

## Chapter 1 : Women in World War I | National Museum of American History

*Army Uniforms of World War I (Blandford Colour Series) [Andrew Mollo, Pierre Turner] on [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com) \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Pictures and describes the uniforms and personal equipment of the soldiers and officers of every army in the First World War.*

There is not enough space here to fully document all the variations in German uniform standards, so this piece is limited to the typical infantry uniform. Until 1871, each German state had its own particular uniform color, belt buckle motto, and a bewildering variety of badges, armbands, and helmet plates so that each particular Regiment had some distinctive or unique characteristic to commemorate some past battle or other distinction bestowed upon it. Sometimes there were unique distinctions inside regiments. Some regiments had a Leib Guard Company. Another example is the grand duchy of Brunswick, the home of the 92nd infantry regiment. In 1871, the entire German army adopted the Feldgrau uniform, while maintaining all State and Regimental variations. The pre uniforms were also maintained for parades, law court, guard duty, social affairs and for "walking-out", or off-duty times. The military luxury of maintaining the variety of uniforms could only be supported under peacetime conditions. This occurred twice in 1871, and again in 1914. This is a photo of a young Prussian N. His tunic is Dunkelblau Dark Blue, his trousers are black with red side seam piping. The dark band of his hat, the standing collar and Brandenburg cuff are red. The lace trim at the collar and cuff is gold, and indicates his rank as an N. The lack of N. His belt buckle is brass with a silver badge in the center, unchanged since 1871. He is wearing a bayonet and bayonet knot. The colored bands of the bayonet knot would indicate which company this soldier belonged to. The buttons on his shoulder boards would also have the company number on them. His uniform is blue with a red standing collar. The black braid on the white piping of his shoulder boards was worn only by a Prussian One-year Volunteer, each State. The One-year Volunteer served 12 months in boot camp as a private and paid all his own expenses for food, clothing, and equipment. This was a method that a financially secure middle class family could raise their social standing in the somewhat rigid German social scene. This is a Bavarian reservist, called up for service late in 1914. He is wearing the standard Fieldgrey wool uniform with Brandenburg cuffs, piped in red, and the Stehumpfalkragen stand and fall collar, a very uncomfortable back pack and leather jackboots, unchanged since 1871. The outside seam of his Fieldgrey trousers would also have been piped in red. The buttons on his tunic have the Bavarian rampant lion in place of the Prussian crown. He is wearing a leather or enameled tin pickelhaube with a brass Bavarian state helmet plate, spike, and trim. The disks on his collar, and lack of N. Fixed to his rifle is the obsolete quill, or feather, bayonet, it has a very thin blade and is over 24 inches long. His 3 section leather ammo pouches hold fifteen rounds in each section for a total of ninety rounds, a further one hundred and fifty rounds were carried in the pack. His belt buckle is iron and painted field grey. This photo was taken in mid 1914. Pre-war helmet covers would have had the regimental number indicated by a large red Arabic number. In 1914, the color of the number was changed to dark green, and in 1917, it was left off altogether. The leather used in the helmet was imported from Argentina. In 1917, the British blockade caused the first shortage of the war, leather for helmets. Felt and fibre board as well as tin or sheet metal was used as substitute materials for making helmets. Spiked helmets continued to be produced for enlisted men until the spring of 1918, when the Stahlhelm, steel helmet, was introduced. The soldier is wearing the Transitional tunic. A wartime measure simplified the tunic and eliminated the complex Brandenburg and Swedish cuffs of the uniform and replaced them with simple turn back cuffs. This style cuff was well liked by the soldiers, as all military passes and other I. Up to the end of the war the 1914, Transitional and Bluse type tunics continued to be produced. Attached to his rifle is the shorter, butcher bayonet. This photo is an example of a Bavarian soldier, circa 1914, wearing the Bluse type wool tunic. The cuffs turn back as in the Transitional tunic, and the brass buttons of the 1914 and Transitional tunics have been replaced with a fly front that concealed the simple buttons of horn; later in the war, wood, bakelite, or any ersatz materials were used for buttons. All metals were becoming scarce by 1917. As a result the only visible buttons on the tunic are four zinc buttons, two at the shoulder boards and two at the tunic pockets. The top button indicated the German army, the bottom button indicated what German State the soldier served. The top

