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SECTION I

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#### 1. General

So far as is known almost every German division has or has had its own distinctive emblem, regardless of wether or not it is displayed in the combat zone. Frior to 1942, emblem designs and allocations were rather closely controlled by the OKW but it is presently evident that their choice and application dopend almost entirely on the decision of divisional commanders, subject to approval by the CKW in order to avoid duplications.

Emblows form a practical method of marking divisional equipment, and are often used to dony numerical identification of units. Another important reason for the widespread use of emblems by German divisions is their value as an element of morale since the often take on the importance of citations, and are frequently selected with regards to the tradition, exploits or home station of the unit. They are proudly displayed, and divisional names, which are parmitted to pass the censorable imposed on German newspapers, have often been derived from particularly characteristic designs.

#### 2. Appearance

#### a) <u>Design</u>

Emblems, in contrast to tactical symbols, are <u>individual</u> designs alloted to specific units, and represent almost any—thing that can be encountered in the way of pictorial representation. Although it was a pre-1947 rule that panzer divisions carried emblems based on variations of simple geometrical designs or runic symbols, while infantry and other divisions



showed a more representative type, it is no longer possible to classify a division solely by the appearance of its emblem. In case of highly specialized divisions, such as parachute or mountain divisions, the emblem is likely to contain certain "trade" characteristics, but even in these instances a general rule cannot be established.

Although all emblors are distinctly different, certain similarities between designs are unavoidable, e.g. "a windmill has been identified for three different divisions: 9 SS Fz, 198 Inf and 437 Inf. The same applies to a number of divisions using "crossed swords". As a result, reports on designs which are not accurately drawn or specifically described should be treated with caution.

It would serve no practical purpose to present a long list of reasons underlying the various designs or design types, therefore, with a few exceptions, such explanations have been omitted from section II. In view of rather frequent changes of emblem decigns (see paragraph 4) it must be emphasized that only documentary exidence furnishes positive proof of an emblem identification, and that the date of the information is of more than the usual importance for evaluation purposes.

#### b) Color

The original conception of many German divisional emblems called for the use of specific shades or the combination of various colors, and this idea is still carried out in certain cases. Generally however, the shortage of paint has reduced practical application to a single color within the range of the six basic colors.

Yellow is the color of most panzer division emblems,



green seems a favorite with parachute divisions, while white, red or black are predominently in use with SS, infantry and all other types of divisions. (See also paragraph 4).

#### 3. Display

Emblems are not arbitrarily used, specific orders being issued from division headquarters concerning their size, colors, placing (see Appendix A) etc.. They are usually displayed in the following places:

- a) On tanks, all types of motor vehicles, horse-drawn vehicles, motorciycles and bycicles,
- b) On directional signs leading to headquarters, billets, bivouac areas or designating march routes, often in conjunction with the sub-unit commander's initial,
- c) On divisional newspapers, official correspondence of an unusual character, certificates etc. Social correspondence, unit folders, note books and other documents are often found (unofficially) decorated with the divisional emblem.

It should be noted that contrary to the practice in the U.S and British Armies divisional emblems are not worn on the uniform. The few exceptions to this rule are specifically noted in section II.

Another deviation of a more interesting nature is the recent introduction of divisional emblems in form of cap badges by a limited number of divisions. This new practice is illustrated by a document of the 3 Para Div, dated 24 May 44 and signed by the divisional commander, in which the following statement appears:

"... I intend to have this emblem made of metal as a cap badge, and to keep its size within such dimensions as to make it suitable as a lapel decoration in civilian life. It is also planned to use this emblem in enlarged size as decoration



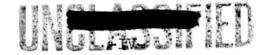
for jatherings ... As soon as available the badges will be for sale in post exchanges, and it is intented to have a limited number of such badges in silver for distinguished services within the division ..."

Although this plan is based on ly on the decision of this particular commander, it is quite likely that other divisions with a distinguished combat record will have similar plans. As the creation of cap badges by a number of divisions (marked specificially in section II) furnishes supporting evidence for this tendency, it deserves particular attention in the light of post-war use of divisional emblems.

#### 4. Changes and Variations

what difficult by the fact that they have been changed from time to time with the object of confusing Allied Intelligence. A wide-spread change of this kind was made at the end of 1942. Although it would, therefore, seem that pre-1943 identifications (as marked in section II) would serve little more than historical interests, it is by no means certain that some of these emblems have not been reintroduced, particularly in the case of divisions of famous standing. In other instances the change of emblem/has coincided with the transfer of a division from one theatre to enother, and, more recently, with its conversion or change of commander. Adaptation of new emblem designs are still frequent but not as wide-spread as they were prior to 1944.

A rather elaborate and varying system of color and design application to denote different divisional sub-units by arm or branch of service or numerical progression has been





found to be in use, particularly by highly mobile divisions.

