

SECTION ONE

UNIFORMS

PLATE ONE

Fig. A U.S. MODEL 1912 TUNIC

This model was manufactured between 1912-1916 but was worn to a limited extent throughout World War One. Its distinguishing characteristics are: A) tan rather than olive-drab color, B) finer quality material than is found in later models, C) two rows of stitching encircling the sleeves approximately three inches from the bottom of cuff.

Fig. B U.S. MODEL 1917 TUNIC

Standard tunic issued throughout the duration of the War. Distinguishing characteristics: A) olive-drab in color, B) scratchy wool texture, C) untapered shoulder straps, D) plain cuffs void of stitching.

Fig. C BRITISH MODEL 1917 TUNIC

Except for the utilization of U.S. Army wool material and U.S. buttons, this model is identical to the uniform worn by the British Army. It was manufactured in Great Britain, then purchased by the U.S. Government to supplement its supplies. Its distinguishing characteristics are: A) no interior lining, B) interior pockets, C) WD (War Dept.) broad arrow markings as shown in photograph.

Fig. D U.S. MODEL 1918 TUNIC

This model was first contracted in August 1918 and was designed specifically by General Pershing to conserve wool. It is identical to the British pattern with the exception of having a full o.d. cotton lining, and to the exclusion of the WD marking.

PLATE TWO

Fig. A U.S.M.C. FOREST-GREEN TUNIC

Except in certain instances, this tunic was not worn in France, as General Pershing ordered all U.S. troops to wear the standard army tunic to eliminate supply problems. When a Marine wore the standard army tunic in France, he also wore globe and anchor collar discs to distinguish himself from members of other branches of service. Distinguishing characteristics are: A) forestry-green color, B) pleated upper pockets, C) pointed cuffs, D) eagle and anchor buttons. **Note** See PLATE 8, Fig. S. for an example of collar discs.

Fig. B U.S. OFFICER TUNIC

The officer tunic had no set pattern, as it was predominately custom made of serge or

gabardine. Its distinguishing characteristics are: A) brown sleeve braid, B) a higher stand-up collar, C) finer quality material.

Fig. C U.S. MODEL 1917 E.M.'s OVERCOAT

Distinguishing characteristics: A) button-down cuff tabs, B) below-knee length, C) rounded cut of the front plastron.

Fig. D U.S. MODEL 1918 E.M.'s OVERCOAT

Developed again in order to conserve wool, this model overcoat was A) shortened to above-knee length, B) had the cuff tabs eliminated, and C) was given a straight unrounded plastron front.

PLATE THREE

Fig. A OFFICER OVERCOAT

Manufactured in various lengths, this overcoat is distinguished by its A) high quality material, B) brown bone buttons, C) yoke collar, and D) on occasion the narrow silk braid in quarter-foil design on cuffs **Note** See Insignia Cover Sheet.

Fig. B U.S. E.M.'s RAINCOAT

Constructed of waterproof canvas with over-shoe-style buckles. The cavalry model is distinguished by a single pocket on the right side and by a split up the back seam for mounted use. **Note** 91st Division insignia on left sleeve.

Fig. C LEATHER JERKIN

Jerkins were predominately issued to mounted troops, military police, and tankers, when the bulk weight of an overcoat would be a hindrance to mobility. Brown bone buttons, as found on the officer overcoat, were also used on jerkins. **Note** the painted-on 27th Division insignia on left breast.

Fig. D WOOL JERKIN

Wool jerkins were developed in an effort to conserve leather.

PLATE 4

Fig. A SHIRT

World War One period shirts were three-button pullovers of wool flannel material. Full-button shirts were never issued in WW1. Elbow patch variations are illustrated in sketches to right.

Fig. B SHIRT SLEEVE VARIATIONS TROUSERS

Fig. C Officer (Frontal). Distinguishing characteristics: A) buttoned calves, and B) gabardine material.

Fig. D E.M. (Frontal). Distinguishing characteristics: A) laced calves, B) reinforcing on inseam of knee, and C) rough texture material in quartermaster

issue. Gabardine material is encountered in e.m. custom-made pants, but the calves are laced rather than buttoned.

Fig. E Mounted (Rear)

Mounted issue has reinforced seat and legs.

Fig. F Straight Leg

Adopted in August, 1918, laced calves and inseam reinforcement have been eliminated in this model in an effort to conserve wool and to add to comfort and serviceability.

PLATE 5

OVERSEAS CAPS

Fig. A Enlisted Man's Model. Constructed of coarse wool without decorations. Insignia was E.M. collar disc (either arm of service or U.S.) which was worn on left front side of cap.

Fig. B British Pattern. This style cap, although never issued, enjoyed popularity with American troops. Its distinguishing features are its two-button front and its fold-down ear flaps and visor.

Fig. 6 Officer Model. Distinguishing characteristic: colored branch of service piping around edge of flaps. Other styles are encountered, however, which take exception to this characteristic. Officers often wore the high quality gabardine overseas cap which came with their custom-made uniform. Insignia was also worn on left front side of cap, but was either rank or officer style U.S. **Note.** See hat cord reference (insignia text) for piping-color identification.

Fig. D M1912 Enlisted Man's Visor Hat. This hat was worn only while on garrison duty. The round eagle cap devise is unique to it. It also is devoid of the mohair-braid brow band of the officer model.

Fig. E Officer Model Visor Hat. The distinguishing characteristics of this model are the large eagle cap devise and the mohair-braid brow band. Unlike the enlisted man's garrison hat, there appeared to be no restrictions as to where the officer's visor hat could be worn. **Note.** All buttons and insignia of the WW1 period are blackened bronze. Gilt buttons and insignia would indicate manufacture after 1921.

Fig. F Campaign Hat. Officer's models are distinguished from the enlisted man's models primarily by color of hatcord. Officers wore a gilt hatcord. Enlisted ranks had a specific color for branch of service. See insignia text for color reference. With few exceptions, such as with some railhead outfits, the campaign hat was not worn in France.

Fig. G M1907 Winter Hat. This hat was worn primarily in arctic climates, such as in Siberia and in North Russia.

PLATE 6

WORLD WAR ONE STEEL HELMET

Fig. A Third Division Steel Helmet.

Fig. B Steel helmet with camouflage pattern.

Fig. C Model 1917 standard pattern, exterior.

Fig. D Model 1917 standard pattern, interior. Note leather chin strap, white chinstrap adjustment tag, black oilcloth and net liner. These features are exclusive to WW1 helmets. Post-war models have all leather liners and canvas chin straps, although the exterior remains basically the same.

KNITTED ITEMS

Fig. E Toque. Cold weather head gear

Fig. F Sleeveless sweater.

Fig. G Socks. Grey wool

Fig. H Wristlets

Fig. I Muffler. Approximately four feet in length. **Note.** Knitted items were manufactured both on contract and by women on the home front. The Red Cross distributed those made on the home front.

PLATE 7

FOOTWEAR

Fig. A Brown Leather Puttees. Worn primarily by officers and enlisted mounted troops.

Fig. B Leggings. Leggings were made of wool strips and were adopted from the British standard.

Fig. C M1918 Field Shoes. Exterior is roughout leather. Eyelets are of brass. Contract markings are stamped inside in ink.

Fig. D Officer spurs.

Fig. E Enlisted spurs.

Fig. F Canvas Mounted-Men's Leggings with inseam leather reinforcement.

Fig. G Canvas Infantryman's Leggings.

OFFICER BOOT SKETCH

Fig. H Non-Issue Private Purchase. This style was very popular in military circles during WW1. Laced both at the ankle and at the upper calf.

Fig. I French Officer Pattern. This boot was popular with both ground and aviation personnel.

NOTE ON IDENTIFICATION MARKS.

All cloth items issued by the quartermaster department bear a cloth inspection tag stating contract number, manufacturer, and date. On tunics, these tags are stitched to the hem of the brown silk lining below the bottom right pocket. On trousers, the tags are stitched to the underside of the right front pocket lining. On shirts, they are usually found on the right side of the front shirt tail. In overcoats, they are located on the underside of the cotton lining. The quartermaster markings are stamped in ink on leather/canvas items.



A M1912 Tunic



B M1917



C British



D M1918



A

USMC Tunic



B

Army Officer Tunic



C

M1917 Overcoat



D

M1918 Overcoat



A Officer's Overcoat



B E.M.'s Raincoat



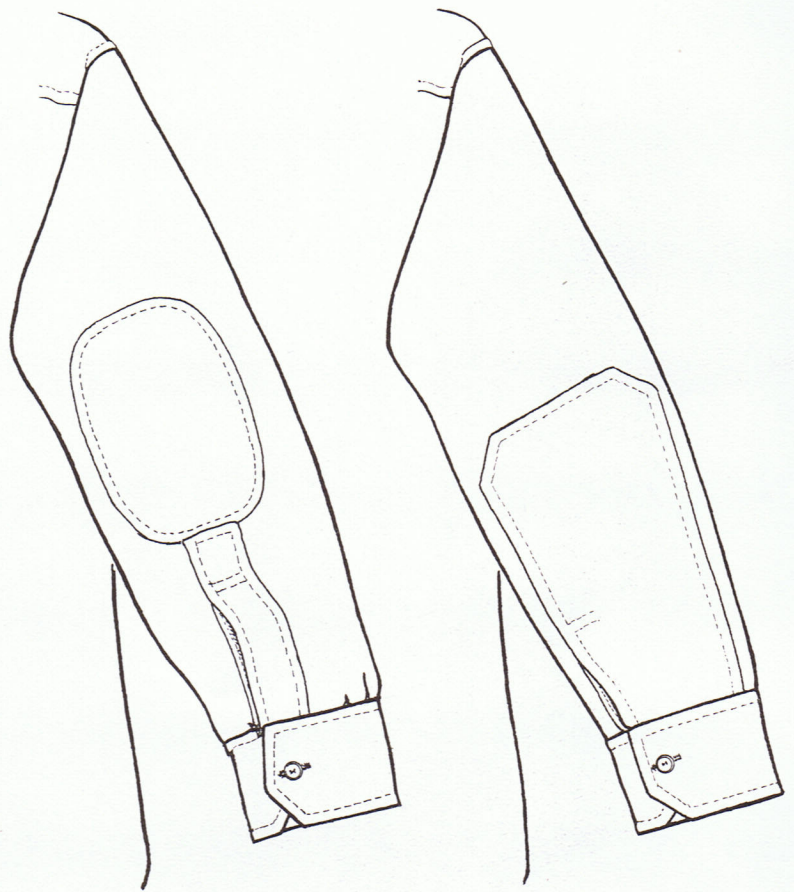
C Leather Jerkin



D Wool Jerkin



A Shirt



B Elbow Patch Sketches

Trousers



C Officer



D E.M.



