

# The history of the Pickelhaube in the Royal Bavarian army and Landwehr

by Sandy Michael Heinemann

The Pickelhaube was introduced in the Kingdom of Bavaria with the AKO of **26.9.1848** by King Maximilian II. **for the Landwehr**. Since the helmets **M48** were not cheap and the military budget did not allow an immediate and complete, immediate implementation, the equipment with the "helmet in shape of the Pickelhaube" was not mandatory. Rather, it was only generally permitted to be worn in the Landwehr, although care had to be taken to ensure a uniform appearance in the units.

Due to problems of interpretation among the Landwehr officers responsible for the implementation, the king communicated again with the AKO of August 5, 1849, that the permission should extend in particular to the Landwehr artillery. A further specification was made with the AKO of June 5, 1849, with which he allowed the Landwehr cavalry to wear the helmet in the form as it was introduced for the Landwehr district command of Upper Bavaria in Munich, at the request of April 5, 1849. For parades the Landwehr fusiliers wore a white (from 1863 black), the Landwehr artillery a red and the Landwehr "Jäger" and "Schützen" a black horsehair plume.

No. 2685.

## §. 1259.

(Concerning the uniforming of the Landwehr).

By order of His Majesty the King.

His Majesty the King has most graciously decreed that the changes in uniform previously permitted for the Landwehr at Munich shall also be granted to those foreign Landwehr divisions which have already introduced these changes or wish to introduce them by a preponderant majority.

These changes are as follows:

1. By resolutions of July 20 and November 14, 1848, the staff officers and senior officers of the Landwehr infantry and artillery were allowed to wear the saber instead of the sword on the black-painted shoulder pouch, namely on a silver pouch during parades, but also on a black-painted swing pouch.
2. According to the resolution of September 26, 1848, all Landwehr divisions are permitted to wear the helmet in the shape of a pickelhaube as headgear. According to the resolution of August 5, 1849, this authorization extends in particular to the Landwehr artillery.
3. By resolution of June 5, 1849, the Landwehr cavalry is permitted the helmet in the form already introduced by the Landwehr command of Upper Bavaria in Munich after the application of April 9, 1849.
4. The wearing of the tunic, the passepoils on the leg dresses instead of the wide white stripes, finally the adoption of the fascine knives instead of the sabers is unobjected according to the resolution of December 14, 1848.
5. According to the ministerial resolution of October 4, 1848, grenadiers are allowed to wear red collars on their coats and epaulettes with fringes.
6. All members of the Landwehr are allowed to wear a decoration of oak leaves around the crown on their peaked caps, embroidered in the same material as the crown.
7. ....

Munich, March 15, 1851

State Ministry of the Interior

Transcript: Fortgesetzte Sammlung der im Gebiete der inneren Staats-Verwaltung des königreichs Bayern bestehenden Verordnungen von 1835-1852, pages 218, 219

On **24.4.1856**, the **M56** pickelhaube was introduced **for the gendarmes**. However, the interim shakos were still allowed to be worn by non-commissioned officers and gendarmes on all occasions when the helmet had to be worn in accordance with regulations.

- The gendarmes on foot wore the typical spike on the helmet, which was not removable. The officers and mounted gendarmes, however, wore a screw-on spike, which could be replaced by a black horsehair bush for parades and the like.

The pickelhaube M56 had the following dimensions:

(measurement conversion according to 1870 data: 1 meter = 0.292 feet / 1 inch = 2.432 cm / 1 line = 0.203 cm)

- The helmet shell had a height of 6.5" (15.8 cm - measured inside in the center) and was reinforced at the bottom with a pressed leather trim.
- The spike of the gendarmes on foot were 1" 10"" (4,5 cm) high, the cross fitting was 2" (4,9 cm). So, in total, about 3" 10"" (9.3 cm) high. The helmets of the mounted gendarmes had a removable spike with a height of 3" 9"" (9.1 cm).
- At the back ran a 7 line (1.4 cm) wide curved spine, approximately to the end of the leather trim.
- The hair plume worn for parades had a length of 1' 6" (43.8 cm) and was attached to the helmet by a brass plume sleeve of only 1" 8"" (4.1 cm) to the helmet fitting. The hair plume hung down to about the bottom of the visors.
- The chin scales were attached to the helmet with rings on 4.5 cm high lion head brackets, as on the M48 helmet.

- On the left, a metal Bavarian cockade with a diameter of about 4 cm was worn over the lion's head of the chinscales.
- The lining had 5 flaps and could be adjusted by a ribbon tucked in the center.
- The Royal cipher King Maximilian II had a height of 3" 8''' (11.1 cm - including the cross on the crown) and a width of 3" (8.8 cm) at the bottom, and 2" (5.8 cm) at the middle. The crown was with the cross 1" 5''' (3,4 cm) high, the Royal

No 5480.

His Majesty the King has graciously decreed in his Supreme Resolution of April 24 of this year that helmets - to be made according to the description and drawing contained in Enclosures 1 and 2 - will be introduced for the gendarmarie instead of the previous headgear, but that the interim chakos of the non-commissioned officers and gendarmes will continue to be used on all occasions where they were previously permitted.

- The helmets of the gendarmes on foot are provided with a spike on top, which is made of one piece with the brass attachment; on the helmets of the officers and the mounted gendarmes, on the other hand, there is a black horsehair bush on the attachment, which, according to the requirements of the service, can be screwed off with its help and a spike screwed on in its place.

- The helmets for the non-commissioned officers and the enlisted men can be received from the Army Depot Commission according to the regulations attached in Enclosure 3 with calculation of costs.

Munich June 7, 1856.

