

# *The U.S. Army 1890-1920*

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## Introduction

The years between 1890 and 1920 probably saw more profound changes in the US Army than any other comparable period. In little more than a quarter-century the Army was transformed from a small blue-clad force which fought with single-shot rifles, colours flying, against disturbers of America's internal peace, into a mighty host of men dressed in dirt-coloured combat uniforms, using automatic weapons, tanks and aircraft against its country's enemies on fields across the world. These changes reflected—indeed, in many ways spearheaded—the transformation of America herself, from an inward-looking third-class nation into a powerful and confident world power.

After the clash at Wounded Knee in 1890 it was clear that major confrontations between Indians and whites were a thing of the past. The Army began to close many of the small, company-size posts which dotted the West, concentrating its troops in large posts from which they could be deployed by rail and road at the first signs of trouble. While up-dating its deployment, the Army maintained its antiquated organization, however: an organization innocent of general staff or national planning machinery. Contemporary thinking saw the Navy as the country's bastion against external threat. Since America was not interested in invading foreign lands, the Army would never be sent overseas; the Navy would do any fighting which needed to be done with foreign powers. Money was spent on the Navy, but the

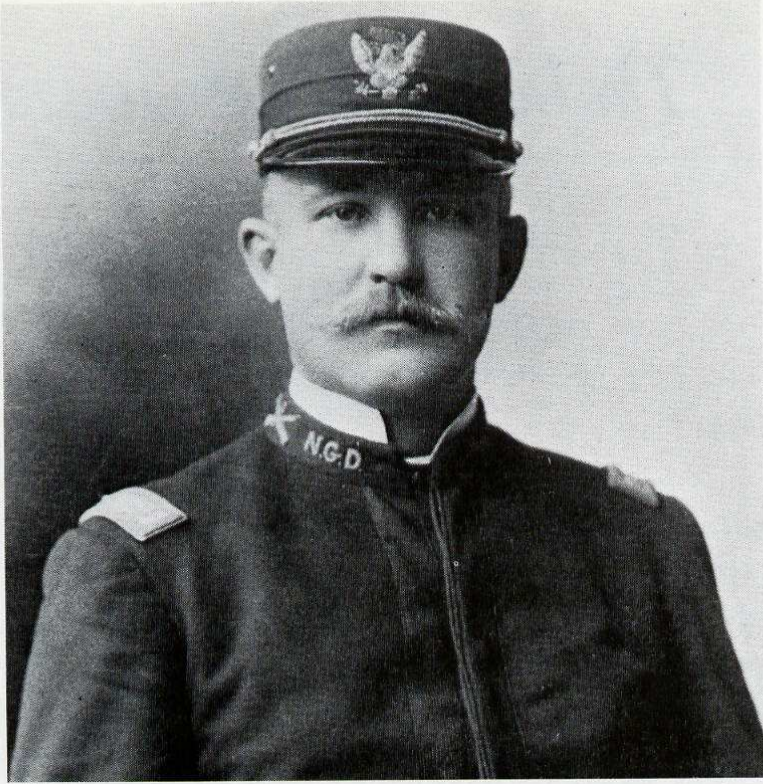
Army remained small—about 26,000 officers and men. In case of emergency this tiny professional army would be supported in defence of the nation by the National Guard units of the states of the union. Although the Guards totalled some 114,000 men in 1897, they did not represent a combat-ready army; many regiments were little better than social clubs. The 'Dandy' 5th Maryland, for instance, was most noted for the excellence of the party traditionally thrown by its officers at the end of annual summer camp, while the main claim to fame of Philadelphia's 1st City Troop was the splendour of its uniforms and the wealth of its members.

Guards officers and men alike were poorly

**This 1st Pennsylvania Regiment private, photographed about 1890, wears a typical National Guard dress uniform, of medium blue with dark blue frogging.**







**This Delaware National Guard officer wears the 1895 pattern hat and an infantry officer's undress coat with black-trimmed collar and front.**

trained and equipped. While the regulars had been wholly re-equipped with the Krag-Jørgensen, a magazine-fed rifle using a smokeless-powder round, the outbreak of the Spanish-American War found most National Guardsmen still using the old .45/70 single-shot, black-powder rifle whose basic design could be traced back to the immediate aftermath of the Civil War. For years reformers urged the replacement of the Guard by a kind of territorial army, but were frustrated by state politicians who saw Guard units as their own playthings.

## *The Spanish-American War*

On 15 February 1898 the battleship USS *Maine* blew up in the harbour of Havana, Cuba. For years Spain's attempts to retain colonial power against a rag-tag army of Cuban insurgents had been watched by an American public fed by a biased anti-Spanish press vociferous in its demands for Cuban independence. Public feeling had been running so high that the issue was discussed in terms of independence or war. The mysterious disaster

which overtook the *Maine* was a spark sufficient to blow the country into war, and on 25 April 1898 Congress declared that a state of war had existed between the USA and Spain since 21 April. Only three days earlier Congress had passed a mobilization act which represented a compromise between National Guard enthusiasts and Army reformers; it called for an army made up of regulars, Guardsmen and volunteers, many of the latter supposedly being raised from among men immune to tropical diseases such as yellow fever. Since Spain, obviously, would not invade the United States (outside the fevered imagination of a few alarmists), and since Cuba could not be freed without direct intervention, a number of regiments organized as the V Corps were sent to the ill-equipped port of Tampa, Florida, for eventual embarkation for Cuba.

At Tampa they received a smattering of training but mostly they simply waited for Spain's Atlantic Fleet to be located; to risk the interception of the crowded troopships on the high seas was unthinkable. The Spanish warships were discovered at anchor in the port of Santiago de Cuba in May 1898, and the US Navy sat guard outside, unable to enter and fight under the guns of the shore batteries. The Army was summoned to capture the guns, and on 31 May V Corps was ordered to Santiago. It took a fortnight to load the small transports and head out to sea, and to achieve even that the Corps commander, Major-General William R. Shafter, had to leave behind precious artillery, wagons, horses, and even camp stoves, for lack of room. By 21 June, after a hot and hellish uncomfortable voyage, the troops found themselves gazing at the green hills of Cuba. The next day 6,000 men, the first Americans ever to stage an overseas landing against a European power, hit the beaches at Daiquiri, above Santiago. They met no opposition from anything more lethal than land crabs and tarantulas, and the following day another 11,000 landed. Some 5,000 Cuban insurgents also joined the invasion force.

The last troops to invade Cuba had been Lord Vernon's British redcoats in the 18th century. They had suffered horribly from disease while following a traditional programme of building roads and formal siege-works. Shafter studied that campaign and determined to avoid those mistakes. Hardly had





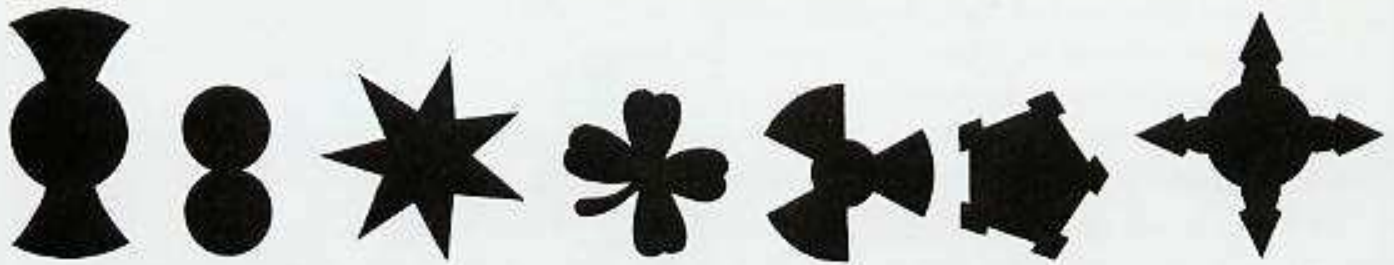
**The 3rd US Cavalry Regiment on parade in Camp Tampa, 1898, just before going off to Cuba. They carry both regimental and national colours.**

the men landed than they were off into the interior, pushing along jungle trails against scattered opposition. There was a sharp little skirmish at El Guásimas, but before long they came up to the main Spanish defence line which was based on a blockhouse on top of San Juan Hill, overlooking Santiago. Although the Spanish had dug in on the actual crest, rather than on the 'military crest' a little below the top, their entrenchments and Mauser rifles made them a dangerous foe. Shafter planned to send part of his troops against the hill itself while another part moved to take El Caney, which would enable him to cut off Santiago's water

supply.

The day of the attack, 1 July, started badly with regiments becoming mixed up on overcrowded trails, and a stiffer enemy defence of El Caney than had been expected; however, it was to end well. The famed 'Rough Riders' of the 1st Volunteer Cavalry, led by their lieutenant-colonel, Theodore Roosevelt, took Kettle Hill alongside the men of the 9th and 10th Cavalry. After taking this feature, a little apart from the main ridge line, they pressed on towards San Juan Hill proper, which was taken by





1898 Corps Badges as worn on coats and hats in red (1st Division), white (2nd Division) and blue (3rd Division). They are, from left, those of the I, VIII, VII, II, III, V, and IV Corps.

infantry of the 1st Division. By nightfall all objectives were in American hands, at a cost of 1,700 casualties—a figure almost beyond the capabilities of the Medical Corps. The Spanish withdrew to a second entrenched line closer to the city. Shafter, ill from fever and gout, despaired, and even considered retreating. Calmer heads talked him into a hot and uncomfortable siege. On 3 July the Spanish fleet, trying to break out, was sunk, ship by ship, by the waiting American squadron. With the ostensible reason for defending the port now gone, the Spanish gave up on 16 July.

The Army's General-in-Chief, the former Indian-fighter Nelson A. Miles, set sail from Cuba to Puerto Rico on 21 July with 3,000 men. Landing at Guánica, they met no opposition and quickly took the port of Ponce. Some 10,000 reinforcements landed there in early August, and Miles split his forces into four columns for a co-ordinated advance on the island's capital, San Juan. The island fell into American hands in a virtually bloodless campaign, and the Spanish surrendered on 13 August.

America's third overseas force, the 20,000-strong VIII Corps under Major-General Wesley Merritt, was assigned the Philippines as its target. On 30 April the US Navy, under Rear Admiral George Dewey, destroyed the Spanish fleet at Manila and silenced the shore batteries. His marines and sailors were not a sufficient force to take the city itself, however, and he called for the Army. By the end of July it had arrived. The Spanish were willing to surrender, but not to the Philippine insurgents under Emilio Aguinaldo. The Americans therefore concluded a discreet agreement whereby they would pass through rebel lines, make a token attack, and accept a prompt Spanish surrender. Apart from inevitable confusion and a few small

fire fights the plan went smoothly, and on 13 August, having lost only 17 dead and 105 wounded the Americans received the enemy's surrender. On 10 December a treaty was signed in Paris, ending the war and leaving the United States with an empire. Cuba became independent, but America now ruled Puerto Rico, Guam and the Philippines.

The Philippine insurgents, who had expected their independence, promptly declared their own republic and continued to fight their new masters with the same determination they had shown against the old. The VIII Corps had been thinned down to 12,000 men by discharges, but they now mounted an offensive against some 40,000 natives. Despite local successes the rebellion continued to smoulder sullenly, and by summer 1899 some 35,000 Americans were on the islands; eventually, more than 100,000 men were committed. By April 1899 the US Army cut communications between the rebels in south and north Luzon by taking their capital of Manolos. Further drives were made, but it was not until the capture by trickery of Aguinaldo in March 1901 that the back of the rebellion was broken. President Theodore Roosevelt declared the Philippine Insurrection at an end on 4 July 1902; in fact, sporadic fighting went on until the islands were finally granted their independence.

## *China and Mexico*

One reason why America was so willing to spend lives and money to keep the Philippines was the strategic position of the islands in the context of operations in Asia. This advantage was proved in early 1900 when a group of Chinese nationalists, called by occidentals 'the Boxers', revolted against foreign influence in China. At first the American



government wished to remain aloof from the affair, and the Army had its hands full in the Philippines; but troops were soon needed urgently to help protect American lives and property. By July some 2,500 soldiers and marines, including the 9th and 14th Infantry, the 6th Cavalry and some artillery batteries, were in China. As part of a 19,000-strong international force unique in history, they moved from the port of Tientsin to raise the siege of the foreign legations in Peking alongside troops from Austria, Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Japan and Russia.

By 12 August the force reached the Outer City, before whose walls a Russian attack was thrown back. On the next day elements of the 14th Infantry scaled the Tartar Wall, supporting British troops who took the Outer Wall and relieved the besieged legations. Battery F, 5th US Artillery then smashed open the gates of the Inner City—an officer calmly marking with chalk where the shells were to land!—and the allied troops stormed in. After prolonged negotiations of a suitably oriental deviousness, the Chinese Dowager Empress accepted a peace treaty calling for an armed legation in Peking, the establishment of a railroad under armed guard from Tientsin to Peking, and the payment of reparations. American soldiers served in China until 1938 as part of the international garrison. America's days of isolation from world affairs were slipping inexorably away into history.

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The fighting in Cuba and the Philippines had revealed shortcomings in the Army, ranging from infantry weapons to the lack of a general staff. Innovations at the lower end of the scale included the replacement of the Krag by the new M1903 Springfield rifle, a modern bolt-action magazine weapon. The old Colt revolver, which had proved unable to stop charging Moro fanatics in the Philippines, was replaced by the hard-hitting .45 M1911 Colt automatic. A 3-inch field gun using smokeless-powder shells was adopted by the artillery in 1902. At the top level of reform, a general staff, headed by a chief of staff under the Secretary of War, was created in 1903. The same year saw the establishment of an Army War College, and major reforms in the National Guard. The new-look Guard units would hold drills at least twice a month, and would be assigned regular

officers; they would participate in summer manoeuvres with regular units. Another important change was that henceforward the President, rather than state governors, would appoint Guard officers when the Guard was in federal service.

The first major test for this reformed army came in 1916. At that time Pancho Villa controlled most of northern Mexico and pursued a vigorously anti-American line, unchecked by the Mexican government partly through lack of will and partly through lack of means to do so. On 9 March 1916 Villa led a raid into US territory; at Columbus, New Mexico, the *Villistas* killed civilians, looted, burned, and were finally driven off in a gunfight with men of the 13th Cavalry. This was intolerable, and within

**This infantry private wears the five-button fatigue blouse. His weapon is the smokeless Krag-Jørgensen and his cartridges are carried in his web belt.**







This 1898 *Harper's Weekly* drawing shows a bugler wearing the new khaki uniform with corps-coloured cuffs. The bugle tassels would be sky blue.

twenty-four hours Brigadier General John J. Pershing was given command of a force which had orders to enter Mexico and capture Pancho Villa. For some months Pershing and his men ranged through northern Mexico, inflicting large numbers of casualties on the irregulars but never managing to capture the elusive Villa himself. The operations of US troops on Mexican soil had been tolerated, grudgingly, at first; but the Mexican government's attitude hardened, and it sent troops partly against Pershing and partly against Villa. In June the two armies clashed at Carrizal in the largest of a series of skirmishes, and the American

National Guard was federalized shortly thereafter. Negotiations between the two countries broke down, but luckily for Mexico a much more serious threat was to distract the American government and public. Relations between the USA and Germany were deteriorating, and with the period of quiet along the border which followed Pershing's withdrawal from Mexico, the quarrel was allowed to die.

