in the Mexican Punitive Expedition between 14 March

1916 and 7 February 1917. He pointed out that the War Department had authorized a Mexican Service Medal for individuals but that no campaign streamer had been authorized. Furthermore, the operation included a force larger than many in the approved campaigns, and it had been important as a training ground for the AEF. On 15 August 1917, Chief of Staff General Maxwell D. Taylor approved the addition of Mexico 1916–1917 to the Army’s campaign list.³⁵

THE ARMY FLAG AND CAMPAIGN CREDITS

One enduring purpose of a unit’s color, flag or guidon is to represent the organization’s service to the nation, yet no flag represented the Army’s overall service to the nation. As the nature of warfare changed, close cooperation among the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force made some symbol or device necessary to conveniently and unmistakably identify the Army’s contribution. In May 1917, Major General Donald P. Booth, the assistant Chief of Staff for Personnel, requested that the Heraldic Branch, Office of the Quartermaster General, submit a design for a flag that would exemplify the Army’s service to the nation. The flag was to be symbolic of the Army’s history, traditions and prestige; to represent all elements of the Army; and to be suitable for display at all functions and ceremonies attended by the various components of the Army. Eventually, the Heraldic Branch developed a flag with a white field on which appeared the Department of the Army seal (without Roman numerals) in ultramarine blue in the center. Under the seal was a red scroll with the words “United States Army” in white letters, and under the scroll was written the year “1775.” The Vice Chief of Staff tentatively approved the design on 16 November 1917.³⁶

The following month, Booth, now the Deputy Chief of Staff for personnel, asked the Army staff to consider three proposals for adding campaign streamers to the flag. One proposal was for the flag to display 13 streamers—one for each war—without any inscription; the second proposal was a streamer for each campaign without an inscription naming the campaigns fought by Army units; and the third proposal was to have the names of multiple campaigns embroidered on streamers, similar to those used by units. The Quartermaster Depot in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, erred in manufacturing streamers for the third proposal and made an embroidered streamer for each campaign. Since a briefing was scheduled for the Chief of Staff on the proposal to add streamers to the new flag, there was no time

to rectify the error. As it turned out, General Taylor selected the “modified” third option, an inscribed streamer for each campaign.

With Taylor’s endorsement, Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker approved the proposal on 3 April 1956. His sole caveat was that only selected Army flags would display the streamers. President Dwight D. Eisenhower issued an executive order establishing the Army flag, which was unveiled on 14 June 1956 (the Army’s birthday) in Philadelphia (the Army’s birthplace). Because the flag had one streamer per campaign, the same system was adopted for units.³⁷

The Office of the U.S. Army Chief of Military History identified 145 streamers for the new flag, although the War Department and Department of the Army had recognized more than that number since adopting the streamer system in 1920. That office omitted the following World War II streamers: American Theater-Ground Combat and Air Combat; Asiatic-Pacific Theater-Antisubmarine, Ground Combat and Air Combat; and European-African-Middle Eastern Theater-Antisubmarine, Ground Combat and Air Combat because they were “war service” streamers, which recognized combat participation that did not occur within a defined campaign area. To distinguish streamers for the Army flag from streamers authorized for units, the flag’s streamers were 12 inches longer and the year or years of each campaign were added to each.³⁸

With the involvement of the United States in Vietnam, the number of campaigns again increased. Operations covered an 11-year period and resulted in 17 additional campaigns. Similar to the Korean War, the theater of operations encompassed all of Vietnam.³⁹

Since the War Department first published the official list of campaigns in 1919, the American Revolution campaigns had presented a problem. Initially, a unit was to carry a streamer inscribed with the word “Revolution.” When the revised campaign list was published in 1921, named campaigns for the Revolutionary War were listed but were geographically and chronologically unbalanced. Northern operations predominated, only Yorktown being located south of the Mason-Dixon Line. No named campaign from 28 June 1778 until 28 September 1781 was recognized. In the early 1930s, the Historical Section, Army War College, had reviewed the campaigns of the Revolutionary War and had recommended modifications to correct these inequities. For reasons that remain unclear, no action was taken.



5th New York Volunteer Infantry
Regiment during the Civil War

The issue was resurrected in the 1960s by a student at the Army War College. This time the chief of military history recommended no change be made because there was little tangible benefit to the Army. Few currently active units perpetuated Revolutionary War organizations. Only the 1st Battalion, 5th Artillery, a Regular Army unit, and a handful of Army National Guard units dated to the 1770s or earlier. The Office of the Chief of Military History replewed the ground and recommended adding five additional campaigns and expanding the dates of three others. Lexington was to be added for actions on 19 April 1775, and Charleston, Savannah, Cowpens and Guilford Court House were to recognize actions in the South. The dates for Quebec, Long Island and Saratoga were extended. Secretary of the Army Howard “Bo” Callaway approved the recommendations on 7 April 1975; this increased the number of streamers on the Army flag to 167.⁴⁰

