Exhibit 12-G
The growth and decline of the Empire depended on the training and discipline of its soldiers, who displayed their bravery in battle. The crowns of the Roman emperors were used as symbols of their power. This complex system of Maxfield's detailed the wars of the early and late Empire. In examining these decorations, historians have proposed various questions and solutions. They were awarded to the soldiers who received the highest honours on or off the battlefield. Finally, the order of precedence is assessed - the relative importance of a just system of a complex nature. 

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a Marcus Caelius, centurion of legion XVIII, who died in the Varan disaster of AD 9. This cenotaph was set up at Vetera (Xanten). Caelius wears a corona civica, a set of embossed phalerae, two torques, and one armilla on each wrist.

b Quintus Sertorius, centurion of legion XI Claudia who died shortly after AD 42 and was buried at Verona. He wears a crown, probably a corona-mitra, a set of phalerae and two torques.

c Part of a military relief from Cologne depicting a shield, a sword in a finely decorated scabbard and a set of military decorations, a corona civica, two torques and an armilla.
a  Relief from Rome depicting military standards decorated with phalerae, crescents, laurel wreaths, a mural crown and a ship's beak
b  Scene from Trajan's Column. To the left legionary standards, signa decorated with phalerae, an eagle and a flag. To the right praetorian standards decorated with images of the Imperial family and with crowns of various type
Plate 5

a – b Scenes from the sides of an inscription set up at Amastris in Bithynia in honour of a man who was probably a native of the town, Sextus Vetus Gallus. The front bears a bilingual (Greek and Latin) text, the back a relief depicting a Roman cavalryman riding down two Dacians

a Left side: a vexillum, five hastae purae, a corona aurea and two corone valares

b Right side: a vexillum and three corone murales

c – d Reliefs from either end of a stone set up in Rome in honour of Sulpicius Celsus

c Left side: above a cuirass with sword, a corona muralis and a torques with zoomorphic terminals

d Right side: a praetorian standard decorated with phalera and corona muralis and a vexillum
A pair of reliefs now built into the façade of the church of the Panagia Gorgoeipskoos in Athens. Each depicts a laurel wreath, two sets of decorated phalerae and an annular object, perhaps a torques, perhaps another wreath.

b. Decorated ends of the upper part of the funerary monument of C. Purtius Attius, set up at Forli, north-west of Rimini. Left side: two coronae aureae and two hastae purae; right side: two snake-like armillae and a fine twisted torques with rosette terminals and a hook and eye fastening. Early first century AD.
acus Augusti in
i\nhe wears one set
\n\natilla, and a
\ncenturionate in
\ntone, now
\nverse crest, a
\nloretae

a. Ca. Musius, aquilifer in legion
\nIII Gemina, was born at Veleia in
\nnorthern Italy and died at Mainz. A
\nharness over his cuirass carries a set
\nof phaleræ and two torques. He
\nwears an amilla on his right wrist.

b. Fragmentary remains of a door-
\ntype tombstone from Burpum in
\nDalmatia. The unknown recipient
\nof the military decorations was
\nevidently a centurion: the ribbons
\nfrom two crowns are visible above
\nthe torques, armillae and phaleræ and
\na centurion's vine-stick is depicted
\ndown the left side of the stone.

c. Tombstone of Lucius from
\nBonn. Above the set of phaleræ is
\none, probably originally two,
\ntorques.
U.S. Army
HERALDIC CRESTS

A Complete Illustrated
History of Authorized
Distinctive Unit Insignia

by Barry Jason Stein
P. J. Capelotti, General Editor
1. 9TH AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL BATTALION (58TH ATC BN)
The central tower and radiance represents the unit's airport authority. The three windows stand for vigilance and care of incoming aircraft, the air-ports, and outgoing aircraft. The radio cone symbol and lightning flash stand for the technological processes employed to assure accuracy and safety in the unit's mission. The wings and tail cross represent fixed and rotary wing aircraft.
Motto: "VOICE OF CONTROL"
Campaigns: Vietnam—Operation I Corps-Fire

2. 12TH AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL BATTALION (125TH ATC BN)
The location of the battalion in Korea is indicated by the flag. The crossed arrows and blue disc symbolize the sphere of operations, the airport, and the sky. The arrowheads represent control and direction. The crossed flashes represent air traffic control's close association with communications.
Motto: "VOICE OF THE AVIATION"
Campaign: None

3. 1ST ARMORED DIVISION (1ST ARM DIV)
Design approved May 10, 1969.
Yellow, blue, and red are colors from the division's shoulder sleeve insignia. The tank tread, cannon, and lightning flash are symbolic of mobility, power, and speed. The number one represents the division's designation. The motto, derived from the nickname of the USSR Constitution, is symbolic of durability and daring.
Motto: "OLD IRONSIDES"
Campaigns: World War II—Anzio, Naples-Foggia, Rome-Arno, Anzio, North Apennines, Po Valley; Armed Forces Expedition—Saudi Arabia, Kuwait