E Mounted



F Straight Leg

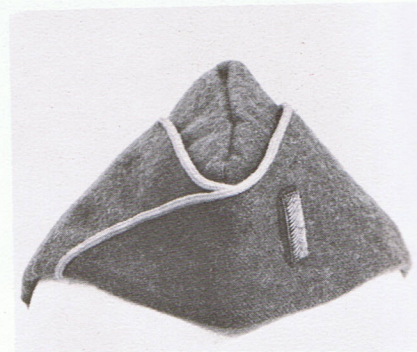
Overseas Caps



A E.M.'s



B British



C Officer's

Garrison Hats



D E.M.'s



E Officer's

Field Hats

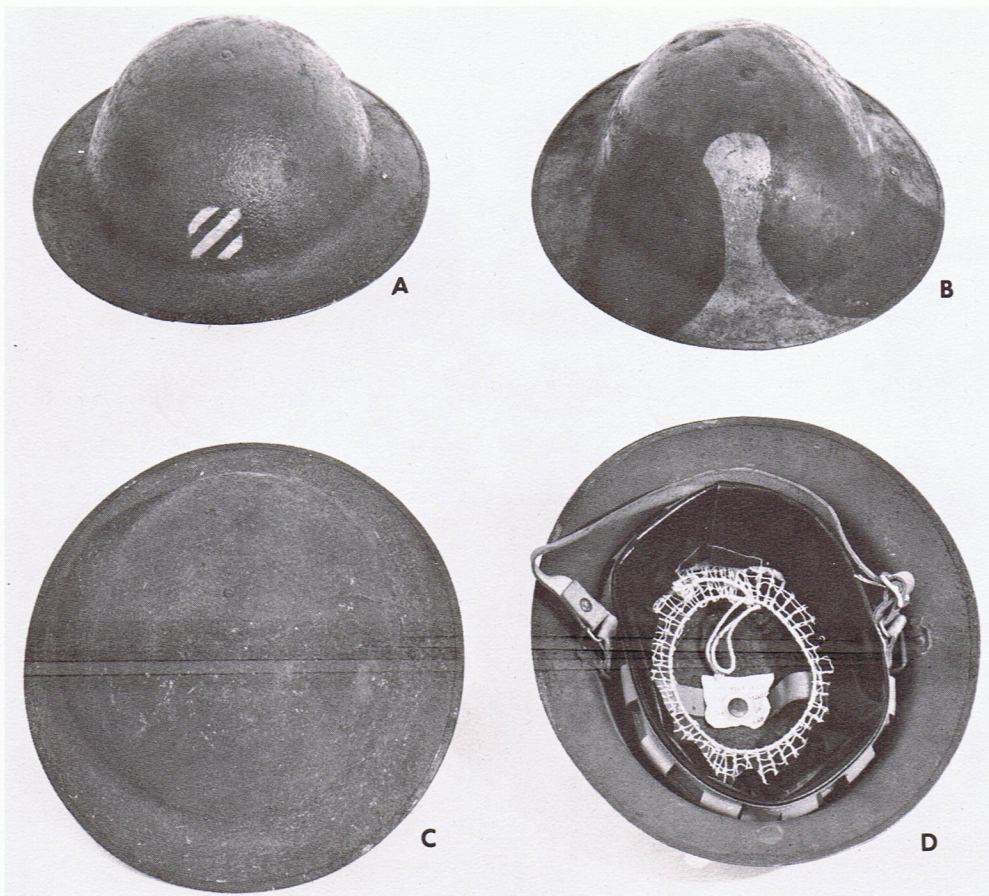


F Campaign Hat



G Winter Hat

Helmets



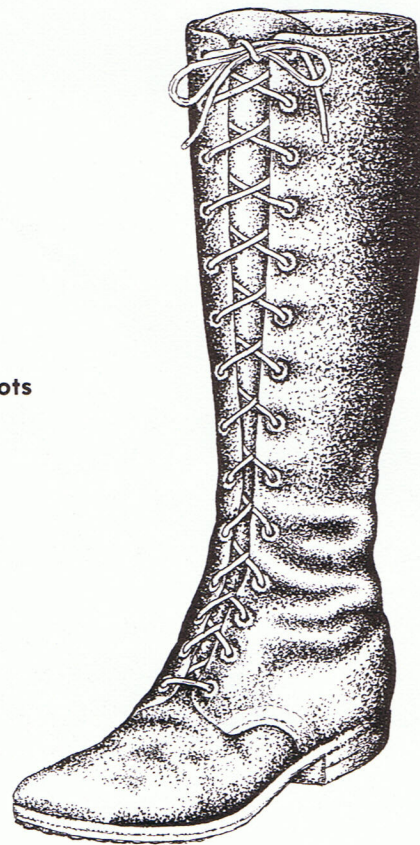
Knitted Items





H

Officer's Boots

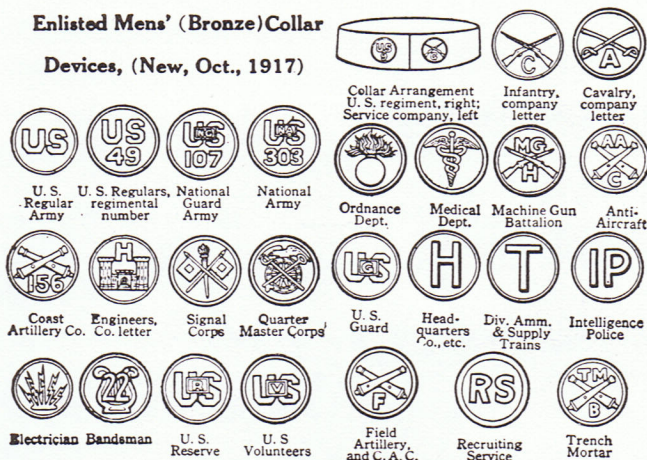


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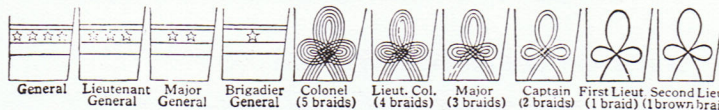
INSIGNIA

Enlisted Mens' (Bronze) Collar

Devices, (New, Oct., 1917)



Army Officers' Service Overcoat Sleeve Cuff Marks

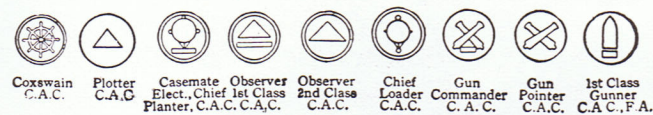
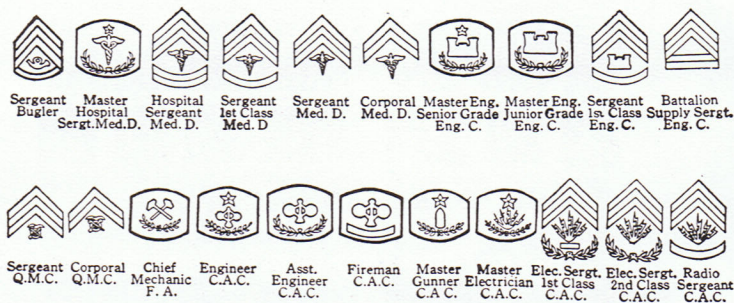
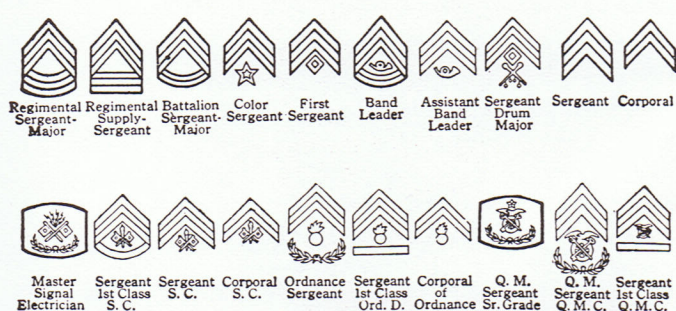


Devices (Bronze) of the Arms of the Service

Worn on Army Officers' coats and shirt collars; also on Privates' Service Caps. See the duties of the Arms of the Service on back page. All insignia, etc., herein relate to Army-Navy Line service uniforms only. No medals or war service colored ribbon badges are shown herein.

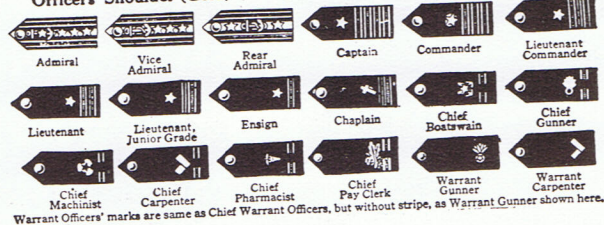


Army Non-Commissioned Officers' Chevrons; Privates' Specialty Marks; Etc.



Army-Navy Information; Uniform Details; Army Hat Cord Colors, Etc.

Naval Officer's Button Enlisted Men's Button Commissioned Officer's Cap Device Warrant Officer's Cap Device Chief Petty Officer's Cap Device Ch. Petty Officer's Cap Device Midshipman's Cap Device Aviator's Gold Breast Mark Naval Reserve Button



NAVAL RESERVE.—The Naval Reserve units are distinguished in the U. S. Navy by a distinctive button and an individual collar device, same as Commissioned Officer's cap device instead of the anchor markings of the regular Naval service. Note the Naval Reserve Lieutenant's marking here shown. Lieutenant-Commander is (Dec. 1917) the highest ranking officer of Naval Reserve.

NAVAL MILITIA, ETC.—The distinguishing marks are for officers, a circle around a star, and for enlisted men an anchor in a diamond. Commodore is the highest ranking officer in the Naval Militia of the States. The Coast Guard has its own, chief of which is the eagle with a shield turned to its right, instead of left, as in Navy; U. S. Shield (as shown above), etc. U. S. Public Health Service has its own marks.

SERVICE STRIPES.—On blue dress uniform of the Army, on blue and field uniforms of the Marines and on the blue service and dress uniforms of the Navy, service stripes are worn by enlisted men on the lower left sleeve. Each stripe represents four year's service in the Navy and Marines and three years' service in the Army. Enlistment now is for the period of the war in the Army and Marine Corps.

NAVY SHOULDER STRIPES.—Non-rated enlisted men wear braid around shoulder. A man of the Deck Force wears white braid on the right shoulder seam. A man of the Engine Force wears red braid on the left shoulder seam. Petty Officers of the Deck Force wear rating badges on right sleeves; Petty Officers of the Engine Force and special branches wear rating badges on their left sleeves. Shoulder seam stripes were formerly worn by all.

NAVY CUFF STRIPES.—Three white stripes on sailor's blouse cuff indicate a seaman, first class; two stripes indicate a seaman, second class; one stripe, apprentice seaman. Firemen and Messmen (officer's mess attendants, etc.) have same 1st, 2nd and 3d class wrist stripes, but wear no shoulder seam marks.

NAVAL AVIATORS wear a summer khaki uniform similar to the Marines; also Naval cap and shoulder straps with naval ranking marks, aviation insignia above left coat pocket top and cloth spiral leg puttees. Forester green is the winter service wear of the Naval Flying Corps. Marine aviators wear regulation Marine uniforms.

NAVAL OFFICERS' COMMANDS.—Naval Officers' Commands may be one of the following: Admiral, a fleet. Vice-Admiral, a division. Rear Admiral, battleship squadron, force, station. Captain, a battleship, cruiser, fleet, or submarine. Commander, smaller ships. Lieutenant Commander, destroyer fleet or submarine, destroyer fleet or submarine flotilla. Commander, engineer, battleship executive officer, fleetier fleet or submarine, marine fleet, 3rd or 4th class ship. Navigator, torpedo boat, navigator, gunnery, engineer, watch or executive officer, etc. Lieutenant, destroyer, fleet, submarine, torpedo boat, navigator, gunnery, engineer, watch or executive officer, etc. Lieutenant Junior Grade, submarine, torpedo or lesser ships, various ship duties. Ensign, submarine or lesser ships, various ship duties.

NAVY DEPARTMENTS.—Naval Operations, Navigation, Judge Advocate, Medical, Yards and Docks, Ordnance, Construction, Supply and Accounts, Steam Engineering, Hydrographic, Naval Militia.

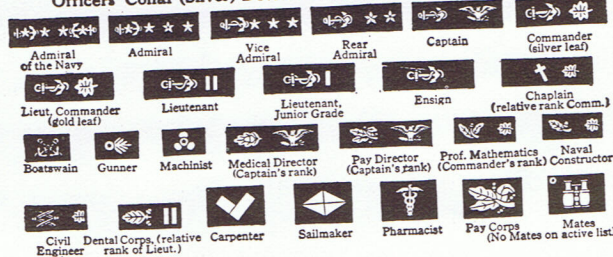
On Nov. 8, 1917, the U. S. Army and Navy numbered 2,007,319 and was daily rapidly increasing. The U. S. Navy numbered 271,571 men, divided as follows: Officers, 15,200; enlisted men, 147,871; Naval Reserve 50,000; Militia, 15,000; Hospital Corps, 6,500; Coast Guard, 5,000; Marine Corps, 32,000.

[illegible][illegible]

ARMY SERVICE HAT CORD COLORS.—Army war headgear are: Service Cap, Service Hat, Steel Helmet. The Army Hat Generals wear gold cord; officers of all Arms of the Service, black and gold cord with gold acorns. The Arm of the Service of the enlisted man is shown by the color of the cord on his Service field hat. The colors for the different Arms of the Service are as follows:—Infantry, Orange; Cavalry, Light Blue; Artillery, Yellow; Cavalry, Light Blue; Engineers, Green; Medical Dept., Black and Buff; Quartermaster Corps, Maroon and White; Medical Dept., Black and Buff; Signal Corps, Red and White; Chaplains, Maroon and White; Sergeants' Training Camps, Faded hat Buff—Quartermasters Field Clerks (new), Red, White and Buff; Sergeants' Training Camps, Faded hat Buff. The colors of the cords often are faded and identification difficult. Do not confuse U. S. A. uniforms and marks with others.

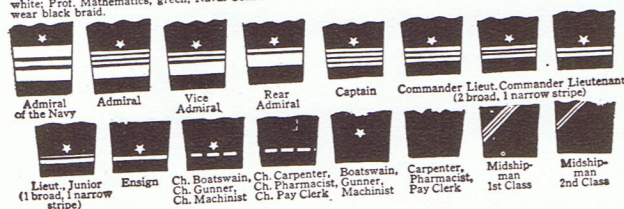
ARMY LEGGINGS, UNIFORMS.—Army officers wear leather leggings. Mounted officers may wear boots. Canvas leggings are the regular Army issue to enlisted men, excepting certain troops which wear leather or combination leather and canvas leggings. Army service winter uniform is O. D. (olive drab), woolen; summer uniform is khaki, cotton, both commonly called "khaki".