The Army has continued to be called upon to serve in various areas of the world. It saw action in Grenada (1983) and Panama (1989–90), and those operations resulted in a new type of campaign streamer. These streamers were based on the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal (AFEM), which was awarded to individuals. The medal had been created in 1961 but was retroactively bestowed for actions after 1 July 1958 for U.S. military operations, for U.S. operations in direct support of the United Nations or for U.S. operations of assistance to friendly foreign nations. Although the



**3d Battalion, 69th Armor, 1st Brigade
colors being cased prior to deployment**

services had awarded the medal to individuals, the Navy had also used the AFEM ribbon for campaign participation credit.⁴¹ In 1984, the Army adopted the ribbon for streamers; they were inscribed in the same manner as the other campaign streamers based on specific campaign medals.

With the authorization of Armed Forces Expedition streamers for Grenada and Panama, retired Army General Bruce Palmer, the commander who had led the U.S. forces in the Dominican Republic intervention in 1965 and 1966, requested that the latter operation be designated a campaign. As early as 1966,⁴² the Army staff denied campaign credit for operations in the Dominican Republic because they did not “constitute military actions against an armed enemy.”

Twenty years later, a similar request by Sergeant Major of the Army Glen E. Morrell was also denied on the same grounds. With Armed Forces Expedition streamers authorized for both Grenada and Panama, the Army Staff changed its position, and Secretary of the Army Michael P.W. Stone approved a streamer for the Dominican Republic in January 1992.⁴³ Similarly, nearly 25 years after the end of operations in Somalia, the Army awarded campaign credit and the Armed Forces Expedition streamer for Operations Restore Hope and United Shield.⁴⁴

In 1990, the Army was part of the force deployed to Southwest Asia to halt Iraqi aggression in Kuwait. Active operations in both Saudi Arabia and

Kuwait resulted in three more campaigns: the Defense of Saudi Arabia, the Liberation and Defense of Kuwait and Cease Fire. The colors of these campaign streamers were based on a new campaign medal.

In 2000, President Bill Clinton authorized campaign streamers for U.S. military action in Kosovo from 1999 to the present. The Kosovo Air Campaign streamer encompasses actions from 24 March 1999 to 10 June 1999, while the Kosovo Defense campaign streamer covers actions from 11 June 1999 to 31 December 2013.

Since 11 September 2001, 15 campaign streamers have been added, bringing the total number of streamers to 191. Twelve of the recently approved streamers represent the closed campaigns Operation Enduring Freedom, Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Inherent Resolve; the remaining two represent ongoing campaigns from two of those operations and will be authorized when they are assigned an end date. The final streamer represents operations in the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT); no separate campaigns have been designated for the GWOT areas of operation. These and all other streamers earned by the Army are listed in the following pages. They symbolize the Army's service to the nation for more than 243 years. The streamers serve as a source of pride and inspiration for the young men and women of the Army and reflect not only the proud history of the Army but also the courage and sacrifice of America's Soldiers from 1775 to today. ★

Appendix

A Listing of United States Army Campaign Streamers



Revolutionary War

On the night of 18 April 1775, British soldiers from Boston set out for the town of Concord in Massachusetts, seeking to confiscate military supplies reportedly stored there by the colonial militia. Fighting broke out between the British and local militia the following morning at Lexington, quickly escalating into an all-out war for independence. With help from the French, the Continental Army, under General George Washington, would win a decisive victory over the British forces in the war's last major battle—Yorktown, Virginia, in 1781.

Those first shots fired at Lexington and Concord set in motion a conflict that would eventually unite the fractious colonies as a single entity—the United States of America.

Lexington

1775

Ticonderoga

1775

Boston

1775–1776

Quebec

1775–1776

Charleston

1776, 1780

Long Island

1776

Trenton

1776

Princeton

1777

Saratoga

1777

Brandywine

1777

Germantown

1777

Monmouth

1778

Savannah

1778, 1779

Cowpens

1781

Guilford Court House

1781

Yorktown

1781

War of 1812

The United States, in response to a British blockade of France and the impressment of American sailors by the British Navy, declared war on the United Kingdom on 18 June 1812. With the bulk of their army fighting against Napoleon in France, the British relied heavily on their overwhelming naval power—blockading American ports and raiding along the coast. Following the end of fighting in France, the British attempted several invasions of the United States but were repulsed. Meanwhile, opposition to the war was mounting in Britain, as high wartime taxes and the loss of trade with America took its toll.

After several months of negotiations, both sides signed the Treaty of Ghent, ending the war and restoring both countries to their prewar borders. News of the treaty was slow to reach North America, however, leading to an unsuccessful attack by British forces on New Orleans more than a week after its signing.

