



### MailCall No. 2257 February 8, 2015

517th Parachute Infantry Regiment 460th Parachute Field Artillery Battalion 596th Parachute Combat Engineer Company

Website Send MailCall news to MailCall Archives 2015 Roster (updated!) Thunderbolt (Winter 2014) www.517prct.org MailCall@517prct.org www.517prct.org/archives www.517prct.org/roster.pdf www.517prct.org/archives

### 517th PRCT Reunion Info

## **Upcoming Reunions**

West Coast Party March 9-13, 2015 Registration Form

As the West Coast Party is coming up soon, I have attached the info and Registration form at the end of this MailCall.



**2015 National Reunion**New Orleans, LA
June 25-28, 2015
<u>Program</u>
<u>Registration Form</u>
Hotel Registration



### Happy Valentine's Day – February 14

From Valentine's Day 2014:

# Bradenton com



### Assisted Living Residents Celebrate Valentine's Day

Robert and Mildred Christie share a kiss during a Valentine's ice cream social at Emeritus at College Park, where Robert is a resident in the assisted living facility's memory care wing. The pair have been married for 53 years, and Mildred, who lives off site, travels to visit her husband every day. PAUL VIDELA/Bradenton Herald PAUL VIDELA—pvidela@bradenton.com Buy Photo

#### MailCall News

Dear Bob, after doing some research, it was mentioned on several websites that some of the paratroopers that landed in France had 'colored' parachutes. They were supposed to lay them down so that the gliders could see them.

Do you have any information on this or if it is true?

I appreciate your expertise,

#### **Anne Justice**

[Can anyone help Anne by answering this? Maybe it was a job of the Pathfinders? - BB]

Wishing **Leo** a rapid recovery.

All the best, **Paul Abbene** 



### 517<sup>th</sup> Parachute Regimental Combat Team

From First Airborne Task Force; The Forgotten Paratroopers



Il y a certaines photos où les légendes sont erronés, mentionnant l'italie au lieux du sud de la france. J'ai rigolé et je me suis dit "tu m'étonne, les mecs ne se souviennent que des femmes et du champagne!"

There are some pictures where captions are wrong, mentioning Italian places while it's the south of France. I laughed and I said to myself "No surprise -- guys remember only women and champagne!"

**George W. Ayling, Joseph Smith, 1st Lt. Fred Zavaterro** and **Richard L. Bramley**, all from 3rd Platoon of the 596th Parachute Combat Engineer Company



517<sup>th</sup> Parachute Regimental Combat Team Veteran,

I am looking for your help on learning more about a 517<sup>th</sup> Parachute Regimental Combat Team patch I own [see the attached].

It came to be in my possession a long time ago and since then I have had "experts" look at it and give me their opinion or what they believe as the history of the patch.

First, everyone agrees the cloth and stitching are 100% cotton (with no synthetic fibers). This indicates it could, theoretically, date back to the 1940's or early 1950's. On the back is cheese



cloth which appears to have synthetic fibers. This presents a problem in dating the patch. But when I checked with people at Michigan State University who work in the field of textiles, I learned that the cheese cloth backing is also 100% cotton – not synthetic. It was, however [as was routine at the time], bleached with a chemical that left a residue that would make the cotton cheese cloth look synthetic when tested under an ultraviolet light.

I have also been told by a collector that this patch was made by a small shop based in New Jersey who made and sold patches. The 517<sup>th</sup> was sold to soldiers when arriving in New York from Europe. Apparently the soldiers wore Airborne Division insignia [13th or 17th possibly] and most actually never had a 517<sup>th</sup> insignia until they arrived back home. The patch maker was using a black and white sketch when setting up his design [thus the differences in color for the "official" insignia].

But the "back story" could be just have been made up somewhere along the line. No one expects the patch was made in Europe or that it is truly original. But if it was made for returning soldiers and if it was the first 517<sup>th</sup> insignia many of them had, it does have legitimate history.

Is there anyone you know who could set me straight? Does any of this make sense, or is it just a patch made for a reunion twenty years later?

Thank you for your time and for passing this on to someone who could help me.

Douglas Finley douglasfinley@att.net 517 721-1015



Hi Doug,

I am not an expert on patches, but it certainly looks like a hand-made patch from that era, and it seem that you've done your research. I will include your email in our next weekly MailCall to the 517<sup>th</sup> troopers and friends. Hopefully, someone might recognize you patch or maybe there are some other collectors or reenactors who might give you some more information.