## *World War I*

In Europe war had been raging since 1914, at a cost of almost unbelievable losses. Trenches ran like a belt of plague from Switzerland to the North Sea and the lives of the soldiers who cowered in them had been made more precarious and unpleasant by the widespread use of new weapons—massed machine guns, aircraft, armoured tanks and poisonous gas. Far away in America it was another new weapon which held the public's attention, one which actually threatened American lives—the U-boat. In May 1915 the British liner *Lusitania* was sunk by a U-boat off the Irish coast, and among those lost were 128 Americans. American public opinion, hitherto largely neutral, began to swing behind the Allies in a 'war to end war', a 'war to make the world safe for democracy'. On 31 January 1917 the Germans announced that far from respecting neutral flags on the high seas, their U-boats would sink any vessel apparently engaged in commerce with the Allies. At the same time the German foreign minister proposed to the Mexican government that the two countries conclude an alliance. Mexico would declare war on the USA and in return for this distraction to keep American troops out of Europe, Germany would 'allow' Mexico her long-lost lands in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. This interesting suggestion was read by the British, who had broken the German diplomatic code, and they lost no time in passing it on to the Americans. Taken together with the mounting toll of American lives lost to unrestricted submarine warfare, this was the final straw. On 6 April 1917 America entered the war.

The prospect of American reinforcements came none too soon for the exhausted Allies. Russia, racked by internal revolution, could be virtually



discounted as a fighting power, and would be permanently out of the game within the year. The Italians had been knocked back 100 miles after the defeat of Caporetto, with 305,000 casualties. The British, no longer the 'Old Contemptibles' of 1914, had attempted to draw pressure off the French by the long-drawn-out battle of Paschendaele, and in the process lost 245,000 men. France, most hard pressed of all, was almost *in extremis*; some fifty-four divisions, weary to death of the seemingly senseless slaughter on the Western Front, had mutinied. At sea, the U-boats were putting hundreds of thousands of tons of cargo shipping under the waves, and it was being calculated in Britain that by October 1917 the country would be unable to endure any longer. It was into this battered company that the promise of American reinforcement brought a ray of hope. The most immediate practical help came from the US Navy, which at once began participating in the Royal Navy's convoy escort programme to protect shipping. By autumn 1917 some 37 US destroyers were serving in this capacity, and while the U-boat menace was not removed, it was much decreased by this reinforcement.

General Pershing, back from Mexico, was given command of the American Expeditionary Force; rather than wait for the force to become a reality, he set sail almost at once with the new 1st Division. Although the Division lacked much vital equipment, and was far from fully trained for the type of warfare fought in France in 1917, its arrival in Liverpool and subsequently in France was a great boost to Allied civilian morale. A colonel on Pershing's staff recalled in a speech the French nobleman who, in the War of Independence, had joined the struggling colonial army. 'Lafayette,' he cried, 'we are here!' The crowd went wild.

Nevertheless, it would be some time before the 1st Division and the others which followed it would be ready to enter the trenches. Weapons were in short supply. Since the '03 Springfields were not available in sufficient numbers British Enfields re-chambered for the American .30-cal. round were made in Britain and the USA for issue to the AEF. The French 75mm gun, which quickly gained the respect of American artillerymen, became the standard field piece. Less-respected was the badly designed, badly manufactured French automatic

rifle, the Chauchat; although chronically prone to jamming, it became the standard issue light automatic. The British-designed steel helmet and gas-mask were also adopted. The French supplied tanks—though never in sufficient numbers—and aircraft.

Second only to beating the Germans, Pershing's aim was to maintain the integrity of the AEF as a single American army under American command. Given that an American division had a strength much greater than comparable Allied formations at this stage of the war, Pershing considered he needed a minimum of twenty divisions to keep the AEF independent. Officially he asked for 100, and was assured that he would have eighty by 1919. In point of fact forty-three American divisions served in France before November 1918.

Pershing's attitude was not shared by the Allied supreme commander, Marshal Foch, or by British Expeditionary Force commander, Field Marshal Haig. Both of them understandably wanted the immediate benefit of young American blood in their tired armies. Logic was on their side: they supplied much American equipment; it would take the better part of a year for the Americans even to get basic staff problems worked out, let alone

**These Washington Volunteers are under fire in Taonig, Philippines, in 1899. Note how conveniently the white smoke of their 45/70 Springfields locates them for the enemy. One, half sitting, wears braces.**







**These cavalrymen appear to be part of an 1898 victory parade. They wear khaki uniforms on which the yellow has, typically, photographed black.**

bleeding their troops to the point where they would represent a genuinely helpful contingent of the Allied armies. To wait until the AEF had evolved into a real army, in all senses of the word, was to contemplate German officers sunning themselves on the Riviera in the meantime.

Logic seldom stands against the pressure of public opinion. Pershing was not about to let his command filter away between his fingers. President Wilson, elected to office on the slogan 'He kept us out of war', was not about to let the sons and brothers of his voters serve under Allied generals hardened by years of slaughter to the prospect of necessarily heavy casualties. Finally, the American public was not about to see its boys serving in strange armies where they ate funny food and spoke strange languages.

It was Germany who pressed the problem to a resolution. They believed that they had 1918 in which to smash between the French and the British, roll the BEF into the sea, take Paris, and win the war, before American reinforcements represented a real threat. If they could not win in 1918 they never would. So, using newly developed small unit 'stormtroop' tactics, with short artillery barrages and speedy infantry advances which bypassed enemy strongpoints and left them high and dry in the rear, they attacked on the Somme on 21 March 1918. Another thirty-five divisions attacked along the Amiens salient on 9 April, and a third push was made against the Chemin des Dames, north-east of Paris, on 27 May. This last offensive against the French brought matters to a head, and Pershing offered Foch his five most battle-ready divisions. These formations, including a US Marine Corps



brigade in the 2nd Division, went into the line along the Marne. The Germans failed to penetrate their lines and found themselves on the defensive as the 2nd Division pushed through Belleau Wood. Despite a butcher's bill of 9,777 American casualties the success of this baptism of fire boosted Allied morale.

Yet another German offensive followed, with a thrust west from Soissons and another southwards from the southern flank of the Amiens salient; both foundered on the French defence in depth into which they ran. On 15 July 1918 the Germans began their last offensive of the war, the '*Friedensturm*' or 'peace attack'. One German army would drive south from the Marne while another advanced from Rheims, the two meeting on the Marne to cut off a major part of the Allied armies.

A combination of French and American troops met this threat. The 38th Infantry, part of the 4th Division, gained its nickname 'Rock of the Marne' for hanging on grimly although surrounded on

Private Sowel, left, and Private Kimerh, Troop L, 13th Cavalry, wear blue dress uniforms and hold Model 1860 light cavalry sabres. They were photographed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1909.



three sides. After only a day and a half it was clear that the German offensive was going nowhere fast; it was called off, and the drearily familiar tactics of defensive warfare were resumed.

Now it was the Allies' turn to attack; a Franco-American offensive was launched on 17 July, spearheaded by the US 1st and 2nd Divisions, which succeeded in pinching off the Marne salient and driving the enemy back to the Vesle River. On 10 August, when enemy pressure had slackened sufficiently to allow the French to release most American units, the US 1st Army of nineteen divisions was finally created. The US II Corps, of two divisions, continued under British command, and several other formations remained with the French, but an independent American army was at last a reality.

While a major British offensive along the Somme made good progress the Americans proposed to attack the St. Mihiel salient. On 12 September the US force, led by 267 Renault tanks (many in the 304th Tank Brigade commanded by one Lt.-Col. George S. Patton), fell upon a German garrison which was already in the process of disengagement and withdrawal from the salient. This contributed to the capture of 15,000 German prisoners for the loss of 7,000 American casualties.

As this offensive continued, Foch prepared his master-stroke—nothing less than a general advance all along the fronts of the Belgian, French, British and American armies. The Americans were to attack first, on 26 September, above the Meuse River and through the woodlands of the Argonne. Following a three-hour bombardment, three American corps smashed into four German divisions. Sophistication of defences made up for lack of manpower on the German side; artillery was well sighted-in, trenches were deep and well concealed, and mutually supporting machine gun nests were thick upon the ground. The American formations on the left front of the advance, mostly unseasoned troops replacing other units in need of a respite, came to a grinding halt. Elsewhere the Allies met better success; while Foch complained to Pershing about slow American progress, the German High Command was urging its government to negotiate a peace, and quickly.

On 4 October Pershing put his more experienced divisions into the Argonne, only to meet in their



turn German reinforcements; the pace was as slow as ever. A leading battalion of the 77th Division was cut off from the rest of the line and 'lost'; it held out for five days, desperately short of food, ammunition and medical necessities, watching air-dropped supplies fall into the enemy lines. When finally relieved by the rest of its division the battalion had only 194 unwounded survivors out of its original 600 men. The battalion commander received the Medal of Honor.

The United States's highest military decoration was also awarded to a Tennessee backwoodsman who became a legend—Acting Corporal Alvin C. York. Charged by a squad of six Germans who apparently banked on the American rifle's known magazine capacity of five rounds, York coolly picked the enemy off one by one, starting at the rear so as not to discourage the rest. At the last moment he shot down the officer leading the squad with the Colt automatic he had thoughtfully kept ready to hand. He then set out on a one-man offensive, eventually bringing 132 German prisoners back to American lines.

While his men were performing feats of valour Pershing himself was accorded larger recognition for his work and that of his troops by being named commander of the American Army Group, comprising the original 1st Army and the newly-formed 2nd Army. Pershing now ranked with Haig or any other Army Group commander.

By 31 October the Americans finally broke through the third German line along the Meuse-Argonne. The end was drawing near. Field Marshal Ludendorff, one of Germany's finest generals, was relieved of his command, and headed for neutral Sweden in disguise. The Imperial German Navy tried to send its High Seas Fleet out into a do-or-die fight with the Royal Navy, only to see its sailors take over their ships and return to port, flying red banners. Red flags were to be seen in the streets of Berlin, too, and even in front-line trenches. Germany's allies fell away one by one: Bulgaria in late September, Turkey on 30 October, and finally Austria-Hungary—who started the whole bloody business—on 3 November.

Pershing, along with some other far-sighted Allied commanders, was afraid that Germany would quit before the Allies could smash her powerful army in a definitive encounter. His

offensive, and that of the other Allies, continued. On 1 November the 1st US Army took the heights south of the German fourth line near Barricourt. This exposed the German positions, and they rapidly fell back over the Meuse. On 5 November the US V Corps was across the Meuse. On the 8th the Americans were on the hills overlooking Sedan where they halted, allowing the French the courtesy of re-taking a city which had held such emotive significance for the French nation since the disaster of 1870. On that same day German and Allied representatives met in a railway coach in the Compiègne Forest, and agreed that the war should end at the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month, 1918. Fighting went on right up to

**This artillery private wears the 1902 dress blue uniform with regulation red chest cords. The 'ME' on his collar indicates he is in the Maine National Guard.**





that moment, and when it finally arrived the guns fell silent and an astonishing quiet hung over the battlefields right across a continent. America's, and the world's most hideous war was over. And yet 'Black Jack' Pershing was not pleased.

'They never knew in Berlin that they were beaten', he would say later. 'We'll have to do it all over again.'

## Dress

Uniforms worn between 1890 and 1895 are covered in the previously-published *The American Indian Wars, 1860-1890*, in this series.

### 1895-1901

For full dress officers wore, according to General Orders published in 1895, 'a double-breasted frock coat of dark-blue cloth, the skirt to extend from one-half to three-fourths the distance from the hip joint to the bend of the knee'. Rank was indicated by a general's twelve buttons being placed in fours; a lieutenant-general's ten buttons with 'the upper and lower groups by threes, and the middle groups by fours'; a major-general's nine buttons in threes, and a brigadier-general's eight buttons in pairs. Field grade officers wore nine evenly placed buttons, while company-grade officers wore seven evenly placed buttons in each row. Generals wore epaulettes to indicate rank, while other officers wore shoulder straps marked with corps colour and rank.

On undress duty all officers were to wear 'a single-breasted sack coat of dark-blue cloth or serge, with standing collar fastened . . . ; coat to close with a flap containing suitable concealed fastenings, the skirt to extend from one-third to two-thirds the distance from the hip joint to the bend of the knee . . . a vertical opening at each side of the hip . . . ; shoulder straps and collar insignia to be worn. The coat to be trimmed with lustrous black mohair flat braid as follows: Edged all around the bottom, the front edges, the collar, and for six inches upward from the bottom along both side openings to the skirt, with braid  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide. . . . During the warm season post commanders may authorize this coat made of white duck or flannel, to be worn with white braid, but



This New Jersey National Guard Signal Corps officer wears the full dress uniform with its field glass case worn on a strap across the body.

without shoulder straps or collar insignia.'

In 1899 officers received the option of another undress coat: 'A blouse of dark-blue cloth or serge with four outside pockets with flaps; falling collar, single-breasted with five buttons in front.' It was cut the same length as the sack coat, and shoulder straps were worn on the blouse. Generals wore these blouses double-breasted with buttons arranged in the same way as on their dress coats.

In 1898 another style of field coat was authorized, ' . . . a blouse of cotton drilling or khaki . . . made with a single pleat 2 inches wide in the back and extending from the collar to the end of the skirt; with two outside breast pockets and two outside pockets below the waist; pockets covered with flaps, buttoned by a small regulation brass button; . . . The coat to have a standing collar, . . . from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches to 2 inches in width . . . ; a strap on each shoulder reaching from the sleeve seam to the collar seam and buttoning at the upper point with a small brass regulation button; straps to be  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches



wide at the sleeve and 1 inch wide at the collar. Coat to be buttoned by five regulation buttons. . . . The straps to be of the same material as the coat and of the color of the facings of the arm.'

Those colours were for general and staff officers, dark blue; for infantry, sky blue; for cavalry, yellow, and for artillery, scarlet. The United States coat of arms was to be worn on the shoulder straps midway between collar and sleeve, just above the rank insignia. Rank insignia, worn on both shoulders, consisted of three stars for a lieutenant-general, two stars for a major-general, one star for a brigadier-general, a silver spread eagle for a colonel, a silver oak leaf for a lieutenant-colonel, a gold oak leaf for a major, two silver bars for a captain and one silver bar for a first lieutenant. A second lieutenant's straps were plain.

On undress collars officers were to have the gold letters U.S., or U.S.V., for U.S. Volunteers. Behind that was to be the insignia of the officer's respective corps. These were as follows:

*Adjutant General's Department*—A shield of gold or gilt metal, or embroidered in gold. *Inspector General's Department*—Gold or gilt sword and fasces crossed and wreathed. *Judge Advocate General's Department*—Sword and pen crossed and wreathed, embroidered in gold, or of gold or gilt metal. *Quartermaster's Department*—Sword and key crossed on a wheel surmounted on a spread eagle, of gold or gilt metal, platinum and enamel. *Subsistence Department*—A silver crescent  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch between cusps, to be placed near the golden letters 'U.S.', cusps to the rear. *Pay Department*—A diamond  $\frac{3}{4}$  by 1 inch, embroidered in gold, or of gold or gilt metal, placed with shorter diagonal vertical. *Medical Department*—A modification of the cross of the Knights of St. John, to be  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch over all, embroidered in gold or made of gold or gilt metal in exact imitation of gold embroidery, the centre plain, and the cross without border. *Corps of Engineers*—A silver-turreted castle. *Ordnance Department*—Shell and flame, of gold or gilt metal, or embroidered in gold. *Officers of the Record and Pension Office*—A trefoil within and partly on a gold wreath, in metal or embroidered in gold and silver. *Cavalry*—Two crossed sabres, 1 inch high, with number of regiment above intersection, of gold or gilt metal, or embroidered in gold. *Artillery*—Two

crossed cannon, 1 inch high, with number of regiment at intersection, of gold or gilt metal, or embroidered in gold. *Infantry*—Two crossed rifles, 1 inch high, with number of regiment above intersection, of gold or gilt metal, or embroidered in gold.

