

FOOTLOCKER

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RUNNING AAMUC

Well, as this is written in mid-August, I cannot help but think I should be getting ready for the trek to the annual ASMIC Tri-Convention. But it will not be this year. San Diego is a bit out of my range any more. Still, I really wish I could go. I enjoy seeing old friends and the fabulous things offered for sale/trade and the super displays. We do hear a rumor that next year's event will be closer to home, so that is something to look forward to.

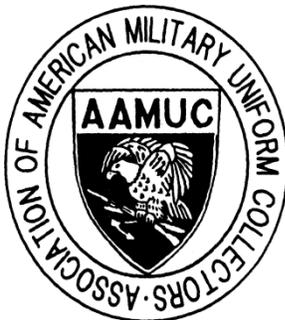
We were pleased when newly renewed California AAMUCer Mario Martini offered to assist Adjutant Tim Bartholow in representing AAMUC at the Tri-Convention. We have asked them to set up a display table promoting our group, and to take lots of photos of the displays and AAMUCers in action for the Convention report in the next issue. Tim will also be presenting several AAMUC awards if the recipients are present. Hopefully this will include some literary awards, but we understand one of the judges is under the weather, so that may be delayed. Look for Tim's article announcing the recipients in this issue.

We were pleased to see after the last issue that no copies of FOOTLOCKER had to be forwarded and the post office sends us notice. These notices cost us money, so it really helps when members inform the Adjutant of address chang-

es.

We are hearing that Editor Erick Eastes is still looking for more articles for future issues. While my collection is still slowly going out the door, I have sent Erick a couple of offerings describing some interesting things I still have, and have a couple of more in the pipeline, but we need more from all members. Keep them coming!

Yours in Collecting,
Gil Sanow
Co-Founder



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Last Post: Craig Pickrall



In August, Craig Pickrall passed away due to illness. With the passing of Craig, the military collecting world lost a friend and educator. Author of *American Web Equipment, 1967-1991*, former AAMUC Librarian, co-founder of the US Militaria Forum, and contributor to several collecting forums, Craig shared his knowledge with all. He will be greatly missed.

AAMUC Announces its Second Set of Service Awards By Tim Bartholow

In 2012, AAMUC presented the first of its newly-developed awards for service. At that time, the first two Distinguished Service Medals were presented to co-founders Gil Sanow, II and Kurt B. Smith at the 2012 Tri-Convention. Since then, we have actively solicited nominations from the membership and these presentations represent the second time these service awards have been presented to AAMUC members for their contributions to AAMUC and to the hobby.

In 2014, AAMUC's highest award, the Distinguished Service Medal, was awarded to William K. Emerson and to John A. Stacey. The citations on their award certificates read as follows:

William K. Emerson: In recognition of his long and distinguished service as a long-term member of AAMUC; a prolific author of reference books that are standards in the hobby as well as numerous articles on the fine details of American military uniforms; a researcher who has added to our knowledge of American military uniforms; and winner of multiple AAMUC Literary Awards.

John A. Stacey: In recognition of his long and distinguished service as a long-term member of AAMUC; the noted authority on U.S. Navy, Coast Guard, and Marine Corps ratings, chevrons, and uniforms; a prolific author of numerous articles on American and other military uniforms; a researcher who has added to our knowledge of American military uniforms; and a winner of three AAMUC Literary Awards.

Three members won Meritorious Service Medals: William K. Henson, James McDuff, and Craig Pickrall. Their citations read as follows:

William K. Henson: In recognition of his long and meritorious service as a charter member of AAMUC; his many years as the AAMUC Quartermaster; and as a friend and colleague in American military uniform collecting.



James M. McDuff: In recognition of his long and meritorious service as a long-term member of AAMUC; President of the American Society of Military Insignia Collectors (ASMIC) and colleague in sponsoring the annual Tri-Convention; a respected militaria dealer; and an author, friend, and resource for all aspects of American military collecting.

Craig C. Pickrall, III: In recognition of his long and meritorious service as a long-term member of AAMUC, also serving as librarian and literary awards judge; a key administrator of a major online militaria forum; and a winner of AAMUC's Literary Award.

Sadly, as noted elsewhere in this issue, Craig recently passed away. We were able to deliver his medal and certificate to him while he was still with us, and we hope he knew the honor and respect we felt for him.

AAMUC Commendation Medals were presented to two former Adjutants in recognition of their tireless service to AAMUC, William E. Block and David L. Bridges. Their citations read as follows:

William E. Block: In recognition of his long and commendable service as a long-term member of AAMUC, serving as Adjutant for three years from 1980 to 1982.

