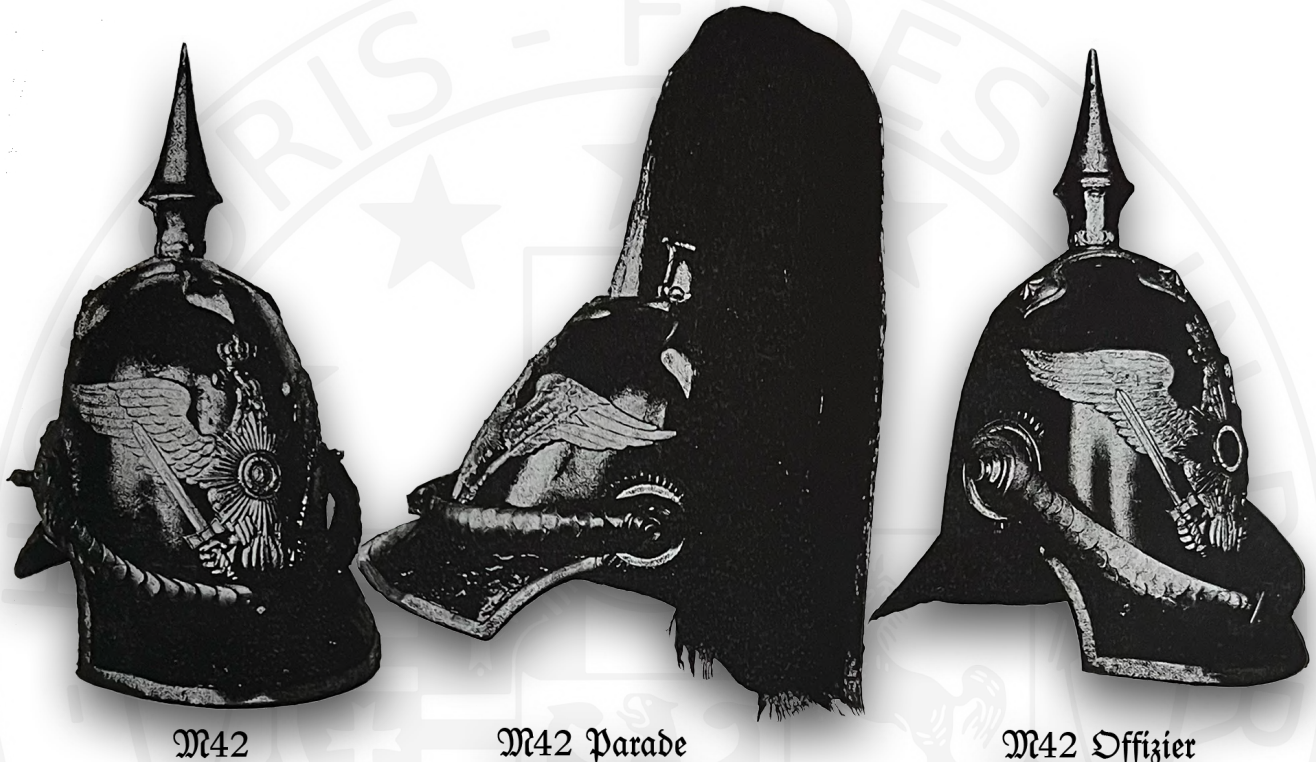


Development history of the Prussian Pickelhaube between 1842–1918

by Sandy Michael Heinemann

On 23.10.1842 king Friedrich-Wilhelm IV. ordered the introduction of the "Pickelhaube" in the Prussian army. The leather helmet was then constantly developed further and therefore underwent some changes during its long use in Prussia, which I would like to show on this page. I have tried to prove the changes as far as possible by original AKO's (Allerhöchste KabinettsOrder) or other, contemporary (German language) sources.



Source: „Archiv für Waffen- und Uniformkunde“, Issue 2/3 1918

- SINCE THE HELMET STOCKS WERE REFRESHED AT REGULAR INTERVALS ACCORDING TO THE PROCUREMENT PLAN, OLD EQUIPMENT STOCKS OF ENLISTED MEN'S HELMETS, OR OF OFFICERS' PROPERTY HELMETS, CONTINUED TO BE TOLERATED FOR A GENEROUS TRANSITIONAL PERIOD.
- MEASUREMENTS ALWAYS HAD MANUFACTURING TOLERANCES, AND IN THE MID-19TH CENTURY THEY WERE STILL SOMETIMES GIVEN IN INCHES. THE METRIC SYSTEM WAS THEN GRADUALLY INTRODUCED AND THE RESULTING CURVILINEAR MEASUREMENTS ROUNDED. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT THE CUSTOMS MEASUREMENTS OF THE GERMAN STATES WERE ALL DEFINED DIFFERENTLY. THEREFORE, EACH GERMAN STATE HAD ITS OWN CONVERSION TABLE FOR INCH MEASUREMENTS INTO METRIC MEASUREMENTS. THIS CAN ALSO BE SEEN IN THE EXAMPLE OF THE EARLY COCKADES, WHICH SOMETIMES HAVE A DIAMETER OF 70.5 MM, SOMETIMES 72 MM AND SOMETIMES 75 MM. FOR THIS REASON, I HAVE INCLUDED A MARGIN OF +/- 5MM FOR MANY MEASUREMENTS.

1842-1856

23.10.1842:

Introduction of the spiked leather helmet for the foot troops (except for the „Jäger“). The helmet had the following features:

- Leather helmet with a height of about 34 - 38 cm. Metal fittings made of brass or nickel silver. For the Guards, the fittings were made of tombac. The complete helmet M42 weighed 900 - 1000 g.
- The metal spike on its top was about 13.0 - 14.0 cm high. It could be replaced by a hair plume funnel for the Guards. The spike was attached to a cross fitting (called „Kleeblatt“ (cloverleaf) in Germany), which was held on the leather body by 4 screws (4 star head screws for officers).
- Frontside, it had a large angular front visor of leather, which was reinforced all around with a metal visor trim.
- Above the front visor was a 12.5 - 13.0 cm high heraldic eagle of metal, with a "FR" on its chest. This stood for "Friedericus Rex" and was worn in honor of the soldier-king Frederick-Wilhelm I. (with the exception of the old regiments 1 to 12, which wore an oval shield with the royal inscription "FWR" on the chest). Guard regiments wore a flying eagle with a guard star on the chest.
- Backside was a long neck cover, also of leather.
- In the middle of the Helmet's back side, a vertically running rear spine was attached with 2 threaded pins. For enlisted men's helmets the fasteners were visible from the outside, for officers' helmets the rear spine was usually smooth and the threaded pins were soldered on from on the inside of the helmet spine.
- On the side of each was a curved chinscale, which was attached with a rosette and a set of screw with elongated decorative nut. The decorative nut was turned and decorated a little more complex for the officers. On the left side, under the chinscale, a leather cockade of 70 - 75 mm diameter was worn. It was painted black and for enlisted men it had a ring painted white about 5 mm wide and placed about 8 mm from the serrated edge of the cockade. For officers, the ring was a silver-plated affixed metal ring with a diagonal hatching embossed as decoration.

Am 15ten September begannen die Stägigen Feld-Manöver, nach welchen die Reserven entlassen wurden.

Nach der Rückkehr in die Garnisonen, wurde die Allerhöchste Kabinetts-Ordnung vom 23ten Oktober 1842 bekannt gemacht, welche die Einführung der neuen Bekleidung, nämlich Waffenrock und Helme, sowie Drilljacken, bestimmte. Im November erhielten die einjährigen Freiwilligen eine schwarz-weiße wollene Schnur um die Schulterklappen, als Abzeichen.

On September 15, the 6-day field maneuver began, after which the reserve was released.

After returning to the garrisons, the supreme cabinet order of October 23, 1842 was pronounced, which stipulated the introduction of new clothing, namely the tunic, helmets and drill jackets.

In November, one year volunteers received a black-white wooden cord tied around their shoulder straps as a badge.

Source: „Geschichte des Königlich Preussischen Sechsten Infanterie-Regiments von seiner Stiftung im Jahre 1773 bis zu Ende des Jahres 1856“ (published in 1857), Page 289

— Se. Majestät der König haben Sich, so schreibt man aus Berlin, nunmehr definitiv für die Annahme der neuen Bekleidungsmodelle, Helm, Waffenrock, Drilljacke und Schlupfhemd entschieden, und befohlen, daß im nächsten Jahre schon das 3. und 4. Armee-corps, inclusive Landwehr, in diesem Adjutement zur großen Revue erscheinen sollen. — Die nicht regulierten Offiziere — die Generalität, der Generalstab, die Adjutanten u. s. w. — behalten den Hut und die übrigen Ueberrock. Die regulierten dagegen legen den Waffenrock an, und werden die Uniform nur noch zum Gesellschaftsanzug tragen. Dieser Bestimmung entsprechend, soll die Uniform — so heißt es — geschmackvollere und reichere Abzeichen erhalten, als an der gegenwärtigen sich finden.

It is written from Berlin that His Majesty the King has now definitely decided to accept the new clothing pattern, helmet, tunic, drill jacket and slit trousers, and has ordered that the 3rd and 4th Army Corps, including the Landwehr, to appear in this adjustment to the big revue. — The non-regulated officers — the general staff, the adjutant, etc. — keep their hats and overcoat. The regulated, on the other hand, put on the tunic and will only wear the uniform with their formal dress. According to this provision, the uniform should — it is said — receive more tasteful and richer markings than are on the present one.

Source: „Allgemeine Militärzeitung“ - Band 17 (1842) - No. 114, from November 22, 1842, Page 905

22.2.1843:

Introduction of the metal pickelhaube for the cuirassiers:

- Because the regiment was special, the helmet was tested extensively before it was introduced, which is why it took place later.

Mit Allerhöchster Kabinettsordnung vom 22. II. 1843 wurde der Kürassierhelm nach dem Muster des Elberfelder Metallwarenfabrikanten Wilhelm Jaeger eingeführt. Das Regiment Garde du Corps und das Garde-Kürassier-Regiment er-

With the highest cabinet order of February 22, 1843, the cuirassier helmet was introduced based on the pattern of the Elberfeld metal goods manufacturer Wilhelm Jaeger. The Regiment Garde du Corps and the Guard Cuirassier Regiment...

Source: „Zeitschrift für Heereskunde“, Booklet No. 175 (3/1961), Page 1 - „Die Bekleidung & Ausrüstung der preuß. Kürassiere von 1809-1918“ - Part 5 (by Georg Peschke)

05.04.1843:

Introduction of hair plumes for Guards and „Leib“-Regiments:

- White hair plumes: For all Guard regiments (except „Jäger“ and „Schützen“) and Grenadier regiments 1 to 12.
- Black hair plumes: For hunters and riflemen (for Guard and Line regiments), fusiliers and the 8th Infantry Leib Regiment.
- Red hair plumes: For musicians
- The pin of the hair plume funnels, used to attach the hair to the funnel, had a turned button for officers. This was painted black for NCOs with white hair, white for black and red hair, and was otherwise the color of the fittings.
- The hair plume was made of horse hair, for officers (according to clothing regulations) of buffalo hair since 1896.

fen.¹²⁾ — Statt der lackirten ledernen Kofarden dürfen nach dem Ermessen der Truppen auch wollene nach der Probe beschafft werden, wodurch sich aber die Statspreise nicht ändern. Auf die Offizierskofarden findet diese Bestimmung keine Anwendung.¹³⁾

Die Schuppenketten haben eine eiserne Tragezeit, zu ihrem Ersatz werden jährlich per Compagnie 2 Paar geliefert.¹⁴⁾ — Der Statspreis pro Paar incl. Schrauben und Muttern ist 12½ Sgr.¹⁵⁾

Sämmtliche Gardetruppen, excl. Jäger und Schützen, sollen weiße, die Jäger und Schützen, sowohl der Garde als der Linie, aber, so wie das 8. (Leib-) Infanterie-Regiment schwarze Haarbüschel tragen.¹⁶⁾ Die Füsilier der Garde tragen ebenfalls schwarze Haarbüschel.¹⁷⁾

¹⁾ Kr. Min. 26. November 1840. — ²⁾ M. D. D. 14. Juli 1845. — ³⁾ Kr. Min. 26. November 1840. — ⁴⁾ M. D. D. 19. August 1846. — ⁵⁾ Genda. — ⁶⁾ Kr. Min. 4. Novbr. 1842. — ⁷⁾ Genda. — ⁸⁾ M. D. D. 9. März 1844. — ⁹⁾ M. D. D. 29. März 1848. — ¹⁰⁾ Genda. — ¹¹⁾ M. D. D. 9. März 1844. — ¹²⁾ M. D. D. 11. Mai 1844, 26. März 1847. — ¹³⁾ M. D. D. 27. Oktbr. 1846. — ¹⁴⁾ G. D. 26. Oktbr. 1834. — ¹⁵⁾ M. D. D. 23. November 1843. — ¹⁶⁾ M. D. D. 26. Oktbr. 1844. — ¹⁷⁾ M. D. D. 26. Oktbr. 1844. —

Instead of the lacquered leather cockades, woolen cockades may also be procured at the discretion of the troop, after the rehearsal, but this doesn't apply to officers' cockades (MDD, October 27, 1846).

The chincales have an iron wearing time, 2 pairs are delivered annually per company to replace them (GD, October 26, 1834).

The budget price per pair incl. Screws and nuts is 12,5 Sgr.

(MDD, October 26, 1844).

All Guard troops, excluding „Jäger“ and „Schützen“, are to wear white hair bushes, the „Jäger“ and „Schützen“, both, the Guard and the Line, as well as the 8th (Leib-) Infantry-Regiment, are to wear black hair bushes (GD, April 5, 1843). The „Füsilier“ of the Guard also wear black hair bushes (Kr. Min., May 20, 1843).

Source: „Auszug aus den Verordnungen für die königl. preuß. Infanterie ...“, vol. 1 (1850), page 393

09.03.1844:

Portepée NCOs and music masters received permission to wear the officer's cockade.

(Kr. Min. v. 9. März u. 11. Mai 1844, 26. März 1847). Die zum Tragen des silbernen Portepées Berechtigten dürfen auch die schwarz-silberne Kofarde tragen, Portepée-Führer und Musikmeister müssen sich dieselbe jedoch selbst beschaffen.

(Kriegsministerium, March 9 and May 11, 1844, March 26, 1847)
Those entitled to wear the silver portepée may also wear the black and silver cockade. However, portepée ensigns and music masters must obtain these themselves.

Source: „Dienst-Vorschriften der Königlich Preussischen Armee: Innerer Dienst - Garnisonsdienst“, Vol. 1-2, Page 69 (<https://books.google.de>)

19.09.1844:

Introduction of the ball (instead of the spike) for artillery, because of the injuries that occurred when the canons were reloaded.

„In Betracht der Beschädigungen, welche bei der Artillerie durch die Helmspitze vorgekommen sind, erscheint es ratsam, die letztere durch eine Kugel von entsprechender Form zu ersetzen, weshalb ich der General-Inspektion anheimgebe, diesfallsige Proben anfertigen zu lassen und Mir vorzulegen.“

Lauchstedt, den 19ten September 1844.

gez. Friedrich Wilhelm“

In view of the damage suffered by the artillery through the spike of the helmet, it seems advisable to replace the latter with a ball of a suitable shape, which is why I have ordered the General Inspectorate to have samples made and submitted to me.

Lauchstedt, September 19, 1844

signed Friedrich Wilhelm

Source: „Zeitschrift für Heereskunde“ No. 124 (1943), Article: „Aus der Frühzeit der Pickelhaube“, by Herbert Knötel - Page 2

27.10.1846:

Introduction of the woolen cockade with a diameter of 75 mm for enlisted men, as the paint on the original leather cockade did not hold well. The regulation wasn't valid for Officers, but they often wore silk cockades in silver-black at that time.

fen.¹²⁾ — Statt der lackirten ledernen Kofarden dürfen nach dem Ermessen der Truppen auch wollene nach der Probe beschafft werden, wodurch sich aber die Statspreise nicht ändern. Auf die Offizierskofarden findet diese Bestimmung keine Anwendung.¹³⁾

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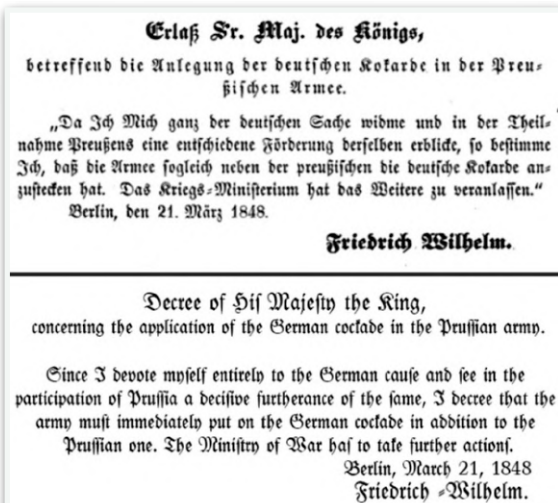
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Source: „Auszug aus den Verordnungen für die königl. preuß. Infanterie ...“, vol. 1 (1850), page 393

21.03.1848 bis 14.03.1851:

(AKO WAS SIGNED BY THE KING ON 03/14/1851, BUT THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE ON 03/18/1851):

At this time, the German cockade made of fabric in black, red and gold (counted from the inside) was worn on the left.



Source: Reden, Proklamationen, Botschaften, Erlasse und Ordres Sr. Majestät des Königs Friedrich-Wilhelm IV. (1851), page 13 (<https://books.google.de>)

Frankfurt a. M. Die Preussischen Truppen der Garnison legten am 30. März die Deutschen Cockarden ab. Wahrscheinlich ist die Frage, ob die dort stehenden Truppen sich im Bundesdienst befinden, Ursache dieses späteren Ablegens der Cockarden, da der vom 14. datirte, und am 18. publicirte königliche Befehl nicht wenig schon vor dem 30. in Frankfurt a. M. geworfen sein muß.

Frankfurt a. Frankfurt am Main: The Prussian troops of the garrison took off the German cockades on March 30th. The reason for this late removal of the cockades is probably whether the troops stationed there are in federal service, since the royal order dated the 14th and published on the 18th must have been in Frankfurt am Main before the 30th.

Source: Deutsche Wehr-Zeitung: militairische Zeitschrift, Vol. 3 (1851), page 1774 (<https://books.google.de>)

Garnisonen und Cantonnements.
Berlin. Am 18. März wurde den Truppen des Garde-Corps bei der Parole bekannt gemacht, wie Seine Majestät der König vermittlest Allerhöchster Cabinets-Ordre zu befehlen gerührt, daß die Armee von jetzt an lediglich die Preussische Kokarde an den Helmen, Czapfas und Pelzmützen als Abzeichen zu tragen habe.

Garrisons and cantonments

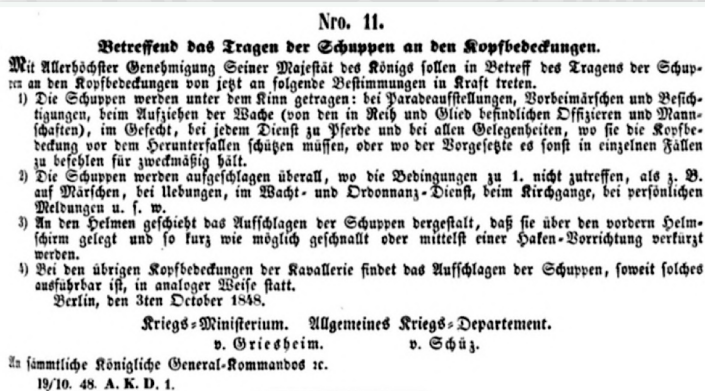
Berlin. On March 18, the troops of the Garde du Corps were informed at the parole that His Majesty the King deigns to order by the way of the highest cabinet order that from now on the army should only wear the Prussian cockade on the helmet, czapfas and busbies as badge.

Source: Deutsche Wehr-Zeitung: militairische Zeitschrift, Vol. 3 (1851), page 1739 (<https://books.google.de>)

03.10.1848:

With AKO of October 3, 1848, the closure of the raised chinscales was permitted by means of a "hooking device". Initially, the locking device on the last scales of the chinscales (lh: knob (hook) / rh: eyelet) was thus only an option. In issue 175 (3/1961) of the "Zeitschrift für Heereskunde" it is further mentioned that these closures were introduced with the replacement deliveries, but unfortunately it is not mentioned when these replacement deliveries took place.

SOMETIME BETWEEN OCTOBER 1848 AND 1856, HOWEVER, THIS LOCKING DEVICE WAS THEN INTRODUCED AS MANDATORY. UNFORTUNATELY, I COULD NOT FIND THE EXACT DATE OR YEAR, SO I WOULD BE EXTREMELY GRATEFUL FOR THE SENDING OF AN ORIGINAL SOURCE IN THIS REGARD (MY EMAIL: SEE IMPRINT).



No. 11

Regarding the wearing of chin scales on the headgear
With the supreme permission of His Majesty the King, the following provisions shall come into effect from now on regarding the wearing of chin scales on headgear:

- 1) The chin scales are worn under the chin: at parade formations, marching by and inspections, when raising the guard (by officer and enlisted men in rank and file), in combat, at any service on horseback, and on all occasions where the headgear must protect against falling off, or where the superior otherwise deems it expedient to order in individual cases.
- 2) The chin scales are worn in upper position: everywhere where the conditions under 1. do not apply, e. g. on marches, during exercise, in guard and orderly duty, when going to church, when doing personal reports, etc.
- 3) The chin scales are placed up on the helmet in such way that they are placed over the front visor and buckled as short as possible or shortened by means of a hook device.
- 4) In the case of other cavalry headgear, the chin scales are fastened in the upper position in an analogous manner, insofar as this is practicable.

