
*The following pages will be constantly updated.
They contain additional information, general improvements and updates for a possible second printing of
Volume I*

<http://www.germanuniformsandequipment.co.nr>

Page 9: Acknowledgements, second column (Feb 6, 2006)

Move *Tony Schnurr* from the U.S to Canada!

Page 13 (Oct 5, 2005)

2nd column, change "up to four additional "I"s were stamped over time into the liner" into "up to **five** additional "I"s were stamped over time into the liner" ¹

2nd column, last line: 10 I.R. stands for the 10th Bavarian infantry regiment.

Picture caption: Remove the word "each" from the first line.

Page 13: Chapter "Army Depot and Unit Markings".

Add the following text before the last paragraph of the 2nd column or add as a footnote: (Oct 5, 2005)

Older clothing and equipment from Saxony can be marked with "M.D", instead of "B.A.". The letters MD stand for *Montierungsdepot*. A *Montierungsdepot* was the predecessor of the clothing department or *Bekleidungsamt*. For example: the marking "M.D.88. 12.A.F. 1889 1.B. 2.C. 1889", translates as:

"*Montierungsdepot*"

"12.A.F.= 12. *Kgl.Sächs. Fuß Artillerie Regiment*" (Garrison Metz)

"1.B." = "*I. Bataillon*"

"2.C." = "*2. Kompanie*".

Page 18: Section "Medical Service – *Sanitätswesen*".

Replace the entire section as follows, or add the following text as a footnote: (Oct 17, 2005)

The members of the medical service (*Sanitätswesen*) in the German army were divided into four categories (Kraus, 739):

- medial personnel/orderlies (*Sanitätsmannschaften* or *Sanitätssoldaten*) attached to a regiment and who took care of the wounded and also served as stretcher-bearers
- stretcher bearers (*Krankenträger*) who were organizationally, part of the Train troops
- hospital orderlies (*Krankenwärter*) were individuals not fit for armed service who worked in for hospitals (*Lazarette*).
- medical officers (*Sanitätsoffiziere*) who were part of an independent officer corps.

Apart from the medical orderlies who were part of a regiment, an army corps or division had medical companies (*Sanitätskompagnie*) and field hospitals (*Feldlazarette*). The prime function of a medical company was to transport the wounded from the battlefield. A medical company consisted of medical officers, NCOs, stretcher bearers and hospital orderlies. Of note, stretcher bearers could also be employed to work in the hospitals. (German Army Handbook , April 1918: 208 stretcher bearers per company).

Page 25: Chapter "Cavalry Belt Buckle" (Sep 1, 2005)

Replace the entire paragraph, as follows:

In 1895, the cavalry belt buckle was standardised for the then adopted 1895 belt width also in use by the infantry. The buckle (*Schlossschalle*) was made from cast brass with a rear hook to accommodate the clip of the belt (this clip faced in the opposite direction to the standard issue infantry type belt). The belt initially had straps at the side for supporting a sabre, but as of 1911, these straps were removable. (See a period photograph in Woolley, volume 2, page 149). Similar to the dismounted belt buckle, the buckle was manufactured from grey painted steel and the belts were blackened during the war. This type of belt was worn until 1915.

Page 25: Caption bottom picture: brown belt. (Oct 5, 2005)

¹ Based on a picture on the Pickelhaube.com forum

Add the following text at the end of the caption or introduce a footnote:

As from the end of 1909-1910, all belts were issued in brown leather instead of black, hence the model 1909 designation of the belt in the picture. No other design changes took place. Belts would be blackened again after the 1915 regulations, which did not happen with this example.

Page 26: Change caption of the photograph in the middle (Oct 27, 2005)

Change the last line of the caption as follows:

This is a model 1847 Prussian belt buckle, as used in the war of 1870/71, larger in size as the later pattern, 2.5" (6.5cm) by 2" (5.2cm). *Courtesy of BT.*

Page 34: More info on the photograph of the officer. (Oct 5, 2005)

Add the following text at the end of the caption or introduce a footnote:

This officer wears the black wound badge. He wears low shoes with what are probably black leather gaiters which are fastened with a strap and buckle at the top, and a hook at the bottom. The tunic is a model 1915 *Feldbluse* with fly front and simple fold-over cuffs. He does not appear to wear shoulder boards. The collar is much higher than those seen on enlisted issue pieces.

Page 37: Top photograph of seamen (Oct 5, 2005)

Add the following text at the end of the caption or introduce a footnote:

Of interest is that the seamen are wearing single ammunition pouches, two at each side of the belt buckle.