UNITED STATES MARINES



Officers' Overcoat Sleeve Ranking Marks, Hat Devices, Chevrons, Etc.

Officers' Sleeve (Gold) Devices—Worn on Blue Service Blouses.
Following branches wear colors between gold braid on shoulder marks and sleeves: Medical, maroon; Pay C., white; Prof. Mathematics, green; Naval Constructor, violet; Civil Engineer, blue; Dental C., orange. Chaplains wear black braid.

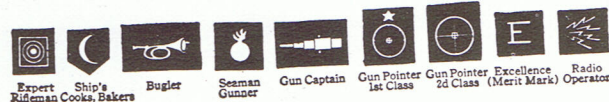
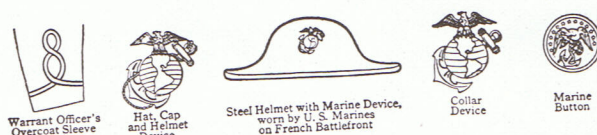
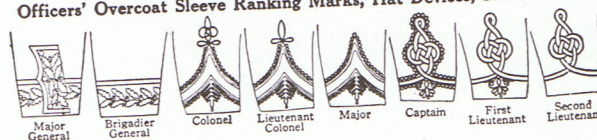


Officers' Overcoat Sleeve Ranking Marks, Hat Device, and

Petty Officers' Distinguishing Sleeve Marks
 shown here in Rating Badges, as shown below.



Rating Badges and Distinguishing Sleeve Marks
Rating Badges on blue uniform have white eagle and marks (except Hospital C. red) with red cloth chevron bars. Petty officers, receiving three consecutive good conduct medals, wear gold chevrons. On white uniform, Rating Badge is entirely blue (except Hospital Corps red mark).



Ranking devices of the Marines are generally similar to Army; most of those differing are shown here. Marine chevrons are red on winter field forester green uniforms. Summer field uniform is lighter khaki than Army. Marines wear corps device on service hat, cap and steel helmet. Officers wear hat cord of gold striped with red; men no cords. Men's summer field coats have top pockets only; men wear no insignia. Major General is highest ranking officer. Marine Corps is part of U. S. Navy but on French front is under War Dept. Devices of the three Marine Corps departments are shown above.

SECTION TWO

INSIGNIA

PLATE 8

- Fig. A Private First Class or Specialty Patch.** Worn midway between elbow and shoulder on right sleeve.
- Fig. B Soldier's Identity Tag** with name and serial no. stamped in.
- Fig. C Wound stripe.** A stripe was given for each wound not received at the same time. Gold or bronze in color, it was worn four inches from the right cuff. The Purple Heart Medal was not revived from 1782 until February 22, 1932, at which time the medals were issued to WW1 Veterans.
- Fig. D Naval Victory Clasps** to be worn on Victory Medal Ribbon. This clasp is distinguished from the Army clasp by its square shape, its rope edging, and its double-prong back fastener. There were nineteen Naval clasps. They are as follows:
- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Overseas | Transport | Mine Laying | Patrol |
| Armed-Guard | Aviation Destroyer | Mine-Sweeping | White Sea Salvage |
| Asiatic | Escort | Mobile Base | Subchaser |
| Atlantic-Fleet | Grand Fleet | Naval-Battery | Submarine |
- Fig. E Ribbon Bar for Victory medal** with stars representing clasps. Bronze stars indicate battle clasps. Silver stars indicate a citation for gallantry. There was no Silver Star Medal as such in WW1. It was adopted in 1932, at which time it was issued to WW1 veterans.
- Fig. F Victory Medal.** A war service medal awarded to all U.S. servicemen whose service was honorable and who served on active duty between April 6, 1917 and November 11, 1918. Battle clasps were awarded for each engagement participated in, and were to be worn on the Victory medal ribbon. To be eligible for a battle clasp, the soldier must have actually participated under orders in the engagement. The Battle Clasps were as follows: **SOMME DEFENSIVE** March 21-April 6th, 1918; **LYS**-April 9-27, 1918; **AISNE**-in the Chemin des Dames and northeast of Rheims between May 27th-June 5th, 1918; **MONTDIDIER-NOYON**-between June 9th-13th, 1918. **CHAMPAGNE-MARNE**-between July 18th-August 6th, 1918. **SOMME OFFENSIVE**-between Aug. 8-Nov. 11, 1918. **OISE-AISNE**-between Aug. 18-Nov. 11, 1918. **YPES-LYS**-between Aug. 19th-Nov. 11th, 1918. **ST. MIHIEL**-between Sept. 12-16, 1918. **MEUSE-ARGONNE**-between Sept. 26th-Nov. 11th, 1918. **VITTORIO-VENETO**-between Oct. 24-Nov. 4, 1918.

Clasps were also awarded to soldiers who served overseas but were not entitled to battle clasps. They were as follows: **FRANCE**-For service in France between April 6th, 1917, and November 11th, 1918. **ITALY**-For service in Italy between April 6th, 1917, and November 11th, 1918. **SIBERIA**-For any service in Siberia. **RUSSIA**-For any service in European Russia. **ENGLAND**-For service in England between April 6th, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918. **Note.** Army and Marine troops both wore Army-style bars.

- Fig. G Enlisted man's collar discs.** U.S. disc is worn on right side of collar. The Arm of Service disc is worn on left side of collar. **All WW1 metal insignia has a blackened-bronze finish.** Collar discs are now being reproduced. Caution should be exercised to see that correct discs are purchased.
- Fig. H Officer Collar Insignia.** A U.S. insignia is worn on either side of collar closure. The Arm of Service (cavalry and air service shown here) is worn directly behind the U.S.
- Fig. I Pilot's Wings**-Wings are embroidered silver and gold on blue wool flannel background. Only wings of this construction are of the WW1 period. Metal wings were not issued until after the armistice had been signed. See insignia chart for other styles. **Note.** Caution should be exercised in purchasing nonattributed wings, as both embroidered and metal wings are now being reproduced.
- Fig. J Enlisted Man's Garrison Cap Devise.** Cast Bronze with blackened finish.
- Fig. K Officer's Garrison Cap Devise.** Cast bronze with blackened finish.
- Fig. L Expert Rifleman's Badge (Army).** At this time, Army marksmanship badges had a bronze finish, while USMC marksmanship badges had a silver finish.
- Fig. M Division Patch.** Worn on shoulder of left sleeve. A wide variety of materials and construction methods were used in the makeup of division patches, although none were entirely machine embroidered. **Note.** Many fakes are on the market today. Caution should be exercised in any transactions dealing with loose division patches.

Fig. N Discharge Stripe. Should be red in color. Located just above the left elbow.

Fig. O Overseas Stripes. Gold or Bronze in color, this stripe(s) was worn four inches from the left cuff. Each stripe indicated six months overseas.

Fig. P USMC Marksman Pin in Silver

Fig. Q Campaign Hat Cords

Officer hat cord was one color only. It was constructed of gold wire applied over black silk.

Enlisted Man's Campaign Hat Cord. The enlisted man's branch of service was indicated by the color of his hat cord. The colors were as follows:

Quartermaster Corps-Buff

Medical Corps-Maroon piped with white

Artillery-Scarlet

Ordnance Dept.-Black piped with red

Cavalry-Yellow

Infantry-Light blue

Signal Corps-Orange piped with white

Engineers-Scarlet piped with white

Scouts-White piped with scarlet

Air Service-Green piped with black

Chaplain-Black

Commisary Corps-Grey

Chemical Warfare-Blue piped with yellow

Headquarters-Black piped with white

Fig. R USMC Wound and overseas stripes. Bullion with red felt background.

Fig. S USMC collar discs. Collar discs, to be a set, must have anchors pointing in opposite directions. For further information on collar discs see Uniform Text, Plate 2, figure A.

Fig. T Shoulder patch for Eleventh and Thirteenth regiments of the Fifth Marine brigade, Second division.

Fig. U Second Division Marine patch. See Second Division in Unit History Section for further information on Second Division patches.

Collar Insignia Designations

Div.	Inf. Regiments	M. G. Bns.	F. A. Regts.	Engr. Rgt.
1	16, 18, 26, 28	1, 2, 3	5, 6, 7	1
2	9, 23, 5, 6	4, 5, 6	12, 15, 17	2
3	4, 7, 30, 38	7, 8, 9	10, 18, 76	6
4	39, 47, 58, 59	10, 11, 12	13, 16, 77	4
5	60, 61, 6, 11	13, 14, 15	19, 20, 21	7
6	51, 52, 53, 54	16, 17, 18	3, 11, 78	318
7	55, 56, 34, 64	19, 20, 21	8, 79, 80	5
8	12, 62, 8, 13	22, 23, 24	2, 81, 83	319
26	101, 102, 103, 104	101, 102, 103	101, 102, 103	101
27	105, 106, 107, 108	104, 105, 106	104, 105, 106	102
28	109, 110, 111, 112	107, 108, 109	107, 108, 109	103
29	113, 114, 115, 116	110, 111, 112	110, 111, 112	104
30	117, 118, 119, 120	113, 114, 115	113, 114, 115	105
31	121, 122, 123, 124	116, 117, 118	116, 117, 118	106
32	125, 126, 127, 128	119, 120, 121	119, 120, 121	107
33	129, 130, 131, 132	122, 123, 124	122, 123, 124	108
34	133, 134, 135, 136	125, 126, 127	125, 126, 127	109
35	137, 138, 139, 140	128, 129, 130	128, 129, 130	110
36	141, 142, 143, 144	131, 132, 133	131, 132, 133	111
37	145, 146, 147, 148	134, 135, 136	134, 135, 136	112
38	149, 150, 151, 152	137, 138, 139	137, 138, 139	113
39	153, 154, 155, 156	140, 141, 142	140, 141, 142	114
40	157, 158, 159, 160	143, 144, 145	143, 144, 145	115
41	161, 162, 163, 164	146, 147, 148	146, 147, 148	116
42	165, 166, 167, 168	149, 150, 151	149, 150, 151	117
76	301, 302, 303, 304	301, 302, 303	301, 302, 303	301
77	305, 306, 307, 308	304, 305, 306	304, 305, 306	302
78	309, 310, 311, 312	307, 308, 309	307, 308, 309	303
79	313, 314, 315, 316	310, 311, 312	310, 311, 312	304
80	317, 318, 319, 320	313, 314, 315	313, 314, 315	305
81	321, 322, 323, 324	316, 317, 318	316, 317, 318	306
82	325, 326, 327, 328	319, 320, 321	319, 320, 321	307
83	329, 330, 331, 332	322, 323, 324	322, 323, 324	308
84	333, 334, 335, 336	325, 326, 327	325, 326, 327	309
85	337, 338, 339, 340	328, 329, 330	328, 329, 330	310
86	341, 342, 343, 344	331, 332, 333	331, 332, 333	311
87	345, 346, 347, 348	334, 335, 336	334, 335, 336	312
88	349, 350, 351, 352	337, 338, 339	337, 338, 339	313
89	353, 354, 355, 356	340, 341, 342	340, 341, 342	314
90	357, 358, 359, 360	343, 344, 345	343, 344, 345	315
91	361, 362, 363, 364	346, 347, 348	346, 347, 348	316
92	365, 366, 367, 368	349, 350, 351	349, 350, 351	317
93	369, 370, 371, 372			



SECTION THREE

EQUIPMENT

COVER PHOTO FOR SECTION
FRONTAL & REAR VIEW OF FULL BATTLE DRESS

PLATE 9

HAVERSACK ITEMS

- Fig. A **Condiment can.** Tin for carrying pepper, salt, and sugar.
- Fig. B **M1910 Haversack.**
- Fig. C **M1910 Mess Kit.** Date and manufacturer is stamped on handle. M1918 mess kit is deeper in construction to accommodate larger serving of food.
- Fig. D **M1916 Meat Can.**
- Fig. E **Mess Utensils** with leather carrying containers which fit inside of haversack.
- Fig. F **Mess Kit Carrier.** Attaches to haversack.
- Fig. G **Canteen Cover, Canteen, and Cup.**
- PERSONAL ITEMS**
- Fig. H **M1910 First Aid Packet and Pouch**
- Fig. I **Officer's Collapsible Rubber Wash Basin and Carrier**
- Fig. J **Hard Rubber Comb Embossed "U.S. Army."**
- Fig. K **Shaving Mirror**
- Fig. L **Eveready Army Shaving Kit.**
- Fig. M **Soldier's Housewife.**
- Fig. N **Foot Powder**
- Fig. O **Trench Lighter**
- Fig. P **Soldier's Bible and Personal Kit.**

PLATE 10

MISCELLANEOUS OFFICER ACCESSORIES

- Fig. A **Type EE Bausch & Lomb Field Glasses.** Engraved or stamped U.S. Army Signal Corps.
- Fig. B **Officer Leather Map Case.**
- Fig. C **U.S. Engineering Dept. Marching Compass with leather case.**

HOLSTERS

- Fig. D **M1912 Mills Web .45 Auto Swivel Holster.** Note. Swivel holsters were intended for mounted use only.
- Fig. E **M1916 Mills Web .45 Auto Holster**
- Fig. F **M1912 Leather .45 Auto Swivel Holster.**
- Fig. G **M1916 Leather .45 Auto Holster**
- Fig. H **M1909/1917 .45 Revolver Holster.**
- Fig. I **20 Round Box of M1911 .45 pistol ball cartridges.** This model ammunition was universally used in the .45 Auto pistols and in the M1917 Colt and S&W Revolvers.
- Fig. J **M1917 Pistol and Revolver Web Lanyard** attached to .45 Auto clip with loop base.