Berlin, October 3, 1848

Source: „Militär-Wochenblatt“, Volume 32 (1848), page 187

Die gewölbten Schuppenketten wurden von den ausgemusterten Lederhelmen übernommen. Sie waren bei der Garde und dem Brandenburgischen Kürassier-Regiment aus Tombak und bei den übrigen Feldregimenten aus Messing. Die Endschuppe auf der Rosette 3,5 cm breit. Die Breite verringerte sich allmählich bis zur Erst bei den Ersatzlieferungen erhielten die Schuppenketten diese Verschlussvorrichtung, bestehend aus einem Knöpfchen an einem Endglied und einer Öffnung an dem Schlußglied der anderen Schuppenkette, die aus einer Kreisform mit anschließendem Rechteck bestand. Die Schuppenketten wurden am Helm mittels Schrauben befestigt, die durch den Helmkopf, das Anfangsglied der Schuppenkette und eine darauf gelegte ovale geriefelte Scheibe (Rosette) gesteckt wurden. Die Mutter sah außen und hatte längliche Form mit zwei Kehlungen. Schraube und Mutter bestanden aus Messing oder Tombak wie die dazu gehörenden Schuppenketten. Tombakne Schuppenketten hatten nur die Tombakhelme, die Eisenhelme hatten stets Schuppenketten aus Messing.

The curved chin scales were taken over from the decommissioned leather helmets. They were made of tombac for the guards and the Brandenburg cuirassier regiment and made of brass for the other field regiments. The width was 3.5 cm at the rosette, and gradually decreased to 1.8 cm at the end scale. It had initially no locking device on the end link. This was added with the replacement deliveries, consisting of a button on one end and an opening on the other end of the chin scale, which consisted of a circular shape followed by a rectangle. The chin scales were attached to the helmet with screws that were inserted through the helmet body, the initial link of the chin scale and through an oval serrated disc (rosette) placed on top. The nut was on the outside and had an elongated shape with 2 grooves. Screw and nut were made of brass or tombac, like the associated chin scale. Only the tombac helmets had tombac chin scales. The iron helmets always had chin scales made of brass.

Source: „Zeitschrift für Heereskunde - Year 1959-1961“, issue no. 175 (3/1961): „Die Bekleidung & Ausrüstung der preuß. Kürassiere von 1809-1918 - Part 5“, page 44

03.07.1849:

In the course of the campaign against Schleswig-Holstein, the military complained that the shiny fittings would give away their positions in battle. Therefore it was determined that the fittings of the headgear should be blackened with amber varnish in case of war.

Nro. 140.

Allerhöchste Bestimmung, betreffend das Schwärzen der blanken Helmbeschläge bei dem Ausbruche eines Krieges.

Des Königs Majestät haben mittelst Allerhöchster Kabinetts-Ordre vom 3ten Juli d. J. zu genehmigen geruht, daß der blanke Helmbeschlag bei der gesamten Infanterie, mit Einschluß der Jäger und Schützen, bei dem Ausbruche eines Krieges mit einem — nach hergestelltem Frieden wieder zu entfernenden — schwarzen Lack-Überzuge versehen werde. Das Verfahren hierbei ist folgendes: die Beschläge werden von dem Helme heruntergenommen, und dann mittelst eines Pinsels mit dickem schwarzen Bernsteinlack, der aus jeder Farbhandlung bezogen werden kann, bestrichen. Nach dem Trocknen wird die Garnitur wieder auf den Helm geschraubt. Soll der schwarze Lack demnächst von den Beschlägen wieder entfernt werden, so geschieht dies, nachdem sie vom Helm abgenommen sind, durch Spiritus, zu dem etwas Riehnöl hinzugesetzt wird, mittelst eines Tuchlappens.

Die Kosten sind in dem einen, wie in dem andern Falle nur gering, und können aus den Ersparnissen bei den Truppen bestritten werden.

Fehlt es den Landwehr-Bataillonen bei dem Ausbruche eines Krieges an disponiblen Ersparnissen, so können von denselben die diesfälligen Ausgaben, gehörig belegt, bei den Compagnie-Unkosten extraordinair zur Liquidation gebracht werden.

Berlin, den 13ten Juli 1849.

Kriegs-Ministerium. Militair-Defonomie-Departement.

Müller.

Briesen.

An sämtliche Königl. General-Commandos ic.

No. 149/7. M. O. D. III.

Nro. 140.

Highest regulation concerning the blackening of the bare helmet fittings at the outbreak of a war.

The king's majesty deigned to approve, by means of the highest cabinet order of July 3rd, that the blank helmet fittings for the entire infantry, including the hunters and riflemen, should be closed again at the outbreak of a war with a — after peace had been restored to be removed again — black paint coatings will be provided. The procedure here is follows: The fittings are removed from the helmet, and then painted with a brush with thick black amber varnish, which can be obtained from any paint shop. After drying, the set is screwed back onto the helmet. If the black paint is to be removed from the fittings in the near future, this is done after they have been removed from the helmet, using alcohol to which some kieh oil is added and a cloth rag.

The costs in the one case or the other are only small, and can be defrayed from the savings of the troops.

If the Landwehr battalions lack available savings when war breaks out, they can extraordinarily liquidate the expenses, duly documented, with the company expenses.

Berlin, July 13, 1849.

Ministry of War.
Müller.

Military Economics Department
Briesen.

To all royal general commands:

No. 149/7 M. O. D. III.

Quelle: Deutsche Wehr-Zeitung: militairische Zeitschrift, Band 3 (1851), Seite 1739

(<https://google.books.de>)

26.06.1856:

Introduction of the flat chinscales for enlisted men of foot troops (without artillery), as the curved ones made it difficult to aim the rifle.

- As a result, the rosette also had to be adapted. The long, ornate, set screws were replaced by half-round head screws, which were now screwed up to the rosettes.

gelbem oder weißem Metall. Die Schuppenketten waren anfangs convex, durch A. R. O. vom 26. Juni 1856 wurde ihnen aber bei den Fußtruppen, um das Zielen beim Schießen zu erleichtern, eine flache Gestalt gegeben. *) Der Adler ist der heraldische **)

...yellow or white metal. The chinscales were initially convex, but the A. R. O. of June 26, 1856 gave them a flat shape for the foot troops to make it easier for them to aim when shooting. *) The eagle is the heraldic one. **)

*) Eine Verf. des Kr.-Min. vom 22. December 1857 machte darauf der aufmerksam, daß sich diese Neuerung nicht auf die Helme der Kavallerie, der Artillerie und der nicht regimentirten Officiere bezöge. *)

*) A War Office constitution of December 22, 1857 pointed out that these innovations did not apply to the helmets of cavalry, artillery, and non-regimented officers.

Source: „Geschichte der Bekleidung und Ausrüstung der Königlich Preussischen Armee in den Jahren 1808 bis 1878“ (1878), page 122

24.12.1857:

Introduction of the M57 helmet:

- The helmet height has been reduced by about 4 cm and was now about 28 - 34 cm. Older model 1842 helmets were cut down and re-sewn in accordance to the new regulations. The spike was about 10.5 - 12.5 cm high. Due to the changes the weight was reduced to 750 - 900 g.
- Introduction of the fanned tin cockade with a diameter of 70 - 75 mm. For enlisted men it was a one piece, with a white painted ring which was about 5 mm wide and about 8 mm from the serrated edge. For officers it was a cockade of 2 parts, with a silver plated affixed ring, about 5 mm wide and with a diagonal hatched embossing as decoration.

Der Helm ist die allgemeine Kopfbedeckung der Infanterie, der Garde, Linie und Landwehr. Derselbe ist eine für die Masse höchst fleidsame, ächt militärische und zweckmäßige Tracht. Er schützt den Kopf gegen den Hieb — da Uhland's „Schwabenstreiche“ wohl heutzutage nicht mehr oft vorkommen werden; — der vordere Schirm schützt das Auge gegen die Sonne, der hintere den Nacken vor dem Regen. — Durch die neuere Form des Helmfopfes, welcher niedriger als früher, ist das Ganze gefälliger geworden und nähert sich noch mehr der historischen Form der Sturmhauben der deutschen Landsknechte. Die bisher conver geformten Schuppenketten sind neuerdings völlig platt geformt worden, wodurch die Lage des Kolbens an der Bade beim Anschlag sicherer geworden ist. Der Helm sitzt auch ohne Schuppenketten fest und ist dabei sehr leicht und bequem. Das an der Spitze angebrachte Ventil befördert die Ausdünstung des Kopfes, was der Gesundheit sehr zuträglich ist. — Der Kofschweif der Garde ist eine schöne, höchst fleidsame Zugabe, die allerdings für den Feldgebrauch keinen Werth hat, welche aber, wenn man überhaupt eine Garde hat, ein passender Paradeschmuck für dieselbe ist. — Für die Masse ist der Helm also eine schöne und zweckmäßige Tracht. — Anders verhält es sich damit für den einzelnen Mann. Für das zerstreute Gefecht, den Patrouillen- und Vorpostendienst ist er nicht geeignet. Seine Metallbeschläge, das glänzende Leder blitzen in der Sonne und verrathen den Träger schon von Weitem; beim Bewegen im Gebüsch hindert die hohe Spitze. — Aus diesem Grunde hat man den Jägern auch den Helm wieder genommen und ihnen den abgestumpften, kegelförmigen Chako gegeben. Da nun aber die Jäger nicht allein zum zerstreuten Gefecht und zum Patrouillen- und Vorpostendienst verwendet werden, sondern die gesamte Infanterie ebenso daran Theil nimmt, so würden wir es für zweckmäßig halten, wenn wenigstens auch die Füsilier-Bataillone, welche in der preussischen Armee die leichte Infanterie repräsentiren, den Helm mit einer anderen geeigneteren Kopfbedeckung vertauschten. — Der Jäger-Chako mag recht zweckmäßig sein, ganz bestimmt ist er aber sehr wenig fleidsam; wir würden uns also mehr für einen Jägerhut à la corse, nach Art der österreichischen entscheiden.

Bemerkt wird hierbei, daß von den deutschen Bundes-truppen folgende Contingente Helme tragen:

Anhalt-Bernburg.	Hessen-Cassel.
„ Dessau.	„ Darmstadt.
Baden.	Lippe-Deimold.
Bayern.	„ Schaumburg.
Bremen.	Lübeck.
Frankfurt a. M.	Mecklenburg-Schwerin.
Hamburg.	„ Strelitz.
Hannover.	Raffau.
Oldenburg.	Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha.
Preußen.	„ Weimar.
Reuß'sche Fürstenthümer.	Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.
Sachsen-Altenburg.	„ Sondershausen.
„ Meiningen.	Waldeck.

The helmet is the general headgear of the infantry, guard, line and Landwehr. It is a highly dressy, genuinely military and functional costume for the masses. It protects the head against the strike — since Uhland's „Swabian strikes“ will probably not occur often nowadays; — the front visor protects the eye against the sun, the back visor protects the neck from the rain. — Due to the newer shape of the helmet head, which is lower than before, the whole has become more pleasing and approaches even more the historical shape of the balaclavas of the German „Landsknechte“. The previously convex shaped chinscales have recently been completely flattened. The previously convex-shaped chinscales have recently been completely flattened, which means that the position of the butt on the cheek piece has become more secure when shooting. The helmet fits tightly even without the chinscales, and is very light and comfortable at the same time. The valve attached to the spike promotes the evaporation of the head, which is very beneficial to health. — The Horsetail of the Guard is a beautiful, highly becoming addition, though of no value for field use, but if you have a Guard at all, it is a fitting parade ornament for it. — For the masses, the helmet is therefore a beautiful and functional costume. — It is different for the individual man. It is not suitable for scattered combat, patrol and outpost duty. Its metal fittings, the shiny leather, flash in the sun and betray the wearer even from a distance; when moving in the bushes, the high spike is a hindrance. — For this reason, the helmet was taken away from the hunters and they were given the blunted, cone-shaped chako. However, since the hunters are not only used for scattered combat and for patrol and outpost duty, but also for the entire infantry, we would consider it expedient if at least the Fusilier battalions, which in the Prussian army were the represent light infantry, swapped the helmet for another more appropriate headgear. — The hunter's chako may be quite functional, but certainly it is very little dressy; we would therefore opt more for a hunter's hat à la corse, after the manner of the Austrian ones.

Note here that of the German federal troops, the following contingents wear helmets:

Anhalt-Bernburg.	Hesse-Kassel.
Anhalt-Deffau.	Hesse-Darmstadt.
Baden.	Lippe-Deimold.
Bavaria.	Lippe-Schaumburg.
Bremen.	Lübeck.
Frankfurt a. M.	Mecklenburg-Schwerin.
Hamburg.	Mecklenburg-Sterlitz.
Hannover.	Nassau.
Oldenburg.	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.
Prussia.	Saxe-Weimar.
Reuss Principalities.	Schwarzburg-
Rudolstadt.	
Saxe-Altenburg.	Schwarzburg-Sondershausen,
Saxe-Meiningen.	Waldeck.

Allerhöchste Verordnungen, Ministerial-Verfügungen ꝛc.

Nro. 933.

Neue Probe der Leder-Helme.

Auf den Mir gehaltenen Vortrag bestimme Ich, daß die von Meinem 1. Garde-Regiment zu Fuß vorgelegte neue Helm-Probe allen mit Lederhelmen ausgerüsteten Truppen bei Neubeschaffungen zur Norm dienen soll. Die höheren Truppenbefehlshaber haben zur Vermeidung unnöthiger Ausgaben mit Strenge darauf zu halten, daß neue Helme nur beschafft werden, wenn ein Neu-Ersatz wirklich nothwendig ist. Bis zur vollständigen Einführung der Lederhelme neuer Probe ist daher auch über die Verschiedenheit der Helme in einem und demselben Truppentheile hinwegzusehen.

Das Kriegs-Ministerium hat hiernach das Weitere zu verfügen.

Berlin, den 24ten December 1857.

Im Allerhöchsten Auftrage Sr. Majestät des Königs.

(gez.) Prinz von Preußen.

(gegegenz.) Graf v. Waldersee.

An das Kriegs-Ministerium.

Vorstehende Allerhöchste Kabinetts-Ordre wird hierdurch mit dem Bemerken zur Kenntniß der Armee gebracht, daß die neue Lederhelm-Probe den königlichen General-Kommandos zugehen wird.

Berlin, den 29ten December 1857.

Kriegs-Ministerium.

Militair-Defonomie-Departement.

v. Falkenstein.

Signer.

No. 279/12 M. O. D. 3.

Supreme Ordinance and Ministerial Order.

No. 933.

New sample of leather helmets.

On the basis of the report given to me, I determine that the new helmet sample presented by my 1st Guard-Regiment on foot should serve as the standard for all troops equipped with leather helmets when purchasing new ones. In order to avoid unnecessary expenditure, the higher commanders of the troops must strictly ensure that new helmets are only procured when a new replacement is really necessary. Until the leather helmets of the new model are fully introduced, the differences in helmets in one and the same unit should be ignored.

The Ministry of War shall then decide what to do next.

Berlin, December 24, 1857.

On behalf of His Majesty the King.

(signed) Prince of Prussia

(countersigned) Count of Waldersee

Source: Militär-Wochenblatt, 42. vol., 1858, page 9 (<https://babel.hathitrust.org>)



Source: „Archiv für Waffen- und Uniformkunde“, Issue 2/3 1918

1860-1866

10.05.1860:

Introduction of the banner "Mit Gott für König und Vaterland" on the eagle plate, in memory of the Wars of Liberty against Napoleon.

ad 4. Die A. R.-D. vom 10. Mai 1860 verfügte im Helmadler die Anbringung eines Bandes mit der Inschrift: „Mit Gott für König und Vaterland“. Durch A. R.-D. vom 16. März 1867 erhielt der Helm einen runden

ad 4. The A. R.-D. from May 10th, 1860 ordered the attachment of a banner with the inscription „Mit Gott für König und Vaterland“ in the helmet eagle. By A. R.-D. of March 16th, 1867, the helmet received a round...

Source: Preußens Militär-Verwaltung: dargestellt nach amtlichen Quellen (1865), page 327 (<http://books.google.de>)

Preußen.

e (Berlin, 1. Juli.) Für die ganze Armee ist die Anbringung des aus dem Befreiungskriege 1813—1815 herstammenden Wahlspruches „Mit Gott für König und Vaterland!“ an der Kopfbedeckung angeordnet worden, und zwar geschieht es durch ein kleines metallenes Bandeau, welches bei dem fliegenden Adler der Garde- und dem heraldischen Adler der Linientruppen so angebracht ist, daß es ungefähr der heraldischen Form der Kleeblätter entspricht. Diejenigen Truppen, welche nur den Gardestern, das heißt den Stern des schwarzen Adler-Ordens tragen, erhalten den Wahlspruch in einem Bandeau, welches eben so um und zwischen die Strahlen des Sternes angebracht worden ist, wie Se. Majestät der König und der Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm als Ritter des Hosenband-Ordens den Stern des schwarzen Adler-Ordens tragen. Seit 1813 war dieser Wahlspruch ausschließliches Eigenthum der Landwehr und ist nun für die ganze Armee angenommen worden.

Prussia.

(Berlin, July 1.) For the entire army, the motto "Mit Gott für König und Vaterland! (With God for King and Fatherland!)" from the War of Liberation 1813—1815 has been ordered to be attached to the headgear, namely by means of a small metal bandeau, which is attached to the flying eagle of the Guard and the heraldic eagle of the line troops in such a way that it corresponds approximately to the heraldic form of the clover leaves. Those troops which only wear the Guard Star, i.e. the Star of the Order of the Black Eagle, receive the motto in a bandeau, which is placed around and between the rays of the star in the same way as His Majesty the King and Prince Frederick-Wilhelm wear the Star of the Order of the Black Eagle as Knights of the Order of the Garter. Since 1813, this motto was the exclusive property of the Landwehr and has now been adopted for the entire army. been adopted.

Source: „Militär-Zeitung“ Vol. 13 (1860), No. 55, page 438 (<http://books.google.de>)

WITH THE REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY IN THE 1860s, AND THE ACCOMPANYING FORMATION OF NEW REGIMENTS, MANY OFFICERS WERE TRANSFERRED TO THESE NEW REGIMENTS. WITH THE AKO OF **12.8.1860** THE OFFICERS, WHO WERE TRANSFERRED FROM THE 1ST TO THE 3RD GUARDS REGIMENT, WERE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE WEARING THEIR OLD HELMETS WITH THE WHITE FITTINGS. ACCORDING TO THE AKO OF **3.3.1861** AND **30.10.1866**, THE SAME APPLIED TO THE GUARDS, THE LINE GRENADIERS AND THE OFFICERS WHOSE OLD REGIMENTS HAD INSCRIPTIONS ON THEIR HELMETS, BUT THEY HAD TO TAKE OFF THEIR HAIRBRUSH IF THE NEW REGIMENT DID NOT WEAR ONE..

Nro. 1179.

Betrifft Uniforms-Abzeichen etc.

Die nachstehende Allerhöchste Kabinetts-Ordnung:

Ich bestimme hierdurch, daß Meine in den bejaglichen Ordres vom 29. Juni und 12. August v. J. gegebenen Bestimmungen hinsichtlich der Beibehaltung der Uniform-Abzeichen etc., auch auf diejenigen Offiziere Anwendung finden sollen, welche bei den von Mir unter dem 23. v. M. verfügten Schlachtfeld-Verlegungen von den vier alten Garde resp. Garde-Grenadier-Regimenten, sowie von Meinem, dem Königs-Grenadier (2. Westpreuß.) Regt. (Nr. 7), dem Grenadier-Regiment König Friedrich Wilhelm IV. (1. Pomm.) (Nr. 2), und dem Leib-Gren. (1. Brandenburg.) Regiment (Nr. 8), zu den mit denselben correspondirenden neu formirten Regimenten versetzt worden sind. Das Kriegsministerium hat hier- nach das Weitere zu veranlassen.

Berlin, den 3. März 1861.

(gez.) **Wilhelm.**

An das Kriegsministerium.
wird hiermit zur Kenntniß der Armee gebracht.
Berlin, den 7. März 1861.

No. 45/3. M. O. D. 3.

Der Kriegs-Minister.
v. Moos.

Nro. 1179.

Applies to uniform badges

The following Supreme Cabinet Order:

I hereby decree that the provisions I made in the relevant orders of June 29 and August 12 of this year concerning the retention of uniform insignia shall also apply to those officers who, in the course of the final transfers ordered by me under the 23rd of March, were transferred from the four old Guard and Guard-Grenadier Regiments, respectively Guard Grenadier Regiments, as well as mine, the King's Grenadier (2nd West Prussian) Regiment (No. 7), the Grenadier Regiment of King Frederick William IV (1st Pomeranian) (No. 2), and the Life Grenadier (1st Brandenburg) Regiment (No. 8), to the newly formed regiments corresponding with the same. The Ministry of War is to arrange for further action.

Berlin, March 3, 1860.

(signed) **Wilhelm.**

To the War Department.
is hereby brought to the knowledge of the army.
Berlin, March 7, 1860.

The Minister of War.
v. Moos.

No. 45/3. M.O.D. 3.

Source: Militär-Wochenblatt, vol. 45 (1860), page 241 (<http://opacplus.bsb-muenchen.de>)

Allerhöchste Verordnungen, Ministerial-Verfügungen etc.

Nro. 1116.

Uniforms-Angelegenheit.

Nachstehende Allerhöchste Kabinetts-Ordnung:

Ich bestimme hierdurch, daß diejenigen Offiziere des 1. Garde-Regts. 3. B., welche mittels Meiner Ordre vom 1. Juli c. zum 3. Garde-Regt. 3. B. versetzt worden sind, die silbernen Epaulett-Felder „und den Helmbeschlag des erstgenannten Regiments auch ferner und so lange sie in dem 3. Garde-Regt. 3. B. stehen, forttragen sollen; wonach das Kriegs-Ministerium das Weitere mit dem Bemerkten zu veranlassen hat, daß die Bänder der Epauletts dieser Offiziere von gelbem Metall sein sollen.“

Ostend, den 12. August 1860.

Im Namen Seiner Majestät des Königs.