Page 37: Bottom photograph of the low shoes. (Sep 1, 2005)

Add the following text at the end of the caption or introduce a footnote:

Similar to the practice in other armies, soldiers were allowed to wear their own shoes provided these looked similar to the issue model. The low shoes pictured on this page deviate slightly from the standard issue type, which would not have had any rivets (except some Bavarian examples - *E. Siegel, Militaria Magazine*).

Page 38: Chapter "Putties". (Oct 5, 2005)

Add the following line at the end of the paragraph or introduce a footnote:

Although very comfortable, it had been reported that putties, especially when wet, would cause severe injuries by cutting off the blood circulation. Putties were therefore not encouraged.

Page 39: Chapter "Cavalry Boots". (Oct 5, 2005)

Change the second line as follows (add the words "instead of black"):

They were introduced in 1908¹⁷ and made from natural brown leather **instead of black**.

Page 39. Change picture caption of the cavalry boots. (Sep 1, 2005)

Change "Model 1915" into "**Pre-model 1915**"

Page 51: Chapter "Pickaxe". (Oct 5, 2005)

Add the following text at the end of the chapter or introduce a footnote:

The leather carrier for the pickaxe was originally manufactured with only a single leather loop to attach it to the belt (similar to early single loop shovel carriers). Later improved models introduced as from 1909 (*Kraus*, 360) received two leather loops as can be seen in the photographs on this page. The bayonet was held in place by the leather ring in the middle of the carrier.

Page 53: Chapter "Spade" (Oct 5, 2005)

1. Add a new line (or introduce a footnote) in the first column just before the sentence starting with "Because the sharp ends":

The model 1898 spade was introduced in 1899 and had a weight of 730g. (*Kraus*, 360)

2. Add a new footnote in the 2nd column, after the words "...replaced the simple loops."

See Volume III for a photograph of the cavalry spade carrier.

Page 58: Caption of the two spades at the left: (Oct 5, 2005)

Switch 'left' and 'right'.

Page 59: Chapter "Machine Gunners Spade Model 1901 (MG Spaten 01)". (Oct 5, 2005)

Add inches as measurement in the text, as follows:

Machine gun troops were equipped with a shorter and smaller spade as from 1901 and is therefore not really part of the *Kleines Schanzzeug*. The shovel had a very short wooden handle and the overall dimensions of the blade are smaller than the regular infantry issue shovel. The overall length of the MG shovel blade is about 7" (18cm), width about 4.7" (12cm), the overall socket length is approximately 4.3" (11cm), socket diameter about 1.1" (2.8cm), and the maximum width of the triangular support section on the back of the blade is about 2.9" (7.5cm).

Page 60: Chapter "Pioneer Spade". (Oct 5, 2005)

1. Add a new line (or introduce a footnote) in the first column just after the first sentence ending with "..., axes and wire cutters.":

The model 96 spade for pioneers was introduced in 1897 (*Kraus*, 362).

Page 72: Chapter "Infantry backpack model 1895" (Sep 1, 2005)

Add a footnote in the first column, after the line ending with "... and washing kit and a meat tin.":

The shelf in the middle of the backpack used to store the meat tin (*Fleischbüchse*) and around it a sewing kit, tooth brush and a washing kit, was a sort of leather cushion filled with wool and measured 5.4" (14cm) by 5.9"(15cm) (*J. Kraus*, page 326). It ran parallel with the rear of the backpack.

Page 75: Chapter "Infantry Backpack model 1907". (Sep 1, 2005)

1. Add the following line in the first column, after the first sentence ending with "...made from the same material":

The shelf for the meat tin for example was discontinued.

2. Replace the line "It featured identical straps." in the second column, with the following text:

While the officers backpack model 1914 featured identical straps to those on enlisted men's backpacks. Only the hooks for the ammo pouch rings were different and were fastened with a clip system. However, the pre-1914 officers model had different straps. (see Volume III)



Pre-1914 officers backpack.

Page 79: Caption backpack (Feb 15, 2006)

Change word "bicycle" in "machine gun" in the picture caption.

Page 88: Chapter "Model 1887 for Pioneer, Foot Artillery and Traffic Troops" (Oct 5, 2005)

Replace the entire chapter with the following text:

The model 1887 ammo pouches were an improved version of the model 1874 pouches and contained 30 rounds each. It was used by NCOs and later by pioneers, foot artillery and traffic troops. The bottom of the pouch was reinforced with a piece of wood. Initially, a large rectangular ammo pouch was worn at the rear. This box had two compartments each holding 20 rounds. The box had two leather loops to attach it to the belt and was fastened with a strap at the sides.