By His Royal Majesty's Most High Command.

v. Mang

By the Minister the Secretary General  
v. Gömmer

(concerning the introduction of helmets in the gendarmarie)

**Description of the gendarmarie helmet.**

1. The tan leather helmet head has a height of 6 ½ inches in the light (measured inside at the center). . . .
2. and 3. the front and rear tan leather visors are sewn on in such a way that they protrude from each other by the same distance on each side - namely (measured under the hoop) 1 inch 8 lines.  
In the center, the front visor is 3 inches 3 lines wide from the hoop, and the rear visor is 2 inches 7 lines wide.
4. The hoop of tan leather, serving for better fastening of the visors, runs around the helmet head and has a width of 9 lines.
5. The lining of glossy black sheepskin is sewn inverted on the outside of the helmet head at a height of 3 lines, has a width of 1 foot 11 inches 6 lines when cut to size, and is provided with five points so that the part forming the actual sweat leather has a width of 3 inches 6 lines and each cutout in the center has a height of 3 inches. The tips are indented and stitched down for the passage of a ⅔ cubit long and 6 lines wide black ribbon as far as is necessary for the train. At the back, this lining remains open and casually falls 1 inch over each other.
6. The royal name cipher with crown, placed in front exactly in the center of the helmet head, rests with its lower end on the upper rim of the hoop, is cut from one-and-a-half-inch sheet brass, then shaped by stamping, and cut out hereupon; it has a height of 3 inches 8 lines (measured from the hoop including the cross), and is 2 inches wide in the center, then 3 inches wide at the base. The crown is 1 inch 5 lines high at the center including the cross, and the name cipher is 2 inches 3 lines high. . . .
10. The attachment made of three-eyed brass is formed by pressing and cutting into into the desired shape. Through four semicircular cutouts it forms a cross, which ends in 4 2 inch long clasps rounded at their ends, the width of which consists in 1 inch 11 lines at the top, and decreases to 8 lines.

The neck has a height of 2 inches measured from the center of the cutouts to the beginning of the conical top, and a diameter of 10 lines at the center.

The spike has a height of 1 inch 10 lines; its largest diameter is 1 inch 5 lines, and it tapers upward to 5 lines.

On the helmet for the mounted gendarmes, the spike is directed for removal, and for this purpose a 3 inch 9 lines long, 2 lines thick screw of brass wire No. 12 with sausage loth is soldered into it. The thread is 8 lines long, the wing nut made of cast brass 2 lines thick; the diameter of the nut is 5 lines, the height of the wings 4 lines. The shim for this, of unpolished three-grooved brass, is 1 inch 6 lines in diameter, and the hole in its center for the screw 2 lines.

At the end of each part of the top forming a brace there is an opening for the 4 bosses for fastening the top, then the two side braces and the back brace connected to it. The bosses are made of three-eyed brass, have 5 lines in diameter, and each is provided with the same eye as the name cipher.

11. The side braces of polished three-barrel brass are 2 inches 9 lines long and 7 lines wide. They are attached to the top of the helmet by the side bosses of the top piece, and to the bottom by the lion heads.
12. The rear brace of polished three-barrel brass is 4 inches 8 lines long and 7 lines wide. It is attached to the top of the helmet by the rear boss of the attachment, and to the bottom by an eyelet soldered to the rear brace by Schlagloth, of the same type as on the name cipher.
13. The hanging bush for the mounted gendarmes made of black horse hair has a length of 1 foot 6 lines. It is fastened by means of a brass rivet in a brass sleeve, which is screwed to the metal helmet cap after the spike is removed from it. For this purpose, the bush sleeve, which is 1 inch 8 lines long and made of three-grooved brass and fits into the attachment, is provided with a 1 inch 2 lines long screw made of brass wire No. 12, to which the nut intended for the spike can also be used.

Transcript: Ordinance sheet of the Royal Bavarian Ministry of War No. 12 (1856), from page 83

cipher 2" 3''' (5,5 cm). There were 4 brass pins soldered to the back for mounting.

On **29.8.1873** the new pickelhaube **M73**, whose leather helmet body was similar to the current infantry caterpillar helmet, only somewhat flatter, was introduced **for the officers and mounted enlisted men of the gendarmerie**.

- The helmet shell was 12.1 cm high and had a pressed leather trim like the M56.
- As an emblem they wore a similar emblem as later on the helmet M86.
- The spike was a total of 10.3 cm high. Of this, 7 cm was the spike and 3.3 cm was the cross fitting.
- The chinscales, the Bavarian cockade (diameter 3.8 cm) and their attachment as on the two previous helmets.
- At the back, a curved back spine made of 1.2 cm wide brass ran down the center of the rear visor.
- On the officers, the fittings were fire-gilded.

No. 17158.

His Majesty the King has graciously approved the provisions contained in the enclosure on the uniforming and adjustment of the Highest of Your Gendarmerie by the highest resolution of Lindtshof on August 29th of the current year.

Munich, September 6, 1873

By His Royal Majesty's Most High Command.  
Friedrich von Franckh

By the Minister General-Secretary:  
Instead of this  
The Secret Secretary  
Welden.

(Supplement to the War Ministry Rescript of September 6, 1873 No. 17158)

**Regulations on the Uniform and Adjustment of the Royal Bavarian Gendarmerie.**

1. The field insignia is the white and blue cockade as prescribed for the Army.
2. The officers' insignia consists of the sash generally prescribed for Army officers. The officers' cartridge bag ceases to be a badge of office.
3. The officers and mounted enlisted men of the Gendarmerie retain the previously prescribed helmet, but with a modified emblem (sample helmet follows). The black horsehair bush according to the previous form is only worn with the parade suit. The unmounted enlisted men receive the same helmet without the bush. The Tschako is discarded. The service cap is to be of the same shape and design as prescribed for the army, the ground cloth dark green, the trimming stripe for officers and chief constables high red, for the other non-commissioned officers and enlisted men dark green, and in this case provided with a high red projection at the top and bottom.
4. The previous rank and grade insignia will be replaced by those of the Army:
  - a. Epaulettes with gilded half moons, dark green or bright red field (depending on the color of the epaulettes of the crews, cf. number 5) and bright red lining.
  - b. Field epaulettes with underlining of the same color as the epaulet field;
  - c. Portepée as before.
  - a. The senior constables wear the rank and grade insignia of the foremen of the works, cf. sub-enclosure 5 to the War Ministerial Rescript of 11 April 1873 No. 7065 Ordinance Sheet No. 18;
  - b. the constables as well as the sergeants wear the grade insignia prescribed for the non-commissioned officers of the armies standing in the same rank;
  - c. Station commanders shall wear, in addition to the NCO dress prescribed for Army NCOs, the small award button (corporal's button) on both sides of the tunic collar and the coat collar flap, in the same place where the large award button is located in the case of sergeants;
  - d. the gendarmes carry the grade insignia of the non-commissioned officers of the army.
5. The tunic of dark green basic color is prescribed according to cut and equipment as for the field gendarmerie of the army, but with the difference that:
  - a. collars, cuffs and laces mirror are bright red,
  - b. on each cuff in extension of the tip there is a lace, These strands are embroidered in gold for the officers and senior sergeants, and in yellow camel thread for the non-commissioned officers from the sergeant down. The Compagnie der Haupt- und Residenzstadt München wears bright red epaulettes as a special insignia in place of the dark green ones with a red projection. The chief constables have epaulettes instead of epaulettes as on the team tunics of their companies, but with a silver braid edging (epaulette holder braid of the officers).