(gez.) **Wilhelm, Prinz von Preußen, Regent.**

In Vertretung des Kriegs-Ministers.
(gez.) v. d. Goltz.

An das Kriegs-Ministerium.

wird hierdurch zur Kenntniß der Armee gebracht.
Berlin, den 22. August 1860.

Kriegs-Ministerium. Militär-Ökonomie-Departement.
Perring. v. Pritzelwitz.

ad No. 221/8. M. O. D. 3.

Supreme ordinances, ministerial decree.

Nro. 1116.

Uniform Matters.

The following Supreme Cabinet Order:

I hereby determine that those officers of the 1st Foot Guards Regiment who were transferred to the 3rd Foot Guards Regiment by means of my order of July 1, the silver epaulettes fields and the helmet fittings of the first-mentioned regiment also further and as long as they are in the 3rd Guards Regiment on foot, they are to be carried away; whereafter the War Office shall proceed further by noting that the moons of the epaulettes of these officers shall be of yellow metal.

Ostend, August 12, 1860.

In the name of His Majesty the King.

(signed) **Wilhelm, Prince of Prussia, Regent**
(countersigned) v. Goltz

To the War Department.
is hereby brought to the knowledge of the army.
Berlin, August 22, 1860.

Ministry of War.
Perring.

Military Economics Department.
v. Pritzelwitz

Source: Militär-Wochenblatt, vol. 46 (1861), page 75 (<https://books.google.de>)

Allerhöchste Kabinetts-Ordnung vom 30. Oktober 1866 – betreffend die Abzeichen der durch die Allerhöchste Kabinetts-Ordnung vom 30. Oktober d. J. von der Garde etc. zu andern Truppentheilen ver- setzten Offiziere.

Nachstehende Allerhöchste Kabinetts-Ordnung:

Ich bestimme hierdurch, daß die in Folge Meiner Ordre vom heutigen Tage von der Garde zu andern Truppentheilen ver- setzten Offiziere die Kopfbedeckung mit den Garde-Abzeichen der resp. Waffe, zu welcher sie übertraten, tragen sollen, jedoch ohne Adler auf der Helmbügel, resp. ohne Haarbüsch, insofern der Truppenteil, zu welchem sie versetzt werden, letzteren nicht führt.

In gleicher Weise haben die von den Grenadier-Regimen- tern versetzten Offiziere ihren bisherigen Helm, event. jedoch gleichfalls ohne Haarbüsch, sowie diejenigen, welche bei Regi- menten standen, deren Kopfbedeckung mit einer Aufschrift ver- sehen ist, diese Aufschrift beizubehalten. Offiziere endlich, welche bisher einen Namenszug in den Epauletts trugen, sollen diesen auch in den Epauletts resp. auf den Achselstücken des neuen Truppentheils (event. ohne Nummer) fortführen.

Berlin, den 30. Oktober 1866.

(gez.) **Wilhelm.**

An das Kriegs-Ministerium.
wird hiermit zur Kenntniß der Armee gebracht.
Berlin, den 6. November 1866.

Kriegs-Ministerium.
In Vertretung:
v. Podbielski.

Supreme ordinances, ministerial decree from October 30, 1866 – Concerning the insignia of officers transferred from the Guard to other units by the Most-High Cabinet Order of October 30 of that year.

The following Most-High Cabinet Order:

I hereby decree that the officers transferred from the Guard to other units as a result of My order of today shall wear the headgear with the Guard insignia of the respective weapon to which they are transferring, but without the eagle on the top of the helmet, or without the hairbrush, insofar as the unit to which they are being transferred does not carry the latter.

In the same way, the officers transferred from the grenadier regiments have to wear their previous helmet, but possibly also without the hair bush, as well as those who were with regiments whose headgear has an inscription, to keep this inscription. Finally, officers who wore an inscription in their epaulettes should also have this inscription in their epaulettes or on the epauletts of the new unit. (possibly without number).

Berlin, October 30, 1866.

(signed) **Wilhelm.**

To the War Department.
is hereby brought to the knowledge of the army.
Berlin, November 6, 1866.

Ministry of War.
on behalf:
v. Podbielski.

Source: Königlich Preussischer Staats-Anzeiger: 1866, 11 - 12, page 3980 (<https://books.google.de>)

04.11.1860:

Introduction of the M60 helmet. In 1860, the military leadership changed the training guidelines, hoping to further improve the soldiers' fighting ability. In the process, it became apparent that the burden placed on infantrymen by the heavy equipment was generally too high and that a reduction in the weight of the same was urgently needed. Thus it came about that, although the Prince-Regent Wilhelm of Prussia, out of respect for tradition, as soon as actually advocated no further changes to the uniforms, a new packing system and an only slightly lighter helmet were introduced:

- The helmet height was reduced again (about 2 - 3 cm) and was now about 26 - 28 cm. The helmet was about 8 Loth (1 Loth=16.67 g) lighter than the previous model and weighed 700 - 800 g.
- The spike was still about 10.5 - 12.5 cm high, the length of the hair plume was reduced to 30 cm.
- Due to the reduced helmetbody the eagle plate also needed to be reduced in height. It was now 12.0 - 12.5 cm high and was placed on the visor seam. The award ribbons of special regiments, which were still attached over the visor seam after the AKO of April 5th, 1843, were now placed at the height of the crown on the eagle's head or the tips of the wings.
- Some helmets were equipped with smaller cockades of 60 - 65 mm diameter. Maybe these, which were introduced for the cuirassier helmets in 1864. Officially, however, a 70 - 75 mm tin cockade continued to be worn on the leather helmet. This

was for enlisted men unchanged a black fanned disc with white painted ring, officers and non-commissioned officers with portepee wore a two-piece cockade, with a silver affixed metal ring.

A FIRST INDICATION FOR THE NEW HELMET WAS ALREADY GIVEN IN THE AKO OF AUGUST 4, 1860, WHICH ANNOUNCED THE REORGANIZATION OF THE FUSILIERS INTO A LIGHT INFANTRY. IN THIS, THE LEADERSHIP STILL RESERVED CHANGES TO HELMET AND PACKING SYSTEM, WHICH WERE THEN GENERALLY INTRODUCED ON NOVEMBER 4.

No. 1112.

Betreif die Umbildung der Füsilier-Regimenter in leichte Infanterie.

Nachstehende Allerhöchste Kabinetts-Ordre:

Da Ich die Füsilier-Regimenter, ihrer Benennung gemäß, in leichte Infanterie umzuwidmen beabsichtige, so bestimme Ich auf Ihren Vortrag folgendes:

1. Sie haben zunächst ein Modell zu einem verkürzten gezogenen Rantnadel-Gewehr mit Hau-Pajonett nach Maßgabe Meiner mündlichen Weisungen anfertigen zu lassen, nach dessen Genehmigung die zur Umbildung künftigher 9 Füsilier-Regimenter mit dieser Waffe erforderlichen Gewehre sofort in Bestellung zu geben sind. Sobald solche in den Besitz der betreffenden Truppen kommen, werden deren bisherige Seitengewehre an die Depots abgegeben.
2. Wegen künftigher Erleichterung des Gepäcks und der Kopfbedeckung der genannten Regimenter halte Ich die weitere Entschliessungen vor.
3. Um den Füsilier-Regimenten die Elemente zuzuführen, welche für ihre Bestimmung als leichte Truppen am geschicktesten sind, haben Sie die General-Commandos anzuweisen, diesen Truppenteilen bei künftigen Aushebungen diejenigen Mannschaften zuzuteilen, welche bei geringer Größe, durch natürliche Körperkraft und Gewandtheit, durch Uebigkeit und Ausdauer, sowie durch die bisherigen Beschäftigungen, dem Bildungszweck u. der Ertragsmännlichkeit zu entsprechen sind, jener Bestimmung am Weitesten zu genügen versprechen. Ich erwarte Ihren Vortrag darüber, inwieweit diese Meine Anordnung ohne eine allgemeine Veränderung der Ersatz-Vertheile ausführbar erscheint.
4. Schon jetzt werden alle 3 Bataillone, auch der Linien-Füsilier-Regimenter, mit schwarzem Lederzeug ausgerüstet, wegen des disponiblen wendigen weisse Lederzeug der beiden ersten Bataillone dieser Regimenter zu den Ausrüstungs-Behänden für die Ersatz-Bataillone zu legen ist. Sie haben hiernach das Weitere zu veranlassen.

Schloß Babelsberg, den 4. August 1860.

Im Namen Seiner Majestät des Königs
(Geg.) **Wilhelm, Prinz von Preußen, Regent.**
(gegegeng.) v. Roon.

An den Kriegs-Minister.

wird hierdurch zur Kenntniss der Armee gebracht.
Berlin, den 15. August 1860.

Kriegs-Ministerium. Allgemeines Kriegs-Departement.
v. v. Goltz. 3. B.
v. Brauchitsch.

No. 253/B. A. 1.

No. 1112.

Concerns the transformation of Fusilier regiments into light infantry.

The following Supreme Cabinet Orders:

Since I intend to reorganize the fusilier regiments, according to their designation, into light infantry, I determine the following for your presentation:

1. You must first have a model made for a shortened rifled rifle with Hau bayonet in accordance with My verbal instructions, after which approval the rifles required to equip all 9 fusilier regiments with this weapon are to be ordered immediately. As soon as such come into the possession of the troops concerned, their previous sidearms are handed over to the depots.
2. Because of the most possible lightening of the luggage and the headgear of the regiments mentioned, I reserve the right to make further resolutions.
3. In order to supply the Fusilier regiments with those elements which are most apt for their purpose as light troops, you shall instruct the General Commands to allocate to these troop units in future levies those men which, being small in size, through natural physical strength and dexterity, through skill and ability, insofar as such can be inferred from previous employment, the level of education of the substitute teams, promise to meet that provision most. I await your presentation on the extent to which this order of mine appears practicable without a general change in the substitute districts.
4. All 3 battalions, including the line fusilier regiments, are already being equipped with black leather, whereas the white leather of the first two battalions of these regiments, which is becoming available, is to be added to the equipment stocks for the replacement battalions. You then have to take further action.

Babelsberg Castle, August 4, 1860.

In the name of His Majesty the King
(signed) **Wilhelm, Prince of Prussia, Regent.**
(countersigned) v. Roon.

To the Minister of War.

is thereby brought to the knowledge of the army.
Berlin, August 15, 1860.

War Department. General War Department.
v. d. Soltz. In deputy
v. Brauchitsch.

No. 253/65, A. 1.

Source: Militär-Wochenblatt - Vol. 45 (1860), pages 221, 222 (<https://books.google.de>)

neuen Verwaltungsgrundrissen angestellt werden. — Ueber die Aenderungen in der Ausrüstung unserer Infanterie scheint ein eigenthümliches Verhältniss zu walten; denn nachdem schon früher die meisten Vorschläge dieser Art nicht die Billigung des Prinz-Regenten gefunden hatten, haben nunmehr auch die besser beurtheilten Projekte nur schlecht die Probe bestanden. Statt des jetzt getragenen Helms war bekanntlich ein anderer, niedrigerer Helm mit geringem Welschlage vorgeschlagen worden, doch während die alte Kopfbedeckung 1 Pfd. 25 Loth wogt, stellt sich die projectirte neue kaum um 8 Loth leichter, was den bedeutenden Kostenaufwand für ihre allgemeine Einführung bei mehr als 300,000 Mann kaum rechtfertigen dürfte. Eben so verhält sich dies auch bei den neuen Tornistermodellen, wo die 20—21 Loth wiegenden hölzernen Einsätze, einmal ihrer Schwere wegen und zweitens, weil sie mit ihrem Bodenbrett einen scharfen Druck auf den Rücken des Mannes ausübten, durch legend ein anderes Material ersetzt werden sollte, wobei sich nun indes herausgestellt hat, dass lederne Einsätze die 28 und 30 Loth wiegern, blecherne hingegen einen noch empfindlicheren Druck als selbst die hölzernen erzeugen. Der ganze Tornister hat übrigens ein Gewicht von 3 Pfd. 20 Loth, wozu weiterhin für die Tornisterriemen mit den Haken zum Unterlegen unter das Sabelkoppel noch beinahe 1 Pfd. hinzu kommt. Das Taschenmesser mit diesem Koppel und den beiden leeren Patronentaschen hat ausserdem 2 Pfd. 16 1/4 Loth Bollgewicht. Keine Nummer unter all den seit zehn Jahren eingeführten hat sich übrigens wohl so schlecht bewährt als die am Sabelkoppel zu tragenden beiden kleinen Patronentaschen, denn sie hindern immer und unter allen Umständen in der Handhabung des Gewehrs, sind in der Kälte, bei klammen Fingern, viel zu klein, um die Patrone gut fassen zu lassen, und endlich, was noch das Schlimmste ist, mit scharfer Munition angefüllt lassen sie beim Marsche auf Wägen und Fesseln in dem Maße, dass Unterleidsleiden die nothwendige Folge sind. Es ist deshalb in letzter Zeit auch bereits viel die Rede davon gewesen, diese beiden kleinen Patronentaschen durch eine große, am Sabelkoppel verschließbar über dem Sattel zu tragende oder selbst durch die alte Patronentasche mit dem Brustriemen zu ersetzen.

— A peculiar fate seems to be at work over the changes in the armament of our infantry; for after most of the proposals of this kind had previously not met with the approval of the Prince Regent, now even the better rated projects have passed the test poorly. As is well known, instead of the helmet now worn, another, lower helmet with fewer fittings had been proposed. But while the old headgear weighs 1 pound 25 loths, the projected new one is barely 8 loths lighter, which would hardly justify the significant expense of its general introduction to more than 300,000 men. So is the case with the new knapsack models, where the 20-21 loth wooden inserts were to be replaced by some other material, firstly because of their heaviness and secondly because they exerted a sharp pressure on the man's back with their bottom board. It has been found that leather inserts weigh up to 28 and 30 Loth, while tin inserts produce an even more sensitive pressure than even the wooden ones. Incidentally, the whole knapsack weighs 3 pounds 20 loths, to which is added almost 1 pound for the knapsack straps with the hooks for gripping under the saber belt. The fascine knife with this belt and the two cartridge pouches also weighs 2 pounds 16 1/4 loths of an inch. Incidentally, no innovation among all those introduced in the last 10 years has proved so bad as the two small cartridge pouches to be worn on the saber belt, because they always and under all circumstances hinder the handling of the rifle, are in the cold, with numb fingers, a lot too small to hold the cartridges well, and finally, what is even worse, full of live ammunition, they leave them on the march, on wagons and leather, to such an extent that abdominal pain is the inevitable consequence. There has therefore been a lot of talk lately about replacing these two small cartridge pouches with a large one that can be worn on the saber belt and slidably over the seat part, or even with the old cartridge pouch with the chest strap.

Source: Magdeburger Zeitung No. 83 1860 - page 1 (<https://books.google.de>)

Preußen.

* (Berlin, 26. August.) In diesem Sommer haben in der preussischen Armee die Schießübungen eine viel weitere Ausdehnung erhalten, als früher gebräuchlich war. Namentlich wird bei der gesamten Infanterie auf das Schießen im Terrain mit Benutzung aller vorkommenden Bodenerhältnisse eine große Aufmerksamkeit verwendet. Als Zielobjekte auf den gewöhnlichen Schießplätzen dienen vorzugsweise bewegliche Schreien. Zugleich wird die Infanterie mit bedeutend gesteigertem Eifer im Bajonettfechten ausgebildet, während die Kavallerie im Dieb- und Stoßfechten, so wie in dem Verhalten beim Einzelkampf viel mannigfaltigere Uebungen hat, als früher.

Mit der Umbildung der Füsilierregimenter in leichte Infanterie soll noch im Laufe dieses Herbstes vorgegangen werden. Die Füsilier erhalten leichtere Rantnadelgewehre, die zugleich um drei bis vier Zoll kürzer sind, als die jetzt gebräuchlichen. Eben so wird ihnen als Kopfbedeckung ein leichter und niedrigerer Helm gegeben. Wie verlautet, sollen die neuen Helme zuerst probeweise beim Garde-Füsilierregiment eingeführt werden.

Prusia.

* (Berlin, August 26) This summer the Prussian army, target practice has taken on much wider extension than was customary in the past. In particular, the entire infantry pays a lot of attention to shooting in the terrain, using all available ground conditions. Moving targets are preferred as targets on the usual firing ranges. At the same time, the infantry is trained in bayonet fencing with significantly increased zeal, while the cavalry has much more varied exercises than before in slashing and thrusting, as well as in the conduct of single combat. The conversion of the fusilier regiments into light infantry is to proceed in the course of this fall. The fusiliers will be given lighter needle rifles, which will also be three to four inches shorter than those now in use. They will also be given a lighter and lower helmet as headgear. It is reported that the new helmets will first be introduced on a trial basis in the Guard Fusilier Regiment.

Source: Militärzeitung - Vol. 13 (1860), page 557 - August 26, 1860 (<https://books.google.de>)

16.03.1861:

Because of the reduced helmet height, the lengths of the hair plumes also had to be adjusted. The length of the hair was to be maintained, but it should always end at the upper or lower edge of the front visor, depending on the type of weapon. So to achieve this, the only thing left to do was to adjust the funnel length.

Kr. - Min. Mil. - Def. - Dep. v. 16. März 1861. Se. Majestät der König haben zu bestimmen geruht, daß die Haarbüschel bei den Helmen die vorschriftsmäßige Länge von 14 Zoll $3\frac{1}{2}$ Linien = 37,7 cm [zu den Helmen neuer Probe von 30 cm] — von der Mitte des oberen Knopfes bis zum unteren Ende der Haare gemessen — behalten und in der Art getragen werden sollen, daß sie, wie bisher, bei der Infanterie, Fuß-Artillerie und den Pionieren bis an den oberen, bei der Kavallerie und reitenden Artillerie dagegen bis an den unteren Schirmrand reichen.

2c.

Ferner haben Se. Majestät der König bestimmt, daß die vorstehend in Bezug auf die Länge und den Fall der Haarbüschel gegebene Vorschrift auch für sämtliche Offiziere maßgebend sein soll.

Kab.-Ordre v. 16. März 1867 — §. 8.

Ministry of War – Military-Economy Department of March 16, 1861 – His Majesty the King has decreed that the tufts of hair on helmets shall retain the prescribed length of 14 inches 3.5 lines = 37.7 cm (to the Helmet of new sample of 30 cm) – measured from the center of the upper button to the lower end of the hair – and shall be worn in such a manner that, as before, they extend to the upper edge of the lower seam of the visor in the case of infantry, foot artillery and pioneers, and to the lower edge of the lower seam of the visor in the case of cavalry and riding artillery.

Furthermore, His Majesty the King has decreed that the above regulation concerning the length and fall of the tufts of hair shall also apply to all officers.

Cabin Order of March 16, 1867

Source: „Dienst-Vorschriften der Königlich Preussischen Armee (1879)“, Vol. 2, Issue 2, Part 1, Page 10 (<https://books.google.de>)

1867-1870

16.03.1867:

Introduction M67 helmet for teams of foot troops:

- The front visor was rounded now. The helmet was reduced again in height (23 - 26 cm) and weighed about 6 Loth (100 g) less than the previous model (500 - 700 g).
- The cross fitting under the spike was replaced by a round plate fitting with a diameter of 8 cm, which was attached with 4 pins. The spike was now 10.5 - 11.5 cm high, for officers at the bottom with a rippled wreath.
- Elimination of the back spine.
- Introduction of a new fastening concept for the eagle plate. Backside, 2 small flat metal strips bent downwards were soldered on. In addition, on the outside of the helmet, 2 eyelets were attached, with which the eagle plate could be easily hooked onto the helmet.
- Reduction of cockade diameter to 50 mm for enlisted men of the foot troops.

Mr. 3.

Betrifft die Veränderungen der Bekleidung und Ausrüstung der Fußtruppen.

Auf den Mir über die Veränderungen der Bekleidung und Ausrüstung der Fußtruppen gehaltenen Vortrag will Ich die bestimmten Proben:

- a) des Helms,
- b) der Feldmütze,
- c) des Waffengrads,
- d) des Mantels,
- e) des Manteltragers mit dem Grabadzeichen für Unteroffiziere und
- f) des Tunicers

hierdurch genehmigen und sollen dieselben bei künftigen Neubeschaffungen zu Grunde gelegt werden. Hierbei bestimme Ich folgendes:

- 1) zu dem Helm ist der Adler in der bisherigen Größe zu verwenden. Derselbe ist so zu befestigen, daß er auf der Schirmmähne aufliegt. Die Haarbüschel behalten die bisherige Länge. Die Haarbüschel sind danach erforderlichen Falls entsprechend zu verlängern, so daß der aufgesteckte Haarbüschel mit der Schirmmähne abschneidet.
- 2) Der Durchmesser des Deckels der Feldmütze ist um 1/2 Zoll größer als der der Kopfweite.
- 3) Die Waffengrade erhalten niedrigere, weiche, für die Garde schräg ausgeschnitten, für die Linie abgerundete Kragen von durchgehend farbigem Tuch, weitere Kragen als bisher und weiter unter-schlagenden Teil auf der Brust. Die Knöpfe auf der Kragen-Patte des Brandenburgischen Auf-schlages sind so anzubringen, daß der obere und untere Knopf mit der Patte abschneiden. Die Offiziere haben die Kragen des neuen Modells erst gleichzeitig mit den bezüglichen Regimenten in Trägung zu nehmen.
- 4) Die Ränder der Kragenborten und Halsklappen an den Mänteln bleiben die bisherigen.
- 5) Der Halskragen im Tunicer fällt fort. — Die Zahl der mitzuführenden Patronen wird, unter Wegfall der Eisen- und Hülsen, für die Gemeinen von 60 auf 80 Stück erhöht, für die Unter-offiziere auf 30 Stück reduziert.
- 6) An Stelle der gefüllten Tuckhosen treten Tuckhosen ohne Futter nebst Unterhosen, letztere nach der bestimmten Probe. Die hierdurch ersparenden Mehrlöhne sind vom Jahre 1868 ab zum Etat zu bringen.
- 7) Den Tucksen wird gestattet, statt der offenen, schließbaren Schuhe, unter Beibehaltung der lang-schäftigen Stiefel, kurzschäftige Stiefel nach der früher getragenen Probe anfertigen zu lassen.
- 8) Es soll ihnen überlassen bleiben, den Boden des Brodbrotbeutels zu füttern und im Innern derselben eine kleine Tasche anzubringen.
- 9) Die Kette werden nicht mehr von den Mannschaften getragen, sondern am Patronenwagen an-gebracht.
- 10) Das Kochgeschirr wird künftig auch bei Paraden ohne Futter getragen.
- 11) Für sämtliche Feld- und Train-Offiziere der Garde und Linie, welche ihren Dienst zu Fuß ver-richten, sind Feldmützen nach der beigefügten Probe auf die Kriegsjahre à conto des Kriegsjahrs-Etats zu beschaffen.