- Fig. K **Half-Moon Clips** which adapted .45 auto ammunition to revolver use.

PLATE 11

OFFICER BELTS

- Fig. A **Officer's Leather Sam Browne Belt** with .45 auto clip pouch, saber hangers, and leather slides for attaching 1910 equipment items. This belt was authorized for wear only while overseas.
- Fig. B **M1910 Officer's Pistol Belt** with saber hanger and ammunition pouch for M1917 revolvers.
- Fig. C **M1910 Officer's Garrison Belt** with interlocking eagle buckle, .45 auto clip pouch, and web saber hanger.

CARTRIDGE BELTS

- Fig. D **M1914 Mounted woven web cartridge belt** with .45 auto clip pouch.
- Fig. E **M1914 Dismounted woven web cartridge belt.** Note. Dismounted belts have ten rifle ammo pockets as opposed to nine pockets for mounted belts. Each pocket held two five-round clips of .30-06 ammunition.
- Fig. F **M1914 Mounted Bandoleer** with center pockets for handgun ammunition.
- Fig. G **M1918 Mounted Cartridge belt** of sewed web construction. This method of construction was adopted in 1918 to enable widespread contract production.
- Fig. H **M1918 Dismounted Cartridge Belt** of sewed web construction.
- Fig. I **M1918 Mounted Bandoleer** of sewed web construction.

Identification Note. All WW1 period mounted web belts have nine rifle pockets and provision for a pistol cartridge pouch on the left hand side of the belt. All dismounted web belts have ten pockets. Sewed web construction was adopted in 1918 to enable widespread subcontract production of web equipment items. Prior to March 1917 all web equipment used an eagle-button snap fastener. Dot fasteners were universally adopted in March, 1917.

PLATE 12

- Fig. A **Grenade Vest.** Vest has eleven pockets with waist and neck strap. The vest is supporting a period fragmentation grenade.
- Fig. B **M1917 Gas Mask** displayed with instruction card and anti-dimming compound.
- Fig. C **Horse Gas Mask.** Also used on other animals.

PLATE 13
ENTRENCHING TOOLS

- Fig. A M1910 Pick-Mattock.** Shown assembled and disassembled in belt carrier.
- Fig. B M1910 Entrenching Shovel** both with and without carrier.
- Fig. C M1910 Hand Axe and Carrier**
- Fig. D M1918 Wire Cutters** with rubber handles tested to 10,000 volts.
- Fig. E M1910 Shelter Half, Center post, and Tent pegs.** Also **M1913 Patton Saber scabbard** utilized by mounted troops as tent pole. Note $\frac{3}{4}$ inch rod tip.
Note. The only way to identify a correct WWI issue Shelter Half is if it is dated.

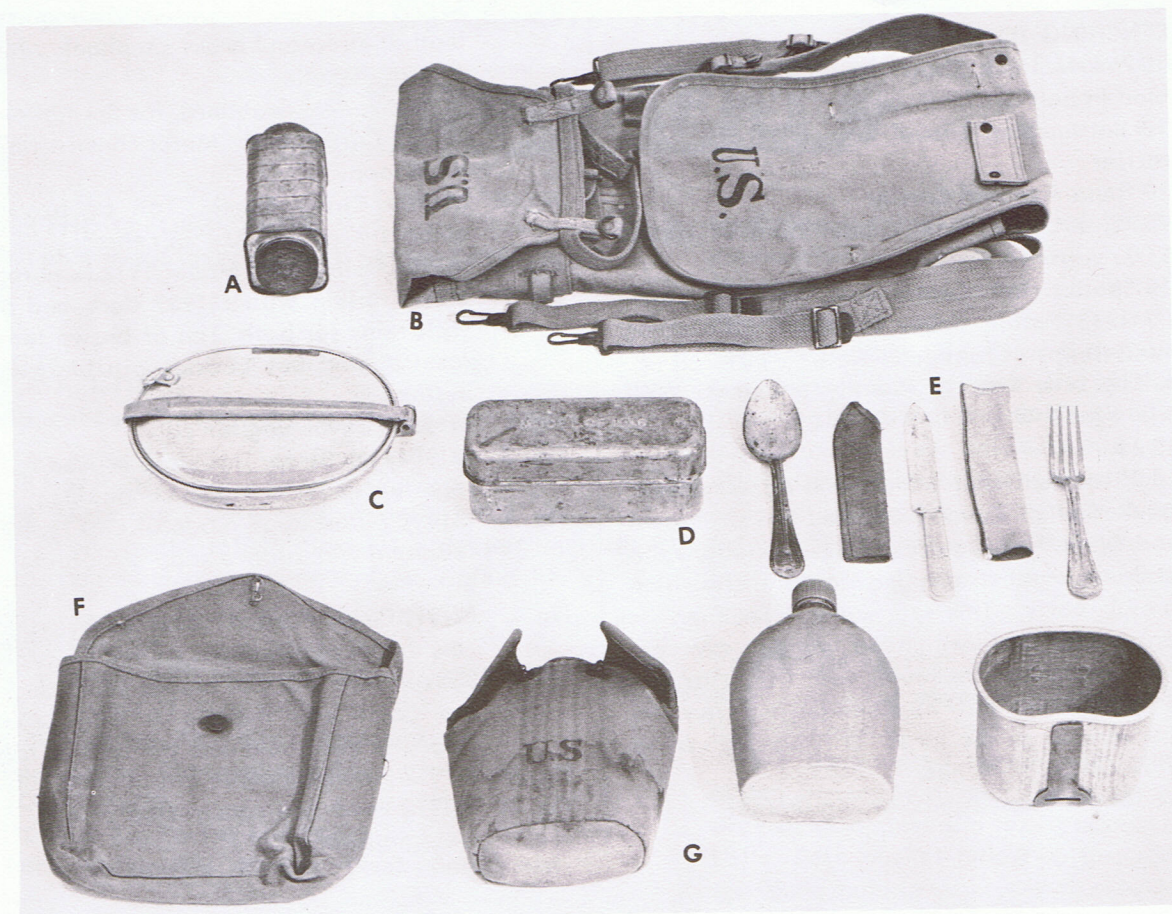
PLATE 14
Model 19104 McClellan Saddle and Accessories

- Fig. A M1904 McClellan Cavalry Saddle.** Tan or brown leather. Distinctive features of this model are the adjustable quarter straps, and blackened finish on all metal parts. This particular specimen is equipped with leather-hooded wooden stirrups, although many can be found with iron stirrups. The artillery model may be distinguished from the cavalry version by the large "D" rings affixed to the front and rear arches.
- Fig. B M1904 Saddle Bags.** Tan or brown leather.

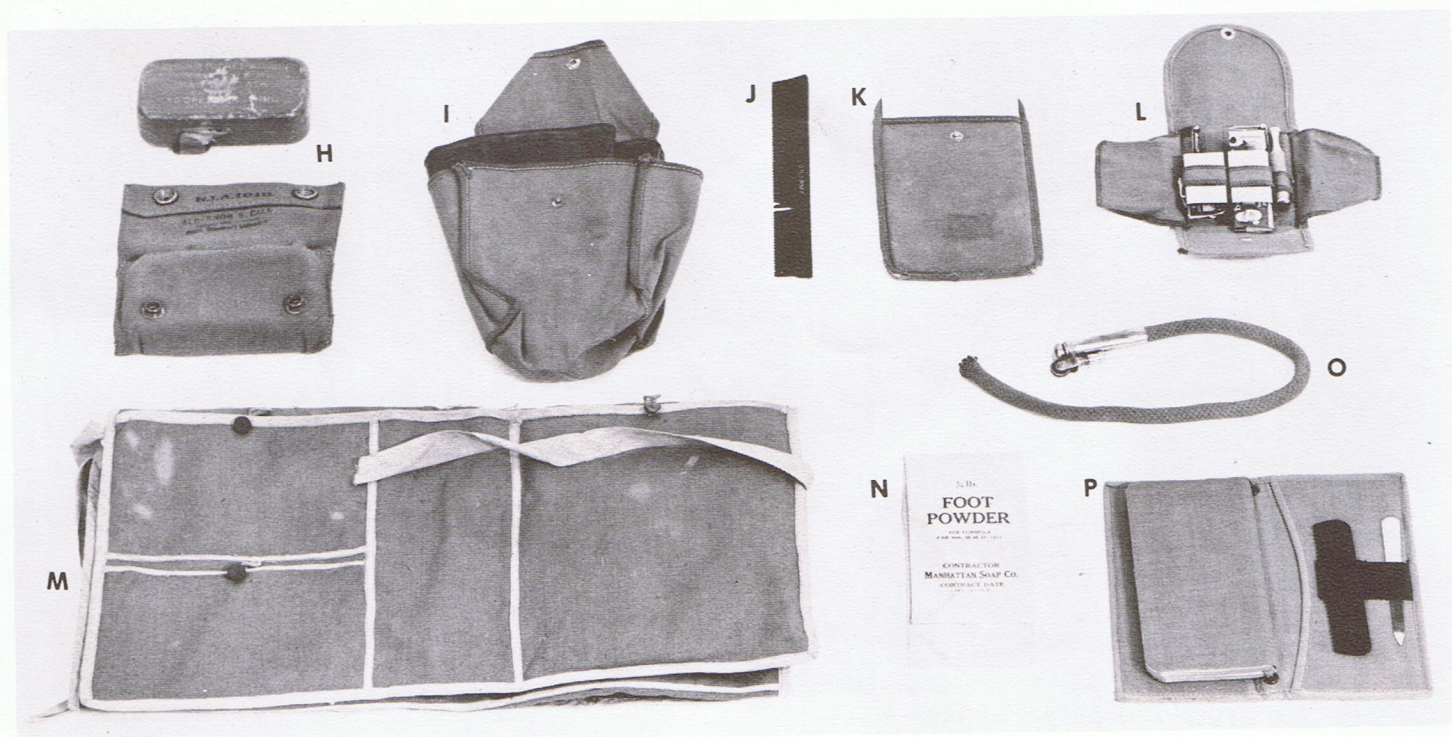
- Fig. C M1917 Canteen, mounted.** Distinguished by the leather strap and brass snaphook which attaches it to the saddle.
- Fig. D M1904 Saddle Scabbard,** for Springfield rifle.
- Fig. E M1912 Curry Comb.** Metal construction with web hand loop.
- Fig. F M1904 Curry Brush.** Tan or brown leather embossed with a "US" in center.
- Fig. G M1904 Halter with Model 1912 lead rope.**
- Fig. H M1909 Bridle with M1909 Curb and Snaffle bits with reins for both.** Tan or brown leather. Eagle rosettes and bar buckles are blackened bronze in finish.
- Fig. I M1912 Canvas bag** for oats.
- Fig. J M1904 Link Strap.** This strap is used to link horses together under skirmish conditions.
- Fig. K M1912 Picket Rope** made of O.D. cotton web, 15 feet long with bronze snap-hook and large ring at either end.
- Fig. L M1912 Picket Pin** and russet leather carrying case. This model of picket pin served several purposes. Shovel, pick and axe blades could be attached to the point end making it into several tools. Opposite end could also be used as a hammer.
- Fig. M M1912 Surcingle** made of o.d. web construction.
- Fig. N M1912 Feed Bag** constructed of o.d. canvas and web material.



