

Blandford Colour Series

# Army Uniforms of World War 1



Andrew Mollo

Pierre Turner

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When Europe went to war in 1914, it did so in a mood of joyous certainty. Both sides were confident that their causes were just, that their armies were invincible, and that their consequent victories would be glorious, overwhelming and practically immediate. So inexhaustible are the springs of human optimism that it was some time before the nations as a whole realised that the war was not progressing in accordance with their first ingenuous suppositions, and that they would be called upon to pay for their days of ardour throughout the years of pain and anguish.

Such optimism as was so clearly manifest in the opposing armies in the late summer and autumn of 1914 was coincidentally reflected in their colourful uniforms; but all too soon, as the 'Doctrine of Attrition', of doubtful inspiration, entrenched the belligerents on the Western Front, the magnificently decorative military dress of the old world gave way to the muted, coloured 'protective clothing' of today. As an example, it was not until one whole year after the commencement of hostilities that France forswore her brightly-coloured, pre-war uniforms and adopted horizon blue.

This volume covers the peace-time and field uniforms of the metropolitan armies and aviation services, which fought in Europe at the heart of the struggle in World War 1. This is Andrew Mollo's twelfth book on military uniform. When not writing books, he works as a historical consultant and has co-directed two highly-acclaimed feature films *It Happened Here* and *Winstanley*.

ARMY UNIFORMS  
OF  
WORLD WAR I

*By the same author*

Army Uniforms of World War II  
Illustrated by Malcolm McGregor

Naval, Marine and Air Force Uniforms of World War II  
Illustrated by Malcolm McGregor

ARMY UNIFORMS  
OF  
WORLD WAR I

European and United States  
Armies and Aviation Services

ANDREW MOLLO

*Illustrated by Pierre Turner*

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To all the above my very grateful thanks.

London 1977

*Andrew Mollo*

## PREFACE

Since to all intents and purposes this is a companion to the two-volume work on the uniforms of World War II, I have stuck as closely as possible to the system that has already been established. However the variety and complexity of the many peace-time uniforms which were still being worn at the beginning of the war has meant that tables have been devised to give in as compact a form as possible the many different types of head-dress, tunics, badges, colours and buttons. Obviously it has not been possible to deal with all these uniforms in detail, but those who wish to study them in greater depth, will find a useful list of publications in the bibliography.

Many people have asked if the drawings in my books are produced photographically since they appear so lifelike. The answer is that they are not, but the result of the painstaking skill and patience of the artist. All the illustrations are based on photographs which ensure both the accuracy of the uniform and the character of the period, which is often missing from modern drawings of period uniforms. The colours of the uniforms are carefully checked against surviving examples in private collections and national museums.

*A.M.*

Dedicated to the memory of  
Colonel Don Jose Diez Sanchez  
Regimiento de Infanteria Canarias No. 50

## INTRODUCTION

Although today World War I is often remembered for its senseless massacre of young soldiers, sent to die in their thousands by silly-looking old generals with walrus moustaches, it was in fact more interesting and significant than that. It radically altered the whole concept of warfare, in which not only the army, but the whole nation – its science, technology, and morale – was put to the supreme test. Nor did the war really end with the last shot, because in its wake it brought political and social upheaval on such an unprecedented scale, that in many ways we are still feeling its repercussions to this day.

From the military point of view it was the small feuding Balkan countries which entered the war with the most experience and the least illusions. The great European powers, elated by colourful parades and spectacular summer manoeuvres, went to war with a display of enthusiasm which has never been repeated since. They were confident that their splendidly uniformed and magnificently drilled men would bring the war to a speedy conclusion in time for Christmas. But then, with the exception of an odd colonial skirmish against primitively armed natives, Europe's armies had little or no recent experience of actual warfare.

These bush wars however brought about one basic and fundamental awareness which was, that brightly coloured and tight-fitting uniforms were not best suited to modern warfare. Many British officers were advised to visit their outfitters before leaving for the colonies. There they could equip themselves with sturdy and comfortable clothing in muted colours, which had been designed for stalking and shooting game.

Once in the colonies the more enterprising officers – freed from the restraints and hide-bound conservatism of their less adventurous fellows – 'went native'. They adopted the style of clothing, equipment, and even arms of their adversaries, and so khaki (a Persian word meaning earth) uniforms were developed, first in the colonies, and later for wear in Europe. By the outbreak of war most countries – with three notable exceptions – had protective coloured uniforms, be it the tobacco brown of Bulgaria or the German field-grey.

The notable exceptions were Austro-Hungary, France, and Belgium. Unlike France and Belgium who should really have known better, Austria was not a colonial empire in the global sense. In 1909

Austria introduced a pike-grey uniform which was so simple and practical, and so modern in its silhouette, that even today its influence can still be recognised. However parsimony and conservatism continued to assert their influence. In 1864 Austrian Emperor Franz Joseph's brother Maximilian was made Emperor of Mexico. He immediately reorganised the army, and ordered an enormous quantity of madder uniform cloth from his homeland. Before it could be shipped he was deposed and the cloth was no longer required. After a number of suggestions, it was decided to use up the material by giving the Austrian cavalry madder trousers. It is not recorded how the idea was originally received, but when it was proposed that they should be replaced by grey trousers, the Emperor was petitioned, and as a special privilege, the cavalry were allowed to retain their red trousers until 1915.