6. Service dress of unmounted enlisted men is the long cloth trousers of dark gray cloth with a high red braiding. The officers and mounted enlisted men receive the same leg dress, the last, however, only for minor service and off duty. The service leg dress for the mounted enlisted men is the breeches prescribed for the field gendarmerie, but with trimmings of chamois leather (suede) instead of the tan calfskin. All enlisted men from the rank of sergeant downward, with the exception of those of the Company of the Capital and Residence City of Munich, receive drill leg dresses.
7. The officers and mounted enlisted men receive riding boots to go with their breeches, the same as those of the field gendarmerie.
8. The coats of dark gray color as before are conform in cut and equipment with the coats prescribed for the officers, unmounted and mounted enlisted men of the Army. All gendarmes from the chief constable down wear the same epaulettes on their coats as on their tunics.
9. The cartridge bag of the mounted enlisted men remains the previous one. Officers are permitted to retain their existing cartridge bags until a new one is procured, in which case the cartridge bag standardized for officers of the field gendarmerie by sub-enclosure 20 to the War Ministry Rescript of April 11, 1873, No. 7065, Ordinance Sheet No. 18, is to serve as a model.
10. The saber belt of officers and enlisted men remains as before; it is always worn under the tunic by officers, and over the tunic or over the coat by enlisted men from the chief constable downward.
11. The side arms remain as prescribed up to now.
12. All unmounted enlisted men from the sergeant down wear the non-commissioned officer's saber tassel of the infantry, the mounted ones the non-commissioned officer's saber tassel of the cavalry, chief constables and sergeants the officer's portepée.
13. Neckbands as prescribed in armies.
14. The gloves of the non-commissioned officers and enlisted men from the sergeant down are made of black suede, those of the officers and chief constables of washable white-tanned leather. On minor duty and off duty, officers and chief constables are also permitted to wear leather gloves of gray color.
15. Capitulant's, Rifleman's, and Judges' awards earned in the army service x. Awards are worn by the gendarmes from the chief constable downwards as prescribed there.
16. With regard to the uniforms and uniform of the officers of the gendarmerie corps, the regulations given for the officers of the army shall apply unchanged.

Transcript: Army Ordinance Sheet of the Royal Bavarian Ministry of War (1873), from page 285

The sample helmet intended for the field and rural gendarmerie was delivered to the Gendarmerie Corps Command by the War Ministry on the 10th of the month; it resembles the Prussian helmet. On the front is the complete Bavarian coat of arms, around which below a ribbon with the motto: "In Treue Fest" winds; on the upper, flattened parts a brass spike is attached.

Transcript: Münchener Zeitung (year 1873), No. 268, from 13.11.1873, page 1217

**§2. The headgear.**

**1. the gendarmerie helmet.**

The helmet consists of the head with front and rear visor, the yellow fittings and the storm bands.

The helmet head, burnt leather, painted black, with pressed leather rim at the bottom; of the latter 12.1 cm high, with 5.7 cm, long front and 4.3 cm long, round cut rear visor.

The fittings consist of the top with the 3.3 cm high leaf sitting in four projections on the helmet head, ending in the 7 cm high spike; then the emblem occupying the front, the 3.8 cm high cockade on the left side and the 1.2 cm wide curved rail running down the back.

The stripes run in rings, which are fixed in the 4.5 cm high lion heads. The buckle and stripe bands are covered with three curved scale pieces at the bottom and end, the former at 4.5 cm, the latter at 8 cm, in 1.3 cm wide straps.

On the officer's helmet the fittings are gilded, the metal bosses holding the leaf are stars and as a parade decoration a black horse tree bush is screwed on.

Transcript: Heerwesen und Dienst der königlich bayerischen Armee (1877), page 552

On **29.11.1878** the pickelhauben model **M78** was introduced **for the heavy riders**.

- This was similar to the helmet introduced for officers and mounted troops of the gendarmerie already in 1873, but according to the pattern M56 with the Royal cipher of the king (now Ludwig II.) as emblem.
- Furthermore, the heavy riders wore a white horsehair bush during parades, instead of the spike.

No. 16140.

Munich, December 4, 1878

Subject: Formation of cavalry, here conversion  
the "cuirassier" into "heavy cavalry" regiments

**His Majesty the King** has by highest resolution decreed the 29th of November of the year Hohenschwangau with effect from the 1st of April 1879:

1. The 1st Cuirassier Regiment shall adopt the designation "1st Heavy Cavalry Regiment Prince Carl of Bavaria", the 2nd Cuirassier Regiment shall adopt the designation "2nd Heavy Cavalry Regiment Crown Prince Archduke Rudolf of Austria".
2. The provisions of the highest resolution of December 9, 1876 (Ordinance Sheet 51) concerning the equipment, armament, recruitment, and reassignment of these regiments, which were given in a provisional manner, will definitely come into force.
3. In place of the previous steel helmet, a leather helmet will be introduced for the above-mentioned regiments in the manner of the standardized helmet for the officers and mounted enlisted men of the gendarmes, but analogous to the pattern of 1856, with the highest name as emblem, and for this purpose a white horsehair bush will be worn in the parade suit.
4. Instead of the previous light blue riding leg dress, the regiments mentioned will receive one of black and blue mixed wool with trim of black suede and, in place of the top boot, the riding boot according to the pattern prescribed for the other mounted regiments; the cloth trousers will be omitted for noncommissioned officers and privates.

Enforcement provisions follow.

**War Ministry**  
**v. Maillinger.**

**The**  
**Chief of the Central Department:**  
**Sixt, Retired Lieutenant Colonel**

On **5.9.1886** the Pickelhauben was introduced in the form of the **M86** model **for the entire Bavarian army**.

