

Insignia of the Coast Artillery Corps

Mark Berhow



Coast Artillery symbol on an overpass at the entrance to Fort Winfield Scott, at the Presidio of San Francisco. *Author.*

The Coast Artillery Corps (CAC), was a service branch of the United States Army which existed from 1901 to 1950. The focus of this article will be on insignia that was unique to the CAC. Uniforms and rank insignia are covered in the various Army regulations for the service as a whole and a number of references that will be noted below. The intent here is to bring together examples from the evolution of U.S. coast artillery insignia that can be used to aid researchers, collectors, and re-enactors.(1)

The story of U.S. Army uniforms and insignia is a both long and complex. The evolution of the insignia that make up a military uniform includes an indication of rank, grade, service branch, and unit identification, as well as service time, specialties, ratings, and accomplishments. During the mid-1800s both officers and enlisted men had a bewildering array of insignia that may or may not have been officially sanctioned. Uniforms were finally codified with the issuance of uniform regulations beginning in 1872, with a major revision in 1881. Between 1895 and 1920 series of changes occurred in the uniform regulations along with an increase in both the numbers and types of grades, ratings, specialties, service, and recognized accomplishments. These were revamped again (down to just seven pay grades) following the Army reorganization act of 1920, and the uniform regulations that followed from that act remain more or less in place until this day.

There are several distinct phases in the evolution of uniforms and accessories used by the Coast Artillery Corps. Generally speaking, these changes were driven by the periodic modernization of the army's uniform regulations as a whole. With few exceptions the personnel of the CAC wore the same regulation uniform and insignia as the rest of the army with the appropriate branch insignia applied. For a more in-depth and illustrated discussion of U.S. Army uniforms, insignia, and enlisted men's rank chevrons consult Leon LaFramboise's insignia history, Keith Emerson's encyclopedia of army insignia and uniforms, and Emerson's reference work on army chevrons.(2)

For more information on artillery unit history and unit insignia there are number of good references available.(3)

This article will cover three aspects of "unique" coast artillery insignia for officers and enlisted men:

Service branch insignia (collar/coat metallic pin "brass" and sewn emblems)

Specialty and Rating sleeve insignia for coast artillery enlisted men

Distinctive unit insignia (DUIs)

Service Branch Insignia

Prior to 1900, all soldiers in the artillery wore similar service branch insignia on their uniform collars, the brass crossed cannons, along with the red piping of the pant legs, the jacket sleeves, and hat bands, that were from the uniform regulations established in 1881. In 1901, the artillery was redesignated a Corps, which included the elimination of the regimental organization and the designation of independent artillery companies. The 1901 pattern crossed cannon insignia with a red enameled disc at the center was modified in 1902 to distinguish between field and coast artillery officers. Field artillery would have a wagon wheel device in the red disc and Coast Artillery would have a projectile at the center.(4)



1901 officers collar insignia *Bolling Smith*



1902 officers collar insignia *Greg Hagge*



1902 enlisted men's dress and service artillery collar insignia *Greg Hagge*

Enlisted men of the coast artillery initially used a stubby crossed cannon insignia patterned after the 1895 artillery insignia. The addition of numbers below the cannons identified the numbered independent companies. The cannon pins were finished in black for the olive drab field uniform and gold for the dress blue coat. Another difference is that only the dress uniform used a cap insignia. Cap insignia was attached to the front of the cap with a thumbscrew. The olive drab service cap was not

provided with cap style pins. The 1901 “fat” style cannon insignia was only manufactured for the first 126 companies, the black finish made only as a pin back.

The insignia for many branches of the army were redesigned in 1905. The coast artillery received a new “thin” style cannon device in black and gold finish. This time both service and dress cap badges were provided, and they were manufactured for company numbers up to 170. At different times reorganization changed the designation of companies. The numbers were sometimes broken off to accommodate these changes.

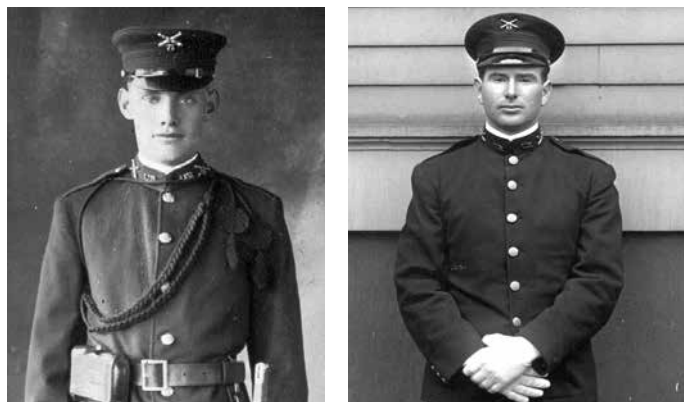
The officer’s cannon insignia was also redesigned in the “thin” style. This was used through the 1920s. Officer’s insignia did not have company numbers attached. The only devices attached to the officer’s cannon insignia were to denote service in staff positions. These were small devices attached to the bottom of the insignia for Quartermaster, Ordnance, Mines, Chaplain, Adjutant General, Commissary, and a few others.



1904 officers collar insignia *Greg Hagge*



1904 enlisted men’s dress and service collar insignia *Greg Hagge*



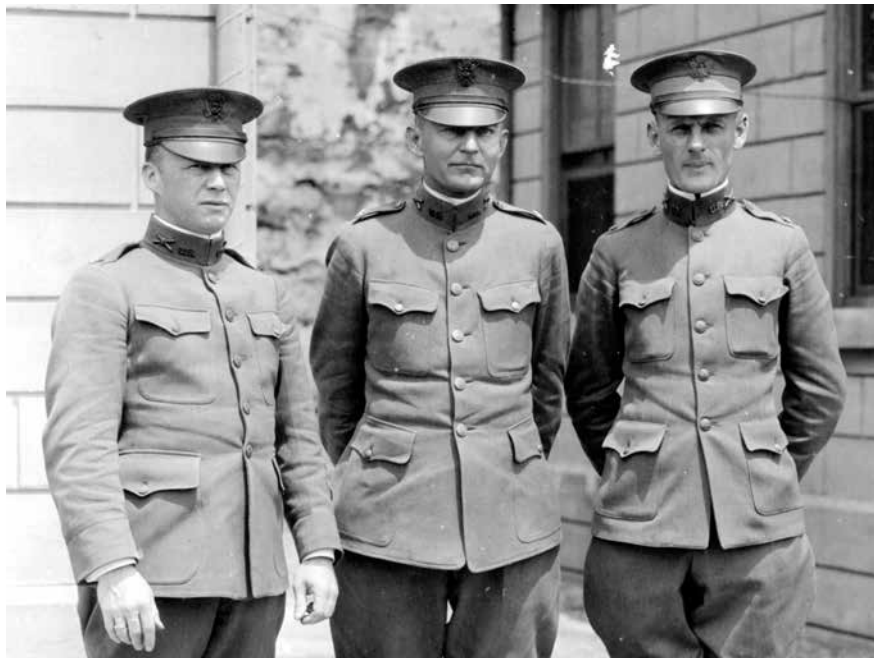
Enlisted men in dress uniforms circa 1905 with service insignia on the hat and collars.

Puget Sound Coast Artillery Museum

In 1908 the uniform regulations were revised resulting in the uniforms most associated with the first half of the coast artillery era. The regulations were accompanied by a published set of plates illustrating all aspects of the uniforms for both officers and enlisted men, including a set of service arm insignias and patches based on the 1905 design.(5)



Collar insignia from the 1908 *Uniform Regulation* plates
Top Officers dress, bottom Officer's service



Coast Artillery officers 1919. *NARA Still Pictures, 111-SC-WWI, SC Photo 60773.*



Enlisted men's insignia from the 1908 *Uniform Regulation* plates
enlisted men's hat (left) and collar (right)

A new type of enlisted insignia was introduced in 1908 for the enlisted service uniform—the collar disc. Troubles with manufacturing prevented the distribution of the disc until about 1910. This pattern disc is known as “Type-I” discs in the insignia collector’s jargon. It was about one inch in diameter finished black. This type of insignia has a screw stud on the back with a round thumbnut for attachment. The service branch (cavalry, artillery, infantry, etc.) device was worn on the left collar and the “US” disc on the right. The background of the disc was a scored crosshatch design. Coast Artillery was distinguished from Field artillery by placing the crossed cannon device above center to accommodate placing the company number below the cannons, just like the former collar pins.

Field artillery was organized in regiments of lettered batteries. Their left collar insignia had cannons centered on the disc with the letter below. A variation on this was provided for NCO staff. This field artillery insignia had the letter below with the regimental number above the cannons. Normally the “US” disc has the regimental number below the “US”, when this number is used. The relevance to Coast Artillery is that enlisted men of the CAC field regiments of the First World War used field artillery collar insignia. Officers of these field regiments wore CAC cannon pins with numbers attached above the projectile device. The projectile device was added to the enlisted collar insignia in 1917, but seldom used much before 1919. Around 1920 the background pattern was changed to an open cross-hatching with tiny shield shaped “dots” in the open spaces, all in very small detail.



1908 enlisted mens collar disk “Type I” *Greg Hagge*



1917 officers collar insignia *Greg Hagge*

The 1924 regulations required all buttons and insignia to be gold for the service uniform, so the collar insignia changed as well. This new background design in gold finish is known as “Type-II” collar brass. Officers began wearing a large cannon insignia with regimental numbers on the shirt collar (formerly very small black devices) for field service. A new smaller design with the regimental numbers above the projectile device was worn on the lapels of the service coat. Along with a revision of the uniform styles in 1927, this style insignia was used with minor variations for the last half of the coast artillery era until the CAC was disbanded.



13. 1920s Officers collar insignia *Greg Hagge*



1924 enlisted mens collar disk "Type II" *Greg Hagge*

About 1930 a new style enlisted collar disc was introduced. This was of two-piece construction consisting of a flat smooth brass disc with a branch device attached by a screw fitting from the rear. Any branch of service could be assembled with this disc. This is known as "Type-III" brass. It is still in use to the modern era. As before the "US" disc had the regimental number under the "US." The left disc had the crossed cannon and projectile device with the battery letter below. A variation on this included a battalion number above the device. Another unofficial addition was "AA" over the cannons for officers as well as enlisted men's collar brass. This was mostly a National Guard phenomenon. In 1943, as a wartime measure, the insignia was redesigned for economy of materials. The brass was replaced by stamped and plated steel. The new brass plated insignia is of one-piece construction.



1930 enlisted mens collar insignia "Type III" *Greg Hagge*



A corporal of the 63rd Company c. 1915. Note the "Type I" discs on his collar and the "first class gunner" insignia on the left sleeve. *Puget Sound Coast Artillery Museum.*



General Ralph E. Haines and officers of the 6th Coast Artillery Regiment circa 1920s.
Golden Gate NRA Park Archives GOGA 35313-138.

Specialty and Rating Sleeve Insignia of the CAC

The most prolific type of cloth insignia specific to coast artillery is the enlisted men speciality and rating insignia. They were manufactured in bright colors for the dress uniform, in olive drab for the service uniform, and in tan for the lighter tropic service uniforms. The purpose of the specialized rating insignia was to show the specialty and level of qualification of the individual soldier. It was necessary to qualify as a first class gunner before other specialty qualifications could be earned. Some of these ratings also meant extra pay. The competition was tough and successful achievement could mean a chance to be selected for advanced training at the Fort Monroe enlisted specialty schools. The cutting edge technologies of master gunner (civil engineering skills), electrical and power plant operations (steam boilers and electric generators), radioman and other highly technical skills were on the curriculum.



MASTER GUNNER.



PLOTTER.



MASTER GUNNER,
COAST ARTILLERY.



OBSERVER, FIRST CLASS,
AND PLOTTER,
COAST ARTILLERY.



MASTER GUNNER,
COAST ARTILLERY.



OBSERVER, FIRST CLASS,
AND PLOTTER,
COAST ARTILLERY.

Three types of insignia color patterns (dress blue, olive green, khaki) from the *1908 Uniform Regulation* plates

When the artillery corps was created in 1901, Congress also created a new series of ranks that were specific to the artillery corps enlisted men such as mechanics, electricians, engineers, and gunners. These were redefined with the separation of the coast artillery from the field artillery in 1907 and redefined and increased by the National Defense Act of 1916 (with lesser changes occurring in 1909 and 1912). With the 1916 Act Congress defined a series of enlisted ranks including chief mechanics, engineers, assistant engineers, master gunners, various electrician sergeants, and firemen (who looked after boilers in electrical plants). As the coast artillery corps was not organized in conventional regimental and battalion structure, it was instead organized by defended harbors (coast defenses) which had the companies assigned meet the manning requirements which essentially functioned as a regimental headquarters. As a result the Coast Artillery had many of their specialists assigned by coast defense not by unit. These included sergeant major senior grade, sergeant major junior grade, master electricians, electrician sergeants, and other non-company specialists.



Enlisted NCOs in great coats with chevrons and rating insignia on their sleeves. *Greg Hagge Collection.*



Enlisted men circa 1920s in service uniforms circa early 1920s. *Puget Sound Coast Artillery Museum.*



MASTER ELECTRICIAN,
COAST ARTILLERY.



ENGINEER,
COAST ARTILLERY.



ELECTRICIAN SERGEANT,
FIRST CLASS,
COAST ARTILLERY.



ELECTRICIAN SERGEANT,
SECOND CLASS,
COAST ARTILLERY.



MASTER GUNNER,
COAST ARTILLERY.



FIREMAN,
COAST ARTILLERY.



CASEMATE ELECTRICIAN,
COAST ARTILLERY.



OBSERVER, FIRST CLASS,
AND PLOTTER,
COAST ARTILLERY.



OBSERVER SECOND CLASS,
COAST ARTILLERY.



CHIEF PLANTER AND CHIEF
LOADER, COAST ARTILLERY.



GUN COMMANDER,
COAST ARTILLERY.



GUN POINTER,
COAST ARTILLERY.



FIRST CLASS GUNNER,
GUN OR MORTAR COMPANY,
COAST ARTILLERY.



SECOND CLASS GUNNER,
GUN OR MORTAR COMPANY,
COAST ARTILLERY.



FIRST CLASS GUNNER,
MINE COMPANY,
COAST ARTILLERY.



SECOND CLASS GUNNER,
MINE COMPANY,
COAST ARTILLERY.

Coast Artillery Enlisted Men Sleeve Insignia.

The insignia shown here are for service uniforms from the 1908 *Quartermaster uniform catalog* in use circa 1904-1917.

COAST ARTILLERY.

(Par. 89, 90, G. O. 169 W. D. 1907. & Par. III, G. O. 15 W. D. 1908.)



SERGEANT MAJOR,
SENIOR GRADE.



MASTER ELECTRICIAN.



ENGINEER.



ELECTRICIAN SERGEANT,
FIRST CLASS.



ELECTRICIAN SERGEANT,
SECOND CLASS.



MASTER GUNNER.



CHIEF MUSICIAN.



SERGEANT MAJOR,
JUNIOR GRADE.



CHIEF TRUMPETER.



PRINCIPAL MUSICIAN.



FIRST SERGEANT.



DRUM MAJOR.



SERGEANT.



COMPANY QUARTER-
MASTER SERGEANT.