France, despite her colonial experience, and numerous attempts to modernise her uniforms, went to war in 1914 in blue and red. Contrary to popular belief trousers were neither traditionally French, nor the brainchild of a sartorially motivated monarch. The decision to introduce them was purely commercial. France had invented a fast red dye and wanted to break England's monopoly in this commodity. What better way to advertise this new expertise than to dress the army in red trousers.

Also for the first time a country's industrial capacity was to play a decisive role in the war. The ability to manufacture, not only guns, but all the other paraphernalia of war from uniforms to bandages, meant that only the highly developed industrial nations could sustain a war for any length of time. Countries like France, Germany, and Great Britain had to supply not only their own needs, but those of their allies as well. France probably took on a greater burden than any other country, and stamped out the Adrian steel helmet by the million. She completely re-equipped the Serbian Army in 1915, and manufactured uniforms for Rumania well into the mid-1920's. Britain's ability to weave seemingly endless bales of cloth, enabled the Portuguese to replace their grey uniforms with ones made in England, and the Belgians – although not all that keen on khaki – adopted it as a colour for their new uniforms in 1915 simply because Britain alone could supply the enormous quantity of cloth required.

Enormous increases in the rapidity and accuracy of fire during the second half of the nineteenth century not only brought about the bloody stalemate that epitomised World War I, but exercised a terrific influ-

ence on two very important aspects of a soldier's appearance. Rapidity of fire meant that he carried much more ammunition, and so the old shoulder-belt equipment was replaced by one based on the waistbelt, from which one, two, or even three ammunition pouches could be suspended, as well as all the other bits and pieces that a soldier had to carry.

Accuracy of both small arms and artillery, and the nature of the war in which mostly the head was exposed, caused a disproportionate number of head injuries. The French heavy cavalryman with his metal helmet was to be envied, while his less fortunate brothers in the infantry found the little round steel skull cap which they were supposed to wear under the kepi, useful for every purpose other than the one for which it was intended. A French *Intendance* Department officer, August-Louis Adrian designed and had produced a steel helmet which was the first of the many that were to follow.

In April 1915 during the Battle of Ypres, the Germans successfully used poisonous chlorine gas for the first time, and so began chemical warfare. Although a failure as an offensive weapon, it obliged the Allies to divert vast amounts of time and money into developing and supplying gas masks and other decontamination equipment, which could have been more usefully employed elsewhere. The first gas mask was no more than a nose-clip and cotton wool mouth pad which had been soaked in sodium carbonate, sodium thiosulphate and water, but by the end of the war, when Britain alone had manufactured 50,000,000 gas masks, they had become quite a sophisticated apparatus.

Paradoxically although the American Civil War may lay some claim to the title, the first of the fully scientific wars was also to see the revival of medieval methods of warfare. After the initial weeks of movement, both sides dug in a short distance apart, and for the next four years waged a bitter trench warfare in which they threw, catapulted, and fired a whole range of missiles at each other. Then dressed in various kinds of protective clothing and even body armour, they assaulted and killed each other even with clubs, maces and daggers.

Flying also came into its own during World War I, and even the cynics who at first viewed aviators in much the same way as motorists – as show-offs – came to realise that yet another decisive weapon was in the making.

Since the best mechanics were to be found in the engineers, it was logical that military aviation began as a branch of that service. In 1910 the French formed their air ship and aviation services into an

autonomous corps, and the British followed in 1912. But nowhere during World War I was there to be found a completely independent air arm, until Britain amalgamated her naval and army flying corps into the Royal Air Force in April 1918.

Most armies employed semi-official volunteer corps who were mainly involved in motor transport (Italy and Austro-Hungary) and the medical services (Red Cross, etc.). For the most part these organisations were uniformed and used their own system of rank badges, while the Royal and Imperial Austro-Hungarian Volunteer Automobile Corps, wore army rank badges on the collar, and corps rank badges on the cuffs. Unfortunately space will not permit the many and varied uniforms of these and many other organisations to be covered in this book.