- The helmet body had the dimensions of the Prussian dragoon helmet M87, with squared front visor and 0.8 cm wide metal trimm (officers 0.6 cm wide) around the lower edge and rear visor with rounded corners. In contrast to the Prussian helmet, which was stitched together by means of a seam under the back spine, the Bavarian helmet shell of the M86 was made of one piece of pressed leather, as good experience had been made with this manufacturing technique during the 1870/71 campaign.
- The helmet emblem of the M86 consisted of 2 upright standing crowned lions as shield holders, holding an oval shield with the 4 most important Bavarian coats of arms, all decorated with laurel tendrils. Above this, in the center, the Bavarian crown and below it a ribbon with the saying "IN TREUE FEST". Thoughts to place dates of memorable battles on the helmet, as it was the case for some Prussian regiments, were dropped due to lack of space above the emblem. The emblem of the enlisted men should be about 13 cm high and 18 cm wide; the emblem of the officers 15 cm high and 18 cm wide. However, measurements of various Bavarian helmet emblems show that the specifications were poorly met, as there are deviations of up to 2 cm.
- The cockades now followed the Prussian model. The enlisted man's cockade was 5 cm in diameter, that of the officers 5.5 cm. The Bavarian cockade was worn on the right under the chin scale.
- The spike was fluted and sat on a cross fitting that was attached to the helmet with 3 to 4 round-headed screws/splints (for officers: stars). For troops with permission to wear hair plumes, the spike was removable. Unlike the Prussian troops, however, members of Bavarian artillery regiments, just like the infantry, wore a fluted spike and not a ball top.
- The officers wore hair plumes of buffalo hair, while the enlisted men wore hair plumes of horsehair. The wing adjutants, general staff, heavy horsemen and chevauleger regiments wore white hair plumes, the 4 field artillery regiments wore red hair plumes and the train (excluding medical teams) wore black hair plumes.
- At the back of the helmet ran a back spine like on the Prussian helmets.

No. 15012. Munich, September 5, 1886

Subject: Uniforming and Adjustment of the Army.

**In the name of His Majesty the King.**

His Royal Highness Prince Rupold, Administrator of the Kingdom of Bavaria, has, in accordance with the resolution of the StY of this month, to approve the following changes in the uniform and equipment of the Army and at the same time to instruct the War Ministry to issue the regulations for their implementation and any orders of a non-principled nature, to issue the following regulations and orders of a non-principled nature:

I. For helmet and Gzapha new patterns (1886) are introduced.

1. The helmet, of black lacquered leather, is the same in form for all Waffen. The same has a fluted spike attached to four leaves on the helmet case, which is used by those officers and enlisted men who wear bushes, for the purpose of the hairbrush funnel is set up to be uncreased for removal. The blades are attached to the officers' helmets by means of small stars, and to the enlisted man's helmets by means of small buttons. The front visor, bordered with a metal rail, is square, the rear visor rounded. A rear rail is attached to all helmets. The emblem is the royal Bavarian plate with the lions as shield holders and the slogan band: "In Treue fest". The helmets of the foot troops, including the Military Shooting School, the Foot Artillery, the Pioneers, the Railroad Company, the Medical Companies and the Cadet Corps, as well as those of the non-regimental officers for whom a special uniform is prescribed, (Zirework's Officers, Officers of the Rain Conservatory and the Topographical Office x. x.) have flat, those of the General Staff, Cavalry, Field Artillery and Train have convex chin scales.
2. The medical officers and officials wear the helmets like the officers of the foot troops. The cockade is attached to the right eye holding the assault band. The same is in silver on the officers and officials.
3. All the fittings on the helmets of officers, medical officers and civil servants are either gold-plated or silver-plated, depending on the color concerned; those of enlisted men are of white or yellow metal. The helmet fittings are the same color as the buttons on the tunic; the fittings on the helmets of colonels in the general's position are always white (cf. item 5).
4. Pelmer plumes wear - the officers of buffalo hair, the enlisted men from the sergeant downward of horsehair - namely: white: the Royal Wing Adjutants, the General Staff, the Heavy Cavalry and the Chevauleger Regiments; red: the 4 field artillery regiments; black: the train exclusive medical teams.
5. The regiment holders, as well as the generals standing à la suite of regiments, wear to the regimental uniform the helmet or the Gzapha of the respective troop unit, the latter in the parade suit with a white heron bush.
6. Colonels appointed to brigade commanders or otherwise in general positions, as well as those to whom the rank of brigade commander has been specially conferred, wear on their helmets or Gzapha, the fittings of which are silver-plated, a richly decorated coat of arms; the Gzapha in parade dress with a white heron's bush. - The same emblems, but gilded, are also worn by the Surgeon General, as well as by those medical officers who have been awarded the rank of General Most High.
7. The officers, medical officers, and civil servants of the leaneftand, then the enlisted men of all Landwehr troop units and of the reserve cavalry regiments, furthermore the officers and enlisted men of the paid tribes of the Landwehr district commands, then the Landwehr officers at the higher commands wear on their helmets or Gzapha the same emblem as the line, but with an elongated cross in the crest, namely the cross on yellow crest in white, on white crest in yellow metallic color.
8. On the helmets and Gzaphas, the cuffs are folded in such a way that they are shortened by means of a hooking device when placed over the front peak of the helmet.
9. The date from which the helmet and the Gzapha of the new design are to be worn shall be determined by the enforcement provisions.

The adaptation of the previous helmet after the issue of the 1886 pattern is permitted, as far as possible, and may be ignored for the transition period differences.

9. With regard to the fit of the helmet, it is stipulated that the visor is to be worn with the eyebrows cut off.

10. The Gzapha shall be of black lacquered leather with a rounded front peak, metal peak bar and square Cover of 16 cm length and width, with the Bavarian coat of arms as emblems - but correspondingly smaller than that on the helmet - the field mark (Nationale) and metal scale chains. The fittings x. have the color of the buttons on the tunic. To the parade suit is added The cloth collar - of the same color as the skirt collar, for officers with blue-silver cord trim -, the catch cord and the white, or down blue bordered white hair bush. The officers' plume is of buffalo hair, that of the enlisted men of horsehair.

II. Wherever a special border is not already prescribed, a 0.3 cm wide border of the same color as the basic cloth of the tunic must be attached to the coat collars of the uniforms. Furthermore, a white lug may no longer be worn on the neckband, even when off duty. The shield attached to the officer's breastplate and the lion's head with pea chain above the shield will no longer be worn.

III. The royal insignia on all uniforms and equipment, on which it is currently affixed, will cease to exist and will be replaced:

1. by the star of the Order of the Knights of St. Hubert with crown in silver: on the galasshabraque of the generals;
2. by the motto: "In loyalty firmly": on the blades of all officers' sabers and rapiers, but in the case of the latter, according to their new procurement;
3. by the royal crown: in the epaulettes and on the epaulettes of the general and wing adjutants, on the officer's cockade of the gendarmieric helmet, on the mounted enlisted men's breast pocket of the gendarmieric, on the box cover of the patrol bag of the gendarmieric enlisted men on foot, on the saber clasps of the horsemen, finally on the fur saber of the officers for parade equipment and on the cloth saber of the mounted men of the gendarmieric.