The chaplain's uniform consisted of a plain black frock coat with a standing collar and a row of nine black buttons. Chaplains could also wear a double-breasted black frock coat with a falling collar and seven buttons down each row. For undress chaplains could wear a plain black sack coat, with a falling collar and five buttons down the front. Trousers were plain black. US Military Academy professors and Judge Advocate General's Department officers on duty could wear a plain dark blue dress coat with their corps button.

Generals and staff officers were to have dark blue trousers, while cavalry, artillery and infantry officers wore sky blue trousers with a stripe  $\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide of their corps facing colour down each leg. Plain white trousers could be worn in the summer and khaki trousers, or breeches for mounted men, in the field. Officers' ties were black and, when off duty, they could wear white, buff or blue waistcoats.

For dress generals and staff officers wore *chapeaux de bras*, while helmets were worn by other officers. These had an eagle plate in front with a shield and regimental number superimposed over crossed cannon, sabres or rifles. Mounted officers' helmets were topped with buffalo hair plumes, white for infantry, yellow for cavalry and red for artillery. Foot officers wore spikes on their helmet tops. Mounted officers' helmets had a set of cords, 'attached to the left side of the helmet (which) come down to the left shoulder, where they are held together by a slide, one cord then passing to the front and the other to the rear of the neck, crossing upon the right shoulder and passing separately around to the front and rear of the right arm, where they are again united and held together by a slide under the arm; the united cords then cross the breast and are looped up to the upper button on the left side of the coat'.

For undress all officers wore dark blue caps, '...

**New York National Guard infantry sergeant in summer camp in 1909, wearing the 1902 khaki uniform.**







the diameter at the top slightly less than at the base, the height  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches all around; . . . The visor of black patent leather . . . green underneath, rounded, and sloping downward from the horizontal . . . four black metal eyelets for ventilation, two on each side, placed above the band; a cap cord of gold bullion  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch in diameter, secured at both ends by small regulation buttons. . . . For general officers, a band of black velvet, and for all other officers, except chaplains, a band of lustrous black mohair braid . . .

'The cap badge for all officers will be the coat of arms of the United States, embroidered in gold, modified according to pattern, and will be placed in front so that the top of the badge will be slightly below the top of the cap.'

Chaplains wore plain black slouch hats. All other officers wore black or drab slouch hats in the field, with gold hat cords for generals and mixed black-and-gold cords for other officers.

Generals were the only officers to wear sashes, and theirs were either buff silk or buff silk and gold thread mixed with silk bullion fringe ends. Brigadier-generals wore their sashes around their waists, while higher generals could wear theirs across the body from left shoulder to right side.

When wearing the undress coat, the sword belt was to be worn underneath the coat, with sword slings protruding from beneath it. When carrying a pistol, belts were worn over the coat. Generals had red sword belts with three stripes of gold embroidery down the length. Field officers wore black belts with a single gold stripe, while staff officers had four gold lace stripes interwoven with black silk. Cavalry, infantry and artillery officers also had four gold stripes on their belts. Signal Corps officers also wore shoulder belts and field glass cases in both dress and undress.

Officers' overcoats were dark blue, with four black mohair netted frog buttons and mohair cord loops on the front. They had two vertical side pockets just below the hip, and reached six to eight inches below the knee. Generals' overcoats had dark blue removable capes edged in black mohair and made with black velvet collars. Other officers wore hoods, 'made to button around the neck, under the collar, and large enough to cover the head and cap'. Rank on overcoats was indicated by a flat black mohair soutache braid knot on each

cuff. Colonels had five braids; lieutenant-colonel four; majors, three; captains, two; first lieutenant one; and second lieutenants, plain cuffs.

'A cape of the same color and material as the coat and reaching to the tips of the fingers when the arm is extended, having a rolling collar of black velvet  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches broad, and closing at the throat with a loop, as described above, may be worn by all officers when not on duty with troops under arms. These were lined in corps colours.

Infantry enlisted men wore dark blue coats buttoned with nine buttons in a row and piped white down the front. The standing collar was white. 'Skirt of the coat, on each side of the opening behind, to be faced with white cloth, ornamented with six buttons . . . the edges of slit to be piped with white; shoulder straps of cloth the color of the facings . . .; sleeves to have a cuff facing of white cloth on front side, ornamented with three buttons.

Artillery, engineer and ordnance men had the same pattern coat, with facings of scarlet for artillery, scarlet piped with white for engineers and crimson piped with white for ordnance. Light artillerymen, signal corps sergeants and cavalrymen wore similar, but shorter, coats faced with scarlet for light artillery, black piped with white for signal corps sergeants, and yellow for cavalry. Musicians had the same coats as others in the corps, 'with an ornamentation on the breast, a braid of same color as the facings, running from the buttons across the breast, the outer extremity terminating in "herring bone," and the braid returning back to the buttons'. Commissary and post quartermaster sergeants wore infantry-length coats, with facings of cadet grey piped with white for commissary sergeants, and buff piped with white for post quartermaster sergeants.

In the field enlisted men could wear dark blue blouses made with rolling collars and five buttons down the front, or khaki blouses like those of the officers. The khaki blouses had corps-colour detachable shoulder straps. The colours were the same as worn on dress coats. Hospital corps men had emerald green, and electrician sergeants scarlet. Enlisted grade was indicated by chevrons worn points down above the elbow on blouses below the elbow on overcoats. Gold chevrons were worn for full dress and corps-coloured on otherwise:





This fearless group from Company F, 9th Pennsylvania National Guard Regiment, in 1909 have '03 Springfields and wear a variety of gaiter styles.

Rank will be indicated as follows: *Regimental Sergeant Major*—Three bars and an arc of three bars. *Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant*—Three bars and a tie of three bars. *Regimental Commissary Sergeant*—Three bars and a tie of three bars, having a crescent (points front)  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch above the inner angle of chevron. *Squadron or Battalion Sergeant Majors*—Three bars and an arc of two bars. *Chief Musician*—Three bars and an arc of two bars, with a bugle of pattern worn on caps in the center. *Principal Musician*—Three bars and a bugle. *Drum Major*—Three bars and two embroidered crossed batons. *Ordnance Sergeant*—Three bars and a star. *Post Quartermaster Sergeant*—Three bars and a crossed key and pen. *Post Commissary Sergeant*—Three bars and a crescent (points to the front)  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches above the inner angle of chevron. *Hospital Steward*—Three bars and an arc of one bar, of emerald green cloth, inclosing a red cross. *Acting Hospital Steward*—The same as for a hospital

steward, omitting the arc. *Private of the Hospital Corps*, and all persons neutralized by the terms of the Geneva Convention—A brassard of white cloth, 16 inches long and 3 inches wide, with a cross of red cloth, 2 inches long and 2 inches wide, in center, to be worn on the left arm, above the elbow. *Sergeant of the First Class of the Signal Corps*—Three bars and an arc of one bar, inclosing a device consisting of crossed signal flags, red and white, and a burning torch in yellow. *Sergeant of the Signal Corps*—Same as for a sergeant of the first class, omitting the arc. *Corporal of the Signal Corps*—Two bars inclosing same device as for sergeant of the first class. *First-Class Private of the Signal Corps*—Device consisting of crossed signal flags, red and white, and a burning torch in yellow. *Electrician Sergeant*—Three bars and a representation of forked lightning, embroidered in white silk, bars to be scarlet. *First Sergeant*—Three bars and a lozenge. *Troop, Battery, or Company Quartermaster Sergeant*—Three bars and a tie of one bar. *Sergeant*—Three bars. *Regimental and Battalion Color Sergeant*—Three bars and a sphere,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches



in diameter. *Corporal*—Two bars. *Lance Corporal*—One bar. *Cook*—A cook's cap of cloth conforming in color to arm of service, except for Signal Corps, which will be black upon white cloth. *Farrier*—A horseshoe of cloth  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches long and  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches wide, worn toe uppermost. *Saddler*—A saddler's round knife, of cloth. *Mechanic and Artificer*—Two crossed hammers, of cloth. *First-Class Gunner*—An insignia of scarlet cloth neatly piped and stitched on the outside of the right sleeve halfway between the point of the shoulder and elbow, below the chevron in case of a noncommissioned officer, the shape of the insignia to be that of an elongated cannon projectile  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches long and  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches wide, point up.

To indicate service of one enlistment, three or five years, soldiers could wear a diagonal gold lace chevron  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide just above the dress coat cuff. Hospital corps men had their service stripes of emerald green piped with white. War service was indicated by corps colour piping on the chevron, or orange piping for hospital corps men.

Trousers for all enlisted men were sky blue, except for engineers who wore dark blue. Sergeants had an inch-wide stripe down each leg; corporals and lance corporals, a  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch-wide stripe, and musicians, two  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch-wide stripes. Colours were corps facing colours, except for engineers who had scarlet stripes piped white; ordnance sergeants, crimson; post quartermaster sergeants, buff; commissary sergeants, cadet grey; hospital corps men, emerald green ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide for stewards, 1 inch for acting stewards and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch for privates); electrician sergeants, scarlet; and signal corps sergeants, black.

Khaki trousers had no stripes. Dark brown canvas leggings were worn with khaki trousers. Shirts were dark blue and were often worn instead of blouses. Chevrons were not worn on shirts.

Helmets like those worn by officers, plumed for mounted men and spiked for unmounted, were worn by enlisted men. Officer-type undress caps were also worn by enlisted men, with a cap badge of the crossed cannon, rifles or sabres, with a company letter above the intersection for artillerymen, infantrymen or cavalrymen. Ordnance men wore a shell and flame badge, while hospital stewards wore a white cross within a white wreath. Medical corps privates wore plain white crosses. Cap badges for



This interesting scene at the summer camp of the 9th Pennsylvania National Guard Regiment shows how serious the men took their annual training. A company quartermaster sergeant, dressed, is at the left. The man on the right wears issue underwear.

commissary sergeants were white crescents, point upward, within a gilt wreath. Post quartermaster sergeants wore a white crossed key and pen within gilt wreath. Electrician sergeants wore white forked lightning within a gilt wreath. Engineers wore brass turreted castle with a company letter above. Field musicians wore bugles with their regimental numbers within the loop and company letter above it. Band musicians wore white lyres, while cavalry trumpeters wore crossed sabres with a regimental number above them and company letter below. In the field men could wear drab slouch hats with corps coloured hat cords.

Overcoats were 'of sky-blue cloth, double breasted . . . ; the lining of the capes to conform to the color of the facing on the uniform, except for infantry, in which case they will be dark blue'.

Such was the regulation uniform of the United States soldier going off to the Spanish-American War. Such was not always the actual uniform he received.

Private Charles Johnson Post of the élite 7th New York National Guard Regiment received his first uniform only shortly before shipping out to Cuba. 'True', he wrote, 'I had a uniform—cerulean-blue pants with a broad, deep blue stripe down the sides, and they fitted reasonably well. By my blouse! I had always thought that a "blouse" was specifically an article of feminine apparel, a sort of loose shirtwaist with a snappy, come-hither effect. But in that man's army, a blouse was anything worn outside a shirt and inside a overcoat, and instantly provocative of a sergeant



acute anguish if it wasn't buttoned. Also it was supposed to fit.

They were short of blouses when mine was issued; that is, short of normal blouses for normal men. So my blouse was left over from some outsized predecessor, a mere fragment of whose clothing

**This man wears the khaki basic 1917 uniform and holds his Montana peak hat.**



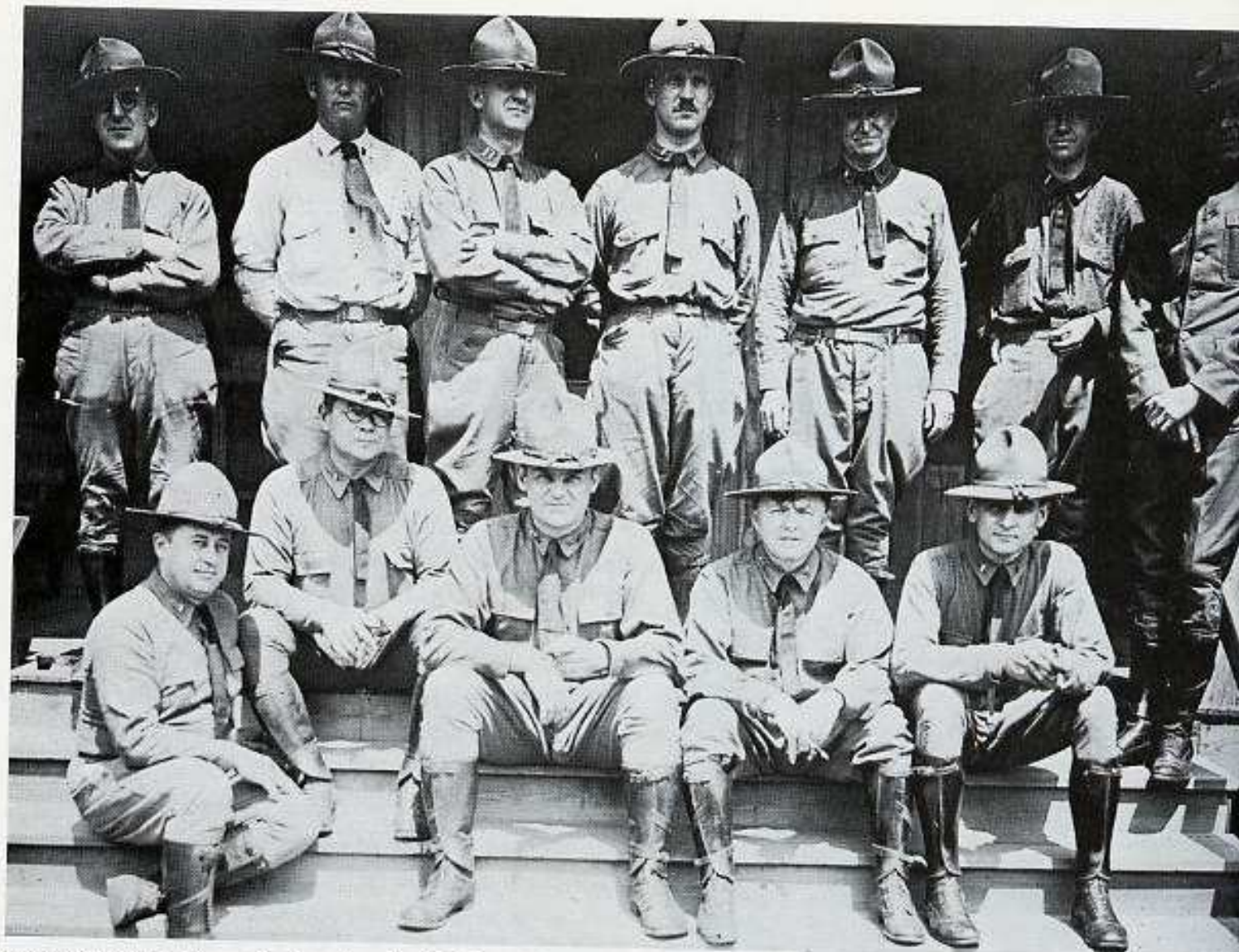
would have outfitted me inside and out, with a Sunday suit left over. The turned-back sleeves reached my elbows; the blouse folded around me so that its buttons were at all times under my arms, and it reached my knees like a frock coat.'