Ueber die durch Einführung der neuen Proben während des Uebergangs etwa entstehenden Unge-
mäßigkeiten in der Bekleidung ist hinweg zu sehen.

Das Kriegs-Ministerium hat hiermit das Weitere zu veranlassen.

Berlin den 16. März 1867.

(ggt.) **Wilhelm.**
sgg. v. Roon.

An das Kriegs-Ministerium.

Vorstehende Allerhöchste Kabinets-Ordre wird hiermit zur Kenntniß der Armee gebracht und dabei
folgendes bestimmt:

No. 3

Concerns the changes in the clothing and equipment of the foot troops.

In response to the lecture given to me on the changes in the clothing and equipment of the foot troops, I will present the following samples:

- a) the helmet,
- b) the field dress,
- c) the tunic,
- d) the coat,
- e) the coat collar with the grade insignia for noncommissioned officers, and
- f) of the knapsack.

herby approve and shall be used as a basis for future new procurements.

Here I determine the following:

1. to the helmet the eagle is to be used in the previous size. It is to be attached in such a way that it rests on the seam of the visor. The hair bushes keep the previous length. If necessary, the hair bush funnels are to be lengthened accordingly so that the attached hair bush cut off with the visor seam.
2. The diameter of the cover of the field muzzles shall be 1/2 inch greater than that of the head width.
3. The tunics will have low, soft collar of continuous colored cloth, cut at an angle for the guard, but rounded for the line, wider sleeves than before, and further undercutting on the breast. The buttons on the sleeve flap of the Brandenburg cuff are to be placed in such a way that the top and bottom buttons intersect with the flap. The Officers are to wear the collar of the new model only at the same time as the relevant regiment.
4. The color of the collar flaps and underarm flaps on the coats remain the same as before.
5. The wooden box in the knapsack is abolished. The number of cartridges to be carried is increased from 60 to 80 for enlisted men and reduced to 30 for non-commissioned officers.
6. Instead of lined cloth pants, cloth pants without lining will be worn along with underpants, the latter according to the sample provided. The additional costs arising from this are to be added to the budget of 1868.
7. The troops will be permitted to have short-shafted boots made in place of open-toe, shaftless shoes, while retaining the long-shafted boots, according to the sample worn earlier.
8. It shall be left to them to line the bottom of the bread bag and to place a small pocket inside it.
9. The axes will no longer be carried by the crews, but will be attached to the cartridge trolley.
10. Cooking utensils will henceforth be carried without a pouch, even during parade.
11. For all field and reserve troops of the Guard and Line, who perform their duties on foot, canteens are to be procured according to the enclosed sample of the rear strength à conto of the rear year budget.

Any inconsistencies in clothing and equipment resulting from the introduction of the new samples during the transition are to be ignored.

The War Ministry is to arrange for further action.

Berlin, March 16, 1867.

(signed) Wilhelm.
(counter signed) v. Roon.

To the Ministry of War.

The above Supreme Cabinet Order is hereby made known to the Army.

Source: Armee-Verordnungsblatt, volume 1, 1867, page 8 (<https://books.google.de>)

3. Kopfbedeckung.

a. Lederhelm.

1. Helm — älterer Art — für Generale, nicht regimentäre Offiziere, Dragoner-, Landwehr-, Kavallerie- und Train-Offiziere: von schwarz-lackiertem Leder, der Kopf mit edigem Vorder- und abgerundetem Hintertheil, vergoldetem bzw. silbernem Beschlag, bestehend aus der Schirmmähne, der Hinterkante, den Wäulern und dem 2,5 cm hohen Aufsatz mit Perlenring, Ventil und 8-10 cm hoher aufgesetzter Beuge, glatter Aufschlag; die Wäuler mittelst kleiner Eisenösen auf dem Helmopfe befestigt; die Aufschlagspitze zum Abnehmen eingerichtet; der Haarbüschelstrichter 14,5 cm hoch und mit Vorrichtung zum Aufstecken versehen; der Helm ferner mit Adler, schwarz-silberner Kralde von 5 cm Durchmesser und vergoldeten Schuppenfedern. Der Adler mit Eisenband mit der Aufschrift: Mit Gott für König und Vaterland.

2. Helm — neuerer Art — für Infanterie, Artillerie und Ingenieur-Offiziere, sowie für Offiziere des Eisenbahn-Regiments: von schwarz-lackiertem Leder mit Beschlag x. wie vor, jedoch mit abgerundetem Vordertheil, statt der Wäuler mit einer runden Scheibe — von 8 cm Durchmesser — und mit 8-9 cm hoher glatter, am unteren Rande geriffelter Aufschlagspitze, für Artillerie-Offiziere mit Aufschlag.

Kab.-Ordre v. 16. März 1867. (N. B. M. S. 8.) Auf den Mir über die Veränderungen der Bekleidung und Ausrüstung der Fußtruppen gehaltenen Vortrag will Ich die bestimmten Proben

- a) des Helms [mit abgerundeten Vordertheil und mit runder Scheibe an-statt der Wäuler],
- b) x.

hierdurch genehmigen und sollen dieselben bei künftigen Neubeschaffungen zu Grunde gelegt werden.

Hierbei bestimme Ich folgendes: Zu dem Helm ist der Adler in der bisherigen Größe zu verwenden. Derselbe ist so zu befestigen, daß er auf der Schirmmähne aufliegt. Die Haarbüschel behalten die bisherige Länge. Die Haarbüschelstrichter sind danach erforderlichen Falls entsprechend zu ver-längern, so daß der aufgesteckte Haarbüschel mit der Schirmmähne abschneidet.

3. headgear.

a. Leather helmet.

1. Helmet — older type — for generals, non-regimental officers, dragoon, Landwehr cavalry and train officers: of black lacquered leather, the head with square front and rounded rear peak, gilded or silver fittings, consisting of the peak rail, the rear rail, the leaves and the 2.5 cm high top with pearl ring, valve and 8-10 cm high fluted spike; The leaves are attached to the helmet head by means of small stars; the spike is designed to be removed; the hairbrush funnel is 14.5 cm high and equipped with a device for screwing it on; the helmet also has an eagle, black and silver cockade of 5 cm diameter and gilded scale chains. The eagle with foreign currency ribbon with the inscription: With God for King and Fatherland.

2. Helmet — newer type — for infantry, artillery and engineer officers, as well as for officers of the railroad regiment: of black lacquered leather with fitting x. as before, but with rounded front visor, instead of the leaves with a round disk — of 8 cm diameter — and with 8-9 cm high smooth, on the lower edge ruffled top, for artillery officers with top ball.

Kabinets-Ordre v. 16. März 1867. (Armee-Verordnungsblatt p. 8.) On the lecture given to me about the changes in the clothing and equipment of the foot troops, I want to present the enclosed samples

- a. of the helmet (with rounded front visor and with round disk instead of blades),
- b. x.

herby approve and the same shall be used as a basis for future new procurements.

Herby I determine the following: To the helmet the eagle is to be used in the previous size. It shall be fastened in such a way that it rests on the seam of the visor. The hair bushes retain their previous length. If necessary, the hair bush funnels are to be lengthened accordingly, so that the attached hair bush cut off with the seam of the visor.

Source: Dienst-Vorschriften der Königlich Preussischen ..., vol. 2, Issue 2, vol 1 (1879), page 8 (<https://books.google.de>)

Seine Majestät der König haben mittelst Allerhöchster Kabinets-Ordre vom 16. v. M. in Betreff der Veränderungen der Bekleidung und Ausrüstung der Fußtruppen folgendes zu bestimmen geruht:

I. Kopfbedeckung. a) Helm. Die Hinterkante fällt fort. Vordertheil abgerundet. Statt der Wäuler am Aufschlag eine metallene Scheibe. Kralde kleiner als bisher. Gewicht des Helms circa 6 Loth geringer als die frühere Probe.

b) Feldmütze. Der Deckel erhält einen halben Zoll mehr im Durchmesser als die Kopfweite. Alle Einlagen mit Ausnahme des einfachen Futters fallen fort.

II. Waffengrad. Niedriger, weicher, für die

His Majesty the King has decreed the following by the Most High Cabinet Order of the 16th of this month concerning changes in the clothing and equipment of the foot troops:

I. Headgear, a) Helmet. The rear splint is dropped. Fore peak rounded. Instead of the blades on the top a metal disk. Cockade smaller than before. Weight of the helmet about 6 loth less than the previous sample.

b) Field cap. The cap receives half an inch more in diameter than the head width. All inserts except plain lining dropped.

II. Tunic. Lower, softer, for the...

Source: Militär-Wochenblatt, vol. 52 (1867), page 158 (<https://books.google.de>)

03.04.1867:

- Generals, wing adjutants, officers of the War Department, the General Staff and the Adjutant's Office retain the helmet fittings, the front visor and the neck guard of the previous helmet model M60.
- Regimental chiefs and "à la suite" Generals could also do this, but they had to wear at least the regiment's Eagle plate.

Nr. 24.

Betrifft Veränderungen in der Bekleidung und Ausrüstung der Armee.

In Verfolg Meiner Ordre vom 16. v. M., die Veränderungen der Bekleidung und Ausrüstung der Fußtruppen betreffend, bestimme Ich: Die Generalität, die Flügel-Adjutanten, die Officiere des Kriegs-Ministeriums, des Generalstabes und der Adjutanten behalten den bisherigen Helmschlag und die Vorder- und Hinterrückform bei. Die Regiments-Chefs und die à la suite von Regimentern stehenden Generale können gleichfalls diesen Helm beibehalten, haben aber den betreffenden Regiments-Adler zu demselben anzulegen. Das Kriegs-Ministerium hat hiernach das Weitere zu veranlassen.

Berlin, den 3. April 1867.

gez. Wilhelm.
gggez. v. Noon.

An das Kriegs-Ministerium.

No. 24.

Concerning changes in the clothing and equipment of the army.

In pursuance of My order of the 16th of last month, concerning changes in the dress and equipment of the foot troops, I order the generals, the wing adjutants, the officers of the War Ministry, the General Staff, and the Adjutants to retain the present helmet fitting and the front and rear forms. The regimental chiefs and the generals standing à la suite of regiments may likewise retain this helmet, but shall don the relevant regimental eagle to the same. The Ministry of War has to arrange for the further steps.

Berlin, April 3, 1867.

(signed) Withelm.
(counter signed) v. Koon.

To the Ministry of War.

Source: „Armee-Verordnungsblatt“ Volume 1 (1867), page 21 (<https://books.google.de>)

25.04.1867:

- Dragoons retain the old model of pickelhaube with cross fitting and squared front visor.
- Introduction of the M67 helmet with ball (instead of spike) for mounted artillery.

प्र. 54.

Bekleidungs-Angelegenheiten der Armee betreffend.

Auf den Mit in Betreff der Veränderungen der Bekleidung und Ausrüstung der Kavallerie gehaltenen Vortrag bestimme Ich im Aufschluß an Meine Ordre vom 16. März dieses Jahres Folgendes:

- [illegible]

12) Das Hauptgefäß reibet bei den Kälbern, Mägen, Drüsen und Eularen ein, durch die biegsame Probe einfach gemachte Änderung, dehn, bei der Reclamation fortfällt, um am nächsten Tag eine schnelle angestrichen wird und zwar auf der linken Seite.

13) Nach dem Reiben wird die Probe in der Reclamation kreist, die heftigsten englischen Reclamationen zu verwenden. In Stelle der bisherigen Reclamationen und Einzelgeboten treten Geboten.

14) Der Drogen, welcher von Gurtband, statt von Leder angestrichen ist, erhält die Probe des Grundstoffes der Cobroque.

15) Der Untergrund der Probe wird durch die Probe und zwar auf der linken Seite des Pferdes.

16) Der Probe kommt bei der gelben Reclamation in Reclamation. Am besten Stelle tritt ein zweites Reclamation, für welche letztere die vollkommene Probe maßgebend ist.

17) Es soll den Reclamation-Reclamationen noch wie über überlassen bleiben, ob sie das Seiten-Gepläd oder das Seiten-Gepläd einzeln verwenden.

Die Reclamationen treten frei bei sämtlichen Reclamationen in Galtstall. Unter die darüber die Einführung während der Übergangszeit entgegen den Ungleichmäßigkeiten in der Reclamation und Einführung in hineingeworfen.

Am 25. April 1867.

An das Griechische Ministerium.

gez. Wilhelm.
2001 n. 1000

An das Kriegs-Ministerium, 883. v. Koön.
Vorstehende Allerhöchste Kabinetts-Ordre wird hiermit zur Kenntniß der Armee gebracht und dazu
Folgendes bemerkt:

- [illegible]

3) Nachschickende Gegenstände kommen bei dem neuen Gepäc in Wegfall:
die Reithöfe, die feine Stollhöfe, Ort und Bechdrabt, ein wolkeier Wischlappen, ein Paar
Sohlen (werden auf den Colabronwagen fortgeschafft), die Patronenbüchse (bei Kürassieren
und Mäuten).

- 4) In den Bodschalen werden untergebracht:
 ein Paar Strümpfe oder Hüpfhupen, ein Paar Handschuhe, ein Paar Schuhe, 3 Bürsten, eine Etzel, eine Körtsche, eine Bläse mit Schmieren, eine Bläse mit Reide und Tien, eine Knorrschel, Wisch- und Nägeln, Koffergew, ein Leffel, das Gefangbuch, ein Paar Eifen mit 32 Punzen (ein zweites Paar Eifen wird in den Eisentafeln wie bisher mitgeführt), eine Petronenbläse (bei den Drogenen und Suforen), ein Stück Hilfuch.
- Ferner:
- eine Unterhose und ein Hemde, welche bei den Wannen, Drogenen und Suforen in den Pauschen

5) Die bezüglichen neuen Proben werden den Königlich-Preussischen General-Kommandos sobald wie möglich mitgetheilt werden. Die durch die Veränderungen bedingte anderweitige Normirung der Etatsfäße erfolgt durch die demnächst erscheinenden neuen Bekleidungs- u. Etat.

Berlin, den 16. Mai 1867.

No. 290/5. 67. M. O. D. 3.

No. 54

Clothing matters of the army.

In the lecture given to me concerning the changes in the clothing and equipment of the cavalry, I order the following in connection with my order of March 16 of this year:

1. All cuirassier regiments will receive, as of 1868, a standard leg and foot clothing:
 - white Silesian pants,
 - long Old Prussian boots with spurs and
 - points of gaiters cloth without leather trim,according to the samples existing for My Regiment of the Garde du Corps.
2. The tunics of the dragoons, the mounted artillery, and the mounted train are to be made according to the sample given for the tunics of the troops en foot.
3. The dragoons will retain their existing helmets, while the mounted artillery will don the helmets with ball attachment according to the sample issued for the foot troops.
4. The present sample of the chupa for Uhlans is replaced by the new sample. The cover is dropped. The colored cloth border to be provided with a hooking device shall serve only as a parade piece.
5. I reserve the right to decide on the proposed changes to the leg and foot garments of the Uhlans, Dragoons and Hussars.
6. All mounted teams will receive, long, shankless shoes as a second footgear according to the enclosed sample. Likewise, as of 1868, underbreeches according to the cut of the enclosed sample, whereas the stable trousers will be dropped in the war equipment, but will remain in the peacetime equipment.
7. The new sample of the field cap for infantry is herewith authoritative in its dimensions also for the entire cuirassier, the riding artillery and the train.
8. For all cuirassier regiments the carriage will herewith have the size and internal arrangement as in the following sample. The cuirassiers will carry and attach the cartrouche in the manner suggested by the Guard-Cuirassier Regiment, but in such a way that the center of the cartrouche will be located approximately where the fore and aft hirsch meet.
9. Ammunition will be reduced to 1 cartridges per man for the cuirassiers and Uhlans, and to 20 for the Dragoons and Hussars.
10. In the future, the Uhlans will carry the pistol on a leather pouch to be attached to the lebbi bandage according to the sample to be enclosed. For this purpose, the bandage is to be lined with leather to make it more durable. The butt plate of the pistol is fitted with a ring, in which a belt to be attached to the cartrouche bandolier is fastened by means of a snap hook in accordance with the enclosed sample. The non-commissioned officers of the Dragoons and Hussars carry the pistol in the same manner on the sabret scabbard or scabb.
11. In the knowledge of the cuirassier and mounted artillery to the attached sample, retaining the German saddle and equipping the seat, such the new fitted holsters and the leather round.

For the Uhlans, Dragoons and Hussars, the Hungarian saddlery will be introduced according to the sample also enclosed.

The blades of the Hungarian saddle buck, in order to avoid pressing the horses, receive pads set up for harnessing, like the sample that follows.

12. The main frame of the caturoisiers, alans, dragons and bassars has been modified, as shown in the attached sample, in that the noseband is omitted and only one buckle is attached to the cheek piece, namely on the left side. Furthermore, lighter chain chains are to be used, and instead of the previous heavy chain chains, double English chin chains can be used.
 13. The upper girth, which is to be made of webbing instead of leather, will be the same color as the saddle cloth. The lower belt is made of corded belt.
 14. The halter strap is always worn on the halter, on the left side of the horse.
 15. The lead bag is omitted from the entire cavallet. It is replaced by a second foot pouch, the latter being determined by the sample provided.
 16. It shall remain up to the cavallet regiments whether they wish to introduce the hook bag or the strap bag. The designated samples will only become valid in the case of future new procurements. The inconsistencies in clothing and equipment regulations from their introduction during the transition are to be ignored.
- Berlin, April 25, 1897.

To the War Ministry.

(gez) Wilhelm.
(countersigned) v. Roon.

The following Most High Cabinet Order is hereby brought to the attention of the Army and the following is noted:

1. Two pairs of underpants per man are granted, the wearing time of which is provisionally fixed at 15 years.
2. For *unwashed*, the cutaneous will no longer be attached to the rear bandolier and will be attached to the right

2. For cartrissers, the carriage will no longer be attached to the rear bandolier and will be attached to the right bandolier in such a way that it is placed over the lower end of the other part of the bandolier and then fastened to the rear bandolier. The bandolier will be attached to the carriage strap on the right-hand carriage strap. Furthermore, in order to hold the bandolier on the left shoulder and prevent the uniform collar from rubbing on that side, the pin connecting the left hängeschuldrpe to the rear kätösk is extended towards the man by 2 inches and bent outward into a hook in such a way that the bandolier can be fastened under it. It is also to be made sure in order to prevent the rounding of rear axles to the back strap. The latter must, when previously desired to connect the bandolier to the left scale, be retained and used to hold the rear strap under the bandolier.
3. The following items must be omitted from the new baggage: breeches, linen breeches, pitch mire, a moolen moon, a pair of shoes (to be carried away on the escort mules), the carriage box (for cartrissers and Uhlans).
4. In the packmatters are placed:
 - a) a pair of stockings or foot togs, a pair of gloves, a pair of shoes, 3 brushes, a turcomen, a cartridge rifle, a rifle with braces, a rifle with coils and cap, a button stiff, mooling and sewing line, shaving kit, a comb, the formal, a small tin of ointment, a small tin of soap, a small tin of powder, a small tin of iron filings or grease, a cartridge rifle (in the case of dragoons and Hussars), a piece of merino cloth.

Furthermore: a pair of underpants and a shirt, which, in the case of the Uhlans, Dragoons and Hussars, are accommodated in the pommels of the saddle pad.

5. The Royal General Commission for the
standardization of
published.
Berlin, May 16, 1867.

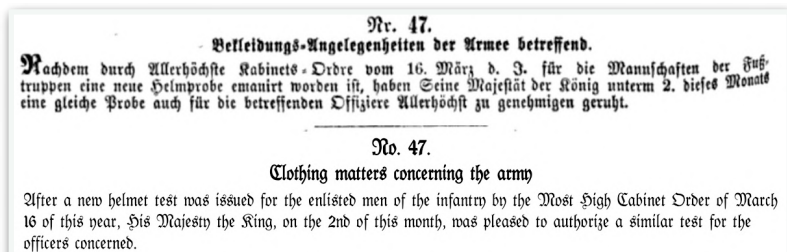
Bar Ministry.
By order of :
n. Storch

Source: Armee-Verordnungsblatt vol. 1-2 (1867), page 37 (<https://books.google.de>)

02.05.1867:

Introduction of the new M67 helmet (introduced 16.3.1867) also for officers of foot troops:

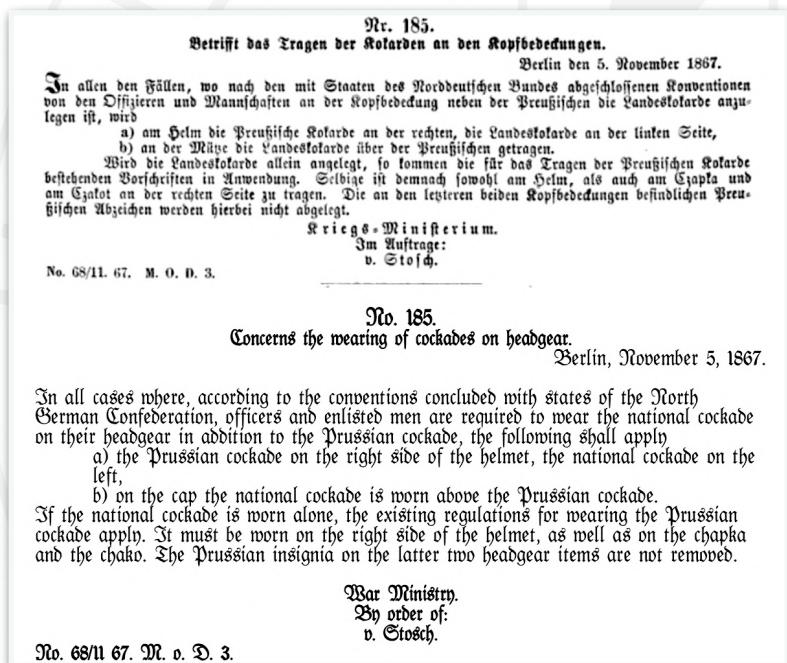
- However, the new attachment of the heraldic eagle was not adopted. For officers, the attachment with soldered threaded pins and square nut remained.
- Introduction of the two-piece officer's cockade, with a fanned disc 55 mm in diameter and a 5 mm wide silver affixed metal ring, consisting of 2 interconnected rings with a fishbone pattern (double ring or twin ring cockade).
- Non-commissioned officers with portepee continued to wear a cockade in style of the old officer cockades, but with diameter 50 mm.