The above is announced with the addition that the enforcement provisions ab I and IV will follow.

Ministry of War.  
v. Heinleith.  
The  
Chief of the Central Department:  
In representation:  
Wolff, Major.

Transcript: Ordinance sheet of the Royal Bavarian Ministry of War (1886), pages 393-397

### Enlisted men emblems:

The emblem itself of the enlisted men helmet of the infantry had a maximum height and width of 18 and 13 cm, respectively, until 1897.

Transcript: Die Organisation, Bekleidung, Ausrüstung und Bewaffnung der Königlich Bayerischen Armee von 1806 bis 1906 - Vol. I, Page 850 (Printed 1906)

### Officer emblems:

f) Emblem. Height from the lower edge of the banner to the upper edge of the cross of the crown: 15 cm; lower largest width: 18 cm.

Transcript: Clothing regulation 2nd part for officers (1904), page 64

On **14.5.1887**, the infantry equipment **M87** was introduced to the Bavarian military based on the Prussian model. This included a modification of the M86 **for the enlisted men of the Bavarian infantry, "Jäger", pioneers and railroad battalions**. As mentioned, this wasn't really a new helmet, but consisted of the M86 helmet, which was equipped with the black chin strap, with hook fastening of the Prussian M87 instead of the chinscales. However, the enlisted men only wore this chin strap in the field and during maneuvers; during the parades or in the garrisons, the enlisted men continued to wear the chinscales.

No. 9220.

Munich 16, May 1887

Subject: Introduction of the M/87 infantry equipment.

*In the name of His Majesty the King.*

His Royal Highness Prince Luitpold, Administrator of the Kingdom of Bavaria, has, in accordance with the Resolution of the 14th of this month, graciously approved the following changes in the equipment of the Army and has authorized the War Ministry to issue the necessary regulations:

A. New samples will be introduced for the following items of infantry and hunter equipment:

1. for the cooking utensils,
2. for the patrol bags,
3. for the body belt with lock and saber pouch,
4. for the second footwear to be taken into the field,
5. for the haversack,
6. for the knapsack with attached knapsack bag - to hold the iron food portions - and with carrying frame.
7. The harness and the canteen are to be carried on the waist belt and the haversack respectively, omitting the previous carrying straps; the harness cases are to be lightened as much as possible.
8. The samples listed in paragraphs 1, 4 and 5 - the latter with the previous method of carrying - as well as the provision contained in paragraph 7 for lightening the harness cases, also apply to the sappers and to the railroad battalion.

B. In the field, the enlisted men of the infantry, the hunters, the sappers, and the railroad battalion are to wear a black leather strap on the helmet M/86 instead of the metal scale chain. -

The foregoing resolution is announced with the addition that the samples of the M/87 equipment will soon be issued to the troop units.

The enforcement regulations of the War Ministry will follow.

War Ministry.  
v. Heinleth.

The  
Chief of the Central Department:  
Sixt, colonel on duty.

Transcript: Ordinance sheet of the Royal Bavarian Ministry of War (1887), page 168

Since the up and down slinging of the chinscale/chin strap with the chin strap M87 required the removal of the helmet, the 5th Bavarian Division was equipped with the new Prussian chin strap attachment **M91** on a test period during the autumn maneuvers of 1891. Due to the positive results of these tests, the Prussian chin strap attachment M91 was also generally used **in the Bavarian Army** for new procurements by decision of **20.10.1891**.

- 1) Since the pulling down and up of the M/87 chinstrap made it necessary to remove the helmet, and since the buckle and loop pressed on the larynx when the strap was pulled down, making it difficult to command, the 5th Division was ordered to conduct wearer trials with the new (Prussian) chinstraps during the fall maneuvers of 1891; by decision of October 20 of the same year, this pattern was then also adopted for new purchases. - .....

Transcript: „Die Organisation, Bekleidung, Ausrüstung und Bewaffnung der Königlich Bayerischen Armee von 1806 bis 1906“ - Vol. I, page 850 (published 1906)

With the AKO from **12.7.1896**, the Pickelhaube **M96** was introduced **for enlisted men of the Bavarian infantry**, which was the first really new helmet model after the introduction of the M86. The helmet became lower again and the design corresponded pretty much to the Prussian model M95. This should prevent the Bavarian troops from differing significantly from the other German contingents and thus making it difficult for the enemy to draw conclusions about the strength and composition of the German armed forces.

- The overall height of the helmet was reduced to 21 - 21.3 cm. The leather shell was 9 cm and the front visor was now round, as same as the Prussian example. The total weight was still around 360g.
- The total height of the spike of the enlisted man's helmets was now smooth and was attached to the helmet with a round spikebase, as in Prussia. For mounted troops the spike was only 8,4 cm high.
- The helmet emblem of the M96 was smaller analogous to the helmet and only 9 cm high and 12 cm wide on average. Because of the reduced size, it was more simple and compact, the decorative laurel tendrils of the M86 emblem were omitted.
- In the field and for maneuvers, the black chinstrap with the M91 attachment continued to be worn. During parades and in garrison, however, the flat chinscales were worn as before.
- The enlisted man cockade was reduced to a diameter of 4.8 cm.
- The officers' helmets were not affected by this change; from 1886 to 1914 they wore the M86 helmet, which was similar to the Prussian M87 dragoon helmet. However, the officers' helmets had a higher manufacturing quality.

No. 11035. Munich July 22, 1896

Subject: Facilitation of field equipment for the infantry and introduction of new samples of equipment and clothing.

**In the name of His Majesty the King.**

His Royal Highness Prince Luitpold, administrator of the Kingdom of Bavaria, has decreed in accordance with the resolution of the 12th of this month concerning the enlisted man's equipment and clothing, and has approved the samples in question:

1. A new helmet pattern is to be introduced for the infantry - white for the Infantry Leib Regiment and yellow for the rest of the infantry.
2. In the infantry and the fighters are
  - a) the knapsacks,
  - b) the cartridge pouches for commoners,
  - c) the body belts,
  - d) the shirts,
  - e) underpants
 to procure or to make for the succession on new samples. The new sample of the shirts is also authoritative for all the other troops, that of the underpants for the other foot troops.
3. For all foot troops, the tunics will have a slit at the sleeves for unbuttoning and buttoning the lower sleeve. Also, the tunics are generally made wider, the collars on them half an inch to an inch lower and about an inch wider than was previously customary, and fitted.
4. The coats for the unarmed are to be made without lining in the sleeves and back and according to a different cut. In the future, a stronger cloth will be used for the coats of all troops.

