

10 Soldiers and Signers of the Constitution Corridor

2nd floor, corridor 4

Of 40 signers of the U.S. Constitution, 23 aided in the fight for our nation's independence; they are represented on the left side of this corridor. Among the paintings is one that commemorates the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The flags along the corridor represent the 13 original colonies.

Go down one floor at the end of corridor 4 and enter set of wooden double doors along the E Ring. In the next room use doors on left to enter the 9/11 Memorial.

11 9/11 Memorial

1st floor, E Ring, corridor 4, Room #1E438

At 9:37 a.m., Sept. 11, 2001, American Airlines Flight 77 deliberately crashed into the Pentagon, killing everyone on board and 125 people in the building. This memorial commemorates those killed in the attack. The panels on the left and right represent the medals awarded and the panels on the back wall display the names of the victims. The 9/11 Memorial is attached to the Pentagon chapel.

Exit memorial to corridor 4, follow corridor 4 back A Ring in front of escalators and exit building to the center courtyard.

12 Center Courtyard

Walk through center courtyard to apexes 9 and 10.

The center courtyard of the Pentagon is 5.5 acres and is used quite a bit by the people who work here. It is one of the largest no-hat, no-salute zones within the continental United States. The Pentagon originally was designed with four floors, but if you look up from the courtyard, you can see the ledge defining where the fifth floor was added.

Go up one floor using exterior stairs to go inside and proceed toward the Metro entrance.

13 The Hall of Heroes

2nd floor, corridor 10, turn left at the ramps

This room is dedicated to the more than 3,400 recipients of the Medal of Honor, the nation's highest military decoration. There are three versions of the medal: Army; Sea Service (Marine Corps, Navy and Coast Guard); and Air Force. An asterisk next to a nameplate means the recipient received two Medals of Honor for two separate acts of bravery. Dots next to a nameplate denote Marines who were under the Army's command during WWI and received both the Army and Sea Service versions of the Medal of Honor for a single act of bravery.

Exit Hall of Heroes, proceed to main concourse and exit at Metro.

FACTS AND FIGURES



Construction began: **SEPT. 11, 1941**
Construction completed: **JAN. 15, 1943**

Floor Space **6,636,360 square feet**



Length of each outer wall: **921 feet**



Total length of corridors: **17.5 miles**



Land area: **583 acres**



Parking Spaces: **67 acres**



Office Occupants: **25,000+**

131 Stairways



284 Restrooms



19 Sets of Escalators



691 Drinking Fountains



16,250 Light Fixtures



7,754 Windows



U.S. Department of Defense



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1 ANZUS Corridor

- *Take Metro entrance escalators to second floor. Follow hallway to the apex of corridors 9-10. Continue toward the A Ring in the direction of corridors 7-8.*

This special corridor commemorates the 1951 security treaty signed by Australia, New Zealand and the United States. The display shows a timeline of the relationship the countries have shared since World War I – a relationship that continues today.

- *Take escalators to the third floor. Continue in the A Ring towards corridors 5 and 6.*

2 POW/MIA Corridor

The displays and flags in this hallway pay tribute to all prisoners of war, as well as personnel missing in action. While about 83,000 service members remain unaccounted for from World War II to Operation Iraqi Freedom, Department of Defense specialists work constantly to locate and repatriate these men and women. POW/MIA Recognition Day, observed on the third Friday of each September, was established in 1979 to honor missing and captured comrades in arms. The glass display cases contain some of the artifacts found during DOD's continued search efforts.

- *Continue along the A Ring.*

3 MacArthur Corridor

Army Gen. Douglas MacArthur was highly decorated for his World War I service, including two Distinguished Service Crosses, a Distinguished Service Medal, seven Silver Stars and two Purple Hearts. He was recalled to duty in World War II. This corridor showcases a replica of the Instrument of Surrender, the official document that ended WWII. MacArthur and his father, Lt. Gen. Arthur MacArthur Jr., were the first father and son to each receive the Medal of Honor.

- *Take escalators to the fourth floor. Continue in the A Ring towards corridors 5 and 6.*

4 Marine Corps Corridor

In 1829, President Andrew Jackson tried to abolish the Marine Corps because he didn't see a reason for two land-based infantry forces. Archibald Henderson, then-commandant of the Marine Corps, debated the abolishment with Congress for five years. In 1834, the Marine Corps was placed under the Department of the Navy to act as an amphibious assault force, a mission the service still performs today.

- *Continue along the A Ring.*

5 Navy Aviation Corridor

The displays here show the evolution of naval aviation. In 1898, Theodore Roosevelt, then assistant secretary of the Navy, appointed two naval officers to examine Samuel P. Langley's flying machine for its potential use in war. In 1919, after seeing the benefits of flying boats during WWI, Congress authorized the conversion of the collier USS Jupiter to the first aircraft carrier, the USS Langley. In WWI, naval aviation took the fight to the enemy and became the backbone of the fleet's striking power.

- *Continue along the A Ring.*

6 Coast Guard Corridor

On the right, paintings commemorate the Coast Guard's long history. Established in 1790 by Alexander Hamilton, secretary of the treasury, the Coast Guard protects the public, the environment and U.S. economic and security interests in maritime regions.

During wartime, the president or Congress may direct that the Coast Guard operate as part of the Navy. During peacetime, the Coast Guard and the Navy often coordinate their activities.

- *Continue along the A Ring.*

7 Air Force Display Cases

The Air Force's mission is to fly, fight and win in air, space and cyberspace. On your right, the display cases hold scale models that show the dramatic changes in aircraft over the years. The C-5A Galaxy is the largest aircraft in the fleet, measuring 247 feet long, with a wing span of 222 feet – so large it can carry six Apache helicopters. Other aircraft shown include the F-117A Nighthawk, the B-2 Spirit and the F-22 Raptor. Take note of the model of the P-51 Mustang, a long-range single-seat fighter aircraft flown by the Tuskegee Airmen in World War II.

- *Turn around and head back towards apexes 7 and 8; take escalators down to the 2nd floor and continue along the A Ring.*

8 Humanitarian Corridor

The U.S. military assists in humanitarian missions at home and leads them around the world. Here are some facts about some well-known missions:

- At the height of Hurricane Katrina relief operations in 2005, 22,000 active-duty, 48,000 National Guard and 1,900 other reserve-component troops assisted.
- From 1992-1996, in Operation Provide Promise, U.S. forces supplied humanitarian aid to Bosnia-Herzegovina, during its civil war – the longest sustained humanitarian airlift in history.
- In 1950, in Operation Christmas Kid Lift, 1,000 children were airlifted to safety after Seoul, South Korea, was liberated.

- *Continue along the A Ring.*

9 NATO Corridor

NATO's member countries are represented here, with photos, diagrams and maps illustrating America's commitment to this important military and political alliance. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization was established in 1949 to counter the perceived threat from the Soviet Union and Soviet-controlled Eastern Bloc nations.

- *Continue onto corridor 4 toward the E Ring.*