David L. Bridges: In recognition of his long and commendable service as a long-term member of AAMUC, serving as Adjutant for three years from 2000 to 2003.

All of these recipients have volunteered their time and their expertise to AAMUC, to researching US militaria, and to the hobby of collecting American military uniforms. We are delighted to recognize them for their service, and extend congratulations to each recipient for his excellent work.

Please remember, nominations are actively solicited for AAMUC service awards. If you have seen work from a member that you believe should be recognized, please send your nominations to either the Adjutant or to Gil Sanow, and they will be gratefully received and considered.

Adding Shoulder Patches to Field Jackets and Shirts

By William K. Emerson

Section I, War Department Circular No. 147, May 16, 1942 added shoulder sleeve insignia to two outer garments. Prior to this the new field jacket was to be worn without shoulder patches, as were shirts. The change specified field jackets have should patches and also that shirts have patches "when worn as an outer garment."

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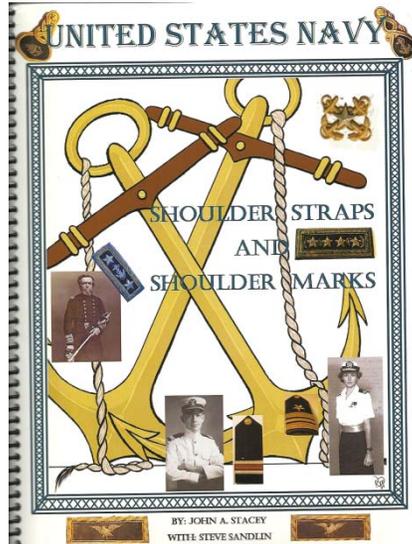
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PASS IN REVIEW: *United States Navy Shoulder Straps and Shoulder Marks*

by **John A. Stacey**

Reviewed by **Gil Sanow**



United States Navy Shoulder Straps and Shoulder Marks by John A. Stacey. Available from the author at 2880 Smith Point Road, Nanjemoy, MD 20662. \$35.00 plus \$6.00 postage.

AAMUC member John Stacey long ago established himself as the primary expert on U.S. Navy uniforms and insignia. His many great articles for *FOOTLOCKER*, *A.S.M.I.C.'s Trading Post* and *The Company of Military Historians' Military Collector and Historian* have brought him great renown and his book on Navy ratings is the "go to" reference for collectors. While this book has been indispensable, those who study and collect Navy officers' and warrant officers' shoulder straps and marks have not been so fortunate.

Well, those who have waited now have what they have desired long now that Stacey's *United States Navy Shoulder Straps and Shoulder Marks* has been published. Soft covered and spiral bound, this 102 page 8 1/2 x 11" book has many illustrations, both black and white and in color. While the shoulder boards of line officers, especially in the 20th century have been fairly easy to decipher, those of both line and staff dating back before the Civil War have been less so, and those for warrant officers even more confusing. But no more!

Stacey has illustrated the evolution of this insignia using examples from his own and several other collections, and drawings found U.S.N. publications. Not only are the insignia illustrated and described, but the regulations, beginning in 1830 through the first part of the 21st century, are quoted in their entirety. Stacey has added commentary describing why various changes took place, citing changes in the Navy's organization because of technology, etc. He also included a chronological summary which should be quite useful, especially when dating uniforms with the insignia in place. The book is fully footnoted and indexed for ease of use. Also included is a chapter on Confederate Navy officer insignia.

He acknowledges the challenges of publishing photos of tarnished 19th century insignia where contrast has deteriorated. Several pages of the drawings which originally accompanied the regulations have minuscule type, and reading the labels is difficult, even with a magnifier. Still, even with these minor shortcomings, this book will be essential for the U.S.N. collector and historian. This book is not for the casual reader, by any means.

Stacey is to be commended for his efforts to bring understanding to this field which has long been confusing to militaria collectors. It is highly recommended for the serious collector and historian.

MUESEUM RAMBLIN': Maryland Veteran Memorial Museum

By Robert G. Borrell, Sr.



If you are driving in Southern Maryland on Rt. 301, about 8 miles south of La Plata, MD, and you see a 500 foot radio tower, look at its base and you will see a red brick building with eight white columns, STOP! That is the Maryland Veterans Memorial Museum.

The museum is a work in progress. It is an old school building with class rooms which are being transformed into display rooms. Each room will be dedicated to a period of military history. The museum opened to the public on 4 May 2013 and currently has displays on the Civil War, War of 1812, and the Vietnam War. Other items on display include the Indian Wars, WWI, WWII and the Korean War, all of which will be expanded when the rooms become available. They also have a library of over 500 books and growing.