5. Drillich (or white linen) trousers are to be eliminated from the field equipment of infantry and hunters.
6. Gloves are to be left behind for infantry and hunters in the months of April to September inclusive in case of marching out.
7. The changes in the equipment and clothing of the troops resulting from the above paragraphs 1 - 4 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 wartime strength. Only in the case of the equipment laid down for the replacement battalions or divisions can differences be disregarded during the transition period.
8. The War Ministry is to arrange for further action.

The foregoing resolution is brought to the attention of the Army with the addition that the issue of samples and implementing regulations is reserved.

**War Ministry.**  
Fzh. v. Asch.

Chief of the Central Department:  
In representation:  
Dohlemann, Major on duty.

Transcript: Ordinance sheet of the Royal Bavarian Ministry of War (1896), pages 223 and 224

On **20.3.1897** also in Bavaria the German Imperial cockade in red-white-black (from inside to outside) was introduced **for all troops**. It was worn on the right side of the helmet, the Bavarian cockade changed to the left side of the helmet.

No 4424 Munich, March 26, 1897.

Subject: Introduction of the German cockade.

**In the name of His Majesty the King.**

His Royal Highness Prince Luitpold, Administrator of the Kingdom of Bavaria, has, in accordance with the resolution of the Most High of the 20th of this March authorizing the Ministry of War to issue the necessary implementing regulations:

1. the pattern for the German cockade according to the samples submitted, with the stipulation that the Bavarian cockade is to be worn on the helmet on the left side, the German cockade on the helmet, chako and chapka on the right side, and on the field, umbrella and service cap above the national cockade, namely on the center of the ground cloth, unless the special insignia to be worn by the officers on the cap requires a greater distance between the two cockades;
2. the change of the Bavarian cockade on the officer's helmet as well as on the field cap of the enlisted men according to the samples presented;
3. the modification of the Bavarian cockade to the team helmet of the mounted troops according to the pattern prescribed for the cockade to the team helmet of the foot troops.

The foregoing Most High resolution is brought to the attention of the Army with the following implementing provisions:

- a) The field emblem on the chako and chapka remains unchanged; likewise the Bavarian cap cockade of the officers and the Bavarian cockade to the crew helmet M/96.
- b) The Landwehr Cross (for Reserve and Landwehr) is attached to the cap only on the Bavarian cockade; its manner of wearing to the helmet etc. remains unchanged.
- c) Only the Bavarian cockade (new pattern) will be attached to the oilcloth cap.
- d) The troops will notify the Ministry of War as soon as possible of their need for new Bavarian and German cockades to be procured at short notice for the account of their funds, in accordance with a special pattern soon to be issued.
- e) Samples of the German and Bavarian cockades will be sent to the General Commands by the War Ministry.

**Ministry of War**  
Fzh. v. Asch.

The Chief of the Central Department:  
v. Flügel, Col.

Transcript: Ordinance Sheet of the Royal Bavarian War Ministry No. 9 (1897), pages 73, 74

After the infantry with the M96 had long since received a smaller helmet emblem, this should also happen **for officers of all weapons and mounted enlisted men on 13.2.1914.**

- The **M1914** helmet emblem was now around 11 cm high and 14,5 cm wide on average.
- For generals, the enameled center shield on the helmet emblem was introduced.
- In addition, all officers wore convex chinscales now. The foot troops, on the other hand, except for the foot artillery, only wore the chin strap with the M91 fastening button and no longer had chinscales.

No 4149.

Munich, 17 Feb. 1914

War Ministry.

Subject: Uniforming.

His Majesty the King, in his Supreme Resolution of February 13, 1914, has decreed the following:

1. The generals, as owners or a la suite of units, will wear to the uniform of the unit the helmet (chako, chapka) prescribed for it, but in the associated helmet plate the central field of enamel, as prescribed for generals, furthermore
  - to the helmet the general's plume,
  - to the chako the general's plume according to a special pattern,
  - to the chapka the curved heron bush.
2. For the generals as holders or a la suite of an infantry regiment, the previous permission to wear the general's trousers with the regimental uniform will cease to apply.
3. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 above shall also apply to generals who have been granted permission by the Most High to wear a regimental uniform in addition to the general's uniform.
4. In the future, the officer's helmet (chako) will be supplemented by domed chinscales, insofar as this has not already been the case.
5. For the helmets and chapkas of the officers of all arms - excluding the generals - as well as for those of the enlisted men of the mounted troops, a new helmet decoration will be introduced according to the samples presented - for the former in a finer design.
6. The chinscales for the enlisted men helmets (chakos) of the foot troops - exclusively foot artillery - will be omitted.
7. The items to be discontinued under items 4 to 6 above may be used up as determined by the War Ministry.

For this purpose, the War Ministry shall determine:

- a) Samples of the new helmet plate will be issued. The sample of the general's feather plume for the chako and the sample of the curved heron bush may be inspected at the I. Army Corps Clothing Department.
- b) Officers (excluding generals) may wear the existing helmet plate until Jan. 1, 1916; the same applies to officers of the foot troops with respect to the flat chinscales.
- c) The use up of the previous helmet rate for enlisted men of mounted arms and the use up of the chinscales omitted for the enlisted men helmet (chako) of the foot troops - excluding foot artillery - will be left to the units.
- d) The previous consumption allowance for chinscales will remain unchanged until the clothing budgets are reissued.
- e) Issue of cover sheets for the clothing regulations remains reserved.

Gth. v. Kref.

Transcript: Ordinance Sheet of the Royal Bavarian War Ministry (1914), pages 139, 140

Similar to the new helmet pattern introduced in Prussia in 1915, **the entire Bavarian army** was to receive a new helmet pattern on **31.3.1916**, too. This was the last Bavarian spiked helmet **M16**. The old style helmets were allowed to be worn.

- Enlisted men of the Field Artillery and Train received the M96 helmet.
- The red hair plumes of the Field Artillery and the black hair plumes of the Train regiments were omitted.
- All helmets and chapkas received a removable top. Only now the helmets of the enlisted men and officers of the Field and Foot Artillery and the helmets of the officers and NCOs of the Ordnance and Firearms units received a detachable ball instead of the spike. All these tops were not to be worn on field duty or during maneuvers and were to be left in garrisons.
- The chinscales received the M91 attachment system and were reserved for officers only. Provided the helmet cover was put on, however, they too wore the black chin strap (i.e. in the field or during maneuvers).
- The helmets of all officers, moreover, remained unchanged.