Even if it looked good, a wool blouse and wool trousers were hardly the proper attire for chopping through the bush in almost-equatorial Cuba, Puerto Rico or the Philippines. Therefore the Army's Quartermaster General had an experimental lot of 10,000 khaki uniforms, as described in the dress general orders, made up in April 1898. These proved so successful that he tried to clothe the entire army in khaki immediately. Unfortunately no American manufacturers could make true khaki cloth, a closely woven but light-weight cotton first used by the British Army. Even light canvas was difficult to produce in large enough quantity to clothe the Army, and it was not until 8 June that the New York Depot Quartermaster, finally satisfied with manufacturers' cloth samples, issued contracts for 50,000 khaki uniforms. In the meantime the blue blouses, shirts and trousers were ordered made of a lighter-weight wool than usual; but wool is wool, whatever the weight.

As it turned out only 5,000 khaki uniforms were available for the entire V Corps before it shipped out to Cuba. Its men had to fight their battles wearing light blue wool trousers, which rapidly faded almost to white, and dark blue shirts. Only the red bandannas most then wore around their necks gave any indication of the climate. To be entirely different, of course, the 1st Volunteer Cavalry Regiment eschewed red bandannas, wearing instead copies of Roosevelt's own blue polka-dot bandanna. Teddy himself was noted by correspondent Richard Harding Davis, charging up San Juan Hill, '... mounted high on his horseback, and charging the rifle-pits at a gallop and quite alone. . . . He wore on his sombrero a blue polka-dot handkerchief, *à la* Havelock, which, as he advanced, floated straight behind his head, like a guidon.'

On 10 July enough khaki uniforms for every man in V Corps arrived off Siboney. There, in the ships' holds, they sat for a fortnight due to the lack of unloading facilities. By the end of August 80,000 khaki uniforms were issued—uniforms most noted for their bad fit and poor wearing qualities, and for





These officers are from the base hospital in Camp Sherman, Ohio, about 1917. Note the one standing, second from left, is an American Red Cross representative with 'ARC' and cross collar badges.

being just about as hot as the wool ones had been. On 23 April 1899 Private Jacob Detar, 10th Pennsylvania, noted in his diary in the Philippines: 'Weather hot. Order for daily drill—brown undershirt, brown trousers, leggins. Guard mount, Blue shirt, brown trowsers, *polished shoes*. Parade, Blue blouse, white trowsers, black shoes, &c. Gingham shirts still on hand. Have concluded the war is over.'

#### 1902-1920

On 31 December 1902 General Orders No. 132 gave the Army a new uniform:

Full dress officer's coats were the same as they had been with the addition of a black velvet collar and four-inch deep black velvet cuff for generals. Gold oak leaves were embroidered around the collar and cuff. Major-generals and brigadier-generals wore their stars above the cuff, while staff department generals wore their corps insignia an

inch above the cuff and a star an inch above the

Lower ranking officers had two bands of half-inch gold wire lace around the collar, one on top and one on the bottom with the corps colour between. Their sleeves '... will be ornamented with a band of  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch gold-wire lace ... passing around the cuff  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches from the end of the sleeve to be surmounted by the insignia of rank, indicated by flat gold-wire braid. ... The insignia of corps ... will be placed in the center of the open space under the braid insignia.'

The 1895 undress coat became a dress coat and generals received a different style dress coat, 'a sack coat of dark-blue ... high rolling collar; double-breasted ... buttons grouped according to rank ...' A white coat for hot climates, made the same as the 1895 undress coat but all in white, was also authorized.

Khaki had proved itself so well that now all officers were to wear 'a single-breasted sack coat of olive-drab wool material for winter wear, and a khaki-colored khaki material for summer wear'



in the tropics, made with two outside breast patch pockets and two outside patch pockets below the waist; pockets covered by flaps, rounded at the edges, buttoned by a small regulation button. The coat to have a falling collar. . . . On each shoulder a loop of the same material as the coat let in at the shoulder seam and reaching from the sleeve seam to the edge of the collar, and buttoning at the upper end with a small regulation bronze button. . . . All buttons for this coat to be of dull-finish-bronze metal.'

Each officer was to wear the US coat of arms on his collar about an inch from the ends, with his corps insignia  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch from the arms. In December 1904 the coat of arms was replaced by the letters U.S. Collar insignia was finished dull. Rank insignia was worn on the shoulder loop near the sleeve seam.

Overcoats for all officers were now also olive-drab, closed with five olive-drab buttons and made with a rolling collar between four and five inches in width. Rank was indicated on the overcoat by the same black braid knots on the cuffs as worn in 1895. Within the knot's centre the wearer's corps insignia was embroidered.

Full dress trousers were dark blue with two half-inch gold stripes down the legs for generals, one for staff and department officers, and one corps-colour stripe for line officers. Line officers wore the same trousers for dress but staff officers and generals wore plain dark blue trousers for dress. Service trousers were olive-drab wool or khaki cotton to match the coats.

While generals could still wear the *chapeau de bras* for full dress, all other officers wore hats like the undress caps of 1895. The major difference was that the silhouette was reversed; the crown was now larger than the band, with an  $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch overhang. For full dress generals were to wear this cap with a blue-black velvet band embroidered with gold oak leaves around the base, and oak leaves embroidered on the black leather visor. Other officers had gold stripes on the top and bottom of their cap bands with the corps colour in between. Field officers wore gold oak leaf embroidery on their visors. The same cap was worn for dress, except generals wore plain black velvet bands and other officers wore plain black mohair bands. The insignia for both caps was a gold embroidered coat of arms of the United States. In hot weather white



**This man is in officer training. He wears an officer's Signal Corps insignia on his hat with enlisted men's collar discs. Different schools wore different coloured hat bands.**

covers were worn over the caps.

Rank insignia, sashes and belts were the same as they had been in 1895.

Some corps colours had changed. Signal Corps officers now wore orange piped with white; medical corps officers, maroon, and ordnance officers, black piped with scarlet. Some insignia was also changed. The medical insignia was a gold caduceus. The Signal Corps insignia was 'two crossed signal flags and a burning torch, in gold and silver'. The Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs wore 'a bunch of seven arrows, with wings on sides, 1 inch in height, in gold or gilt metal'. All aides-de-camp were to wear '... the shield of the United States, of properly colored enamel,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch high and  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch wide at top, surmounted by a gold ... eagle, with wings displayed. . . . On the blue field of the shield a star or stars, according to the rank of the general on whose staff the officer is serving.' Regimental staff





The shirt could be worn without collar discs and a tie or with both.

officers were now to wear their department insignia in the lower angles of their regimental badges or above the centre turret of the Engineer's badge. Regimental chaplains wore a Latin cross with their regimental badge.

For mess dress officers could wear 'an evening dress coat of dark-blue cloth cut on the lines of the civilian dress coat, with the regulation gilt buttons . . . ; the sleeves of this coat to be ornamented for all officers in the same manner as the sleeves of their full dress uniform coats. . . . A waistcoat of dark blue or white, cut low with full open bosom, three gilt regulation buttons, should be worn with this coat; also full dress trousers, patent-leather shoes, and full-dress cap.' Gold shoulder knots were worn with mess dress. A similar mess jacket could also be worn with white trousers in hot weather.

Veterinarians were not allowed full dress uniforms but wore the dress of a cavalry or artillery

second lieutenant. Below their regimental badge they wore 'the foot of a horse, shod, with wings sides, of white metal. . . . The coat of arms of the United States will not be worn by veterinarians

In 1902 the enlisted man's uniform became rather simpler than it had been. For full dress wore an all-dark-blue coat, with a single row of buttons down the front and a standing collar. Collar, shoulder loops, and cuffs to be piped with "cord edge braid" of the color of corps, department or arm of service. The color of the braid: Engineers, Ordnance, Hospital Corps, and Signal Corps to be mixed in alternate stripes.' Coat collars were marked with brass corps insignia and the letters U.S., as on officers' service coats. The same insignia appeared on the collars of the olive-drab or khaki service coats, which were also the same as those worn by officers. Musicians' coats were no longer different from those of the other men. Overcoats were olive drab wool, made like officers' coats. Dress trousers were the same as in 1895 except Engineers now wore sky blue. The changes in stripe colours were for the Ordnance Corps, which now wore black piped with scarlet; Hospital Corps, maroon, piped with white; and Signal Corps, orange piped with white. The service detachment at the US Military Academy wore buff stripes.

The same type of dress hat worn by officers was authorized for other ranks. Instead of gold stripes the wearer had two corps colour stripes,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches wide, one at the top and the other at the bottom of the hat band. The hat insignia was brass, a corps insignia like that worn on officers' collars. The USMA detachment wore Quartermaster Department insignia. Bandsmen wore white lyres, marked with a yellow castle in the centre for engineer bands, regimental numbers for cavalry and infantry bands, and band numbers for artillery bands. Engineer field musicians had brass bugles with a white metal castle in the centre and a brass company letter above it. Infantry and cavalry field musicians wore a bugle with the company or troop letter in its centre and the regimental number above it. Artillery field musicians had a bugle with battery number in its centre. The dress cap was the same as the full dress cap but all dark blue. Slouch hats or olive-drab or khaki service hats of the same design as dress hats could also be worn with service dress. Service hat insignia was finished dull.



In 1902 chevrons were reversed, and henceforward were worn points up on all dress coats, service coats and overcoats. Otherwise they were as in 1895 except for:

*Battalion of Engineers, Quartermaster Sergeant*—Three bars and a tie of two bars. *Ordnance Sergeant*—Three bars and an arc of one bar, inclosing a shell and flame. *Sergeant of Ordnance*—The same as for Ordnance Sergeant, omitting the arc. *Corporal of Ordnance*—Two bars, inclosing shell and flame. *Private of Ordnance*—The shell and flame. *Post Quartermaster Sergeant*—Three bars and insignia of the Quartermaster's Department. *Hospital Steward*—Three bars and an arc of one bar, of maroon cloth, inclosing a caduceus  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches high, embroidered in maroon silk; the bars, arc, and caduceus to have a narrow white border. *Acting Hospital Steward*—The same as for hospital steward, omitting the arc. *Lance Acting Hospital Steward*—A chevron of one bar of maroon cloth with white

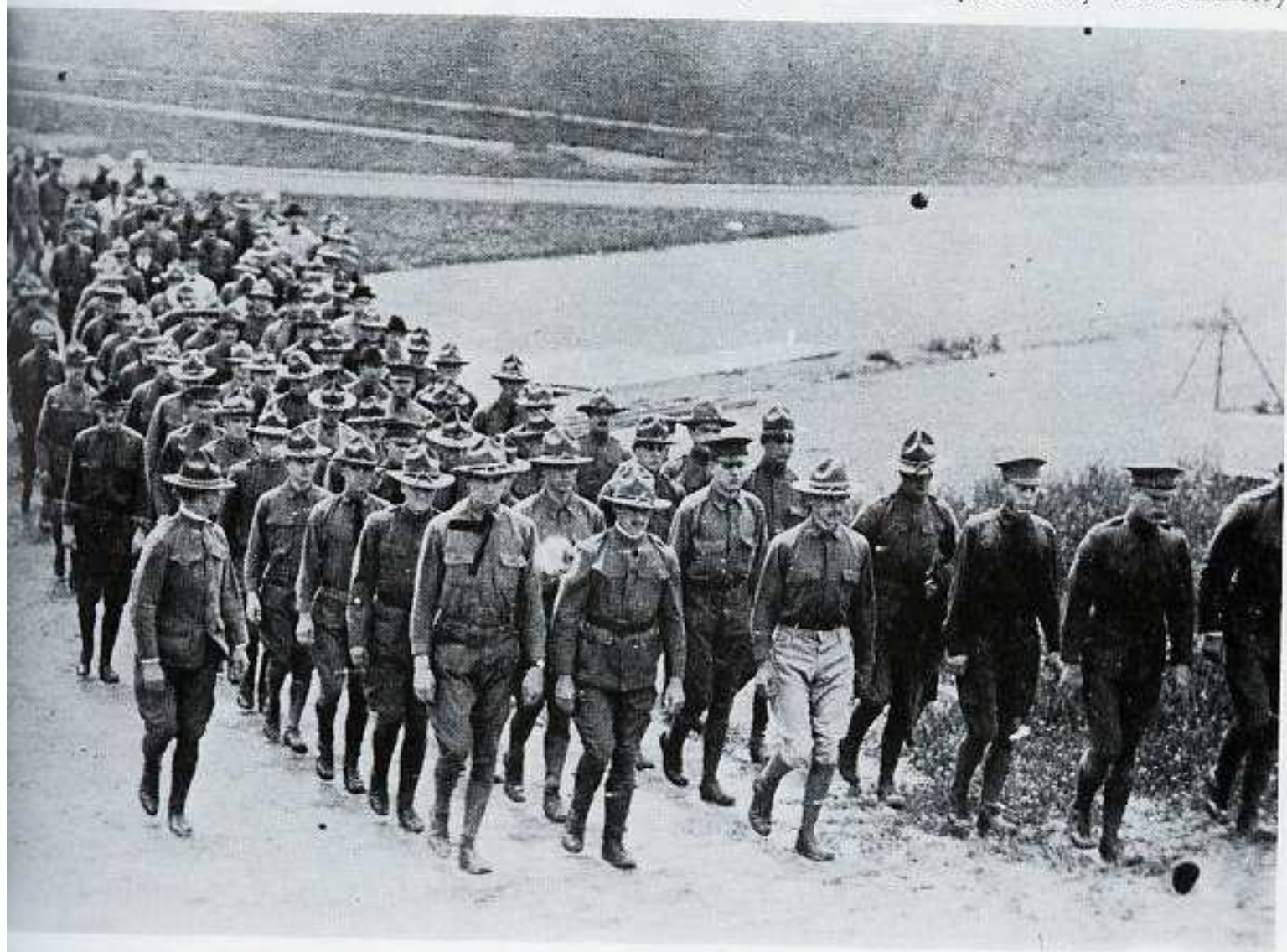
border, in addition to and placed just above the caduceus for a private. *Private of the Hospital Corps*—A device consisting of a caduceus  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches high embroidered in maroon silk and having a white border; to be worn on both sleeves of all coat midway between the elbow and the shoulder. *First Class Private, Engineers*—To be distinguished by an insignia of a castle of red cloth,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches long and height in proportion; castle to be piped with white and worn on outside of right sleeve halfway between the front of the shoulder and elbow. *Color Sergeant*—Three bars and a star. *Stable Sergeant, Field Artillery*—Three bars and a horse's head.

Signal Corps non-commissioned officers now had orange chevrons. Medical personnel were also to wear white brassards with red crosses on their left arms above the elbow.