Source: Armee-Verordnungsblatt, vol. 1, 1867, page 34 (<https://books.google.de>)

05.11.1867:

Introduction of the directive that the Prussian cockade always had to be worn on the right side and the national cockade, of the countries associated with Prussia, on the left side.



Source: Armee-Verordnungsblatt, vol. 1, 1867, page 136 (<https://books.google.de>)



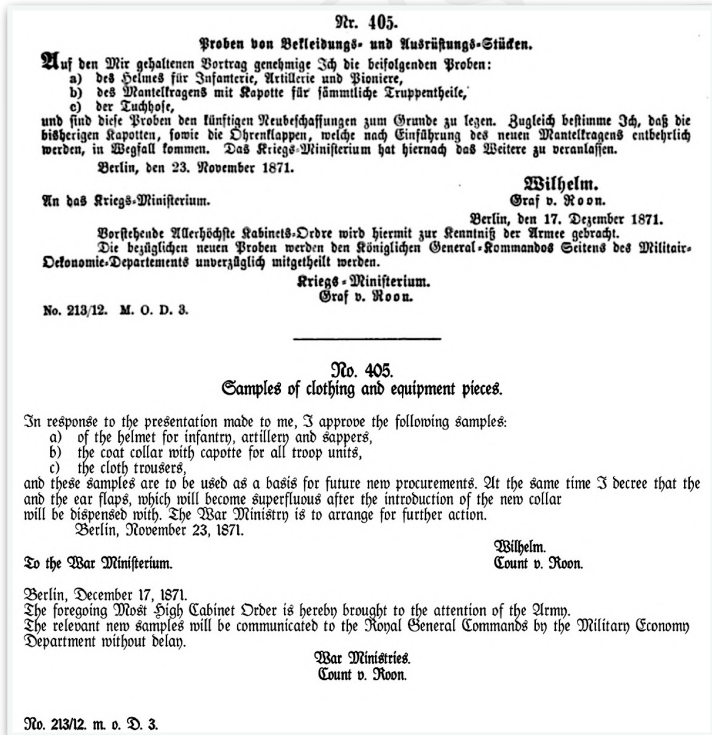
Source: „Archiv für Waffen- und Uniformkunde“, Issue 2/3 1918

1871-1886

23.11.1871:

Introduction of the M71 helmet for infantry, artillery and pioneers:

- The height of the helmet was still about 23 - 26 cm and still weighed around 500 - 700 g.
- Re-introduction of the back spine, as its elimination took away some stability of the helmet. But this time without the 2 attachment bolts. The fastening was done by 2 pins, soldered to the inner side. Outside it was now just a smooth surface.
- Introduction of the split pin rosettes for officers' helmets. The officers' chinscales were now attached to the helmet by means of a split pins soldered to the inside of the rosettes. This eliminated the need to drill into the officer's rosettes and made them look more attractive.
- During the Franco-Prussian War from 1870/71, it was recognized that the slider-system with eyelets for the Eagle plate was not practical, since it was often lost in field use. Therefore, it was replaced again by the soldered threaded pin with square nut.



Source: Armee-Verordnungsblatt vol. 5, 1871, page 329
(<https://books.google.de>)

The helmet test for infantry, introduced in 1867, did not prove to be as durable as might have been expected during its continued use during the last campaign. Therefore, a modification of that sample has been ordered by the Most High that the helmet for infantry, artillery and pioneers should be provided with a rear rail in the future. Further modifications to the items of clothing include the introduction of a coat collar with a hood, in return for the discontinuation of the previously used hoods and the standard ear flaps, as well as the arrangement of a different cut for the cloth trousers of the infantry. The latter modification is intended to make it easier to wear the pants inside the boots.

Source: Militär-Wochenblatt Vol. 56 (1871), page 1056, No. 132 from 9.12.1871

Kab.-Ordre v. 23. Novbr. 1871 (A.-B.-Bl. S. 329) Auf den Mir gehaltenen Vortrag genehmige Ich die beifolgenden Proben:
a) des Helms für Infanterie, Artillerie und Pioniere (mit Hinterschiene),
b) 2c.
und sind diese Proben den künftigen Neubeschaffungen zum Grunde zu legen.

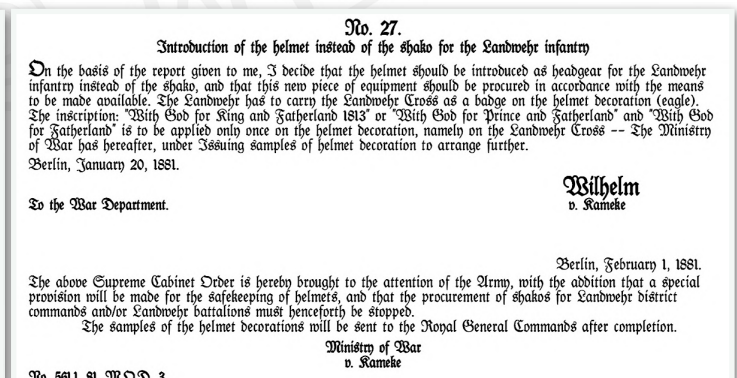
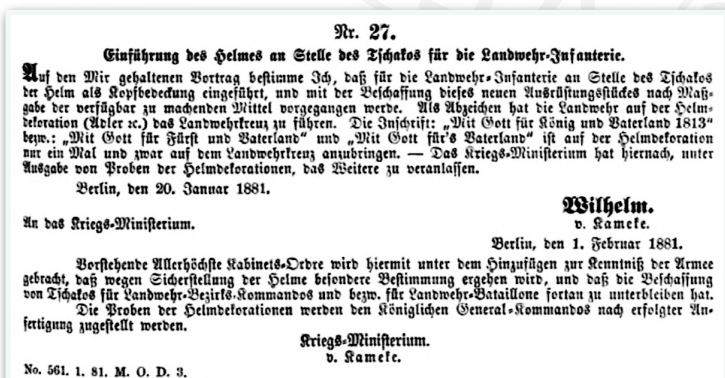
Cab. order of Nov. 23, 1871 (A.B.-Bl. p. 329) In response to the lecture given to me, I approve the following samples:
a) of the helmet for infantry, artillery and pioneers (with rear spine),
b) 2c.
and these samples are to be taken as a basis for future new procurements.

Source: Dienst-Vorschriften der Königlich Preussischen Armee, Vol. 2, Issue 2, Part 1, page 9

20.01.1881:

Introduction of the M71 helmet for enlisted men of „Landwehr“ infantry.

- The introduction took place gradually. The remaining „Landwehr“ infantrymen retained the shako for the time being.



Source: Armee-Verordnungsblatt, Vol. 15 (1881), page 37 (<https://books.google.de>)

03.03.1887:

Introduction of the M87 helmet for infantry enlisted men (officers still kept the old M71 helmet):

- The development of this helmet was promoted by a competition of the War Ministry. On April 18, 1884, a tender worth 1000 marks was published in the „Armee-Verordnungsblatt“, with the aim of improving the Pickelhaube and some other equipment items for soldiers. The protection of the soldiers no longer seemed to be the focus of the military. It was just requested in the tender that the new helmet should protect against the weather, offer a good ventilation, not hinder the soldier when shooting and make him look handsome. Here is an excerpt of the requirements according to the tender:

Einzelne besondere Anforderungen an die betreffenden Bekleidungs- und Ausrüstungsstücke.

- a. Der Helm soll gegen blendenden Sonnenschein und gegen Regen schützen. Die weitgehendste Gewichts-Erleichterung ist anzustreben. Fester, dabei nicht unbequemer Sitz auf dem Kopfe auch bei heraufgeschlagenen Schuppenletten (Sturmriemen) und beim Schießen im Liegen mit feldmarchmäßiger Ausrüstung — möglichst leichtes Verpassen — gute Ventilation für den Kopf — sind weitere Forderungen. Wünschenswerth ist, daß der Helm zum militärischen Aussehen des Soldaten beiträgt.

Individual specific requirements for the garments and equipment in question.

- a) The helmet should protect against blinding sunshine and against rain. The greatest possible weight reduction is to be aimed for. Firm, yet not uncomfortable fit on the head even with the shed chains (storm straps) knocked out and when shooting lying down with field-marching equipment — as easy as possible to miss — good ventilation for the head — are further requirements. It is desirable that the helmet contributes to the military appearance of the soldier.

Source: Armee-Verordnungsblatt - vol. 18 (1884), pages 79-81 (No. 75)

The winner of this competition was a helmet that was introduced on March 3, 1887 for enlisted men of the infantry as the M87 model and which had the following changes compared to its predecessor:

- Leather body with lower height. The neck-guard was also reduced in size to avoid bumping the harness when firing in a prone position. The helmet height was now 21 - 23 cm (incl. spike) and it weighed 440 - 550 g.
- Elimination of the metal trim around the front visor. To stiffen it, the edge received a pressed bead instead. An exception was the front visors of the Guard Infantry and Grenadier Regiments 1 to 12, which kept the metal trims.
- The eagle plate of helmets M87 was reduced to 11.0 - 11.5 cm, if the budget allowed it. If it was not possible to equip the whole battalion with it at the same time, the old eagle plate continued to be used there.
- Introduction of the simple leather chinstrap with thorn buckle and hook on the helmet for enlisted men. The Guard Infantry and Grenadier Regiments 1 to 12 were again an exception, which retained the chinscales and were only to be replaced by the leather chinstraps in the event of war.
- Small, off-center holes had to be made in the cockade to attach the hook to the helmet, otherwise the hook would rotate.
- The spike of the helmet was made slightly smaller (9.0 - 10.0 cm) and was given 5 ventilation holes, instead of the previous 2.
- The perl decoration on the spike neck (perl ring) was replaced by a bead running all around for enlisted men.

Nr. 37.**Infanterie-Ausrüstung.**

Auf den Mir gehaltenen Vortrag genehmige Ich für künftige Neubeschaffungen die beifolgenden Proben von Ausrüstungsgegenständen für die Infanterie:

- 1) des Helms — unbeschadet der beifolgende des Helms zur Zeit bestehenden Verhältnisse — und mit der Maßgabe, daß die Garde-Infanterie und die Grenadier-Regimenter Nr. 1—12 bei Einführung der neuen Helmsprobe den Metallschlag am Vorderbügel sowohl als die Schuppenletten beibehalten; letztere sind bei einer Mobilmachung gegen einen schwarzen Lederriemen auszuwechseln. Alle Offiziere der ganzen Armee behalten den bisherigen Helm bei;
- 2) des Knochenschirms,
- 3) der Kantonstaschen.

Die Proben zu 2 und 3 gelten auch für die Jäger und Schützen, wiewohl zu 1 und 2 für die Pioniere und das Eisenbahn-Regiment; auf letzteres sowie das Garde-Pionier-Bataillon findet beifolgende des Metallschlages am Helm zc. die Sonderbestimmung zu 1 Anwendung.

- 4) Die gesamte Infanterie sowie die vorgeschickten Truppen führen als zweite Fußbekleidung ein Paar Schnürschuhe aus wasserfestem Stoff mit Lederbesatz mit ins Feld. — Der Brotbeutel besteht bei ihnen aus wasserfestem Stoff, ist zweitheilig und mit einer Vorrichtung zur Befestigung am Leibriemen sowie einem Ring zum Anhängen der Feldflasche versehen. Das Brotbeutelband ist verstellbar.

- 5) Bei der Infanterie und den Jägern (Schützen) tritt in Stelle des bisherigen Tornisters ein solcher von kleinerer Form mit eingehängtem Tornisterbeutel — zur Aufnahme der eisernen Lebensmittel-Portionen — und mit Tragegerüst. Letzteres besteht aus den Trageriemen mit Schnallenvorrichtung, Gültstrageriemen und dem Rückenbügel. Mit Ausnahme der Grenadier-Bataillone der Garde-Infanterie und der Grenadier-Regimenter Nr. 1—12 erhält die ganze Infanterie schwarzes Lederzeug.

- 6) daß die zu 5 gebachten Truppen das Schanzzeug und die Feldflasche unter Fortfall der bisherigen Trageriemen am Leibriemen und am Brotbeutel tragen und daß die Säbelscheide nach der Mir vorgelegten Probe verformaler wird. Die Schanzzeug-Halterale sind thunlichst zu erleichtern.

Die aus Versehen sich ergebenden Änderungen in der Ausrüstung der Fußtruppen gelangen zur Ausführung, sobald und soweit die Mittel hierzu verfügbar sind und ohne zu irgend einer Zeit die gewöhnliche Kriegsbereitschaft zu beeinträchtigen. Auch sind die Änderungen derart durchzuführen, daß die Infanterie-Bataillone für die Kriegsfälle jederzeit in sich gleichmäßig ausgerüstet sind. Nur bei den für Ersatz-Bataillone niedergelassenen Ausrüstungsfürden kann während der Uebergangszeit über Verhältnisse hinweggesehen werden. Das Kriegsministerium hat hiernach das Weitere zu veranlassen.

Berlin den 3. März 1887.

An das Kriegsministerium.

Kriegsministerium.

Beifolgende Allerhöchste Cabinet-Ordre wird hierdurch mit dem Vornamen zur Kenntnis der Armee gebracht, daß die Ausführungs-Bestimmungen beifolgend ergehen werden.

Nr. 38.**Revolvertasche der Artillerie.**

Auf den Mir gehaltenen Vortrag genehmige Ich die beifolgende Probe der Revolvertasche für die berittenen Mannschaften der Artillerie. Das Kriegsministerium hat hiernach das Weitere zu veranlassen.

Berlin den 24. Februar 1887.

An das Kriegsministerium.

Wilhelm.
Bismarck v. Schellendorff.

Nr. 37.**Infanterie-Equipment.**

In response to the presentation made to me, I approve the following samples of equipment for the infantry for future new procurement:

- 1) of the helmet — without prejudice to the differences existing at present with regard to the fittings and the helmet decoration — and with the proviso that the Guard Infantry and the Grenadier Regiments Nos. 1-12 shall retain the metal fitting on the fore peak as well as the scale chains when the new helmet sample is introduced; the latter are to be exchanged for a black leather strap in the event of mobilization. All officers throughout the Army retain the present helmet.
- 2) of the cockade.

- 3) of the canteen bags.

Samples 2 and 3 also apply to the hunters and riflemen, those 1 and 2 to the sappers and railroad regiment; special provision 1 applies to the latter and to the Guards Pioneer Battalion with respect to the metal fitting on the helmet.

At the same time I order:

- 4) All infantry as well as the aforementioned troops will carry into the field as a second footwear a pair of lace-up shoes of waterproof cloth with leather trim. — The haversack for them is made of waterproof cloth, has two parts and is equipped with a device for attachment to the waist belt and a ring for attaching the water bottle. The haversack strap is adjustable.

- 5) In the infantry and hunters (riflemen), the previous haversack is replaced by a haversack of a smaller shape with an attached haversack pouch — to hold the iron food portions — and with a carrying frame. The latter consists of the carrying straps with buckle device, auxiliary carrying straps and the back piece. With the exception of the grenadier battalions, the guard infantry and the grenadier regiments Nos. 1-12, the entire infantry receives black leather clothing.

- 6) That the troops mentioned in 5 above wear the armor and the canteen on their belts and haversacks, respectively, and that the sapper pouch be made narrower according to the sample presented to me. The harness cases are to be lightened as much as possible.

The changes in the equipment of the infantry resulting from the foregoing will be carried out as soon as and to the extent that the means for doing so are available and without at any time impairing the usual readiness for war. The changes are also to be carried out in such a way that the infantry battalions are at all times uniformly equipped for the war effort. Only in the case of equipment laid down for replacement battalions can differences be overlooked during the transitional period.

The War Ministry is to arrange for further action.

Berlin, March 3, 1887.

To the War Ministry.

War Ministry.

The foregoing Most High Cabinet Order is hereby brought to the attention of the Army with the remark that the implementing regulations will be issued specially.

No. 2133 87. 23. 3.

Bismarck v. Schellendorff.

Nr. 38.**Artillery revolver pocket.**

In response to the lecture given to me, I approve the following sample of the revolver pocket for the mounted artillery crews. The War Ministry is to arrange for further action.

Berlin, February 24, 1887.

To the War Ministry.

Wilhelm.
Bismarck v. Schellendorff.

IV. Bekleidung und Ausrüstung.

Durch Allerhöchste Cabinets-Ordre vom 3. März 1887 wurden für Neubeschaffungen neue Proben von Ausrüstungsstücken für die Infanterie genehmigt. Bezüglich der Helmprobe wurde bestimmt, daß sie — unbeschadet der bezüglich der Beschläge und der Helmgurte zur Zeit bestehenden Verschiedenheiten und mit der Maßgabe einzuführen sei, daß die Garde-Infanterie und die Grenadier-Regimenter Nr. 1—12 den Metallbeschlag am Borderschirm sowohl als die Schuppenketten beibehalten und daß letztere bei einer Mobilmachung gegen einen schwarzen Lederriemen ausgetauscht werden. Der bisherige Helm wird von allen Offizieren der ganzen Armee beibehalten. — Die neuen Proben des Kochgeschirrs und der Patronentaschen gelten auch für die Jäger und Schützen, diejenigen des Helms und des Kochgeschirrs für die Pioniere und das Eisenbahn-Regiment; auf letzteres sowie auf das Garde-Pionier-Bataillon findet bezüglich des Metallbeschlages am Helm u. die vorstehend angeführte Sonderbestimmung Anwendung.

Die gesamte Infanterie, sowie die vorbezeichneten Truppenteile führen als zweite Fußbekleidung ein Paar Schnürschuhe aus wasserdichtem Stoff mit Lederbesatz mit ins Feld. — Der Brotbeutel besteht bei ihnen aus wasserdichtem Stoff, ist zweitheilig und mit einer Vorrichtung zur Befestigung am Leibriemen, sowie einem Ringe zum Anhängen der Flasche versehen. Das Brotbeutelband ist verstellbar.

Bei der Infanterie und den Jägern (Schützen) tritt in Stelle des bisherigen Tornisters ein solcher von kleinerer Form mit eingehängtem Tornisterbeutel — zur Aufnahme der eisernen Lebensmittel-Portionen — und mit Tragerüst. Letzteres besteht aus den Trageriemen mit Schnallvorrichtung, Hüftstrageriemen und dem Rückenstück. Mit Ausnahme der Grenadier-Bataillone der Garde-Infanterie und der Grenadier-Regimenter Nr. 1—12 erhält die ganze Infanterie schwarzes Lederzeug. Ferner wurde gestattet, daß die vorstehend gedachten Truppen das Schanzzeug und die Feldflasche unter Fortfall der bisherigen Trageriemen am Leibriemen bzw. am Brotbeutel tragen und daß die Säbeltasche nach neuer Probe verschmälert werde. Auch wurde bestimmt, daß die Schanzzeug-Gürtelröhre thunlichst zu erleichtern sein.

Die vorstehend genannten Aenderungen in der Ausrüstung der Fußtruppen sollen, sobald und soweit die Mittel hierzu verfügbar sind und ohne zu irgend einer Zeit die gewohnte Kriegsbereitschaft zu beeinträchtigen, zur Ausführung gelangen. Auch sind die Aenderungen derart durchzuführen, daß die Infanterie-Bataillone für die Kriegsfälle jederzeit in sich gleichmäßig ausgerüstet sind. Nur bei den für Ersatz-Bataillone niedergelegten Ausrüstungsstücken kann während der Uebergangszeit über Verschiedenheiten hinweggesehen werden.

IV. Clothing and equipment.

By Most High Cabinet Order of March 3, 1887, new samples of equipment for the infantry were approved for new procurements. With regard to the helmet sample, it was determined that it was to be introduced — irrespective of the differences that currently exist with regard to the fittings and the helmet decoration and with the proviso that the Guard Infantry and Grenadier Regiments Nos. 1-12 retain the metal fitting on the front peak as well as the scale chains and that the latter are exchanged for a black leather strap in the event of mobilization. The present helmet will be retained by all officers throughout the Army. — The new samples of cookware and patron bags will also apply to the hunters and riflemen, and those of helmet and cookware to the sappers and railroad regiment; to the latter, as well as to the Guards Pioneer Battalion, the special provision stated above will apply with respect to the metal fitting on helmet.

The entire infantry, as well as the aforementioned units, shall wear as a second footwear a pair of lace-up shoes made of waterproof fabric with leather trim with them into the field. — The haversack is made of waterproof cloth, has two parts and is equipped with a device for fastening to the waist belt and a ring for attaching the bottle. The haversack strap is adjustable.