Page 90: Caption ammo pouches (Sep 1, 2005)

Add the following text at the caption of the picture:

Two versions of the model 1887 ammo pouches existed. The first was used by enlisted men and contained 30 rounds, and a smaller version containing 15 rounds was used by NCOs. The latter was also issued to Field artillery, Train and transport troops in 1888.

Page 92: Chapter "Model 1889 for Enlisted Men" (Oct 5, 2005)

Replace the entire chapter with the following text:

The model 1889 ammo pouches for enlisted men were introduced for the model 88 rifle. They were made from black leather and worn in pairs at each side of the belt. It was rectangular in shape and contained 30 rounds held in two compartments. The lid closed in the same way as on the model 1887 ammo pouches. The model 1889 for NCO's was virtually the same model as the 1887 for NCO's but with a different internal arrangement.

Page 94: More info for the photograph of the artillery soldier (Oct 5, 2005)

Replace the sentence "These types of covers were issued as of 1915" with the following text:

The spiked helmet cover was originally identified as being a type used from 1915, because the chin straps sits above the helmet cover. This was made possible because of two openings at the sides of the cover. However, closer inspection of the photograph shows that the helmet cover has been pushed up, making the chinstrap visible and so this is most probably a much earlier model. In addition, the number 19, either in red or green, indicates pre-1916 use. (See also Volume II, page 398)

Page 95: in text describing the 1909 ammo pouches; (Feb 10, 2006)

"...attach the pouch to the backpack strap or the bread bag". Should be bread bag strap

Page 97: Chapter "Saddlebag Cartridge Pouch" (Oct 5, 2005)

Add a footnote at the end of the chapter:

See Volume III for a complete discussion on cavalry equipment, including different types of saddle bags.

Page 101: Chapter "Ammo Belt (*Patronentragegurte*)" (Sep 1, 2005)

Add a footnote at the end of the sentence:

See also page 627 for a period photograph of this type of ammunition belt.

Page 104: Caption bottom picture: (Oct 1, 2005)

Add the following just before the Courtesy line:

The strap for the navy bread bag strap is wider, has a different buckle and leather end pieces compared with the army version.

Page 107: Caption bottom picture (Oct 5, 2005)

Add a footnote just before the Courtesy line:

For an illustration of the *Zeltstock 18* see J. Kraus, page 349

Page 111: Caption of the period photograph (Oct 5, 2005)

Add the following text after the first sentence:

The mess kits are blackened as prescribed for foot troops. The mess kit at the right is an early model 1910 version which can be seen by the reinforcement handle. Many interesting details can be seen in this photograph, like the soldier holding an axe and the insignia on the left sleeve of his tunic. Note the overall high quality trench construction and design.

Page 124: Replace footnote 31 completely as follows: (Oct 5, 2005)

J. Kraus, page 360: The sharp spade tips had to be rounded: Prussia October 1909, Bavaria March 1910.

Page 147: More info on the photograph, bottom right. (Feb 6, 2006)

Add the following text just before the Courtesy line:

Identical lanterns were also made by the company *F.F.A. Schulze* in Berlin and delivered to the Swiss Army together with the *Krupp* 15cm Howitzers. (Airoldi & Kuster, *Lampen und Lanternen des Schweizerischen Armee*, volume 2) The lanterns were powered by petroleum and had an additional clamp for a candle. They were made from brass (marked "*Blendlaterne 07*") and later out of sheet metal (marked "*Blendlat 07/12*").

Page 166: More info on the photograph. (Oct 5, 2005)

Replace the caption completely with the following text:

The *Dräger Tubben* model 1914 in action. This highly interesting photograph shows many details. The officer in the middle wears a crusher style peaked cap and a DEMAG knife with an officer portepée, which was not used to identify the company of the wearer, as compared with an enlisted men's equivalent (*Troddel*). Barbed wire poles can just be seen on the right side. The soldier on the left has a large NCO button on and short NCO lace on his collar. The piping on his shoulder straps can be clearly seen. A field cap with cloth covered cap band is hanging on the barbed wire poles.

Page 210 (Sep 1, 2005)

Correction in the first column: Change "Belgian" into "French".

Page 228: Change in the caption of the photograph: (Sep 1, 2005)

Change "electrical" into "probably carbide powered".

Page 248: Chapter "Field Telephones" (Sep 1, 2005)

1. Add a footnote in the first column after the word "(RTV)"

The *Feldfernsprecher alter Art* (model 1905) could be connected to the *Reichs Telegraphen Verwaltung* (RTV) using a toggle selector/condensor. For more information read <http://historische-uniformen.de/Artikel/fernsprechwesen.htm>.