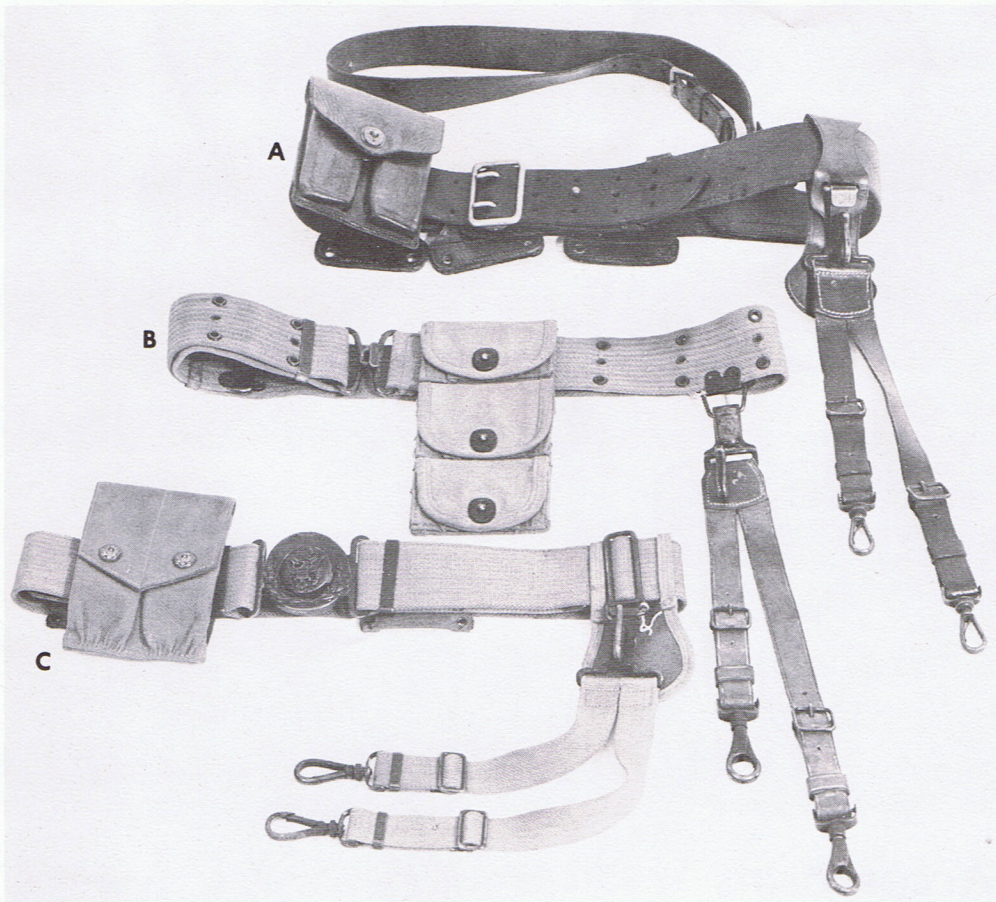
Horse Drawn Field Kitchen



Haversack Items



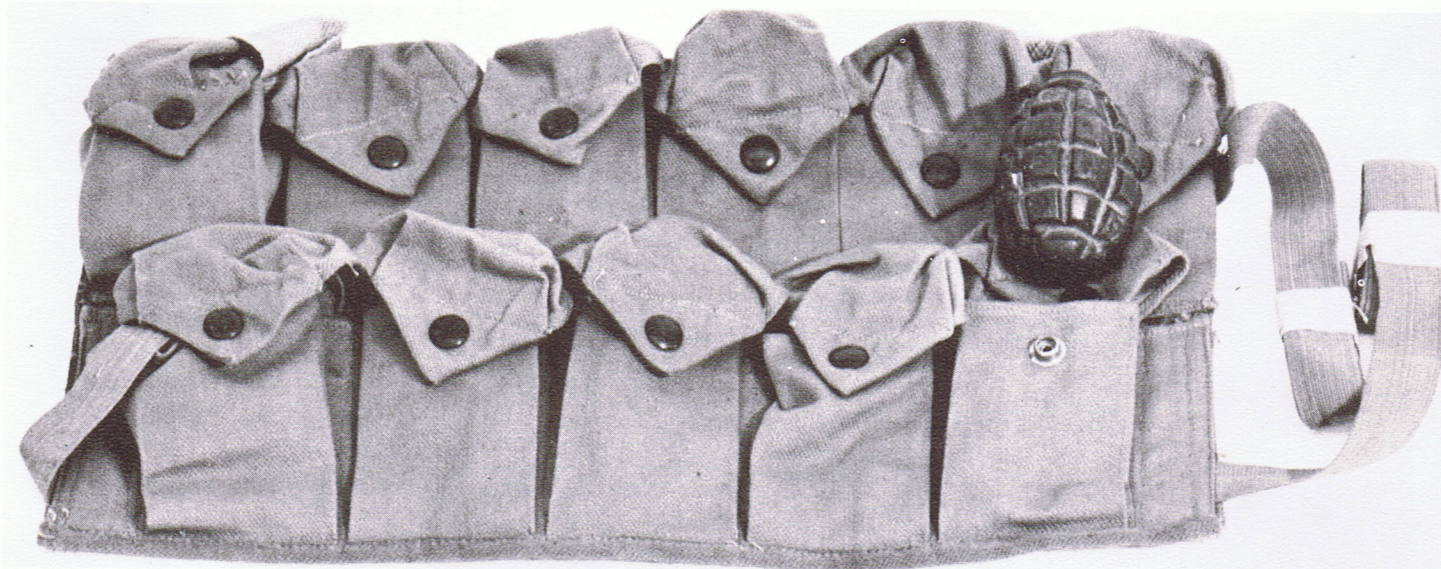
Personal Items



Officer's Belts



Cartridge Belts



Grenade Belt

A



B

Gas Mask

Horse
Gasmask



C

SECTION FIVE

MISCELLANEOUS

PLATE 20 BOOKS

- Fig. A **Soldier's Pay Record Book.**
- Fig. B **Bible**
- Fig. C **Soldier's Handbook.** Listed conduct expected of individual soldier. Also carried a record of his issued items.
- Fig. D **Telephone Book**
- Fig. E **Army Issue Song Book.**
- Fig. F **V.D. Tract**
- Fig. G **Officer Identification Booklet**

PLATE 21

- Fig. A **Wood Footlocker** made by company carpenters.
- Fig. B **Quartermaster Issue Footlocker.** Brass tag on lid denotes contract date and manufacturer.

PLATE 22

- Fig. A **M1908 Saddle Blanket.** Identifying features are A) double brown stripes on either end, and B) embroidered U.S. and Ordnance Bomb in center.
- Fig. B **M1904 U.S. Soldier's Bedding Blanket.** Identifying features are the single brown stripe on either end of the blanket and the embroidered U.S. in center.

- Fig. C **M1917 Bedding Blanket.** Sometimes found with stenciled U.S. in center. White tag in corner denotes date of manufacture, contractor, and is the only means of identifying this blanket from later production.

DUFFEL BAGS

- Fig. D **M1896 Duffel Bag.** Made of heavy brown cotton duck material.
- Fig. E **M1905 Duffel Bag.** Made of white cotton duck material.

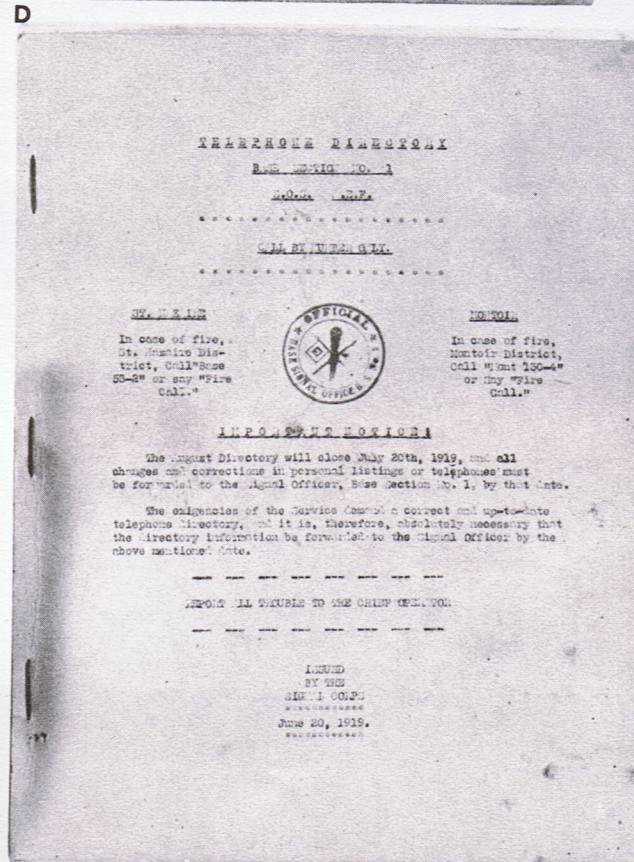
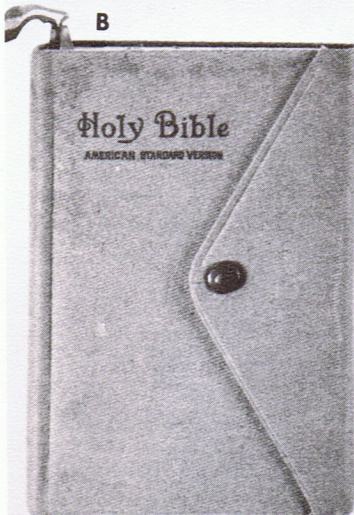
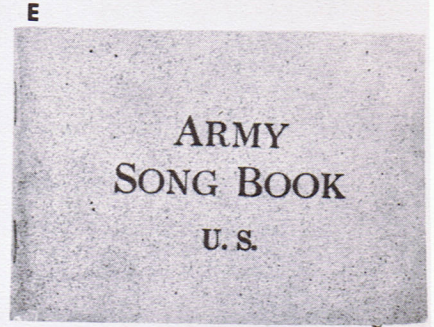
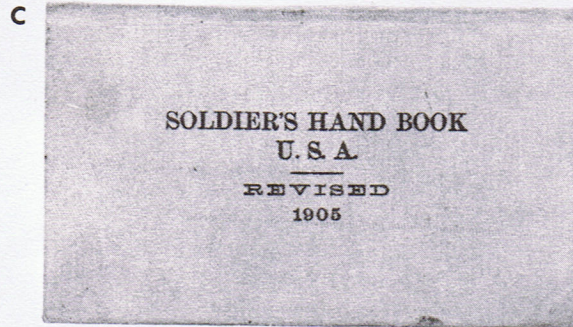
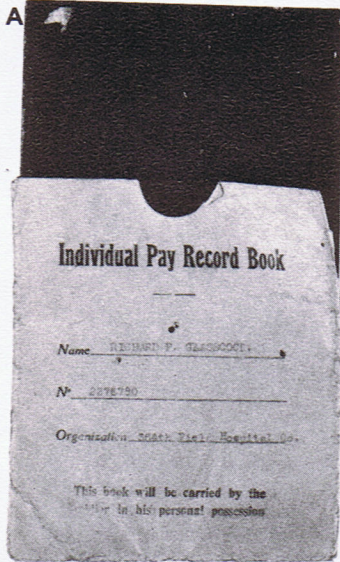
- Fig. F **Contract Blue Denim Duffel Bag.** In order to promote cleanliness, the Quartermaster Corps began issuing white duffel bags as standard issue in the 1900's. However, to meet production demands in WW1, denim bags were purchased to supplement the issue of earlier models.

PLATE 23

TRENCH ITEMS

- Fig. A **Trench Periscope.** Used by soldiers to peer over trenches to observe enemy activity.
- Fig. B **Officer & N.C.O. Whistle.** Some are found marked U.S. Army Regulation.
- Fig. C **Mark III Signal Pistol.** 20,460 signal pistols were manufactured between 1917 and 1918 by Remington Arms, Union Metallic Cartridge Co. of Bridgeport, Conn.
- Fig. D **U.S. Mark IV Signal Pistol** manufactured by Scott and Fetzer Machine Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, and by A.H. Fox Gun Co. of Philadelphia. **Note.** Signal pistols are also known as Very pistols.
- Fig. E **Gas Rattle.** Manufactured in Europe and used by watchmen to sound against gas attack.
- Fig. F **Bugle.** 10½ inch triple twist general issue bugle. Specimens always bear contractor's name, date of manufacture, depot of inspection, and specification no. 1152.
- Fig. G **M1906 Stonebridge Folding Lantern.** Military markings are always found on top left portion of hood and will bear department of issue insignia.
- Fig. H **Soldier's Flashlight.** Manufactured in France.
- Fig. I **M1916 Dietz-Vesta Kerosene Lantern.** Military markings will be found on glass shade.
- Fig. J **Field Surgeon's Instrument Case and Medical Bottle.**

