Surviving WW1 Tanks
Last update : 2 April 2020

Listed here are the World War One tanks (except the Renault FT tanks) that still exist today.

"Little Willie" – Bovington Tank Museum (UK)

Mark I Male "Clan Leslie" – Bovington Tank Museum (UK)
The world's oldest surviving combat tank. This one probably served as a driver-training tank (Wikipedia)
Mark II Female "The Flying Scotsman" – Bovington Tank Museum (UK)
This tank still has battle damage sustained at the Battle of Arras in April 1917 (Wikipedia)

Mark IV Male "Excellent" – Bovington Tank Museum (UK) – running condition
After WWI this tank had been gifted to HMS Excellent, the Royal Navy gunnery school, for their help in training tank crews. During WW2, it was made operational again for service with the Home Guard when German invasion threatened in 1940 (Wikipedia)
Mark IV Female – Museum of Lincolnshire Life, Lincoln (UK)

Some recent researches and findings let to the conclusion that this tank was not “Flirt II” as thought before, but tank number 2743, which was possibly known as ‘Daphne’ and saw service in France with 12th Company, D Battalion of the Tank Corps in August 1917.


Mark IV Female “Baby” – Ashford (UK)

Ashford's tank was built in 1916, but it is believed it never saw active service. The tank was presented to the Town on 1 August 1919 by Captain Ferrar of the Army Council, in recognition of the splendid response to the National War Savings Appeals. The Tank was delivered to Ashford West Railway Station (Off Godinton Road) and was driven to St George's Square. Sadly, in 1929, the back of the tank was removed, as well as all the mechanical workings inside, and an electricity sub station was installed inside the tank. However, this probably saved the tank, as many were either scrapped as they became forgotten relics between the wars, or were melted down for the war effort of World War Two. In 1978 The Royal and Mechanical Engineers carried out some minor works to the tank, including replacing the guns, and painted the tank in its original colours. When the first tanks were use, the colours were all obliterated, which resulted in the tanks being painted drab green. In 2005, the Council commissioned a local engineer (Mr Keith Williamson) to carry out major refurbishment of the tank. The Tank Museum at Bovington was very helpful and allowed Mr Williamson access to their tank in the museum, and supplied a number of drawings showing all the dimensions of the tank. The refurbishment included removing all of the rust from inside the tank, and repainting with a rust inhibitor, bracing the sides of the tank (as it has no floor), repairing any cracks in the structure, refabricating a complete back end which is a complete replica of the original tank, and repainting the tank. The tank is a Registered War Memorial (Reference No 43725), it was rededicated prior to Remembrance Day 2006, in the presence of Damien Green, the British Legion, representatives of the Council and the engineers who completed the work.
Mark IV Male "Lodestar III" – Royal Museum of the Armed Forces, Brussels (Belgium)
This tank is still in its original paint and markings. Still in Brussels in May, 2016

Mark IV Female "Deborah" – Musée de la bataille de Cambrai, Flesquières (France)
In 1999, this tank was excavated at the village of Flesquières in France. It had been knocked out by shell-fire at the Battle of Cambrai and subsequently buried when used to fill a crater (Yves Buffetaut)
Mark IV Female – U.S. Army Armor & Cavalry Collection, Fort Benning, GA (USA)
This tank was formerly stored at U.S. Army Center for Military History, Anniston, AL

Mark IV Female "Grit" – Australian War Memorial, Canberra, ACT (Australia)
Mark V Male – Bovington Tank Museum (UK) – running condition
It was in action at the Battle of Amiens where its commander was awarded the Military Cross (Wikipedia)

Mark V** Female "Oi Faithful" – Bovington Tank Museum (UK)
Mark V Male “Devil” – Imperial War Museum, London (UK)

Mark V* Male – U.S. Army Armor & Cavalry Collection, Fort Benning, GA (USA)

This vehicle is currently stored and is not publicly visible
Two Mark V Hermaphrodite tanks – Luhansk, Luhansk Oblast (Ukraine)
The two tanks were completely refurbished in 2009. Reconstruction and renewing of parks and gardens in the city are the priority goal of the Luhansk Mayor’s Office’s municipal improvement program. Currently, the restoration of the memorial complex “To the Fighters of Revolution” and the public garden where it’s situated in is running in the city. Moreover, on 22 September, two captured Mark V tanks of the early 20th century were reinstalled at the complex after being reconstructed. The reconstruction was provided by the Luhanskteplovoz (http://photo.ukrinform.ua/eng/current/photo.php?cid=291086). More pictures of the reconstruction here: http://englishrussia.com/index.php/2009/10/02/the-refurbished-tanks/
Mark V Hermaphrodite – Historical Museum, Kharkov, Kharkiv Oblast (Ukraine)