The M.V.M.M. is an all volunteer organization depending on gifts, grants, contributions, and donations. The museum is currently open on Saturdays and Sundays 12:00 noon to 5:00 PM. It is also open by special arrangement for schools and other organizations.

It is a great place for a collector, historian or just someone interested in the military history of our great country to spend an afternoon.

Museum's War of 1812 exhibit with lit display showing the British route to burning the capitol.



Exhibit of Indian War period Artillery musicians tunic, WWII AAF flight nurse uniform and original posters



WWI 81st Division's Artillery officer's uniform



Radar unit from a B-29 Superfortress



Korean War display of USAF flight suit and F-86 fighter jet model



Museum's hand-built ship models on display



Part of the museum's Vietnam War display



FROM MY COLLECTION: The Coat of Colonel Walter D. Luplow (Later Brigadier General)

By John Bogardus

Walter David Luplow was born in Cottonwood, Minnesota, June 14, 1896. He graduated from the University of Minnesota with a Bachelor of Science degree in civil engineering in 1917. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Infantry Reserve in 1917 and assigned to active duty. Later he was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Regular Army.

Initially assigned to the 41st Infantry at Fort Brady, Michigan and then Camp Funston, Kansas, he was transferred in July, 1919, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, as Supply Officer. He was promoted to Captain, transferring to the Corps of Engineers in 1920.

In June, 1921 Captain Luplow went overseas to join the First Engineers, and soon returned with the unit for duty at Fort DuPont, Delaware. He entered the Engineer School at Fort Humphreys, Virginia in 1924 and graduated in 1925, remaining as an instructor. He entered the Army Industrial College and graduated in June 1929, thereafter being assigned to the Third Engineers at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

Captain Luplow was assigned to the office of the U.S. Engineers at San Francisco, California in 1931. Captain Luplow was promoted in 1935 to Major and became engineer of the Washington D.C. Engineer District.

Major Luplow was appointed Chief of the Geographic Section in the office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence at Army Headquarters in 1938. In 1939 he entered the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth and graduated in January 1940. Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, he assumed command of the 6th Engineers.

LTC Luplow was given command of the 29th Engineer Battalion at Portland, Oregon and reassigned in October 1941 to command the 18th Engineer Regiment at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. The following year, he was named Engineer of the II Corps at Fort McPherson and later Director of the Development Section of the Engineer Amphibious Command. In January 1943 he was appointed Engineer of the VIII Corps at Brownwood, Texas.

At the end of 1943, Luplow and the VIII Corps were sent to Europe, where he was appointed Engineer of the Kingdom Base and in July 1945 he was named Deputy Engineer of the U.S. Forces in the European Theater.

LTC Luplow returned to the U.S. in July 1946, promoted to Colonel and was designated deputy Director of the Military Operations Branch, Office of the Chief of Engineers. He became director of that branch in March 1947 and was then named Assistant Chief of Engineers for Military Operations.

Colonel Luplow was promoted to Brigadier General and assumed command of the 406th Engineer Brigade at Camp Rucker Alabama. In 1951 General Luplow was transferred to the Far East Command and assumed Command of the Second Engineer Special Brigade in Korea.

The General later retired in San Francisco and the coat was purchased at his estate sale. The coat is a M1942 khaki gabardine summer service coat. This is his early post WWII coat with insignia and ribbons from WWII. The coat has sewn on colonel's insignia on each shoulder, matching clutch back U.S. pins and matching clutch back Engineer pins on each lapel. Brass Engineer buttons, custom made Third Army patch on left shoulder and sewn-on ribbons with Legion of Merit, Bronze Star with Oak Leaf Cluster, Army Commendation ribbon with Oak Leaf Cluster, World War I Victory ribbon, Army of Occupation WWI ribbon, American Defense ribbon, American Theater rib-



bon, European Theater with three campaign stars, WW II victory ribbon, Army of Occupation WWII ribbon, Belgian Order of the Crown ribbon and Order of the British Empire ribbon.

FROM MY COLLECTION: An Early USAF Generals Visor

By Gil Sanow



The Bosich cap



The USAF gilt button

Several months back at a Toledo, Ohio militaria show, a Michigan friend, John Bosich of Detroit, showed me a really neat visored cap. There was no question, from its visor trim, that it was U.S. Air Force, and that it belonged to a general, but I had never seen anything like it, and apparently neither had he.