Canada

1812–1815

Chippewa

1814

Lundy's Lane

1814

Bladensburg

1814

McHenry

1814

New Orleans

1814–1815

Mexican War

Triggered by the American annexation of the Republic of Texas—which had seceded from Mexico 10 years earlier—in 1845, the Mexican War followed an offer by then-President James K. Polk to purchase the Mexican provinces of Alta California and Santa Fe de Nuevo México and move the Texas border to the Rio Grande River. After the Mexican government rejected the offer, Polk ordered 3,500 troops into the Nueces Strip—a disputed stretch of land between the Nueces and Rio Grande rivers. The Mexicans quickly attacked the American forces, leading Congress to pass a formal declaration of war on 13 May 1846.

The war went poorly for the Mexicans, who suffered a series of defeats, culminating in the capture of Mexico City in September 1847. Several months later, the two governments signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in which the Mexicans ceded much of the present-day southwestern United States in exchange for \$15 million—less than half what the United States had originally offered for the territory.

Palo Alto

1846

Resaca de la Palma

1846

Monterey

1846

Buena Vista

1847

Vera Cruz

1847

Cerro Gordo

1847

Contreras

1847

Churubusco

1847

Molino del Ray

1847

Chapultepec

1847

Civil War

In April 1861, shortly after the presidential inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, forces from the Confederate States of America—a newly-formed coalition of states that had seceded from the United States—attacked Fort Sumter in Charleston, South Carolina. That attack was the first in a war between Northern (Union) and Southern (Confederate) states which would last more than four years and lead to the death of over half a million Americans before the Union prevailed and the country was reunited.

Sumter 1861	Vicksburg 1863
Bull Run 1861	Chickamauga 1863
Henry and Donelson 1862	Chattanooga 1863
Mississippi River 1862–1863	Wilderness 1864
Peninsula 1862	Atlanta 1864
Shiloh 1862	Spotsylvania 1864
Valley 1862	Cold Harbor 1864
Manassas 1862	Petersburg 1864–1865
Antietam 1862	Shenandoah 1864
Fredericksburg 1862	Franklin 1864
Murfreesborough 1862–1863	Nashville 1864
Chancellorsville 1863	Appomattox 1865
Gettysburg 1863	

Note: The streamer featured on this page is representative of Federal Service (Union). Campaign Streamers awarded for active Confederate military service are an exception to the requirement of "active Federal military service" and feature a gray stripe above blue.

Indian Wars

The Indian Wars campaign streamer depicts over a century of conflicts between the United States and the various independent tribes of the indigenous peoples of North America.

Often centered around land use, conflicts were exacerbated by America's quick westward expansion after the American Revolution. These conflicts were typically resolved via treaty, though the terms were frequently broken by both sides. In 1830, Congress passed the Indian Removal Act, allowing the president to negotiate the removal of southeastern tribes to lands west of the Mississippi River. After 1865, policy shifted, calling on all Native Americans to either assimilate into the general population or live peacefully on reservations.

Miami <i>1790-1795</i>	Apaches <i>1873, 1885-1886</i>
Tippecanoe <i>1811</i>	Little Big Horn <i>1876-1877</i>
Creeks <i>1813-1814, 1836-1837</i>	Nez Perces <i>1877</i>
Seminoles <i>1817-1818, 1835-1842, 1855-1858</i>	Bannocks <i>1878</i>
Black Hawk <i>1832</i>	Cheyennes <i>1878-1879</i>
Comanches <i>1867-1875</i>	Utes <i>1879-1880</i>
Modocs <i>1872-1873</i>	Pine Ridge <i>1890-1891</i>

War with Spain

Following a revolt in Cuba—a Spanish colony—and with a desire among some in Washington to annex the island, the United States began prepositioning its ships near Spanish territories in the Florida Keys and Gulf of Mexico, the Spanish coast and Hong Kong. One of these ships, the *U.S.S. Maine*, which had been sent to Cuba to protect U.S. interests during the revolt, exploded in the harbor of Havana on the evening of 15 February 1898. While not a direct cause, the loss of the *Maine* and most of its crew contributed to the diplomatic issues at the heart of the conflict.

On 20 April 1898, President William McKinley signed a joint resolution demanding that Spain withdraw from Cuba and authorizing the use of military force to help Cuba gain its independence—an official declaration of war followed less than a week later.

The War with Spain lasted 10 weeks, and its battlefield stretched across both the Caribbean and the Pacific. After decisive victories in Cuba and the Philippines and U.S. dominance over the Spanish naval forces, Spain ceded ownership of Puerto Rico, Guam and the Philippine islands in the Treaty of Paris, bringing an end to the once-mighty Spanish Empire.