Mark V Hermaphrodite – Patriot Park, (Russia)
Mark V Female – Arkhangelsk, Arkhangelsk Oblast (Russia)

This tank was sent by Briton to help the White Russians fight the communist Red Army. It was captured and used by the Red Army on the Southern Front. It was turned into a 1919-1922 Civil War memorial in 1938 but has only recently been restored and displayed in an all weather protective pavilion. Manufactured as a Mk.V female tank (numbers: 9251 - 9450). Six British tanks were landed in Arkhangelsk in 1919. On the 2nd September 1919 they were accepted as part of General Miller's White Army and took part in the Russian Civil War. Armoured fighting units were formed and on 4th October 1919 the tanks took part in a Battle around Plesetskaia Station. On 21st February 1920 Red Army Bolsheviks captured Arkhangelsk. Two of the captured White Army British made MkV tanks were transported to Moscow where they took part in the fight against General Wrangler's White Army on the Southern Front. Tank number 9303 was captured on the Southern Front. Captured Mk V male and female tanks were the beginning of the Soviet armoured units. They were often filmed in Red Army films in military parades including the most famous army parade in Red Square opposite the Kremlin in Moscow on 1st May 1930. This tank was listed in repair at the Kharkov Locomotive Plant 183 (KhPZ) in February 1922. It was sent to Arkhangelsk in North West Russia to be used as a war memorial by an order dated 1938 by Marshal Voroshilov (via Craig Moore)

Mark VIII "International" – Bovington Tank Museum (UK)
Mk VIII "Liberty" – Fort Meade, MD (USA)

One of three surviving Mk VIII "Liberty" tanks in the world. SN A43887 identified by Larkum, Preserved Tanks: Mark VIII Heavy Tank. Formerly located on the Maryland Blvd Mile of Tanks. Transferred from the U.S. Army Ordnance Museum, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland to Fort Benning, Georgia (USA AFVs register). This vehicle is currently stored and is not publicly visible.
Mark IX Troop Carrier – Bovington Tank Museum (UK)

Mk A Whippet "Caesar" – Bovington Tank Museum (UK)

Lieutenant C.H. Sewell commanded this tank at Fremincourt in August 1918. He was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross (info from the museum)
Mk A Whippet "Firefly" – Royal Museum of the Armed Forces, Brussels (Belgium)
This tank still has its original paint and markings. Still in Brussels in May, 2016

Mk A Whippet – U.S. Army Center for Military History, Anniston, AL (USA)
This tank arrived at APG in 1917 (USA AFVs register)
This Whippet was brought to South Africa in January 1919. The Union of South Africa requested a tank to organize fundraising to assist those affected by the First World War. During the 1922 Rand Revolt, the Whippet was deployed unsuccessfully in Fordsburg against striking miners (Military museum, Johannesburg).
Saint Chamond – Musée des Blindés, Saumur (France) – running condition
This tank was previously at Aberdeen Proving Ground (USA) and was returned to France in 1987 (USA AFVs and France AFVs registers). It has been restored to running condition in 2016-2017 with a modern electrical engine.

Schneider CA1 – Musée des Blindés, Saumur (France)
This tank was previously at Aberdeen Proving Ground (USA) and was returned to France in 1987 (USA AFVs and France AFVs registers).
It was part of the initial German tank detachment which participated in the first German tank attack at St Quentin in France on 21 March 1918. Its second, and final, battle was at Villers-Bretonneux on 24 April 1918 in which opposing tanks fought head to head for the first time in what was a watershed moment in the evolution of tank warfare. During the battle, Mephisto was disabled and abandoned on the field before being salvaged as a war trophy by the 26th Battalion, AIF in a daring night-time operation (media release from Australian War Memorial). It was previously displayed in Queensland Museum, Brisbane, QLD, but has been damaged during a flood in 2006. It has been restored and is now on display at the Australian War Memorial in Canberra till 2017 (Christian Rech, Australian War Memorial)
Skeleton tank – Fort Lee U.S. Army Ordnance Museum, VA (USA)
This tank was part of the first batch of 60 items that were transferred from Aberdeen Proving Ground MD, to Fort Lee VA. This vehicle is currently stored and is not publicly visible.