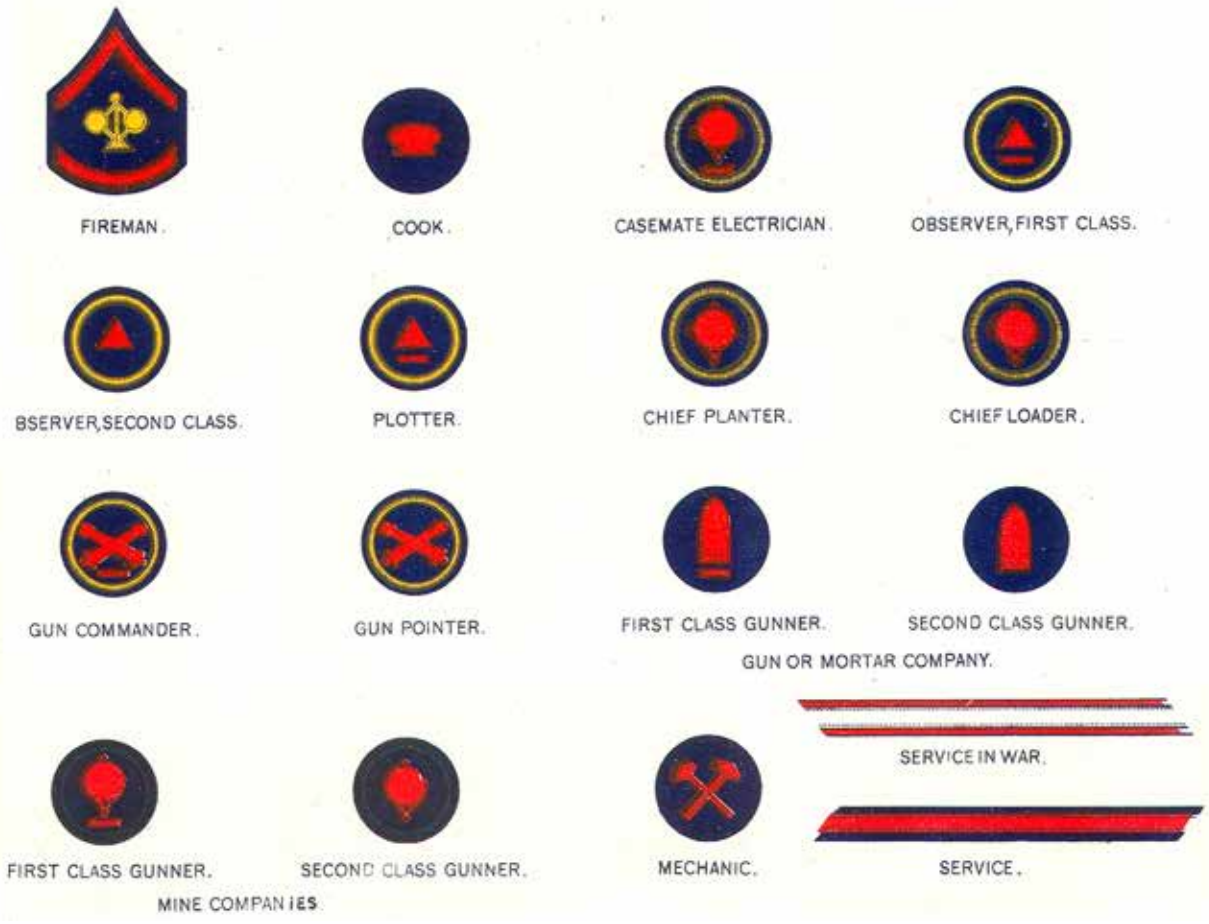
CORPORAL.



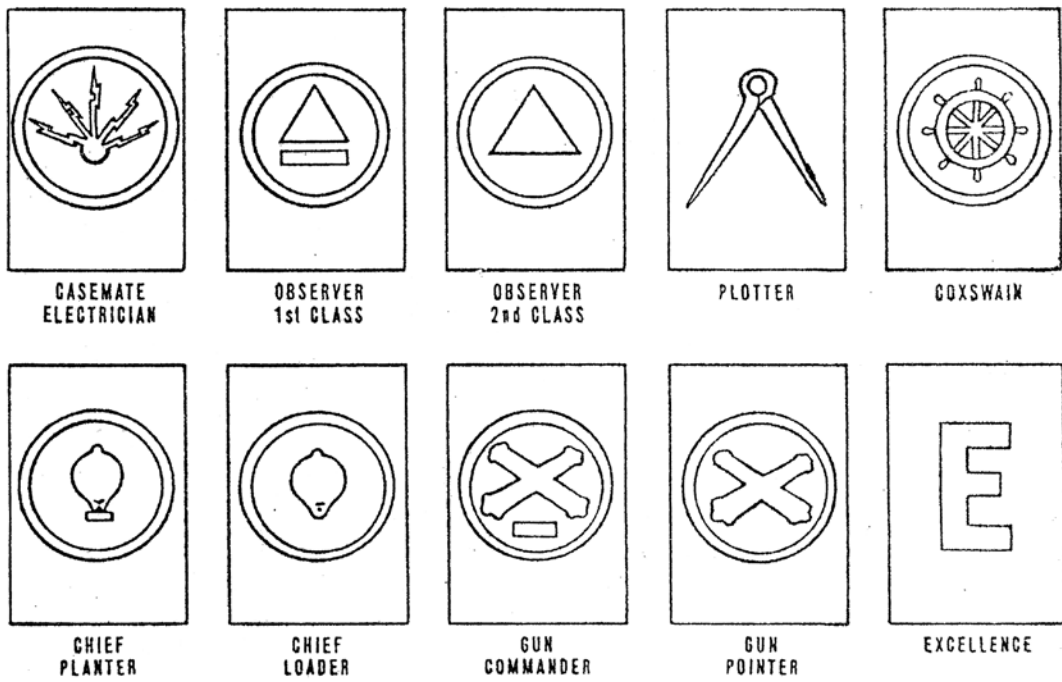
LANCE CORPORAL.

Coast Artillery Enlisted Men Sleeve Insignia.

The insignia shown here are for dress uniforms from the *1908 Quartermaster uniform catalog* in use circa 1904-1917.



Coast Artillery Enlisted Men Sleeve Insignia (continued).



Coast Artillery Enlisted Men Rated Position Sleeve Insignia circa 1935.

The new 1908 chevron designs included wreaths, small bars, stars, electrical governors, electric bolts. The law provided for new special ratings (with increased pay) including casemate electricians, observers first class, plotters, and (mine) loaders in addition to the gunners and electricians. The law also provided ratings for chief plotters, chief loaders, first and second class observers, gun commanders, gun pointers, and first and second class gunners. Congress authorized the Coast Artillery to provide for the complete manning detail, including specialists, for all guns, mines, searchlights, and power plants to be operated in connection with fortified harbors. Other rating insignia added included coxswain (1916), the badge for excellence in target practice (1910, 1923), expert gunner (1920), transportation sergeant (also called combat train or truckmaster sergeant) (1935), and railway sergeant (1935). In 1920 the Army reorganization act consolidated all the enlisted ranking systems to just seven pay grades.

There was a major difference between qualified and rated positions. Any number of enlisted men could qualify as a first or second class gunner by passing a qualification test and could wear a qualification chevron. However, Congress regulated the number of rated positions in the coast artillery and only when a rated position came open could a qualified enlisted man be assigned to fill that position. The enlisted men wore their qualification or rating insignia below their rank chevron or in the case of a private in place of their rank chevrons.(6)

1914 Coast Artillery Rated Positions by unit

Rating	gun Comp.	mortar Comp.	mine Comp.	Dist Boat	Mine Planter
Plotter	1	1	1		
Observer 1 st	1	1	1		
Observer 2 nd	1	1	1		
Gun Commander	2	3	1		
Gun Pointer	2				
Casemate Electrician			1		
Chief Loader			1		
Chief Planter			1	1	2
Total	7	5	7	1	2

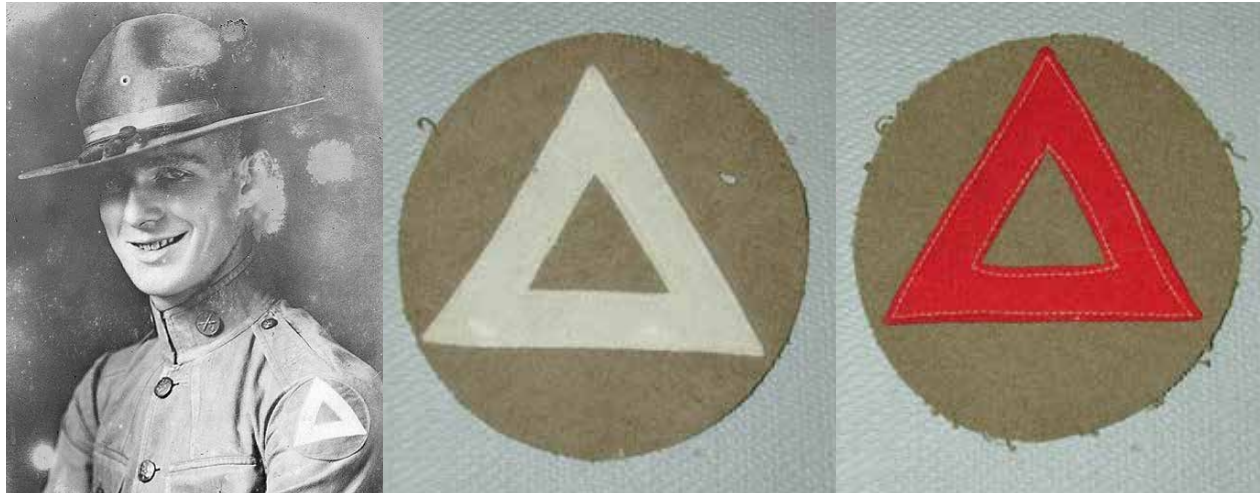
The cloth chevrons and other rank markings were similar to those of the other service branches with many variations over the years. Field and coast artillery used the same chevrons as well as some of the same rating insignia. Some of the rank chevrons used by the coast artillery had specialty insignia immediately below the chevron that were unique to the coast artillery, like the specialties that were a part of the other service branches. The dress chevrons were red artillery branch color facing cloth on dark blue uniform cloth. Service uniforms used full color on olive drab background at first, and then changed to drab or gray on olive drab background. After 1920 the service chevrons were all mounted on a dark blue background. Some of the rating insignia was red on blue, some drab on blue. These details changed regularly.

These qualification and rating chevrons remained in effect until 1941 when the War Department suspended rating chevrons for various reasons including cost and the application of these ratings to the coast artillery only.(7)

The Army Mine Planter Service was created in 1917 with six rated positions described in 1919. The rating positions were changed in 1920 with only two unique rated positions (steward and assistant steward) for the AMPS, the remaining rated positions used the regular coast artillery ratings. For each

mine planter congress authorized (after 1920) there were five warrant officers (master, first mate, second mate, chief engineer, assistant engineer) and 13 enlisted men (two oilers, four firemen, four deck hands, one cook, one steward, one assistant steward). The mine planter warrant officers wore one of two insignia on their lower cuffs, a fowled anchor for masters and mates, and a three bladed propeller for the engineers. The insignia went above two, three, or four bands of ½ inch wide braid that indicated the wearer's rank.(8)

There were only a few unit-specific or department-specific CAC shoulder sleeve insignia (SSI) "patches." The red triangle of the 55th CAC (below left) and the white triangle of the 59th CAC (below, right) used in the early 1920s are the most noteworthy.



Soldier with 55th CAC patch, 55th and 59th patches *Greg Hagge*

Some locations, especially overseas, wore a local department shoulder insignia beginning in the late 1920-1930s, the Hawaiian, Panama Canal Zone and the Philippine departments being the most important. WW II command shoulder insignia such as the Alaskan Defense Command (ADC) is another example. State side CAC organizations generally did not wear SSI until about 1942 when the insignia were developed for the continental defense, coastal, and AA commands. These were the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Ninth Coastal Defense Commands, and the Eastern, Southern, and Western Antiaircraft Artillery Commands.(9)



Officer, circa 1930s (left), enlisted man, 1940 (right)



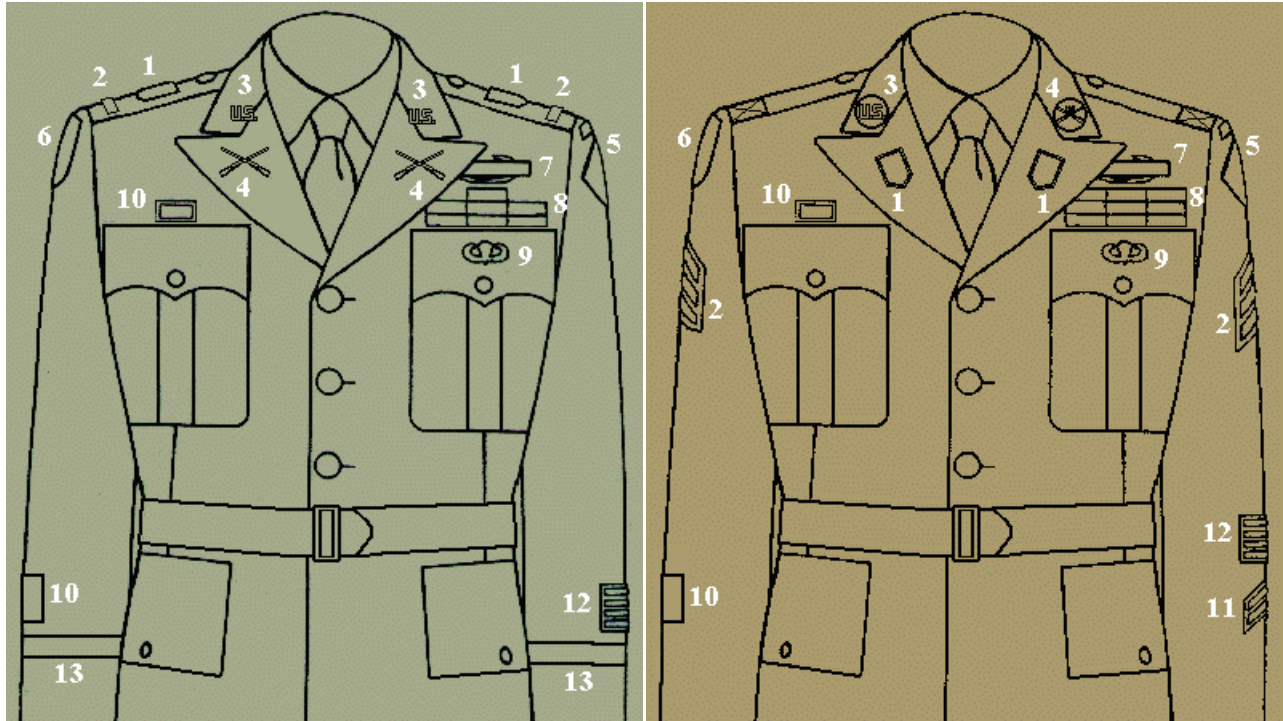
Shoulder patch insignia of the Coast Artillery in World War II *Greg Hagge*

top: unknown

Second row (left to right): First Coast Defense Command; Second Coast Defense Command; Third Coast Defense Command; Fourth Coast Defense Command; Ninth Coast Defense Command.

Third Row (left to right): Antiaircraft command; Eastern Antiaircraft Command; Central Antiaircraft Command; Southern Antiaircraft Command; Western Antiaircraft Command; Eastern Defense Command.

Fourth Row (left to right): Philippines Department; Panama Canal Department; Hawaiian Department, Hawaiian Coast Artillery Brigade, Alaskan Defense Command.



