



Third US Army LH Newsletter

Volume 1, Number 3 – October 2012

## A Word from the Commander

Third Army,

In this issue you will read a lot about Living Historians. I believe we are setting the standard and defining it. It is a term I think we coined as I have not heard of its use before we launched our web site and used the phrase for the first time.

You will also read quite a bit about our organization, some history and hear from some of the membership. I would like for all of our Third Army Living Historians to feel comfortable in writing articles and getting involved in getting your articles published in our newsletter. If you like restoring full size vehicles or building models, write about it send some photos in. You don't have to have any rank to submit an articles it is open to everyone. We are friends and family and want everyone to participate, if they wish.

We have some pretty great events coming up next year. I heard from a movie producers in England, the Commemorative Air Force wants to meet with us this March at the Museum of the American GI and there are two other events being looked into in Texas.

Our TUSA Battle Staff is looking into an event in January I plan to attend out of state. More details in the next newsletter. I look forward to seeing all that can make it to the 6th Cavalry Museum at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. I have never met a group of nicer people. This will be our third year to be invited and we consider it an honor to be asked.

I want to commend Lt. Chris O'Connor who is making this newsletter possible. He is doing a fantastic job.

Denny Hair  
(Patton)

CG, Patton Third Army Living Historians

[www.pattonthirdarmy.com](http://www.pattonthirdarmy.com)

Patton's Third Army Book	3
Making a Difference through Living History	4
Wearing the WWII Uniform	4
Chaplain School and Type II Field Kit	5
Service Etiquette and General Patton's Officer's Mess	6

Welcome back to *Lucky Forward* newsletter where we keep you informed and up to date on our current activities, and articles pertaining to our continued study of the Third Army. We want your contributions and experiences; send your stories to [patton@pattonthirdarmy.com](mailto:patton@pattonthirdarmy.com)





## General Patton and His Living Historians

By Gen. Denny Hair  
patton@pattonthirdarmy.com

That is an interesting title so just what does it mean? We decided on the wording very deliberately. We wanted to separate ourselves in title and function to better describe our mission. As living historians we do things quite a bit differently than other historical groups. We set up Patton's field headquarters using the real, restored equipment and vehicles of the period. We teach history by portraying real people and telling what they did, in the first person, during WWII. In other words we assume a role and play a character. You can talk with General Patton or Colonel Koch. You can ask Chaplain O'Neal how he came to write the prayer prior to the battle of the bulge. Our Signal Corps is headed by Colonel Hammond who can tell you about every single radio of field communication device at headquarters. We have four aide de camps that perform the duties as they would have been performed historically. They know their names, service record and what they did. When asked, they can tell you about them. They represent real people who served in those positions. In order to play a real person you must first get permission to do so. You must be willing to learn all that can be found on him, or her and assume the role. That is not as easy a task as it may seem. It requires quite a bit of research. We honor those were

portray in order to teach real history to the generations that came after the Great Generation of WWII. What we do what we do with respect and not with slapstick humor or sarcasm.

Not only do our living historians assume a role in public, they are also responsible for performing the tasks or job function they are assigned to portray.

Our Chiefs of Staff and deputy chief of staff are just as the title implies. They are part of the decision process behind the public displays. A great deal of planning goes into what we bring before the public. A sergeant performs a sergeant job and a colonel performs a colonel's job. To help make this easier to understand, Capt. Hubnick is assigned to the WAC's Third Army Signal Corps, photographic section. She is responsible staging photographic shots and using them to help us tell the story. All photographic services fall under her command. In real life she is a professional photographer. Bill White portrays the part of Col. Hammond, who was in charge of the Signal Corps section in Patton's Third Army Headquarters. In real life he is a design engineer in electrical circuitry and had both operated and repaired WWII tube radios most of his adult life. He was in missile repair and maintenance during his time in the US Army.

Recently we added the position of PRO. That is Public Relation Officer. Morgan Montalvo stepped up to the job. He will be developing our public relations image. In real life, he is a news director for a local affiliate of Fox news, radio personality of



### Third Army Staff

#### Left to Right

General George S. Patton poses with his 3rd Army Staff in Luxembourg, January 1945. In the Third Row standing are: Colonel Charles E. Cheever, Judge Advocate General; Colonel Kenneth E. Van Buskirk, Special Services Officer; Unknown; Colonel E. Busch, Quartermaster; Unknown; Colonel P C. Clayton, Provost Marshal; Unknown; Colonel James H. O'Neill, Chaplain; Unknown; and Colonel Elton F. Hammond, Signal Officer. Center row left to right: BG John F. Conklin, Engineer, Colonel Robert E. Cummings, Deputy A/S ADM; Colonel Clarence C. Park, IG; Colonel Edward C. Wallington, Chemical Officer; Colonel Frederick R. Chamberlain AA Artillery Officer; Colonel Thomas H. Nixon, Ordnance; and unknown. Front row left to right: Colonel Frederick S. Matthews G-1; Colonel Oscar W. Koch G-2; BG Hobart R. Gay Chief of Staff; General Patton; Colonel Paul D. Harkins, Deputy Chief of Staff OPS; BG Halley G. Maddox G-3; BG Walter J. Muller G-4; and Colonel Nicholas W. Campanole G-5

the news and teaches school in Austin Texas. He will portray



**Third Army Staff Officers**

*Left to Right*

**Col. Alton "Ernie" Hammon, Signal Corps Chief of Staff,  
Colonel James O'Neill, Chaplain, Third Army, Colonel Oscar  
Koch, G-2 Intelligence, Col. H Ford and Col. Robert Allen,  
G2-Intelligence Deputy Chief Intelligence Officer**

the part of Major James T. Quick, who was General Patton's P.R.O. in Third Army.