By its shape and style, it dates from the late 1940's or early 1950's. It has a wicker frame, something not seen for decades. The cap itself is black, and neither Army nor Air Force blue.

The chin strap and visor's clouds and lightning bolts ('farts and darts'), three on each side for a general, are gold bullion. The officer's eagle is gilt metal, as are the U.S.A.F. side buttons.

I took the photos shown here and headed home to search the internet to do some research. At http://usafflagranks.com/usaf_formal_evening_dress_uniform.html, I found the answer. Shortly after the U.S.A.F. became a separate service in 1948, there was a transitional period when Army-style uniforms continued to be worn. I had previously encountered officer's chocolate brown coats with gilt U.S.A.F. buttons like those on Bosich's cap. EM's initially wore OD Ike jackets with the new blue/silver chevrons, but with gilt U.S.'s and winged propellers in open rings, though these were soon replaced by brushed silver, and the winged props were dropped, as were the OD uniforms.



MG Powell's USAF FED uniform

As I explored the website, I discovered the primary clue to Bosich's cap identification. From 1948 to 1959, Air Force officers were authorized, but not required to own, the Formal Evening Dress (FED) uniform. This was a black civilian-type tailed coat with gilt U.S.A.F. buttons and distinctive gold bullion cuff trim and the appropriate rank within. While the website shows the actual uniform of Major General William Henry Powell, Jr., it does not show his cap. The cap had to have been the type Bosich showed me. From what I learned, few officers wore this uniform. Only those assigned in the Washington, D.C. area probably actually owned them before it was discontinued and replaced by the more familiar blue formal uniform with its silver bullion trim.

Needless to say, these uniforms and their caps are quite rare. Another similar cap did appear a few weeks later on eBay, and it went for nearly \$500.00.

Soldiers To Get New Camo Uniform Beginning Next Summer

By Army Public Affairs

WASHINGTON (Army News Service, July 31, 2014) -- The Army has confirmed what Soldiers have been hearing rumors of for months now -- a new camouflage pattern for combat uniforms is on the way with a number of improvements.

Beginning in the fall of 2015, the Army will begin issuing to new Soldiers an Army Combat Uniform that bears the Operational Camouflage Pattern. That same uniform will also become available in military clothing sales stores in the summer of 2015.

Soldiers are expected to retire their current uniform and begin wearing the new pattern by the summer of 2018.

The uniform bearing the new pattern will be largely the same as what Soldiers wear now, except that the lower leg pockets will be closed by a button instead of the "hook and loop" fabric fastener on the current Army Combat Uniform, or ACU. Soldiers complained that fastener made too much noise in combat environments, officials said. The insert pockets for knee pads and elbow pads will also be removed from the new uniform, according to Program Executive Office Soldier.

Other changes that will be considered by the 2015 Army Uniform Board include:

- elimination of the mandarin collar and replacement with a fold-down design
- change of the infrared square identification for friend or foe, known as the IFF tab
- removal of one of three pen pockets on the ACU sleeve
- elimination of the drawstring on the trouser waistband

These last four potential changes have not yet been approved but are being considered, according to PEO Soldier.

Currently, Soldiers wear ACU with the Universal Camouflage Pattern, or UCP. By 2018, they will be wearing an Army Combat Uniform with the "Operational Camouflage Pattern." The fabric of the uniform, the cut, the placement of pockets and other details, for instance, will remain the same. It is only the geometry and palette of the camouflage pattern printed on the fabric that will change.

The cost of uniforms with the new pattern will be comparable to the current uniform. At the Fort Myer, Virginia, military clothing sales store, for instance, an ACU top now sells for approximately \$45. The pants sell for around \$45 as well. A cap sells for about \$8.

According to the 2014 pay charts, online at dfas.mil, enlisted Soldiers receive between \$439 and \$468 annually to buy new uniforms -- that includes replacing the outgoing UCP ACU with the Operational Camouflage Pattern ACU.

Soldiers will have about three years -- the time between the first availability of the uniform in military clothing sales in 2015 and the time they are required to wear it in 2018 -- to transition the contents of their clothing bag to the new look. They will also have more than \$1,300 in clothing allowance at their disposal to make that happen.

The new pattern is different, but visually compatible with what Soldiers wear now in Afghanistan. It does have the

Master Sgt. Benjamin Owens models the Army Combat Uniform using the new Operational Camouflage Pattern. (Army)



same acronym, however. In Afghanistan, Soldiers wear the "Operation Enduring Freedom Camouflage Pattern," called OCP for short. The new uniform pattern is also called OCP.