Shirts were olive-drab flannel, worn with chevrons; or white muslin in hot climates.

Almost immediately changes were ordered to the 1902 uniform. From August 1903 officers in the infantry were to wear white stripes on dress trousers, while infantry, cavalry and artillery

A typical group of trainees on the march. Note the variety of uniforms and hats. The man looking back from the front is an officer, as is the one on the extreme front right.





officers were to wear plain dark blue mess dress trousers. Shoes for service dress were russet brown, not black. Service dress belts were also russet.

In November 1903 an Army Nurse Corps was created. Its members were to wear a '... waist and shirt of suitable white material, adjustable white cuffs, bishop collar, white apron and cap ... the badge of the corps is the cross of the Medical Dept. in green enamel with gilt edge. This is pinned on the left side of the collar of the uniform or on a corresponding part of her dress when she is not in uniform.'

In 1905 Signal Corps officers received a shoulder belt holding a field glass case for full dress. The chief Signal Officer's belt was red Russian leather with four stripes of gold bullion on it.

In October 1905 the old slouch hat was officially replaced by the 'Montana' peak hat. Hat cords were corps coloured, and line troops wore their regimental number and company letter on the hat fronts. Non-commissioned officers wore their regimental badges without wreaths.

Men in the Signal Corps, including aviators, wore orange, blue and white mixed hat cords; in the Engineers, white and a purple red; a salmon shade of buff in the Quartermaster Corps; Medical Corps men wore mixed purple, white and blue; and Ordnance Corps men wore mixed black and red. Line enlisted men wore their traditional red, yellow or light blue cords. All officers, regardless of corps, wore mixed black and gold cords.

In 1911 the service coat collar, which had been a 'falling' one, was made a simple stand-up collar like that on the dress coat. Officers retained their old collar insignia but enlisted men now wore dull bronze discs about an inch wide on each collar. According to 1911 dress regulations, 'the button insignia will be worn on the service coat, the button with the "U.S." being worn on the right side of the collar, and the button with the corps, department, or regiment and company on the left side'. Corps insignia remained the same as before.

Olive-drab shirts without coats were often worn in the field. Coat collar insignia was then worn on the shirt collars, with officers wearing their rank badges on theirs. A second lieutenant wore his corps badge, and chaplains, a Latin cross.

Coast Artillery enlisted men had blue denim fatigue trousers, coats and floppy hats. Chevrons on

this fatigue uniform were red, although olive-drab on service coats.

After 1911 only dress uniforms had corps-coloured chevrons. Olive-drab chevrons were also worn on olive-drab sweaters, first issued in 1910. Officers' ranks were indicated by the badges on the shirt collars worn over the sweater.

Besides chevrons, enlisted men in specific fields had 'Specialty Marks'. These often indicated his job, with a cook wearing a cook's cap, and a wagoner wearing a wagon wheel. A farrier wore a horse's head; a bugler, a bugle, and a saddler, a saddler's round knife. Master specialists had their insignia surrounded by a wreath and topped with a star. A chief mechanic wore crossed hammers within a wreath but no star; a master gunner, a shell, wreath and star, and a master electrician, five lightning bolts, wreath and star. Other specialists simply wore copies of their corps insignia. Specialists' badges were worn only on the right arm, just above the elbow, although at first they were worn on both sleeves.

So uniformed, the Army was set for its toughest test yet: World War I. As in the Spanish-American War there simply was not enough equipment, including clothing, available to kit out all the initial volunteers. A 42nd Division artillery private drew a typical uniform shortly after joining. 'The uniform', Private Leslie Langille wrote, 'consists of khaki leggings (Spanish-American War style), O.D. breeches (three sizes too large), khaki blouse (too small), and an O.D. barracks cap that comes well down over the ears. The thrill of a job well done dims realization that we look like comedians.'

Still, the men were uniformed and equipped and off to France. There they were inspected by their Allies for the first time. One who served with them, Laurence Stallings, wrote: 'the "Regulars" stood at attention in campaign hats, neck-choking collars that permitted no rolls of fat, breeches tailored for a gymnast's knees, leggings pipe-clayed and fitted to the calf, blouses with patch pockets that would hardly accommodate a pack of cigarettes. (Whatever talents the West Pointers who designed this smart uniform may have had, consideration of comfort or serviceability was not among them.)'

The uniforms were not only uncomfortable, but not as well made as those of other Allies. The olive-drab wool was virtually blanket wool, made



1: 1st Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, 1893

2: Ordnance Sergeant, 1893

3: Sergeant, 24th Infantry Regt., 1893





- 1: Commissary Sergeant, 71st New York Volunteer Infantry, 1898
- 2: 1st Lieutenant, 1st Massachusetts Artillery, 1898
- 3: Private, Infantry 1898





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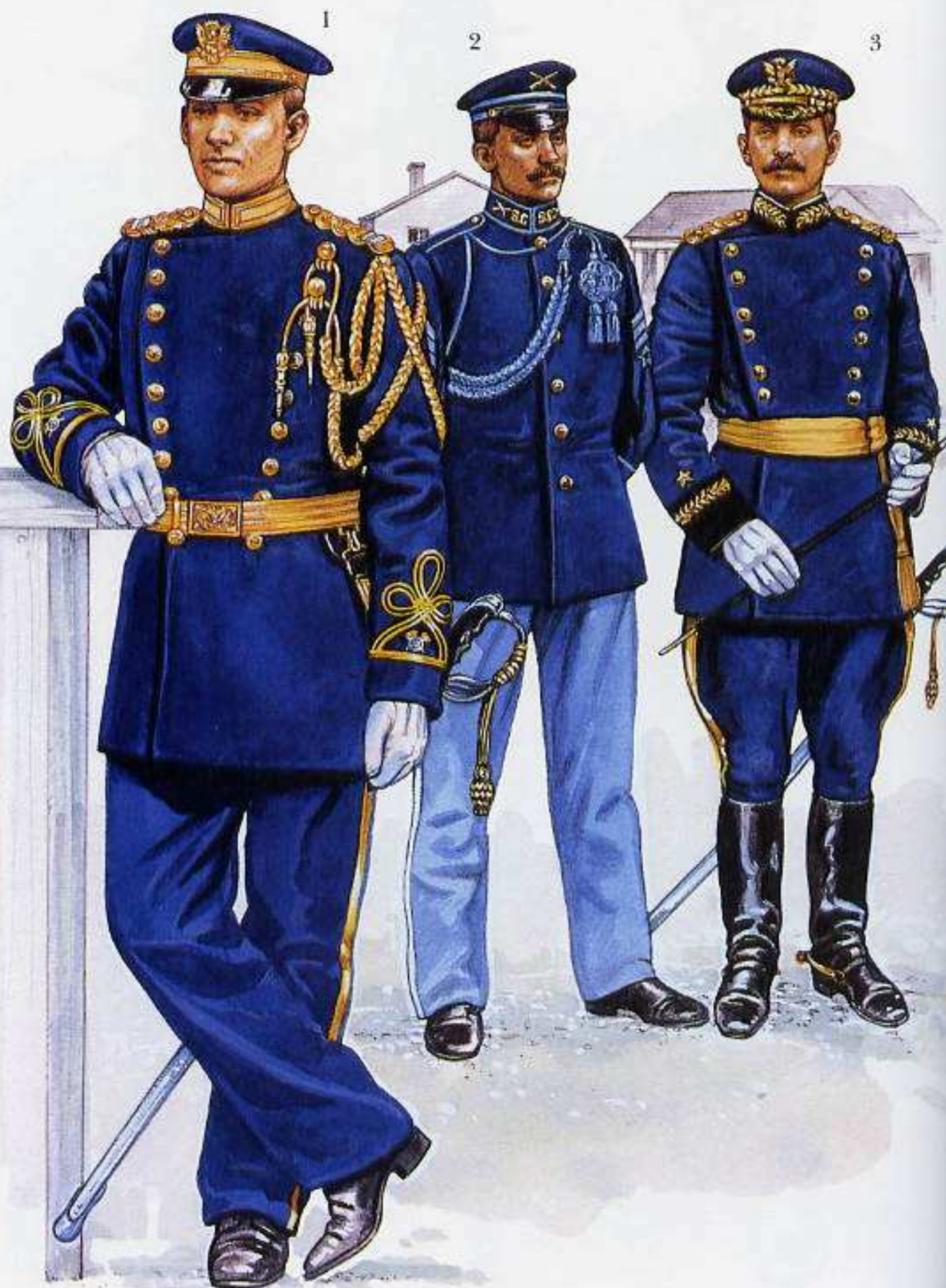
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1: Major, Military Secretary's Department, 1905  
2: Lt. Colonel, Signal Corps, 1905  
3: Squadron Sergeant Major, 1st Cavalry, 1905



- 1: Captain, Quartermaster General's Department, 1915  
2: Colour Sergeant, Infantry, South Carolina National Guard, 1915  
3: Brigadier General, 1915





- 1: Battery Quartermaster Sergeant, Field Artillery, 1916  
2: 1st Lieutenant, 1916  
3: Colonel, Inspector-General's Department, 1916





- 1: Mechanic, 79th Infantry Division, 1918  
2: Captain, Artillery, 1918  
3: 1st Sergeant, 88th Infantry Div., 1918

3

1





1: Captain, 1918  
2: Regimental Supply Sergeant, 1918  
3: Company Supply Sergeant, Military Police, 1918





- 1: Military Aviator, 1918  
2: 1st Lieutenant, 310th Engineers, 1919  
3: Company Mess Sergeant, 339th Infantry Regt., 1919





without seams so that small threads were always working their way loose along the edges. Quincy Sharpe Miles, an AEF lieutenant, was disgusted with the way it looked. 'I think it is short-sighted policy that the American private soldier's uniform is not so well made and of such good material as to inspire him with pride in his personal appearance, as the Canadian uniform does the men who wear it. The American uniform is too much like a suit of overalls, and naturally it is treated as overalls will always be treated.'

Lieutenant Miles did like one addition to the uniform which was made immediately on arriving in France—the Sam Browne belt. 'The belt is required', he wrote home, 'for all officers of the Allied Armies so that the soldiers of all nations may be able to recognize officers of other nations and show them the proper military courtesies. I had supposed that the belt was merely an adornment, but it is a necessity, as has been proven by experience, to prevent confusion within the Allies' complex military machine. Personally, I think the added "set up" which the belt gives to the American officer would justify its use if there was no real necessity for it.'

General Pershing agreed with Lieutenant Miles. He adopted the belt whole-heartedly, liking the 'West Point' brace it gave its wearer. Reaction elsewhere, however, was mixed. The Army's Chief of Staff, Major-General Peyton March, hated it and had military police stationed at docks to meet ships returning and make officers remove their belts. He went so far as having men in New York theatres to catch offending Sam Browne belt wearers. US Marine Corps officers, under Navy command, delighted in flaunting their belts in the United States. Secretary of the Army Newton Baker saw one mock-solemn ceremony on a troop ship returning home where all the officers gathered on the forecastle, led by a major-general. All together they threw their belts overboard—some in dislike of them and others before General March could do it for them. The war of the Sam Browne belt couldn't last forever, and it was resolved when General Pershing returned to America as General of the Armies of the United States. Sam Browne was the winner.

Correspondents accompanied troops to France, dressed as Army officers with only the US cypher on



**This first lieutenant, Quartermaster's Corps, wears the officer's hat with its dulled eagle coat-of-arms insignia, and brown leather visor and chin strap.**

their collars and no other insignia except a green brassard on the left arm with a red 'C' on it.

Headgear was changed shortly after arrival in France. The campaign hat, which was of awkward size and shape, was replaced by a steel helmet based on the British model, and by an 'overseas cap' for wear when in the rear. 'We cannot wear the hats over here', Lieutenant Miles wrote home, 'as they have been replaced for service by the small cap, cut on the French model. The caps were adopted particularly because they can be worn under the helmet, and will keep the head warm in cold weather.' The caps were plain olive-drab wool for enlisted men with the corps insignia disc worn on the left front side. Officers' caps were bound in the same corps colours as their hat cords. Rank insignia was worn on the left front side of the cap. The Americans in France also replaced their leggings with olive-drab wool puttees.



Still one more piece of equipment was added to the soldier's load. This, also copied from the British, was the gas mask. Although gas poisoning was disliked, the mask was disliked almost as much. Marine Corps Private Levi Hemrick just about summed up the typical viewpoint: 'Our American gas masks were big, and a clumsy nuisance to carry, and downright disagreeable and obnoxious to wear.' They were box-type respirators, which could be strapped up under the face for quick use, or worn at waist level out of the way when not needed. A clip held the nose shut while the wearer breathed through a rubber mouthpiece like that used by skindivers. Troops with flat noses, such as blacks and orientals, could not use the nose clips and they were issued French gas masks which slipped over the wearer's whole face. The masks were uncomfortable, but worked. In April 1918 two lieutenants, to prove that soldiers could function in them, ran twelve miles wearing theirs.

'Their chin pieces were filled with mucus and their uniforms beslobbered, but neither youth was the worse for it', wrote Laurence Stallings.

For the first time since the rank was created in the American Army, the second lieutenant finally received, in December 1917, his own insignia, a gold bar. 'Gold for the lower rank and silver for the higher may seem a trifle out of keeping', wrote a pleased Second Lieutenant Miles, 'but it is according to army precedent. The major wears a gold leaf, the lieutenant-colonel a silver one. Some of these days when I go on leave, I may have occasion to wear the new insignia, but none are available over here now, and the only second lieutenants who are wearing them are the new arrivals who have left the States since the new order was issued.'

The American uniforms at first were plainer than those of the Allies, but this changed. The last change to the uniform was the divisional shoulder patch, authorized for most units in late 1918.



Details of an officer's coat, showing a 7th Division patch, Quartermaster Corps insignia, and half-chevron indicating six months' overseas duty.





Orders issued to the 28th Division on 27 October 1918 are typical:

'A red keystone has been designated as the distinctive insignia of this division. Keystones are to be worn on all coats and overcoats, including the trench and short coats worn by officers, and the mackinaw issued to engineers, motorcycle drivers, etc., but not on the slicker. A standard size of keystone of selected color and quality of cloth has been adopted and contracted for by the Quartermaster Department. These will be issued at the rate of two per man and no others will be worn. They are to be sewed on the left sleeve with red thread, the top to be on a line with the seam.'

Divisional patches soon appeared in all sorts of previously unthought-of places. Patches were painted on helmets, usually on the front but sometimes on the left. They even appeared on lorries and gas masks.

The AEF general headquarters had a horizontally divided tricolour disc in lines (from top) of red, white, and blue. The 1st Army had a squared-off

**This soldier wears the issue enlisted man's overcoat.**

**This group wears a variety of cold weather garb. Note the sleeveless sweater worn by the man in the front row and the fur-lined jackets worn by several standing men.**









black 'A'. The *2nd Army* had the number '2', the top red and bottom white. The *3rd Army* had a white 'A' within a red circle, all on a blue disc. *I Corps* had a blue disc edged white. *II Corps* had a blue triangle edged white with a roman 'II', an eagle on the left and a lion on the right. *III Corps* had a three-pointed blue star with a white triangle in the centre. *IV Corps* had a disc quartered, the top right and bottom left blue and other two quarters, white. *V Corps* had a brown pentagon edged tan with a line from each angle intersection meeting in the centre. *VI Corps* had a blue disc with a white '6'. *VII Corps* had a blue seven-pointed design with a white '7'. *VIII Corps* had a blue octagon with a white '8'. *IX Corps* had a red 'IX' within a red circle on a blue disc.