Excerpt from the Implementing Regulations - Introduction of the Field Gray Peace Uniform.

So 17:

- a) The helmets of the previous type are to be discontinued. The chapkas and overcoats of the troops in the field are to be replaced as soon as possible by new samples: the old type of chapkas, however, are to be worn at home.
- b) The field emblem on the chako (chapka) is not to be worn with the field suit.
- c) In the field and during exercises in the field suit, the tips (ball, cap) of the helmets, etc. are not carried.

Transcript: Ordinance Sheet of the Bavarian War Ministry (1916), page 334



Betreff: Neuuniformierung des bayerischen Heeres.

Seine Majestät der König haben mit Allerhöchster Entschliebung vom 31.3.1916 die nachstehende Bestimmungen über die Neuuniformierung des bayerischen Heeres Allergnädigst zu erlassen geruht:

I.

Anderungen an den Uniformen der Offiziere und Mannschaften.

Ich bestimme:

1. Das Grundtuch des Waffenrockes, der Hose und der Schirmmütze ist künftig feldgrau.
- Der Umhang ist ebenfalls feldgrau; er enthält einen Kragen aus Grundtuch und hinten einen Schlitz.
2. Das Besatztuch der Schwere Reiter ist künftig zitronengelb, des 1. und 2. Chevaulegers-Regiments orangefarben, des Trains kaliblaw.
3. An die Stelle der bisherigen Farben der Schulterklappen und der Unterlagen der Achselstücke treten die aus der Anlage 1 und 2 ersichtlichen.
4. Statt der Aufschläge mit Patten werden allgemein künftig am Waffenrock einfache Aufschläge (sogenannte schwebische) getragen. Die Ulanen behalten ihre bisherigen Aufschläge mit Spitze (sogenannte polnische), ebensolche Aufschläge erhalten die Schwere Reiter.
- Die gesamte Kavallerie erhält den zweireihigen Rock der Chevaulegers, die Ulanen behalten ihre bisherigen Vorstöße in den Ärmel- und Rückennähten.
- Auf den Schwalbennestern der Trompeter werden die Borten statt wie bisher schräg, künftig senkrecht laufend angehängt.
5. Die Auszeichnungsknöpfe und die Schießschulknöpfe erhalten künftig als Prägung den gekrönten, das bayerische Wappenschild haltenden Löwen.
6. Die bayerische Armee erhält ein besonderes Kennzeichen bestehend aus einer schmalen weiß (Offiziere silber-) blau gerauten Borte (für Feldbekleidungsstücke in grauem - Offiziere matt-silber-) - Grundton, die an den Krügen sämtlicher Bekleidungsstücke neuer Art angebracht wird und zwar an Stehkrügen am oberen, an Vorkrügen rings um den äußeren Rand.
7. Die langen feldgrauen Tuchhosen sind für alle Waffen mit einem Vorstoß in der Farbe der Vorstöße am Waffenrock zu versehen.
- Die breiten Streifen an den langen Hosen der Kavallerie und Feldartillerie kommen somit in Wegfall.
- Die Generale, General- und Flügeladjutanten, die Offiziere des Kriegsministeriums und des Generalstabs, sowie die Sanitätsoffiziere im Generalrang behalten die bisherigen Streifen und zwar auch an den Stiefelhosen.
- Die Reit- und Stiefelhosen der Offiziere und Mannschaften sämtlicher Waffen haben keinen Vorstoß.
8. Gefreite und Gemeine aller Waffen tragen fortan an den eigenen Mützen einen Schirm.
9. Die Kokarden auf den Schirm- und Feldmützen der Offiziere und Mannschaften werden künftig nach neuen Proben gefertigt.

I

III

Schießschulen, Unteroffizierschulen und -vorschulen sowie Winker;

- b) der Ringtragen der Fahnen- und Standartenträger;
- c) die Kniefelle und Schwalbennester.

14. Die Stiefelhosen der Offiziere haben fortan in der Weite und im Sitz den Schnitt der Reithose für Mannschaften.
15. Die Unberittenen der Feldartillerie tragen Kavalleriestiefel und Stiefelhosen, die Unberittenen der Maschinengewehr-Abteilung Infanteriestiefel und lange Tuchhosen.
16. Zu den Waffenrocken und zu dem kleinen Rock der Offiziere darf auch Trikot, zu den Stiefelhosen auch Cord verwendet werden, zu den Feldmützen, Mäntel und Blusen dagegen nur Tuch, das im Aussehen völlig der für die Mannschaften gültigen Probe entspricht.
17. Die Mannschaften der Feldartillerie und des Trains erhalten den Helm 96, die Helme der Offiziere und Mannschaften der Feld- und Fußartillerie, des Zeug- und Feuerwerksregimentes und -Unteroffiziere bekommen statt der Spitze eine Kugel.
- Alle Helme und Schapkas erhalten abnehmbare Spitzen (Kugeln) ober Deckel. Am Helm (Schako, Schapka) mit Überzug werden allgemein Kinnriemen getragen (auch von Offizieren). Zum Helm usw. ohne Überzug bleiben Schuppenkerten nur für die Offiziere bestehen.
- Die Helme sämtlicher Offiziere bleiben im Übrigen unverändert. Die Federbüsche der Generale usw. und die weißen Haarbüsche der Flügeladjutanten, der Offiziere des Kriegsministeriums und des Generalstabs sowie der Kavallerie werden beibehalten, die roten Büsche der Feldartillerie und die schwarzen des Trains kommen in Wegfall.
18. Bändelier und Kartusche scheiden aus der Ausstattung der Unteroffiziere und Mannschaften aus. Wegen der Offiziere bleibt Befehl vorbehalten.
19. Das Lederzeug (für alle Waffengattungen lothgar), das Schuhzeug sowie Fernglas, Pistolen und Kartentaschen sind geschwärzt zu tragen. Die Farbe der Pferdeausrüstung ändert sich nicht. Die Mannschaften der Kavallerie tragen zur Paradeabgabe einen weißledernen Leibgurt, den Ausmaßen des Einheitskoppels entsprechend und mit dem gleichen Koppelschloß wie letzteres.
20. Die schwarzen Schnürschuhe mit Gamaschen können von den Offizieren aller Waffen bei jeder Gelegenheit statt der hohen Stiefel getragen werden.
21. Offiziere tragen auch zu Schnürschuhen mit Gamaschen stets Anschnallsporen.
22. Die Abtütenschärpe wird nur noch zur Friedensuniform getragen; zur Felduniform tragen die Abtütanten wie alle anderen Offiziere das Feldkoppel.
- Die Fohschärpe ist künftig auch von den Offizieren der Schwere Reiter zu tragen.
23. An die Stelle der bisherigen Ordensschnalle treten eine große Ordensschnalle (mit Orden), und eine kleine Ordensschnalle (ohne Orden).
24. Die Epauletten und Epaulettenhalter fallen fort. Im Felde müssen auf Blusen und Mantel Feldbackelstücke nach dem von mir genehmigten Muster angelegt werden.
25. Zur Felddausstattung der unberittenen Offiziere der Fußtruppen treten Brotbeutel, Feldflasche und Trinkbecher nach der Probe für Mannschaften.
26. Die Bekleidung und Ausrüstung der Leibgarde der Hartschier bleibt unverändert.