For infantry and hunters (riflemen), the previous haversack is replaced by one of a smaller shape with a haversack pouch attached to it — to hold the iron food portions — and with a carrying frame. The latter consists of the carrying straps with buckle device, auxiliary carrying straps and the back piece. With the exception of the Grenadier Battalions of the Guard Infantry and Grenadier Regiments Nos. 1-12, the entire infantry receives black leather gear. Furthermore, it was permitted that the above-mentioned troops wear the entrenchment gear and the canteen on the waist belt and the haversack respectively, omitting the previous carrying straps, and that the sapper pouch be narrowed according to a new sample. It was also decided that the harness

The gun cases are to be lightened as much as possible.

The aforementioned changes in the equipment of the foot troops shall be carried out as soon as and as far as the means for this are available and without impairing the usual readiness for war at any time be carried out. The changes are also to be carried out in such a way that the infantry battalions are at all times uniformly equipped for the war effort. Only in the case of equipment laid down for replacement battalions can differences be overlooked during the transitional period.

Source: Jahresberichte über die Veränderungen und Fortschritte im Militärwesen, vol. 14 (1887), page 20 (<https://books.google.de>)

(Zu Nr. G. A. 903.)

3) Betr.: Infanterie=Ausrüstung.

Der nachstehende Allerhöchste Erlaß wird hiermit bekannt gegeben.

Darmstadt, 22. October 1887

Großherzogliche General = Adjutantur

von Westersweller

Dauber.

Im Verfolg Meiner Order vom 18. April cr. bestimme Ich, in Anschluß an die Ordre Seiner Majestät des Kaisers und Königs vom 3. März, betreffend die für die Infanterie der Königlich Preussischen Armee befohlene Helmprobe, wie folgt. Zur Einführung kommt bei Meiner Division: 1) die erleichterte Helmhaube, 2) der Vorder-schirm ohne Schiene, 3) die Sturmbänder mit den zur Befestigung dienenden Haken, sowie 4) im Kranz der Helmspitze 5-6 Luftlöcher.

Schuppenketten werden noch angelegt zu Paraden, sowie innerhalb der Garnison. Die Offiziere behalten den seitherigen Helm.

Darmstadt, 22. October 1887

(gez.) Ludwig.

(Zu No. G. A. 903.)

3) Regarding Infantry-Equipment.

The following Supreme Decree is hereby announced.

Darmstadt, October 22, 1887

Grand Ducal General-Adjutantur

of Westersweller

Dauber.

In pursuance of My order of April 18, 1889, and following the order of His Majesty the Emperor and King of March 3, concerning the helmet test ordered for the infantry of the Royal Prussian Army, I decree as follows. The following will be introduced in My Division:

1) the lightened helmet shell, 2) the front visor without rail, 3) the assault straps with the hooks serving for fastening, 4) 5-6 air holes in the crown of the helmet spike. Chain scales are still put on for parades, as well as within the garrison. The officers keep the present helmets.

Darmstadt, October 22, 1887

(signed) Ludwig.

Source: Zeitschrift für Heereskunde - Heft Nr. 424 (2007), p. 69 - Simons, Volker: Der preußische Mannschaftshelm Modell 1887

VIII. Helm.

1) Schiene am Borderschirm fortgelassen. Schuppenketten durch Sturmriemen ersetzt, letztere mittelst Haken am Helm befestigt. Für einzelne Truppenteile ergeben sich Verschiedenheiten, bezüglich deren auf die Allerhöchste Ordre verwiesen wird.

2) Helmtopf und hinterer Schirm verkleinert, Beschlag erleichtert, Ventilation durch fünf Löcher in der Helmspitze vermehrt.

VIII. Helmet.

1) Track left on front screen. Scale chains replaced by assault straps, the latter attached to the helmet by hooks. There are differences for individual troop units, for which reference is made to the Supreme Order.

2) Helmet head and rear peak reduced in size, fittings lightened, ventilation increased by five holes in the top of the helmet.

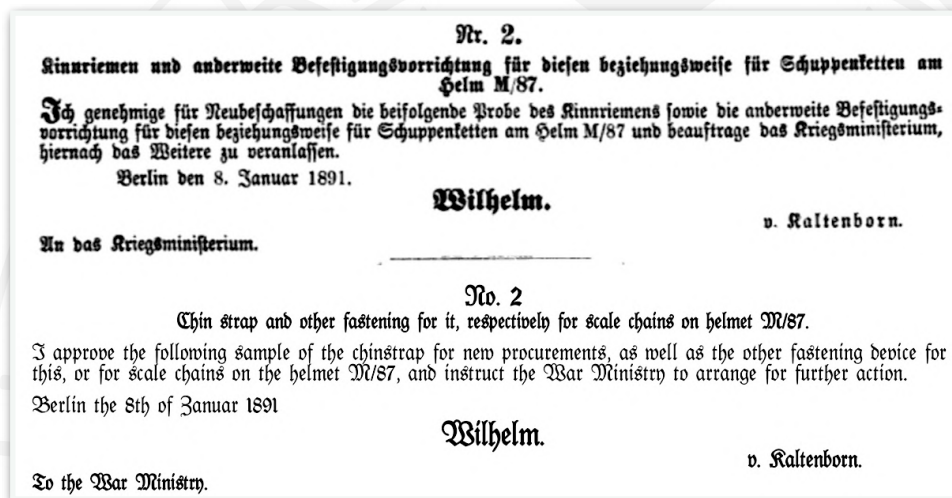
Source: Beschreibung der Infanterie-Ausrüstung M/87, page 9 (<https://books.google.de>)

1891-1894

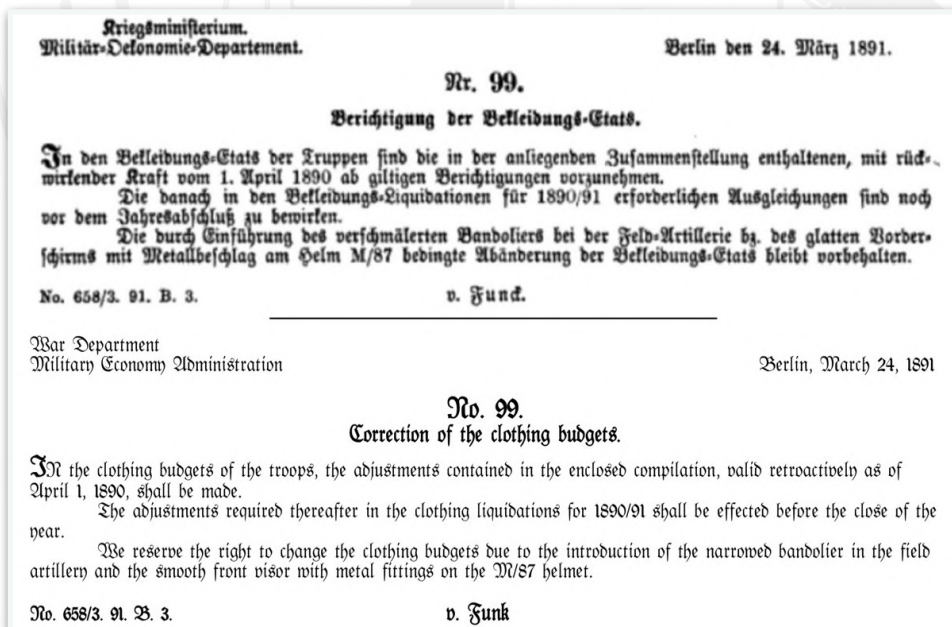
08.01.1891:

Introduction of the M91 helmet for infantry (strictly speaking, just a modification of the M87 helmet by the following points):

- Introduction of the M91 button for fastening the chinstrap or the chinscale, as the thorn buckle fastening with hooks had not proven itself. The pointer of the M91 button should point to up-back direction.
- Adoption of the split pin rosettes used on officers' helmets since 1871 for enlisted helmets, provided they wore chinscales.
- The central hole of the cockades had to be enlarged to about 14 - 15 mm diameter so that it could be mounted with the M91 button.
- The introduction of the smaller eagle plate with 11.0 - 11.5 cm height continued.
- Reintroduction of the metal trim around the front visor. It was introduced a little later, because according to the decree of the Minister of War of March 24, 1891, the visor trim in the clothing budget was only included with reservations at first.
- Only on March 18, 1892 was the clothing budget changed so that the visor trim around the front visor was generally introduced with effect from April 1, 1892 and included in the budget.



Source: Armee-Verordnungsblatt, vol. 25 (1891), page 2 (<https://books.google.de>)



Source: Armee-Verordnungsblatt, vol. 25 (1891), page 99 (<https://books.google.de>)

Nr. 82.

Berichtigungen der Bekleidungs-Etats der Truppen.

Gültig vom 1. April 1888 ab.

1. Etat 153. Seite 1 ist unter der Zeile „Ökonomiehandwerker“ mit folgender Anmerkung zu versehen:
Das Pionier-Bataillon Nr. 16 empfängt außerdem für die zweiten Kokarden der bei demselben dienenden Heerespflichtigen aus dem Großherzogthum Hessen auf die am 1. April vorhandene Anzahl dieser Mannschaften je | — | — | — | 03 | — | 03 | — | 02
Gültig vom 1. April 1890 ab.
2. Etat 20. Auf der ersten Seite ist die zweite Zeile des Abschnitts D zu streichen.
3. Etat 42, 43 und 44. Auf der ersten Seite ist unter Abschnitt D der Betrag von 264 M. in 198 M. umzuändern.
4. Etat 135a und 135b. Auf der ersten Seite ist unter Abschnitt C, Nebenkosten, statt 60 Pf. zu setzen: 6 M.

War Department
Military Economy Administration

Berlin, March 18, 1892

Nr. 82.

Correction of the clothing budgets of the troops.

Valid from April 1, 1888.

1. budget 153. Page 1, under line "economy craftsmen," be amended to include the following note:
The Pioneer Battalion No. 16 will also receive for the second cockades of the army conscripts serving with the same from the Grand Duchy of Hesse on the number of these teams existing on April 1, each | — | — | — | 03 | — | 03 | — | 02
Valid from April 1, 1890.
2. budget 20. On the first page, delete the second line of section D.
3. budget 42, 43, and 44. On the first page, under section D, change the amount from 264 M. to 198 M.
4. budget 135a and 135b. On the first page, under Section C, Incidental Expenses, instead of 60 Pf. insert: 6 M.

Source: Armee-Verordnungsblatt, vol. 26 (1892), page 58 (<https://books.google.de>)

Gültig vom 1. April 1892 ab.

15. Etat 19, 32, 33, 34, 39, 40—46, 49a—d, 55, 152, 153, 153a, 159, 165, 171, 172, 177, 179, 183a, 183b, 186, 189—191. Der Erläuterung zu Helm ist hinter „Hinterschirm“ hinzuzufügen:
Schiene zum Vorderschirm.
Der Preis von 3 M. 25 Pf. ist in 3 M. 50 Pf. umzuändern und die Summe entsprechend zu berichtigen.

Valid from April 1, 1892.

15. budget 19, 32, 33, 34, 39, 40—46, 49a—d, 55, 152, 153, 153a, 159, 165, 171, 172, 177, 179, 183a, 183b, 186, 189—191.
The explanation for helmet is to be added after "rear screen." Rail to front shield ...
The price of 3 M. 25 Pf. is to be changed to 3 M. 50 Pf. and the total corrected accordingly.

Source: Armee-Verordnungsblatt, vol. 26 (1892), page 60 (<https://books.google.de>)

17.05.1892:

Introduction of the field and maneuver helmet cover made of reed green fabric. These replaced the white maneuver caps, which only partially concealed the shiny parts (see blog entry of June 23, 2022).

die Patronentaschen wieder geändert; durch kriegsministerielle Verfügung vom 31. August 1888 die tragbaren Zeltausrüstungen und durch kriegsministerielle Verfügung vom 17. Mai 1892 die schilffarbenen Helmüberzüge eingeführt, um im Felde den bligenden Beschlag des Helmes zu verdecken und im Frieden anstatt der bisherigen weißen Ueberzüge als Unterscheidungszeichen der Parteien zu dienen.

...; by order of the Minister of War of August 31, 1888, the portable tent equipment was introduced, and by order of the Minister of War of May 17, 1892, the reed-colored helmet covers were introduced in order to conceal the flashing fittings of the helmet in the field and to serve as a distinguishing mark of the parties in peacetime instead of the previous white covers.

Source: Geschichte des 1. Thüringischen Infanterie-Regiments Nr. 31 (published in 1894), page 491

18.05.1894:

Introduction of the M91 chinstrap (foot troops) and M91 chinscales (mounted units) for all cavalry, artillery and train headgear.

Kriegsministerium.

Berlin den 18. Mai 1894.

Nr. 118.

Anderweite Befestigungsvorrichtung für Schuppenketten und Kinnriemen an der Kopfbedeckung der Kavallerie, der Artillerie und des Trains.

Mit Allerhöchster Genehmigung wird für Neubeschaffungen bestimmt, daß die Kopfbedeckungen (Helme, Tschapka, Husarenmützen, Tschakos) der Kavallerie, der Artillerie und des Trains mit der durch Allerhöchste Kabinetts-Ordre vom 8. Januar 1891 — Armee-Verordnungs-Blatt Nr. 1 für 1891 — zum Helm M/87 eingeführten Schuppenketten- bz. Kinnriemen-Befestigungsvorrichtung zu versehen sind.

Bei dem Tschapka ist die zur Aufnahme der Schuppenkette dienende Rosette so anzubringen, daß deren Spitze nicht nach oben, sondern in ungefährer Verlängerung der Schirmschiene nach hinten gerichtet ist.

Die Ausgabe von Proben der fraglichen Befestigungsvorrichtung nebst Schuppenketten bz. Kinnriemen bleibt vorbehalten.

No. 258/5. 94. B. 3.

Bronsart v. Schellendorff.

War Ministry.

Berlin, May 18, 1894.

No. 118

Other attachment device for scale chains and chinstraps on the headgear of cavalry, artillery and train.

With the highest approval, it is determined for new acquisitions that the headgear (helmets, chapkas, hussar hats and shakos) of the cavalry, artillery and trains with the highest cabinet order of January 8, 1891 — Army Ordinance Sheet No. 1 for 1891 — to the M/87 helmet imported chinscales or chinstrap attachment device are to be provided.

In the case of the chapka, the rosette used to hold the chinscale is to be attached in such a way that its tip is not directed upwards, but backwards in approximate extension of the visor trim.

The right is reserved to issue samples of the fastening device in question together with the chinscales or chinstraps is reserved.

No. 258/5. 94. B. 3.

Bronsart v. Schellendorff.

Source: Armee-Verordnungsblatt - Volume 28 (1894), page 166 (<https://books.google.de>)



Source: „Archiv für Waffen- und Uniformkunde“, Issue 2/3 1918

1895-1913

25.05.1895:

Introduction of the M95 helmet for enlisted men of the infantry and officers in general.

- Further slightly reduction in height of the helmet body and use of thinner core leather for its construction. The helmet height was about 21.0 - 21.3 cm (incl. 8.0 - 8.7 cm spike | Dragoons: 9.5 cm spike). To ensure sufficient rigidity of the helmet despite the thinner leather, a reinforcing disc of blackened sheet metal with a diameter of 9.5 cm, fixed from the inside under the plate fitting, was prescribed.
- In order to reduce the weight of the helmet, gold fittings were now made of aluminum bronze, while silver fittings were still made of nickel silver. The helmet weighed only about 360 - 575 g.
- For a better ventilation, the back spine was provided with a vent in the upper area, which could be regulated by means of a slider.
- A new attachment concept for the 11.0 - 11.5 cm high eagle plate, which was now made from tombac, was introduced. 2 wire loops soldered to the back of the plate were inserted through matching eyelets on the helmet, which made it possible to fix it with 2 leather pins. In this way, the eagle plate could be removed as quickly as possible in the event of mobilization and was still well secured.
- Reduction of the cockade diameter for enlisted men of foot troops to 48 mm. Mounted units retained a cockade diameter of 50 mm, since their helmets were not reduced in height.
- For officers of the infantry, field and foot artillery, engineer and pioneer corps, train and railroad troops, the helmet of the newer type was prescribed by the new clothing regulations for officers and medical officers of the Royal Prussian Army, Part II of 1895 (pages 26 - 30). However, dragoons, generals, non-regimental officers, land guards and the mounted military police were excluded for the time being and retained the old helmet model as far as possible until 1896.

Nr. 133.
Einführung neuer Proben von Anstrich- und Bekleidungsgegenständen.
Auf den Mir gehaltenen Vortrag bestimme Ich:
1. Bei der Infanterie und den Jägern (Schützen) sind:
a) die Helme und Chakos - einschließlich der bezüglich der Beschläge und der Hierarten zur
b) die Tornister,
c) die Patronentaschen für Gemeine,
d) die Leibriemen,
e) die Hemden,
f) die Unterhosen
für die Folge nach den von Mir genehmigten Proben zu beschaffen bz. anzufertigen.
Die Probe der Hemden ist auch für die gesamten übrigen Truppen, die der Unterhosen für die übrigen Fußtruppen maßgebend.
2. Bei den sämtlichen Fußtruppen erhalten die Waffenröde getheilte Schöße sowie an den Ärmeln einen Schlitz zum Auf- und Zuknöpfen des unteren Ärmels. Auch werden die Waffenröde im Allgemeinen weiter, die Kragen an denselben um einen halben bis einen Zentimeter niedriger und etwa einen Zentimeter weiter, als bisher üblich, angefertigt und verpaßt.
3. Die aus Vorstehendem sich ergebenden Änderungen in der Ausrüstung und Bekleidung der Truppen gelangen zur Ausführung, soweit die Mittel hierzu verfügbar sind. Auch sind die Änderungen bei den Ausrüstungsgegenständen derart durchzuführen, daß die Bataillone für die Kriegshäufigkeit jederzeit in sich gleichmäßig ausgestattet sind. Nur bei den für die Ersatz-Bataillone bz. Abtheilungen niedergelegten Ausrüstungsgegenständen kann während der Uebergangszeit über Verschiedenheiten hinweggesehen werden.
Das Kriegsministerium hat hiernach das Weitere zu veranlassen.
Neues Palais, den 25. Mai 1895.

Wilhelm.
An das Kriegsministerium. **Bronskart v. Schellendorff.**
Kriegsministerium. **Berlin den 28. Mai 1895.**
Ausführungsbestimmungen.
1. Den königlichen Generalcommandos werden die für ihre Sammlungen bestimmten Proben und zwar
eines Helms
" Chakos) mit zugehörigen Ueberzügen, sowie Haarbüschstrichtrern,
" Tornister für Infanterie mit zugehörigem Zeltkuchbeutel, Kochgeschirr- und Mantelriemen,
" Nachschlepptrichter für Jäger,
" Patronentasche für Gemeine,
" Leibriemen mit Schloß und Seitengewehrtrichter,
" Hemdes,
" einer Unterhose,
" eines Waffenrödemals mit Schlitz -
durch das Militär-Öconomie-Departement sogleich nach Fertigstellung ausgehen.
Die Riemen an den Proben werden sämtlich aus schwarzlothem Leder hergestellt; die Bekleidung, nach welcher die Grenadier-Bataillone der Garde-Infanterie- und Grenadier-Regimenter Nr. 1 - 12 weißes Lederzeug tragen, erfährt hierdurch keine Änderung.
2. Die für die Truppentheile erforderlichen Proben der Ausrüstungsgegenstände und des Hemdes gelangen mit Vertheilungsplan zur weiteren Vertheilung von der diesseitigen Vertheilungs-Abtheilung an die Vertheilungsämter unmittelbar zur Ausgabe. Wegen Fertigstellung der Nachproben zu den Unterhosen und Waffenrödemalen wird auf §. 2 Ziffer 3 der Bekleidungsordnung 1 Bezug genommen.

Nr. 133.
Introduction of new samples of equipment and clothing.
In response to the lecture given to me, I decree:
1. in the infantry and fighters (riflemen) are:
a) helmets and chakos - without prejudice to the differences that exist at present with regard to the fittings and types of decoration - ,
b) the knapsack,
c) cartridge pouches for the commons,
d) the body belts,
e) shirts,
f) the underpants
to be procured or made for the episode according to the samples approved by Me.
The sample of the shirts shall also be authoritative for all the other troops, and that of the underpants for the other foot troops.
2. For all foot troops, the tunics will have divided laps and a slit in the sleeves for unbuttoning and buttoning the lower sleeve. Also, the tunics will generally be wider, and the collars on them will be made and fitted half an inch to an inch lower and about an inch wider than has been customary up to now.
3. The changes in the equipment and clothing of the troops resulting from the above will be carried out as far as the means for this are available. The changes in equipment are also to be carried out in such a way that the battalions are at all times uniformly equipped for the war effort. Only in the case of the pieces of equipment laid down for the replacement battalions divisions can differences be overlooked during the transition period.
The War Ministry is to arrange for further action.
Neues Palais, May 25, 1895.

Wilhelm.
To the War Ministry. **Bronskart v. Schellendorff.**
War Ministry. **Berlin, May 28, 1895.**
Implementing provisions.
1. The Royal General Commands will receive the specimens intended for their collections, namely
of a helmet
" with associated covers, as well as hair bushstrichtrern,
of a chako
" a knapsack for infantry with associated tent accessories bag, cookware and coat straps, a badger-skin hunter's knapsack,
" a cartridge pouch for the commons,
" a body belt with a lock and a sidearm pouch,
" a pair of underpants,
" a tunic sleeve with a slit -
by the Military-Deconomy Department immediately after completion.
The straps on the samples will all be made of black tan leather.
The regulation according to which the grenadier battalions of the Guard Infantry and Grenadier Regiments Nos. 1-12 wear white leather clothing will not be changed by this.
2. The samples of equipment and shirts required for the units will be sent directly from the clothing department on this side to the clothing offices for further distribution. For the production of the additional samples for the tunic sleeves, reference is made to §2 number 3 of the Clothing Regulations 3 referred to.