button is Black, White, and Red, the national colors of Germany. Each state had its own colors, Prussian colors were White and Black. The soldiers belt buckle is iron, but painted black. In , an order from the Kaiser changed the traditional brown finish of leather boots, belts and other gear to black, and belt buckles were painted black after this. Bavaria did not change to black leather until . In the field only the ribbon was worn, the medal was sent home for safekeeping. This Prussian soldier is somewhere near the front lines, but not too near or he would be carrying a gas mask in an airtight metal can. Leather for boots was in short supply to the German army. Soldiers were paid a bounty if they provided their own boots, which were usually lace up ankle boots, as illustrated here. Most storm trooper units wore this style boot in place of the clumsy jackboots. The soldier is wearing a brass and silver belt buckle. This soldier is off-duty but still carries his bayonet. A German soldier was always armed, even when off duty. Later in the war a trench dagger often replaced the bayonet for off duty times. In the field, only the ribbon was worn in the second button hole as this soldier does, while the medal would have been sent home. The Iron Cross 1st class had no ribbon and was generally only awarded to officers who had previously been awarded the 2nd class medal. On rare occasions the 1st class medal would be awarded to an enlisted man. They are members of the th Regiment, a new unit created after . The soldier seated on the right, and the others standing behind are wearing dark brown corduroy trousers. By , many private purchase items began to supplement standard government issue clothing and boots, which were becoming more difficult to supply on a regular basis. The corduroy trousers were popular with mountain climbers, and soon with soldiers in the trenches as well. There were two types of corduroy trousers, regular straight leg trousers and a type similar to knickers in that they were loose down to below the knee, then they fit close to the calf, which worked well with ankle boots and Gamaschen. Their tunics are the standard uniform with Swedish cuffs and the Transitional type.

## Chapter 2 : Uniforms of the Germany Army in World War One

*At the outbreak of World War One in August , the German Army was uniformly dressed in field-grey uniforms, which had been introduced in Prussia by the 'All Highest' cabinet orders of 23 February and 18 March*

Private in marching order Tours, June ; Lieutenant th Machine-gun Battalion in field service order Watten, 19 May ; reverse of the private in marching order. The US troops arrived in Europe with their own uniforms and American built small arms. The USA had introduced a khaki-colored uniform in . On their arrival in France, they received partly French uniform parts, British steel helmets and gas masks. However, the Afro-American units were allotted to the French units and instead received the French Adrian helmets. French and British weapons, including the Rifle M Enfield, derived from the British infantry rifle, as well as the French Chauchat light machine gun. In the artillery, the AEF was predominantly based on the excellent French 75mm M field gun and the mm howitzer. The British also provided a number of 8-inch howitzers. Some 5, had been built by the end of . The pilots of the United States Army Air Service learned the flying largely on American aircraft like the Curtiss models, but in combat they used British and French types, many of which were produced under licensed in the United States and powered by US-built Aero engines. Other airplanes were simply bought in the UK or France. By the end of the war, Great Britain had delivered 4, and France airplanes to the US air forces. Built-up of the US Army The American Expeditionary Forces should be equipped, trained and formed in France, under the command of General Pershing, before they should be deployed as an independent force at the front. Haig and Petain had at the beginning of a serious shortage of soldiers and no more prospect to equalize this. So they wanted to use the US soldiers for their own units to get help quickly. The American commander, General Pershing as well as the US government, however, insisted on forming an independent and complete armed force with own armies, corps, and divisions. They were willing to wait so long with the deployment of the American soldiers, until additional services, artillery units, headquarters, and all the necessary staff were set up. The German offensive from March 21, , however, made the American plans lapsed, when there was only one ready-to-deploy US division with three more, not yet fully trained troops, on training grounds. Thus, on March 28, , the first US units had to be deployed for defense in the area of Amiens on the Somme. The 1st US infantry division was the first full-sized division unit to arrive at Cantigny near Montdidier on May 28th for a counter-attack. After lengthy discussions between the Allies, it was then agreed, starting in June, instead of bringing complete US divisions to Europe, to dispatch as many American infantry as possible. Thus, , US combat troops arrived in June and , in July. A total of 84, American soldiers were shipped to Europe in March ; , in April; , in May; , in June and , in July, almost half of them on British ships. These were larger numbers than the German High Command had foreseen. By mid, the entire US Army had reached a strength of about 4 million men. Of these, about 1. Thus the war was decided.