In our organization we also have those who do not play a specific person but portray a group of people who were part of Third Army headquarters. They too are very serious historians. We have 503rd MP Battalion who were the sentries and guarded personnel for Third Army Headquarters. They were responsible for escorting General Patton and his security. They have taken the time to research the uniforms, job junctions and chain of command. They have brought the impression of MP to a new high and assume the role that the original MP's did. And...as you may have guessed, Major Alan Jones 503rd Commander and Deputy Chief of Staff, was a real MP in the service, a retired city and state law enforcement officer. Our 503rd MPs perform real security duty as they are responsible for event crowd control and security of our exhibition. We bring better than a \$100,000 worth of real artifacts and that figure is growing. That type of exhibit requires some security. Our national TUSA battle staff functions as a real G-3 Headquarters company and plan and execute battle reenactments and living history events on a national level.

As a national organization, we have traveled all over the United States when the opportunity presented itself. We have performed at the Patton Museum in Kentucky, The 6th Cavalry Museum in Georgia, and The Museum of the American GI in Texas. General Patton, (Denny Hair) and Colonel Koch, (Carlos Manning) traveled to Germany and performed in Heidelberg as the guest of the United States Army. We also traveled to Belgium and were at Bastogne and invited as guest at the Battle of the Bulge Museum (Bastogne) and then traveled to Malmady to pay our respects at the memorial there. We perform yearly at numerous military installations and for veterans and attend as many wounded warrior events as we can. If you are reading this for the first time and are interested in becoming a part of what we do, contact us through our web site at [www.pattonthirdarmy.com](http://www.pattonthirdarmy.com).

The most important ingredient to all of this is friends and family. As we honor our veterans, past and present. We have a huge amount of fun doing it. Our passion as historians is matched by our love of country, family and friends as we give thanks to the Almighty for the opportunity to do so.

**"War is the supreme test of man in which he rises  
to heights never approached in any other activity"**  
**GSP**



## **Patton's Third Army Book Update**

*By Denny Hair*

[patton@pattonthirdarmy.com](mailto:patton@pattonthirdarmy.com)

Some of you have asked how the book is coming along as you know I have been writing on it for three years now. So just for you, here is an excerpt from it. This is just part of one day as it covers every single day of the war, day by day from December 31, 1943 to July 1945.

An excerpt from Patton's Third Army Headquarters From the Ground up and the top down, day by day by Denny Hair

**A Day frozen in Time**

**October 25, 1944 Wednesday Nancy France**

Patton's Third Army was now in and around Nancy France. He had headquarters in an old German Barracks. It was raining almost every day and it was getting colder and colder. There was an ammunition shortage and the army was in tent cities that were mud holes covered by canvass.

**October 25 1944 Wednesday**

General Patton knew that General Lee, Commander of Com Z was to visit and had a guard of honor to turn out upon his visit.

The supply situation, particularly as to rations, gasoline. and ammunition, was exceptionally bad; so much so that, as of October 25, General Lee and his adherents paid us a personal visit and, I believe, made every effort to ameliorate the situation. General Lee was Ike's logistics quartermaster called Com Z in Paris. He failed to supply most of the European Theater and Patton did not like him. There was not enough winter clothing, boots, socks and the weather was forecasted to do nothing but get worse.

General Hobart Gay, Third Army Chief of Staff wrote in the daily log, "The supply situation was explained, as it related to Third Army by General Lee. He promised that everything possible would be done to furnish the supplies necessary for the Third Army to resume the offensive. It was explain that the ammunition supply and the gasoline supply was practically nothing and there would have to be a great improvement before the offensive could be resumed. (Gay log pg. 540)

General Patton wrote, "On the twenty-fifth, Colonel D. T.



Colley's 104th Infantry Regiment, of the 26th Division, made an attack. They were about three-quarters successful, as a portion of the hill remained still in enemy possession. However, General Paul thought that they had had sufficient practice and directed another regiment to take over the assault, as of 1800. Colley got wind of this at about 1300, went up to his leading battalion and told them that the honor of the regiment did not permit them to turn over an incomplete job. He stated he would lead the assault himself, which he did with great gallantry. The position was taken, but Colley was shot in the right shoulder, the bullet progressing diagonally through both lungs and emerging from the lower part of his left lung, miraculously missing heart and blood vessels on the way. I gave him an Oak-Leaf Cluster to the Distinguished Service Cross, which he had won in World War I. He made a complete recovery and returned, at his own urgent request, to command a regiment.

I visited the three combat teams of the 95th Division and made them a speech on combat."

The city of Nancy was getting shelled by a 280mm rail gun and missed Patton's barracks by a near miss the night before.



**Patton inspecting a Third Army Mess Facility**

Houghton, Mifflin, 1947. Pg. 158)

It was so wet for the men in and around Nancy; they moved the field mess kitchens indoors in the inside wall of a very large side wall of a church and set it up for the men so they could get warm and have hot food. The photograph, colorized by Denny Hair, was taken on the 25th of October 1944 as Patton nibbles on a carrot.

Image courtesy of the Patton Museum, Fort Knox Kentucky. Patton constantly looked out for his men. He not only made sure they had hot food but that it was cooked well and tasted good. The 301st Signal Operation Battalion, Company A, wrote of the food, "Anyone who patronized the restaurants (in Nancy) did so mostly for the novelty of it rather than for the menu. GI food was far better than anything obtainable on the outside unless the restaurant was in on a black market deal, and then the prices would be prohibitive of frequent visits. The cafes sold thin beer and sometimes wine; mirabelle, schnapps, and poor quality cognac were at times available but mostly in certain places and only to those in the know. ....

*An excerpt from Patton's Third Army Headquarters From the Ground up and the top down, day by day by Denny Hair ©*



## Making a Difference through Living History

By Brig. Gen Mike Malone  
chiefstaff@pattonthirdarmy.com

It has been asked several times, what we do and who we portray, are we reenactors? The answer is simple...no; we are living historians.

So, what is the difference between a reenactor and a living historian? Everyone in this hobby has a bit of a different answer, myself included, and what I have to offer I hope will clarify this a bit. A reenactor is someone who has an interest in history, who will acquire his/her uniform and equipment for their impression, and will go out to a tactical event or public event and have fun doing it. A living historian is someone who "goes that extra mile" in furthering their impression, to accurately portray a certain individual, to educate the general public in that impression, to acquire as many "small things" that will enhance that impression and to further the education process.