Books



Foot Lockers



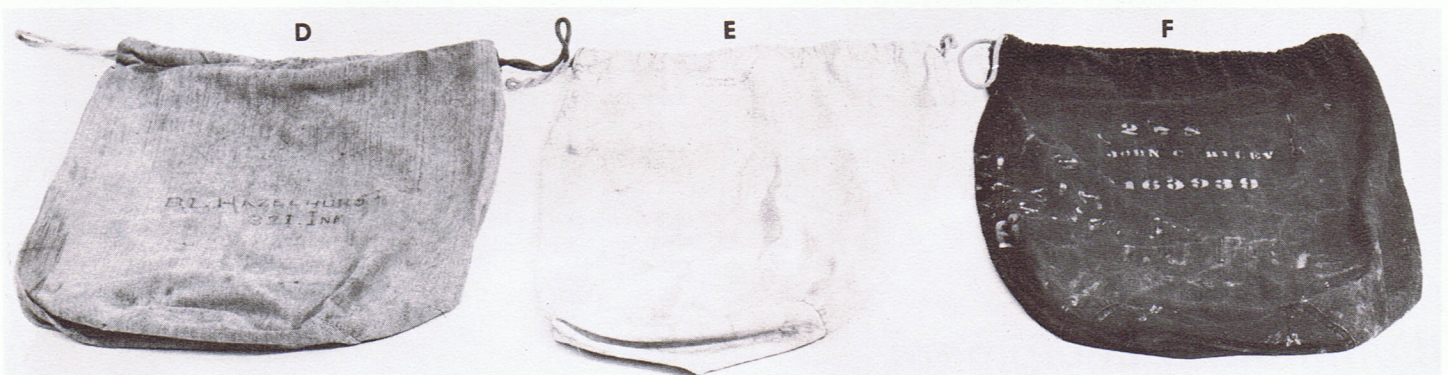
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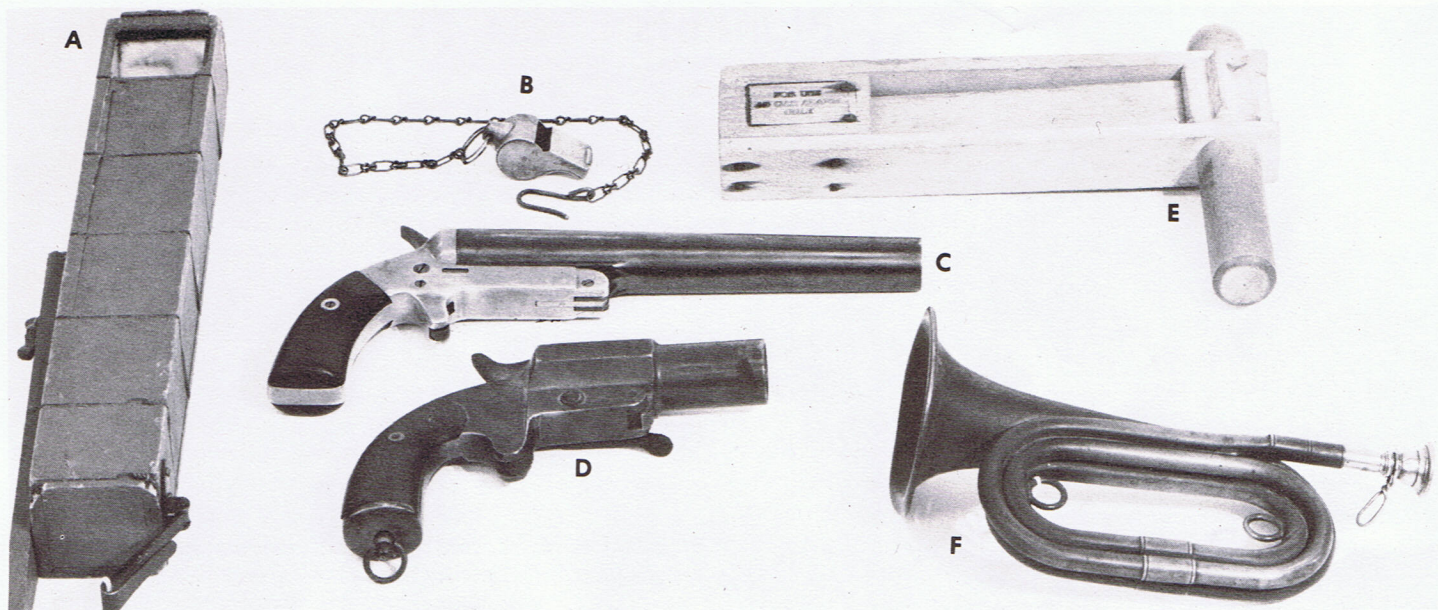


Blankets

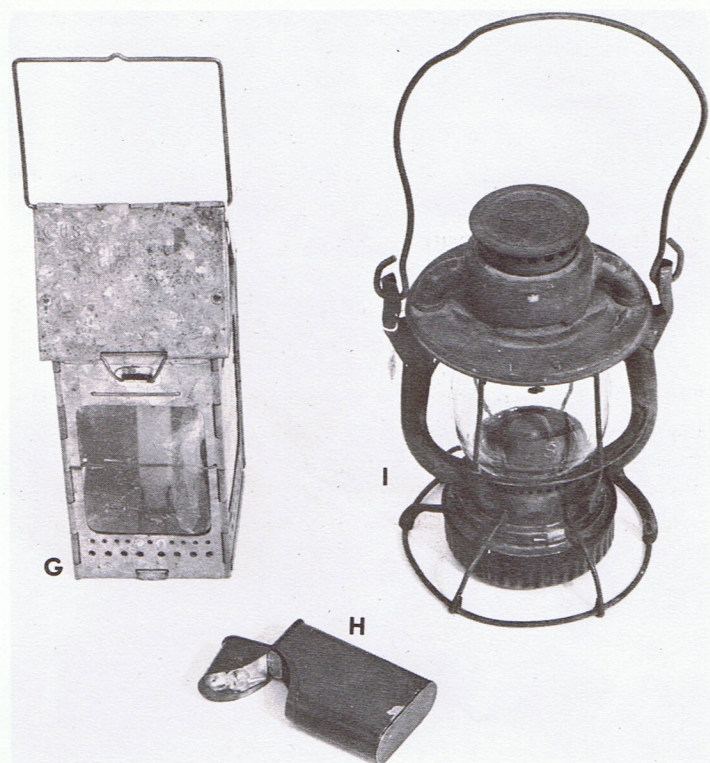


Duffle bags

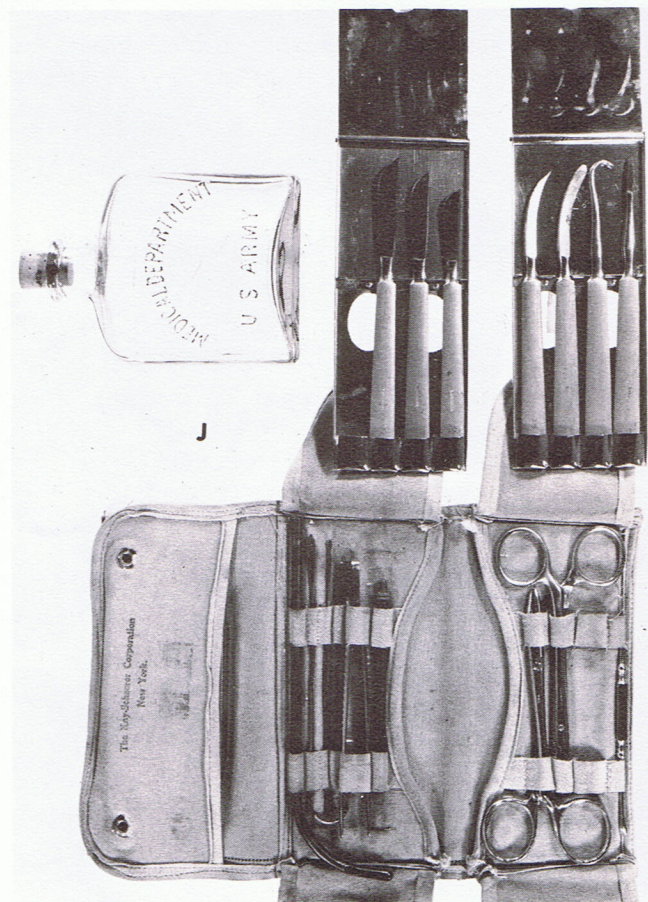




Trench Items



Medical Items
Illuminating Equipment





SECTION ONE

UNIFORMS

PLATE ONE

Fig. A US M1910 COTTON COAT & TROUSERS

Essentially the same pattern as the M1917 Wool uniform, it is constructed entirely of unlined, o.d. cotton duck. Removeable buttons attach with split rings.

Fig. B U.S.M.C. M1912 WOOL DECK COAT

Forest-Green in color, with characteristic pointed cuffs and Marine buttons, this thigh-length coat was designed for wear on board ship.

Fig. C U.S.M.C. M1912 WOOL GREAT COAT

Forest-Green in color, with characteristic pointed cuffs, shoulder straps, and Marine buttons, it is knee-length.

PLATE TWO

Fig. A US ARMY PONCHO

It is constructed of olive-drab rubberized canvas with o.d. enameled iron buttons (as found on shelter halves). When not worn, the collar folds flat over the head slit for use as a shelter section.

Fig. B US NAVAL E.M.'S BLUE DRESS UNIFORM

The blue dress uniform consists of a blue wool overshirt with a rolling collar, blue cloth trousers, blue flat cap, black silk neckerchief and black shoes, as illustrated. The overshirt collar falls down the back about 9" for a width of from 14 to 18" and is trimmed around the edges with three stripes of narrow white braid and a white five-pointed star in each corner. The sleeves have tight button cuffs and these are trimmed with stripes of narrow white braid, three stripes for petty officers of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes and men of the seaman 1st class; two stripes for men of the seaman 2nd class, and 1 stripe for the men of seaman 3rd class and mess attendants. Cap bands denote duty assignments in gold letters and are a special collecting field in themselves. This particular

uniform was worn by a Petty Officer, 1st Class, Storekeeper assigned to the USS Minnesota.

GLOVES

Fig. C NORTH RUSSIA EXPEDITION ARCTIC MITTENS

They are constructed of smooth horsehide and are insulated. The primary distinguishing characteristic is the separate trigger finger. For a further examination of details, see Plate Seven, Figure H.

Fig. D KNITTED GLOVES

Manufactured at Jefferson QM Depot, there were three distinct designs: 1) ambidextrous; 2) rights and lefts; 3) rights and lefts with leather palms.

Fig. E OFFICER'S GLOVES

Also constructed of tan or gray horsehide, some were available in pigskin. This design was approved in 1904 and saw use through WWI.

Fig. F CAVALRY GAUNTLETS

Constructed of tan or gray sueded horsehide, they were initially designed in 1884, and saw continued use throughout WWI.

PLATE THREE

HELMETS

Fig. A FRENCH STEEL HELMET

This standard French helmet was worn by the black troops of the US 369th through 372nd Infantry Regiments. Due to the segregation in the AEF, these Black regiments were forced to serve in the line with French Colonial Troops and consequently carried French equipment and weapons but wore US uniforms.

Fig. B US EXPERIMENTAL HELMET NO. 5

One of a number of experimental helmets tested during WWI, 1200 of this type were manufactured and actually saw trial field use. Note the 83rd Division Insignia.



Fig. A

M1910 COTTON



Fig. B

USMC DECK COAT



Fig. C

USMC GREAT COAT



Fig. A

ARMY PONCHO



Fig. B

NAVAL E.M.'S UNIFORM

Gloves

Fig. C

Fig. D



Fig. E



Fig. F

SECTION THREE

EQUIPMENT

PLATE 15

FENCING EQUIPMENTS

Fig. A FENCING MASK, PLASTRON, AND GLOVE

Manufactured at Rock Island Arsenal prior to WWI, they were pressed into service for training Cavalry and Infantry recruits. These items protected the wearer from injury.

Fig. B M1906 FENCING RIFLE with M1912 FENCING BAYONET

11-12,000 of these rifles were altered from Trapdoor Springfield rifles at Springfield Armory in 1907-1916. The distinguishing characteristics are: Hammer removed and tumbler ground flush with lock-plate; barrel shortened, filled with lead, and tapped with two holes at muzzle to secure the bayonet.

Fig. C FENCING SWORDS

These swords illustrate the three patterns in training use during WWI. The sword at left is the M1913, and the two at right were designed in the 1890's. The shafts are made of hardwood and the guards are of sheet-metal, wicker, and leather respectively.

WEB BELTS

Fig. D M1912 CAVALRY CARTRIDGE BELT

Its distinguishing characteristics are its padded leather ring, leather strap with snap, and leather tool frog. The intended purpose of the ring and strap was the suspension of the M1903 Rifle while mounted. This was accomplished by passing the muzzle through the ring and securing the snap/strap to the trigger guard.

Fig. E BROWNING AUTOMATIC RIFLEMAN'S BELT

Worn by the squad member who fired the BAR, this belt has four pockets for BAR magazines and two pockets for .45 pistol clips. Its distinguishing feature is the large metal cup on the right hip, accommodating the butt-stock of the weapon in advance firing mode. This assisted in recoil control.

Fig. F M1910 OFFICER'S MEDICAL BELT

The pockets accommodated wound dress-

ings and surgical instruments used in the field.

Fig. G M1914 ENLISTED MAN'S MEDICAL BELT

These were worn in the field for carrying wound dressings and other medical supplies.

Fig. H M1910 INFANTRY CARTRIDGE BELT

The M1910 was manufactured through 1918. The example pictured was made between 1914 and Spring 1917, as indicated by the rimmed eagle-snap fasteners.