1. General

3. Pilot officer

2. Colonel-General





4. Infantryman

5. Officer cadet

6. Rifleman



7. Dragoon

8. Lancer officer

9. Lancer officer



10. Dragoon officer



11. Infantry officer



12. Infantry officer



13. Infantry n.c.o.



14. Officer cadet



15. Cavalry officer



16. Cavalry pionier



17. Infantryman



18. Hussar n.c.o.



19. Gendarmerie n.c.o.



20. Albanian infantryman



21. Bosnian n.c.o.



22. Bosnian n.c.o.



23. Carabinier cyclist



24. Infantry officer



25. Infantryman



26. Artillery n.c.o.



27. Guide



28. Lancer



29. Guide

30. Chasseur à Cheval



31. Infantryman

32. Infantryman

33. Sergeant



34. Cyclist

35. Artillery officer

36. Infantryman



37. Infantryman

38. General

39. Infantry officer



40. Infantryman n.c.o.  
(Italian service)

41. Infantryman  
(Russian service)

42. Officer  
(French service)



43. Mountain rifleman

44. General

45. Infantryman



46. Dragoon

47. Cuirassier officer

48. Artilleryman





49. Gendarmerie n.c.o.



50. Cuirassier n.c.o.



51. Medical officer



52. Staff officer



53. Marshal of France



54. Infantryman



55. Infantryman

56. Colonel of rifles

57. Engineer corporal



58. Dragoon

59. Cuirassier



60. Tank officer

61. Artilleryman

62. Waggon driver



63. Pilot officer

64. Pilot officer

65. Pilot n.c.o.



66. Staff trumpeter

67. The Kaiser

68. Field-Marshal



69. Military official



70. Lieutenant General



71. General Staff officer



72. Infantryman

73. A.D.C.

74. Guardsman



75. Cuirassier officer

76. The Crown Prince

77. Hussar



78. Mountain rifleman

79. Mountain gunner

80. Mountain rifleman



81. Artilleryman

82. Field Marshal

83. Infantryman



84. Light Dragoon



85. Horse Guard officer

86. Railway Troops officer

87. Rifles n.c.o.



88. Landwehr n.c.o.

89. Landsturm lancer officer

90. Landsturm man



91. Field gendarme n.c.o.

92. Padre

93. Field Postillion





94. Tank man

95. Stormtrooper

96. Infantryman



97. Pilot officer

98. Pilot officer

99. Pilot



100. Brigadier General



101. Field Marshal



102. Brigadier General



103. Foot Guards n.c.o.



104. Foot Guards officer



105. Foot Guards subaltern



106. Life Guards Trooper



107. Cavalry officer



108. Mounted engineer



109. Trooper



110. Infantryman

112. Infantryman

111. Infantry officer



113. Highland n.c.o.

115. Highlander