## Chapter 3 : Trenches on the Web - Special: Wartime Changes to the German Field Uniform

*British Army uniform and equipment in World War* [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com) coming to the British official historian Brigadier James E. Edmonds recorded in , "The British Army of , was the best trained best equipped and best organized British Army ever sent to war".

The range of Uniforms, boots and insignia that we do have have for the world war two ww2, wwii US Army has been crafted down to the last meticulous detail from original samples. Wool knit cuffs, collar and waistband with brass zippers. Comes without buttons but comes with eyelets for attaching buttons. It is made in the correct wool and lining. Please specify while ordering. Made in early Khaki color. In the correct wool fabric. Made in pre-shrunk Khaki cotton and the khaki shirt was often worn under the Ike jacket. US Army world war two ww2,wwii Paratrooper boots: US Army world war two ww2,wwii Garrison shoes: US Army world war two ww2,wwii Army Roughouts ankle boots: US Army world war two ww2,wwii M two-buckle boots: US Army world war two ww2,wwii Patches and Insignia: I have more than of these in my collection and impossible to list them all in this page. They might be the topic of an entire website dedicated to them. Please send me the name of your unit and a picture of your insignia. I will do the rest. Pictures of articles that will be available shortly: That means you will get comfortable and proper fitting uniforms every time. We have supplied uniforms to:

**Chapter 4 : The Doughboy Uniform**

*Media in category "Military uniforms of World War I" The following files are in this category, out of total. (previous page)*  
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The British were the first European army to replace leather belts and pouches with webbing, a strong material made from woven cotton, which had been pioneered in the United States by the Mills Equipment Company. A mess tin was worn attached to one of the packs, and was contained inside a cloth buff-coloured khaki cover. Inside the haversack were personal items, knife and when on Active Service, unused portions of the daily ration. The equipment was made of brown leather and consisted of five round ammunition pouches worn over one shoulder on a bandolier, with an associated waist belt and pouches, and a haversack and water bottle. It soon proved to be unsuitable for infantry use, but was used throughout the First World War by cavalry and other mounted troops. Therefore, a version of the equipment was designed to be made in leather, as both Britain and the USA had large leather working industries with excess capacity. The leather was coloured with either a brown or khaki finish, and the packs and haversacks were made from canvas. It was originally intended that the leather equipment would be used by units in training or on home service, and that it would be exchanged for webbing before going on active service. However, in practice, reinforcement drafts and sometimes whole battalions would arrive at the front line still with their leather equipment. It also had a wide pocket on the outer helmet. Brodie helmet The first delivery of a protective steel helmet the Brodie helmet to the British Army was in . Initially there were far from enough helmets to equip every man, so they were designated as "trench stores", to be kept in the front line and used by each unit that occupied the sector. It was not until the summer of , when the first 1 million helmets had been produced, that they could be generally issued. These criticisms were addressed in the Mark I model helmet of which had a separate folded rim, a two-part liner, and matte khaki paint finished with sand, sawdust, or crushed cork to give a dull, non-reflective appearance. The initial response was to equip troops with cotton mouth pads for protection. Soon afterwards the British introduced the Black Veil Respirator, which consisted of a long cloth which was used to tie chemical-soaked mouth pads into place. Cluny MacPherson of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment brought the idea of a mask made of chemical absorbing fabric and which fitted over the entire head to England, [10] and this was developed into the British Hypo Helmet of June . This mask offered protection to the eyes as well as to the respiratory system. One British officer described it as a smoke helmet, a greasy grey-felt bag with a talc window certainly ineffective against gas. Webley Revolver The standard-issue Webley revolver at the outbreak of World War I was the Webley Mk V adopted 9 December, [11] but there were considerably more Mk IV revolvers in service in, [12] as the initial order for 20, Mk V revolvers had not been completed when hostilities began. The Mk VI proved to be a very reliable and hardy weapon, well suited to the mud and adverse conditions of trench warfare, and several accessories were developed for the Mk VI, including a bayonet made from a converted French Pritchard bayonet, [13] a speedloader device "Prideaux Device", [14] and a stock allowing for the revolver to be converted into a carbine. The Vickers machine gun accompanied the BEF to France in , and in the years that followed, proved itself to be the most reliable weapon on the battlefield, some of its feats of endurance entering military mythology. Two companies of infantrymen were allocated as carriers of ammunition, rations and water for the machine-gunners. Two men worked a belt-filling machine non-stop for twelve hours keeping up a supply of round belts. In that twelve-hour period the ten guns fired a million rounds between them. One team is reported to have fired , from their gun to win a five franc prize offered to the highest-scoring gun. At the end of operation, it is alleged that every gun was working perfectly and that not one gun had broken down during the whole period. It was this reliability which endeared the Vickers to the soldiers that used it. It rarely broke down; it just kept on firing. Lewis Gun Lewis gun used in an anti aircraft role The British officially adopted the Lewis machine gun in . The first recorded use of Stokes mortars by the British was near Loos, France, in September , where they proved to be very valuable weapons. It incorporated what was known of the German pre war Krupp mortar. Drawbacks were that the steel tail was usually projected backwards towards the firer when the bomb detonated, resulting in occasional