In the meantime, we have had many troopers chime in over the years to recreate the history and timing of the 517<sup>th</sup> patch, and you might find this info helpful: <a href="http://www.517prct.org/documents/patch">http://www.517prct.org/documents/patch</a> history.htm

In that history, there are some comments from Les Hughes, who has a website and might be able to give you some insights about your patch. See: http://www.insigne.org/

Bob Barrett

MailCall@517prct.org

### History of the 517th Patch

According to Tom Cross:



The patch was designed by <u>Dick Spencer</u> of the 3rd Battalion 517 PIR. Someone said it was made to look scrawny as a left handed salute to **Colonel Graves**.

It was never officially authorized as far as I know. Dick Spencer drew it and we did

whatever we wanted or I should say could get away with. I do not remember any official document stating

where and when it would be worn on an article of uniform clothing. It was used mostly on invitations, papers, booklets etc. The 2nd Battalion scroll described in your message and shown in the First Airborne Task Force book is a new one on me. The only time I saw it was in the book. It was probably personally designed by the wearer who had it made up by someone in Nice with a sewing machine. Some of the men also had their long GI overcoats cut short and this too was unauthorized. I was standing beside **Colonel Graves** when he really got upset about the short overcoats and the blackened helmets that had been used for cooking rations etc. This event took place when the Regiment was making its foot march from the Maritime Alps positions to La Colle-Sur-Loup outside of Nice. The end result of this was a rigid training cycle that commenced in earnest when we closed on Soissons before heading to Belgium and the Bulge.



Follow-up from Les Hughes (January 2007)

I read the material on your website, attributed to **Tom Cross**, regarding the design of the 517 patch. I corresponded with **Dick Spencer** in 1986 in the course of researching a magazine article on WW2 airborne insignia, and he provided his recollections of the origin of the design. In fact, it may have been my contact with Dick, and with Tom, with guestions about the patch's origin that prompted an article by Dick in the December 1986 issue of Thunderbolt (an issue I appear to have misfiled). All this came to mind recently when I was contacted by an insignia collector who wanted information on original 517 patches. (I have a non-commercial website, www.insigne.org, that attracts a lot of inquiries regarding insignia.) Anyway, in digging through my files, I found the March-April 1988 issue of Thunderbolt, in which there is an aspect of the patch's history that I, and perhaps Tom Cross, too, had forgotten. I scanned the pertinent information and have attached it. I also found in my files a snapshot, apparently plucked from someone's scrapbook, judging from its back, showing the 517 patch logo on a sign hanging outside 517 Prcht. Inf. Headquarters (below). The photo appears to have been taken in the States, which would date the design to before the regiment's leaving for Europe.

Les Hughes

Follow-up #2 from Les Hughes (January 28, 2007)

Bob,

There have been two 517 patches, of which I am aware, on eBay recently. One was handmade; the other, the patch to which you referred in your note, was a US-made example. Assessing whether a handmade 517 patch is genuine is especially problematic, because there are so few documented, genuine examples available for comparison.

The US-made example (illustrated in example #2 above right: a red field behind ATTACK with orange flames above) is one of at least two US-made versions that many collectors accept as genuine, although "of the period" is probably a more accurate description, given reports that US-made patches were not available to the unit in Europe. In fact, I acquired an example of this patch in the mid-1980s from a 517 veteran who was certain that he'd gotten it while in the army (he had never attended a reunion). Might his recollection of how he had come to have the patch be faulty after 40 years? Yes, there is that possibility.

Attack
Eagle
Forward

Allack
Pres. Tom Cross

Just when I thought that I had a full grasp as to how the 517th's "Battlin Buzzard" patch was developed and approved thanks to Dick Spencers (Co.G) article in the December issue of the THUNDER BOLT I came across additional background that you lovers of military minutiae must have a crack at. My source and recon-teur is no less than our own "James Bond" type...Al Dearing, Reg. S-2.

Here is what Al has to say, "When the Regiment needed its own patch I was given the task to find one (as I was to start the THUNDERBOLT). The initial design was done by Taylor Poore, a distinguished Chicago graphics designer, via my friend Egbert Jacobsen. Poore's design, a plunging eagle with a small para-chute descending high above the vortex (My comment: This is a Charlie Pugh type of word meaning a whirl or powerful eddy of air.) of its outstretched wing formal. Dick I recall, took it on. He put the bird in a more congenial attitude. COL Graves thought we'd be denied any unit insignia once overseas so the whole thing was temporarily shelved."