114. Highland officer



116. Tank man

117. Tank officer

118. Tank man



119. Dispatch rider

120. Military policeman

121. Warrant officer



122. Ration carrier

124. Medical orderly

123. Private soldier



125. Air mechanic

127. Pilot officer

126. Pilot officer



128. Infantry officer

129. Major General

130. Infantryman



131. Pilot officer

132. Lieutenant General

133. Lieutenant General



134. Infantryman

136. Infantry n.c.o.

135. Arditi officer



137. Alpini soldier

139. Alpini soldier

138. Bersaglieri rifleman





140. Light cavalryman



141. Carabinier



142. Infantry officer



143. H. M. the King



144. Infantryman



145. Lancer n.c.o.

146. Commandant

147. Rifleman



148. Lancer

149. General of Division

150. Rifleman



151. Infantry n.c.o.



152. Staff officer



153. Artilleryman



154. Cavalryman



155. Staff officer



156. Infantryman



157. Cossack officer



158. The Tsar



159. Infantry officer



160. Adjutant



161. Lieutenant General



162. Pilot officer



163. Guardsman

164. Hussar

165. Infantryman



166. Guards officer

167. Major General

168. Guards n.c.o.



169. Cossack



170. Cossack officer



171. Cossack officer



172. Don Cossack n.c.o.



173. General staff officer

174. Infantry officer

175. Infantryman



176. Infantryman

177. Artillery officer

178. Staff officer



179. Brigadier General



180. General



181. Staff officer



182. Infantryman



183. Infantry officer



184. Infantryman





185. Infantryman

187. Infantryman

186. Infantry n.c.o.



188. Cavalryman



189. Pilot officer



190. Pilot officer



191. Ground crewman



193. Bavarian Observer



192. Prussian (German)



194. Austro-Hungarian



195. Bulgarian



196. Russian



197. Russian Observer



198. French

Pilots' and Observers' Wings



199. British



200. Belgian



201. Italian



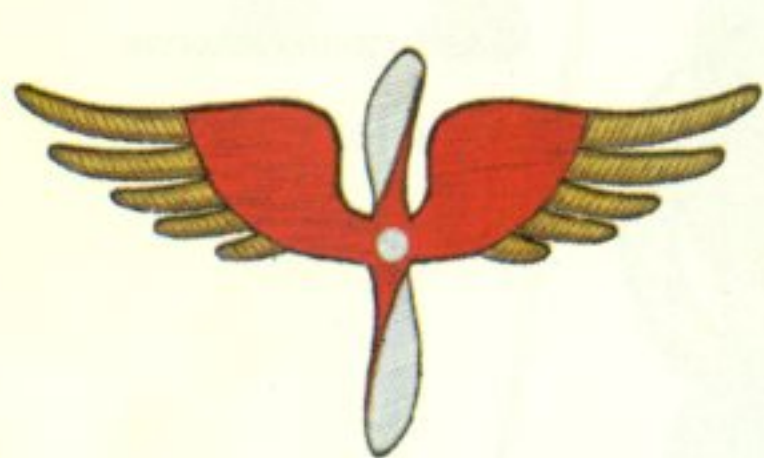
202. United States



203. U.S. Observer



204. French



205. French n.c.o.



206. French balloon engineer

The 1915 'Adrian' helmet



207. French Light Infantry



208. French Artillery



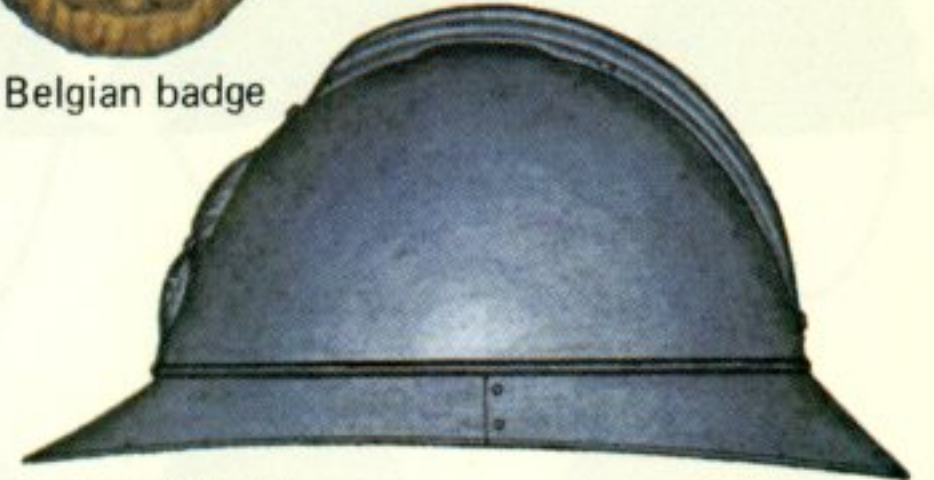
210. Belgian badge



209. French Engineers



211. French M.1915 helmet



212. Russian badge



213. Rumanian badge



215. Serbian badge



214. United States badge

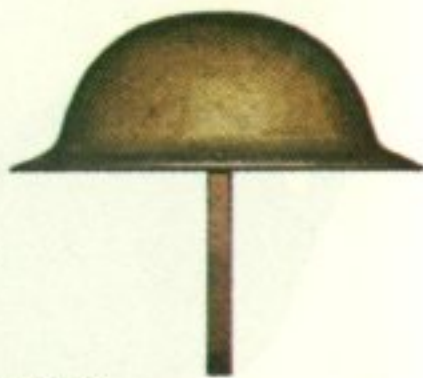
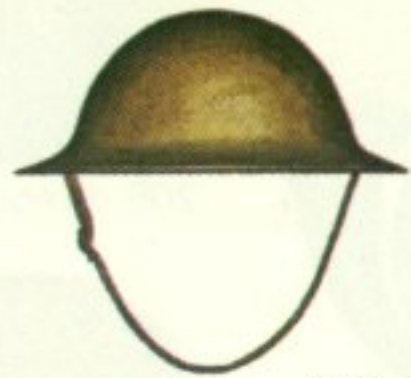
Allied Steel Helmets