Santiago
1898

Puerto Rico
1898

Manila
1898

China Relief Expedition

The China Relief Expedition began when the Eight-Nation Alliance—a military coalition comprised of American, Japanese, Russian, British, French, German, Italian and Austro-Hungarian troops—invaded China in defense of Western nationals and Christian missionaries. Growing anti-imperialist, anti-colonial and anti-Christian sentiment in the late 1890's in China gave rise to a force of well-trained young men from the Shandong province in northern China. Called “Boxers” by the Western powers, they fought against foreign influence, killing foreigners, missionaries and Chinese Christians.

Following the killing of German ambassador Clemens von Ketteler, the Chinese government ordered all foreigners out of the country. Several thousand refused to leave, instead taking refuge in the foreign legation compound. With their citizens under siege by Boxers, the Eight-Nation Alliance sent a force of 19,000 to attack the capital, Peking. They defeated the Qing Imperial Army and occupied the city. Soon after, the Boxer Protocol was signed, bringing an end to the conflict by paying an indemnity to the Alliance, allowing the fortification of legations and punishing Boxer and government officials, among other concessions.

Tientsin

1900

Yang-tsun

1900

Peking

1900

Philippine Insurrection

Also known as the Philippine–American War, the Philippine Insurrection came on the heels of the Spanish–American War, after which the Treaty of Paris granted the Philippines to the United States as a territory. The Filipinos, who had been fighting for independence from Spain, now fought for independence from the United States, launching attacks around Manila, the capital, and spreading to other islands as Filipino tactics shifted from European-style warfare to an insurgency.

Although the conflict officially ended on 1 July 1902 with the ratification of the Philippine Organic Act, multiple resistance groups continued fighting against the United States for years to come. Forty-four years later, the United States, through the Treaty of Manila, granted independence to the Philippines.

Manila

1899

Iloilo

1899

Malolos

1899

Laguna de Bay

1899

San Isidro

1899

Zapote River

1899

Cavite

1899, 1900

Tarlac

1899

San Fabian

1899

Mindanao

1902–1904, 1905

Jolo

1905, 1906, 1913

MANILA 1899

Mexican Expedition

The Mexican Expedition—also known as the Pancho Villa Expedition or the Punitive Expedition—was launched in March 1916 as retaliation for Mexican revolutionary Francisco “Pancho” Villa’s attack on the town of Columbus, New Mexico. While U.S. forces quickly located and defeated the attackers, Villa evaded capture. Mexican government forces then arrived, forcing the U.S. troops to end their hunt for Villa and instead defend against further attacks by the Mexicans. Skirmishes between Mexican government forces and U.S. forces raised fears of escalation on both sides of the border. Following negotiations between the two governments, U.S. forces withdrew from Mexico in February 1917.

Mexico
1916–1917

World War I

Triggered by the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir presumptive to the throne of Austria-Hungary, World War I saw the Central Powers—the German Empire, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire and Bulgaria—face off against the Allied Powers of France, the British Empire, Russia, Italy, the United States and others.

One of the largest and deadliest conflicts in human history, World War I saw an estimated nine million military personnel and seven million civilians killed before the 11 November 1918 armistice that ended the fighting. Other casualties of the war include the Ottoman, Austro-Hungarian, German and Russian empires, as the conflict radically altered the political landscape in Europe; this led to the Russian Revolution, the subsequent rise of the Soviet Union and the fracturing of the Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian empires into multiple, smaller nation-states.

Cambrai

1917

Somme Defensive

1918

Lys

1918

Aisne

1918

Montdidier-Noyon

1918

Champagne-Marne

1918

Aisne-Marne

1918

Somme Offensive

1918

Oise-Aisne

1918

Ypres-Lys

1918

St. Mihiel

1918

Meuse-Argonne

1918

Vittoria Veneto

1918

CAMBRAI 1917

World War II

American Theater

World War II, fought from 1939 to 1945, was largely a continuation of disputes left unsettled after World War I; it resulted in the death of roughly 50 million people. It was a two-sided war, with Germany, Italy and Japan and smaller partners—the Axis powers—fighting against France, Great Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union, China and others—the Allies. World War II was the largest war in human history, with both overt and covert conflicts spanning the globe. The war took a particularly heavy toll on civilian populations with combat and heavy aerial bombing in urban areas, the Holocaust, massacres of Chinese and Koreans by the Japanese and the use of atomic weapons on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Activities in the American Theater of World War II were largely focused on antisubmarine patrols by the Army Air Forces. German U-boats were a constant threat to Allied shipping, with attacks occurring within sight of cities such as Boston and New York.

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Antisubmarine

1941-1945

World War II

Asiatic-Pacific Theater

The Asiatic-Pacific Theater of World War II is best known for its large naval battles between the United States and Japan, including the Battle of Midway, in which the Japanese Navy suffered a crushing defeat, and the Guadalcanal Campaign, which gave the United States a foothold in the Solomon Islands. These islands served as a major staging area for Allied “island-hopping” operations in the South Pacific, which took Allied forces to Okinawa and the doorstep of Japan in 1945.