M1918 Ford 3-ton tank – U.S. Army Armor & Cavalry Collection, Fort Benning, GA (USA)
This vehicle is currently stored and is not publicly visible.
M1918 Ford 3-ton tank – Fort Lee U.S. Army Ordnance Museum, VA (USA)
At one point, it was repowered and used at events (Silvio Iacuone)

Schneider CA1 main gun – Musée de l’armée, Invalides, Paris (France)
Schneider CA1 main gun – El Goloso Museum, Madrid (Spain)

[Image: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:CA_1_Schneider_1_cannon.jpg]

Schneider CA1 main gun – Armádní Muzeum Žižkov, Prague (Czech Republic)

The part seems mostly complete, it is dated 1916. The museum owns this part since 1948 (Lubos Sramek)

Lubos Sramek, June 2015
A7V main gun – Imperial War Museum, Manchester (UK)
This gun comes from “Schnuck”, an A7V captured at Fremicourt on 31 August 1918 by The New Zealand Division. The tank was brought to Great Britain where it was displayed until 1921, when it was broken up. Only this gun survives.

Burstyn Motorgeschütz – Heeresgeschichtliche Museum, Vienna (Austria)
An engineer born in Austro-Hungary, Günther Burstyn, designed a very strange tank early on, in 1911, which was tailored to cross trenches of all sizes. This was the Burstyn Motorgeschütz. It was relatively small, with a fully revolving turret armed with a light 47 mm (1.85 in) Škoda gun, and a crew of two. The great advantage of this experimental design were the articulated arms linked to the rear and front axles that could swing freely on the terrain, using massive coils. Basically, these arms were raised when crossing bad terrain to avoid being stuck in obstacles, and lowered on the ground to allow trench crossing. The choice of this kind of solution offered the possibility to use a smaller vehicle, yet with a more powerful power-to-weight ratio, which was vital for mobility in general (Craig Moore).
Mark IV female reproduction – Poelkapelle (Belgium) – running condition

The full sized replica was based on the Museum’s own Mark IV. It was used in Steven Spielberg’s “Warhorse” movie.

It will be part of the ceremonies and displays for WW1 centennial, as Bovington’s original WW1 tanks are today too fragile to run.
Mark IV reproduction – Norfolk Tank Museum (UK) – running condition
This replica was built for the Guy Martin TV show on Channel 4

Mark IV reproduction – Weta Workshop, Wellington (New Zealand)
This reproduction is built out of wood, and based on a bulldozer (Brian Greenwood)
Mark VII reproduction – Disney-MGM Studios theme park, Lake Buena Vista, FL (USA)
This tank was built for the film “Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade”. When the film was done, it was in running condition

Schneider CA1 wooden reproduction – Musée des Blindés, Saumur (France)
Schneider CA1 metal reproduction – Assault tanks memorial, Berry au Bac (France)
This tank was unveiled for the 100th anniversary of the Berry au Bac assault, in April, 2017

Schneider CA1 reproduction – 1st Division museum at Cantigny, Wheaton, IL (USA)
A7V "Wotan" reproduction – Munster Panzer Museum (Germany)

A7V "Schnuck" reproduction

Bob Grundy, British Military Vehicles association, Wigan (UK)

This full size A7V replica was built by Bob Grundy in Ashton in Makerfield, Wigan, between 2005 and 2009 (Bob Grundy)
I'm looking for photos of those tanks:

any tank that I forgot....

This document is based on David Maynard’s Surviving WW1 tank list and is a synthesis of photos published on the web. I would like to thank David Maynard for his work, Philip Radley for his help, the people who took these photos and put them on their websites, or sent them to me, and also those who helped me doing these lists (particularly people of the AFV News Discussion Board). For any question, you can email me at soldat_ryan@hotmail.com

David Maynard’s Surviving WW1 tanks list:
http://www.landships.freeservers.com/survivors.htm

The FT-17 and 6-ton M1917 tanks are not listed in this doc. You will find the list there:
http://the.shadock.free.fr/Surviving_FT-17.pdf

Main page: http://the.shadock.free.fr/Surviving_Panzers.html