Source: Armee-Verordnungsblatt Vol. 29 (1895), page 128 (<https://books.google.de>)

6) Kokarde von Eisenblech bz. Messing mit farbigem Anstrich und 4,8 cm Durchmesser, wird an der rechten Seite des Helms unterhalb des Kinnriemens oder der Schuppenkette um die Kofette gelegt.

6) Cockade made of iron sheet or brass with colored paint and 4.8 cm in diameter, is placed on the right side of the helmet below the chinstrap or scale chain around the rosette.

Foot troops - Source: „Bekleidungs-Ordnung für Mannschaften der königlich Preussischen Armee“ Part 2 (1896), page 89 (§39-A-6)

5) Kokarde von Blech mit farbigem Anstrich, 5 cm im Durchmesser, an der rechten Seite unter der Schuppenkette.

5) Cockade of sheet iron with colored paint and 5 cm in diameter, on the right side under the scale chain.

Mounted troops - Source: „Bekleidungs-Ordnung für Mannschaften der königlich Preussischen Armee“ - Part 2 (1896), page 92 (§39-C-5)

27.06.1896:

Introduction of the M95 helmet for the rest of the enlisted men equipped with a pickelhaube. With the new clothing regulations for enlisted men part II, which was published on this day, the new helmet M95 was generally introduced. However, there were deviations for the field artillery and the dragoons:

- The helmet of the field artillery was similar to that of the foot troops, except for the ball. Since it was a mounted unit, instead of a chin strap, curved chinscales were worn on the helmet, which, like the fittings, were made of tombac or brass. In addition, the rear spine had no ventilation slider.
- The lower designed shell of the M95 helmet has now also been adopted for the Dragoons. However, the helmets were to be more robust because of the risk of injury while riding, which is why the thicker leather was retained here and the diameter of the reinforcing plate made of blackened sheet metal was to be 13.0 cm. The back spine of the dragoon helmets didn't have a ventilation slider, but it had a rotating spike to regulate the ventilation here. The other attributes like the cross fitting (or cloverleaf), the curved chinscale, the squared front visor and the rear visor with the only slightly rounded corners remained. Finally, the fittings and chinscales should be made of tombac or brass, just like for the field artillery.

7) Haarbusch, als Auszeichnung einzelner Truppentheile: gleichmäßig nach allen Seiten fallender, auf einer freistehenden Lederunterlage festgenähter Busch von Pferdehaaren, allgemein von solcher Länge, daß er, aufgesteckt, mit dem oberen Rande der Helmschirmne absteht, nöthigenfalls ist dazu unter dem Haarbusch (auf dem Teller des Trichters) eine Unterlage zu machen.

8) Sitz.

Der Helm soll so tief auf den Kopf gehen, daß sein unterer Rand etwa 3 cm über dem Ohr sitzt und die Vorderkante gerade noch den oberen Rand der Augenbrauen von vorn sehen läßt. Die Mittellinie des Hietats und der Helmpitze liegt in der Verlängerung der Mittellinie des Gesichts.

Die heruntergeschlagenen Schuppenketten sollen etwa mit der Verlängerung der Mundwinkel abschneiden und dabei glatt am Gesicht liegen, die Schnalle links seitwärts auf dem Unterkiefer sitzen; der Lederriemen muß durch die ganze Schnalle gesteckt und sein — mindestens 1 cm überstehendes — Ende unter die letzte Schuppe gehoben werden.

Die Schuppenketten bz. Kinnriemen werden bei Paradeausstellungen, Vorbeimärschen und Befähigungen unter dem Kinn getragen, außerdem bei anderen Gelegenheiten, bei welchen dies durch besondere Vorschriften bestimmt ist oder durch den Vorgesetzten befohlen wird.

An dem Kinnriemen ist der Sitz der Schnallen nur insoweit zu regeln, daß dieselben bei herausgeschlagenem Kinnriemen von der Mittellinie des Helms, bei heruntergeschlagenem von den Rosetten etwa gleich weit entfernt sind; Gleichmäßigkeit zwischen mehreren Helmen in dieser Hinsicht ist nicht erforderlich. Der herausgeschlagene Kinnriemen muß — bei Lage unmittelbar über der Schirmnaht — fest angezogen sein und dabei thunlichst ein Spielraum zwischen den Schnallen verbleiben.

B. Für Feldartillerie.

Wie der Helm für Fußtruppen (mit Aufstachel, vergl. A 2d), jedoch ohne Lüftungsvorrichtung (Ziffer 2b) und mit Beschlag von Tombac oder Messing.

An Stelle der Kinnriemen allgemein Schuppenketten von Tombac oder Messing, hinten, über die Spitze des Auschnitts gemessen, 2,5 cm, vorn, über den Knopf bz. die Nase gemessen, 1,5 cm breit,

gewölbt, sonst den unter A 5 beschriebenen Schuppenketten gleich. — Der Haarbusch schneidet bei den berittenen Mannschaften und den Führern mit dem unteren Schirmrande ab, nöthigenfalls dazu Unterlage wie zu A 7.

C. Für Dragoner.

1) Kopf. Von schwarzlackirtem härteren Leder wie zu A gepreßt, mit edigem Vorder- und wenig abgerundetem Hinterstirn; oben eine freisrunde Oeffnung und innen eine ringförmige, 13 cm im Durchmesser große Unterlage von schwarzlackirtem Blech. Im Uebrigen wie für Fußtruppen (vergl. A 1), jedoch ohne Lüftungsvorrichtung (Ziffer A 2b).

2) Beschlag. Von Messing, Tombac oder Neusilber, und zwar:

- a) Schiene um den edigen Vorderstirn, außen und innen 8 mm breit, durch zwei Kopfsplinte am Helmkopf befestigt.
- b) Hinterstirne, 10,5 mm breit und 6 mm hoch, der Helmkopf entsprechend geschweift und auf diesem mit einem Kopfsplint, am Hinterstirn mit Kopfschraube befestigt.
- c) Vier kreuzförmig, oben von der Mitte des Kopfes ausgehende, geschweifte Blätter, ein längeres vorn, drei längere hinten und an der Seite, jedes Blatt durch Kopfschraube am Helmkopf befestigt.
- d) Aufsatz mit fünf Fußstöchern in dem unteren, halsförmigen Theil und einer drehbaren, unten durch einen Verankerung gestützten, oben ebenfalls mit fünf Fußstöchern versehenen Nüßle, sowie einer zum Abschrauben eingerichteten Spitze: Gesamthöhe, senkrecht vom Kopf gemessen, 9,5 cm; Höhe der Spitze 6,5 cm.
- e) Haarbuschtrichter mit der Knopfnadel, wie beim Helm für Fußtruppen (A 2e).

3) Hietat. Vom Metall des Beschlags und von verschiedener Form (s. Beilage 1). Befestigung am Helmkopf wie zu A 3.

4) Schuppenketten. Von Messing oder Tombac, gewölbt, an der Spitze des Rosettenauschnitts gemessen 2,5 cm, vorn bei dem Metallknopf bz. der Nase 1,5 cm breit. Lederunterlage und Riemen, sowie Befestigung an den Seiten des Helmkopfs wie am Helm für Fußtruppen (A 5).

7) Hair bush, as a decoration of individual troop units:

A bush of horse hair falling evenly in all directions, sewn to a circular leather base, generally of such length that, when pinned on, it cuts off with the upper edge of the helmet visors; if necessary, a base is to be made for this purpose under the hair bush (on the plate of the funnel).

8) Fit

The helmet should go so low on the head that its lower edge sits about 3 cm above the ear and the front rail just the upper edge of the eyebrows from the front. The center line of the trim and the top of the helmet shall be in the extension of the center line of the face.

The downturned chinscales should be cut approximately with the extension of the corners of the mouth and lie smoothly on the face, the buckle left sideways on the lower jaw; the leather strap must be put through the whole buckle and its — at least 1 cm protruding — end must be pushed under the last scale.

The chinstrap is worn under the chin during parades, marches and sightseeing, as well as on other occasions when it is prescribed by special regulations or ordered by the superior officer.

On the chinstrap, the position of the buckle is to be regulated only to the extent that they are approximately equidistant from the centerline of the helmet when the chinstrap is turned up, and from the rosettes when it is turned down; uniformity between several helmets in this respect is not required. The raised chinstrap must be firmly tightened — when positioned directly above the visor seam — with as much slack as possible between the buckles.

B. For field artillery.

Like the helmet for infantry (with ball attachment, see A 2d), but without ventilation (item 2b) and with tombac or brass fittings. In place of the chinstraps generally chinscales of tombac or brass, at the back, measured over the top of the neckline, 2.6 cm, at the front, measured over the button or eyelet, 1.5 cm wide, curved, otherwise equal to the chinscales described under A 5 — The hair bush cuts

off with the lower rim of the visor in the case of mounted crews and drivers, if necessary carpet pad as under A 7.

C. For dragoons.

1) Head. Made of black lacquered leather of the same thickness as in A, with a square front and slightly rounded rear visor; a circular opening at the top and a circular base of black lacquered sheet metal 13 cm in diameter on the inside. Otherwise as for foot troops (see A), but without ventilation device (numeral A 2b).

2) Fittings. Of brass, tombac or nickel silver, namely:

- a) Nail around the angular front visor, 8 mm wide on the outside and inside, attached to the helmet body by two head splints.
- b) Rear spine, 10.5 mm wide and 6 mm high, curved to match the shape of the helmet body and fastened to it with a head cotter pin, to the rear visor with a head screw.
- c) Four cross-shaped curved blades extending from the top of the center of the head, one shorter in front, three longer at the rear and side, each blade attached to the helmet body by head screw.
- d) Attachment with five air holes in the lower, neck-shaped part and a rotatable sleeve adorned with a ring of pearls at the bottom and also with five air holes at the top, as well as a tip designed for unscrewing; Total height, measured vertically from the head, 9.5 cm; Height of tip 6.5 cm.
- e) Hairbrush funnel with the button pin, as on the helmet for foot troops (A 2e).

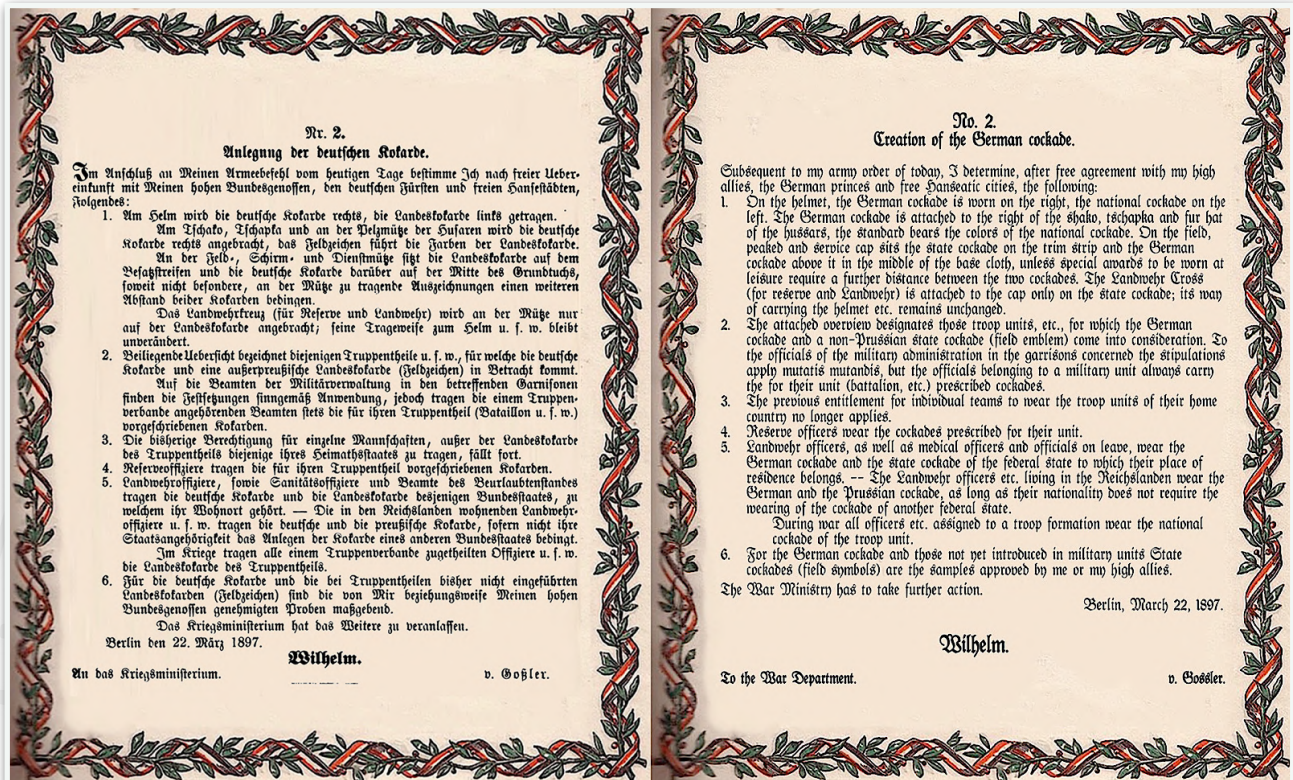
3) Plate. Of the metal of the fitting and of different shape (see Supplement 1). Attachment to helmet body as to A 3.

4) Chinscales. Of brass or tombac, curved, measured 2.6 cm at the tip of the rosette cutout, 1.5 cm wide at the front by the metal button or eyelet. Leather base and strap, and attachment to the sides of the helmet body as on the helmet for foot troops (A 5).

22.03.1897:

Introduction of the imperial cockade for enlisted men and officers, which was always worn on the right side of the helmet. The state cockade moved to the left side of the helmet.

- Reduction of the cockade-diameter to 48 mm for all enlisted men (with the exception of metal helmets) - (UNFORTUNATELY, THIS IS ONLY AN ASSUMPTION, BECAUSE I CAN ONLY PROVE FROM THE DRESS CODE THAT BY 1903 AT THE LATEST, THE COCKADE DIAMETER FOR ALL UNITS (WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE METAL HELMETS) WAS 48 MM. THE CHANGE MUST THEREFORE HAVE TAKEN PLACE BETWEEN 1896 AND 1903).
- However, cockades of older designs were apparently still tolerated, because despite different regulations, cockades with a diameter of 50 mm were also found on authentic helmets up to 1915.



Source: Armee-Verordnungsblatt, Vol. 31 - Extra (1897), page 2 and 3

6. Kokarden von Eisenblech bz. Messing, außen mit farbigem Anstrich wie zu §. 4, 4; die Innenseite der Kokarde aus Eisenblech ist schwarz lackiert. Durchmesser: 4,8 cm.

6. Cockades of sheet iron or brass, painted in color on the outside as for §4, 4; the inside of the cockade of sheet iron is painted black. Diameter 4.8 cm.

Foot troops - Source: „Bekleidungs-Ordnung für Mannschaften der königlich Preussischen Armee“ - Part 2 (1903), page 95 (§39-A-6) -

See: <https://www.historische-uniformen.de/home/weiterleitungen-und-hinweise/originaldokumente>

5. Kokarden: wie zu A, 6.

5. Cockades: as for A, 6.

(“A” references the „leather helmet for foot troops“, subitem “6” is describing the cockades.)

Mounted troops - Source: „Bekleidungs-Ordnung für Mannschaften der königlich Preussischen Armee“ - Part 2 (1903), page 97 (§39-C-5) -

See: <https://www.historische-uniformen.de/home/weiterleitungen-und-hinweise/originaldokumente>

15.05.1899:

Minor changes to officers' Pickelhauben. With the new clothing regulations 2nd part of 1899 for officers, the helmet fittings are somewhat reduced in size:

- The spikes of officers' helmets are now to be only 9.5 cm high (B.O. 1895: 11.5 cm) under the new 1899 Dress Regulations.
- The ball fittings of the artillery officers' helmets should now be only 7.0 cm (B.O. 1895: 10.5 cm) high according to the new 1899 clothing regulations.
- The helmet eagles of the Guard officers were to be 12.7 cm high (B.O. 1895: 11.0 cm) and 28.0 cm wide (B.O. 1895: 23.0 cm) in the future according to the new clothing regulations of 1899.

e) Aufsatz: Durchmesser der Scheibe: 8cm.

Beim Kreuzbeschlag, Breite der Blätter unten: 4 cm;

Länge des vorderen Blattes: 4 cm, der drei anderen Blätter je 7 cm.

Höhe des Halses: 2,5 cm

Höhe der Spitze: 7 cm, der Kugel: 4,5 cm.

f) Zierrat: Gardeadler. Höhe ohne Krone: 11 cm, Höhe der Krone: 1,7 cm;

Breite: 28 cm; Durchmesser des Sterns: 9 cm;

Wappenadler. Höhe ohne Krone 9,5 cm, Höhe der Krone 1,5 cm;

Breite: 14 cm.

e) Attachment. Diameter of the disc: 8cm.

Cross fitting, width of the leaves at the bottom: 4 cm;

Length of the front leaf: 4 cm, of the other three leaves 7 cm each.

Height of the neck: 2,5 cm

Height of the spike: 7 cm, of the ball: 4,5 cm.

f) Ornament: Guard eagle. Height without crown: 11 cm, height of crown: 1,7 cm;

Width: 28 cm; diameter of the star: 9 cm;

Line-Eagle. Height without crown: 9,5 cm, height of crown: 1,5 cm;

Width: 14 cm.

Transcript from: Bekleidungs-Vorschrift für Offiziere und Sanitäts-Offiziere des königlich preussischen Heeres (1899)

27.09.1899:

Introduction of the M95 helmet for enlisted men of „Landwehr“ infantry:

- The introduction took place gradually from surpluses. The remaining „Landwehr“ infantrymen retained the shako for the time being.

Nr. 397.

Einführung des Helmes für die Landwehr-Infanterie.

Auf den mir gehaltenen Vortrag bestimme ich, daß die Landwehr-Infanterie-Regimenter mit Helmen ausgestattet werden, soweit solche von den Linien-Infanterie-Regimentern aus Ueberdüssen hergegeben werden können. Die übrige Landwehr-Infanterie behält den Tschako bei. Als Abzeichen ist am Helmzierath das Landwehrkreuz anzubringen.

Danzig den 27. September 1899.

Wilhelm.

An das Kriegsministerium.

v. Gofler.

Kriegsministerium.

Berlin den 9. Oktober 1899.

Verstehende Allerhöchste Kabinetts-Ordre wird hierdurch zur Kenntniß der Armee gebracht.

No. 588/9. 99. B. 3.

v. Gofler.

No. 397.

Introduction of the Helmet for the Landwehr Infantry

In response to the lecture given to me, I order that the Landwehr infantry regiments be equipped with helmets, insofar as such can be provided by the line infantry regiments from surpluses. The rest of the infantry of the Landwehr will retain the chako. The insignia to be attached to the helmet is the Landwehr Cross.

Danzig, September 27, 1899.

Wilhelm

To the War Ministry

v. Gofler

War Ministry.

Berlin, October 9, 1899.

Forthcoming Most High Cabinet Order is hereby brought to the attention of the Army.

No. 588/9. 99. B. 3.

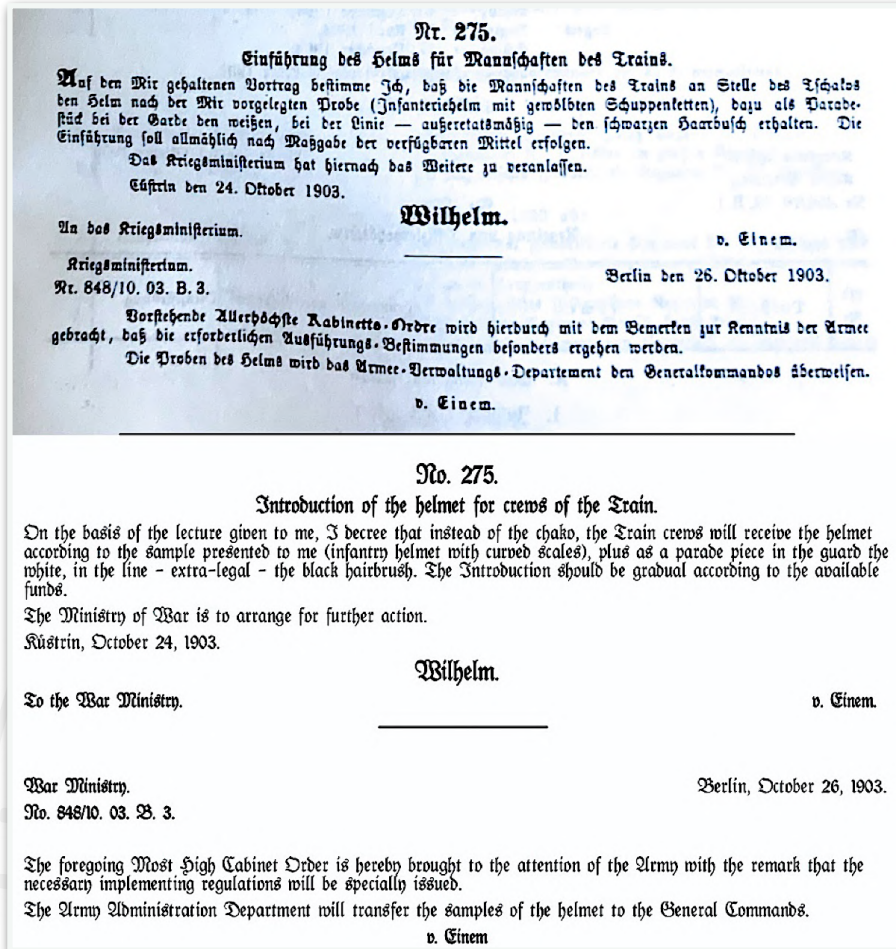
v. Gofler

Transcript of the Armee-Verordnungsblatt, Vol. 33 (1899), page 435

24.10.1903:

Introduction of the M95 helmet for enlisted men of the Train.