10. Die besonderen Uniformen der Maschinengewehr-Abteilungen und Stabsordnungen fallen fort.

11. Ich genehmige die Mir vorgelegten Muster:

- a) eines feldgrauen Mantels von einheitlichen Schnitt für Unberittene und Berittene und mit Kragen aus Grundtuch für alle Waffen statt der bisherigen Mäntel der Offiziere und Mannschaften, für Generale mit ponceaurotem Brustklappenfutter und ebensolchen Vorstößen. Bayerisches besonderes Kennzeichen grau bzw. mattsilbern. Der Säbel (Pallasch) wird künftig von den Offizieren außerhalb des feldgrauen Mantels getragen; hierzu wird je nach Körperform entweder oben im hinteren Teil der linken Tasche des Mantels ein wogerechter oder hinter der Tasche ein senkrechter etwa 8 cm langer Schlitz angebracht, der das Durchziehen des Tragieremens ermöglicht.
- b) einer feldgrauen Bluse statt des bisherigen feldgrauen Waffenrockes, von gleichem Schnitt für alle Waffengattungen mit Kragen aus Grundtuch (für Generale mit 2 Brusttaschen und einem ponceauroten Vorstoß am Kragen und um die Ärmelaufschläge) sowie der Stickereien, Litzen und der Unteroffizierborten statt der Tressen zu dieser Bluse. Bayerisches besonderes Kennzeichen wie am Mantelkragen.
- c) der Knöpfe für Waffenrock, Mantel und Bluse. Die Knöpfe der Waffenröcke sind mit Ausnahme der Nummernknöpfe durchweg glatt - auch für Infanterie-Leib-Regiment -, die Knöpfe der Mäntel und Blusen erhalten als Prägung die Königskrone.
- d) einer neuen Stickerei für Kragen und Aufschläge der Generale.
- e) eines feldgrauen „kleinen Rockes“ für die Offiziere nebst den aus der Anlage 3 ersichtlichen Abzeichen. Bayerisches Kennzeichen hellsilbern.
- f) der Schulterklappen in der Breite von 4,5 cm. Bei den Mannschaften der Ulanen treten Schulterklappen an die Stelle der Epauletten.
- g) eines für die Mannschaften aller Waffen einheitlichen Koppels mit einheitlichem Koppelschloß statt der bisherigen Leib-Riemen, Uberschallkoppel und Säbelkoppel mit Schloß oder Schloßschnalle, sowie eines dunkelbraunen, ledernen Feldkoppels an Stelle der fortfallenden Feldbinde für Offiziere.
- Die Musikmeister tragen zur Felduniform statt der Leibbinde das Mannschaftskoppel mit dem matten Schloß der Leibbinde.
- h) einer grauen Halsbinde an Stelle des Halstruchs und der schwarzen sowie der feldgrauen Halsbinde. Offiziere dürfen zum kleinen Rock und zur Bluse (ausgenommen im Felde) unter der Halsbinde einen in der Höhe vom 3mm sichtbaren grauen Kragen tragen.
- i) eines neuen Kavalleriestiefels.
- k) der schwarzen Schnürschuhe und Gamaschen für Offiziere.
- l) einer Feldmütze für Offiziere und eines feldgrauen Schirmes für sämtliche Schirmmützen.
- m) der Achselstücke für Offiziere 3. D. und a. D.
- n) eines vereinfachten Namenszuges für das 3. Infanterie-Regiment.
12. Der bisher gestattete Überrock und die bisherige Offizier-Lienka scheiden aus der Ausstattung aus; an die Stelle des ersteren tritt für Offiziere der kleine Rock. Für Offiziere 3. D. und a. D. sowie des Beurlaubtenstandes ist dieser nur ein gestattetes Stück.
13. Zur Bluse werden nicht getragen:
- a) die Abzeichen der Fahnen- und Standartenträger, Schützenabzeichen, Schießabzeichen, Königsabzeichen und Kaiser-schießpreise, die Abzeichen für Richtkanoniere, Jechter, preußisches Lehr-Infanterie-Bataillon und Militär-Reitinstitut.

II

IV

27. Die General- und Flügeladjutanten erhalten Kragen, Aufschläge, Mützenstreifen und Achselstückunterlagen von ponceaurotem Tuch.
28. Stücke alter Art dürfen nicht mehr beschafft werden. Die weitere Anfertigung grauer Hosen während des Krieges wird hiedurch nicht berührt. Gleichmäßigkeit im Anzuge der Offiziere innerhalb der Verbände ist während der Auftragszeit bei keiner Gelegenheit zu fordern.
29. Das Kriegsministerium hat das Weitere zu veranlassen.
- Bestimmungen über das Auftragen der bisherigen Stücke behalte ich Mir vor nach dem Friedensschluß zu treffen.
30. Ich erwarte, daß, nachdem nunmehr die Bekleidung und Ausrüstung des Heeres unter Berücksichtigung der Kriegserfahrungen neu geregelt ist, alle von einzelnen Dienststellen erlassenen Sonderbestimmungen, erteilten Erlaubnisse und Zugeständnisse aufgehoben werden.
- Abweichungen von den Bestimmungen und die Einführung besonderer Abzeichen bedürfen auch während des Krieges Meiner ausdrücklichen Genehmigung.

II

Anderungen an den Uniformen der Beamten der Heeresverwaltung

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