The *1st Division* had a red '1' on an olive-drab shield. The *2nd Division* wore a natural coloured Indian chief's face, facing left, on a white star on a black shield. The *3rd Division* had a blue square with three white diagonal stripes from top right to bottom left. The *4th Division* had four ivy leaves growing from a central circle. The *5th Division* wore a red triangle. The *6th Division* had a red Star of David. The *7th Division* wore a black hour-glass on a red shield. The *8th Division* had a white '8' with a yellow arrow pointing straight up on a blue shield. The *26th Division* wore a blue monogram 'YD'. The *27th Division* had a blue disc edged in red with the red stars of Orion and monogram 'NY'. The *28th Division* wore a red keystone. The *29th Division* wore a blue (left) and grey 'ying/yang' circle.

The *30th Division* had the letters OHIO as a monogram in blue. The *31st Division* had the red letters 'DD' facing each other in a white circle edged red. The *32nd Division* wore a red arrow, line through its middle, pointing up. The *33rd Division* had a yellow cross on a black back. The *34th Division* wore a white skull on a black drinking vessel. The *35th Division* had a white circle quartered blue. The *36th Division* wore the letter 'T' on a grey arrowhead pointing down. The *37th Division* wore a red circle edged white. The *38th Division* had a shield, left half blue and right half red, with the monogram 'CY' in its centre. The *40th Division* had a twelve-pointed yellow star on a blue



Officers of the 364th Infantry Regiment just after reaching France. As yet they do not wear the Sam Browne belt.

square. The *41st Division* wore a yellow rising sun over a blue horizon on a red sky, all in a half-circle. The *42nd Division* had a rainbow facing right, coloured red, yellow and blue from the top. The *76th Division* had a shield, bottom red and top blue, with a white sideways 'E' in the blue. The *77th Division* had a yellow Statue of Liberty on a blue background. The *78th Division* had a white lightning bolt from top right to bottom left on a red half-circle. The *79th Division* had a light blue Cross of Lorraine on a dark blue shield.

The *80th Division* had an OD shield with blue mountains in the middle, all edged in white. The *81st Division* wore a black, angry cat on an OD circle edged black. The *82nd Division* had the white letters 'AA' in a blue disc on a red square. The *83rd Division* wore a yellow monogram OHIO on a black triangle, point down. The *84th Division* had a red-headed axe with a blue handle on a white disc edged red with the blue words 'LINCOLN 84' around the inside edge. The *85th Division* wore the letters 'CD' in red on an OD disc. The *86th Division*

This fully equipped private is ready to go to France in 1918. Note the '03 Springfield and canvas gaiters. He wears the 'long pack'.



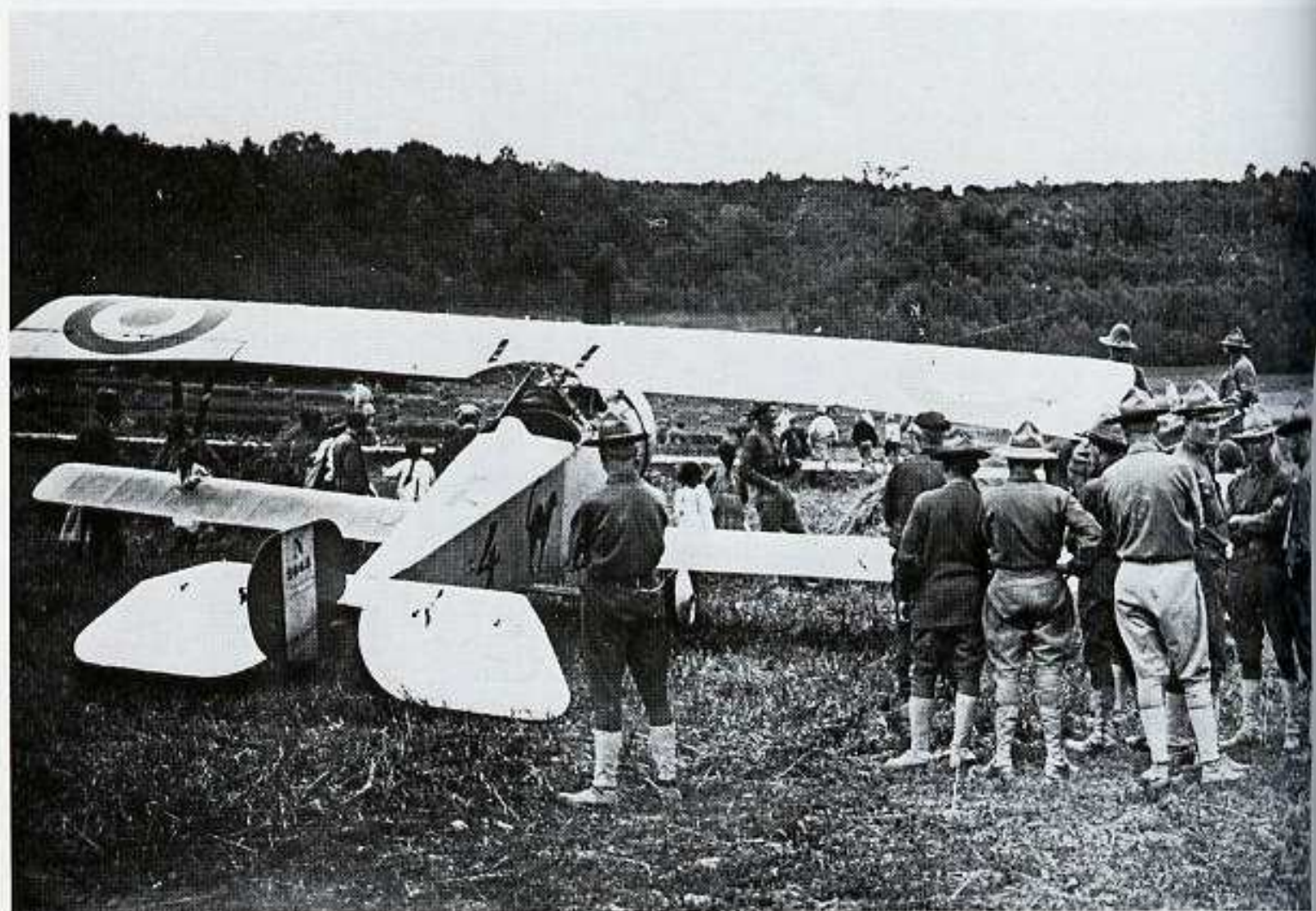
had a black hawk with the letters 'BH' in a shield on his chest within a red shield. The *87th Division* wore an OD acorn on a green circle. The *88th Division* wore a black quatrefoil. The *89th Division* had the black letter 'W' on an OD disc edged black. The *90th Division* wore a red monogram 'TO'. The *91st Division* had a green pine tree. The *92nd Division* had a black bison on a white disc edged black. The *93rd Division* had a sky blue French helmet on a black circle.

Men in the 27th and 30th Divisions wore their insignia on British uniforms since they were assigned to and clothed by the British Army. Buttons, however, were the black American Army eagle ones, obtained from American stores. The French also had Americans in their ranks. A special unit was made up of Americans who had joined the French Army before America entered the war. They were assigned to the 'Reserve Mallet', under

command of a French Captain Mallet. They wore the standard American uniform, but had a special shoulder patch of a green shield with a yellow hunting horn, mouthpiece to the left.

Special troops also had shoulder patches. The ambulance service wore a white rooster, facing left, on a dark red disc. Troops in the District of Paris had a sky blue fleur-de-lys on a black triangle which pointed down. Services of Supply troops wore a blue patch with their SOS in a red monogram. The SOS advance sector troops wore a sky blue patch edged dark blue with a red Cross of Lorraine and the letters 'AS' under that. Chemical Warfare Service troops wore a shield with the top blue and bottom yellow, the top being narrower at the left than the right. The fledgling Tank Corps wore a triangle, point up, equally divided into yellow, red and blue sections. Railroad troops wore a black triangle edged red with a red 'R' in the centre. The same patch, but edged yellow, was worn by troops of the Regulation Station.

**Soldiers in canvas gaiters and peak hats examine a French Nieuport airplane.**







Second Lieutenant Royall W. Mingins, 364th Infantry Regiment, wears the typical officer's kit with his pack snapped to his pistol belt.



These fun-loving soldiers wear overseas caps but one still has canvas gaiters while the other has puttees. Note one has a cigarette holder, which became popular during the war.

## ORDERS OF BATTLE V CORPS, 1898

**1st Division** *1st Brigade:* 6th Inf, 16th Inf, 71st New York Volunteer Inf. *2nd Brigade:* 2nd Inf, 10th Inf, 21st Inf. *3rd Brigade:* 9th Inf, 13th Inf, 24th Inf.

**2nd Division** *1st Brigade:* 7th Inf, 12th Inf, 17th Inf. *2nd Brigade:* 8th Inf, 22nd Inf, 2nd Massachusetts Volunteer Inf. *3rd Brigade:* 1st Inf, 4th Inf, 24th Inf.

**Independent Brigade** 3rd Inf, 20th Inf.

**Cavalry Division** *1st Brigade:* 3rd Cav, 6th Cav, 9th Cav. *2nd Brigade:* 1st Cav, 10th Cav, 1st Volunteer Cav (Rough Riders).

**Artillery Corps:** 1st Arty, 2nd Arty.  
**Engineer Corps.** Signal Corps Detachment.

## THE AEF, 1917-1918

**1st Division** *1st Brigade:* 16th Inf, 18th Inf, 2nd MG Bn. *2nd Brigade:* 26th Inf, 28th Inf, 3rd MG Bn. *1st Field Arty Brigade:* 5th FA, 6th FA, 7th FA. 1st Engrs. 1st MG Bn. 2nd Field Signal Bn.

**2nd Division** *3rd Brigade:* 9th Inf, 23rd Inf, 5th MG Bn. *4th Brigade (Marines):* 5th Marines, 6th Marines, 6th MG Bn (Marines). *2nd FA Brigade:* 12th FA, 15th FA, 17th FA, 2nd Engrs. 4th MG Bn. 1st Field Signal Bn.

**3rd Division** *5th Brigade:* 4th Inf, 7th Inf, 8th MG Bn.

*6th Brigade:* 30th Inf, 38th Inf, 9th MG Bn. *3rd FA Brigade:* 10th FA, 18th FA, 76th FA. 6th Engrs. 7th MG Bn. 5th Field Signal Bn.

**4th Division** *7th Brigade:* 39th Inf, 47th Inf, 11th MG Bn. *8th Brigade:* 58th Inf, 59th Inf, 12th MG Bn. *4th FA Brigade:* 13th FA, 16th FA, 77th FA. 4th Engrs. 10th MG Bn. 8th Field Signal Bn.

**5th Division** *9th Brigade:* 60th Inf, 61st Inf, 14th MG Bn. *10th Brigade:* 6th Inf, 11th Inf, 15th MG Bn. *5th FA Brigade:* 19th FA, 20th FA, 21st FA. 7th Engrs. 13th MG Bn. 9th Field Signal Bn.

**6th Division** *11th Brigade:* 51st Inf, 52nd Inf, 17th MG Bn. *12th Brigade:* 53rd Inf, 54th Inf, 18th MG Bn. 11th FA. 318th Engrs. 16th MG Bn. 6th Field Signal Bn.

**7th Division** *13th Brigade:* 55th Inf, 56th Inf, 20th MG Bn. *14th Brigade:* 34th Inf, 64th Inf, 21st MG Bn. 5th Engrs. 19th MG Bn. 10th Field Signal Bn.

**26th Division** *51st Brigade:* 101st Inf, 102nd Inf, 102nd MG Bn. *52nd Brigade:* 103rd Inf, 104th Inf, 103rd MG Bn. *51st FA Brigade:* 101st FA, 102nd FA, 103rd FA. 101st Engrs. 101st MG Bn. 101st Field Signal Bn.

**27th Division** *53rd Brigade:* 105th Inf, 106th Inf, 105th MG Bn. *54th Brigade:* 107th Inf, 108th Inf, 106th MG Bn. *52nd FA Brigade:* 104th FA, 105th FA, 106th FA. 102nd Engrs. 104th MG Bn. 102nd Field Signal Bn.

**28th Division** *55th Brigade:* 109th Inf, 110th Inf, 108th



MG Bn. *56th Brigade*: 111th Inf, 112th Inf, 109th MG Bn. *53rd FA Brigade*: 107th FA, 108th FA, 109th FA, 103rd Engrs. 107th MG Bn. 103rd Field Signal Bn.

**29th Division** *57th Brigade*: 113th Inf, 114th Inf, 111th MG Bn. *58th Brigade*: 115th Inf, 116th Inf, 112th MG Bn. 104th Engrs. 110th MG Bn. 104th Field Signal Bn.

**30th Division** *59th Brigade*: 117th Inf, 118th Inf, 114th MG Bn. *60th Brigade*: 119th Inf, 120th Inf, 115th MG Bn. *55th FA Brigade*: 113th FA, 114th FA, 115th FA, 105th Engrs. 113th MG Bn. 105th Field Signal Bn.

**32nd Division** *63rd Brigade*: 125th Inf, 126th Inf, 120th MG Bn. *64th Brigade*: 127th Inf, 128th Inf, 121st MG Bn. 107th Engrs. 119th MG Bn. 107th Field Signal Bn.

**33rd Division** *65th Brigade*: 129th Inf, 130th Inf, 123rd MG Bn. *66th Brigade*: 131st Inf, 132nd Inf, 124th MG Bn. *58th FA Brigade*: 122nd FA, 123rd FA, 124th FA, 108th Engrs. 122nd MG Bn. 108th Field Signal Bn.

**35th Division** *69th Brigade*: 137th Inf, 138th Inf, 129th MG Bn. *70th Brigade*: 139th Inf, 140th Inf, 130th MG Bn. *60th FA Brigade*: 128th FA, 129th FA, 130th FA.

110th Engrs. 128th MG Bn. 110th Field Signal Bn.

**36th Division** *71st Brigade*: 141st Inf, 142nd Inf, 132nd MG Bn. *72nd Brigade*: 143rd Inf, 144th Inf, 133rd MG Bn. 111th Engrs. 131st MG Bn. 111th Field Signal Bn.