Philippine Islands

1941–1942

Burma

1941–1942

Central Pacific

1941–1943

East Indies

1942

India-Burma

1942–1945

Air Offensive, Japan

1942–1945

Aleutian Islands

1942–1943

China Defensive

1942–1945

Papua

1942–1943

Guadalcanal

1942–1943

New Guinea

1943–1944

Northern Solomons

1943–1944

Eastern Mandates

1944

Bismarck Archipelago

1943–1944

Western Pacific

1944–1945

Leyte

1944–1945

Luzon

1944–1945

Central Burma

1945

Southern Philippines

1945

Ryukyus

1945

China Offensive

1945

World War II

European-African-Middle Eastern Theater

The European-African-Middle Eastern Theater was the largest land theater of war in modern history. Fighting there began with the invasion of Poland by Germany on 1 September 1939 and included notable events such as the Battle of Britain—the first to be fought solely in the air—the German invasion of Russia, the Battle of Stalingrad, the “D-Day” invasion at Normandy, the Battle of the Bulge, the Soviet liberation of Auschwitz, Hitler’s suicide and the German surrender on 7 May 1945.

Egypt-Libya

1942–1943

Air Offensive, Europe

1942–1944

Algeria-French Morocco

1942

Tunisia

1942–1943

Sicily

1943

Naples-Foggia

1943–1944

Anzio

1944

Rome-Arno

1944

Normandy

1944

Northern France

1944

Southern France

1944

North Apennines

1944–1945

Rhineland

1944–1945

Ardennes-Alsace

1944–1945

Central Europe

1945

Po Valley

1945

Korean War

Following multiple clashes along the border, North Korea, with the support of China and the Soviet Union, invaded South Korea on 25 June 1950. In response, the United Nations (UN) Security Council authorized the formation and deployment of UN forces (comprised largely of U.S. personnel) to the South to repel the invasion.

The war did not go well at first, with poorly equipped U.S. and South Korean forces being driven south to the edge of the peninsula. However, once men and materiel shipped from the United States began to arrive, the South Korean and UN forces counterattacked, driving the North Koreans all the way back to the border with China. This triggered an intervention of Chinese forces on behalf of North Korea, leading to a retreat by UN forces and an eventual stalemate along the 38th Parallel. The fighting ended with the signing of an armistice on 27 July 1953.

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UN Defensive

1950

UN Offensive

1950

Chinese Communist Forces Intervention

1950–1951

First UN Counteroffensive

1951

Chinese Communist Forces Spring Offensive

1951

UN Summer-Fall Offensive

1951

Second Korean Winter

1951–1952

Korea, Summer–Fall

1952

Third Korean Winter

1952–1953

Korea, Summer

1953

Vietnam War

Similar to the Korean War, the Vietnam War was a battle between communism and capitalism, with a communist North Vietnam and Viet Cong insurgents facing off against South Vietnam and the United States.

The Gulf of Tonkin incident—in which a U.S. Navy ship was attacked by the North Vietnamese—triggered a rapid buildup of U.S. forces in the country. Throughout the war, the number of U.S. troops in the country would continue to climb, even as progress stalled and American opposition to the war escalated back home. After direct U.S. participation in the war officially ended in August 1973, the North Vietnamese made swift and steady progress and captured the South’s capitol of Saigon in April 1975, reunifying the country and bringing an end to the war.

Advisory <i>1962–1965</i>	Counteroffensive, Phase VI <i>1968–1969</i>
Defense <i>1965</i>	Tet 69/Counteroffensive <i>1969</i>
Counteroffensive <i>1965–1966</i>	Summer–Fall 1969 <i>1969</i>
Counteroffensive, Phase II <i>1966–1967</i>	Winter–Spring 1970 <i>1970</i>
Counteroffensive, Phase III <i>1967–1968</i>	Sanctuary Counteroffensive <i>1970</i>
Tet Counteroffensive <i>1968</i>	Counteroffensive, Phase VII <i>1970–1971</i>
Counteroffensive, Phase IV <i>1968</i>	Consolidation I <i>1971</i>
Counteroffensive, Phase V <i>1968</i>	Consolidation II <i>1971–1972</i>
	Cease-Fire <i>1972–1973</i>

Armed Forces Expeditions

The Armed Forces Expeditions streamer covers relatively small, relatively brief interventions by the U.S. military. Such interventions include an attempt to prevent a feared Communist takeover of the Dominican Republic during a civil war; an invasion of Grenada to install a democratically elected government after a military coup; an invasion of Panama to depose General Manuel Antonio Noriega after a breakdown in relations and repeated harassment of U.S. military and civilian personnel by the Panama Defense Forces; and a UN mission, led by the United States, to stabilize and provide humanitarian relief to Somalia during its ongoing civil war, which included the infamous Battle of Mogadishu.