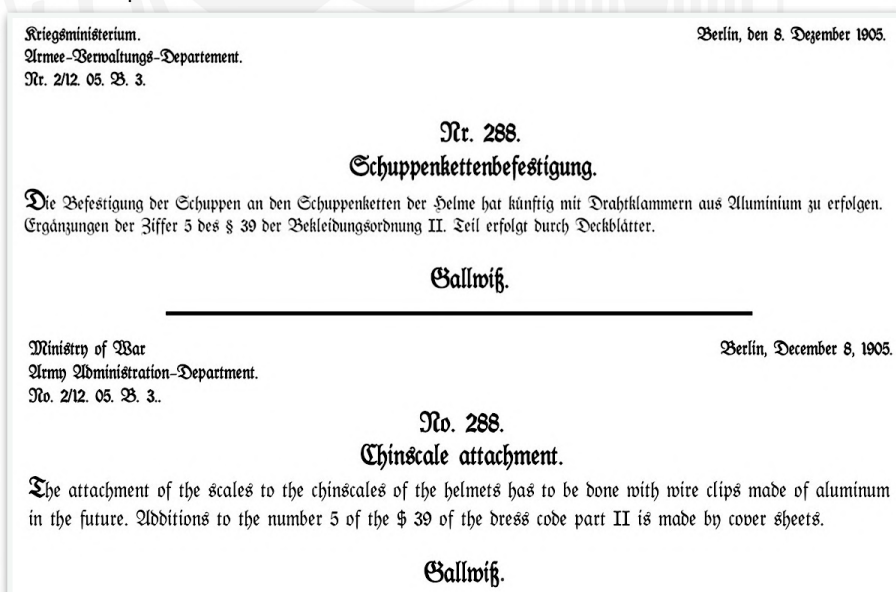
- The Pickelhaube gradually replaced the shako, that has been previously worn by the enlisted men of the Train.



Source: Armee-Verordnungsblatt, Vol. 37 (1903)

08.12.1905:

The wire staples used to attach the scales to the chinscales were to be made of aluminum in the future.



Transcript of the Armee-Verordnungsblatt, Vol. 39 (1905), page 375

23.06.1909:

Introduction of the red maneuver ribbons on the helmet covers, to distinguish the parties during maneuver exercises.

Nr. 167

Rote Bänder an den Helm usw. Überzügen.

Auf den mir gehaltenen Vortrag bestimme Ich, daß fortan bei Übungen aller Art in zwei Parteien die »rote« Partei ein rotes Band an dem Helm- usw. Überzügen nach der von Mir genehmigten Probe trägt.

Kaiser Wilhelm-Kanal, an Bord M. Y. »Hohenzollern«, den 23. Juni 1909.

Wilhelm

In das Kriegsministerium

v. Einem

Kriegsministerium.
Nr. 810/6. 09. B. 3.

Berlin den 27. Juni 1909.

Vorstehende Allerhöchste Kabinetts-Ordre wird mit folgendem zur Kenntnis der Armee gebracht:

1. Die Proben der Helmbänder werden seitens des Armee-Verwaltungs-Departements alsbald übersandt werden.
2. Die 6 cm breiten Bänder von farbechtem Baumwollstoff sind der Form der Helme usw. entsprechend geschnitten. Ihre Befestigung auf den Überzügen erfolgt bei den Mannschaften durch Haken (an den Bändern) und Zwirnsösen (an den Überzügen), deren Zahl dem Bedürfnis anzupassen ist.
Der Sitz der Bänder ist so zu regeln, daß sie die auf den Überzügen befindlichen Regimentsnummern vollständig verdecken, im übrigen ihr unterer Rand etwa mit der seitlichen Ausschweifung der Überzüge abschneidet. Die Husaren tragen die Bänder etwa in der Mitte des Überzuges.
3. Die Beschaffung der Bänder haben die Truppen aus dem Ersparnis- oder Ausrüstungsfonds zu bewirken.

v. Einem

No. 167

Red ribbons on the helmet etc. Coverings.

In response to the lecture given to me, I decree that henceforth, during exercises of all kinds in two parties, the "red" party shall wear a red ribbon on the helmet etc. covers according to the sample approved by Me. Coverings according to the sample approved by me.

Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, on board M. Y. "Hohenzollern", June 23, 1909.

Wilhelm

To the War Ministry

v. Einem

War Ministry.
No. 810/6. 09. B. 3.

Berlin, June 27, 1909.

The foregoing Most High Cabinet Order is brought to the attention of the Army with the following:

1. The samples of the helmet bands will be sent as soon as possible by the Army Administration Department.
2. The 6 cm wide bands of colorfast cotton fabric are cut according to the shape of the helmets etc.. They shall be fastened to the covers of the crests by hooks (on the bands) and twine eyelets (on the covers), the number of which shall be adapted to the need. The position of the ribbons is to be regulated in such a way that they completely cover the regimental numbers on the h.-covers, otherwise their lower edge is to be cut off approximately with the lateral sweep of the h.-covers. The hussars wear the ribbons approximately in the middle of the cover.
3. The troops must purchase the ribbons from the savings or equipment fund.

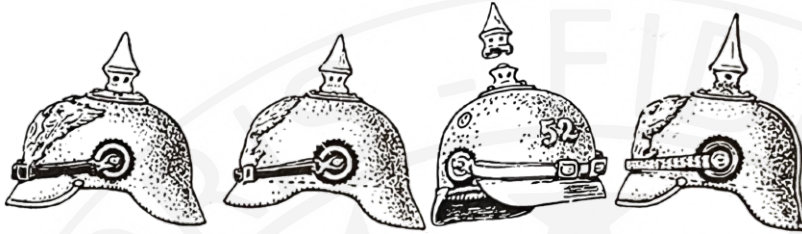
v. Einem

1914-1918

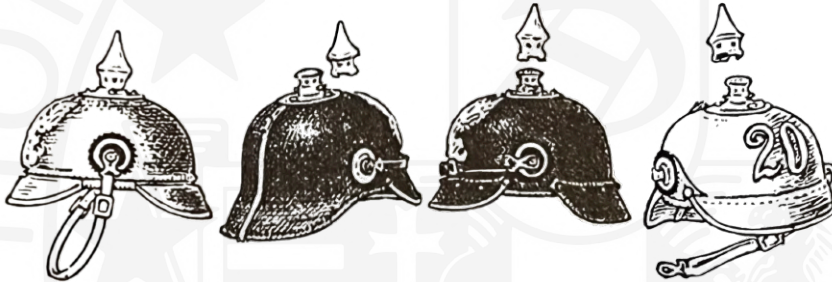
1914:

Introduction of the „Ersatzhelm“:

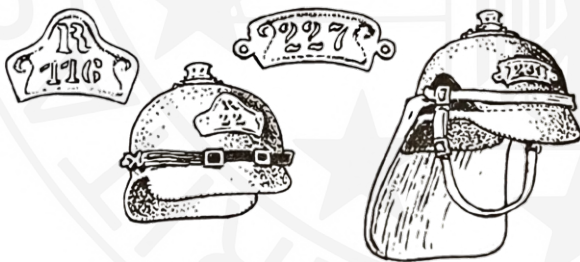
- At the beginning of World War 1, when millions of young men needed uniforms almost at the same time, helmets had to be made faster and materials became scarce so manufacturers had to turn to replacement materials. There were „Ersatz“ helmets in the following designs (the drawings are from Paul Pietsch and were made from original helmets):
 - There were felt helmets made from one piece or from several pieces. In rare cases there were also felt helmets with leather visors or even with leather visors and field gray numbers made of felt, instead of a plates. Officers' helmets made of felt are also known.



- Ersatzhelmets were also made of fabric-covered cork in field gray or blackened with bitumen paint, of cardboard marché, vulcanized fiber, or of blackened sheet metal. These helmets were also available in one-piece production or with attached visors, which could be made of the same or a different material. The methods of attaching the visors also varied, they were sewn on or riveted. There are also known Ersatzhelmets made of field gray leather with numbers made of field gray metal instead of a Wappen.



- Ersatzhelmets were also available with or without a visor trimm or with or without a rear spine.
- The fittings were made of gray steel, brass or nickel silver, as the manufacturers were still using up leftover materials from the pre-war period.
- Mainly in Serbia, there were also felt helmets with simple numbered metal signs instead of the Wappen. These were available with or without neck veils and were worn by active and reserve formations.



Source of the previously drawn Ersatzhelmets: German Journal of Military Science (1953), Issue 128, page 6: „Deutsche Infanteriehelme 1914-1918“

28.06.1915:

Introduction of the M15 helmet:

- Introduction of the officer's cockade with diameter 55 mm, but with a larger hole for the M91 chinstrap button.
- In general, only the chinstrap should be worn with a helmet with a cover. In addition to the helmet without a cover, the chinstraps should only be worn with the metal helmets, by the 1st Guard Regiment on foot and by the officers.
- Gray fittings of steel, because of war. The gray finish, which was used to prevent reflections, was not achieved by painting, but by chemical oxidation. The gray shades of the fittings are therefore diverse. In peacetime, however, the fittings on the helmet should again gleam in gold or silver.
- Introducing the detachable spike with bayonet lock. The spike (ball) or the lid (top) of the chapka should no longer be worn for maneuvers or field service.
- Helmets and helmet liners of this period are often made of thinner leather than pre-war helmets due to the scarcity of the wartime economy.

In response to the lecture given to me, 3 decrees:

1. The basic cloth of the Waffenrecks (Atilia, Ulanaka) and the Schirmmütze will henceforth be field gray, for hunters and riflemen, hunters on horseback and the Riding Fieldbattalions gray-green according to the darker gray-green pattern approved by Me. However, there is no change to the peaked caps of the cuirassiers, dragoons and Hussars. The cloak is henceforth also field gray; it receives a collar of trimming cloth of the cloak and a slit at the back, and joins the pieces that are only allowed.
2. The hunters' trim cloth is light green, that of the Drains caliber blue, the light yellow and lemon yellow trim cloth is replaced by golden yellow, unless exceptions are made in Appendices 1 and 2. The colors of the epaulettes and sleeve patches and the underarm patches shall be replaced by those shown in Annexes 1 and 2.
4. The cuirassiers and Hussars shall bear their regimental number on the epaulettes (epaulettes), if they do not have a name insignia, the 1st Life Hussar Regiment No. 1 My Name Badge according to the pattern approved by Me.
5. The Dragoons - with the exception of the 1st Guards Dragoon Regiment - will generally receive buttons of Nickel and helmet fittings of nickel silver.
6. From now on, privates and commons of all arms will wear a visor on their own caps.
7. The tunic of the hunters on horseback receives the cut of the tunic of the dragoons, for officers with slit for the rapier; the buttons are bright.
8. The special uniforms of the machine-gun detachments and staff ordnance are dropped.
9. I approve the samples submitted to me:
 - a) A field gray coat, of uniform cut for unmounted and mounted, and with uniform trimming cloth on the collar, for all arms, in place of the present coats, and in place of the officers' coats and palmettes, for generals, with ponceau red breast flap lining and the same type of lugs.
 - b) A field-gray (gray-green) blouse instead of the present field-gray (gray-green) tunic (Atilia, Ulanaka), of the same cut and with uniform trimming cloth on the collar for all branches of arms, as well as embroidered, braids and non-commissioned officer braids instead of braids to this blouse.
 - c) A tunic for the cuirassiers instead of the previous tunic and tunic.
 - d) An attila for the Hussars instead of the previous attila.
 - e) A field-gray officer's tunic, henceforth called "small shirt", instead of the previous green one, along with the insignia shown in Annex 3.
 - f) The epaulettes and epaulettes in the width of 4.5 cm, for the foot artillery with two crossed shells. The shoulder boards of the Uhlans replace the epaulettes, epaulettes.
 - g) A uniform belt with a uniform belt buckle for the enlisted men of all arms, instead of the previous belts, buckles, and saber belts with a buckle or buckle-buckle, as well as a dark brown, grained, leather field belt in place of the discontinued field belt for officers. The body bandage of the Uhlans is discontinued.
 - h) The Hussars wear a buckle instead of the buckle lock to the underbuckled belt. The music masters wear to the field uniform instead of the body bandage the team belt with the mart lock of the body bandage.
 - i) A gray neckerchief in place of the neckerchief and the black and field gray neckerchief. Officers may wear a white collar visible at a height of 3 mm with the small shirt under the collar.
 - j) A unit cavalry boot in place of the former top boots, cavalry boots, and Hussar boots, boots.
 - k) Black lace-up shoes and gaiters for officers.
 - l) A field cap for officers and a field gray visor for all visor caps.
 - m) The epaulettes for officers with and without a service record.
10. Over-shirt and interim tunic are eliminated from the outfit; they are replaced by the small shirt for officers. The latter is only a permissible item for officers with and without a service record and those on leave of absence.
11. The following are not worn with the blouse
 - a) The insignia of flag and standard bearers, marksmen's insignia, shooting awards, emperor's insignia and emperor's shooting awards, the insignia for gunners, fencers, infantry training battalion, military riding institute, shooting school, non-commissioned officer school and pre-school as well as rowers;
 - b) the ring collar of the fan and standard bearers and the breastplates of the cuirassiers,
 - c) the knee pads and scabbard mess.
12. From now on, officers' breeches will have the same cut in width and fit as breeches for enlisted men, and will only have lugs in the side seams if they include trimming strips. Hussars have on their breeches and breeches the braids or braids trim as on the former dark blue breeches.
13. The undershirt men of the field artillery wear cavalry boots and breeches, the undershirt men of the machine-gun divisions wear infantry boots and long cloth pants.
14. The tunics (Atilia, Ulanaka) and the officers' small shirts may be worn with tricot, the breeches with ceratone; the field caps, coats and blouses, however, may only be worn with cloth, the appearance of which fully corresponds to the sample for the enlisted men.
15. All helmets and chapeaus have removable spikes (balls) or covers. On the helmet (chako, Hussar cap, chapeau) with a cover, chin straps are generally worn. To the helmet, etc. without cover, scale chains remain only for the metal helmets, for my 1st Guards Regiment on foot and for the officers.

16. bandolier and cartrouches are eliminated from the equipment of non-commissioned officers and enlisted men. For the officers, the order is reserved.
17. The leather gear (loggar for all branches of arms), the footwear, as well as the binoculars, pistol and map cases are to be worn blackened. The color of these gear does not change.
18. Black lace-up shoes with gaiters may be worn by officers of all arms on any occasion instead of high boots, occasion in lieu of high boots.
19. Officers wear with high boots as well as with lace-up shoes with gaiters in general instead of buckle-up spurs in accordance with the pattern approved by me.
20. The abutment's sash is worn only with the peacetime uniform; with the field uniform, the abutments wear the sash like all other officers. Abutments wear the field belt like all other officers.
21. In place of the previous order buckle there will be
 - a) a large medal buckle (with medals), and
 - a small order buckle (without order).
22. The epaulettes and epaulettes bearers are dropped. To the field suit on blouse and coat are added field cloaks according to the pattern approved by Me.
23. Sauerbach, water bottle and drinking cup will be added to the field equipment of the unmounted officers of the foot troops according to the sample for enlisted men.
24. My regiment of the Garde du Corps Bos well as the Garde-Mitrasier regiment wear the white Koller and the Kirschen trousers, my Leib-Garde-Fusaren regiment the red, the 1st and 2nd Leib-Fusaren regiment No. 1 and 2 as well as the Deuinschweig Hussar regiment No. 17 the black Attila to the gala and parade suit. Also in the rest the gala uniform remains of my regiment of the Garde du Corps and that of the officers of the Garde-Mitrasier-Regiment and the uniform of the officers of the Guard-Cuirassier Regiment remain unchanged. Company. The ground cloth of the gala pants of all other officers is gray.
25. The furs of the Hussars are worn only with the parade and gala suits.
26. Pieces of old type may no longer be procured. Uniformity in the dress of officers within the units shall not be required during commissioning periods.
27. The epaulettes and epaulettes bearers are dropped. To the field suit on blouse and coat are added field cloaks according to the pattern approved by Me.
28. I expect that, now that the clothing and equipment of the Army has been reorganized in the light of war experience, all special regulations issued by individual departments, permissions granted, and concessions made will be repealed.

Deviations from the regulations and the introduction of special insignia require My express permission even during the war.

Grand Headquarters, September 21, 1915.

Wilhelm

Bild v. Döberner

To the War Ministry

War Ministry

No. 19249. 15. 23. 3

Grand Headquarters, September 27, 1915.

Implementing Regulations

The foregoing Most High Cabinet Order is brought to the attention of the Army with the following:

1. The changes ordered for officers' uniforms or the provisions hereinafter made shall apply mutatis mutandis to medical officers and veterinarian officers. Medical officers retain the field tie for occasions on which officers wear the sash.
2. The items of clothing and equipment now in existence shall be worn unchanged, but the following shall no longer be worn: field bandages without wrapping, abutments' sashes for field dress, bandoliers and cartrouches on the part of non-commissioned officers and enlisted men, epaulettes and epaulette holders. Arm-pieces a/2L are to be replaced by those n/2L as soon as possible. With regard to the use of materials, special orders are issued. The previous field gray (gray-green) tunics (Atilia, Ulanaka) will receive NCO braids. Instead of the NCO braids and after using up the existing epaulettes, such of new sample.
3. The following may be worn
 - a) dark blue(*) tunics, etc., only in conjunction with dark blue or gray pants, but not together with field gray.
 - b) field gray tunics, etc., field skirts, the small shirt and blouses in conjunction with field gray (gray-green) or gray pants, but not together with dark-blue lined ones. Otherwise, any other combination of old and new clothing is permissible.
4. To 3. on the field-gray tunic of the non-commissioned officers as pay recipients are the trimmings, buttonholes, epaulettes, and buttons (yellow or white) as on the dark blue tunic. The same epaulettes and corresponding matte buttons are given to the blouse. Sub-paunmasters, sub-inspectors, sub-doctors, sub-peterinarians, sub-pharmacists, and one-year-volunteer military pharmacists wear the previous epaulettes of the dark blue uniform with the previous the previous oblong; on the blouses, the oblong consists of NCO braid. The deputies of officers and enlisted men in higher official positions also wear the shoulder. The oblong on the shoulder flaps of the blouse is also made of NCO braid.

5. To 1 and 6. The field gray (gray-green) peaked caps correspond to the field gray (gray-green) field cap in the color of the ground cloth and trim.
6. To 8. Machine Gun Detachments will wear the uniform of the unit to which they are assigned, with the insignia of the next higher company, etc. the use of their previous dress will be specifically decreed.

Kandwehr Officers of Machine Gun Divisions wear the Kandwehr Officer uniform of the branch of arms to which the Arm Corps Machine Gun Division is attached, in the case of the Guard Corps, the uniform of the Guard Machine Gun Division No. 1. Staffordmanns wear the uniform of their unit.

7.
 - a) To 8a.
 - Palmettes, cloaks and caps of previous samples are to be provided with collars of ground cloth, their bare buttons are to be replaced by those as on the coat n/2L.
 - b) To 8b and c.

The flaps on the previous field skirts and litens are to be changed as soon as possible according to the regulation for the blouse - also concerning The Cloth Underlain - or the small shirt, as well as the lugs on the litens.

The field skirt of the generals can be worn unchanged.

*) The term "Dunkelblauer" or "Dunkelblauelietzt" covers all garments except the field gray (gray-green) war garments.

8. To 10. The small skirt is intended for officers only; it is not authorized for other let (e.g., music master, under number master).
9. To 11. These insignia are also no longer to be worn with the previous field dress.
10. To 13. economy craftsmen of the field artillery continue to wear long cloth pants and infantry boots.
11. To 14 and 23: Officers may obtain coats, blouses, riding breeches and breeches as well as haversacks, water bottles and drinking cups from troop stocks against reimbursement of the cost price to be determined annually by the Department of the Army Administration. They must make any necessary changes themselves. They are also allowed to obtain the above-mentioned items of clothing from the clothing offices through their unit, etc. These will carry lighter cloth for officers in addition to the crew cloth.
12. To 15.
 - a) The chapeaus and overcoats of troops in the field are to be replaced as soon as possible by new samples; the chapeaus a/2, however, are to be worn at home.
 - b) The field emblem on the chako (Hussar cap, chapeau) is not worn with the field suit.
 - c) On the field and during exercises in the field suit, the tips (ball, cap) of the helmets, etc. are not carried.
13. To 17. Instructions for blacking follow. The footwear and leather of the chamber stocks will continue to be stored unblackened.
14. The necessary descriptions and samples will be announced by the army administrative journal. Manufacturers may obtain samples of cloth from the garment office of the Guard Corps and samples of other items from the garment office in whose district they reside. The date from which this may be done will be announced in the Army Ordinance Bulletin.
15. It applies:
 - a) for the field gray skirt cloth the sample of August 27, 1914 - No. 796/8. 14. 23. 3 -
 - b) for the field-gray coat cloth the sample of 29 June 1915 - No. 22/6. 15. 23. 3 -
 - c) for the gray neckerchief the sample of August 2, 1917 - No. 1172/7. 14. 23. 3 -
 - d) for the unit cavalry boots the sample of December 6, 1914 - No. 611/2. 14. 23. 3

Reference is still made to the introduction already made:

 - a) of the gray base fabric to the long cloth pants, riding and breeches.
 - b) of the green insignia on the helmet covers,
 - c) of the ribbon covering the trimming stripes of the field cap - decree of March 29, 1915. No. 649/3. 15. 23. 3 (A. 23. 23. p. 141).
16. To 26. The order lines will not be fixed until after the conclusion of peace.
17. To 28. These include:
 - a) Field caps of officers worn by noncommissioned officers and enlisted men,
 - b) Wrap-around gaiters, unless prescribed by the War Department for individual formations, worn by officers and enlisted men,
 - c) lace-up boots with gaiters worn by noncommissioned officers and enlisted men,
 - d) Brown hand school for noncommissioned officers and enlisted men, except music masters,
 - e) NCO badges in the form of angles or the like.

On fencing troops, such may be worn as long as the new badges are not available.

Bild v. Döberner