(See: MIRS booklet HIBLEMS AND VEHICLE MARKINGS OF THE GERMAN ARMY, August 1944). These practices will in most cases consist of minor additions to the original color scheme and can, although they are of tactical value, be disregarded from a divisional point of view since they are usually not of a permanent character, and will not change the basic elements of an individual emblem.

#### 5. Socurity Measures

Prior to March 1943 the German Army used emblems without any but local restrictions. An OKW order of that time directed the painting out of embloms, either generally or in specific areas, but this order found only limited compliance by the individual divisions, particularly on the Eastern front. Apparently motivated by the consideration that the elements of morale and of divisional control over its equipment outweighed that of security, the display of cublems was reinstated by an order of the Chief of the General Staff, dated March 1944. This order directed the display of emblems as outlined in paragraph 3, and divisional emblems (Divisionskenuzcichen) are again in full use since swimer 1944. During large-scale movements emblems as well as unit numbers (Truppenteilbezeichnung) are temporarily obliterated. Some divisions have also carried out similar security measures in combat zones, but all divisions, according to the order, are required to mark their vehicles with emblems in the communication zones and rear areas.

It is doubtful that large-scale deceptions, using a fictitious emblom or that of another division, were ever carried out. Fossibly, such disguises may have been used locally by



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smaller units, but it is not known if intolligence stunts of that type have been employed on a divisional scale.

#### 6. Emblous and Tectical Symbols

The most frequently encountered types of vehicle or sign post markings saide from divisional or other unit emblems are tactical symbols to designate the arm or branch of service (see: GERMAN MILITARY SYMBOLS, 1 April 1944). In contrast to emblems, tactical symbols do not furnish clues towards divisional identifications as all units in the German Army employ uniform tactical symbols. If used in conjunction with a divisional emblem, the tactical symbol is always distinctly separated from it, and does not form part of its design. Only the color of the symbol may, under certain conditions (see paragraph 4) furnish information towards the numerical designation of divisional sub-units.

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SECTIONI

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#### ILLUSTRATIONS OF GENERAL DIVISIONAL EMBLEMS

#### Introduction

The attached list of illustrations has been prepared in accordance with the following principles:

- 1. All German divisions are listed, and grouped in numerical order within each category. Divisions whose status or existence is uncertain are marked with \*. Only positive or reasonably certain emblem identifications are given, but spaces for all divisions are provided to permit inclusions of newly identified designs.
- 2. Column "a" contains reproductions of emblems currently in use, or identified with certainty as of the date given. Where precise drawings could not be made with any degree of accuracy, verbal descriptions are included.
- 3. Column "b" serves several purposes, and gives the following:
  - 1. The old emblem alongside the current design, particularly if the change took place in 1944, or if it is still in occasional use.
  - 2. Additional identified designs, not yet fully confirmed but possibly indicating a change.
  - 3. The pre-1943 emblem, particularly if it is believed to have been superseded by a new one.
- 4. All spaces have been kept equal as far as practicable so that future amendments can be superimposed over existing entries.
- 5. The "Remarks" column contains, in all cases, the latest date on which each design had been identified, and information concerning colors. If evidence was not complete, the emblom is marked "Unconfirmed". Additional relevant explanations, as well as divisional names, are also given here.
  - 6. The following abbreviations are used:
    - DU .. Design unidentified
    - CU .. Color(s) unidentified
    - B .. Cap badge issued or contemplated
    - S .. Worn on shoulder straps
- 7. For the convenience of the user, blank spaces have been inscrted between each category of divisions, at the end of each 100 series of infantry divisions, and at the end of this section.



| Division            | Desi<br>a) Current     | ne<br>b) Alternate   | Remarks   |
|---------------------|------------------------|--|---|
| 1. Fanzer Divicions |                        |  | INCLASSIFIE   |
| 1 Fz Div            |                        | Vortical<br>Cak<br>Leaf,<br>DU                                 | a) Jul 43 Yellow b) Jun 44 Unconfirmed  |
| 2 Fz Div            |                        |  | a) <u>Nev 44</u> Yellow, white er  black depending on  background   |
| 3 Fz Div            |                        |  | a) <u>Jul 43</u><br>Yellow  |
| 4 Fz Div            |                        | Letter Y in a circle over 2 crossed swords in black shield, DU | a) Jul 47  Filow. Known as  "Sirch Div" because of bear painted on takk turrets in add. to div emblem. b) Arr 44: Unconfirmed |
| 5 Fz Div            |                        |  | a) 1943<br>Yellow<br>b) pre-1943<br>Yellow  |
| 6 Iz Div            | $\mathbb{X}\mathbb{X}$ |  | a) <u>Jul 43</u><br>Yellow  |
| 7 Ps Div            |                        |  | a) Jun 44<br>Yellow   |