The values of genuine examples of the insignia of WW2 airborne units—especially of regiments and of



the few independent battalions—have increased steadily from when I first began collecting in 1983. The same applies to most airborne-related artifacts of WW2. But compared with collectibles such as stamps and coins, whose values are catalogued, the values of military artifacts are rather subjective. While the price that a particular patch realizes on eBay may serve as an indication of its value, there are dynamics on eBay—in any auction—that can push the final price beyond what is reasonable. I have seen numerous instances where two examples of the same item sold on eBay, within a month or so of one another, for prices that differed by as much as a factor of two.

Insignia collecting reached its zenith during World War II, and although interest in insignia has diminished since then, it has never vanished. To feed this interest, copies of insignia have been made for decades. Many of these copies have been sold as such for modest prices; others, however, have been made to deceive. And some of those made and offered as copies years ago—for example, in the late-'40s or early-'50s—have, after passing through several owners and acquiring a patina of age, today are considered genuine by some collectors. More than a few veterans have acquired copies of their unit's patches at reunions or through magazines that attract veterans. Often these copies make their way into the veteran's wartime memorabilia, so that years later, when a collector acquires the veteran's memorabilia from the family, the copy is judged to be genuine because "it came from a vet."

The following link will take you to an advertisement on my web site. No, it's not an ad for something that I am selling, it is in an ad that ran, in 1946, in Boots, a magazine for airborne veterans (something like Static Line) that existed for a short time following World War II.

#### from <a href="http://www.insigne.org/images/Boots.jpg">http://www.insigne.org/images/Boots.jpg</a> :

As you can see, the gist of the ad is that Boots has commissioned the manufacture of copies of the patches of most WW2 airborne units for sale to its readers. In some cases, the patches are for units (505, 550) that did not have patches during the war, only crests, on which these patches are based. In is sources such as this, I am convinced, that account for many of the US-made examples regimental pocket patches that one encounters

#### YOU Have Asked **ABOUT SHOULDER PATCHES** So we have arranged to have the following list of patches made up to order for you—start a collection of airborne patches, or just get a few of your own division patches as souvenirs. (Note: Patches costing over one dollar are larger in size, or more complex.) Postpaid. 13th Abn. \$ .30 17th Abn. \$ .25 101st Abn. .25 Abn. Comm'd .25 1st AAArmy .50 503rd Regt. .55 508th Regt. .55 517 CT .85 515th Regt. 1.15 513 Regt. 1.25 11th Abn. .....\$ ,25 542nd Regt. .... 1.25 501 Gerenime, 3" 1.10 501 Gerenime, 4" 1.15 550th Bn. 1.75 506 1.25 Troop Cor ..... 551 Abn T/c Sicily 504 ...... 1.10 509 1.10 1.10 Pathfinder .. ... 1.10 If you do not see your unit patch, write us-perhaps we can supply make one to order. BOOTS, Patch Division, 3 Ravine Street, Birmingham, Michigan

today. (The patches available to some units—e.g., 509, 517, 551—were made locally, in theater, and yet today one finds US-made examples of these patches that appear to date from WW2. I know of at least two 517 patches that fall in this category.) And having been made immediately after the war, undoubtedly by the same companies that made patches during the war, the materials and construction of the patches are essentially indistinguishable from those made during the war.

As I note above, the original patches of some units (including the 517) were procured locally overseas. Patches of this type, so-called theater-made patches, typically were made by hand, in relatively small quantities, and often exhibit high-quality workmanship. Genuine examples of these patches are much sought after by collectors and command some of the highest prices paid for



### 517<sup>th</sup> Parachute Regimental Combat Team

insignia. This has led to the creation of what is almost a cottage industry making high-quality copies of theater-made patches, many to dupe collectors. In some cases, these people produce examples of patches that never actually existed but whose designs seem plausible—what I call fantasy insignia. In Italy, for example, as American troops occupied the country, many local businesses worked to attract GI dollars. Veterans of the 509 have told me that in Naples, near which they were based for a while, there were shops, indeed vendors on the street, who offered handmade examples of American insignia; and if they didn't have what the vet wanted, they would make it to order. Understandably, one finds significant variability in the materials and construction techniques in the patches from such sources. This plays into the hands of the people who now are manufacturing such patches to dupe collectors: a collector who finds a theater-made patch that differs a little bit from what he has seen the past attributes it to the natural variability of such patches. That's not to say the people making these fakes do not do their homework: whenever possible they use genuine patches as guides, and the results are sometimes frighteningly spectacular.