I have been involved in this hobby since 1979. I have portrayed at one time or another: an American, British and a German. It was not until I portrayed a British soldier that "Living History" came into being with me as too many people were not aware nor educated about a British soldier with the exception on how they looked. At that point in time, I took it upon myself to acquire as many "small things" such as pay books, ID cards, and the like, so as to show to the general public this is what a British soldier had on them. When I switched to doing a GI, it went further, with a full complete footlocker, original newspapers from "back home", original stationary, and writing pens.

When having this display set up, I would have veterans come by, see all of this and say, "I remember having that", or the general public come by and asks a question about the life of a GI soldier, I could "whip out" an item associated to their question, and use it as a tool to further answer their question.

In short, we are history teachers. That, to me, is the difference between a reenactor and a living historian. It is up to us to further the education of the general public and to do it properly and accurate. A very wise man once told me, "you cannot change history." This is very true.

As schools continue to skip and gloss over history, it is up to us to present the facts and that not only includes how we dress, military bearing, but down to even the smallest item such as dog tags, ID books, even the 3-day pass on your person and by speaking to the public and using these items will further educate the general public.



## Wearing the WWII Uniform

By Col. Carlos Manning  
chiefstaff@pattonthirdarmy.com

This article is a reprint from our old newsletter in 2008 Volume II, Book III. Due to some of the questions we have received lately, I think it is timely.

A. Winter Service Dress for all Troops.

B. The uniform shall be worn from October 1st until March 31, or as the commander may authorize due to Climate or weather. (for history sake we as Patton's Third Army are always in winter uniform)

C. All authorized insignia worn on the wool serge Coat (called the Class "A" Coat the Officers coat will have braid sewn on the sleeve, enlisted will not) or Ike jacket will be Third Army. It is the patch with a circle "A" red, white and blue on the left shoulder. In clarification of the Ike Jacket, the difference between Officers and Enlisted as follows: Ike Jacket, Field Wool OD, Officers is externally the same pattern as the Enlisted Jacket. The only difference being, a fully lined interior with superior quality material. The label has the suffix officer on it. Enlisted collar disc will not be worn on the shirt with the Jacket. The Officer's shirt will have epaulettes. Many WW2 Officers were graduates of O.C.S. schools. Upon graduating they had twenty four hours to have a wool shirt for completion, ceremonies. Usually the PX sold out of Officers shirts in a hurry. They would rush over to the Post tailor and he would cut off the tail of the back of the shirt. Then he would make the epaulettes and sew them on. This was where they began to call new 2nd Lieutenants "Shave Tails".

D. When the shirt is worn in the Third Army, the necktie is worn with the free end tucked between the second and third button on the shirt. The tie is army tan.

E. This uniform is not authorized for combat or simulated combat at any time unless authorized by the Commanding General.

F. Winter Service Dress consists of the following:

1. Cap, Garrison, O.D. (overseas) with or without piping of Arm of Service, complete with authorized cap badge.
2. Shirt, Flannel Wool, O.D. Coat Style.
3. Necktie, Khaki. (Army Tan)
4. Wool Serge Coat (4- pocket) or Wool Field Jacket (IKE) as required.
5. Belt, web with full brass buckle.
6. Trousers, Wool Serge, O.D., light shade. (Officers, pinks or dress riding pants with M-1942 Riding Boots.)
7. Footgear, shoes, Low Quarter, tan or brown. Two, Buckle Combat Boots (in Combat zone) or M-42 Riding Boots.
8. Socks, tan or O.D. plain. (without stripe or figure).



## Chaplain School and Type II Field Kit

By Rev. Kenneth Stewart  
1971chevellless@sbcglobal.net

Monthly Scripture October

Psalm 40: 9-10 New International Version (NIV)

<sup>9</sup> *I proclaim your saving acts in the great assembly; I do not seal my lips, Lord, as you know.*

<sup>10</sup> *I do not hide your righteousness in my heart; I speak of your faithfulness and your saving help.*

*I do not conceal your love and your faithfulness from the great assembly.*

The U.S. Army Chaplain School was created out of a need to train Chaplains to staff the large military force which the United States was creating in 1917, for service during World War I. The first class began on March 3, 1918, at Fort Monroe, Virginia. In 1942 it was moved to Fort Benjamin, Harrison, Indiana. Shortly thereafter the school moved to Harvard University until 1944, when it was transferred to Fort Devens, Massachusetts. Just two months prior to the end of World War II, The Chaplain School was moved to **Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia**, July 1945—December 1946.

In 1943, Time Magazine featured a piece on the Navy chaplain school and noted that a "typical remark" from an instructor in class had been, "The last Sunday you preached from your pulpit some nice old lady came up and said, 'That was a wonderful message, Doctor.' The first Sunday you preach after you finish this school, some bluejacket may come up and say, 'Damn good sermon, padre.' You must realize that there is as much sincerity in one as in the other."

In the Chaplain School one would learn the tools of his trade. One of these tools was the Type II field kit. The kit is intended for use by Protestant Chaplains. There are 4 different Chaplains in the U.S. Army: Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, and Muslim. The preparation and use of these kits for divine services would be similar but at the same time different serving the different religious beliefs of each faith as listed above. The contents of the kits are as follows:

Chalice  
Chalice insert  
Chalice paten  
Communion paten  
Ciborium  
Cross  
Candleholders (2) w/candles  
Flame protectors (2)  
Bottles (2)

Host box and host tube  
Host wafers, large and small  
Bible stand  
Bible or prayer book  
Chaplain's stole  
Altar cloths (3)  
Purificators (3)  
Corporals (3)  
Palls (2)



**Chaplain school student with a Type II field kit**

Each field kit used for service was to be furnished by the individual Chaplain. In Preparation for a field service, after the



**Chaplain McMillan's Type II field kit**

portable altar has been erected, the contents should be arranged in the following manner:

1. Place the Chaplain's kit in a convenient place and open it.
2. Remove the following items from the linen package: one purificator, one corporal, one finger towel, one pall, and one amice. Set these items on the table.
3. Center the corporal to the rear edge of the altar so that the embroidered cross is toward the rear.
4. Remove the chalice from the Chaplain's kit and center it upon the corporal with the cross facing toward the rear.
5. Lay the purificator across the chalice mouth and push it down into the center of the cup.
6. Remove the paten from the Chaplain's kit and place it on top of the chalice and purificator.
7. Remove the altar bread container (host box, pyx) from the Chaplain's kit, extract one large host, and place the host upon the paten. The items listed here may vary according to the preference of the individual chaplain concerned. Consult with the Chaplain to determine if there is to be any changes to the basic instructions above. The vestments which Protestant Chaplains had the choice to utilize for their services were the cassock, cleric's robe, stole, and finally the surplice. The most common was the Stole.