"The Army is naming the pattern the Operational Camouflage Pattern to emphasize that the pattern's use extends beyond Afghanistan to all combatant commands," said one senior Army official in a July 31 press release.

The new pattern is borne from efforts to meet a 2009 directive by Congress to develop a camouflage uniform suitable for the Afghanistan environment. That initiative, along with Soldier feedback, led the Army to develop the Operational Camouflage Pattern.

As part of that program, the Army was directed to develop and evaluate camouflage patterns that will provide effective concealment in a wide variety of terrains and environments. The Operational Camouflage Pattern is a result of that effort. As part of the program two "bookend patterns" of OCP are being optimized and evaluated for possible use on Flame Resistant ACUs that would be worn by Soldiers deployed in either arid or heavily wooded terrains.

All organizational clothing and individual equipment, referred to as OCIE, such as MOLLE gear, protective vests, ruck sacks and plate carriers and non-flame resistant ACUs and will be offered in the OCP pattern only.

The Army has also said that following rigorous testing and evaluation, the OCP was proven "the best value for the Army. Soldier force protection and safety was the Army's primary decision criteria," a senior Army official said.

"The Army has selected a pattern as its base combat uniform camouflage pattern," explained the official. "The Army has confirmed through testing that the pattern would offer exceptional concealment, which directly enhances force protection and survivability for Soldiers."

The senior official said the Army's adoption of OCP "will be fiscally responsible, by transitioning over time and simply replacing current uniforms and OCIE equipment as they wear out."



D-Day Helmet of Elmer Norbert Buchholz

By Scott Stevens

This helmet that I recently acquired through a friend is attributed to Seaman First Class (S1c) Elmer Norbert Buchholz (pronounced Buck-holtz). Elmer survived the bombing and sinking of his D-Day involved Liberty Ship in which he was a USN assigned deck gunner. "Buck" as he was known to his friends lived most of his life in the small Northeastern Wisconsin city of Kiel.

Elmer was a Wisconsin farmer when he enlisted in Feb. 1943. He received specialized training as a U.S. Navy Armed Guard on merchant marine and Liberty ships and his home port was New Orleans. In the fall of 1943 he shipped out on the S.S. *Bunting*, but returned in time to be reassigned in December of that year to duty on the S.S. *Charles Morgan*.

On June 6, 1944 this ship left Wales with cargo, crew, and 142 others, including 27 U.S. Navy Armed Guards & Gunners of whom Buchholz was one. The ship anchored a half mile off Utah Beach and began unloading men and materiel. At dawn on June 10, a lone German plane dropped a 500-lb. bomb squarely on the deck of the *Morgan*. Eight were killed and the ship settled by the stern. All hands remained on board for a full eight hours as final preparations were made to abandon ship. The *Morgan* was considered a complete loss and was salvaged. In his personnel file, he was listed as one of those who escaped. As such, he is officially listed as a "SURVIVOR."

It was uncommon for a sailor to return with his helmet. Navy helmets just never left a ship, instead they were reused over and over until the ship was decommissioned. However, Buchholz was not on a Navy ship (technically) he was on an armed cargo ship and it was the Navy which provided the trained personal that would man the guns. So the helmet was likely carried onto the ship by the sailor himself. Since, the *Morgan* was in an active combat area and the men would have been wearing their helmets the day they were attacked by the Luftwaffe, when the order to abandon ship was given, he was still wearing the helmet. Since the *Morgan* was lost, it is easy to see why the helmet



S1c Elmer N. Buchholz

came home with him. After his Normandy experience, Buchholz returned to the States aboard the HMS Queen Elizabeth. Upon arrival in the U.S. he was given a 30 day leave and was then reassigned to the Pacific Theater of Operations. He spent the remainder of the war on an LST 581 and then later to the tanker: S.S. *Mission De Pala*.

Buck's helmet managed to stay home with him and now resides in my collection, only 48 miles from his home town. Elmer passed from this life on June 25th, 2010 and has found his final resting place in the Town of Schleswig Cemetery just outside the city limits of Kiel. The helmet itself is a McCord manufactured M-1 made in early 1944 is painted USN blue. Elmer obviously wanted everyone to know who he was and proudly put his name on the front of his helmet and his home state 3 letter abbreviation for Wisconsin: Wis.

Front view of Buchholz helmet

S.S. *Charles Morgan*Rear view of Buchholz' helmet.
Note the marking of WIS

The American Soldier, 1903 U.S. Center of Military History

The United States entered the Spanish-American War still provincial in thought and policies; it emerged a world power with overseas possessions in the Caribbean and Pacific Ocean areas.