I apologize for the extended discourse on something about which he may have only passing interest. I do so just to give you an idea of how difficult it can be to determine whether a patch is genuine.

I spoke and corresponded with Dick Spencer while gathering information on the origin of the 517 patch for a magazine article dealing broadly with airborne insignia of WW2. I will close the pertinent portions of two letters from Dick.

August 14, 1986. "You are right, I designed the patch for the 517th Parachute Combat Team; and the first patches were made in Southern France.

"As a Regimental Combat Team, we didn't have a patch, and I drew this one up after some joking with **Col. Rupert D. Graves** and **Lt. Col. Mel Zais**. We said 'all the good parts of the eagle had been used up—and we were always being used as attack units for everyone we were attached to, so no job was to nasty for a buzzard!'

"We call our patch 'the Battling Buzzard.' The first patches were made in France, and were really well done. They (whoever made them) use metallic thread on parts of the original patches.

"Also, it was not designed as a sleeve patch but for the left breast of jackets. Officers had the leather flight jackets, and enlisted men had the field jackets. We wore the patch just as other airborne units of that time did. Divisional patches, of course, were worn on the sleeve. We wore the regimental patches similar to the way the Air Corps wore their combat unit patches."

August 20, 1986. "As vivid as some of my memories of the war are, there are still some memories that have fogged over with the passage of time. I cannot remember exactly if our first 517th patches were made in Italy or France. I have one photo of myself, taken with my leather flight jacket on, and the patch is on that jacket.

"The photo was taken to send home to show the surgery on my face came out all right. I was hit in the face on D+9 attacking St. Cesaire. We jumped in on August 15th. I had the jacket on, and the patch was on the jacket, which makes me think the patches MIGHT have been made in Italy. But we are going on a just 'faulty memory' with this assumption. But the photo with the jacket on was taken much later, in Nice, and it is MOST LIKELY the patch was made in France. None of the US-made 517th patches were available to us overseas. The patches for the 596th were never made available overseas, and I never saw one until one of our reunions."



The excerpt I sent to you yesterday from Tom Cross's "Attack Eagle Forward" column in the March-April 1988 issue of Thunderbolt puts forth an origin of the patch's designed that is a little at odds with Dick's recollection. There, **AI Dearing** states that the original design was the work of Taylor Poore, "a distinguished Chicago graphics designer," and that Dick Spencer's role was one of modifying the design. Dearing describes the design as depicting an eagle, not a buzzard.

To all of this I can add the photo in the attached image. I do not recall who gave me this photo—I found it in my file on the 517th without any supporting information. Judging from paper stuck to the back of the photo, it was pulled from someone scrapbook. Two aspects of this photo are noteworthy. First, the buildings in the background suggest that the photo was taken in the States. If that is the case, it dates the patch's design to before the unit left for Europe. This is not at odds with Dick Spencer's comment: he states merely that the first patches based on the design were made in France, not that the design originated there. Second, the bird on the logo in this photograph appears to be a buzzard; indeed, the design of the logo here and appears to be its final form. This is not inconsistent with Dearing's version, it would simply mean that Spencer made the modifications to Poore's design before it was ever executed in any form, including signage.

Again, I apologize for the length of this note and if I have tended to ramble in places. In you have any questions, or if I can be of further assistance, please let me know.



Les

Follow-up #3 from Les Hughes (January 282007)

#### Bob.

It was only today that I looked at the appended eBay page for the 517 patch you sent, and it is not the one I discussed in my email. ...

What is interesting about this particular patch is that the person who won it is someone I know. He contacted me today to pass along some information regarding his win. He posted a bid at the last second for far more than he wanted to pay, but he wanted to ensure he got the patch and, besides, he didn't think anyone else would bid nearly as much. He paid the seller electronically (via Paypal), and the seller said he would send the patch via Express (overnight) mail. The Express envelope from the seller arrived today, and it was..... empty! In the meantime, for unknown reasons, the seller has been suspended from eBay. Now, the buyer has to try to recover his money. I doubt it will be easy (the seller will claim, of course, that the envelope contained the patch.) It's a jungle out there!

Les



#### Howard Hensleigh - March 16, 2007

Dear Ben: Sorry to be late; my first answer disappeared and went I know not where. Here is a second try.