casualties; and the No. The advent of World War I generated new demands for strongly armoured self-propelled weapons which could move powerfully on any kind of terrain, leading to the development of the tank. The great weakness of the armoured car was indeed that they required smooth terrain to move upon, and new developments were needed for cross-country capability. Male tanks mounted a six pounder gun in each sponson, plus three light Hotchkiss machine guns. Female tanks had two heavy Vickers machine guns in place of the six pounders. Hand grenade At the start of the war the only grenade in service with the army was the No 1 Grenade. It contained an inner can of explosive with an outer can of metal fragments or ball bearings. The fuses that were developed for the Jam Tin Grenade were activated by friction or a by lighted taper which was often replaced by a lighted cigarette. By , the situation had changed and artillery were the dominant force on the battlefield. Between 1914 and 1918 the heavy and siege artillery of the Royal Garrison Artillery had increased from thirty two heavy and six siege batteries to heavy and siege batteries. Ordnance QF 18 pounder The 18 pounder gun was the most important field gun of the war, [47] with over 10, being manufactured by the end of the war and 100,000,000 rounds of ammunition issued.

## Chapter 5 : World War One (WW1, WWI) Imperial German Army Uniforms & Gear

*U.S. Army and uniforms in World War One. The actual entry of the United States into World War One in April was indeed of less strategic importance than the jubilant masses in Great Britain and France had imagined.*

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a leading provider of Civil War clothing, uniforms, and items. We carry everything you need from fully-authentic Union and Confederate uniforms to replica leather holsters and brass buttons.

*Uniforms of World War 1 delivers an excellent illustrated account of the uniforms worn by all the major armies in World War 1, and includes a wealth of supporting information about their development and history.*

Army soldier was issued a green wool uniform that included breeches and a waist-length jacket. A wide-brimmed hat was included, which protected the men from sun glare and driving rain. Also important to his uniform was a blanket roll, a bag for personal items, a small shovel and a canteen that hung from the belt. The government issued the uniform with a. If you are interested in purchasing original clothing from WW I, then Great War Militaria should be on your shopping list. Check regularly, as the selection of original items changes frequently. Equipment Equipment, including rifle slings and mess plates, may also be found at Soldier of Fortune, which is located in England. Tentsmiths carries tents, blanket rolls and other military equipment. Many of these tents are custom-made, so prices vary. Insignia Army soldiers could earn rankings, called marks or insignia, for their duty and performance. For example, an enlisted Army soldier may have boasted one of 12 various distinguishing marks for their rank. This included patches that showed their rank ranging from U. Regular Army to National Army and U. To see some of these insignia, this image from Ancestry. English Army Uniforms While American uniforms are highly collectible and sought after, other uniforms from countries that fought in WWI are interesting as well. During this period, many European armies had a mixture of formal, embellished uniforms, coupled with the more durable soldier uniforms that could withstand the trenches, weather and camp life. The British army in World War I wore functional and practical uniforms. A tunic and trousers were the common uniform, with flat hats and leather equipment carriers. The coats were warm, had many pockets for storing ammunition, and were treated to be rain- and snow-proof. It is slightly shorter than the original, and comes in medium , large , extra-large , XXL and 2XL The Waffenrock tunic was made of grey wool with red piping down the front. The soldier would have also worn dark trousers and a cap, called a "fieldmutz" cap, with red borders and buttons. You can purchase these uniforms in separate pieces or as a set. You can purchase each item individually to make a full set: They feature a watch pocket. Top Pots also carries German leather cavalry boots. Special Order Items With the centennial of World War I in , interest in war uniforms and reenactment clothing has grown. Just remember that many of these uniforms are now handmade and special orders, so factor in the extra time when planning your battles. Was this page useful?