A wide variety of web pocket belts were manufactured after their adoption in 1903, through 1918. It is the fastener which indicates the period of manufacture. The **unrimmed** Eagle-snap Fasteners on pockets indicate manufacture between 1903 through mid 1914. The **rimmed** Eagle snaps indicate mid 1914 to Spring 1917 production, when lift-the-dot fasteners became universal. (See inset.)

PLATE 16

FIELD STOVES

Fig. A ARMY FIELD RANGE NO. 2

Used by commissary personnel for preparing food. Constructed of sheet metal, they were manufactured in various sizes.

Fig. B SIBLEY STOVE

This stove was first introduced into the U.S. Army in 1857 and saw continued use through WWI. The designer, Henry Hopkins Sibley, patterned his squad tent after the Indian tepees he viewed while campaigning in the West with the Army. The stove, of similar design, was used to heat the tent.

CASED INSTRUMENTS

Fig. C AMMUNITION DECAPPING SET

Issued by the Ordnance Department, these decapping sets were used by soldiers to remove the primers from fired cartridge cases on target ranges. The cleaned brass was then returned to Frankford Arsenal for reloading.

Fig. D EQUIPMENT MARKING DEVICE

These stamping outfits were used by company personnel to identify soldier's individual property, i.e. mess utensils, canteens and cups. Its primary purpose was for the stamping of dog tags.

Fig. E 'RESCO' SHOE-FITTING DEVICE

Due to complaints of ill-fitting shoes, the RESCO system of fitting was adopted to insure the wearer's comfort. Prior to its acceptance, shoe fitting was accomplished with little more than a ruler.

PLATE 17

HORSE EQUIPMENT

Fig. A QUARTERMASTER SADDLEBAGS

Adopted in 1909, these saddlebags were used with the cowboy-style packer's saddle, also adopted that year. The design was the result of demands made by the civilian contract packers who disliked the McClellan saddle.

Fig. B SADDLER'S TOOL BAG

Initially adopted in 1874, these tool bags were issued in sets of two throughout WWI. They contained the portable implements necessary for field repairs.

Fig. C M1912 IRON STIRRUPS

Although they were initially developed for use on the M1912 Experimental Cavalry saddle, they were also an issue item for all Artillery and Officer's Saddles.

Fig. D OFFICER'S SERVICE SABER CARRIER

Developed in 1912, this swiveling carrier suspended the officer's model Patton

Saber from the saddle. A similar design was adopted for enlisted men using a larger leather loop to accommodate the service scabbard. The Officer's version will only accept the narrow metal scabbard.

Fig. E SABER CARRIER

One of several other patterns of saber carriers one may encounter.

Fig. F RIFLE BUCKET

Adopted in 1912 for use with the M1912 Cavalry cartridge belt (shown in plate 15, Fig. D.), this bucket supported the M1903 rifle while mounted.

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Fig. G TANKER'S SPLINTER GOGGLES

Developed by the British Tank Corps for protection against lead splash, they were also used by American crews serving in the heavy tank battalions.

Fig. H EXPERIMENTAL SHIN GUARDS

Under instructions from Headquarters, AEF, 35,000 of these were prepared and sent abroad. Authorities in France subsequently decided that the degree of protection was not sufficient to warrant an extra weight being added to the soldier's equipment. No practical trial was given them.

Fig. I ARTILLERY SHELL HANDLER'S GLOVES & GROIN PROTECTOR

An experimental design developed in 1918, they protected the battery crewmen who disposed of the hot, spent shell casings. They were constructed of leather, asbestos, and chain mail for protection against heat and wear.

Fencing Equipment

Fig. A



Fig. B

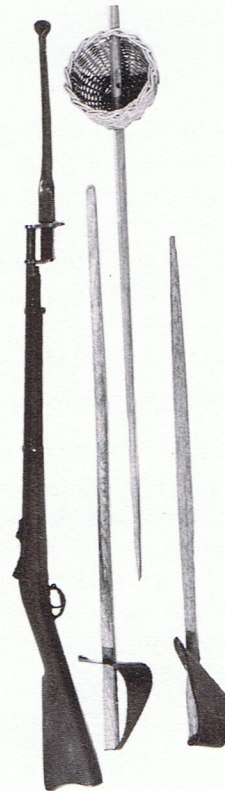


Fig. C

Web Belts

Fig. D

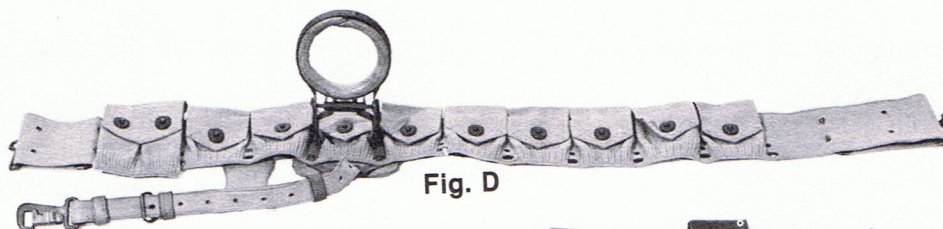


Fig. E

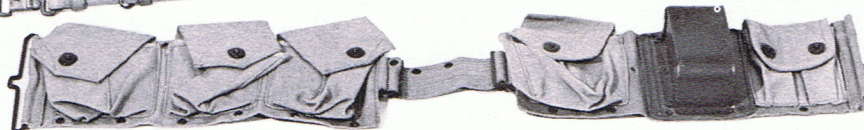


Fig. F

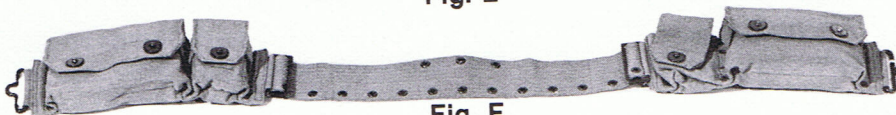


Fig. G

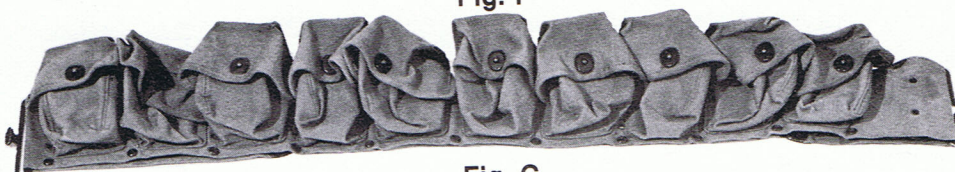


Fig. H



Field Stoves

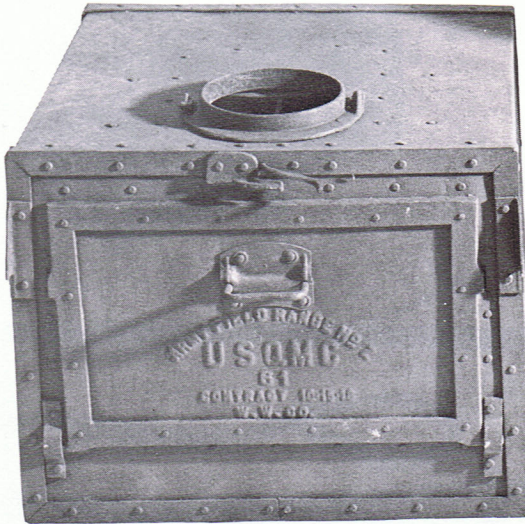


Fig. A

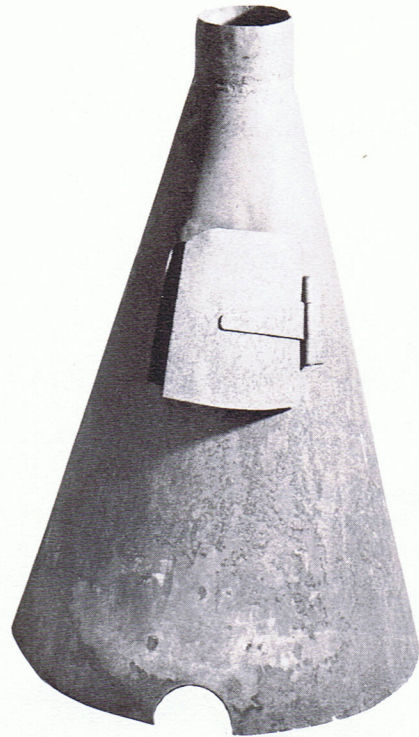


Fig. B

Cased Instruments

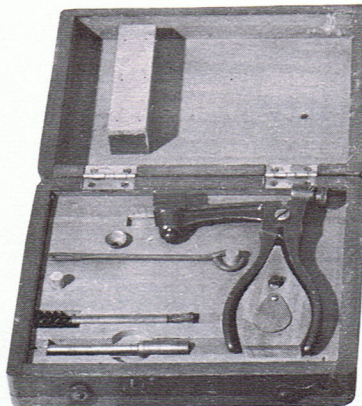


Fig. C

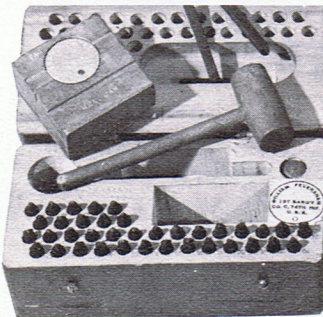


Fig. D

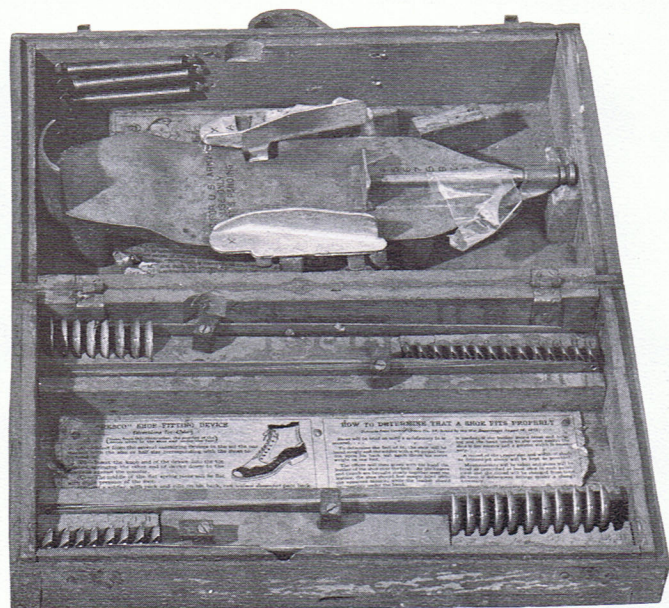


Fig. E

SECTION FIVE

MISCELLANEOUS

PLATE 21

CERTIFICATES

Fig. A DRAFT CARD AND NOTICE

Fig. B TANK CORPS SCHOOL CERTIFICATE

This document certified the completion of the Light Mechanical School Course. It also indicated the grade the recipient received.

Fig. C NCO CERTIFICATE OF PROMOTION

This document certifies the soldier has been appointed to a higher rank. The one illustrated displays the signature of Col. George S. Patton Jr.

Fig. D ENLISTED MAN'S DISCHARGE

This discharge indicates that the soldier served in the Siberia Expedition.

PLATE 22

Fig. A WOUND CERTIFICATE

This certificate and the gold wound chevron worn on the right uniform cuff were the predecessors of the Purple Medal. Only one wound chevron was allowed per campaign, regardless of multiple wounds.

PLATE 23

DEATH IN SERVICE

Fig. A DEATH CERTIFICATE

Mailed to the next of kin, it memorializes the death in service of an American soldier.

Fig. B PERSONAL EFFECTS BAG

What personal belongings could be recovered from the deceased by Graves Registration Personnel were filed in this bag until they could be mailed to the next of kin.

PLATE 24

PAPER MEMORABILIA

Fig. A RECRUITING POSTERS

This perpetual calendar is one of the more interesting recruiting aids used to bring men into service. Each of the 31 days of the calendar has a different branch or specialty detailed.

The poster was the greatest tool of mass communication and persuasion during the first part of the century. Between April, 1917 and November 1918, some 2500 different posters of varying sizes were produced, with millions being printed. They covered the spectrum from recruitment and raising funds for the War, to conservation of food and the feeding of War Orphans. Due to the sheer number produced, few people were inclined to save them at the time, and their inherent fragility caused the destruction of most that were saved. Nothing more aptly expresses the culture, propaganda, and public sentiment as the poster from World War One.

Fig. B DESERTER REWARD POSTER

Fig. C ENVELOPES AND POSTCARDS

Of interest to both military and postal historians are the postmarks on soldiers' mail. Not only were the two examples of envelopes censored, but they were mailed by members of the American Expeditionary Forces in Italy and North Russia respectively.