(Officer) Placement of insignia on the Army service uniform, Second World War era. (Enlisted)

www.alumnibhs.com/insignia%20placement.htm

1. Distinctive Unit Insignia
2. Grade/Rank Insignia
3. U.S. Insignia
4. Branch Insignia
5. Current Parent Unit
6. Former Overseas Wartime Parent Unit
7. Single Skill Badge
8. Service Ribbons, decorations, medals
9. Second Skill Badge and Marksmanship Awards
10. Unit Awards
11. Service/Unit Stripes
12. Overseas Service Bars
13. Officer Braid



Colonel Fulton Q.C. Gardner, CAC, at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, VA, c. 1935. Coast artillery insignia are on his lapels and coast artillery school DUIs are on his shoulder straps above his rank insignia.

courtesy the Gardner family



Private Norman E. Hope, Harbor Defenses of Portsmouth, NH, 1942. Circular coast artillery collar insignia are on the upper jacket lapel and DUIs are on the lower lapel. The Eastern Defense Command patch is on his shoulder.

courtesy Norman E. Hope

Distinctive Unit Insignia

Previous to WWI regiments were authorized and encouraged to obtain “distinctive” insignia, but no official use was made of them, neither did the War Department exercise any control or supervision over the designs, and the result was a great variety, many defying the laws of heraldry, and a remarkable number containing historical inaccuracies. Concerned with a general lack of cohesion and distinction for military awards and insignia that he observed during wartime, President Woodrow Wilson sent a letter to his Secretary of War, Newton Baker. The President resolved that the design of military medals ought to be “artistically reconsidered by [an] official art commission.” Following this initial correspondence, President Wilson directed the establishment of a Heraldic Program Office the following year under the purview of the War Department General Staff. The adoption of arms and badges for organizations of the Army was formally approved towards the end of 1919.(10)

In 1919 the War Department authorized the Supply Division of the Chief of Staff to use regimental arms on the colors in place of the arms of the United States, thus making the color truly regimental in character, instead of being a national emblem as it had previously been. The retention of the eagle showed the Federal nature of the organization, but the remainder of the design applied only to that particular unit which reflected the traditions, ideals, wars, battles, and other incidents connected to that unit’s history. This was accompanied by the introduction of regimental distinctive unit insignia (DUI) for the uniforms. Throughout the 1920s and 1930s, War Department policy dictated that the organizational colors would not be issued until a coat of arms was approved by the Chief of Staff, or after 1924, the Adjutant General. The first distinctive insignia for uniforms was produced for the 51st Coast Artillery Regiment in 1924, followed by the 55th. The distinctive insignia was developed from an element of the arms for use as a marker and an emblem to be worn on the uniform.(11)

A coat of arms, in the ordinary acceptance of the phrase, consists essentially of a **shield**, with the most important accessories being the **crest** and the **motto**. The shield consists of a base metal (gold or silver) and one or more solid colors on which are placed designs to illustrate the history of the unit. The crest was formerly worn on the helmet and, whenever practicable, was so shown. Due to the manner in which the arms and crest were placed on the regimental color, the helmet was often omitted, but on drawings, stationery, etc., it was used to support the crest, thus avoiding the appearance of a crest suspended in midair. The heraldic wreath typified the torse of cloth or silk formerly used to fasten the crest to the helmet, and was always shown. It was placed between the helmet and the crest, or as the support of the crest if the helmet was omitted. The mantling was an accessory of the helmet. It symbolized the mantle formerly worn over the knight’s armor, and was always the principal color of the shield, lined with the principal metal; and the same rule holds true for the wreath. The motto was placed on a scroll or ribbon, usually below the shield, but occasionally elsewhere, there being no fixed rule about its placement or color. Often the motto was given in latin, though English was used as well. In 1919 the Coast Artillery Corps had few regiments, so coats of arms were designed for the various coast defense commands and a small number were authorized as distinctive unit insignia.(12)

In 1924, the regimental structure was returned to the entire Coast Artillery Corps. Each new regiment was required to produce a coat of arms design for approval. Most existing active Regular Army, National Guard, and Organized Reserve regiments eventually had a coat of arms approved. The process, pretty much as it is today, was to design a coat of arms for the unit and submit it to the War Department for approval. Once a coat of arms was approved, a distinctive unit insignia was designed which may have been simply the crest or shield, or a variation of the full coat of arms. This then had to be authorized for use by the War Department. This process sometimes took a considerable length of

time. Some units never got an approved coat of arms, others had one approved, but never got a DUI authorized for use. A number of specialized entities, such as the various schools also received DUIs. Only the regular army coast artillery regimental DUIs are covered in this article.(13)

The DUI was worn on the shoulder strap by officers and on the lapel below the branch insignia by enlisted men (behind the disc on standing collars). The colorful pins were intended to identify each regimental organization and inspire esprit de corps. There are many variations of these insignia to be found—some through authorized changes in the designs and some through manufacturer’s errors, die variations and different types of screw or pin attachments. Some of these regiments exist today and use the same DUI design, but most have long ago been deactivated or have drastically changed the design.

On December 29, 1942 it was announced that the manufacture of distinctive insignia was to be discontinued and that future requests would only be considered under very special circumstances. On January 2, 1943 War Department Circular Number Six absolutely suspended the manufacture of existing DIs and the approval of new DIs designs for the duration of the war. It did not discontinue wearing of those DIs that had been produced. Many units tried to circumvent the rules and had ones manufactured in plastic or in silver. Prohibitions against wearing DIs in combat zones also existed. The manufacture of DUIs was not authored to resume until 1947.(14)

In general, the coast of arms and the DUIs for the regular army and national guard harbor defense coast artillery regiments up to 1940 are well documented. Documentation of the DUIs for the anti-aircraft, tractor-drawn, and railway units, as well as all the organized reserve units is complicated by the wholesale reorganization of units that occurred during the wars years and after and will not be fully discussed here. A visual guide to the DUIs of the coast artillery has been published by the CDSG based on information from a variety of sources.(15)



CD Narragansett Bay



CD New Bedford



CD Long Island Sound



CD Southern New York



CD Chesapeake Bay



CD Pensacola



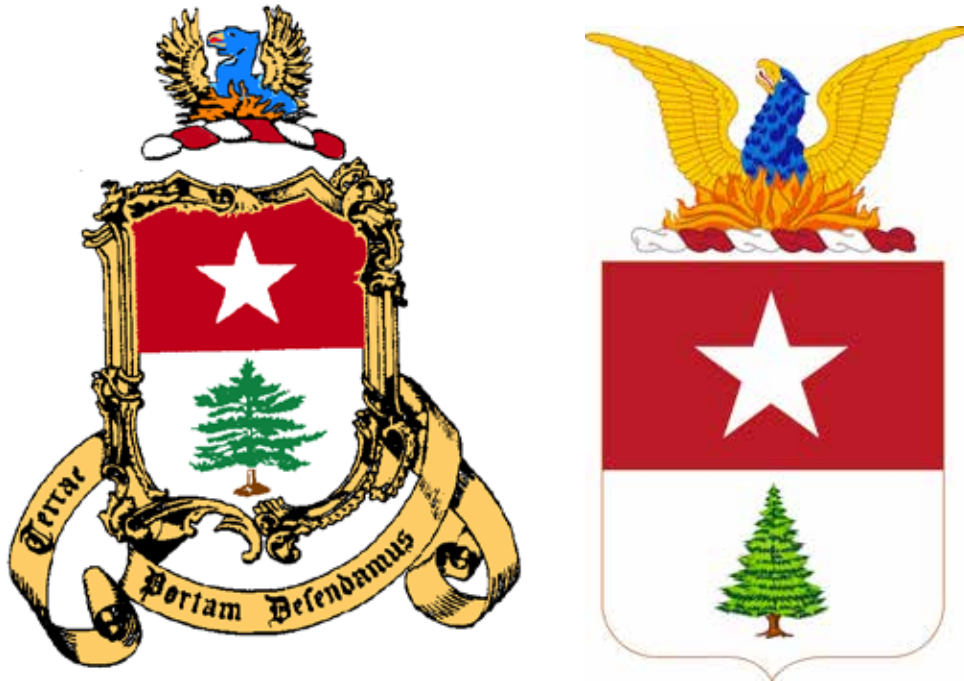
CD Pearl Harbor



CD Honolulu

29. Insignia authorized for use for coast defense personnel. *Greg Hagge*

The Coat of Arms for the Coast Defenses of Portland



The shield is divided horizontally, the upper half red, the lower silver. On the red is a silver star of five points, and on the lower half is a pine tree in natural colors. The star has a double significance; it symbolizes the Pole Star, this being the most northerly defense on the Atlantic Coast, while its five points represent the five forts: Williams, McKinley, Levett, Preble and Baldwin. This star is placed on a background of artillery red. The pine tree is the old emblem of the State of Maine, and appears on the coat of arms of that State.

The crest is a phoenix, and is taken from the arms of the city of Portland. Portland has been destroyed three times by fire, each time however Portland has risen from its ashes to a more prosperous existence, like the phoenix of old. Heraldically the phoenix is always represented as an eagle rising from flames, in this case the body and head are purple, the wings gold. The flames are always shown in natural colors.

The motto for these defenses is "*Terrae Portam Defendamus*," the translation being "We defend the (Port)land gate."

Coats of Arms and Distinctive Insignia

Adapted from *Antiaircraft Artillery Battalions of the U.S. Army* Volume II by James A. Sawicki
Wyvern Publications (1991) pp. 928-948.

The Language of Heraldry

Heraldry is picture-writing in which every symbol has a meaning. Every element of a coat of arms including the shape of the shield itself has significance attached to it. A complete coat of arms consists of a **shield**, a **crest** and a **motto**.

The **shield**, which is the most important part of the arms, consists of a field upon which are placed the charges or figures that form the coat of arms. The *dexter* side of the shield is on the viewer's left, the *sinister* on the viewer's right. The upper portion of the shield is referred to as the *chief* and the lower part the *base*. The heraldic tinctures comprise two *metals* and eight *colors* as follows:

Metals:

Or – gold; *Argent*- silver

Colors:

Gules – red; *Azure* – blue; *Sable* – black; *Vert* – green;
Purpure – purple; *Tenne* – orange; *Buff* – buff; *Sanguine* - maroon

Shields of more than one tincture are divided by partition or dividing lines into various forms. When the line is perpendicular it is called *per pale*; horizontal, *per fess*; diagonal lines from dexter chief to sinister base, *per bend*; diagonal dexter and diagonal sinister crossing at the center of the shield, *per saltire*; divided by two lines, one rising from the dexter and one rising from the sinister base and meeting in the center of the shield, *per chevron*.

The **crest** (from the Latin *cresta*, the tuft or comb which grows upon the heads of many birds) was originally placed upon the top of the helmet of chieftains so that their followers could readily distinguish them in battle. A crest is always placed upon a *wreath* of six skeins or twists composed of the principal *metal* and principal *color* of the shield alternately, in the order named. This *wreath* (*torse*) represents the piece of cloth which the knight twisted around the top of his helmet and by means of which the actual crest was attached. The crest for each state organization of the Army National Guard is that approved for all Army National Guard regiments and separate battalions of each state, while the crest for all organizations of the Army Reserves the Lexington Minute Man.

Mottoes are perhaps more ancient than coats of arms. Many of the older ones were originally war-cries and selected with deep sincerity in the expression of their thought. Some mottoes are of an idealistic or exalted nature. While many mottoes are expressed in Latin, the use of English is the accepted practice today. A handful of mottoes are in the more unusual languages such as French, German, Greek, Italian, Hawaiian and American Indian. One organization which served in Siberia during World War I has its motto in Russian.

Heraldry in the United States Army

Through usage over the centuries International Law provides that a belligerent is authorized to carry arms openly only when he is subject to the command of a responsible superior and equipped with a distinctive uniform, including insignia, which may be recognized at a distance. During the Revolutionary War the American forces used distinctive uniforms and markings (facings) to identify their personnel and units.

The American Congress, after having obtained the views of the New England Governors and of General Washington, resolved on 4 November 1775 that the clothing for the Army be paid for by stoppages of the men's pay, "that it be dyed brown and the distinction of regiments made in the facings". The facings for the infantry were white lapels, cuff linings, and standing capes.

The Quartermaster General was the heraldic authority for the United States Army from 1780 until 1961 and during these more than 180 years was the source of supply, the designer, and the point of reference, although the mission was not assigned to him by formal directive until 1924. Between 1919 and 1924 staff supervision of the heraldic program was the responsibility of the Supply Division, General Staff, and each coat of arms, distinctive insignia and shoulder sleeve insignia required the personal approval of the Chief of Staff. This was changed when The Adjutant General issued a letter (file: AG 424.5 Coats of Arms (11-22-24) [Misc.] D, dated 18 December 1924) to The Quartermaster General advising, "The Quartermaster General is charged with supervision over the design of individual regimental coats of arms, regimental insignia and trimmings and shoulder sleeve insignia and will make suitable recommendation to The Adjutant General in each case, including a statement as to whether or not, in his opinion, the design submitted meets the requirements of regulations and the established policies of the War Department. The Quartermaster General will be furnished with such records, now in the files of the Equipment Branch, General Staff, as may be necessary to enable him to carry out these instructions".

The same directive assigned certain responsibilities to The Adjutant General when it advised that, "The Adjutant General is authorized to approve or disapprove the design of and to take appropriate action upon correspondence relating to individual regimental coats of arms, regimental insignia and trimmings and shoulder sleeve insignia, in accordance with regulations and established War Department policies. All cases not covered by existing regulations or policies and all recommendations for changes in same thought necessary or desirable will be forwarded to the Supply Division, General Staff, for appropriate action". On 8 October 1942 the authority of The Adjutant General to approve the designs of coats and distinctive insignia was delegated to The Quartermaster General (file: 2d endorsement, AG 421.7 Insignia (9-15-42] OP -I, Office of The Adjutant General, 8 October 1942).

In 1949 the Munitions Board, acting for the Army, Navy, and Air Force directed that "the Department of the Army be responsible for meeting the requirements of all three departments for the research, design and development for heraldic items subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Department concerned". Thereafter, the Secretary of the Army directed that "The Quartermaster General will assume the above-stated responsibility for the Department of the Army".

In 1957 Public Law 85-263 provided that the Secretary of the Army may design flags, insignia, badges, medals, seals, decorations, guidons, streamers, finial pieces for flagstaves, buttons, buckles, awards, trophies, marks, emblems, rosettes, scrolls, braids, ribbons, knots, tabs, cords, and similar items for another military department upon the request of and approval by that department. The Army also was authorized to advise other departments and agencies on matters of heraldry. In 1959 Army Regulations 700-14 and Air Force Regulation 900-11 gave the Quartermaster General of the Army the responsibility to furnish heraldic facilities and services in implementation of Public Law 85-263.

In September 1960 The Institute of Heraldry, U.S. Army, was established and located at Cameron Station in Alexandria, Virginia, to which The Quartermaster General delegated the authority for all major operational activities of the heraldic program.

The Institute of Heraldry

- Provides heraldic service to the Department of Defense and other government agencies upon request to include research, design and development; and acts as advisor to non-government agencies, organizations and individuals when appropriate.
- Designs, develops, and recommends heraldic items (as coats of arms, seals, insignia, flags, decorations, medals, markings, etc.) and acts upon matters pertaining to their wear, display, and use; and furnishes advice concerning the development of prototypes of heraldic items.
- Prepares heraldic drawings, paintings, and models for use in displays, illustration of publications, and manufacturing processes.
- In matters pertaining to the manufacture of heraldic items, recommends specifications and purchase descriptions, acts in matters of authorization of manufacturing firms, and monitors quality control of their production for sale through the Army -Air Force Exchange Service and commercial outlets to military units and personnel.
- Performs historical research regarding uniforms, flags, decorations, and other heraldic material, including cataloging, recording and preparing studies of customs and backgrounds pertaining thereto; charts unit histories to determine design and redesign of coats of arms and distinctive insignia.
- Maintains a library of heraldry.

Coats of Arms and Distinctive Insignia

Each regiment and separate battalion (fixed type) of the United States Army is authorized a coat of arms for display on the organizational flag and a distinctive insignia (erroneously referred to as the "unit crest") for wear on the uniform. The coat of arms is a heraldic representation of the organization's history, tradition, ideals, and accomplishments. Each is distinctive to the organization for which approved and serves as an inspiration and an incentive for unity of purpose. The elements of the coat of arms are embroidered on the organization color - the central element of which is the American eagle. The shield of the coat of arms is on the eagle's breast; a scroll bearing the motto is held in its beak with the crest placed above its head.

The distinctive insignia of the regiment or separate battalion is generally based on all or some portion of the coat of arms. Most consist of the shield and motto, some consist only of the shield of the coat of arms, and a few consist of the crest only or the crest and motto.

The Coat of Arms



Coat of Arms
3rd Coast Artillery Regiment

Widespread use of coats of arms by the regiments and separate battalions of the United States Army is a relatively modern practice. A few regiments are known to have adopted unofficial coats of arms during the nineteenth century but not until 1902 did the War Department first encourage the regiments of the Army to design coats of arms for use on stationery and wear as regimental insignia on distinctive organizational mess jackets. Although this practice was no longer sanctioned after 1911, organizations continued to adopt for unofficial use such devices up to and throughout World War I. On 18 August 1919 the first major step was taken by the War Department to officially recognize a coat of arms for each regiment of the United States Army when it authorized the placing in the corners of the regiment's color an appropriate device to represent the wars, or other incidents connected with the organization's history. Additionally, a device distinctive of the organization was authorized to be placed on the eagle on the color and regimental commanders were invited to submit suggested devices for approval by the War Department. Some suggestions for devices to designate wars included a cactus for the Mexican War, a palm tree for the Philippine Insurrection, a conventional castle for the War with Spain and a laurel wreath for World War I.