Type II field kit information was taken from the RELIGIOUS PROGRAM SPECIALIST 3 & 2, MODULE 01--PERSONNEL SUPPORT MANUAL pertaining to Chaplains.

The picture shows an original Type II field kit that was previously used by Chaplain Major W. M. McMillan, service number 02261754, Fort Hood, Texas, and now a part of my personal collection. This kit can be viewed at the Patton shows.

#### **Chaplain Morale Humor:**

Three Chaplains (Marines, Army, and Navy) were in a landing craft, preparing for the invasion landing. They were talking as they waited their craft's turn at the sandy landing. They started talking about the Bible, and about the miracles. They were all debating about the frequency of the miracles that Jesus did. The question was if they occurred as often as the Bible said they did.

The Marine Chaplain said, "I have no trouble believing that Jesus did walk on water."

"Absolutely," said the Army Chaplain, "no doubt about that one."

The Navy Chaplain expressed his skepticism politely, but his two friends insisted. The Marine Chaplain said, "It's true," saying "I'll prove it!" With that, the Marine Chaplain took off his life jacket, hopped out of the landing craft and walked to shore barely getting his feet wet.

The Navy Chaplain sat slack-jawed in amazement, even as his colleague followed his lead, jumping over the side, and likewise walking to shore.

"Amazing!" exclaimed the Navy Chaplain. He gathered himself, leaping out of the craft, and disappeared as the water closed over his head.

On shore, the Marine and Army Chaplains exclaimed as they looked at the bubbles from the water, "You think we should have showed him where the rocks are?"

**"It's the unconquerable soul of man, not the nature of the weapon he uses, that insures victory"**

**GSP**



## **Service Etiquette and General Patton's Officer's Mess**

*By Gen. Denny Hair*

*patton@pattonthirdarmy.com*

*This is the second article in a series related to Patton's Mess*

### **Flatware at a formal Dinner**

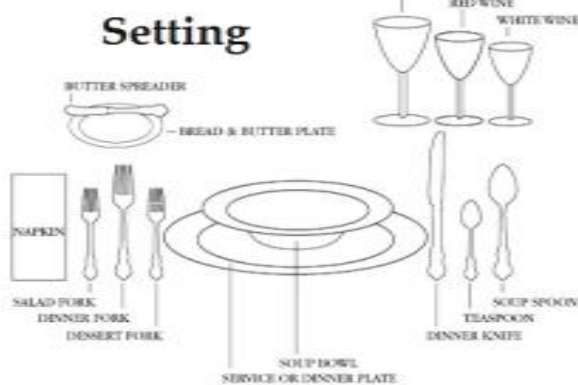
When a young cadet entered the West Point Military Academy he was taught service Etiquette. If a soldier mustered in as an Officer or one was promoted to a rank of officer, he was required to understand Service Etiquette. A young man or women of the period was not considered to be a lady or a gentleman unless he or she could conduct themselves as one.

Formal dining was a way of life for officers who would be invited to attend a dinner by his commanding officer. At these events it was not uncommon for the wives of officers to be invited. There are many ways to set a formal dinner table and much of it depends on how many courses the meal will be. If an Officer had poor table manners or his spouse, it could greatly hinder his chances for promotion.



Today this is almost a lost art. In this series we are going to ship ahead to the flatware because it is always a subject of

## Formal Table Setting



some fascination as to what piece of flatware to use.

### Flatware

Silver flatware is always placed on the table in the order of its use, starting from the outside and working in toward the plate. Although some of the following rules have been mentioned elsewhere, they are worth repeating in order to stay in your mind:

The silver, napkins, and plate are lined up one inch from the edge of the table.

Forks are placed at the left of the plate—with the exception of the seafood fork, which is placed at the right of the spoon, tines up.

There are never more than three forks in place on the table at any one time. If more forks are needed, they will be brought in with the course they accompany.

Knives and spoons are at the right of the plate, with the blade of the knife facing in toward the plate.

Teaspoons or place spoons are placed on the informal luncheon or dinner table, and are used for soup served in cups or for fruit. Teaspoons or cereal spoons are placed on the breakfast table and are used for grapefruits, cereals, etc.

Spoons for tea and coffee are placed on the saucers, at the right of the handles, before service.

Dessert spoons and/or forks are usually brought in on the dessert plate, with the fork at the left, the spoon at the right of the plate.



**Single Mess Setting**

At informal meals, dessert spoons and/or forks may be placed on the table above the plate. The spoon will be above, with the

handle at the right, and the fork will be directly below the spoon, with its handle at the left. This is a European, not an American, custom.

The iced beverage spoon, used mainly at luncheons, may be placed on the table at the right of the soup spoon, or it may be laid above the plate, with the handle of the spoon at the right.

The individual butter knife is customarily placed across the top of the butter plate, parallel with the edge of the table. The handle of the knife is at the right, the blade facing toward the edge of the table. The knife may be placed on the right side of the plate, parallel to the other table silver. (See illustration page 264).

The steak knife is placed on the table in lieu of the regular knife.

