July 2022
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ZMMH NEWS

President's Comments by Cliff Moffett

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A lot has been going on around your museum the last several months. Our staff keeps coming up with new ideas in order to make the visitor trip to the museum an experience to remember. And the board has supported these ideas by authorizing expenditure of donated funds to upgrade displays. For instance, new mannequins have been purchased for the WWI, WWII, and Korean war exhibits. Donations continue trickle in from various sources such as new shelving for our library, a welcomed addition! But we always have to be very selective as to what we accept due to very limited space. Often, we provide the donor with an alternative organization that may accept the donation.

The museum recognized the anniversary of D-Day on June 4th. The weather cooperated most of the time but it certainly did impact the number of visitors we would normally have. Still, the crowd seemed to have a good time. Opening ceremonies had Rod Rehrig, past commandant of Marine Corps League Detachment 1124, lead everyone in the Pledge of Allegiance.



Shown above is museum president Cliff Moffett and Rod Rehrig.

The museum encourages visits from school groups and often opens the museum to these special tours. Still, during recognition events, its clear young folks seem to relish the opportunity to get up close and personal as re-enactors or just viewing and asking detailed questions concerning an artifcat.



A young re-enactor taking a much deserved break.



A fun day by all.



ZMMH NEWS

Donations & Exhibits

USS ARIZONA

We're excited to let everyone know we have received a relic taken from the battleship USS Arizona. It honors the 1,102 of the 1,177 marines and sailors killed during the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. This cherished piece of history is on protected display in our Navy exhibit room. A very special thanks goes to ENS Bo Hyun An, USS Arizona Relics Project Officer and Mr. James Neuman, History Outreach Manager of the US Navy. This would not have happened without their complete support

MISSING MAN TABLE

A missing man table, also known as a fallen comrade table, is a a ceremony and memorial that is set up in military dining facilities of the United States Armed Forces and during official dining functions, in honor of fallen, missing or imprisoned military service members. The table serves as the focal point of ceremonial remembrance, originally growing out of US concern of the Vietnam War POW/MIA issue. Each item on the Missing Man Table represents the emotions and feelings reserved for those who did not come home. The ceremony symbolizes that they are with us, here in spirit.

The symbolism of the Missing Man Table: The table is round, to show our everlasting concern for our missing men. The cloth is white, symbolizing the purity of their motives when answering the call to serve. The single red rose; displayed in a vase, reminds us of the lives of these Americans and their loved ones and friends who keep the faith while seeking answers. The red ribbon symbolizes our continued determination to account for our missing. A slice of lemon reminds us of their bitter fate; captured and missing in a foreign land. A pinch of salt symbolizes the tears of our missing and their families who long for answers after decades of uncertainty. The lighted candle reflects our hope for their return, alive or dead. The Bible represents the strength gained through faith to sustain us and those lost from our country, founded as one nation under God. The glass is inverted, symbolizing their inability to share a toast. The chair is empty, the seat that remains unclaimed at the table.



Museum Calendar

July 2022

Jul 2 — Open 10:00 AM to 4:00 PM

Jul 7 — Board Meeting — 11:00 AM

Jul 9 — Open 10:00 AM to 4:00 PM

Jul 16 — Open 10:00 AM to 4:00 PM

Jul 23 — Open 10:00 AM to 4:00 PM

Jul 30 — Open 10:00 AM to 4:00 PM

August 2022

Aug 4 — Board Meeting — 11:00 AM

Aug 6 — Open 10:00 AM to 4:00 PM

Aug 13 — Open 10:00 AM to 4:00 PM

Aug 20 — Open 10:00 AM to 4:00 PM

Aug 27 — Open 10:00 AM to 4:00 PM

September 2022

Sep 1 — Board Meeting—11:00 AM

Sep 3 — Open 10:00 AM to 4:00 PM

Sep 10 — Open 10:00 AM to 4:00 PM

Sep 17 — Open 10:00 AM to 4:00 PM

Sep 24 — Open 10:00 AM to 4:00 PM

WAVES

By

Ally Hutto

Happy 80th Anniversary to the U.S. Navy Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service (WAVES).