The order was universally misunderstood by the Army and the War Department attempted to clarify the matter in November 1919 when it published Circular No. 527 which stated:

"It is the desire of the War Department to cultivate in every possible way a healthy esprit de corps in every organization. Heretofore there has been comparatively little attention paid to the history of organizations by the members as a whole, and there has been nothing to bring any previous feat of arms to the attention of any officer or man except by those who deliberately made it their business to read and investigate. In order that the deeds of the regiment can be made familiar to all they must be continually set before them and this can be done in many ways; but as one means toward this end the design of organization colors has been recently changed to give each a color essentially its own, differing in design from every other color by perpetuating thereon historical events of the organization. The wars in which the regiment engaged will be shown by symbols in the corners. These will

be standard for the Army. Suggestions as to their design are desired. The names of battles will be embroidered on the color itself where they can be easily read, instead of on silver bands which required a close inspection, and finally a device peculiar to that organization will be placed over the coat of arms of the United States.

As a flag is a symbol of the country, so should any device placed thereon represent events by symbolism; or to put it another way a flag is a heraldic emblem, and everything placed on it must be heraldic in character. This points to either a regular coat of arms or a badge as the form to be taken by these distinctive organization devices. Regiments which already have satisfactory coats of arms should submit them for approval; others should design either a coat of arms or a badge. Whatever is used must conform to the rules of heraldry.

Another advantage in this is the fact that these same devices will be suitable in other ways to bring the regimental history home to every member, for example, on stationery, on pins, watch charms, etc., for civilian clothes, on tablets for headquarters, mess rooms, etc., possibly on the white mess jacket, all of which should promote esprit de corps."

In designing a coat of arms or badge, the following points govern:

- If possible, some symbol should be used to commemorate the birth or initial service of the organization; if organized from some one state or section of the country an identification of the unit therewith should have good results. The organization of a regiment, like the birth of an individual, is an important event in its history.
- The first war in which the regiment took part should be commemorated. This also can be likened to the individual whose "baptism of fire" is always his most important engagement, his bearing on that occasion having an ineradicable effect on his future service.
- A particularly brilliant feat of arms should be the subject of the main part of the device or coat of arms and the more ancient that feat the better; in other words, the oldest services should be chosen to symbolize rather than the most recent, other things being equal. The tendency will be to enlarge on recent events because of personal participation therein. This should be carefully avoided.
- For new organizations plenty of room should be left on the coat of arms for symbols to be placed in the future. They should not be overloaded and in all cases the arms should be as simple as possible."

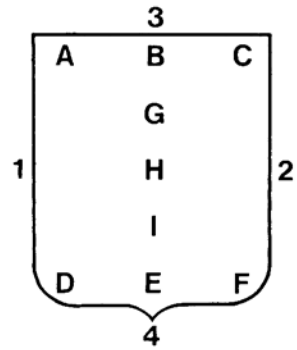
Points on the Shield and Lines of Partition

A complete **coat of arms** consists of a **shield**, a **crest** and a **motto**. The shield is the most important part of the arms and on it are placed the charges and various lines of partition and ordinaries. The shield illustrated on the next page locates the different parts and points as shown on the following two pages.

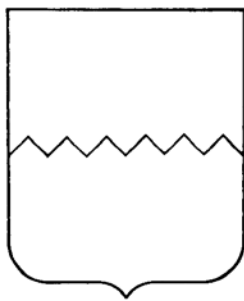
The directives of 1919 were the beginning of the program which provided coats of arms for the regiments and separate battalions of the Army and, except for a short period during and after World War II, has been in continuous effect for more than half a century. The use of devices in the corners of the regimental colors to represent the wars of the organization was never implemented, the suggested devices were instead incorporated into the organizational coats of arms (and later into unit color streamers).

3-Chief
 1-Dexter side 2-Sinister side
 4-Base

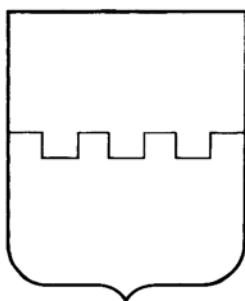
A-Dexter chief B-Middle chief C-Sinister chief
 G-Honor point
 H-Fess point
 I-Nombril point
 D-Dexter base E-Middle base F-Sinister base



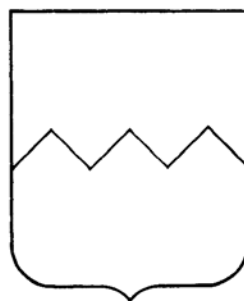
Lines of Partition (Shown divided Per Fess)



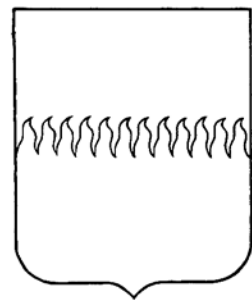
Indented



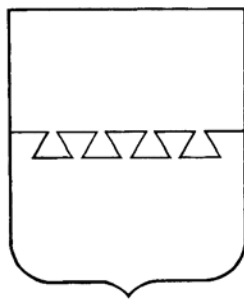
Embattled



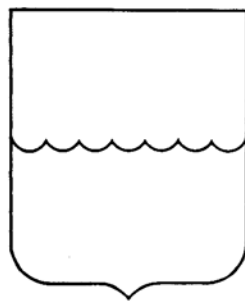
Dancetty



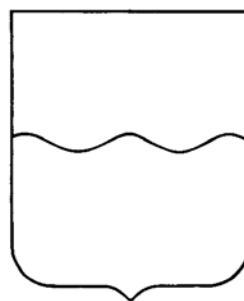
Rayonne



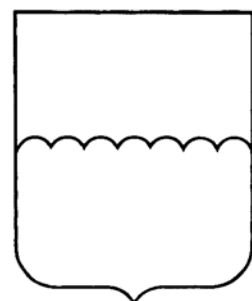
Dovetailed



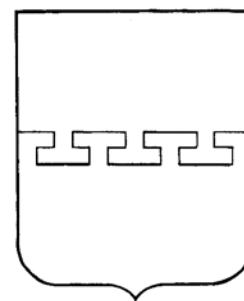
Engrailed



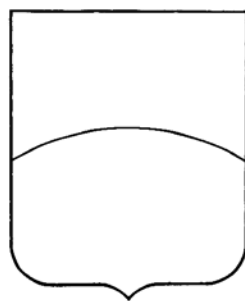
Wavy



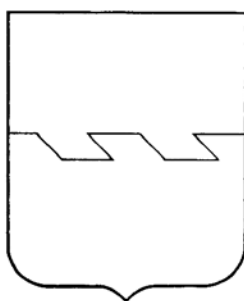
Invected



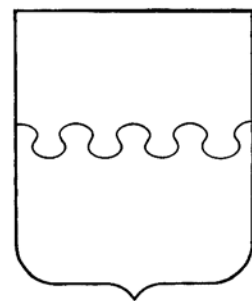
Potenty



Arched

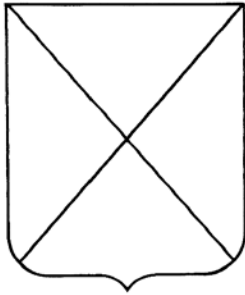


Raguly

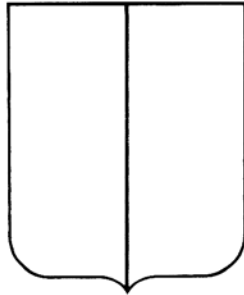


Nebuly

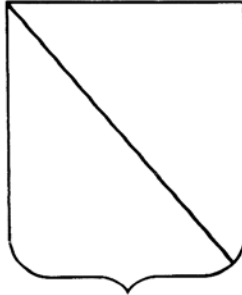
Four Methods of Partition (Dividing the Shield)



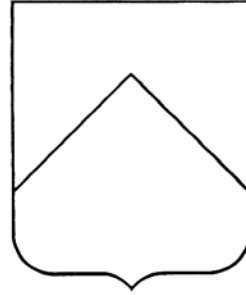
Per Saltire



Per Pale

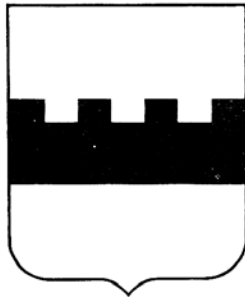


Per Bend



Per Chevron

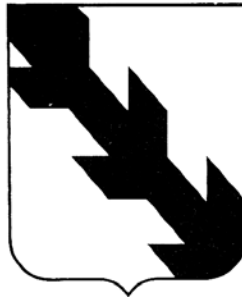
Twelve Ordinaries (Shown using various Lines of Partition Styles)



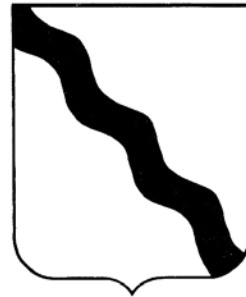
Fess Embattled



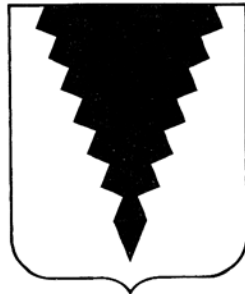
Bar Dancetty



Bend Raguly



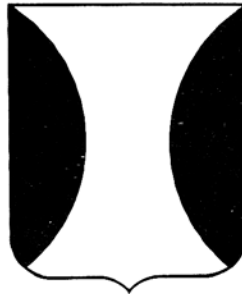
Bendlet Wavy



Pile Indented



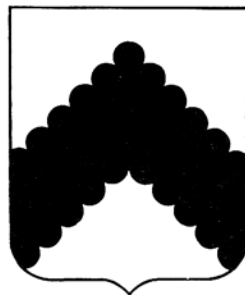
Pallets



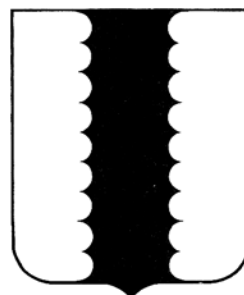
Flaunches



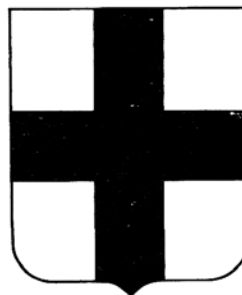
Chief Rayonne



Chevron Invected



Pale Engrailed



Cross



Saltire

Throughout the twenties and thirties, War Department policy dictated that the organizational color would not be issued until the coat of arms had been approved. The mobilization at the beginning of World War II forced the War Department to issue flags to organizations which had no approved coat of arms. The overwhelming requirement for new coats of arms and the lack of history for the newly activated organizations caused the War Department to suspend the approval of new coats of arms after 1943. The only approvals between then and 1951 were for organizations that had served overseas during World War I.

Distinctive Insignia



Distinctive Insignia
3rd Coast Artillery Regiment

Pride in organization and the desire to be recognized have been important to members of the United States Army since its very beginning. The general practice of distinguishing between the various regiments of the Army began during the Revolutionary War when each regiment identified itself by the colors of its facings (uniform collars, lapels, and cuffs). One regiment carried the matter of personal identification one step further. At the defense of Charleston (South Carolina) in 1776 the 1st South Carolina Regiment arrived wearing small silver metal crescents, inscribed *ultima ratio* on their hats. This is the earliest known use of a distinctive badge by any organization of the United States Army.

The use of regimental facings gave way to the practice of wearing the insignia of the branch of service and the regimental number early in the nineteenth century, a practice still in use today. While this was adequate for organizational identification, it did not provide the individual touch which so many regiments apparently desired. During the Mexican War the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen (now the 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment) wore a small gold trumpet on their cuffs, and at the beginning of the Civil War, one regiment (the 13th Pennsylvania Reserves, officially known to the rest of the Union Army as the Bucktails) reported to its rendezvous point at Harrisburg wearing strips of fur on their forage caps. Another regiment, the 5th Maryland (now the 175th Infantry) wore small silver bottony crosses on their uniforms.

The Civil War added a new dimension to the field of unit identification. Here-to-fore it had been restricted to the small unit level; now such identification was extended to include the Corps and its organic divisions. While such badges may be considered the forerunner to the shoulder sleeve insignia of World War I, the fact that they were made of metal and worn as a distinctive insignia is reason enough to document the reasons for their adoption.

The origin of the Corps badge is credited to General Philip Kearny, who early in the Civil War mistakenly reprimanded several officers whom he thought were under his command. When advised of his error, he apologized and said he would do something about it. He then directed his officers to wear a red patch on their caps. The practice became very popular not only with his officers but with the men who also used it unofficially for identification with their command. By the end of the war, almost every Corps in the Union Army had adopted a distinctive badge which followed a similar pattern; red for its first division, white for the second and blue for the third.

Shortly after the beginning of the War with Spain, reports reached the War Department from organizations then being formed that devices to facilitate identification of major formations were desired. Although Corps badges were not suggested, the adoption of a flag with a suitable device for each brigade or higher unit was recommended, as well as an ornament for the campaign hat to identify the regiment and company of the wearer. On 9 June 1898 the Secretary of War authorized designating flags and Corps badges for the Army Corps in existence but, at the insistence of Civil War Veterans, said that the designs would not duplicate any devices used during the Civil War. The War Department issued General Order 99 on 15 July 1898 which prescribed the patterns, but the scope was greater than those used during the Civil War. For instance, the Seventh Army Corps of Jacksonville, Florida, defined the magnitude when it issued its General Order 19 on 26 July 1898 which read:

“In order that there may be a badge to distinguish the different Divisions, Brigades and other organizations to which the Commissioned Officers and enlisted men belong, a seven pointed star is hereby authorized to be worn on the front of the hat by all members of the Seventh Army Corps. For Infantry this star to be: Red for the First Division, White for the Second Division, and Blue for the Third Division; the number of the Brigade to be placed in the center and made of white metal. For Cavalry: A yellow star with number of Regiment in the center, number to be made of white metal. The Corps Commander and Staff to wear a star with red center, white circle and blue points. The Division Commanders and Staff, a plain star of their Division color. The Brigade Commanders and Staff a star of the same color as their Division but with the number of the Brigade in center in white metal. For Line Officers, the same as Brigade. For Engineer Officers and enlisted men, the color of star to be scarlet, edged with white. For Ordnance, magenta. For Medical and Hospital Corps, green. For Signal Corps, orange. The star herein mentioned shall be one and one quarter inches in diameter. A sample of this star can, upon application, be seen at the office of the Chief Quartermaster of the Corps.”

On 17 July 1902 the Staff Corps and Departments, the Corps of Artillery and the Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry of the Army were authorized to wear mess jackets. To personalize these jackets, the Secretary of War authorized the adoption of some distinctive ornamentation such as a coat of arms or device on 31 December 1902 for wear on the cuffs or lapels. Many regiments adopted such devices, but when the mess jacket was standardized in 1911 the authority for wear of regimental insignia was withdrawn. The regimental insignia remained popular and continued to be used until the end of World War I.

The first organization of the Army to wear an insignia in an overseas theater allegedly was the Tank Corps of the American Expeditionary Forces. In June 1918, while attached to the British Tank Center in France, each man of the Corps wore on his left shoulder strap a ribbon one and one-half inches wide, consisting of three equal stripes of yellow, red and blue. This ultimately evolved into a triangular sleeve insignia worn during the Meuse-Argonne offensive in September 1918, long before shoulder sleeve insignia were officially permitted to be worn in the AEF.

Although the trend was toward the use of shoulder sleeve insignia customized for regimental identification, some organizations, generally Aero Squadrons in England and France wore a small metal replica of their squadron insignia. The 94th Aero Squadron is known to have had its insignia made overseas and the famous “hat-in-the-ring” insignia was proudly worn by its top ace, Captain Eddie Rickenbacker.

Views on the adoption and wear of distinctive insignia surfaced periodically during 1919 and 1920. On 25 November 1919 in Circular 527 the War Department pointed out the possible use of regimental coats of arms as distinctive insignia, and in a Memorandum prepared in 1920 by Colonel Robert E. Wyllie, Chief of the Equipment Branch, Operations Division, General Staff, G-4, he indicated that coats of arms must be capable of being reproduced as collar insignia.

Regimental coats of arms and badges were reinstated on 29 April 1920 when War Department Circular No. 161 authorized their wear on the collar of the white uniform and on the lapels of the mess jacket. This Circular also permitted enlisted men for the first time to wear items on the uniform which were not furnished by the Quartermaster Corps, provided such articles had been approved by the Quartermaster General. While it did not provide for the wear of distinctive insignia by enlisted men, at least it removed the restriction against their wear.