4. 2ND ARMORED DIVISION (2ND ARM DIV)
Design approved March 10, 1969.
Yellow, blue, and red are colors from the division's shoulder sleeve insignia. The tank tread, cannon, and lightning flash symbolize mobility, power, and speed. The number two represents the division's designation.
Motto: "HELL ON WHEELS"
Campaigns: World War II—Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, Central Europe; Armed Forces Expedition—Saudi Arabia, Kuwait

5. 3D ARMORED DIVISION (3D ARM DIV)
Design approved June 3, 1983.
Yellow, red, and blue are colors of the branches (cavalry, artillery, and infantry) from which armored units were formed. The tank tread, cannon, and lightning flash symbolize mobility, power, and speed. The number three represents the division's designation.
Motto: "SPEARHEAD"
Campaigns: World War II—Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, Central Europe; Armed Forces Expedition—Saudi Arabia, Kuwait

6. 4TH ARMORED DIVISION (4TH ARM DIV)
Yellow, blue, and red are colors of the branches from which armored units were formed. The palm represents military victory. The spearhead refers to the organization's well-known designation as the Spearhead Division.
Motto: "SPEARHEAD" (not shown on insignia)
Campaigns: World War II—Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, Central Europe; Armed Forces Expedition—Saudi Arabia, Kuwait

7. 7th ARMORED DIVISION (7TH ARM DIV (SMA))
Design approved December 6, 1965.
Yellow, blue, and red are colors of the branches from which armored units were formed. The palm represents military victory. The spearhead refers to the organization's well-known designation as the Spearhead Division.
Motto: "SPEARHEAD" (not shown on insignia)
Campaigns: World War II—Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, Central Europe; Armed Forces Expedition—Saudi Arabia, Kuwait

8. 8TH ARMORED DIVISION (8TH ARM DIV)
Design approved September 8, 1985.
The triangle and colors blue, yellow, and red refers to the Armored Division shoulder sleeve insignia. The gauntlet and lightning flash are symbolic of the spearheading role of the 8th Armored Division across France into Germany during World War II. The four segments of the wristguard of the gauntlet represent the numerical designations of the division.
Motto: None
5. 3D ARMORED DIVISION (3D ARM DIV) 
Design approved June 3, 1965. 
Yellow, red, and blue are colors from the division’s shoulder sleeve insignia. The tank red, canton, and lightning flash are symbolic of mobility, power, and speed. The number three represents the division’s designation. 
Motto: “SPEARHEAD” 
Campaigns: World War II—Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, Central Europe; Armed Forces Expeditions—Saudi Arabia, Kuwait.

6. 6D ARMORED DIVISION (OBOELETE) (6D ARM DIV ORS) 
Yellow, blue, and red are colors from the branches from which armed units were drawn. The palm represents military victory. The spearhead references the organization’s well-known designation as the Spearhead Division. 
Motto: “SPEARHEAD” (not shown on insignia) 
Campaigns: World War II—Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, Central Europe; Armed Forces Expeditions—Saudi Arabia, Kuwait.

7. 7D ARMORED DIVISION (OBOELETE) (7D ARM DIV ORS) 
Design approved December 6, 1965. 
Yellow, blue, and red are colors from the branches from which armed units were drawn. The palm represents military victory. The spearhead refers to the organization’s well-known designation as the Spearhead Division. 
Motto: “SPEARHEAD” (not shown on insignia) 
Campaigns: World War II—Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, Central Europe; Armed Forces Expeditions—Saudi Arabia, Kuwait.

8. 8TH ARMORED DIVISION (8TH ARM DIV) 
Design approved September 8, 1965. 
The triangle and colors blue, yellow, and red refer to the 8th Armored Division shoulder sleeve insignia. The garrison and lightning flash are symbolic of the 8th Armored Division’s crossing into Germany during World War II. The four segments of the whiteguard of the garrison represent the numerical designation of the division. 
Motto: “SPEARHEAD” 
Campaigns: World War II—Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, Central Europe; Armed Forces Expeditions—Saudi Arabia, Kuwait.