## Chapter 7 : United States Army uniforms in World War II - Wikipedia

*The United States Army in World War II used a variety of standard and non-standard dress and battle uniforms, which often changed depending upon the theater of war, climatic environment, and supply exigencies.*

However, in this outline the focus will be on the uniform in relation to its fit and how the uniform should be worn by living historians portraying the American soldier of the First World War. While not intended to address the various models of the uniform issued to the soldiers in France, it is nonetheless important to learn the characteristics of each of the uniform models issued to the AEF. The men of the 80th Division and all men of the AEF received the same uniforms. Hyatt, which can be found at [http:](http://) This is a three-part article and the links to each part may be found at the bottom of the page. It provides a good introduction to the evolution of uniforms in the early 20th century as well as descriptions of the characteristics of each of the uniform models. Another good introduction the uniforms of the AEF. Includes descriptions of the , , rough-cut , and the Includes photographs of each type of uniform showing details. This book is another good introduction to the uniform of the American soldier in WW1. This original photograph is a great place to start as you learn about the uniform of the AEF. Probably made in of soldiers attending an army school, it serves as a good illustration of the soldier in his uniform. Within this photograph we will be able to see the different elements, that for the living historian, will create an accurate understanding of how it should fit and look. Uniform Components These two photographs illustrate the pieces that made up the uniform of the American soldier serving in France. The photo on the left shows our soldier wearing the issue shirt, breeches, puttees, overseas cap, and dogtags. The photo on the right shows the addition of the service coat. The overseas caps were deemed easier to stow away when the helmet had to be worn. One practice that seems to be common in the AEF and which we can see in the original photo is that of wearing the shirt collar exposed. Often the close fitting collar of the service coat would chafe the neck and the remedy was to pull out the shirt collar and wear it over the coat collar. We can see this in the original photo, 5th man from the left, second row. The Fit of the Uniform Take a moment to look back at the original photograph that we started with. As you look over the photograph, you will notice that a number of men are wearing uniforms that fit just right, while a number of other men are wearing uniforms that may either be too large or too small. It is correct and authentic to have a uniform that does not fit perfectly. The uniform was a ready made garment in general sizes and what you were issued is what you got. With this in mind though there are certain areas that in particular should stand out in regards to fit. The first that that should stand out is that the cut and tailoring of the uniform creates an hourglass figure. The effect should generally be that of broad shoulders, narrow waist and wider hips or thighs as illustrated in our next two photos notice the pink highlighting. The next important feature to the fit of the uniform is the level of the waist. At that time the waistline was much higher than we are often accustomed to today. The length should extend about inches beyond the waistline. In general the finished length should fall somewhere between the wrist and the fingertips of the wearer as seen in this photo. Position of the Collar Disk This photo of the collar disks on the collar of the uniform is pretty self-explanatory if you are placing your collar disks. Other than the collar disk and when acceptable rank chevrons, there are to be no decorations or awards worn on the uniform. Overall the uniform of the American soldier was rather plain and unadorned and we must reflect the same. These were awarded for actually being injured. If you have never shed your blood in service, it is highly inappropriate for you to wear one. The Purple Heart replaced the wound stripe in Historically most of these awards were not authorized until the summer of and not awarded for deeds of valor until post-Armistice. While the division received marksmanship training, its qualification were not completed until April , and as such, marksmanship medals are not to be worn. It is very important to keep in mind that our impression is of the th Infantry during the Muse-Argonne Offensive September-November and most of the awards and decorations would not be authorized until the period after the November 11, armistice. Wearing the Helmet When standing any formations or inspections, etc. The correct way to wear the helmet with the chin strap worn under the chin, helmet on straight. Wearing the helmet in this manner is correct and appropriate and heavily supported by photographic evidence. But once soldiers move into the front, he was

very likely to move the chin strap for wear on the back of the head. A few historians have put forth the theory that a soldier wearing a helmet with the chinstrap under his chin, was likely to receive a broken neck as the result of the concussion of artillery barrages knocking the helmet from his head. They believe that by moving the chinstrap to the back of the head, such injuries were not experienced, that the helmet was just knocked from the head. However, it is the belief of others that any soldier that close to artillery shells exploding, to have his neck broken by the chinstrap as the helmet is knocked off, is generally a dead soldier already. For all the good stories, we believe that the strap is worn on the back of the head for comfort and the quick and easy removal of the helmet for quicker donning of the gas mask. Take these as you may but keep in mind, when standing formation, drills and inspections, chinstraps under the chin, and when going into the front chin strap on the back of the head. Hopefully now you are better armed with the knowledge necessary to authentically wear the uniform of the WW1 American soldier.