216. French



217. British



218. United States



219. United States



220. Italian



221. Italian



222. Portuguese



223. Belgian



Helmets of the Central Powers



224. German



225. German



226. German



227. German



228. German



229. Austrian

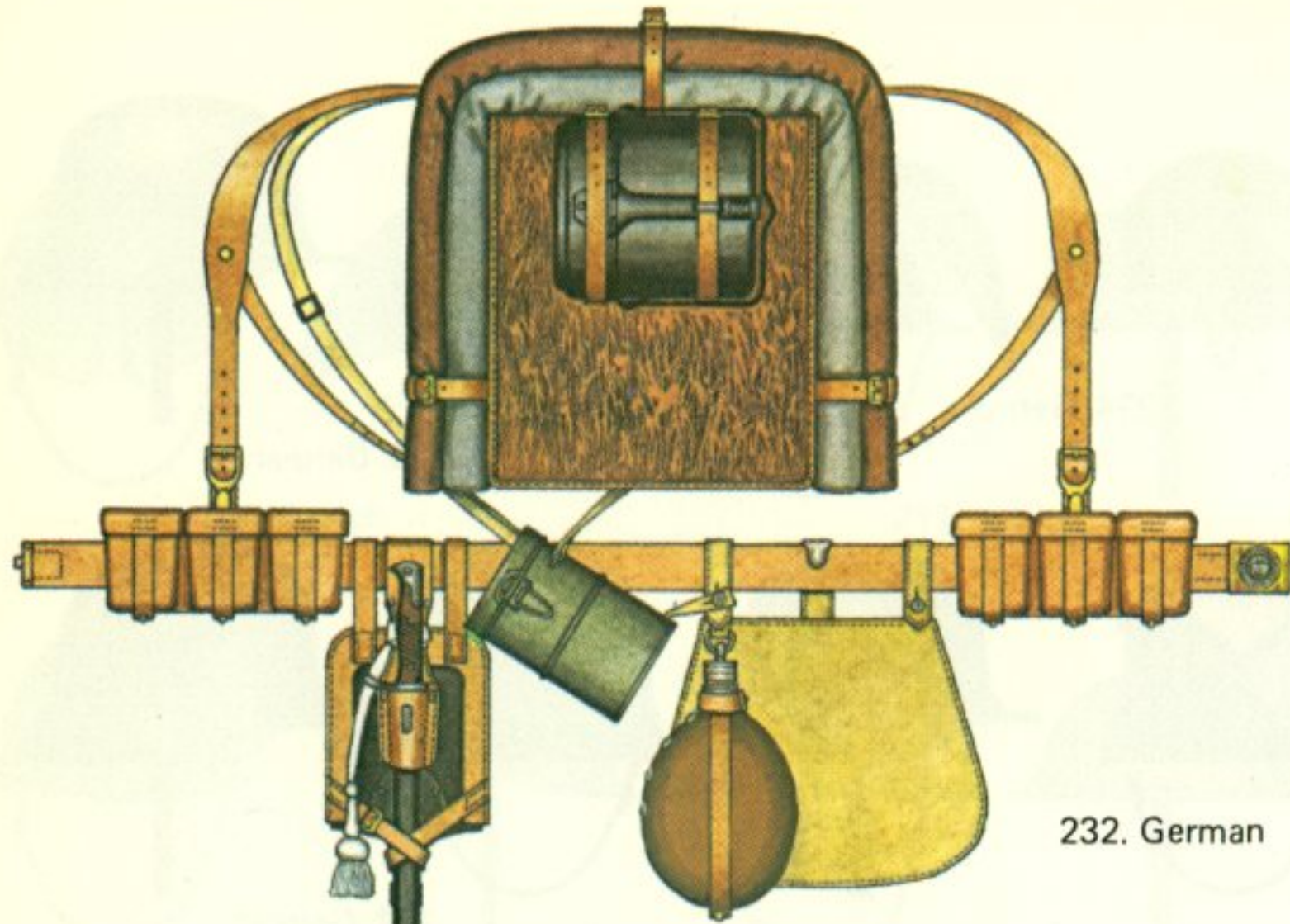