### Meals

Dinner is the main meal of the day in the United States, when it is the evening meal except for Sundays and holidays. Luncheon is the everyday noon meal and a light or informal evening meal is usually called supper. (In certain sections of this country, dinner is the noon meal and supper the evening meal.)

Suppers are also held after formal occasions, such as weddings, dances, receptions, etc., and may be served very late. Buffet meals served in the evening are referred to as suppers, never dinners—even when guests are in evening attire.

When abroad, remember that dinners in many countries are not served until 9 or 9:30 in the evening.

### Eating Customs

You may use the American or continental way of eating, but the favored American custom is to hold the dinner fork in your left hand to pin down the food for cutting, and then to transfer the fork, tines up, to the right hand for the purpose of eating. The continental, or European, custom of eating is to transfer the food to the mouth from the fork while it is still held in the left hand, tines down. Either fashion is correct.

In the United States, the knife is always held in the right hand, with the handle in your palm and your index finger along the back of the blade. After using the knife, never put it down on the table. Place the knife across the upper half of the plate, or on the right side of the plate, with the blade facing in.

The fork is held in the left hand while being used with the knife to cut food. The handle of the fork will rest in your palm, with your index finger extending along the back.

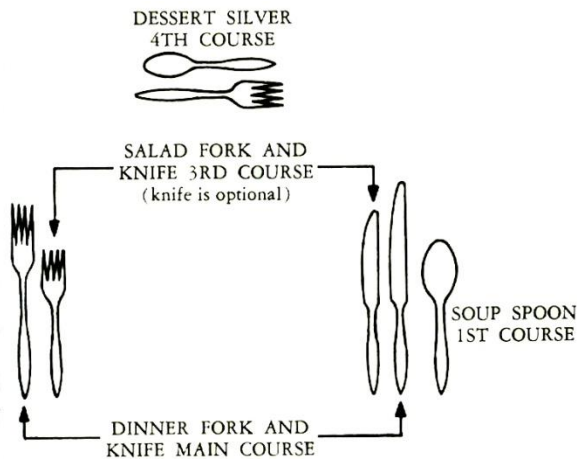
At all other times, the fork is preferably held in the right hand, tines up, with the handle controlled by your thumb and first two fingers in a manner similar to holding a pencil. The end of the handle should extend out between your thumb and index finger.

After the fork is used, put it on the plate below the knife, or at the left, and parallel to the knife, with the handle at the right, and the tines up.

The spoon is held in the right hand in the same manner as the fork. Correctly, the only spoon to appear on the table at the beginning of a meal is a soup spoon--except at breakfast. However, a modern hostess frequently places the teaspoon or place spoon at the right of the knife at an informal or family meal.

The most commonly used spoon is the teaspoon. It is used at informal meals for desserts, tea, coffee, cereals, grapefruit, etc. The multipurpose place spoon is slightly larger than the teaspoon and is used for desserts and cereals as well as for soup served in a soup bowl or bouillon cup at less formal meals and luncheons.

The coffee spoon is laid on its saucer after being used. When coffee is served in a mug, and there is a tablecloth or mat that would stain, the bowl of the spoon may be rested, tip down, on the rim of your butter or dinner plate.

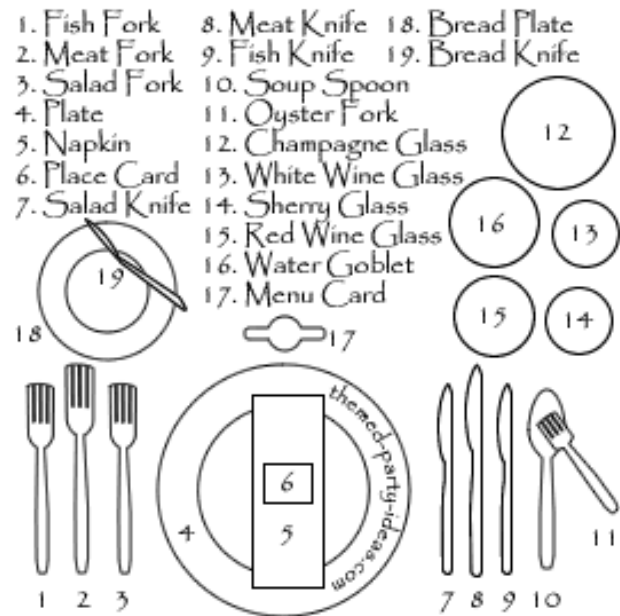


The place knife, place fork, and place spoon are the most frequently used today.

The individual butter knife (sometimes called a butter spreader) is usually laid across the top of the butter plate, with the handle at the right, the blade facing the edge of the table. The individual butter knife is used only to spread butter on a piece of bread. It is not used to take butter from the butter plate. A knife for that purpose is placed on the butter dish--when such a dish is used. The individual butter knife is much smaller than a dinner knife.

The salad fork is shorter than the luncheon or dinner fork, and may be used for either a salad or dessert course. The placing of the fork depends upon the time the salad course will be served. When the salad is served after the main course, the fork is placed next to the plate on the left-hand side, and inside the place fork. When served as a first course, the salad fork is placed outside the luncheon or dinner fork. When there is no separate salad course and the fork is to be used for dessert, the fork is usually placed on the dessert plate.

A seafood fork, usually called an oyster fork, is much shorter and slimmer than the salad fork, and is placed at the right or outside of the spoon. Sometimes the tines of the seafood fork rest in the bowl of the spoon, with the handle of the fork



placed-- even with the handle of the spoon.

The dessert spoon is longer than a teaspoon and is placed on the dessert plate at formal meals as well as at most informal meals. But the place spoon, most frequently used for dessert, and/or fork, may be placed on the table at the beginning of an informal meal.

The iced beverage spoon (called iced tea spoon) is a long-handled spoon, and after being used is laid on the small service plate or coaster which should be placed under the iced beverage glass. However, where no such plate or coaster has been provided, and if this is not a luncheon where you could rest the spoon on the rim of your butter or luncheon plate, as you would with a spoon for the coffee mug, then leave the spoon in the glass and drink with the handle held against the far side with your finger. Then leave the spoon in the glass. This is awkward but correct.