Representative of the reforms in dress since 1898 are these infantrymen in the Philippine Islands in 1903. Their uniform is the khaki tropical service dress with bronze buttons first adopted in 1898. Utility and suitability for field service were the keynote for this dress, simple in cut and with a minimum of ornamentation. The Grab campaign hat, distinctively American, became the official head covering and was the most liked by the soldier.

In the left foreground is a first lieutenant with the gold hat cord and bronze coat of arms of the United States on his standing collar, both worn by all officers of the Army. On his coat he wears the silver shoulder bar of his rank and on his collar bronze crossed rifles indicate his arm, the infantry. The lieutenant's breeches are laced from the calf nearly to the knee and are close fitting to go under his russet leather leggings. His waistbelt, of the same color of leather, supports his .38-caliber holstered service revolver and his sabre.

The sergeant in the right foreground is in the same uniform as the lieutenant. He has an infantry blue cord on his hat and infantry blue chevrons on the sleeves of his coat despite the adoption of white as the infantry color in late 1902. Troops in or returning from the Philippines were permitted to continue using items in the old infantry blue until they were worn out and stocks were exhausted. On the sergeant's hat can be seen the numeral and letter identifying his unit and on his collar the crossed rifles and the block letters U.S., all in bronze. In the place of the lieutenant's leather leggings he wears khaki, canvas ones, and his belt is the blue-grey looped cartridge belt used with the .30-caliber Krag rifle.

The privates in the background are wearing the most frequently seen version of the khaki uniform without the coat—dark navy blue wool shirt, which was a holdover from pretropical service days. The soldier on the left is ready for field service with his blanket roll, covered by the khaki shelter half, slung over his shoulder. The soldier on the right, a sentry, carries only his rifle and wears the cartridge belt.



FROM MY COLLECTION: FMC – A U.S. Army Cavalry Sergeant's Khaki Coat, Ca. 1903

By Gil Sanow

Forty years ago when I began collecting Army uniforms, I struggled to understand the evolution of their patterns. Especially confusing to me were the then-new khaki uniforms of the 1898 - 1910 era. I encountered multiple examples in other collections and offered for sale at shows, but putting them in proper chronological order was a real challenge. It was not until I read several articles written by Michael C. Bruun for the *Company of Military Historians* that I began to untangle the riddle. For one thing, he introduced me to the wonderful world of Army quartermaster specifications, and that made all the difference.

Finally, in 1983, Mike and I collaborated to write "Uniforms for America's Tropical Empire, the Evolution of the Khaki Coat for U.S. Army Enlisted Men, 1898 - 1913" which was published by the Company's journal, *Military Collector & Historian*. It also formed a shopping list for me to acquire examples of all described in the article.

To recap one of the major points, Spanish-American War soldiers were issued many variations of the khaki coat, though few saw combat in this short war because of delivery problems. The Quartermaster Department did not publish a specification (No. 467) for such coats until 1899, after the war was over, and several modifications were issued through 1901 (Nos 471, 493 and 551) though only by close study can one differentiate between them. One of the issues early on was that Army regulations required that each branch wear its own distinctive "facings" (colored trim) including collars, pocket flaps, shoulder loops, cuffs and chevrons. While these looked sharp, they were a quartermaster's nightmare. "Murphy's Law" meant that when Infantry soldiers needed new white-trimmed uniforms, only red-trimmed Artillery coats would be available.

The 1899 specifications solved this somewhat. It required that only colored chevrons and detachable shoulder loops would be worn, and this solution continued until new regulations went into effect in 1903. The new regs substituted khaki shoulder loops, and the size of the colored chevrons was reduced. Gilt buttons were replaced by blackened bronze, increasing the covert nature of the uniform.

We knew when we wrote the article in 1983 that the 1899-style colored shoulder loops were still available from several militaria dealers, probably acquired from Bannerman's, the famous turn-of-the-century military surplus dealer. Interestingly, one such dealer also offered khaki loops of the same pattern. We speculated that these were used to convert 1899 and 1901 pattern coats to meet the 1903

The 1899 regulations called for detachable shoulder loops of the wearer's branch color, but these are khaki and detachable. The 1903 style chevrons are worn point up, and are detachable too. A moth nip



An 1899 pattern Army enlisted man's khaki coat, worn by a Cavalry sergeant after the 1903 regulations went into effect.



The 1903 regulations reg-
called for detachable
buttons of blackened
bronze. These are
bronze, but they are
highly polished. Note
that there appears
never to have been
collar insignia. The
name Willard Emer-
son is stamped inside.



ulations, but truthfully, we had never encountered an example of such a coat and never came across any written reference citing this purpose.