On July 30, 1942, President Franklin Roosevelt signed the Navy Women's Reserve Act into law which created the Navy WAVES to free up male personnel for sea duty. In 1948 the Women's Armed Services Integration Act confirmed the WAVES to become a permanent Component of the Navy. In 1978, the Navy became one, when the separate women's units were integrated with formerly all-male units. Today, there are over 52,391 women serving on active duty in traditional and non-traditional careers.

To the women who paved the way, e.g., Captain Mildred McAfee, Captain Hancock, RADM Grace Hopper, Captain Mariner, etc., we say "thank you" for your determination, example and dedication.

US NAVY FACTS

WAVES Aviation Metalsmith 3rd Class Robie Young working at a grinder in the Assembly and Repair Department, Naval Air Station, Seattle, Washington, United States, circa 1943.





WAVES aircraft mechanics working on a SNJ aircraft, Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Whiting Field, Pensacola, Florida, United States, circa 1943-1945; note Pratt & Whitney R-1340 Wasp radial engine.

WAVES

(Sang to the tune of "Anchors aweigh")

WAVES of the Navy,

There's a ship sailing down the bay,

And she won't slip into port again, Until that victory day.

Carry on for that gallant ship and for every hero brave

Who will find ashore, his man-sized chore

Was done by a Navy WAVE.

Written in 1943 by Ms. Elizabeth Ender and Ms. Betty St. Clair

Legacy Brick Program

Cliff Moffett

U.S. Navy

1983—1992

Our visitors continue to show a vast interest in our very successful Legacy Brick Program. It is an ideal way to permanently memorialize parents, relatives, or friends. These personalized bricks are featured at the museum flagpole. Applications are available at the museum or may be downloaded from our website at www.zmmh.org.



ZMMH NEWS

The U.S. Rifle, caliber 30, M1917

The U.S. Rifle caliber .30, M1917 is the most misunderstood and neglected of United States Service Rifles. This rifle armed two thirds of the American expeditionary force sent to France during World War One. This rifle was originally developed by the British at the Royal Small Arms Factory located at Enfield Lock, in Middlesex on the outskirts of London. The rifle was given the identification as Pattern 14 Enfield Rifle chambered for the .303 cartridge.

With the start of World War One England was faced with a major shortage of small arms needed to arm the millions of men joining the armed forces. In order to increase production to meet this need England contracted with Remington and Winchester to build the P-14 for them in the United States. The plant to produce these rifle was a subsidiary of Remington located in Eddystone, Pennsylvania both Remington and Winchester called these rifles P-14's using the British nomenclature. The tooling need to produce the rifles was purchased by J.P. Morgan from Vickers in England which was not able to fill the original contract with the British Government.

Remington and Winchester went into full production using the American secret weapon called Mass Production unlike the British way of using skilled craftsmen at every step in the production of the rifle.

By April 1917 the United States entered World War One and the British had finally caught up with their own weapons production shortage. And now the U.S. Ordnance board found itself in the same position Britain had faced in 1914. Both Springfield and Rock Island Arsenal's had been producing the U.S. Rifle 1903 at a peace time rate of a few hundred a week.

They had not anticipated entry into the war, thus it would take time to tool up to meet the number needed, time the United States did not have. It was then decided to have Remington and Winchester to retool the machinery producing the British P14 to shoot the 30-06 round as was the same round used in the Springfield 1903 Rifle.

Employees at both Remington and Winchester referred to the M1917 as the Enfield or "P-17" to differentiate from the British P-14. As time went on the M1917 was just referred to as the Enfield of simply P-17.

As the war came to an end the National Rifle Matches were being held and the rifle chosen for use in the matches was the M1917. The major complaint against the M1917 was that it did not have an adjustable windage capability as the Springfield 1903. So the Springfield 1903 was the rifle of choice by the civilian shooter and was the Standard issue for the U.S. Military until 1936 when the M1 rifle was adopted by U.S. Ordnance.

By Bob Miller with information from an article by Dick Culver 2003

Community Partners

Community Partners are partnership businesses that want to assist the Zephyrhills Museum of Military History by becoming involved in community affairs. Having them on the team with their in-kind support of our functions is deeply appreciated. We urge our visitors and friends to support them.