230. Austrian

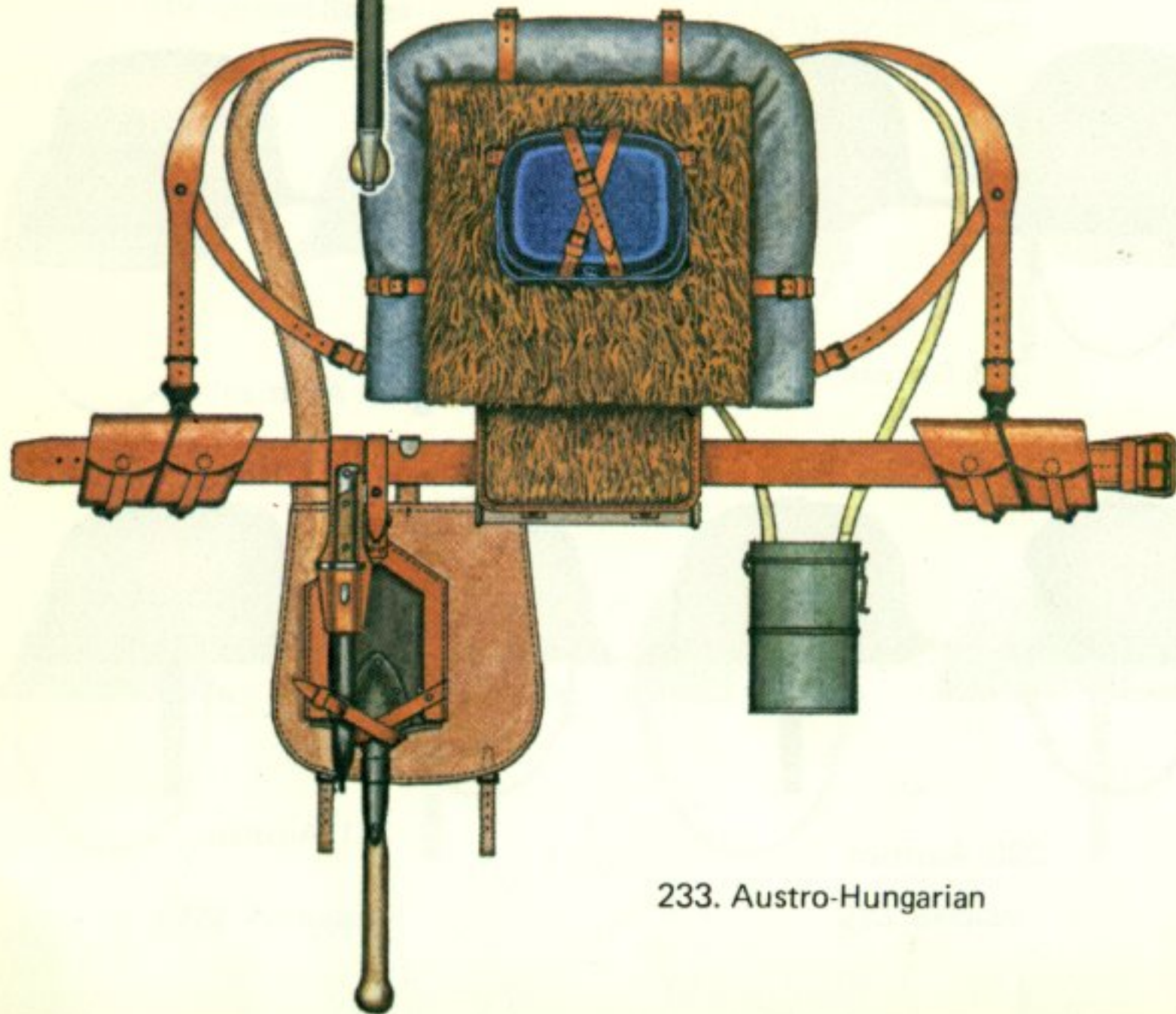


231. Austrian

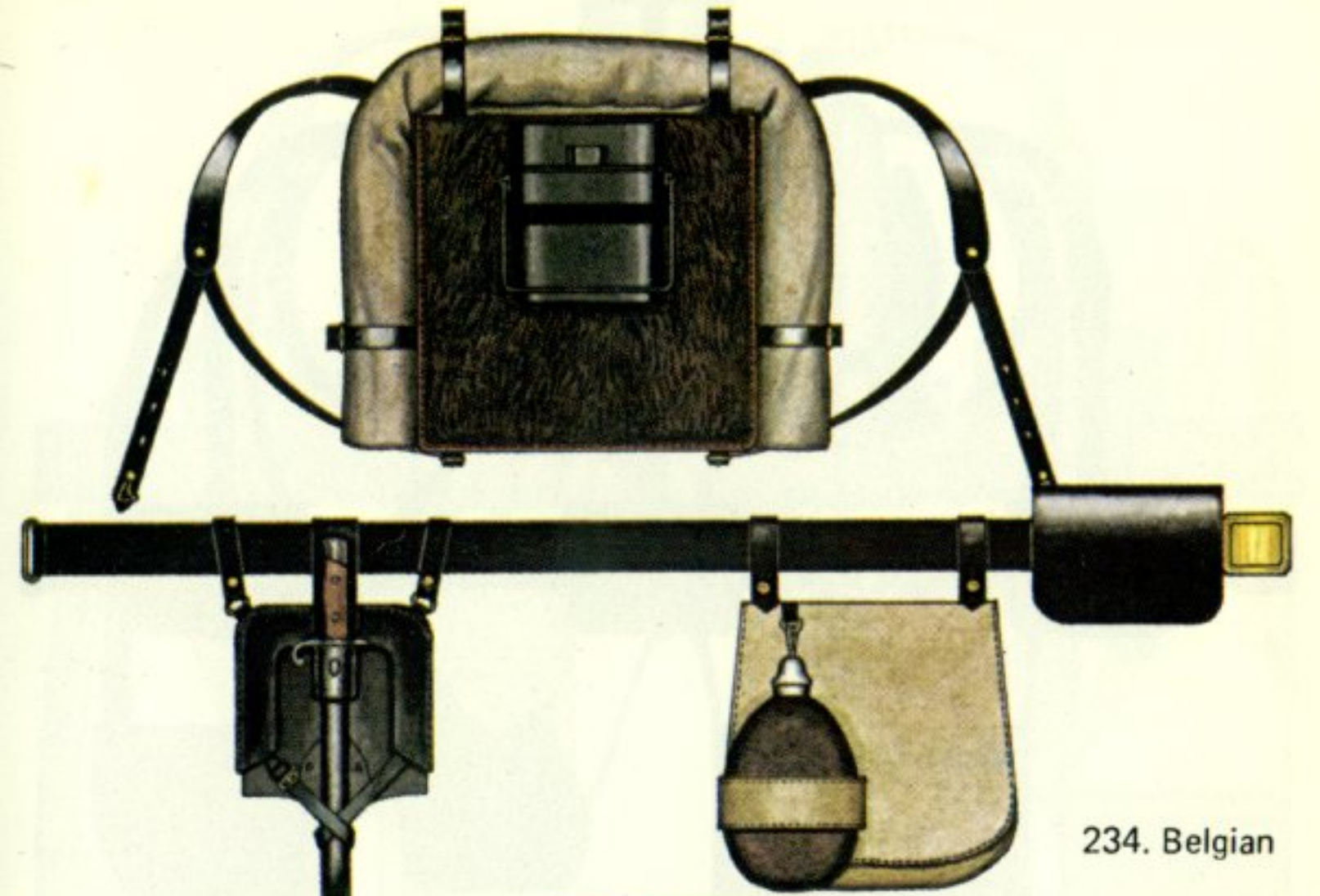




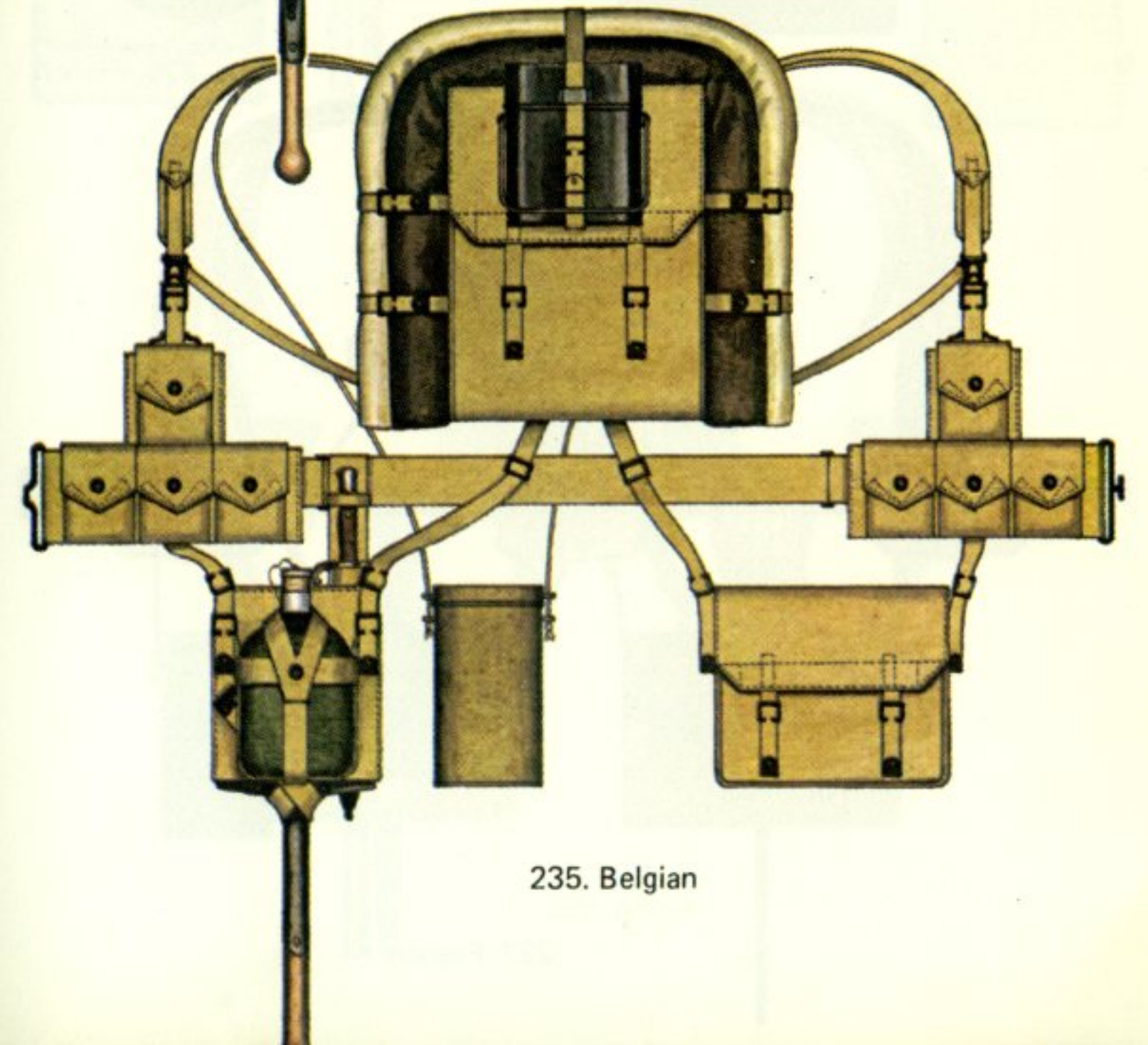