Dominican Republic

1965–1966

Grenada

1983

Panama

1989–1990

Somalia

1992–1995



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC 1965–1966

Southwest Asia

On 2 August 1990, Iraq, under the command of President Saddam Hussein, invaded its neighbor, Kuwait, overrunning the small Gulf state in a day and declaring it a province of Iraq. In response, the United States commenced Operation Desert Shield—a military buildup in defense of Saudi Arabia. At the start of Operation Desert Storm, when the United States and its allies began launching air strikes against Iraq, there were more than 540,000 troops in place in the region. The ground war began on 24 February 1991 and included some of the largest tank battles in U.S. military history. Liberation of Kuwait and the decimation of Iraqi forces was quick. Just 100 hours into the ground war, President George H.W. Bush declared “Iraq’s army is defeated. . . . This war is now behind us.”

Defense of Saudi Arabia

1990–1991

Liberation and Defense of Kuwait

1991

Cease-Fire

1991–1995

Kosovo

First emerging in the Kosovo province of Yugoslavia in 1996, the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA)—comprised of ethnic Albanians in Kosovo—began carrying out attacks against ethnic Serbian police and politicians. The KLA quickly gained strength, prompting a crackdown by the Yugoslav military as it worked to reassert control over the province. The Yugoslav tactics were brutal, drawing the condemnation of the United Nations, which implemented an arms embargo.

In March 1999, NATO began a series of air strikes against Serbian forces, prompting them to retaliate by driving Kosovo’s ethnic Albanians out of the country. However, continued bombing and the refusal of Russia to intervene on their behalf pushed Yugoslavia to sign a peace accord and withdraw their forces from Kosovo. Most ethnic Serbians also left, and both NATO and Russia deployed peacekeepers under the leadership of the UN.

Kosovo Air Campaign

1999

Kosovo Defense Campaign

1999–2013

KOSOVO AIR CAMPAIGN 1999

Global War on Terrorism

Launched in the wake of the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States, the Global War on Terrorism is the only named campaign to target a method of warfare rather than a specific enemy. The targets, as identified by then-President George W. Bush, are terrorists of any form as well as any governments that support them. While this mission has spawned large conflicts such as Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom, it has also resulted in numerous other actions across the globe. These are much smaller in scope and typically take the form of advise and assist missions, with U.S. forces working through local proxies.

President Obama declared the Global War on Terrorism at an end in May 2013; however, this merely signaled a shift in targeting from terrorism as a method of warfare to specific networks determined to attack the United States.

Global War on Terrorism

2001–Present

Afghanistan Campaign

Originally part of Operation Enduring Freedom and serving as the kickoff to the post-9/11 Global War on Terrorism, the war in Afghanistan began on 7 October 2001 after the Taliban government in Afghanistan refused to meet demands from the United States to close all terrorist training camps and turn over all terrorists and their supporters to the United States.

Beginning as a joint operation between American and British forces, the alliance against the Taliban has included several dozen countries providing support ranging from logistical and financial support to training for Afghan security forces to troop deployments as part of the International Security Assistance Force.

While initial progress was swift, the operation has since bogged down fighting against a resurgent Taliban and has struggled to train and retain sufficient Afghan military and police forces to secure the country. On 31 December 2014, Operation Enduring Freedom officially concluded and was replaced by Operation Freedom's Sentinel, which continues to this day.

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Liberation of Afghanistan

2001

Consolidation I

2001–2006

Consolidation II

2006–2009

Consolidation III

2009–2011

Transition I

2011–2014

Transition II

2015–Present

LIBERATION OF AFGHANISTAN 2001

Iraq Campaign

Stemming from the belief that Iraqi President Saddam Hussein was stockpiling weapons of mass destruction in violation of UN sanctions and working with al Qaeda terrorists—both of which beliefs were later disproved—the United States, United Kingdom and Australia, with support from the Kurdish Peshmerga, invaded Iraq on 20 March 2003. Their primary objective was regime change, but the Allies also sought to eliminate the non-existent weapons of mass destruction, capture or drive out terrorists, provide humanitarian support and secure Iraqi oil fields. Victory was swift, but sectarian violence and an insurgency against coalition forces would drag on for several years.

Coalition forces began drawing down in 2009, with United Kingdom and Australian troops formally ending operations in April and July, respectively. The United States, however, remained in the country until 18 December 2011, when they withdrew after the failure to negotiate a new Status of Forces Agreement, which would have allowed U.S. troops continued immunity from Iraqi laws.