And then recently, some thirty years later, I found one at a show in Toledo, Ohio. The seller labeled it as “1902 with its khaki loops, shiny bronze buttons and yellow sergeant’s chevrons. He was almost correct. The coat itself is a 1899 pattern, recognizable by the fact that the top of the breast pockets are well below of the second button. As we had suggested, the substitution of bronze for gilt buttons would he easily be accomplished, but apparently this sergeant was ‘old-school’ and believed in polished buttons.

The yellow chevrons are interesting too. They are the then-new small size, worn points up. For some reason, however, they are not sewn on, but also are detachable – held on by hooks and sewn loops. I can only guess why. The colored part of the chevrons is wool, as is evidenced by a moth nip on one. It is my assumption that washing in warm water would have shrunk the colored stripes and thus miss-shaped the backing. Or perhaps chevrons were in short supply and the sergeant had only one set and several khaki coats.

Close examination of the collar reveals that no insignia seems to have ever been worn there, though the regulations in effect in 1903 called for bronze U.S.’s and crossed sabers with regimental numerals above and troop letters below for Cavalry soldiers. Perhaps the sergeant was never issued such insignia for this uniform.

The name Willard Emerson is stamped inside the coat. It is my assumption this is the name of the sergeant who owned it, but I have not attempted to research him. There is a faint stamp behind the lower right pocket, but it is not clear enough to reveal the name of the maker.

At one time I owned examples of all of the specifications for khaki EM coats, and it took years to find all of them. I had not even seen one offered at a show in several years, so I was really surprised to find this ‘missing link’ transitional example, just as we had suggested years before.

Collecting is still fun, even as I am deaccessioning my collection.



I WANT YOU ...
to submit an article for the **FOOTLOCKER!**
Contact your local editor today!
Email: AAMUC01@gmail.com or:

Erick E. Eastes
AAMUC
P.O. Box 3934
Carmel, IN 46082

Articles can be submitted electronically by email or by standard mail. All articles submitted to the **FOOTLOCKER** should be in an MS Word or equivalent format. Photos accompanying articles should be a minimum size of 640x480 pixels, however, bigger is better. Please include captions with your photos or reference them in your article as figure 1, figure 2, etc.

AAMUC AADS

The following advertisements were submitted by the deadline. Later arrivals may not appear, depending on the available space, but will appear in the next issue. Most specific non-U.S. items were deleted as this is our method of keeping the AMERICAN in AAMUC.

Don't forget to include funds for shipping.

AAMUC AAD CHARGES

As of 1 March 1986, members may place ads under the following conditions:

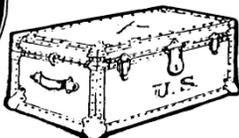
- "For Sale/Trade" ads will be free, up to the amount which can be typed on a standard postcard with items listed separately. Excess amounts will be billed a \$1.00 per column inch.
- "Wanted" ads will be charged at the old rate of \$2.00 for the first column inch, with a \$1.00 charge for each additional inch.

Place all ads with

FOOTLOCKER Ads
P.O. Box 3934
Carmel, In 46082

no later than 30 days before the issue is due. Late arrivals may be held until the next issue.

For your convenience, **FOOTLOCKER** ads may also be e-mailed to AAMUC01@gmail.com or faxed to (440) 323-8692 no later than 20 days before the next issue is due. Faxed ads must be typed.



WANTED:

I am a AAF shoulder sleeve collector and a A-2 jacket patch (both bomb group and /sq collector). I am the Past President of the 8th AF Historical Society and we are preparing to search for a wide variety of WWII AAC uniforms that will be part of our "taking our show on the road" for educational purposes. We are looking not only for US issue uniforms, but for British made US uniforms as well. We are interested in full-size service coats that were "cut down" to make then have the appearance of the IKE jacket; these were usually expertly done by some of the best tailors in England.

Here are a few items that I am searching for:

- *A pre WWII Cadet Tunic (slate blue) with service hat--no trousers needed.
- *Pre WWII Officers AAF Tunic (while they were wearing the US collar pin and the lapel wings together on the lapel) many times these were made of bullion. No trousers needed
- *A civilian instructors uniform (CPT) , (blue, double breasted not sure if the buttons were brass or Bakelite. No epaulets on the shoulders. Officers band on lower sleeves. A photo of this uniform can be found in Jon Maguire's book entitled *More Silver Wings, Pinks and Greens* p. 338. No trousers needed.
- *I have a complete museum quality CAA war training service civilian instructor's uniform--complete with all the wings, collar brass and visor hat. Please don't confuse the two.