Soup spoons are longer than the dessert spoon or teaspoon, and are oval-bowled. In using a soup spoon, dip the spoon away from you and avoid scraping the bottom of the soup bowl. After the spoon is used, it is placed on the soup plate on the right-hand side.

Demitasse (coffee) spoons are used with small cups of after-dinner or after-luncheon, coffee. They are usually about four inches long, and are customarily placed on the saucer when coffee is served.

The serving fork and spoon are placed on the platter or in the vegetable dish. These pieces are larger than the regular fork and spoon.

In serving yourself, you hold these like other forks and spoons, with the fork in your left hand, the spoon in your right hand. Slip the spoon under a portion of food, and, while holding the food in place with the fork, transfer the food to your plate. Meats are usually portioned before serving, but if not, you cut the food with the spoon and transfer it to your plate with the

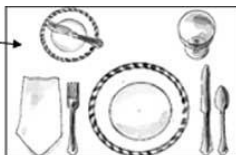


fork and spoon. A pierced serving spoon permits liquids to drain from such vegetables as peas and corn.

Remember to use table silver, or flatware as it is called, beginning from the outside and working in toward the plate.

#### Casual table setting

A typical setting, the fork is on the left while the knife and spoon are placed to the right of the plate. The knife blade must be facing the plate. The napkin is placed to the left of the plate, the fork may be on top of the napkin. The bread plate and butter knife is optional.



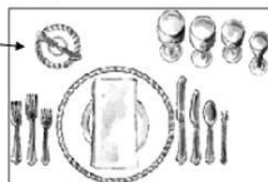
#### Informal Setting

This is a common place setting found in restaurants. It includes utensils for a soup course, salad course, entrée, and dessert. The dessert spoon or fork could be placed horizontally above the top of the plate, or brought with the dessert.



#### Formal Setting

This place setting is set for a menu of oyster appetizer, soup or fruit course, fish course, entrée, and salad. There can be up to 5 glasses at the setting for water, red/white wine, champagne flute, and sherry.



There should never be more than three knives and three forks placed on the most formal table at any time. If more silver is needed, it should be brought in with the courses it accompanies.

A wide-rimmed soup plate is used at formal dinners, and handled soup cups (bowls) or bouillon cups at less formal meals and luncheons. The soup plate is placed on an under plate, with the rim of the under plate showing about half an inch; you rest your soup spoon on this. You may use a soup (or place) spoon with the handled soup cup, and when cooled you may pick it up and drink from it.

*Remember that wines are poured with the courses they accompany.*

It is correct to hold long-stemmed water goblets or wineglasses with the thumb and first two fingers at the base of the bowl. Small-stemmed glasses are held by the stems, and tumblers are held near the base. A brandy snifter is held in the palms of both hands to warm the liquor.



#### Napkins

Napkins are placed at the left of the forks at luncheons and informal meals, and on the place plate at formal meals. After you sit down at the table-and after grace has been said-place your napkin, half unfolded, in your lap as soon as your hostess takes up her napkin. To place the napkin smoothly, pick it up by the right top corners and spread in one motion across your lap.

At the end of the meal, replace the napkin unfolded at the left of your plate. At formal dinners, the napkin may be laid at the right of the plate. When paper napkins are used at informal meals, they are laid at the left of the plate, and when you are through with them, never crush them or roll them into a ball.



## 503d Military Police Battalion

By Maj. Alan Jones  
atj53@att.net

I hope to see most of you at the Fort Oglethorpe event over the Columbus Day weekend next week. If not, just to let everyone know that members of this command will be involved in a tactical event with our 'TUSA Battle Staff' at Camp Atterbury, Indiana, over the weekend of 7-9 December. All members of this command are invited and if anyone would like more information feel free to email me.

My goal for this command is to accurately portray the Military Police of the 503d with 3d Army during WWII in the ETO to the best of our ability. To assist all unit members with that, and if any of you would like a copy of the WWII Field Manual for Military Police (FM 29-5) as a digital copy, just let me know and I'll email you a copy.

Another priority of all members of this unit is RECRUITING! We need as many members as we can find. If you have a buddy or buddies not involved in our hobby, talk to them and tweak their interest. Show them the 3d Army website and tell them of your experiences with the unit. Then contact me and I will talk with them. Remind them that they do not have to buy all of their uniform and equipment items right away and that we will help them until they can obtain the necessary items for an accurate impression. I have sent everyone a Uniform and Equipment List but if you need another copy just let me know.

Again, I hope to see all or most of you at Ft Oglethorpe but if not, I understand as we are all having issues right now. My best to you all.



## How I Whip General Ike's Black Scottie

By Willie Whimple  
patton@pattonthirdarmy.com

Willie Verses Telek – The General's Dogs fight it out on November 16, 1944 Nancy France

Third Army Headquarters. It all started at lunch. General Patton sat at the head of the table, General Eisenhower on his right, 2nd. Lt. Summersby on his left an array of generals and colonels down the table and Field Marshal Telek under the table, the dog of General Ike and Lt. Summersby. I am Willie, Patton's white bull terrier, just as tough as my master. I came in to the General Officer's mess to my place by my master feet during dinner, as was my custom. I found a little black Scottie in the private, holy domain at Patton's feet. I attacked with

typical Patton fury. Telek fought back with all the canny courage of his Scots ancestors. The noise was straight from the jungle, loud and wild and deadly. General Patton let loose with every curse in his celebrated vocabulary. It was classic, that tirade, and even I was too frightened to hear it. All were terrified for Telek. It took four generals-the theatre's top Brass Hats-to separate me from Telek. And even then they had to throw water on us fighters. General Patton banished me, Willie his faithful K-9, to an upstairs room, apologizing profusely. "This is Willie's home," General Ike maintained. "We should lock up Telek." Georgie Patton shook his head. "No, sir! Telek outranks Willie, so Telek stays right here. Willie is confined to quarters, under arrest. That's army protocol." Then he shouted, "But my Willie was chewing bejesus out of your gawdamned little Scottie-rank or no rank!"