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Liberation of Iraq

2003

Transition of Iraq

2003–2004

Iraqi Governance

2004–2005

National Resolution

2005–2007

Iraqi Surge

2007–2008

Iraqi Sovereignty

2009–2010

New Dawn

2010–2011

Operation Inherent Resolve

Combined Joint Task Force-Operation Inherent Resolve (CJTF-OIR) is a U.S.-led international coalition of more than 70 countries fighting against the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL)—a jihadist militant group that captured large swaths of eastern Syria and western Iraq and spawned terror cells around the world.

Since being established in 2014, CJTF-OIR has liberated all major cities and nearly all territory held by ISIL. It has also worked to train and equip local forces such as the Iraqi security forces, Kurdish Peshmerga and Syrian opposition forces to continue the fight and prevent a resurgence of the militant group.

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Abeyance

2014–2015

Intensification

2015–Present

ABEYANCE 2014–2015

Endnotes

1. Regiments and battalions are authorized colors, which are patterned after the Coat of Arms of the United States. Companies, batteries, troops, detachments and platoons are authorized guidons with distinctive devices, such as crossed cannon or a castle. Flags are used by armies, corps, divisions, brigades and other commands. See Army Regulation (AR) 840-10, *Flags, Guidons, Streamers, Tabards, and Automobile and Aircraft Plates*, 15 June 2017.
2. The Confederate Army named battles for the nearest river or stream, while the Union Army named them for the nearest town. The current campaign streamer denoting the battle of Stones River is an improper spelling of the town Murfreesboro, Tennessee; in this guide we use the spelling “Murfreesborough 1862–1863” as described in the 2017 edition of AR 840-10.
3. General Order (GO) 4, Western Department, 25 August 1861, printed in *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Record of the Union and Confederate Armies*, (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1861), 3:92–93.
4. Headquarters of the Army General Order (AGO) 111, 1861. Congress did not specify either the regimental or national colors.
5. AGO 19, 1862; *Medal of Honor Recipients, 1863–1973* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1973), 70, 72; AR 1863, para. 11, appendix B, 511.
6. AR 1863, Article L, 461–62, and appendix B, para. 8, 511; S. B. Holabird, *Flag of the Army of the United States Carried During the War of the Rebellion* (Philadelphia: Burk and McFetridge Lithographers and Publishers, 1887); Gherardi Davis, *The Colors of the United States Army 1789–1912* (New York: Gillis Press, 1912), 46. The only permanent units of the Army in 1863 were artillery, cavalry and infantry regiments. The coat of arms of the United States, which was also the device for the seal of the United States, was adopted on 20 June 1782 by the Continental Congress. Since that time, the State Department has been responsible for determining the execution of the device; see *The History of the Seal of the United States* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1909), 7, 41–43.
7. AGO 4, 1862; AR 1863, 461–62 and appendix B, para. 8, 511; Disposition Form (DF) Office of the Chief of Military History (OCMH), to Chief of Information (CINFO), subj: Request for Information, 9 May 1958, in DAMH-HSO; Memo for Colonel Sightler and Mr. Romanus, subj: Guidons for Cavalry Units, from Mary W. Stubbs, 17 March 1958, in DAMH-HSO.
8. Official Army Register, 1866, 18–72, and 1867, 22–85; WB Memo for CS, subj: Placing offings or bands with names of battles engraved thereon, on the pikes or lances of colors or standards of organizations, from Chief, Mobile Army Division, 7 May 1912, in TAPC-PDH; WD Circ., 1 March 1867.
9. AGO 93, 1866; *Tabular Statements Showing the Names of Commanders of Army Corps, Divisions and Brigades United States Army During the War of 1861 to 1865* (Philadelphia: Burk and McFetridge, Printers and Lithographers, 1887), frontispiece.
10. WD Memo for CS, subj: Placing of rings, etc., 7 May 1912; AGO 102, 1877.