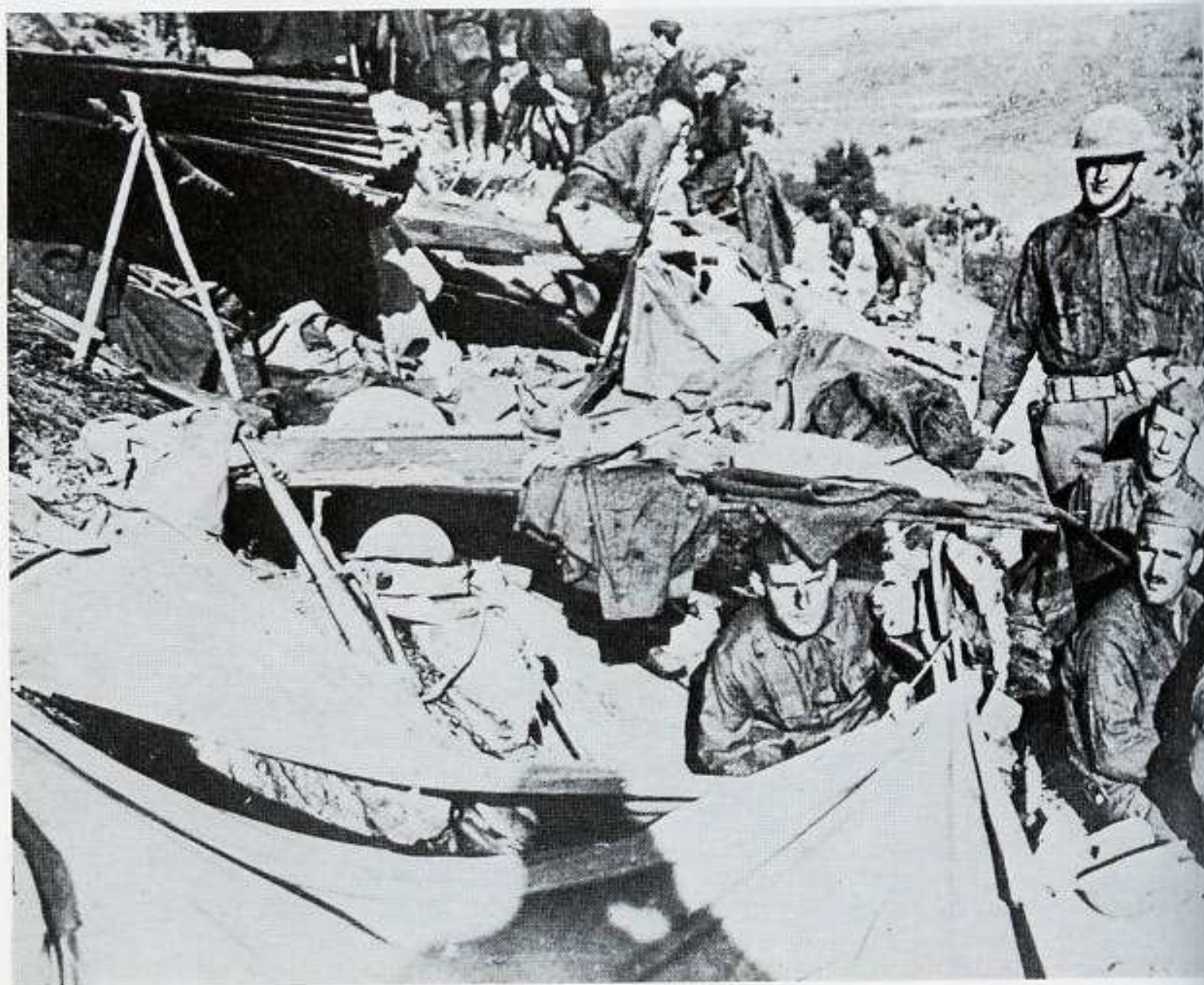
**37th Division** *73rd Brigade*: 145th Inf, 146th Inf, 135th MG Bn. *74th Brigade*: 147th Inf, 148th Inf, 136th MG Bn. *62nd FA Brigade*: 134th FA, 135th FA, 136th FA, 112th Engrs. 134th MG Bn. 112th Field Signal Bn.

**42nd Division** *83rd Brigade*: 165th Inf, 166th Inf, 150th MG Bn. *84th Brigade*: 167th Inf, 168th Inf, 151st MG Bn. *67th FA Brigade*: 149th FA, 150th FA, 151st FA, 117th Engrs. 149th MG Bn. 117th Field Signal Bn.

**77th Division** *153rd Brigade*: 305th Inf, 306th Inf, 305th MG Bn. *154th Brigade*: 307th Inf, 308th Inf, 306th MG Bn. *152nd FA Brigade*: 304th FA, 305th FA, 306th FA, 302nd Engrs. 304th MG Bn. 302nd Field Signal Bn.

**78th Division** *155th Brigade*: 309th Inf, 310th Inf, 308th MG Bn. *156th Brigade*: 311th Inf, 312th Inf, 309th MG Bn. *153rd FA Brigade*: 307th FA, 308th FA, 309th FA, 303rd Engrs. 307th MG Bn. 303rd Field Signal Bn.

Troops rest after taking Hill 204 in the Belleau Wood. Note the overseas caps and informal shelters.





**79th Division 157th Brigade:** 313th Inf, 314th Inf, 311th MG Bn. **158th Brigade:** 315th Inf, 316th Inf, 312th MG Bn. 304th Engrs. 310th MG Bn. 304th Field Signal Bn.

**80th Division 159th Brigade:** 317th Inf, 318th Inf, 314th MG Bn. **160th Brigade:** 319th Inf, 320th Inf, 315th MG Bn. **155th FA Brigade:** 313th FA, 314th FA, 315th FA. 305th Engrs. 313th MG Bn. 305th Field Signal Bn.

**81st Division 161st Brigade:** 321st Inf, 322nd Inf, 317th MG Bn. **162nd Brigade:** 323rd Inf, 324th Inf, 318th MG Bn. 306th Engrs. 316th MG Bn. 306th Field Signal Bn.

**82nd Division 163rd Brigade:** 325th Inf, 326th Inf, 320th MG Bn. **164th Brigade:** 327th Inf, 328th Inf, 321st MG Bn. **157th FA Brigade:** 319th FA, 320th FA, 321st FA. 307th Engrs. 319th MG Bn. 307th Field Signal Bn.

**88th Division 175th Brigade:** 349th Inf, 350th Inf, 338th MG Bn. **176th Brigade:** 351st Inf, 352nd Inf, 339th MG Bn. 313th Engrs. 337th MG Bn. 313th Field Signal Bn.

**89th Division 177th Brigade:** 353rd Inf, 354th Inf, 341st MG Bn. **178th Brigade:** 355th Inf, 356th Inf, 342nd MG Bn. **164th FA Brigade:** 340th FA, 341st FA, 342nd FA. 314th Engrs. 340th MG Bn. 314th Field Signal Bn.

**90th Division 179th Brigade:** 357th Inf, 358th Inf, 344th MG Bn. **180th Brigade:** 359th Inf, 360th Inf, 354th MG Bn. 315th Engrs. 343rd MG Bn. 315th Field Signal Bn.

**91st Division 181st Brigade:** 361st Inf, 362nd Inf, 347th MG Bn. **182nd Brigade:** 363rd Inf, 364th Inf, 348th MG Bn. 316th Engrs. 346th MG Bn. 316th Field Signal Bn.

**92nd Division 183rd Brigade:** 365th Inf, 366th Inf, 350th MG Bn. **184th Brigade:** 367th Inf, 368th Inf, 351st MG Bn. **167th FA Brigade:** 349th FA, 350th FA, 351st FA. 317th Engrs. 349th MG Bn. 325th Field Signal Bn.

**Unassigned infantry regiments:** 332nd Inf (served in Italy), 369th Inf, 370th Inf, 371st Inf, and 372nd Inf.

**Unassigned artillery 57th FA Brigade:** 119th FA, 120th FA, 121st FA, 147th FA. **66th FA Brigade:** 146th FA, 148th FA. **158th FA Brigade:** 322nd FA, 323rd FA, 324th FA. **Artillery Parks:** 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th Corps and 1st Army. **Coast Artillery corps:** 42nd Arty, 43rd Arty, 44th Arty, 51st Arty, 52nd Arty, 53rd Arty, 55th Arty, 56th Arty, 57th Arty, 58th Arty, 59th Arty, 60th Arty, 65th Arty. **Anti-aircraft units:** 1st Bn, 2nd Bn, 1st MG Bn, 2nd MG Bn. 1st Bn, Trench Arty. 1st Gas Regt.

**Unassigned Field Signal Battalions:** 115th, 301st, 308th, 310th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 322nd.

**Unassigned combat units:** 2nd Cavalry: 301st Bn, Tank Corps; 344th Bn, Tank Corps; 345th Bn, Tank Corps; 345th Bn, Tank Corps.

**Unassigned Engineer Regiments:** 11th (Standard Gauge Railway). 12th (Light Railway). 13th (Standard Gauge Railway Operation). 14th (Light Railway). 15th (Standard Gauge Railway). 16th (Standard Gauge Railway). 21st (Light Railway). 22nd (Light Railway). 23rd (Highway). 24th (Supply and Shop). 25th (General Constr.). 26th (Water Supply). 27th (Mining). 28th (Quarry). 29th (Surveying and Printing). 37th (Electrical and Mechanical). 40th (Camouflage). 56th



The wool OD overseas cap with a blackened collar disc insignia. The caps have a vaguely Serbian look although they were copied from a French model.

(Searchlight). 114th, 115th, 301st, 308th, 310th, 602nd, 603rd, 604th.

**Unassigned Pioneer Infantry Regiments:** 1st, 3rd, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 56th, 802nd, 803rd, 804th, 805th, 806th, 807th, 808th.

**Unassigned Telegraph Battalions:** 51st, 52nd, 55th, 401st, 405th, 406th, 409th, 411th, 412th, 417th, 419th.

#### **Air Service**

**1st Corps Observation Gp:** 1st Corps Obs Squadron, 12th Corps Obs Squadron, 50th Corps Obs Squadron. **3rd Corps Obs Gp:** 88th Corps Obs Squadron, 90th Corps Obs Squadron, 199th Squadron (Air Park). **4th Corps Obs Gp:** 8th Corps Obs Squadron, 135th Corps Obs Squadron, 168th Corps Obs Squadron. **5th Corps Obs Gp:** 99th Corps Obs Squadron, 104th Corps Obs Squadron, 1st Air Park. **6th Corps Obs Gp:** 354th Corps Obs Squadron. **7th Corps Obs Gp:** 258th Corps Obs Squadron. **1st Army Obs Gp:** 9th Army Obs Squadron (Night), 24th Army Obs Squadron, 91st Army Obs Squadron, 186th Army Obs Squadron.

**1st Day Bombardment Gp:** 11th Day Bombardment Squadron, 20th Day Bombardment Squadron, 96th Day Bombardment Squadron, 166th Day Bombardment Squadron. **2nd Day Bombardment Gp:** 163rd Day Bombardment Squadron.

**1st Pursuit Gp:** 27th Pursuit Squadron, 94th Pursuit Squadron, 95th Pursuit Squadron, 147th Pursuit Squadron, 185th Pursuit Squadron (Night), 4th Air Park. **2nd Pursuit Gp:** 13th Pursuit Squadron, 22nd Pursuit Squadron, 49th Pursuit Squadron, 139th Pursuit Squadron, 5th Air Park. **3rd Pursuit Gp:** 28th Pursuit Squadron, 93rd Pursuit Squadron, 103rd Pursuit Squadron, 213th Pursuit Squadron, 2nd Air Park. **4th Pursuit Gp:** 17th Pursuit Squadron, 141st Pursuit Squadron, 148th Pursuit Squadron, 6th Air Park.

**1st Corps Balloon Gp:** 1st Balloon Co, 2nd Balloon Co, 5th Balloon Co. **3rd Corps Balloon Gp:** 3rd Balloon Co, 4th Balloon Co, 9th Balloon Co, 42nd Balloon Co. **4th Corps Balloon Gp:** 15th Balloon Co, 16th Balloon Co, 69th Balloon Co. **5th Corps Balloon Gp:** 6th Balloon Co, 7th







This man wears the American gas mask, copied from the British model, and helmet, also a British design. The masks were uncomfortable, but worked. Note the number on the 'nose'.

Balloon Co, 8th Balloon Co, 12th Balloon Co. *6th Corps Balloon Gp*; 10th Balloon Co. *Army Balloons, 1st Army*; 11th Balloon Co, 43rd Balloon Co.  
*3rd Air Park*: Flight A (2nd Pursuit Gp), Flight B (1st Army Obs Gp), Flight C (4th Corps Obs Gp).

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## The Plates

*A1: First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, 1893*  
The 1892 pattern dress coat worn here was changed in 1895 by eliminating the braid on the sleeves and across the chest. This lieutenant wears canvas and leather 'garrison shoes', which were worn for comfort on post. His sword is the 1860

staff officer's sword, the standard foot officer's edged weapon.

*A2: Ordnance Sergeant, 1893*  
This ordnance sergeant has six gold half-chevron on each sleeve of his jacket indicating extremely long service prior to his appointment. Ordnance sergeants were responsible for the maintenance and repair of all the weaponry in the barracks.

*A3: Sergeant, 24th Infantry Regiment, 1893*  
The 24th Infantry, which consisted of black enlisted men and white officers, had been founded in 1869. In 1893 the regiment had been split into its companies and scattered all over New Mexico and Arizona. There they guarded Apaches on their reservations and settlers from Indian outbreaks. He is armed with a single-shot Springfield and, indeed, looks very similar to soldiers who served in the Civil War half a century before.

*B1: Commissary Sergeant, 71st New York Volunteer Infantry, 1898*  
The 71st was one of the few volunteer regiments to see action during the Spanish-American War.  
**These troops man a captured German machine gun, with three German hand grenades next to their two-man fox hole.**







**A field kitchen in France. Note the British sleeveless leather jerkins worn by several of the men. These were issued to drivers. The woman appears to be 'local help'.**

Before going to Cuba, however, they exchanged the awkward Merriam Patent Knapsacks shown here for the more comfortable blanket roll. The pack was designed with straps to cross the hips and supporting braces to take the weight off the shoulders and free the chest from constriction. The pack was divided into two compartments for clothing and rations. Despite its unique design features, it was hated and rarely used.

*B2: First Lieutenant, 1st Massachusetts Artillery, 1898*  
The 1st Massachusetts did not see action in Cuba. However, its officers did acquire the new khaki coats first issued during the Spanish-American War. Most officers wore similar uniforms with branch of service colours. The U.S.V. on the collar stands for United States Volunteers.

*B3: Private, Infantry, 1898*  
Virtually all infantrymen in the Cuban and Philippine Campaigns looked the same in their dark blue

wool shirts, light blue trousers, and brownish hat and gaiters. Although better for hot climates, khaki uniforms were not generally available until after active campaigning. The weapon he holds is the standard M1898 0.30 calibre Krag Jorgensen rifle.

*C1: Major, Military Secretary's Department, 1905*  
This major wears the cap introduced in 1905, the coat introduced in 1895, and the sword introduced in 1903. The Military Secretary's Department was created from the Adjutant General's Department in 1904 and lasted until it was again named the Adjutant General's Department in 1907. The shield on this major's collar indicates his Department membership.

*C2: Lieutenant Colonel, Signal Corps, 1905*  
The 1902 dress regulations specified khaki uniforms for all occasions except 'dress'. This officer wears the coat authorized in 1903, which lacked any branch of service colours. His collar badge was first worn in 1864 when the Signal Corps was organized.





**A French-made Renault light tank, with a crew of two and very slow speed, was the mainstay of American armour. George S. Patton, Jr., made his reputation as an armour commander during World War I.**

*C3: Squadron Sergeant Major, 1st Cavalry, 1905*

The 1st Cavalry was formed in 1833 as the U.S. Regiment of Dragoons. During the period 1890–1920, it received battle honours for Santiago (1898), and Luzon, the Philippines (1901–02). The sergeant's sabre is the M1860 light cavalry sabre.