First, I assume the "patches" are the 517th buzzard, the 460th kicking mule and the 596th trooper with the mine detector. The short answer is that none of them were ever officially recognized by the Army and even though available long before the unit disbanded, officially we did not wear them on our uniforms. The rest of the story fits into the history of the outfit as one of the many unique contributions made by combat team members.

The "patches" were a products of the talents of **Dick Spencer**, a G Co platoon leader and later 3rd Bn. S-1. As we all know now, the combat team was composed of many talented troopers. Each did his part to make it a unique outfit. A few like **McQuade** did his part in combat and faded away into oblivion after the War. Dick did his part in combat and was wounded several times for his efforts there. He also contributed to the morale of troopers and their units whenever he could.

Dick was a high profile journalism student and cartoonist at lowa U. He took his portable typewriter with him when he swapped his cowboy boots for jump boots. Jo Spencer still has Dick's beat up portable used to record our history and send news releases to papers at home. Before we left Italy Dick had written a booklet describing the campaign calling the outfit the battling buzzards. He said this name fit because we were a small unit attached to larger ones that gave us dirty combat jobs to clean up. He came to this conclusion earlier than most, a fact we all realized by the time we left the Bulge and Bergstein. The book "Battling Buzzards" erroneously concludes that Dick manufactured the three "patches" after the War. The emblems of the three elements of the combat team appeared much earlier, possibly when the booklet on the Italian campaign was published. Dick came up with Christmas cards and other items when he thought the outfit needed them. He thought the three elements of the outfit needed their own distinct symbol for morale purposes. He supplied them long before the War ended. Possibly Astor thought that no combat team would have the guts to produce its own "patches" without official blessing of Army. The talents of our troopers frequently exceeded the expectations of the regimented minds of our superiors as they did in our "requisitioning" the transportation we required for prolonged periods combat. When our victory ship pulled into New York harbor the battling buzzard in color from the deck to the top of the mast was there in color. The riggers had pieced it together from colored equipment bundle chutes. It was clearly visible a mile away. It was the outfit's way of demanding a little recognition.

I think the patches we did wear were the patches of the 17th Airborne Division, the 5th Army, the 18th Airborne Corps and, reluctantly, the 13th Airborne Division. If anyone else has recollections, lets have them.

Highest regards,

#### **Howard Hensleigh**







#### Administrivia

If you miss any MailCalls, they are all available online at <a href="http://www.517prct.org/mailcall/">http://www.517prct.org/mailcall/</a>

- At any time, if you want to be added or removed from the MailCall list, just let me know, or just click on the unsubscribe link on the email.
- Send any news, stories, or feedback to: MailCall@517prct.org
- If you send me email that you do not want included in MailCall, just label it as FYEO.
- I now understand how Ben could get confused about what he already posted and what he didn't. If I miss something, please just send it again.
- Donations for any programs involving the 517th should be sent to our new Association Treasurer: Identify the purpose of any donation (Annual Donations, In Memory of... etc.) and make all checks payable to:

517 PRCT Association, Inc.

c/o Miriam Boyle Kelly 19 Oriole Court Saratoga Springs, NY 12866





#### 2015 517th PCT PALM SPRINGS REUNION

#### March 9-13, 2015 Palm Springs, California

Anahata Retreat/Lodge Hot Mineral Springs Pool and Spa here we come!

We have reserved the entire resort for our group.

We will provide breakfast, lunch and dinner while you sit soaking your feet in the warm springs.

There will be options for each meal and snacks all day so you won't go hungry.

Your 150.00 registration fee will cover all meals at the resort. We may go out for our banquet this year, will keep you updated.

Rate: Rooms will run from 120.00 to 200.00 per person for the ENTIRE stay, not per night,

including all taxes and resort fees. This fee will be based on how many sign ups we

get.

Registration fee: \$ 150.00

Your registration fee will cover all meals at the resort including the banquet which will

be at the lodge.

We may leave the lodge for ribs, museum, follies or ??, which would be additional

charge.

Please mail registration form (next page) as soon as possible to lock in rate.

Karen Wallace 66295 Highway 20 Bend, OR 97701 541 948 2486

Please join the Frice Team, (the gals), and our many friends for another great 517<sup>th</sup> event!

Questions?

Karen 541 948 2486 Wayne 541 948 2484

Please confirm by February 25<sup>th</sup>, we will take registration after that if you need.



### 517<sup>th</sup> Parachute Regimental Combat Team



#### 2015 517th PCT PALM SPRINGS REUNION

#### March 9-13, 2014 Palm Springs, California

66295 Hwy 20 Bend, OR 97701