This was written and changed to the first person as if Willie had written it. If he wrote it is about what he would say. The original text can be found on page 178-179 Eisenhower was my Boss, Kay Summersby Werner Laurie Books Great Britain 1949

Here are some myths about Willie that are untrue

- ★ Willie was not named after William the Conqueror but was named Willie Whimple and named after a youngster Patton knew in the 1930's
- ★ Willie was no whimp as the Patton movie alleges. He was not at the English Nutsford incident and was not barked at by the dog as shown in the movie
- ★ Willie lived almost 12 years and died at the family home long after the war of old age.



## Old Soldier's Association

By David Davis  
sgtmajorsattic@yahoo.com

Warning Orders - Mark Your Calendar  
Saturday, December 1, 2012  
College Station, Texas

Patton's Third Army Living Historians are all invited to attend the first get together of the OSA. It will be December 1st 2012. We will meet at the Golden Coral at 2 pm in College Station, and from there we will drive to the Museum of the American GI coming together at 5 pm to 7 pm. It is hoped that their expertise, which is immense, will help us develop the Infantry School, Artillery school and the School of the Soldier, into one cohesive and fun activity.

Plan on having a great time, talking with friends and hearing what plans we have for the future. We also want your input on that as well. There will be a lot more information later but we

wanted to get this out soon enough so you could mark your calendars and plan for a great time.

## We are on our way!!!



See you at our premier show event at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia from October 10th through the 13th is coming up soon. Be sure to have your equipment ready, and let us know of what you need to round out your impression. For our Texas based members, we will leave on Wednesday and Thursday is set up day. Friday Morning we will entertain local school groups with a proposed banquet on Friday night. Saturday Morning we will have a Third Army breakfast, a show battle, speeches and just a lot of fun. Also, we will take down our exhibit. We are also planning a Third Army dinner that evening. Finally, on Sunday the 14th we will leave for home.

**"An Army is a team. It lives, sleeps, eats,  
and fights as a team"**

**CSP**



## Third Army Ordinance Sergeant

By Gen. Denny Hair  
patton@pattonthirdarmy.com

A Great Big Thank You to T Sgt. Steve Hickman. Many of you have met him and some have not. I wanted to let you know about my friend as he has really been there when I reached out and asked. First, I want you to know when you see the

command car it was a group project. Our Third Army personnel took it apart and Steve put it back together. A fantastic job was done by all. Steve finished what we started and made us all look good. He is now in the process of restoring my jeep. I have no doubt it will be of the same high quality of the command car. Though all of the above is true there remains among us a friendship that transcends our hobby. On the last day of July, I spent a little time with my horse, who had not much time. The vet had said his time was near and thought he had maybe a month but probably less. He was very old for a horse, somewhere near 36



**TSgt. Steve Hickman at a recent event**

years old. Horses normally do not live that long. He was lying down and I was sitting next to him petting him. I knew he did not feel well and it was obvious his end was nearing. He stood up and nudged me as he always did when he was tired of petting. He went about his favorite pass time and began eating grass which was a good sign. I felt as if I had a little time, maybe a few more days.

Steve lives just down the street. So since he was now up eating grass, I took some time to drive down and see a jeep that Steve had just got in to work on. You don't often see a Ford Jeep still in original shape and not messed with. The owner had it for many years and kept it in its original unrestored condition in a barn. Now Steve was going to bring it back to where it once was when it was new. After the visit I drove back home. When I arrived I found that my horse, whom I loved dearly, had passed on. It was not unexpected and I had him a long time but it was still hard to deal with.

I called Steve and he came over immediately. He knew how hard it was to lose a loved one and insisted I go into the house. He said he would take care of it all. He took the backhoe and found a place in the pasture and laid to rest my trusted friend of all these years. Now that is a true friend. I have told you this story for a couple of reasons. Real friends, people you can trust, are far and few between. They are rare. I suspect you already know that. Our Third Army is what we say it is. It is friends and family. I hope we can all follow the example Steve has set.

Steve is very serious about restoration and his work on MV's. He can be reached at Steve Hickman 51willysm38@gmail.com

## Headquarters Notes

### Happy Birthday

Our own Col. Carlos Manning celebrated his birthday with friends at the monthly meeting of the Houston Gun Collectors Association. The surprise event for Carlos included ice cream and cookies shared with club members and guests including the former district attorney of Harris County, Pat Lykos. Don't tell Helen, but Pat was seen planting a kiss on the cheek of the birthday boy. Denny Hair, Mike Sabota, Ken Rose, George & Caroline Stanley and many others were all on hand and wished him MANY MORE!

Col. Carlos Manning is our XO, Chief of Staff of Administration and as G-2 Intelligence portrays Col. Oscar Koch Third Army Staff. More importantly of all...he is our father figure to us and to our children a grandfather figured and is most loved by all.

### Congratulations

Congratulations goes out to father of the pride, Alan Jones, on the special day of his daughter wedding Tiffany (Hogan) Russ We was married on Saturday 29, September 2012. Our own Alan Jones, the proud father is posed with his beautiful daughter on the wonderful occasion of the wedding. Alan is a



**Alan and his daughter Tiffany**

decorated on many wars and conflicts as his service awards attest. He is modest about his service and I had to slip this into the newsletter without his knowledge or consent. We are happy for him and wish the bride a lifetime of happiness.



**Col. Ray Marino and Family Guns stars**

### Family Guns

Col. Ray Marino poses with the stars of Family Guns TV show that airs on the National Geographic Channel on Wednesday nights.

### G-3 Operations

Currently, in the planning phase for a Battle of the Bulge event to be held at Fort Benjamin Harrison in which TUSA Battle Staff will be coordinating and running the event. This event will include an outdoor battle to permit the public to gain insight to difficulties in winter operations

### G-4 Supply

Third Army Mugs. If you want one with your name on it, contact Mike Malone at moonshadow5739@sbcglobal.net. It is \$10 with your name and \$8 without. Plus shipping.