## Chapter 8 : British Army uniform and equipment in World War I - Wikipedia

*World War One (WW1, WWI) Ww1 German Uniforms & Gear - Imperial German Army Uniforms & Gear - IT is with great pleasure (and pride -I might add) That Ujna Universal brings you our collection of The Great War (world war one, ww1) German Imperial Army Uniforms, Equipment, Gear and Picklehaubes.*

Why did we take so long? Our Field Gray grey or Feld Grau is not the normal wool broadcloth dyed grey. What that means is that we have used two types of woollen yarn to weave it. This is exactly how the fabric was woven during the time of the Great War. The uniforms are correct not just in outside appearance but also have the correct lining and pockets. Made in our field grey fabric with machine stitching. The lining is hand sewn to the cap body as in our original samples and is of white cotton. The cap band seam is at the rear of the cap. Cap comes with 4mm dia piping and 1 inch enlisted pattern cockades attached to the cap by sewing through holes in the center of the cockades. Please specify color of piping and cap band while ordering. Please specify colors if you would like a state cockade. Made in Feldgrau with 4mm piping. Tail flaps consist vent flaps of two overlapped panels with the top left flap edge offset to the right of the tunic back center line. Cuffs are not defined by piping and skirt pocket flaps on the tunic are mounted at a slant. Rear belt ramps and side hoks provided. Plain buttons painted field grey are provided. All uniforms come with internal pockets and keyhole buttons. Piping color and lace may be specified at the time of the order and will be tailored in at no extra charge. Piping color may be specified at the time of order and is normally 4mm dia unless you specify to the contrary. Trousers for foot troops have 2 slanted front pockets of the slit type and an internal watch fob pocket. They are high waisted and have an adjusting belt with buckle across the lower waist line from seam to seam. The riding trousers are tight fitting and have all the features of the trousers for foot troops but they have in addition reinforcing in the inside of the leg in Feldgrau. Stiefel hose or boot trousers are identical to riding trousers but are in steingrau fabric and without reinforcement on the inside leg. We believe these were also called Halsbind and are made in Field grey cotton fabric. It is of the pull-over type. These were also called Marshstiefel and are made in rough side out leather in brown or black please specify color while ordering. The Upper is 15 inch in height. Available in smooth and roughside out black leather please specify while ordering with leather soles and heels. Heel irons are provided and so are hobnails if specified. Please specify while ordering. Boots are Ankle High. They have necks tabs, feldgrau buttons and button holes fot the belt hooks to come through. Available in both brown and black leather in smooth and roughside out finish. Shipping one belt across international border is expensive. If you will order this with a uniform or other articles you are bound to get a hefty discount. Each cartridge pouch has 3 individual compartments each compartment being 3 in wide X 2. Cavalry pouches are also available and they are only 1. All cartridge pouches come with rawhide dividers and reinforcing. It has two compartments and the outer flap is It has a single center support strap and two buttoning straps on either edge. Constructed in Field grey canvas and used to carry extra ammunition. Should be able to hold 50 clips. Made in grey canvas. This shelter-half comes with 32 opposing pair of buttons with small cord loops for tent ropes. They are available in Ochre and Grey. This is constructed in Field Grey canvas to hang around the neck holding papers etc. Cover is made in wool with correct buttons. Made in correct Feldgrau but comes without the insignia. Made in black doeskin fabric with red piping. Complete in all aspects as in picture with cap and belt with tassles. It is just as simple as that! Although our Great War uniforms and equipment are museum quality replications we have priced them for use by living history groups, re-enactors and collectors. That means you will get comfortable and proper fitting uniforms every time.