In a conversation with members of the General Staff on 15 July 1921, the Secretary of War stated that he agreed in principle with the theory that regiments of the Army should be permitted to wear some distinctive badge or trimming on the uniform to identify them with their past achievements and traditions. He cited the case of the 3d Cavalry which, during the war with Mexico, wore green trimmings as the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen and trimmed its mess jackets in green, which some years before the War Department had ordered removed. Another organization cited was the 1st Cavalry, which had a regimental custom of wearing a small gilt dragoon button referring to its organization in 1833 as the First Dragoons. The Secretary concluded by stating that the War Department should consider the use of devices that would symbolize the history of the organizations and promote esprit de corps in the Army comparable to that of some of the more famous British regiments, such as the Black Watch, the Gordon Highlanders, and the Coldstream Guards.

The conversation ultimately led to the publication of War Department Circular No. 244 in September 1921. It formally announced to the Army that regiments of the Regular Army and National Guard were entitled to wear distinctive insignia or trimmings on their uniforms as a means of promoting esprit de corps. The first approval took place on 18 March 1922 when the 51st Artillery was issued a formal letter of authorization by the War Department.

Originally the regimental insignia worn on the mess jacket and the service uniform were not of the same finish. The insignia for the mess jacket was brightly polished and enameled, while that worn on the service uniform, like the uniform buttons and branch of service insignia, was bronze without enamel. In a study made by the War Department early in 1923 it was found that 18 organizations wore only the highly polished and enameled insignia, two organizations only the bronze insignia, and eight organizations, both types. Two other organizations wore no metal insignia; the 3d Infantry wore a buff and black strap, and the 14th Cavalry a yellow and blue ribbon. In this study it was pointed out that the bronze insignia was mistaken at a short distance for the usual uniform insignia and added no color to the uniform. Further, the bronze insignia were not as attractive as the enameled insignia for promoting esprit de corps and pride in the organization. The study concluded by recommending no additional approvals of bronze insignia. War Department Circular No. 24, published on 27 March 1923, stated, "the wearing of regimental insignia of the metal badge type in bronze metal will not be authorized for any additional organizations and those organizations heretofore authorized to wear the devices in bronze will effect a gradual change to the bright metal and enamel type as the supply of insignia of bronze metal on hand becomes exhausted".

The intent of the War Department was to limit the authorization of distinctive insignia to the regiments of the Army, but almost immediately after the new regulation went into effect an insignia was approved for the U.S. Military Academy Detachment of Troops as an exception to policy. In his letter of transmittal, The Adjutant General pointed out that although the small separate detachments at the Military Academy were not authorized distinctive insignia, the device was authorized in view of the nature of the duty at the Military Academy, and that the detachments as a whole were considered to be equivalent to a regiment. It was the first approval for an organization which, in fact, was neither color-bearing nor a regiment, and that approval set in motion certain forces which have plagued the

Army ever since. While an exception to policy may occur once without ill effects, the second time it becomes policy. In time new categories of organizations were authorized distinctive insignia, until by the beginning of World War II every organization in the Army was authorized to adopt one if it so desired.

Independent battalions or their equivalent were authorized distinctive insignia on 31 December 1926 and on 28 March 1928, company-size organizations were included for the first time when Army Regulations were revised to substitute organizations for regiments and independent battalions. The first approval under the new regulations occurred on 4 January 1928, almost two months prior to the date of the change, and the approval was for a badge instead of a distinctive insignia. Although many company-size organizations of the Regular Army failed to adopt distinctive badges, the change was well received in other circles, as evidenced by the many approvals made for Special Troop companies of the National Guard divisions during 1928 and 1929.

On 28 August 1941 the last remaining barriers were removed, and regulations were revised to permit installations and War Department overhead units to adopt distinctive badges. Needless to say, the War Department was overwhelmed with requests from units wishing to adopt distinctive insignia or badges. Manufacturers could not keep abreast of the demand for insignia and sometimes took as long as six months to deliver the items. The new policy caused some misgivings at the War Department and commanders were subsequently directed to disapprove all requests for insignia unless:

- The circumstances were so unusual that the individuals of the organization affected could not properly perform their military duties without the insignia in question.
- The insignia would be useful to the organization even if it was not received for more than six months from the date of approval.
- The insignia could be worn by the organization if ordered overseas.

The action served to reduce the number of requests for new insignia arriving at the War Department but the use of brass, a critical war material, in the manufacture of distinctive insignia was another matter of major concern. A study made by the War Department indicated that it required approximately 55-1/2 tons of brass annually to meet the requirements for existing insignia. Consequently, on 2 January 1943, the War Department announced that no further distinctive insignia would be approved or manufactured for the duration of the war. The duration lasted until 2 August 1947 when the ban was lifted and the organizations having approved insignia were authorized to have them manufactured. The prohibition on insignia for units not having one authorized was not lifted until 1951.

Prior to the ban being lifted the matter of organizational priorities was carefully studied and it was decided that company-size organizations would no longer be allowed to adopt distinctive badges because there were too many company-size organizations and too few personnel in the heraldic program to process them. The new policy, approved 14 February 1951, stated that distinctive insignia would be limited to color-bearing units and service schools, but those organizations having an insignia by virtue of a previous authority would be allowed to retain them.

Prior to World War II the Army consisted generally of regiments and fixed type battalions, all classified as color-bearing and entitled to a distinctive insignia. The demands of war forced the reorganization of all regiments, except infantry, into groups and battalions. Many of these battalions were further reorganized as flexible or non-color-bearing organizations. Especially affected were the support organizations such as Quartermaster, Ordnance, Transportation, Medical, Signal and, in some instances, Engineer battalions. The post-World War II policy dictated that these organizations were not entitled to coats of arms and distinctive insignia, a policy not understood and resented when such personnel saw sister color-bearing battalions wearing their distinctive insignia. Although the denial of coats of

arms continued, the problem was partially resolved by authorization for wear of inherited insignia, if one existed.

Although non-color-bearing organizations at all echelons persisted in efforts to obtain distinctive insignia through the fifties and early sixties, their requests were consistently denied. When the Vietnam War was at its zenith in the mid-sixties, a new spirit seemed to prevail. On 25 March 1965 a distinctive badge was authorized for wear by the non-color bearing units of the 1st Armored Division and authorization for a distinctive badge was quickly extended to other divisions. This was followed on 22 November 1965 by the authorization of a distinctive badge for the non-color -bearing units of each separate brigade and finally, on 5 January 1966, each flexible battalion was authorized its own distinctive badge.

In 1967 a new look was taken of the categories of organizations authorized distinctive insignia which resulted in further expansion to include such organizations as Major Commands, Armies, Corps, Logistical Commands, Groups and Hospitals. The separate company still failed to win approval, perhaps because there were still "too many of them and too few of us".

GLOSSARY OF LINEAGE TERMS

Adapted from *Antiaircraft Artillery Battalions of the U.S. Army* Volume II by James A. Sawicki
Wyvern Publications (1991) pp. 928-948.

ACTIVATE. To bring into being or establish a unit that has been constituted. This term is not used when referring to Army National Guard Units (see ORGANIZE).

ALLOT. To assign a unit to one of the components of the United States Army. The present components are the Regular Army, the Army National Guard, and the Army Reserve (formerly the Organized Reserves and the Organized Reserve Corps). During World War I, units were allotted to the National Army and during World War II to the Army of the United States. Army National Guard units were generally allotted to a particular state or group of states. Except for Army National Guard units, units may be withdrawn from one component and allotted to another. Such changes in allotment do not change the history, lineage, and honors of the units.

ARMY COMPOSITION OR COMPONENTS. Currently the Regular Army, Army National Guard of the United States, Army National Guard while in the service of the United States, and the Army Reserve. Until 1898 the land forces of the United States consisted of the Regular Army and such temporary forces as were organized by call of the President or by special statutes for specific purposes.

1898: the organized and active land forces of the United States consisted of the Regular Army and the militia of the several States when called into the service of the United States. In time of war the two branches were designated the Regular Army and the Volunteer Army.

1914: the land forces consisted of the Regular Army, the organized militia while in the service of the United States, and such volunteer forces as Congress authorized.

1916: the Regular Army, the Volunteer Army, the Officers' Reserve Corps, the National Guard while in the service of the United States, and such other land forces as authorized by law.

1920: the Regular Army, the National Guard while in the service of the United States, and the Organized Reserves including the Officers' Reserve Corps and the Enlisted Reserve Corps.

1933: the Regular Army, the National Guard of the United States, the National Guard while in the service of the United States, the Officers' Reserve Corps, the Organized Reserves, and the Enlisted Reserve Corps.

1941: the Regular Army, the National Guard of the United States, the National Guard while in the service of the United States, the Officers' Reserve Corps, Organized Reserves, the Enlisted Reserve Corps, and persons inducted into the land forces of the United States under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD. Units allotted to the several states. Before about 1954 the title did not include the word Army, which was added to distinguish the organizations from Air National Guard counterparts.

ARMY RESERVE. A component of the Army from 1952 to present (originally designated Organized Reserves under the National Defense Act of 1916 as amended in 1920, redesignated Organized Reserve Corps in 1948).

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES. In all early acts, AUS had reference only to the Regular Army. In 1920 the term was extended to include the Regular Army, the National Guard while in the service of the United States, and the Organized Reserves. Beginning in 1941, AUS took on an additional meaning when many new units not included in the Mobilization Plans were constituted and activated in the AUS rather than in the Regular Army, National Guard, or Organized Reserves (which were provided for in the various Troop Programs). The Army Reorganization Act of 1950 declared the term AUS synonymous with the term Army, again giving it the same meaning it had in the 1920-1941 period. Consequently, a unit designated in the AUS in the 1941-1950 period and active after 1950 was normally placed in an Army component by DA directive.

ASSIGN. To make a unit part of a larger organization and place it under that organization's command and control until relieved from assignment. As a general rule, only divisional and separate brigade assignments exist in unit lineages.

CONSOLIDATE. To merge or combine two or more units into one new unit. The new unit may retain the designation of one of the original units or may have a new designation, but it inherits the history, lineage, and honors of all the units affected by the merger. In the Army National Guard, personnel of the units are generally combined in the new unit. In the Regular Army and Army Reserve, units are usually consolidated when they are inactive or when only one of the units is active; therefore, personnel and equipment are seldom involved.

CONSTITUTE. To place the designation of a new unit on the official rolls of the Army. Such action is authorized only by the Secretary of the Army after provisions have been made for the inclusion of the unit in a DA Troop Program.

CONVERT. To transfer a unit from one branch of the Army to another; for example, from Infantry to Engineers. Such a move always requires a redesignation with the unit adopting the name of its new branch; however, there is no break in the historical continuity of the unit. If the unit is active, it must also be reorganized under a new table of organization and equipment (TOE).

DEMOBILIZE. To remove the designation of a unit from the official rolls of the Army. If the unit is active, it must also be inactivated. This term is used in unit lineages only when referring to the period immediately after World War I.

DESIGNATION. The official title of a unit, consisting usually of a number and a name.

DISBAND. To remove the designation of a unit from the official rolls of the Army. If the unit is active, it must also be inactivated. In the Army National Guard, this term generally is used when referring to the period before World War I.

ELEMENT. A unit that is assigned to or is part of a larger organization. (See also ORGANIC ELEMENT).

FEDERAL RECOGNITION. Acceptance of an Army National Guard unit by the Federal government after the unit has been inspected by a Federal representative and found to be properly housed, equipped, and organized according to Army requirements. Federal recognition may be withdrawn when the unit no longer meets these requirements or when the need no longer exists.

FEDERAL SERVICE. Active duty of an Army National Guard unit while under the control of the United States government, rather than under the control of its home state. Units enter Federal service by order of the President of the United States, as authorized by Congress. The phrase, “called into Federal service”, was used for most wars through World War I. Units called into Federal service could not be sent into a foreign country without specific Congressional authorization; this was circumvented in some instances when units were “mustered into Federal service”. The World War I draft had the effect of discharging National Guard personnel from the Guard and making them subject to the laws and regulations of the Army of the United States as selective service personnel. The phrase, “inducted into Federal service”, was used during World War II. Since World War II the phrase “ordered into active Federal service”, has been used. A unit remains in Federal service until released by the Federal government at which time it reverts to the control of its home state.

INACTIVATE. To place a unit not currently needed in an inoperative status without assigned personnel or equipment. When referring to the Army National Guard, this term was used only during and immediately after World War II for units in Federal service. Such units were retained on the rolls of the Army and most were reorganized in their home states.

NATIONAL ARMY. Composed of organizations from the additional military force authorized by the President by Act of 18 May 1917 and normally manned by drafted personnel.

NATIONAL GUARD . See ARMY NATIONAL GUARD.

NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES (NGUS). As used in this volume, a NGUS unit was a temporary organization within a state which took the place of a unit in Federal service during the Korean War. It had the same designation and was usually organized in the same general areas as the replaced unit.

ORGANIC ELEMENT. A unit that is an integral part of a larger organization; for example, a lettered company of a battalion.

ORGANIZE. To assign personnel and equipment to a unit and make it operative; i.e., capable of performing its mission. For Army National Guard units this term is used instead of activate.

RECONSTITUTE. To restore to the official rolls of the Army a unit that has been disbanded or demobilized. This can be done only by authority of the Secretary of the Army and the unit must again be allotted to an Army component. The reconstituted unit may have a new designation, but it retains its former history, lineage, and honors.

REDESIGNATE. To change a unit's official name or number, or both. Redesignation is a change of title only; the unit's history, lineage, and honors remain the same.

REORGANIZE. To change the structure of a unit in accordance with a new table of organization and equipment (TOE), or to change from one type of unit to another within the same branch of the Army; for example, from Infantry to Airborne Infantry. (For reorganizations involving a new branch, see CONVERT.) When referring to the Army National Guard, the term also means to organize an inactive unit again.

TABLE OF ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT (TOE). A table that prescribed the normal mission, organizational structure, personnel, and equipment authorized a military unit.

Coast Artillery Regiments 1924-1942

Prepared by Mark Berhow

with Greg Hagge, Bob Capistrano, & the American Society of Military Insignia Collectors (www.asmic.org)

Abbreviations: RA = regular army, RAI = regular army, inactive, NG = national guard, OR = organized reserve, PS = Philippine Scouts, HD = harbor defense artillery, RY = railway artillery, AA = antiaircraft artillery, TD = tractor drawn artillery, DUI = distinctive unit insignia, inact = inactivated, redes = redesignated, react = reactivated, assign = assigned, trans = transferred, conv = converted, org = organized, CAR = coast artillery regiment, reg = regiment, Bn = battalion.

This guide shows only insignia that were officially approved (or worn) during the period 1920-1941. A great number of unit and insignia changes and inconsistencies occurred during the period. 1942-1945 are generally not shown here.