*D1: Captain, Quartermaster General's Department, 1915*

The various branch of service colours were shown on the officer's full dress uniform on the hat, sword-belt, and coat collar. Another row of cuff lace was added for each rank higher. The aiguillette was only authorized for officers of the General Staff Corps and permanent and detailed officers of the Adjutant General's and Inspector General's Departments, aides de-camp, regimental adjutants, artillery district adjutants, engineer battalion adjutants, and military attachés, such as this man apparently is.

*D2: Colour Sergeant, Infantry, South Carolina National Guard, 1915*

All enlisted men wore basically the same dress uniforms, with branch of service coloured trim. State National Guardsmen were marked by their state initials on their coat collars. By this time, the chevron situation had grown quite confusing with many corps, such as the Medical and Signal Corps, using special chevrons with unique markings. However, standard grades wore the same chevrons throughout the army.

*D3: Brigadier General, 1915*

All mounted officers wore breeches and boots for full dress. The sash marked the rank among general officers; major-generals wore their sashes across the body from the right shoulder to the left side and not extended around the waist. The sword is the standard M1903 officer's sabre, carried by all army officers.

*E1: Battery Quartermaster Sergeant, 1st Battalion, 4th Regiment of Field Artillery (Mountain), 1916*

The 4th was organized in 1907 and its 1st Battalion was on the Mexican border when Pancho Villa raided Columbus, New Mexico. It was then sent into Mexico to capture Villa. This sergeant is armed with a Colt automatic pistol and an M1903 Springfield rifle. The hat cord indicates branch of service.

**These two officers wear Sam Browne belts but one has kept his Montana peak hat and wears an enlisted man's puttees.**







**Major James Presnell, Medical Corps, wears chevrons on his left cuff indicating a year's overseas service.**

*E2: First Lieutenant, 1916*

When wearing the shirt as the outer garment, as was the practice in the campaign against Pancho Villa, the officer's branch of service could not be told. Indeed, the second lieutenant, who did not have a rank badge but wore plain officer's dress, would wear no insignia at all save his gold and black hat cord that would mark him as an officer.

*E3: Colonel, Inspector General's Department, 1916*

The all-white uniform was worn as a dress uniform in hot climates. The duties of officers of the Inspector General's Department, as defined in 1865, were to inspect 'all matters pertaining to the military art or having interest in a military point of view'. They made sure that company funds were not misused, that the men were treated fairly, and that all public property was accounted for.

*F1: Mechanic, 79th Infantry Division, 1918*

We have chosen to show shoulder insignia on all World War One figures, although this insignia was generally not authorized until the war was almost over and, in fact, the vast majority of units never wore such insignia until it was over. However, it is worth noting that some unit insignia was worn that was not at all like the insignia generally associated with the unit today. Different elements of many divisions wore different insignia from each other. For example, the best-known 79th patch includes a white Cross of Lorraine on a blue shield edged in white. However, this variation was also worn within the division in 1918. The 79th was recruited in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

*F2: Captain, Artillery, 83rd Infantry Division, 1918*

The 83rd (Ohio) Division was recruited in Ohio and western Pennsylvania. All Army officers wore essentially the same uniform as did enlisted men, save for the worsted lace stripe on each cuff. The russet brown Sam Browne belt was adopted by officers of the American Expeditionary Force (AEF) in Europe to bring them into line with all other Allied officers who wore these belts.

*F3: First Sergeant, 88th Infantry Division, 1918*

The 88th Division came from Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and North Dakota. This sergeant has armed himself with the short-bladed trench knife with its ribbed guard which was intended for use in hand-to-hand combat. He is armed with both a semi-automatic pistol and an M1903 Springfield.

*G1: Captain, 1918*

The officer's overcoat came with an Austrian knot on the cuff that indicated rank. One more braid was added for each higher rank. These braids were made in black, dark brown, and a khaki that matched the coat colour, according to the individual officer's taste. The coat buttons were a hard, translucent plastic without design on their fronts.

*G2: Regimental Supply Sergeant, 371st R.I.U.S. de la 157me Division 'Goybet', 1918*

This man is in one of four American regiments (the 369th through the 372nd) which served with the French Army. The men wore their American





**General of the Armies John J. Pershing on his way into a European conference at the end of the war.**

uniforms but were issued French weapons and accoutrements, such as the 'Berthier' M1916 rifle this sergeant holds. The metal canister holds his French gas mask. The men of the 371st were awarded their shoulder patch for service with a French colonial division at Verdun. The regiment lost a third of its men in action. Enlisted men and many officers were black, hence their French commander nicknamed them 'my Black Watch'.

*H3: Company Supply Sergeant, Military Police Company, Second Army Headquarters, 1918*

The army did not have any official military police force especially trained for that duty until the AEF set up its own Military Police Force on 15 October 1917. Most MPs wore black brassards with MP in white outlined letters, although some wore red Roman letters MP. Others wore red brassards with black letters. The sergeant is armed with a Colt New Service revolver; the pouch on his front hip

contains six clips of three 0.45 calibre rounds each.

*H1: Military Aviator, VII Corps Aero Service, 1918*

On 27 October 1917 it was ordered that military aviators were to wear two silver wings with a shield and a star above the shield; junior and reserve military aviators lacked the star; and observers wore only one wing. At that time, aviators were in the Signal Corps and wore that corps' collar insignia. The wings and propeller collar badge was adopted in June 1918. This man's silver wings on his right cuff indicate that he is a flying instructor; the two chevrons indicate a year of overseas service. He also wears a watch bracelet, a leather strap holding a pocket watch on his wrist for convenience. This practice became widespread during World War One although it was uncommon before that.

*H2: First Lieutenant, 310th Engineers, 1919*

For some Americans the war was not over when the Armistice was signed. In August 1918 the 1st



Battalion of the 310th Engineers, along with other troops, was sent to North Russia to aid troops fighting the Bolshevik government, which had overthrown the Czar, and their struggle continued until 1919. Their equipment was a mixture of British and American equipment, but neither was totally effective against the northern Russian cold and so improvisations were made. This officer's coat, based on one worn by a lieutenant in the regiment's Co. B, has the standard Austrian braid that indicates his rank. The 'polar bear' shoulder insignia was authorized on 11 June 1919. Most examples were silkscreened, but some were cut from white flannel and sewn to blue backgrounds.

#### Notes sur les planches en couleur

**A1** Ce lieutenant porte le manteau et les "chaussures de garnison" en cuir et en toile réglementaires, dont le modèle date de 1892; son épée est celle des officiers d'état-major, un modèle datant de 1866. **A2** Les chevrons sur chacune des manches de ce sergent de l'artillerie indiquent un service extrêmement long avant sa nomination. **A3** Le 24th Infantry consistait en soldats noirs et officiers blancs et fut utilisé pour garder les Apaches sur les réserves, et les immigrants; ce sergent est armé d'un Springfield à un seul coup.

**B1** Ce sergent est équipé du Merriam, un havresac vernis inconfortable que les hommes détestaient et qui fut rarement utilisé. **B2** Cet officier porte le nouveau manteau kaki distribué pour la première fois pendant la Guerre hispano-américaine. Les lettres "U. S. V." sur le col signifient United States Volunteers. **B3** Quasiment tous les soldats d'infanterie dans les campagnes cubaine et des Philippines portèrent des chemises bleues foncées, des pantalons bleus clairs, un chapeau brunâtre et des guêtres. Le fusil est le Krag Jorgensen, de modèle courant M1898 de 0,30 de calibre.

**C1** Ce commandant porte le chapeau dont le modèle date de 1905, un manteau de modèle 1895 et l'épée qui fut introduite en 1903. La plaque sur son col indique le Bureau auquel il appartient. **C2** Cet officier porte le manteau autorisé en 1903, auquel manquaient toutes distinctions de couleur de l'arme du service. Cet écusson de col est celui des Transmissions qui fut porté pour la première fois en 1865. **C3** Ce sergent porte le sabre M1866 de la cavalerie légère.

**D1** Les contours de l'arme du service sur ces uniformes de grande tenue pour officiers étaient présentés sur le chapeau, le ceinturon de l'épée et le col du manteau. Une rangée de galon supplémentaire était ajoutée à chaque rang supérieur. **D2** Tous les soldats enrôlés portaient le même uniforme à la base avec le parement de l'arme de service. Les Soldats de la Garde Nationale de l'État portaient les initiales de leur État sur le col. **D3** Ce général de brigade porte des culottes et des bottes de grande tenue avec la ceinture spéciale de général. Il porte le sabre d'officier M1903.

**E1** Ce sergent est armé d'un pistolet automatique Colt, et d'un fusil Springfield M1903. La gaine sur le chapeau indique l'arme de service. **E2** Quand la chemise était portée comme vêtement extérieur, ce qui fut le cas pendant la campagne contre Pancho Villa, l'arme de service de l'officier ne pouvait pas se distinguer. **E3** Ce colonel porte l'uniforme de grande tenue entièrement blanc pour les climats chauds.

**F1** L'écusson le mieux connu de la 79th Infantry Division représentait une croix de Lorraine blanche sur un boucher bleu bordé de blanc; mais cette variation fut également portée en 1918. **F2** Tous les officiers de l'armée portaient essentiellement le même uniforme que les soldats engagés, à l'exception de la bande de gaine sur chaque manchette. Il porte aussi un ceinturon et baudrier d'officier adopté par les officiers de la Force Expéditionnaire Américaine (AEF). **F3** Ce sergent est armé d'un couteau à lame courbe de tranchée, d'un pistolet automatique et du Springfield M1903.

**G1** La capote d'officier vint avec un "nœud autrichien" sur la manchette indiquant le rang. Un galon supplémentaire était ajouté pour chaque grade supérieur. **G2** Cet homme porte son uniforme américain mais il a un fusil "Berthier" M1916. La boîte métallique contient son masque à gaz. **G3** Ce sergent de la police militaire porte un brassard avec les lettres "MP" et est armé d'un revolver Colt New Service. La giberne sur le devant de la hanche contient des chargeurs de munitions de 0,45.

**H1** Cet aviateur porte les ailes et l'écusson de col à hélice adopté en juin 1918 et les ailes d'argent sur la manchette droite indiquent qu'il s'agit d'un instructeur de vol. Les deux chevrons indiquent qu'il a fait un an de service à l'étranger. **H2** Notez l'insigne sur l'épaule d'un "ours polaire" de l'AEF russe autorisé le 11 juin 1919. **H3** Ce sergent de l'AEF russe porte un casque blanc uni et le mot "RUSSIA" peint au pochoir sur le sommet, qui fut porté lors du retour des soldats aux États-Unis en 1919. Le brassard fut porté pour le défilé de "welcome home" à Detroit le 4 juillet 1919.

### H3: Company Mess Sergeant, 339th Infantry IEF 1919

The 339th, a Michigan National Guard unit, was in the Russian AEF in 1918-19. Its companies had plain white helmets; others wore the elaborate and camouflage patterns used on the Western Front. Both had the word RUSSIA stencilled on helmet tops when they returned to the States in 1919. The 339th had a welcome parade in Detroit on 4 July 1919, on their way home and wore special brassards for that purpose. The occasion.

#### Farbtafeln

**A1** Dieser Leutnant trägt den 1892 Uniformsmantel sowie "Garnison" die sich aus Segeltuch und Leder zusammensetzen. Das Schwert entspricht eines Stabsoffiziers von 1866. **A2** Die Winkelrangabzeichen am Ordinance Sergeant lassen seine lange Dienstzeit erkennen, ehe er wurde. **A3** Die 24th Infantry setzte sich aus eingezogenen Schw-weißen Offizieren zusammen. Der Sergeant ist mit einer Springfield mit der er einen einzigen Schuß ableuern konnte.

**B1** Dieser Sergeant ist mit dem umständlichen, patentierten Merriam ausgerüstet, der äußerst unbeliebt und selten benutzt wurde. **B2** Die trägt die neue Khaki-Uniform, die während des Spanischen Erbes ausgegeben wurde. Die Abkürzungen "U. S. V." am Kragen "United States Volunteers" = Freiwillige der Vereinigten Staaten. alle Infanteristen trugen dunkelblaue Hemden, hellblaue Hosen-liche Hüte und Gamaschen während des Kuba- und Philippinen. Das Gewehr ist das vorschrittmaßige Krag Jorgensen M1898 0,30

**C1** Dieser Major trägt die 1905 Mütze, den 1895 Mantel sowie eingeführte Schwert. Das Schild am Kragen gibt Auskunft Abteilung er gehört. **C2** Dieser Offizier trägt den Mantel, der 1903 wurde, dem jegliche Dienstabteilungsfarben fehlten. Das Kragena vom Signal Corps und wurde 1865 erstmals getragen. **C3** Dieser Serg dem leichten M1866 Kavalleriesäbel ausgestattet.

**D1** Die gesamte Offiziersuniform, Dienstabteilungsfarben waren Schwertgürtel und Mantelkragen ersichtlich. Ein Manschetten wurde für jede höhere Rangstufe hinzugefügt. **D2** Alle eingezogenen trugen im Grunde die gleiche Uniform mit der Dienstabteilungsfarben National Guardsmen hatten am Kragen die Initialen ihres Staat-Uniform dieses Brigadier-General setzt sich aus Breecheshosen und einer besondere Generalkordel zusammen. Er ist mit dem M1903 säbel ausgestattet.

**E1** Dieser Sergeant ist mit einem Colt, einer automatischen Pistole M1903 Springfield Gewehr ausgerüstet. Aus der Hutkordel ist die teilung ersichtlich. **E2** Als nur das Hemd angezogen wurde, konnte Dienstabteilung der Offizier nicht erkennen. **E3** Dieser colonel ist in Uniform für heiße Einsatzgebiete abgebildet.

**F1** Das bekannteste Abzeichen der 79th Infantry Division war Lothringer Kreuz auf einem blauen Schild mit weißen Kanten. Die wurde jedoch auch 1918 getragen. **F2** Alle Armecoffiziere trugen lichen die gleiche Uniform wie die eingezogenen Soldaten, abg Tressestreifen auf jeder Manschette. Er trägt außerdem einen 7 Gürtel der von den Offizieren der American Expeditionary Fo (Amerikanische Expeditionstruppe) übernommen wurde. **F3** Dies besitzt ein Schützengrabensmesser mit kurzer Schneide, eine au Pistole und ein M1903 Springfield Gewehr.

**G1** Der Offiziersmantel hatte einen "Österreichische Knoten" am chette und ließ den Rang erkennen. Eine weitere Tresse wurde höheren Rang hinzugefügt. **G2** Dieser Soldat trägt die amerikanisch hat aber ein "Berthier" M1916 Gewehr. **G3** Dieser Militärpolizei eine "MP"-Armbinde und ist mit einem Colt "New Service" ausgestattet. In der Hüfttasche wird die 0,45 Munition aufbewahrt.

**H1** Dieser Pilot trägt das Flügel und Propeller-Kragenabzeichen, 1918 eingeführt wurde. Die Silberflügel auf seiner rechten Mansche erkennen, daß er ein Fluglehrer ist. Die beiden Winkelabzeichen er ein Jahr Dienst in Übersee. **H2** Zu beachten ist die "Polarbär"-Schu der russischen AEF, die am 11. Juni 1919 genehmigt wurde. **H3** Dies der russischen AEF besitzt einen weißen Helm auf dem oben (Rußland) aufgetragen wurde. Sie trugen ihn als im Jahre 1919 zurückkehrten. Die Armbinde, die zur "Welcome Home"-Parade am 4. Juli 1919 getragen wurde.



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