2. Replace in the second column, first line "The box contained a battery and telephone", into the following:

The *Feldfernsprecher alter Art* and the *Eiserner Feldfernsprecher* both had separate battery boxes of approximately 3kg, while the *Feldfernsprecher 16* or the *Streckenfernsprecher* model 1915 (see next chapter) had an integral battery.

3. Replace in the second column, the text "... the field telephone model 1915 (" into "... the field telephone model 05/13 was introduced in 1913 ("

4. Add a footnote in the second column after the words "... button instead of a switch"

The *Eiserner Feldfernsprecher* was better adapted to working with the civilian telegraph system, which was certainly a benefit during static trench war conditions. (It could operate as well with two cables; as compared with the single cable operation of the *Feldfernsprecher alter Art*). The switch between the military buzzer call (*Summeranruf*) and the civilian bell call (*Weckeranruf*) was made through the Morse button.

5. Add the following lines at the end of the second column:

The *Feldfernsprecher alter Art* and the *Eiserner Feldfernsprecher* were heavy devices and not really useful for the telegraph units operating behind the front line to check and control telegraph cables and connections. Therefore, the railroad (*Reichsbahn*) civilian type telephone (*Streckenfernsprecher*) was adopted by the army. It had a weight of 3.9kg, contained a bell, integral battery and telephone in a wooden box, which was often painted black. It was later used during the *Reichswehr* era and during WW2. See the website for pictures of this device.



Streichenfernsprecher model 1915

Page 278: Caption update (Sep 1, 2005)

Add the following text at the end of the caption, just before the Courtesy line:

The author has also seen a similar 1-battery amp meter stored in a small dark brown wooden case (probably used by artillery troops) instead of the leather cases displayed on page 277. The case contains an instruction sheet with the following text: "*Das Instrument darf an keine höhere Spannung als 3 Volt, die einer Akkumulatorenzelle entspricht angelegt werden. Die untere Spitze des Instrumentes ist auf den Pluspol, die Spitze des Kabels an Minuspol aufzusetzen. Der Zeigerausschlag erfolgt dann nach rechts.*" The instruction specifies that the meter should not be connected with batteries with a voltage of more than 3 V. The lower point of the meter should be connected with the battery's "+" pole, while the wire connector should be held against the "-" pole.

Page 293. Change table upper right as follows: (Sep 1, 2005)

1. Change "A linen strap (*Riband*)" into "A linen strap (*Riband*). For *Faustriemen* constructed from woven or plaited leather."
2. Change "The crown (*Kranz*). For *Faustriemen* constructed from woven or plaited leather." into "The crown (*Kranz*)."

Page 297. Add the following text and the end of the upper caption: (Sep 1, 2005)

It is important to state that the trigger cover (also called *Winterabzug*) is a post-WW1 accessory.

Page 303: Chapter "13mm *Tankgewehr* (T-rifle)" (Sep 1, 2005)

Add the following text and the end of the chapter after the sentence "... 1/3 saw action in the front line."

Two soldiers operated the *Tankgewehr*. The first one carried the rifle, while the second one acted as reserve and carried the 13x91R ammunition (*Munitionsträger*). He had a wooden case for 72 rounds and two cloth pouches for 20 rounds slung over the shoulders. After WW1, the Swedish Army acquired the tools to manufacture their own copy of the German antitank rifle. A nearly identical weapon was made with the designation "fm/21" and which fired the same ammunition as the German equivalent. The cartridges were manufactured in Sweden as well. (*Internet Source*)

Page 311 (Sep 1, 2005).

Correction: Second column, third line, change "MG08/15" in "MG08".

Page 318. Caption lower picture should read: (Sep 1, 2005).

"Combination wrench for the MG08/15 and MG08 machine-guns."

Page 326. Correction caption egg grenade (Sep 1, 2005)

The egg grenade photographed on this page is equipped with a fuse and not a transportation cap.

Page 351, 374, 380 (Sep 1, 2005)

The 19th Dragoon regiment always had a black cap band.

Page 352, 375 (Sep 1, 2005)

The 6th and 7th Hussar regiments have not one, but two rows of piping, i.e. lemon-yellow and scarlet.

Page 373: Chapter "Model 1915 New Regulation Field cap" (Sep 1, 2005)

Insert the following paragraph as the start of the chapter text:

In 1915, the new officers caps followed a new color scheme as seen in the below table. Velvet cap bands and piping were usually replaced with cloth ones and the visor and chinstrap of the model 1915 cap was now field-grey instead of black. The colored cap band was again covered with a field-grey band, but Kraus reports that some caps were actually manufactured with a field-grey cap band, but still bore piping around the crown.

Page 376 (Sep 1, 2005)

Change "1915" to "1910" in the picture caption.