Key:

Regiment number, Army Cadre (RA, NG, OR) Unit Type (HD, AA, TD, RY)

Year Organized, initial HQ post

DUI - Year authorized/approved

Notes

Inact: year, location



1st RA HD
1924 Ft DeLessups, PCZ
DUI - 1925/1926
Original 1st Artillery 1821
redesig (HD/AA) 1934
redesig (HD) 10-26-39
Inact Nov 1944



6th RA HD
1924 Ft W. Scott, CA
DUI - 1924/1924
Original 6th Artillery 1898
inact Oct 1944

dexter



2nd RA HD
1924 Ft Sherman, PCZ
DUI - 1924/1926
Original 2nd Artillery 1821
trans Ft Monroe 1932
inact Oct 1944



sinister



3rd RA HD
1924 Ft MacArthur, CA
DUI - 1925/1925
Original 3rd Artillery 1812
2nd Bn HD SD, 3rd Bn HD CR
caretaker status 1929
inact Oct 1944



7th RA HD
1924 Ft Hancock, NJ
DUI - 1924/1924
Original 7th Artillery 1898
caretaker status 1929
inact Apr 1944 Ft. L. Wood, MO

dexter



4th RA HD
1924 Ft Amador, PCZ
DUI - 1928/1929
Original 4th Artillery 1821
inact Oct 1944

variant 1



sinister



variant 2



8th RA HD
1924 Ft Preble, ME
DUI - 1924/1924
Caretaker status 1929
inact Apr 1944 Cp Shelby, MS



5th RA HD
1924 Ft. Hamilton, NY
DUI - 1925/1925
Original 5th Artillery 1861
caretaker status 1929
inact Apr 1944 Cp Rucker, AL



9th RA HD
1924 Ft Banks, MA
DUI - 1924/1924
Caretaker status 1929
inact Apr 1944 Cp Hood, TX



10th RA HD
 1924 Ft Adams, RI
 DUI - 1926/1926
 Caretaker status 1929
 inact Apr 1944 Cp Forrest, TN

variant 1



variant 2



11th RA HD
 1924 Ft H.G. Wright
 DUI - 1924/1925
 inact Apr 1944 Ft. L. Wood, MO



12th RA HD
 1924 Ft Monroe, VA
 DUI - 1924/1925
 Inactivated & trans to PCZ 1932,
 not reactivated as CA
 disb Jun 1944



13th RA HD
 1924 Ft Barrancas, FL
 DUI - 1924/1924
 inact Aug 1944



14th RA HD
 1924 Ft Worden, WA
 DUI - 1924/1925
 inact Oct 1944

variant 1



variant 2



variant 3



15th RA HD
 1924 Ft Kamehameha, HI
 DUI - 1924/1925
 inact Aug 1944

variant 1



variant 2



16th RA HD
 1924 Ft DeRussey, HI
 DUI - 1922/1923
 inact Aug 1944



17th RAI HD
 (1926) Hawaiian Dept
 Constituted as an inactive unit,
 never activated, disb 1944

18th RA HD
 1940 Ft Stevens, OR
 DUI - 1940/1940
 3rd Bn HDSF
 inact May 1944
 Cp Breckenridge, KY



19th RA HD
 1940 Ft Rosecrans, CA
 DUI - 1940/1940
 625th CAR redes 19th CAR 1940
 inact Oct 1944



20th RA HD
 1940 Ft Crockett, TX
 DUI - 1940/1940
 two Bn
 disb Aug 1944



21st RA HD
 1940 Ft DuPont, DE
 DUI - 1941/1941
 disb Oct 1944



22nd RA HD
 1940 Ft Constitution
 DUI - redes 1940
 614th CAR redes 22nd CAR 1940
 inact Apr 1944 Ft Hood TX



23rd RA HD
 1940 Ft Rodman, MA
 DUI - redes 1940
 616th CAR redes 23rd CAR 1940,
 One Bn
 inact Oct 1944

variant 1



variant 2

24th RA HD
 1942 Ft. HG Wright, NY
 One Bn, asn to Newfoundland
 inact Sep 1944
 Cp Miles Standish, MA

30th RA HD
 1942 Ft. Lewis WA
 redes Jul 1944
 Cp J. Robinson AR

31st RA HD
 1943 Cp Pendleton, VA
 Redes Apr 1943 Key West

35th RA HD
 1943 Ft. Brooke, PR
 redes Nov 1944

36th RA HD
 1943 Puerto Rico
 redes Nov 1944 Panama

39th RA HD
 1943 Dutch West Indies
 disb May 1944

40th RA HD
 1942 Alaska
 inact Dec 1944 Alaska



41st RA RY
 1921 Ft Kamahemeha
 DUI - 1924/1925
 Inact 1931, react 1942 Hawaii RY,
 redes HD 1943
 disbanded May 1944



42nd RAI RY
 1918
 DUI - 1937/1937
 Inact assign Org Reserve 1921
 not active WWII
 disb Jun 1944



43rd RAI RY
 1918
 DUI - 1937/1937
 Inact assign Org Reserve 1921
 not active WWII
 disb Jun 1944



44th RAI TD
 1918
 DUI - 1937/1937
 Inact assign Org Reserve 1921,
 redes 54th CAR 1941

46th RA TD
 1943 Cp Pendleton, VA
 disb Apr 1944 Cp Shelby, MS

47th RA TD
 1943 Cp Pendleton, VA
 disb Feb 1944 Cp Pickett, VA

50th RA TD
 1942 Cp Pendleton, VA
 disb Jan 1944 Ft Devens MA



51st RA TD
 1918 Ft. Eustis, VA
 DUI - 1922/1923
 Inact 1931, react 1938
 Puerto Rico 1940
 inact Jun 1944

variant 1



variant 2



52nd RA RY
1917 Ft. Eustis, VA
DUI - 1929/1929
moved to Ft Hancock 1930s
inact May 1943



60th RA AA
1922 Ft McKinley, PI
DUI - 1924/1924
surrendered 1942
inact Apr 1946



53rd RAI RY
1917
DUI - redesig 1942?
react 1942
inact Jun 1944 Cp Pendleton, VA



61st RA AA
1921 Ft Monroe, VA
DUI - 1923/1923
trans to Ft Sheridan, IL 1920s,
Ft Williams, ME 1940
inact Aug 1943 England

54th RA TD
1941 Cp Wallace, TX
44th CAR redes 54th CAR 1941
inact Apr 1944 Ft Ord CA

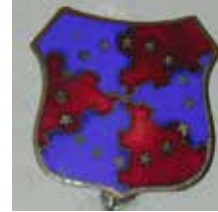


62nd RA AA
1922 Ft Totten, NY
DUI - 1923/1923
inact Mar 1943 Italy

variant 1



55th RA TD
1917 Ft Kamahemeha, HI
DUI - 1922/1923
inact Jun 1944



variant 2



variant 1



variant 3

variant 2



56th RAI TD
1918 Ft. Cronkhite, CA
DUI - redes 1941
demobilized 1921,
506th redes 56th 1941
inact Feb 1944



63rd RA AA
1921 Ft W. Scott, CA
DUI - 1924/1924
trans to Ft MacArthur 1930
inact Dec 1943 Seattle, WA



57th RAI TD
1918 Ft Monroe?
DUI - 1931/1931
demobilized 1921,
Const as RAI 1926
react 1941 Hawaii
inact May 1944



64th RA AA
1921 Ft Shafter, HI
DUI - 1922/1923
inact Dec 1943 Hawaii

variant 1

58th RA TD
1942 Chile, South America
disb Jun 1944



variant 2



59th RA TD
1918 Ft Mills, PI
DUI - 1930/1930
switched armament with 91st HD
surrendered 1942
inact Apr 1946



65th RA AA
 1924 Ft Amador, PCZ
 DUI - 1925/1925
 Inactive 1932
 react 1938
 inact Apr 1943 Ft. Ord, CA

variant 1 (sinister & dexter)



variant 2 (sinister & dexter)

66th RA AA
 1926
 DUI auth 1943, apr 1952
 Inactive 1926, react 1942,
 inact Nov 1943 San Juan, PR



67th RA AA
 1926
 DUI - 1931/1936
 Inactive 1926
 react 1941 Ft Bragg, NC
 inact Jun 1944 Italy



68th RA AA
 1926
 DUI - 1941/1941
 Inactive 1926
 react 1939 Ft. Williams, ME
 inact Jun 1944 Italy



69th RA AA
 1926 Ft Crockett, TX
 DUI - 1930/1930
 Inactive 1926
 react 1930 Aberdeen PG, MD
 inact Sep 1943 San Diego, CA



70th RA AA
 1939 Ft Monroe VA
 DUI - redes 1940
 917th CAR redes 1940
 inact Nov 1943 South Pacific



71st RA AA
 1941 Ft Story, VA
 DUI - redes 1940
 504th CAR redes 71st
 inact Sep 1943 Washington, DC



72nd RA AA
 1939 Ft Randolph, PCZ
 DUI - 1941/1941
 inact Sep 1943



73rd RA AA
 1939 Ft Amador, PCZ
 DUI - 1940/1941
 inact Dec 1943



74th RA AA
 1941 Ft Monroe, VA
 DUI - redes 1940
 503rd CAR redes 74th
 inact Apr 1944 Italy



75th RA AA
 1940 Ft Lewis, WA
 DUI - redes 1940
 509th CAR redes 75th
 inact Feb 1945 Ft. Bliss, TX



76th RA AA
 1941 Ft Bragg NC
 DUI - redes 1940
 502nd CAR redes 76th
 inact Nov 1943 South Pacific



77th RA AA
 1941 Ft. Bragg NC
 DUI - redes 1940
 505th CAR redes 77th
 inact Nov 1943 South Pacific



78th RA AA
 1941 Cp Haan, CA
 DUI - redes 1940
 517th CAR redes 78th
 inact Feb 1944, Attu, AK



79th RA AA
1941 Ft Bliss, TX
DUI - 1941?
inact Sep 1943 England

variant 1



variant 2

82nd RA AA
1940 Ft Randolph, PCZ
inact Sep 1943



83rd RA AA
1940 Ft Amador, PCZ
inact Sep 1943

84th RA AA
1942 Ft Read, Trinidad
disb Feb 1944 Cp Stewart, GA

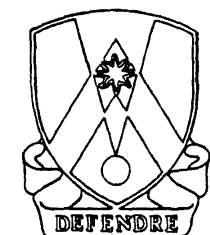
85th RA AA
1942 Cp Davis, NC
DUI - auth 1942
One Bn
inact Sep 1943 Norfolk, VA

86th RA AA
1942 Cp Haan, CA
inact Jan 1943 Cp Haan

87th RA AA
1942 Panama
inact Dec 1843 Ft Bliss, TX

88th RA AA
1942 Panama
inact Sep 1943 PCZ

89th RA AA
1942 Washington DC
DUI - 1941/1942?
inact Sep 1943



90th RA AA
1942 Cp Stewart, GA
inact May 1944 North Africa



91st PS HD
1924 Manila Bay, PI
DUI - 1928/1928
Switched armament with 59th TD
Surrendered 1942



92nd PS HD
1924 Manila Bay, PI
DUI - 1937/1937
surrendered 1942

variant 1



variant 1

93rd RA AA
1941 Cp Davis, NC
inact Dec 1943 Hawaii

94th RA AA
1941 Cp Davis, NC
has DI
inact May 1943 South Pacific

95th RA AA
1941 Cp Davis, NC
inact Dec 1943 Hawaii

96th RA AA
1941 Cp Davis, NC
DUI - 1941/1942
inact Dec 1943 Hawaii

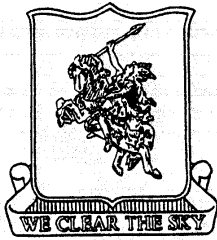


97th RA AA
1941 Ft Kamehameha, HI
inact Dec 1943 Hawaii

98th RA AA
1941 Schofield Barracks, HI
inact Dec 1943 Hawaii

99th RA AA
1941 Cp Davis, NC
DUI - 1941/1942
inact Dec 1943 Cp Stewart, GA





100th RA AA
1941 Cp Davis, NC
disb Apr 1943 Cp Stewart, GA

196th RA AA
1942 Ft Amador, PCZ
inact Sep 1943



197th NG AA
1922 Concord, NH
DUI - 1927/1927
Federalized 1940
inact Mar 1944 New Guinea



198th NG AA
1924 Wilmington, DE
DUI - 1933/1934
Orig. 1 Del. Vol. Inf. 1861,
Federalized 1940
inact May 1943 South Pacific



200th NG AA
1925 Raeford, NC.
DUI - 1926/1941
Trans. Deming, NM NG 1930s,
Fed 1940, Trans. PI 1941
Surrendered 1942
inact Apr 1946

201st NG AA
1940 Puerto Rico
Federalized 1940
redesig Apr 1941



202nd NG AA
1924 Chicago, IL
DUI - 1925/1925
Orig. IL 6 Inf 1920,
Federalized 1940
inact Sep 1943 Bremerton, WA

203rd NG AA
1924 Aurora, MO
DUI - 1925/1926
Orig. MO 2 Inf 1890,
Webb City, MO Fed 1940
inact Jun 1944 Alaska
dexter



sinister



204th NG AA
1940 Sheveport, LA
DUI - 1942/1943
Federalized 1940
inact Sep 1943 San Diego, CA



205th NG AA
1940 Olympia, WA
DUI - 1942/1942
Federalized 1940
inact Sep 1943 Santa Monica CA



206th NG AA
1923 Marianna, AR
DUI - 1930/1930
Orig. 141 MG Bn 1917,
Federalized 1940
disb Mar 1944 Ft Bliss, TX



207th NG AA
1925? New York, NY
DUI - appr 1928
trans to Infantry 1940?
inact Apr 1943 Cp Edwards, MA

208th NG AA
1941 West Hartford, CT
Federalized
inact May 1943 New Guinea



209th NG AA
1940 Buffalo, NY
DUI - 1941/1941
Federalized
inact Oct 1943 Italy

210th NG AA
1941 Detroit, MI
Federalized
inact Feb 1944 Adak, AK



211th NG AA
1924 Boston, MA
DUI - 1923/1923
Orig. 1777 MA inf unit
45 MA Vol 1862, Fed 1940
inact Sep 1943 San Francisco, CA



212th NG AA
 1921 New York, NY
 DUI - 1927/1927
 Orig. NY 11 Inf 1847,
 Federalized 1940
 inact 1943 Seattle WA



240th NG HD
 1923 Portland, ME
 DUI - 1929/1929
 Orig 1 vol Militia 1854,
 Federalized 1940
 inact Oct 1944



213th NG AA
 1922 Allentown, PA
 DUI - 1932/1932
 Orig. 4 Inf PA 1874,
 Federalized 1940
 inact Apr 1944 Italy



241st NG HD
 1923 Boston, MA
 DUI - 1924/1928
 Orig MA 1 inf 1878 , Federalized
 1940
 inact Oct 1944

variant 1



214th NG AA
 1933? Washington, GA
 disbanded?
 DUI - 1940/1940
 264th CAR converted to 214th
 inact Nov 1943 South Pacific



variant 2



215th NG AA
 1940 Mankato, MN
 DUI - redes 1940
 converted from infantry,
 Federalized 1940
 disb Mar 1944 Ft Bliss, TX



242nd NG HD
 1927 Bridgeport, CT
 DUI - 1928/1928
 Orig. militia 1739, Federalized
 1940
 inact Sep 1943



variant 1



243rd NG HD
 1924 Providence, RI
 DUI - 1927/1927
 Federalized 1940
 inact Oct 1944



216th NG AA
 1940 St. Paul, MN
 DUI - redes 1940
 converted from infantry,
 Federalized 1940
 inact Sep 1943 San Francisco CA



244th NG HD
 1924 New York, NY
 DUI - 1936
 9 NY St. Mil. 1859 conv to TD
 Federalized 1940, Alaska 1942
 inact June 1944 Cp Pendleton, VA



variant 1



245th NG HD
 1924 Brooklyn, NY
 DUI - 1925/1925
 64 Inf NY 1812, Federalized 1940
 inact Oct 1944



217th NG AA
 1940 St. Cloud, MN
 DUI - 1942/1942
 Federalized 1940
 inact Sep 1943 Oakland CA



246th NG HD
 1923 Richmond, VA
 DUI - 1932/1932
 Federalized 1940
 inact Apr? Oct? 1944



248th NG HD
 1924 Aberdeen, WA
 DUI - 1934/1934
 CAC Res 1909
 Bn 1924-1935
 Federalized 1940
 inact May 1944 Cp Barkley, TX

253rd NG TD
 1940 Puerto Rico
 Federalized 1940
 1 Bn
 inact 1946



249th NG HD
 1923 Salem, OR
 DUI - 1928/1928
 Federalized 1940
 inact Oct 1944



260th NG HD
 1924 Washington, DC
 DUI - 1928/1928
 redesignated AA 1929
 Federalized 1940
 inact Sep 1943 Tacoma WA



250th NG TD
 1923 San Francisco, CA
 DUI - 1925/1925
 CAC Res 1909 converted to TD,
 Federalized 1940
 inact May 1944 Cp Gruber, OK



261st NG HD
 1940 Jersey City, NJ
 DUI - 1941/1942
 Dover, DE 1940
 Federalized 1940
 Redes Bn Jan 1941



variant 1



263rd NG HD
 1925 Greenwood, SC
 DUI - 1935/1935
 Beauford Artillery 1776
 Federalized 1940
 inact Oct 1944 HD Charleston



variant 2



264th NG HD
 1925? GA
 DUI - 1931/1932
 converted to 214th CAR 1939
 disbanded



variant 3



265th NG HD
 1923 Jacksonville, FL
 DUI - 1928/1928
 Federalized 1940
 disb Jul 1944 Alaska