9. 13TH ARMOR (13TH ARM) 
Design approved August 30, 1922. 
The regiment was organized in 1901 at Fort Meade, South Dakota, as the 13th Cavalry and redesignated the 13th Arm in 1945. The sun in splendor is taken from the flag of South Dakota. The two weapons represent Philippine and Mexican border service. The cavalry sabers charged with the number thirteen indicate the original designation as the 13th Cavalry. 
Motto: “IT SHALL BE DONE” 

10. 18TH ARMORED BRIGADE (18TH ARM BRD) 
Design approved March 19, 1974. 
The pheon symbolizes the striking and penetrating power of the unit and also refers to action in Normandy in World War II (by which the Presidential Unit Citation was awarded, represented by the color blue). The blue disc bearing three stars was suggested by the state flag of Tennessee. The green field represents the fields of Europe during World War I and World War II. The disc represents speed and mobility of the brigade. 
Motto: “OLD HICKORY VOLUNTEERS” 
Campaigns: World War I—Somme Offensive, Ypres, Flanders 1918; World War II—Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, Central Europe.

11. 31ST ARMORED BRIGADE (31ST ARM BRD) 
Design approved August 12, 1974. 
The scarlet cross of St. Andrew on the white field is from the state flag of Alabama. The ten sides of the decagon represent ten campaigns of the Civil War. The fleur-de-lis symbolizes participation in World War II. The ring represents the organization’s designation as the 31st Armored Division. The scarlet arrowhead represents the unit’s assault landings in New Guinea. The black arrow indicates the axis’s Italian heritage and the city of Tiroloca located near the banks of the Black Warrior River, where HQ Company was originally organized in early 1941 as the Warrior Guards. The disc symbolizes speed and mobility. 
Motto: “DIEU AIDERA” 
Campaigns: Civil War—First Manassas, Peninsula, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg.

Appomattox, Virginia 1862; Virginia 1863 & 1864; North Carolina 1861; World War I—World War II—South Korea, Southern Philippines.

12. 22D ARMOR (22D ARM) 
Design approved December 6, 1941. 
The armor was originally activated as the 22D Armored Regiment at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana in 1941. The shield in yellow for cavalry. The head in red symbolizes the cresting firepower of the armor. 
Motto: “VICTORY OR DEATH” 
Campaigns: World War II—Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, Central Europe; Armed Forces Expeditions—Saudi Arabia, Kuwait.

13. 32D ARMOR (32D ARM) 
Design approved April 6, 1942. 
The thirty-three stars of the cross plate shield indicates the numerical designation of the unit. 
Motto: “MEN OF WAR” 

14. 34TH ARMOR (34TH ARM) 
Design approved December 10, 1941. 
The buckler represents the armored personnel carrier. The arm embossed is raised in the attitude of striking. The numerical designation of the regiment is represented by the seven rivets of the buckler in the field of three and four. 
Motto: None.


15. 35TH ARMOR (35TH ARM) 
Design approved May 30, 1942. 
The stick, being characterized by the qualities of invincibility, protection, and crossing endurance, represents the elements that are vital if the organization is to successfully pursue its primary mission. The palm is for military victory. The first-decades-century World War II service in France. The color red symbolizes courage. 
Motto: “VINCERE VEL MORT” (To Conquer Or Die).

Campaigns: World War II—Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, Central Europe; Armed Forces Expeditions—Saudi Arabia, Kuwait.
16. 30TH BRIGADE, 50TH ARMORED DIVISION
Design approved January 12, 1967.
Blue and white are colors of Infantry, the brigade’s original designation. The white star is from the Texas state flag. The long sharp horns of the longhorn steer represent a swift footed, aggressive fighter. The leaves of the live oak are symbols of strength and durability and are depicted on the seal of Texas. The motto is a quotation attributed to General John Bell Hood.
Motto: "I’LL LEAD YOU"
Campaigns: World War II—Spain, France, Germany, Italy, Central Europe

17. 37TH ARMOURED (37TH ARM)
Design approved June 1, 1942.
The oxen represent the readiness of the tank.
Motto: “COURAGE CONQUERS”
Campaigns: World War II—Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, Central Europe, Western Pacific, Luzon, Ryukyu, Korea, Vietnam

18. 40TH ARMOR (40TH ARM)
Design approved January 9, 1943.
The lion represents the strength and courage of the men in the performance of their duties.
Motto: “BY FORCE AND VALOR”
Campaigns: World War II—Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, Central Europe

19. 40TH ARMORED BRIGADE (40TH ARM BRIG)
Design approved February 2, 1970.
The bolo knives symbolize service in the Philippines where the brigade received a Philippine Presidential Unit Citation. The Paulichi Pagoda, a famous Korean building, represents service in Korea for which the brigade was awarded the Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation.
Motto: “ARMY PROWESS” (Milagro In Action)
Campaigns: World War II, World War II—Bismarck Archipelago, Luzon, Southern Philippines, Korea, Vietnam

20. 60TH ARMORED DIVISION (60TH ARM DIV)
Design approved August 23, 1954.
The tank tread, cannon, and lightning flash are symbols of mobility, power, and speed. The number refers to the unit’s designation.