Fig. D THE STARS AND STRIPES NEWSPAPER

Seventy-one issues of this weekly newspaper were published in France by and for the AEF during the period of February 8, 1918 to June 13, 1919. A paper published for the rank and file of the Army, it forms an invaluable documentation of the history of the AEF.

PLATE 25

SURVEILLANCE & COMMUNICATION

Fig. A PERISCOPE

An example of an individually-purchased collapsible trench periscope.

Fig. B M1918 TRENCH PERISCOPE, NO. 10

Manufactured solely by the Wollensak Optical Co., a total of 9,252 of these 7.5 power periscopes were manufactured.

Fig. C. U.S. SIGNAL CORPS C.B. WALL SET

This oak-cased wall telephone was used with other like phones with a master switch board and a common battery (C.B.) for the

power source. They were installed in offices, barracks, and other permanent locations. The Signal Corps affixed to each phone a brass tag specifying the contract no. & date. This example was manufactured by the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Co. in 1915.

Fig. D M1917 FIELD TELEPHONE

Manufactured by the Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Co., this Type EE-4 telephone was the principal field phone used for communications between military outposts. It used a two-wire circuit to insure secrecy at the front. The rapid technical development of telegraphs, telephones and radios during the War allowed for operations of large units of troops formerly handicapped by inadequate communications.

Fig. E U.S. AIRPLANE INTERPHONE SET

This battery-operated telephone allowed for clear communications between the pilot and observer while flying.

PLATE 26

DRUM

Fig. A U.S. ARMY SNARE DRUM

Measuring 18" high by 15" in diameter, these maple-wood drums, with the U.S. in shield emblem as depicted, came into use in the 1890's and were used throughout WWI by U.S. Army bands in all branches of

the service. The one illustrated was made on contract by Ludwig & Ludwig and is dated Dec. 20, 1917.

GUIDONS

Fig. B UNIT MARKER FLAG

These infantry markers appear in a number of colors and patterns. Each different arrangement denotes a particular battalion/company within the regiment. This example represents 3rd Battalion, CO.L., 160th Infantry Regiment.

Fig. C FIELD ARTILLERY GUIDON

This red guidon signified Battery A, 323rd Field Artillery Regiment (of the 83rd Division.) Similiar guidons were used by other branches of the service, i.e. Blue for Infantry with crossed rifle overlay; Cavalry, Red over White.

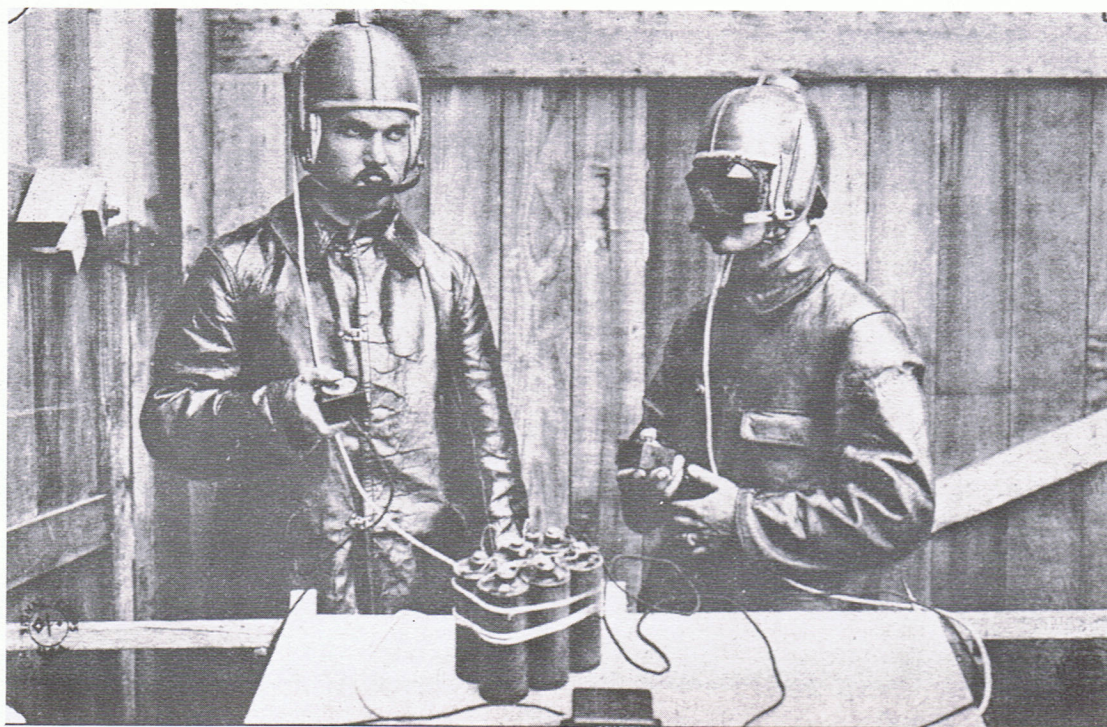
CONTAINERS

Fig. D QUARTERMASTER FOOD TIN AND LADLE

Both of these are marked U.S.Q.M.C., for United States Quartermaster Corps. This branch absorbed the Commissary Dept. in military consolidation just prior to World War One.

Fig. E AMMUNITION CAN

This metal container held 1200 round of M1906 caliber .30 small arms ammunition. It was reusable and solder-sealed beneath the lid for protection from the elements.



Surveillance

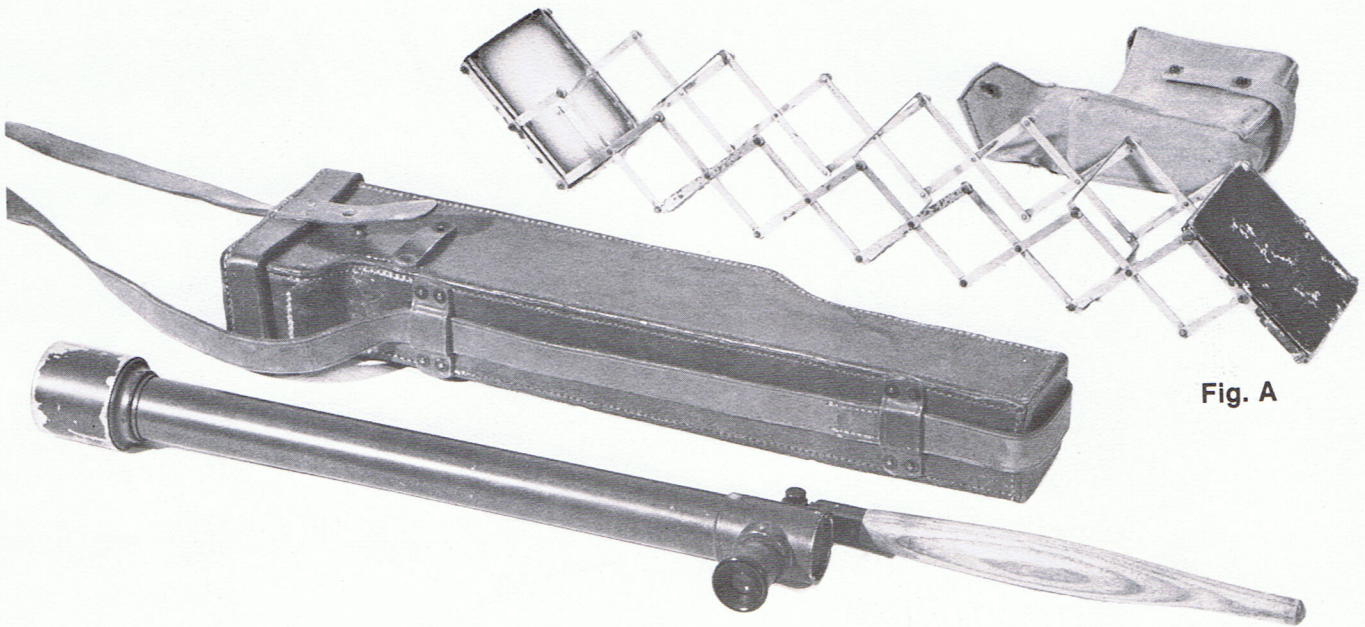


Fig. A

Fig. B

Communication

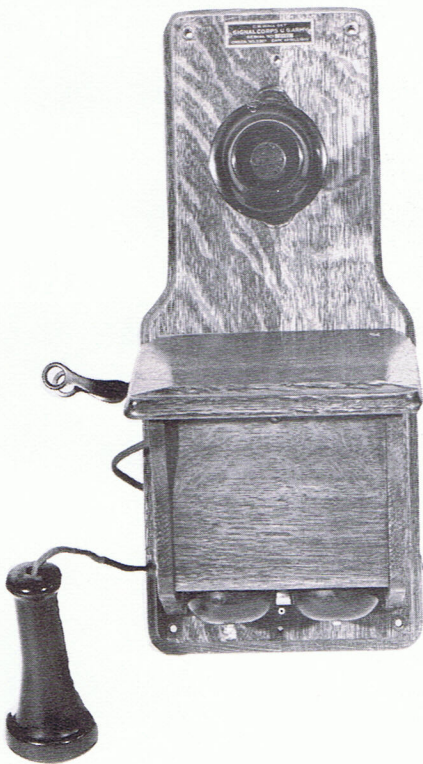


Fig. C

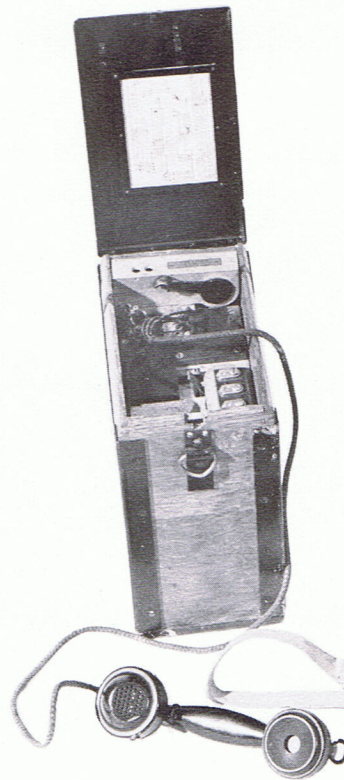


Fig. D

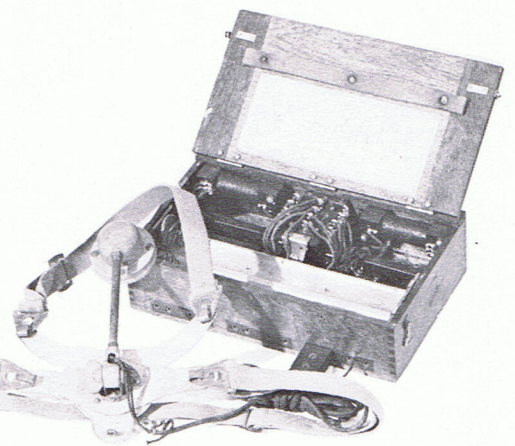


Fig. E

Drum



Fig. A

Guidons



Fig. B



Fig. C

Containers

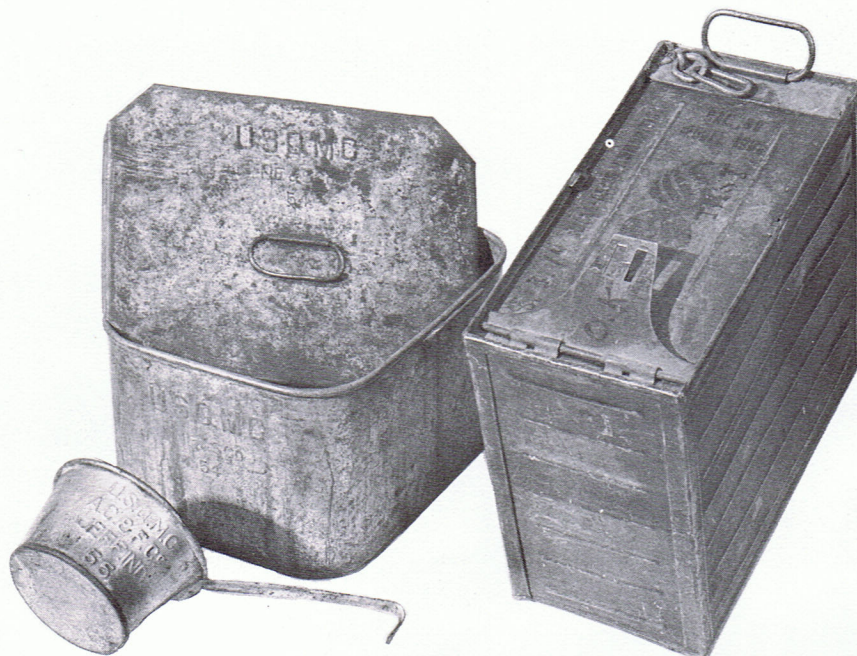


Fig. D

Fig. E