| Division  | Dos:         | igns<br>b) Alternate | Remarks, S.   |
|-----------|--------------|----------------------|---|
| 8 Fz Div  | 0 0          |                      | a) Jun 44  Dots in various colors, probably colors of sub-units b) pre-Jul 43 Yellow  |
| 9 Fz Div  |              |                      | a) Cct 44  Yellow. Known as "Runen Division"  b) pre-1943  Yellow   |
| 10 Fz Div |              |                      | a) <u>Dec 43</u><br>Yellow  |
| 11 Pz Div | 6000<br>6000 | 2)                   | a) Jun 44  "This and black "Glost", known as "Georgeoter Division" b-1) pre-Jul 43  Yelkow b-2) Jul 43 - Jun 44  Varying colors |
| 12 Fz Div |              |                      | a) <u>Sept 43</u><br>Yellow   |
| 13 Fz 21V |              | € (                  | a) Oct 43 Yellow  |
| 14 Fz Div |              |                      | e) <u>Jul 43</u><br>Yellow  |



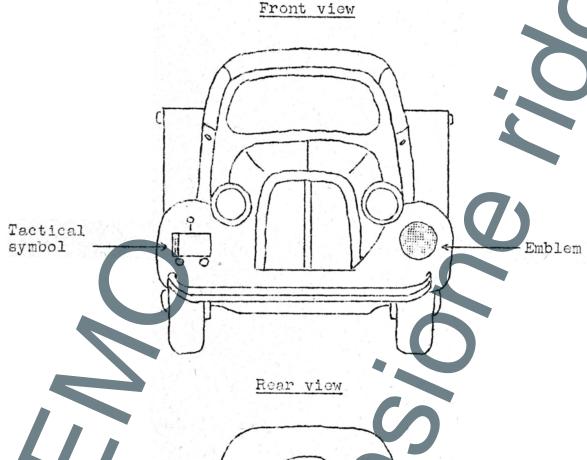
| Division                 | a) Current | nis<br>  b) Alternate  |   |
|--------------------------|------------|--|---|
| 16 Fg Div                |            |  | a) <u>Sep 43</u><br>Yellow  |
| 17 Fz Div                |            |  | a) Jul 44<br>Yollow   |
|                          | 追          |  | O   |
| 18 Fz Div *              |            |  | a) <u>Jul 43</u><br>Yellow  |
| 19 Fz Div                |            |  | e) <u>Jul 43</u><br>Yall <b>a</b> w   |
| 20 Iz Div                |            | 1) White Elephant with reised trunk, DU 2) Charging Cavalryman with raises sword, DU | a) Cet 43 Vellow b) Nay 44  l) and 2): Unconfirmed                                |
| 21 Fr DLV                |            |  | a) Acsults of divl. contest of Apr 44 for new emblem unknown b) pro-Jul 43 Yellow |
| 22 Fg Div<br>(Dispanded) | 33         |  | a) <u>1942</u><br>Yellow  |

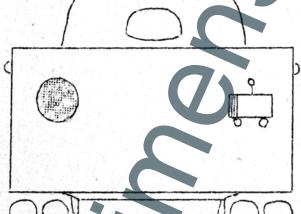
## APPENDIX -A-

#### EXAMPLES OF APPLICATION

The following drawings purport to illustrate the usual application of divisional emblens and tactical symbols on motor and horse-drawn vehicles. In many instances the order of placement may be found reversed. In addition, some divisions also apply their markings on metor vehicle doors or other prominent places on the sides.

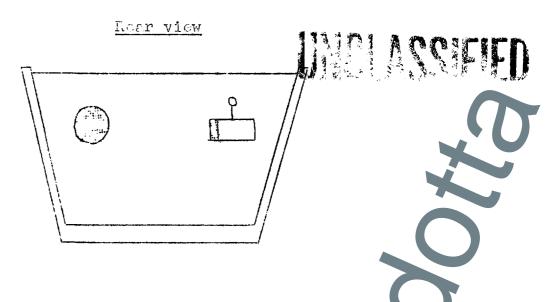
#### Motor Vehicles



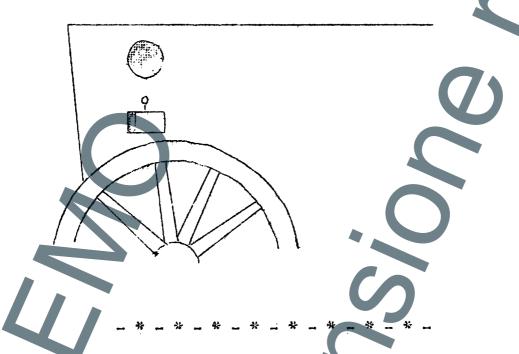




### Horan-drawn vehicles



#### Side view



K.I.R.S. (D)/E/B/1/45 40 Hyde Fark Gate London, S.N.7 KETsington 8131/40 31 December 1944

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