251st NG HD
 1924 San Diego, CA
 DUI - 1928/1928
 converted to AA 1930
 Federalized 1940
 inact Mar 1944 South Pacific

variant 1



variant 2



369th NG AA
 1924 New York, NY
 DUI - redes 1924
 converted from 369 Inf
 inact Jun 1942 Hawaii

252nd NG TD
 1924 Wilmington, NC
 DUI - 1929/1929
 converted to ?
 inact Apr 1944 Ft Jackson, SC

428th RA AA
 1943
 converted from Inf
 disb May 1944 South Pacific





501st OR AA
1925 Boston, MA
DUI - 1925/1925

reconst & act Apr 1942
Cp Haan, CA
inact Sep 1943 Benicia, CA
variant 1



variant 2



502nd OR AA
1925 New York, NY
DUI - 1925/1925
converted to 76th CAR 1940

reconst & act May 1942
Ft Sheridan, IL
inact Sep 1943 Patterson, NJ



503rd OR AA
1925 Williamsport, PA
DUI - 1926/1926
converted to 74th CAR 1940

reconst & act May 1942
Ft Lewis, WA
inact Dec 1943 Ft Glenn, AK



504th OR AA
1925 Chattanooga, TN
DUI - 1928/1926
Act Jun 40 Ft. Monroe Disb 1 Jul 40

reconst & act Jul 1942
Cp Hulen, TX, inact Jan 1943



505th OR AA
1925 Fort Monroe, VA
DUI - 1933/1933
converted to 77th CAR 1940

reconst & act Jun 1942
Cp Edwards, MA
inact Mar 1944 Italy



506th OR AA
1925 Rock Island, IL
DUI - 1929/1938
converted to 56th CAR 1941



506th RA AA
reconst & act Jun 1942
Cp Edwards, MA inact Jan 1943



507th OR AA
1925 Ft Leavenworth, KS
DUI - 1927/1929
trans to Iowa mid 1930s

reconst & act Aug 1942
Cp Haan, CA,
inact Sep 1943 Long Beach, CA



508th OR AA
1925 El Paso, TX
DUI - 1932/1933
to Pittsburgh, PA 1940
reconst & act Sep 1942
Cp Edwards., AM
inact July 1943 Italy



509th OR AA
1925 Seattle, WA
DUI - 1929/1938
converted to the 75th CAR 1940

reconst & act Dec 1942
Ft Bliss, TX, inact Jan 1943



510th OR AA
1925 Chester, PA
DUI - 1926/1927
To Philadelphia, PA 1940
reconst & act Nov 1942
Ft Sheridan IL, inact Jan 1943



511th OR AA
1925 Ft Monroe, VA
DUI - 1928/1928
To Cleveland, OH 1940
reconst & act Nov 1942
Cp Haan, CA, inact Jan 1943

512th OR AA
--
Unorganized
reconst & act Jun 1942
Ft Bliss, TX
inact Jan 1943



513th OR AA
1925 New York, NY
OR AA 1938/1939
Buffalo, NY 1940
reconst & act Sep 1942
Ft Bliss, TX
inact Jan 1943
variant 1



variant 2



514th OR AA
 1925 Schenectady, NY
 DUI - 1925/1925
 reconst & act Mar 1942
 Cp Davis, NC
 inact May 1943



523rd OR AA
 1925 Erie, PA
 DUI - 1925/1927
 Pittsburgh, PA 1940
 disbanded 1943

515th OR AA
 --
 unorganized
 reconst & act Dec 1941
 Luzon Island, PI
 surrendered Apr 1942



524th OR AA
 1925 Atlanta, GA
 DUI - 1929/1930
 disbanded 1943, Decatur, GA



516th OR AA
 1925 Harrisburg, PA
 DUI - 1927/1927
 disb 1933 Philadelphia, PA
 unorganized 1940

525th OR AA
 1925? Indianapolis, IN
 Charleston, WV 1940



517th OR AA
 1925 Presidio of SF
 DUI - 1938/1938
 converted to the 78th CAR 1940



526th OR AA
 1925 Rock Island, IL
 DUI - 1929/1929
 Detroit, MI 1940
 disbanded 1943, Rockford, IL

518th OR AA
 1925 Presidio of SF
 unorganized 1940



527th OR AA
 1925 St. Joseph, MO
 DUI - 1934/1935
 St. Louis, MO 1940
 disbanded 1943



519th OR AA
 1925 Los Angeles, CA
 DUI - 1930/31/36
 disbanded 1943

variant 1

528th OR AA
 1925? Minneapolis, MN
 unorganized 1940



variant 2



529th OR AA
 1925 Seattle, WA
 DUI - 1935/1935
 Portland, OR 1940
 disbanded 1943



521st OR AA
 1925 New York, NY
 DUI - 1927/1927
 East Orange, NJ 1940
 disbanded 1943 Montclair, NJ



530th OR AA
 1925 New York, NY
 DUI - 1928/1928
 disbanded 1943



522nd OR AA
 1925 New York, NY
 DUI - 1927/1927
 unorganized 1940
 disbanded 1933, Buffalo, NY



531st OR AA
 1925 LaCrosse, WI
 DUI - 1925/1925
 Chicago, IL 1940
 disbanded 1943



532nd OR AA
1925 East St. Louis, IL
DUI - 1928/1928
Springfield, IL 1940



533rd OR AA
1925 New York, NY
DUI - 1925/1926
disbanded 1943



534th OR AA
1925 Raleigh, NC
DUI - 1926/1940
Columbia, SC 1940
disbanded 1943



535th OR AA
1933? Indianapolis, IN
DUI - 1936/1937
unorganized 1925
disbanded 1943



536th OR AA
1925 Detroit, MI
DUI - 1928/1928
disbanded 1943



537th OR AA
1925 Minneapolis, MN
DUI - 1938/1939
disbanded 1943



538th OR AA
1933? Topeka, KS
DUI - 1938/1939
unorganized 1925
disbanded 1943



539th OR AA
1925 New York, NY
DUI - 1925/1926



540th OR AA
1925 Birmingham, AL
DUI - 1930/1930
unorganized 1940
disbanded 1943



541st OR AA
1933? Lexington, KY
unorganized 1925

542nd OR AA
1925? Portland, ME
DUI - 1931/1931
unorganized 1925
disbanded 1943



543rd OR AA
1925 New London, CT
DUI - 1930/1930
Manchester, NH 1940



544th OR AA
1925 New Orleans, LA
DUI - 1925/1925
Hartford, CT 1940
disbanded 1943



545th OR AA
1925? Jackson, MS
DUI - 1925/1925
listed as unorganized in 1925

546th OR AA
--
unorganized

547th OR AA
--
unorganized

548th OR AA
1925? Atlanta, GA
unorganized 1940

552nd OR AA
--
unorganized



601st OR RY
 1925 Boston, MA
 DUI - 1925/1925
 Bridgeport, CT 1940, disb
 reconst & act AA Feb 1942
 Ft Bliss, TX
 inact Sep 1943, Philadelphia, PA

609th OR TD
 1925 Ft Monroe, VA
 disbanded prior to 1938
 reconst & act AA Dec 1942
 Cp Edwards, MA
 inact Jan 1943



602nd OR RY
 1925 New York, NY
 DUI - 1929/1929
 disb 1940
 reconst & act AA Feb 1942
 Ft Bliss, TX
 inact Sep 1943, New York

610th OR
 --
 unorganized
 reconst & act AA Dec 1942
 Cp Davis, NC
 inact Jan 1943



603rd OR RY
 1925 Chester, PA
 DUI - 1926/1926
 Philadelphia, PA 1940 disb
 reconst & act AA Mar 1942
 Culver City, CA
 inact Apr 1943

611th OR
 --
 unorganized
 reconst & act AA Dec 1942
 Ft Bliss, TX
 inact Jan 1943



604th OR RY
 1925 Presidio SF, CA
 Salt Lake City, UT 1940, disb
 reconst & act AA Mar 1942
 Ft Bliss, TX
 inact Sep 1943, New York

612th OR
 --
 unorganized
 reconst & act AA Sep 1942
 Cp Stewart, GA
 inact Jan 1943



605th OR RY
 1925 Seattle, WA
 DUI - 1931/1932
 disbanded prior to 1938
 reconst & act AA Mar 1942
 Cp Stewart, GA
 inact Jun 1943, Boston, MA

613th OR HD
 1925 Portland, ME
 unorganized 1940
 reconst & act AA Apr 1942
 Cp Davis, NC
 inact Jan 1943



614th OR HD
 1925 Portland, ME
 DUI - 1931/1931
 trans RAI before 1938
 conv to 20th CAR 1940
 reconst & act AA Apr 1942, PCZ,
 inact Dec 1943 Cp Stewart, GA



606th OR TD
 1925 Boston, MA
 DUI - 1931/1937
 disbanded 1940
 reconst & act AA Jun 1942
 Cp Edwards, MA
 inact Jan 1943



615th OR HD
 1925 Boston, MA
 DUI - 1926/1927
 Wilmington, DE 1940
 reconst & act AA Apr 1942
 Panama CZ
 inact Sep 1943



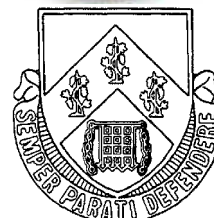
607th OR TD
 1925 New York, NY
 DUI - 1924/1924
 disbanded by 1940
 reconst & act AA Jun 1942
 Cp Hulen, TX
 inact Jan 1943



616th OR HD
 1925 Providence, RI
 DUI - 1934/1934
 trans RAI before 1938,
 conv to 23rd CAR 1940



608th OR TD
 1925 Presidio SF, CA
 DUI - 1932/1932
 pers & equip to 56th CAR 1941
 reconst & act AA Jun 1942
 Cp Hulen, TX
 inact Jan 1943



618th OR HD
 1925 New London, CT
 Elizabeth, NY 1940
 disbanded 1944



619th OR HD
1925 New York, NY
DUI - 1925/1925



620th OR HD
1925 New York, NY
DUI - 1933/1934



621st OR HD
1925 Wilmington, NC
DUI - 1925/1925
trans RAI prior to 1938
disbanded 1944



622nd OR HD
1925? Washington, DC
DUI - 1928/1928
listed as inactive 1925,
trans RAI before 1938
disbanded 1944

623rd OR HD
1925 Atlanta, GA
Jacksonville, FL 1940

624th OR HD
1933? Oklahoma City, OK
listed as unorganized 1925



625th OR HD
1924 Los Angeles, CA
DUI - 1939/1939
converted to 19th CAR 1940



626th OR HD
1925 Los Angeles, CA
DUI - 1928/1928
trans RAI before 1938
disbanded 1944



627th OR HD
1925 Presidio SF, CA
DUI - 1927/1929
transferred RAI before 1938
disbanded 1944



628th OR HD
1925 Seattle, WA
DUI - 1936/1939
Presidio SF, CA 1940
disbanded 1944

629th OR HD
1925 Seattle, WA
Portland, OR 1940



630th OR HD
1925 Seattle, WA
DUI - 1933/1934
transferred RAI before 1938
disbanded 1944

653rd OR AA
1925 New York, NY
disbanded prior to 1938?

701st RA AA
1942 Ft Totten, NY
inact Apr 1943 Newport RI

901st RAI AA
1930 Worchester, MA

902nd OR AA
1930 Boston, MA

903rd OR AA
1930 Hartford, CT
DUI - 1934/1935



906th RAI AA
1930 Portland, ME
DUI - 1931/1931
disbanded 1943



908th RAI AA
1930 New York, NY
DUI - 1930/1931
disbanded before 1938



909th RAI AA
1930 New York, NY
DUI - 1930/1930
disbanded 1933





910th RAI AA
1930 New York, NY
DUI - 1933/1939
disbanded 1943



913th OR AA
1930 Washington, DC
DUI - 1931/1931



916th OR AA
1930 Richmond, VA
DUI - 1932/1939



917th RAI AA
1930
DUI - 1935/1935
conv to the 70th CAR 1940

925th OR AA
1930 Jacksonville, FL



932nd OR AA
1930 Columbus, OH
DUI - 1932/1932
disbanded 1943



933rd RAI AA
1930 Cincinnati, OH
DUI - 1931/1932
disbanded 1943

variant 1



variant 2



938th RAI AA
1930 Cincinnati, OH
DUI - 1931/1931



945th OR AA
1930 Detroit, MI
DUI - 1930/1933
disbanded 1943



950th OR AA
1930 Lansing, MI
DUI - 1938/1939



955th OR AA
1930 Duluth, MN
DUI - 1932/1932
disbanded 1943

958th OR AA
1930 St. Louis, MO



960th RAI AA
1930 Topeka, KS
DUI - 1936/1937



969th OR AA
1930 San Antonio, TX
DUI - 1933/1935
disbanded 1943



970th OR AA
1930 Texas
DUI - 1933/1933
unorganized 1940



972nd RAI AA
1930 Dallas, TX
DUI - 1935/1935
disbanded 1943



Coast Artillery School

973rd RAI AA
1930
unorganized 1940



Barrage Balloon School



974th RAI AA
1930 Denver, CO
DUI - 1936/1938
disbanded 1943



Antiaircraft Artillery School



975th OR AA
1930 Los Angeles, CA
DUI - 1930/1939
disbanded 1943



Antiaircraft Artillery
Training & Replacement Center
Fort Walters



976th OR AA
1930 Los Angeles, CA
DUI - 1935/1936
disbanded 1943



Coast Artillery
Training & Replacement Center
Fort Eustis



977th OR AA
1930 Los Angeles, CA
DUI - 1930/1930
disbanded 1943



Coast Artillery
Training & Replacement Center
Camp Callan



Coast Artillery Corps
(officer)



Coast Artillery Corps
(enlisted)

Campaign and Decoration Streamers

Adapted from *Antiaircraft Artillery Battalions of the U.S. Army* Volume II by James A. Sawicki
Wyvern Publications (1991) pp. 928-948.

Each artillery regiment (or independent battalion) which consisted of a Headquarters and Headquarters Battery or Detachment and three or more lettered batteries were classified as color bearing units. The regiment/battalion carried two flags: a Regimental color and a National color. The term "color" when used alone implies the National color, or Stars and Stripes, while the term "colors" implies the National color and the organizational or regimental color collectively. The field of the organizational color was red for Artillery upon which was displayed a spread American eagle in shades of brown. On its breast was the coat of arms of the battalion and in its beak a ribbon inscribed with the organizational motto. Below the eagle was another ribbon bearing the designation of the regiment. The organizational color not only identified the unit but also represented the spirit and tradition of the organization. It also served as the carrier for the various decoration and campaign streamers awarded the battalion for achievement and war service.

Another flag long associated with artillery was the red guidon. This was a red swallow-tailed flag carried by each battery as a unit marker and displayed in yellow the branch of service insignia between the battery letter above and the regimental/battalion number below.

While the first artillery units were serving in France during World War I, the practice was to inscribe campaign participation on flagstaff silver bands. But silver bands were in short supply during 1918 and the AEF was authorized local procurement and use of ribbon or streamers as a substitute. In four-foot lengths these ribbons were inscribed with the names of special battles and major operations of recipient organizations. These ribbons were in effect the forerunner of the modern day campaign streamers.

On 3 June 1920 hand embroidered silk streamers were adopted to replace all previous methods of displaying honors and decorations. The original War Department directive prescribed a silk streamer for each war in which the organization had served in a theater of operations, in the colors of the campaign ribbon for the different wars. Each streamer (at that time 2-3/4 inches wide and 3 feet long for standards and the same width but 4 feet long for colors) was inscribed with the name of the battle or campaign in which the organization had participated. Inscriptions for streamers were announced in orders published by the War Department. Shortly thereafter a streamer was adopted to show "Mention in Orders" for meritorious service in action. This was a blue silk streamer with the name of the action embroidered in white. This streamer was never utilized and in 1942 became the streamer for the Distinguished Unit.

Citation

(now the Presidential Unit Citation [Army])

Specific criteria for battle honors (now called campaign participation credit) has been refined and was contained in Army Regulations for many years. These honors were included in the Army Registers of 1866 through 1877, usually at the head of the list of officers of each regiment. These listings were eventually dropped from the Army Register owing to the difficulty in gathering full and reliable data. After 1877 such credits were confirmed, when possible, by The Adjutant General. In recent years this activity has been the responsibility of The Chief of Military History, U.S. Army and since 1920 a definite and fixed policy has been applied. The criteria have been changed a number of times over the years and are currently set forth in Army Regulations 870-5.