### Third Army Factoids

**During WWII, Third Army transported 2,186,792 tons of supplies 141,081,336 miles, which is like moving 6 Empire State Buildings to Mars.**

**Third Army processed 1,280,688 POW's by the end of the war, the same population as San Antonio, Texas in 2011**



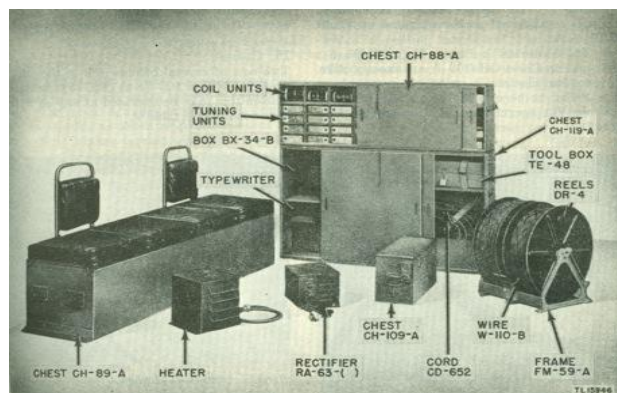


## Third Army Signal Corps

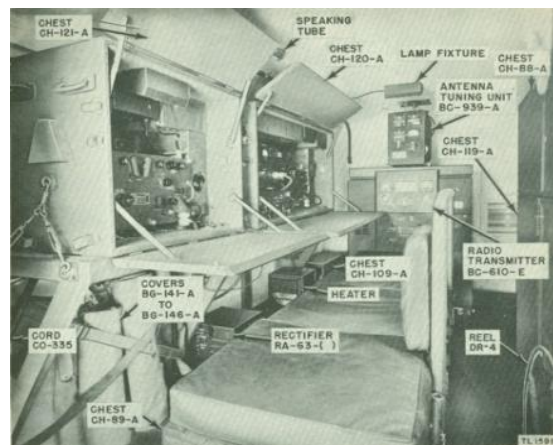
By Col. Bill White

[linda\\_billwhite@netzero.com](mailto:linda_billwhite@netzero.com)

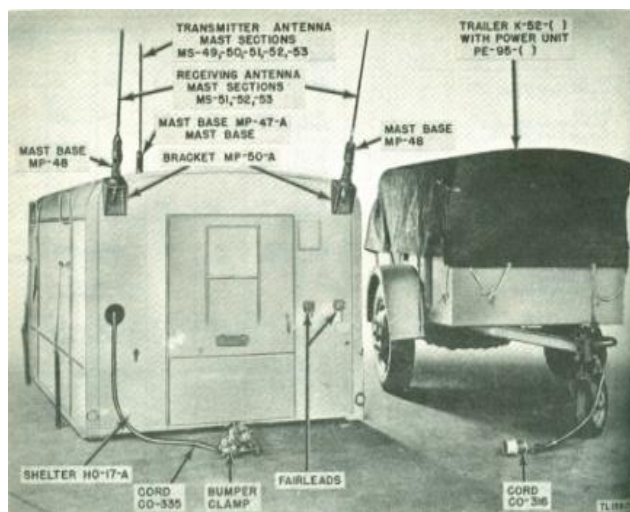
The Signal Corps Section has been busy during 2012. The General ordered the acquisition of an HO-17 hut and a PE-95 generator to power the hut. Both of these will be ground up restorations. The HO-17 housed a SCR-399 radio set. When the HO-17 arrived at headquarter it still contained 3 of the original wood chests, exhaust fan, ceiling light, and the cable reel support frame. At present we have obtained about 95% of the equipment for the hut. The major parts still missing are, interconnect and power cables that will have to be purchased or built from scratch. The PE-95 generator is currently in transit to headquarters from the Gettysburg area. It should arrive just before we leave for Fort Oglethorpe. When it arrives we will have pictures and an idea how much will be needed to do the generator restoration. The SCR-399 has a BC-610 transmitter which was one of the most powerful field transmitters used during WWII. Our goal is to make this a fully operational SCR-399. Below are pictures of the HO-17 when it arrived and pictures from the manual (TM-281) to show how it will look fully restored. Other equipment acquired over the last year includes several radios BC-312's, BC-342, BC-348's, BC-654's, a radio direction finder (secret during WWII), and a Signal Corps, Panoramic Adaptor BC-1031-B (top secret) during WWII.



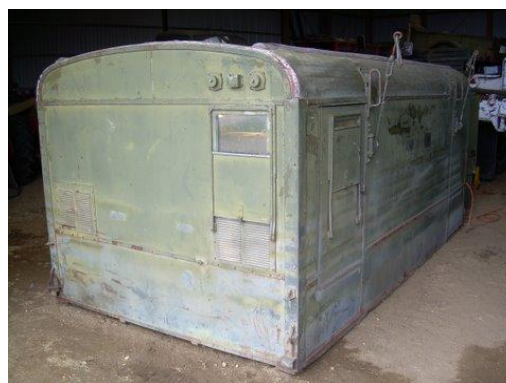
**SCR-399 Chests**



**Inside HO-17 Hut**



**HO-17 Hut**



**Unrestored HO-17**



*Lucky Forward*  
Volume 1, Number 2

Gen. Denny Hair  
*Commanding General*  
Maj. Morgan Montalvo  
*Public Relations*  
Capt. Karie Hubnik  
*Public Relations – Photo Services*  
2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. C. L. O'Connor  
*Editor*

*Lucky Forward* is published in cooperation with the Third Army Living Historians Public Relations Office, 30446 Joseph Road, Hockley, Texas 77447. To contact the *Lucky Forward*, via telephone call (281)787-7783 or via email at [patton@pattonthirdarmy.com](mailto:patton@pattonthirdarmy.com). Article submission deadline is noon on the first Wednesday of each month, and *Lucky Forward* is published each month on the second Wednesday.

**Send comments and story ideas to the editor via email at  
[patton@pattonthirdarmy.com](mailto:patton@pattonthirdarmy.com).**