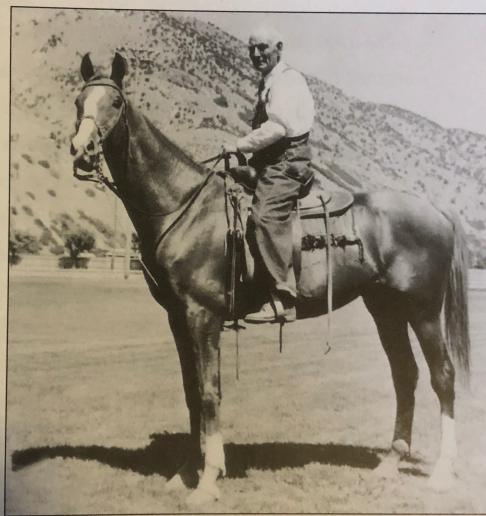


U.S. Army 2nd Cavalry troopers swim their horses across the Smokey Hill River during maneuvers in 1941. The ability of cavalry to overcome natural obstacles that would stop, or slow down, vehicles made horses an effective fighting and scouting force.



Photograph courtesy Ms. Bette Thurston Mecham
This Remount stallion, Nebo (TB) by Goodley, stood at the farm of Remount Agent Burt Thurston, Morgan, Utah, during the 1930s. Burt Thurston is mounted.



Photograph courtesy The Western Horseman
A bareback, mounted tug-o-war was a lively event in 1916, near Marfa, Texas. Equestrian sports were important to cavalymen, teaching horsemanship and fostering competitiveness among the soldiers.



Photograph courtesy The Western Horseman
A dinner table jump is an unusual challenge at a cavalry exhibition horse show, 1916. A cavalryman would jump anything! It was important for a cavalry mount to be able to jump at unexpected times and under difficult circumstances. In practice, military mounts cleared tables, hay bales, the hoods of cars and more, in addition to standard jumps.



Photograph courtesy The Western Horseman
Roman riding was an interesting event at a U.S. Army 6th Cavalry



Photograph courtesy Gordon Moore
Many of the mules sent to Fort Robinson, Nebraska, for pack and saddle training were not saddle broken. Sereant Glenn Nutter, one