## Chapter 9 : U.S. Army and uniforms in World War One

*World War II saw similar uniforms, although the Brodie Helmet was replaced with the M1 helmet. A light windbreaker was also developed to replace the Army's wool jacket.*

The United States Army during the inter-war period followed the previous model of having a standard uniform that combined elements of both the basic dress uniform and the basic field uniform. By combining the uniforms, it was thought that time and money could be saved. Included in the clothing system was an olive-drab OD wool garrison cap, olive-drab wool trousers, an olive-drab wool shirt, an olive-drab wool four button tunic, and russet brown Type I or II service shoes. The basic Army field or combat uniform for temperate or cool climates consisted of the basic wool uniform, without tie, along with a field jacket or wool overcoat, leggings, helmet and web gear. In the European theater of operations ETO, the basic wool uniform saw the most use and had the greatest functionality, being able to keep the soldier warm in the winter with its insulation and relatively cool and breathable in Northern European summer weather. However, the Olive Drab Cotton Field Jacket came in for considerable criticism; it was poorly insulated and the light cotton shell provided little protection from wind or rain. In addition, the OD3 coloring was deemed inappropriate for use in northern Europe, as it stood out against most backdrops, making soldiers more visible targets. The uniform consisted of an OD shirt, trousers, and a initially a circular-billed cotton utility hat later followed by a single front billed cap. Initially it was meant to be worn over the basic wool uniform to provide protection, however it proved to be much better material as the primary uniform for hot weather and tropical climates. The Marine Corps also adopted a version of the HBT utility uniform for combat and training duties in sage green. The uniform was designed as a layered system, meant to be worn over the wool shirt and trouser and in conjunction with a wool sweater and liners in colder weather. The most recognizable part of the uniform is the standardized M Field Jacket. It was longer than the earlier Field Jacket, coming down to the upper thighs. It was made of windproof cotton sateen; most were issued in a new darker olive drab color, OD7. The jacket also had a detachable hood, drawstring waist, two large angled breast pockets, and two lower skirt pockets. The trousers were made out of the same OD7 cotton sateen material and white cotton twill inner lining, and were equipped with both front and rear pockets. They also had buttoned tabs at the waist in order to cinch the waist. For airborne troops, treated canvas cargo pockets were added to the trousers. The Eisenhower Jacket File: While originally intended as a field or combat jacket, it was nearly always reserved for service or dress wear. There were several versions made: Both versions were produced locally in the United Kingdom, with several minor variations. The jacket was authorized and issued for overseas wear only, though returning troops occasionally wore it. Army determined that an experimental tropical uniform made of Byrd Cloth in Britain, Grenfell Cloth, would best protect soldiers from insects and disease while cooling the body and minimizing losses from perspiration. In use, the uniform was intended to cool the wearer even when continuously wetted, as might be expected in a humid, rainy jungle environment. This was an ankle-high field shoe made of tanned leather in a dark red or russet color, originally with leather soles. The sole was changed to a rubber composition after and designated as the Type II service shoe. Soon after the US entry into the war these shoes, which were also used as part of the Class A dress uniform, were replaced with a "roughout" field shoe made from leather uppers with a sueded outer finish, and designated the Type III Service Shoe. The Marine Corps version of these shoes were commonly referred to as "boondockers". This boot had a permanently attached a two-buckled leather ankle flap, which was designed to replace the unpopular canvas leggings. The sole was made of synthetic or reclaimed rubber. Due to supply issues, soldiers can be seen wearing both the service shoes with the leggings and the newer combat boot. Specialized Combat Footwear Edit A rubber-soled, canvas-top Jungle boot was issued during the war for use by soldiers in the tropical and jungle environments typically encountered in the China-Burma-India CBI and the Pacific theaters. In , the M Combat Boot, a high-top leather boot with full laces was adopted for service, but for the duration it was primarily worn by soldiers on stateside duty. Parachute troops beginning in were issued leather high-top lace-up with rubber soled Jump boots, which were intended to provide additional ankle support when landing by parachute.

Although these boots were to also be replaced by the new combat boots, jump boots continued to be worn throughout the war. Overshoes were normally issued to Army units during winter operations. The shoepac was a leather boot with rubberized lower top and sole, worn in conjunction with the wool ski sock. While it was effective in keeping feet protected from soaking and freezing ground, the shoepac lacked foot support and tended to wear quickly; it also resulted in incidents of foot injuries when a soldier wearing shoepacs on a march in freezing weather stopped to rest, allowing perspiration-soaked socks inside the boot to freeze.