Just as the experienced soldier is known by the decorations and service ribbons he wears on his uniform, so is the well-tried military unit known by the decorations and campaign streamers it carries on its colors. Many of the honors which the fighting man can earn have a counterpart that can be given the unit for a like degree of service or achievement. For example, a campaign streamer with inscription is comparable to a theater service ribbon with battle star while many unit decorations are comparable to individual decorations. The Presidential Unit Citation (PUC) is awarded for the same degree of heroism required for the award of a Distinguished Service Cross to an individual; the Meritorious Unit Commendation (MUC), Navy Unit Commendation (NUC) (when awarded for merit), and Air Force Outstanding Unit Award (AFOUA) are awarded for the same degree of achievement warranting the award of the Legion of Merit; the Valorous Unit Award (VUA) and the Navy Unit Commendation (for bravery) are awarded for the same degree of bravery as that required for the award of a Silver Star.

Grateful foreign governments have awarded decorations to numerous Army units for outstanding action in combat. Probably the best known of these is the French Croix de Guerre which was earned by Army units in both World Wars. All foreign decorations carry with them the right to display a symbol on the decorated unit's color. Numerous AAA battalions were cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for their outstanding efforts in battle.

Although a single citation did not carry with it the right to display a streamer, it did count as an award and if the organization was cited a second time for distinguished service, it normally was awarded the Belgian Fourrageres.

The only foreign decorations that authorized members of a decorated unit to wear an emblem symbolic of the award on their uniforms were the French and Belgian Fourrageres, the Netherlands Orange Lanyard, the Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, the Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation and the Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross and Civil Actions Honor Medal. Of these, only the French Fourrageres was authorized for temporary wear. In other words, members of a unit awarded the French Fourrageres could wear the Fourrageres on their uniforms as long as they were members of the decorated unit. Upon leaving the unit they could no longer wear the Fourragere unless they were assigned to the unit during the period for which it was decorated. No temporary wear of emblems representing other foreign awards was authorized; they could only be worn by individuals who were with the unit during the period for which it was cited.

Behind the campaign streamers is immortalized the history of the Army. Here in strips of rayon is epitomized the courage, endurance, loyalty, patience, determination, and dedication of an Army now more than 200 years old and whose service to the nation cannot be measured in dollars. In the service of the Republic, these regiments have been annihilated by sword and disease, yet the only recognition for this heroism may be but a name on a strip of rayon. Five months of the most difficult, agonizing and tragic period of the Army is symbolized in the words "Philippine Islands" on the Asiatic-Pacific campaign streamer for the 59th, 60th, 200th and 515th Coast Artillery (Antiaircraft) Regiments.

Colonel William Travis, commanding the American forces at the Alamo, in February 1836, wrote in a message to "the People of Texas and All Americans in the World:"

"... I am besieged by a thousand or more of the Mexicans under Santa Anna... I have answered the demand (to surrender) with a cannon shot, and our flag waves proudly from the walls. I shall never surrender nor retreat ..."

Symbols of unit achievement or bravery help to maintain and stimulate the spirit of "never surrender nor retreat". U.S. Army units at the Meuse-Argonne, Myitkyina, Remagen Bridge, Bastogne and Inchon, and elsewhere throughout the world have shown the enemy that this spirit lives on in the modern American fighting man.

Notes on Collecting Insignia

Mark Berhow

The post-1940 history of the units that comprised the coast artillery corps has resulted in a great deal of confusion over both unit histories and their assigned insignia. The regimental organization of the coast artillery corps was eliminated in 1943 and most units were converted to separate battalions by the end of the war. Nearly all of these battalions were inactivated as the US Army demobilized.

The artillery branch of the army was reorganized in 1950 creating the army air defense command and many old coast artillery battalions were re-activated as antiaircraft artillery separate battalions during 1950-1956. Many of these units also reused or received unit insignia as well. In 1958 the antiaircraft artillery was reorganized again, bringing back the regimental system and resurrecting (in theory at least) the old coast artillery regular army and National Guard regiments that were disbanded during the 1940s. These Air Defense Artillery units used, in many cases, the insignia approved for their predecessor coast artillery regiment. During the downsizing of the air defense artillery from the 1970s on, many of these regiments have also been inactivated so that now only a handful of ADA regiments remain in service today.

Distinctive insignia remained in Army Regulations as an approved insignia even if their manufacture had been suspended for the duration and after 1947 approval of new designs was resumed. Some DIs were manufactured in Germany during the occupation period and have distinctive features. The Ballou clutch was introduced in 1942 and in the postwar era supplanted the older post and screw type with a few exceptions. Pin-back DIs were still manufactured during the postwar period.

Needless to say, this has resulted a large number of insignia that have been ascribed to a particular unit. Add to this the fact that all manner of reproductions and “re-strikes” have been made over the years for military members and families as well as the collectors. This makes it difficult to authenticate an insignia as a coast artillery regimental insignia.



Backs of authentic coast artillery DIs showing pin-back, screw-back and the more modern clutch-back. Note the maker marks on all three of these pins. *Author*

There are a number of differences between the older coast artillery insignia and the newer air defense insignia and the modern reproductions. The earliest distinctive insignia were either screw-post & retaining-nut or pin-back construction. The pin-backed insignia were used on officer's shoulder loops while the screw-backed insignia were for campaign hats prior to the general adoption of the garrison cap and enlisted men's coat lapels. The oldest ones are mostly screw back construction; pin-backed ones became more common over time. Many DIs are marked with the name of the manufacturer; for example, A. H. Dondero of Washington, D.C. was a prominent early maker.

The U.S. Army Institute of Heraldry

The Institute of Heraldry's (TIOH) proud and distinguished history of service begins in the wake of World War I. Concerned with a general lack of cohesion and distinction for military awards and insignia that he observed during wartime, President Woodrow Wilson sent a letter to his Secretary of War, Newton Baker. The President resolved that the design of military medals ought to be "artistically reconsidered by [an] official art commission." Following this initial correspondence, President Wilson directed the establishment of a Heraldic Program Office the following year under the purview of the War Department General Staff.

At first, the Heraldic Program Office was entrusted with the responsibility of coordinating and approving coats of arms and other insignia solely for Army organizations. However, America's entry into World War II saw a tremendous increase in the demand for military insignia across all branches of service. As a result, the Munitions Board, which acted for all of the existing branches of service at the time, decided that the Heraldic Program Office would assist with providing heraldic services to all military departments.

Meanwhile, the need for coats of arms, decorations, official seals, and organizational emblems began to expand in other Government sectors. To aid those who required such heraldic services, Public Law 85-263 was enacted in 1957 to allow for the Secretary of the Army to provide these services to all branches of the Federal Government. Yet another expansion of its responsibilities and customer base would lead to a major restructuring of the Heraldic Program Office to help meet demands.

Ultimately, this restructuring resulted in Army General Order Number 29, issued on 10 August 1960 with an effective date of 1 September 1960, declaring the founding of "The Institute of Heraldry", a new organization derived from the Heraldic Program Office and placed under the auspices of the Army's Quartermaster General. Since 1960, TIOH's heraldic program has seen only two additional reassignments within the Army due to reorganization. The first occurred soon after its establishment, when it was transferred to the care of the Adjutant General's Office in 1962; then, in 2004, TIOH became part of the Office of the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army. See the Institute of Heraldry website for more details (www.tioh.hqda.pentagon.mil).

Notes

1. For example the American Society of Military Insignia Collectors (ASMIC) is the oldest and largest organization of collectors of military insignia in the world. (<http://www.asmic.org/>). ASMIC publishes a quarterly journal *The Trading Post* that has a number of articles on insignia. See Capistrano, Robert, "Collecting Distinctive Insignia of WW II: Part I", *The Trading Post*, LXII, No. 2, April-June 2003: 17-22. Capistrano, Robert, "Collecting Distinctive Insignia of WW II: Part II", *The Trading Post*, LXII, No. 3, July-September 2003: 17-24.
2. Leon W. LaFramboise, *History of the Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry Branch Service Insignia* (Watson Publishing Co., Steeleville, MO, 1976); William K. Emerson, *Encyclopedia of United States Army Insignia and Uniforms* (University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, OK, 1996); William K. Emerson, *U.S. Army Soldiers and Their Chevrons: An Illustrated Catalog and History from the Revolutionary War to the Present* (R. James Bender Publishing, San Jose, CA 2013).
3. Barry J. Stein, *U.S. Army Heraldic Crests*, (Columbia, SC, University of South Carolina Press, 1993); Steven E. Clay, *U.S. Army Order of Battle 1919-1942* (Combat Studies Institute Press, US Combined Arms Center, Ft. Leavenworth, KS 2010); Janice McKenney, *Air Defense Artillery* (Army Lineage Series, Center of Military History, United States Army, Govt. Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1985); Shelby L. Stanton, *Order of Battle, US Army in World War II, Revised Edition* (Stackpole Books, Mechanicsburg, PA, 2006); James P. Sawicki, *Antiaircraft Battalions of the U.S. Army, Volumes 1 & 2* (Wyvern Publications, Dumphries, VA, 1991).
4. The changes in coast artillery organization is discussed in Bolling W. Smith & William C. Gaines "Coast Artillery Organization: A Brief Overview" *Coast Defense Journal* Volume 22, issue 2 (May 2008) pp. 33-76. Also see Clay, Steven E. *U.S. Army Order of Battle 1919-1942*, Combat Studies Institute Press, US Combined Arms Center, Ft. Leavenworth, KS 2010. (<http://www.cgsc.edu/carl/resources/csi/csi.asp#usaob>). The changes in regulations for specifications of artillery insignia would occur with almost yearly regularity for the next 20 years (1902, 1903, 1904, 1907, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1916, 1917, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1924, 1926, 1938, 1941, 1943, 1947, and 1950). Only the major changes will be discussed in this article. For more illustrated detailed on the evolution of the coast artillery insignia see Leon W. LaFramboise, *History of the Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry Branch Service Insignia* (Watson Publishing Co., Steeleville, MO, 1976).
5. A key uniform regulation upgrade for this article was promulgated in 1908 and illustrated by the following text: UNIFORM OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER 1, 1908, compiled by the authority of the Secretary of War—Under the supervision of Brigadier General J.B Aleshire, Quartermaster General, U.S.A. Parts of the plates related to the Coast Artillery accompany this text.
6. William K. Emerson, *U.S. Army Soldiers and Their Chevrons: An Illustrated Catalog and History from the Revolutionary War to the Present* (R. James Bender Publishing, San Jose, CA 2013) pp. 200-202.
7. *ibid* pp. 242-247.
8. *ibid* pp. 362-377.
9. Shelby L. Stanton, *Order of Battle, US Army in World War II, Revised Edition* (Stackpole Books, Mechanicsburg, PA, 2006).
10. The Institute of Heraldry, *Heraldic Services Handbook*, 1997; Stein, Barry Jason, *U.S. Army Heraldic Crests*, Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1993.
11. Wyllie, Robert E. "Coats of Arms and Badges of The Coast Artillery Corps" *Coast Artillery Journal* 59 (1923) pp. 123-42. Wyllie, R.E. "Colors, Standards, and Guidons." *Coast Artillery Journal* 66 (1927) 517-30. James P. Sawicki, *Antiaircraft Battalions of the U.S. Army, Volumes 1 & 2* (Wyvern Publications, Dumphries, VA, 1991), see Appendix 1 pp. 928-937 for a detailed explanation of the heraldic system.
12. An example of the authorization of the coast of arms for a coast defense is: Quartermaster General. War Department Memo 425.5 Coats of Arms (8-29-23) (Misc.) D "Coat of Arms for the Coast Defenses of Los Angeles. September 22, 1923 by order of the Secretary of War. For more on artillery insignia see: Bean, P.W., Parisi, F.J., Puylara, J. and Littman, A.A., "Antiaircraft - Coast Artillery Corps, Distinctive Insignia Series 20," American Society of Military Insignia Collectors, 526 Lafayette Avenue, Palmerton, PA 18071-1621. Wyllie, Robert E. "Coats of Arms and Badges of The Coast Artillery Corps" *Coast Artillery Journal* 59 (1923) pp. 123-42. Wyllie described the coast of arms for 14 coast defenses (redesignated as harbor defenses in 1925) and 9 regiments

- in his article. The *Coast Artillery Journal* published descriptions of 12 more harbor defense coats of arms from 1928-1929 in the "Professional Notes" section. "Coat of Arms for the Harbor Defenses of Eastern New York" Vol. 68 (1928) p. 347. "Coat of Arms for the Harbor Defenses of Portsmouth" Vol. 68 (1928) p. 537. "Coat of Arms for the Harbor Defenses of New Bedford" Vol. 68 (1928) p. 451. "Coat of Arms for the Harbor Defenses of Southern New York" Vol. 69 (1928) p. 73. "Coat of Arms for the Harbor Defenses of the Delaware" Vol. 69 (1928) p. 161. "Coat of Arms for the Harbor Defenses of the Potomac" Vol. 69 (1928) p. 264. "Coat of Arms for the Harbor Defenses of Charleston" Vol. 69 (1928) p. 349. "Coat of Arms for the Harbor Defenses of Galveston" Vol. 69 (1928) p. 495. "Coat of Arms for the Harbor Defenses of Key West" 69 (1928) 437. "Coat of Arms for the Harbor Defenses of San Diego" Vol. 70 (1929) p. 72. "Coat of Arms for the Harbor Defenses of Los Angeles" Vol. 70 (1929) pp. 151-52. "Coat of Arms for the Harbor Defenses of Balboa" Vol. 70 (1929) p. 266.
13. Barnes, H.C. "A Regimental Organization for the Coast Artillery Corps. *Coast Artillery Journal* 60 (1924) 293-99. Clay, Steven E. *U.S. Army Order of Battle 1919-1942*, Combat Studies Institute Press, US Combined Arms Center, Ft. Leavenworth, KS 2010. Written descriptions of the coats of arms for a number of coast artillery regiments, along with a brief history, were published in the *Coast Artillery Journal* from 1926-1929 in the "Professional Notes" section. Not all the regiments received a history for some reason. "The Fifth Coast Artillery" Vol. 65 (1926) pp. 390-392. "The Sixth Coast Artillery" Vol. 65 (1926) pp. 475-76. "The Seventh Coast Artillery" Vol. 65 (1926) pp. 564-66. "The Tenth Coast Artillery" Vol. 66 (1927) pp. 73-74. "The Eleventh Coast Artillery" Vol. 66 (1927) pp. 165-66. "The Twelfth Coast Artillery" Vol. 66 (1927) pp. 253-35. "The Thirteenth Coast Artillery" Vol. 66 (1927) pp. 358-59. "The Fourteenth Coast Artillery" Vol. 66 (1927) pp. 455-56. "The Fifteenth Coast Artillery" Vol. 66 (1927) pp. 543-544. "The Forty-Second Coast Artillery (Railway)" Vol. 67 (1927) pp. 67-68. "The Sixtieth Coast Artillery (Antiaircraft)" Vol. 67 (1927) pp. 167-68. "The Sixty-First Coast Artillery (Antiaircraft)" Vol. 67 (1927) pp. 245-47. "The Sixty-Third Coast Artillery (Antiaircraft)" Vol. 67 (1927) p. 357. "The Sixty-Fourth Coast Artillery (Antiaircraft)" Vol. 67 (1927) p. 436. "The Sixty-Fifth Coast Artillery (Antiaircraft)" Vol. 67 (1927) pp. 511-12. "243rd Coast Artillery (H.D.)" Vol. 68 (1928) pp. 177-79. "The Third Coast Artillery" Vol. 68 (1928) pp. 65-68. "The Fifty-Ninth Coast Artillery (Tractor Drawn)" Vol. 68 (1928) p. 257. "Coat of Arms for the 197th Coast Artillery (A.A.)" Vol. 70 (1929) pp. 355-58.
 14. Lanham, Howard G., "Method for Approximating Date of Metallic Insignia", *The Trading Post*, July-September 1970: 74) Also on the web: "American Military Patches, Other Insignia and Decorations of World War Two" by Dr. Howard G. Lanham (<http://www.angelfire.com/md2/patches/index.html>)
 15. Berhow, Mark, A. *American Seacoast Defenses, a Reference Guide*, 3rd Edition. PDF electronic version, CDSG Press, McLean, VA 2015 (www.cdsg.org).