11. George B. Cullum, *Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the U.S. Military Academy*, 3rd ed. (Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin and Company, 1981), 2:201–05.
12. AGO 111, 1877.
13. AGO 5, 1878.
14. Ibid.
15. Ibid.
16. AR 1881, 282–83.
17. AR 1889, 211–13; AR 1895, 31–2; AGO 10, 1885; AGO 31, 1887.
18. AGO 34, 1886.
19. AGO 11, 65, 89 and 113, 1890; WB memo for CS, Placing of rings, etc., 7 May 1912; Dennis Steele, “Streamers of Courage,” *Soldiers* 41 (June 1986): 21–22; “Streamers,” *Dimensions* (January 1989): 14–16.
20. Letter 2553 A.C.P. 1891 to TQMG from the AGO, no subj., 27 March 1891, in TAPC-PDH; Memo Rpt 504077 AGO, no subj., 30 September 1903, in TAPC-PDH; AGO Memo 322.1, subj: The Engraving of Names of Battles on Silver Bands to be placed on the Pike of Colors of Regiment, 6 June 1919, in DAMH-HSO; Francis B. Heitman, *Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1903), 2:388–74.
21. Memo Rept AGO 504077, 30 September 1903; Davis, *The Colors of the United States Army 1789–1912*, 60; AR 1904, 40–41. The coat of arms of the United States had been redesigned in 1903 (see *The History of the Seal of the United States*, 63).
22. AGO Memo 322.1; Change to Army Regulations (CAR) No. 5, WD, 5 June 1912; para. 244, AR 1913, 59; Letter to Colonel T. M. Anderson from MG E. F. McGlachlin, Jr, no subj., 3 April 1923; Letter from 7th Infantry to TAG, subj: Silver Bands for pike of colors, 12 November 1917; Letter to CG, Philadelphia QM Dept, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from OQMG, subj: Issue of silver bands for colors of the 7th Infantry, 3 April 1912; AGO Memo 2107884, subj. Engraved ring for colors, 3d Battalion, Philippine Scouts, 27 December 13 (all letters and memos in DAMH-HSO).
23. The current 4th Infantry was organized in 1812.
24. Letter to TAG from Commander, 4th Infantry, subj: Battles and Engagements 4th Infantry, 13 April 1914, in DAMH-HSO; Memo, Engraving of Names, 6 June 1919.
25. Memo, Engraving of Names, 6 June 1919; Letter to TAG from 21st Infantry, subj: Request that silver bands be supplied to be placed on pike of regimental colors denoting battles in which the 21st Infantry participated, 21 January 1916, in DAMH-HSO; see also endnote 23.
26. CAR No. 31, 10 August 1915; Memo, Engraving of Names, 6 June 1919.
27. Memo, Engraving of Names, 6 June 1919.
28. AEF GO 4 and 41, 1919.
29. AEF GO 41, 1919.

30. CAR 92, 18 August 1919; WD GO 83 and 122, 1919; Memo for the Chief, Historical Branch, War Plans Division, subj: Inscription on Battle Streamers, undated, in DAMH-HSO. It should be noted that some single battles were granted campaign status.
31. CAR 105, 1919; CAR 124, 1922; Memo, subj: Inscription on Battle Streamers, undated, in DAMH-HSO. Streamers for the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812 and the Mexican War were based on the colors of the foe.
32. WD GO 16 and 45, 1921. Hereafter the battles and campaigns are referred to as campaigns.
33. Letter, John J. Pershing to Clarence R. Edwards, 27 May 1920, Pershing Papers, LC; WD Circ. 59, 1928.
34. AR 220-315, 1952, and AR 220-105, 1957.
35. SS HIS 314.7, subj: Campaign Streamers for Units in the Mexican Punitive Expedition, 3 June 1954; DF CMH to Army Chief of Staff, 0-1 and TAGO, subj: Streamer for Mexican Punitive Expedition, 19 August 1955, in DAMH-HSO.
36. Draft Army Flag Pamphlet: Part I, CMH, in DAMH-HSO.
37. Ibid.; DF DAAG-HD to ODCSLOG, ODCSPER, OCMH, and USASPTAP, 25 October 1985, subj: Proposed Changes to the Army Flag Display Policies, Enclosure 1, in DAMH-HSO; DA Bulletin 7, 1956.
38. DF OCMH to DCSPER et al., 9 January 1956, Subj: STREAMERS for Proposed Army Flag, in DAMH-HSO.
39. AR 672-5-1, 1984.
40. Letter from Howard H. Calloway to John O. Marsh, Jr., 7 April 1975; memo for the Sec. Historical Section, Army War College, subj: Study on Battle Honors: Part I—War of the Revolution, 12 January 1933; Letter AWCST, subj: Recognition of the Southern Campaign in the American Revolution, 25 October 1965; Letter from OCMH to LTC Jones N. Epps, 12 January 1967, DAMH-ZD, subj: Report of Ad Hoc Committee on Revolutionary War Campaigns, undated; DAMH-HSO memo, 21 March 1975, subj: Army Campaign Streamers; all in DAMH-HSO files.
41. DA GO 33, 1984; DA GO 7, 1991; AR 672-5-1, para. 4-28; Naval History Division, Department of the Navy, "Battle Streamers of the United States Navy" (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1972), p. 22.
42. DF OCMH to DCSPER, 4 January 1966, subj: Campaign Streamer for Dominican Republic; memo DACS-SM to SA, 11 August 1986, subj: Battle Streamer for Dominican Republic; DF DAMH-HSO to DAPE, 22 August 1986, subj: Battle Streamer for Dominican Republic; Memo DAMH-HSO, 9 January 1991; subj: Dominican Intervention Campaign Streamer, with enclosures; Memo 6 January 1992, subj: Approval of a Campaign Streamer for the April 1965–September 1966 Dominican Republic Intervention; all in CMH.
43. Department of the Army General Orders 7, 1993.
44. Department of the Army General Orders 2014-73, 21 November 2014.



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