I am also in the market for AAC A-2 Jacket patches (either BG or BS) they MUST be original.

Nancy J. Toombs
V. President, 8th AF Historical Society
Past President 8th AF Historical Society
V. President, 493rd Bomb Group As-soc.

WWII Shoulder Sleeve Historian
493rd BG Photographic Historian
I can be reached at [501-681-3126](tel:501-681-3126) after 6:30 pm. Just ask for Nancy

WANTED:

WWII USAAF enlisted chevrons ("stripes") with a propeller; also theater made and OD border Ledo Road SSI. Any Ledo Road documents or related paper items, too.

I have several mini 6th Service Command patches for sale or trade.

Don Brett
5156 Creekside Trail
Sarasota, FL 34243

donbrett@verizon.net
(941) 358-0921

WANTED:

1st Infantry Division uniforms, WWI through Operation Iraqi Freedom, 4 pocket jackets, Ike uniforms, Fatigues Jungle Jackets, BDU, DCU & any others you may have.

Chris Cerami
PO Box 628
Emmaus, PA 18049

ccerami@enter.net
Phone 610-428-1111

WANTED:

- WW II U.S. Army Next of Kin (NOK) DOG TAGS.
- WWII U.S. Army Transportation Corps brassards.
- WWII U.S. Army OD border Army Service Command Areas.

Don Brett,
5163 Creekside Trail,
Sarasota, FL 34243
(941) 358-0921

WANTED:

U.S.. Marine Corps cordovan round toe dress shoes. Issued in the 1950s, must be issued shoes.

R. LaMar
1-580-521-1031

For Sale

Uniform Regulations, United States Marine Corps, 1937 soft cover, Steve A. Bran-
nan, 224 pages. Publisher: American Milita-
ria, 1999. This beautiful reproduction of the
uniform regulations helps historians to un-
derstand the uniforms and insignia worn by
the Marines during WWII. This reprint in-
cludes the May 1939 and February 1941
changes. The 1939 changes are replacement
pages identified by "C.U.R.I." at the bottom
of the page. The 1941 changes are hand
written in the book by its original owner.
New, still shrink wrapped! \$12.00

**Downsizing my library! Prices do not
include mailing costs. Books will be
sent via Media Mail unless otherwise
requested.**

Contact:

Erick E. Eastes
PO Box 3934
Carmel, IN 46082

317-908-0911
AAMUC01@gmail.com

For Sale.

World War II CAP pilot's winter coat with
cloth belt. Worn by my father in law,
Charles H. Stogner of Camden, SC. Has
Robbins made sterling silver private pilot's
license wings (eagle holding enameled CAP
insignia). Has only the left red shoulder ep-
aulette but has flight officer ranks on both
epaulettes. CAP patch on left shoulder,
C.A.P. letters on each collar tip and the silver
winged propeller on right lapel. The second
large silver button down the front is missing.
Coat is in excellent condition with no moth-
ing. \$150. Shipping extra.

WW II CAP pilot's summer coat. Worn by
Charles H. Stogner of Camden, SC. Has
WO rank insignia on shoulders and C.A.P.
letters on each collar tip. CAP patch on left
shoulder. Comes with his khaki overseas cap
that has black and gold braid and large ena-
meled CAP insignia. \$50. Shipping extra.

Contact:

Bill Emerson, 256-461-8782 or
bemerson@knology.net

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Kurt Smith
P.O. Box 620414
Charlotte, NC 28262
turk1963@aol.com

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hayesotoupalik@aol.com. Remember
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entire collections. Please keep us
in mind.



PARTING SHOTS



Summer is nearing its end and I hope you had a safe and enjoyable Labor Day. Hopefully you were able to find pieces to add to your collection over the summer or took a vacation and visited a few historical sites.

This is an interesting time if you collect modern uniforms. The Army is once again introducing a new combat uniform giving collectors something new for which to hunt.

Articles, both long and short, are needed for the FOOTLOCKER! I know there are budding and experienced authors out there with a desire to share. Submit an article today!

Erick E. Eastes
Editor

Office for Emergency Management. War Production Board, 1942-1943



TOGETHER WE WIN
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34 RE UP!

Please send **\$25.00 USD (US/Canada)** (\$30 for members outside the US, Canada, and Mexico) to the Adjutant to renew your membership for a full year. Do it now so you don't forget. You may also remit dues via PayPal to AAMUCadj@Yahoo.com, but add 5% service charge.

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AAMUC Adjutant
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Athens, GA 30604-7632

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