232. German



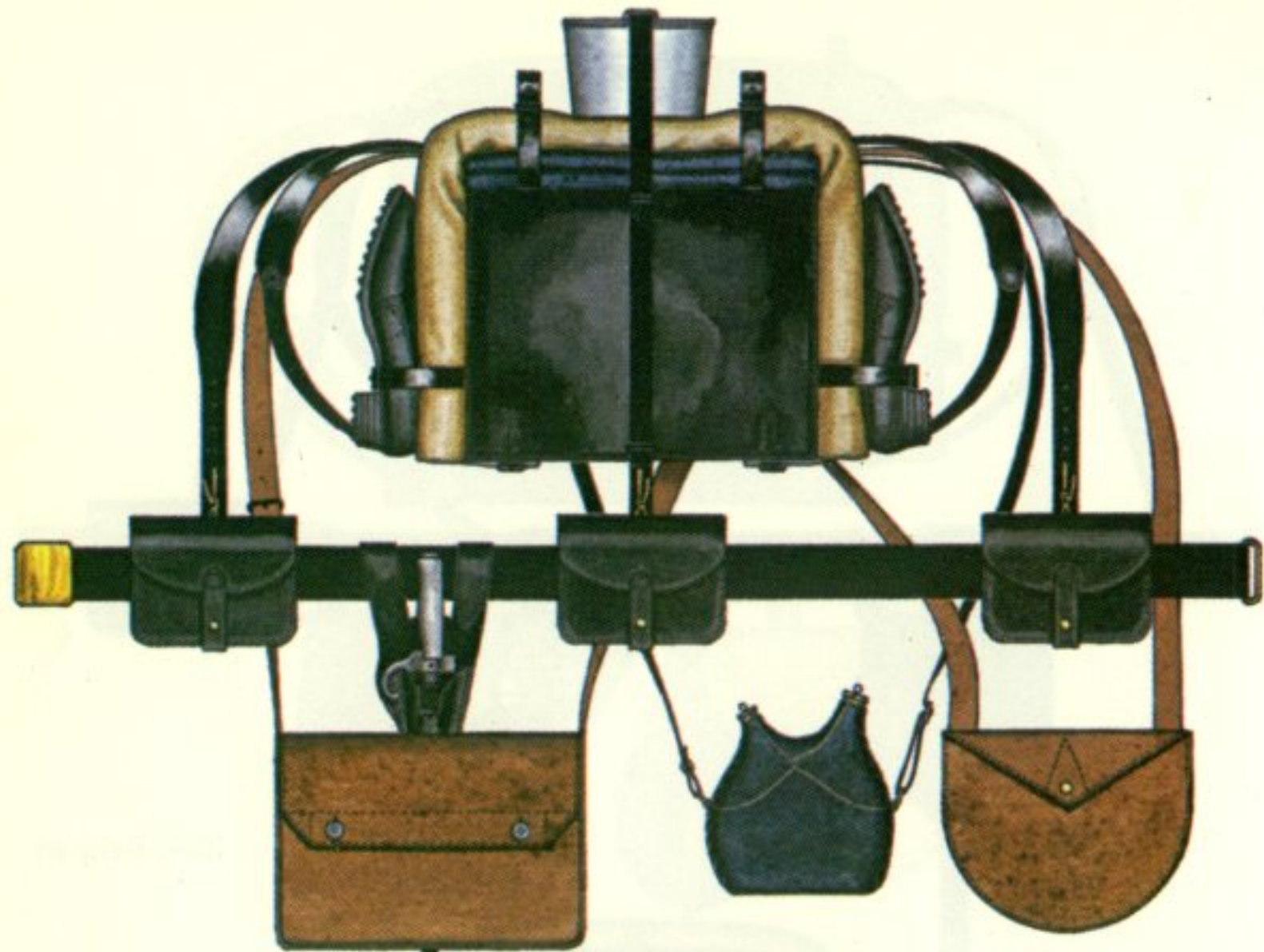
233. Austro-Hungarian



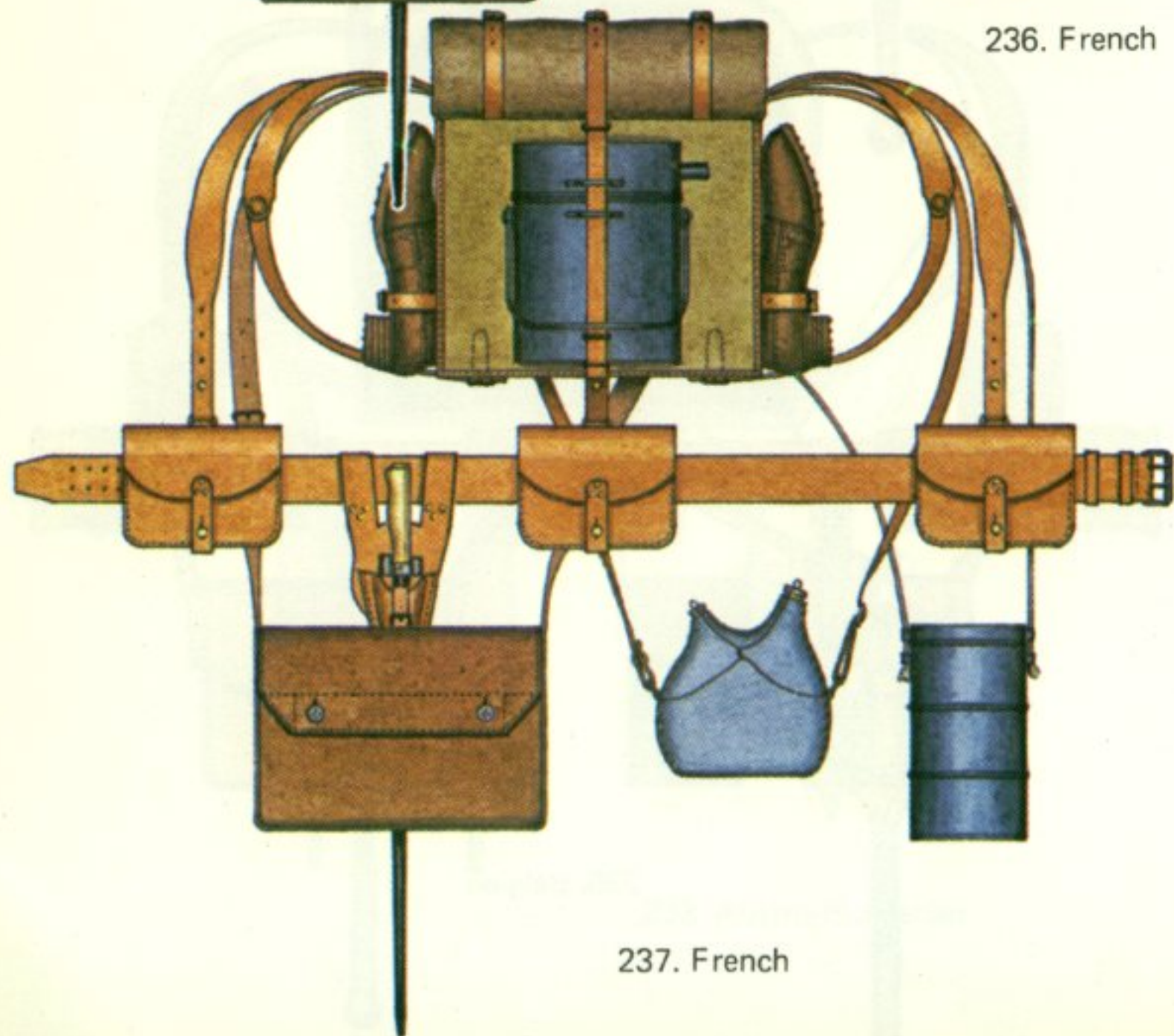
234. Belgian



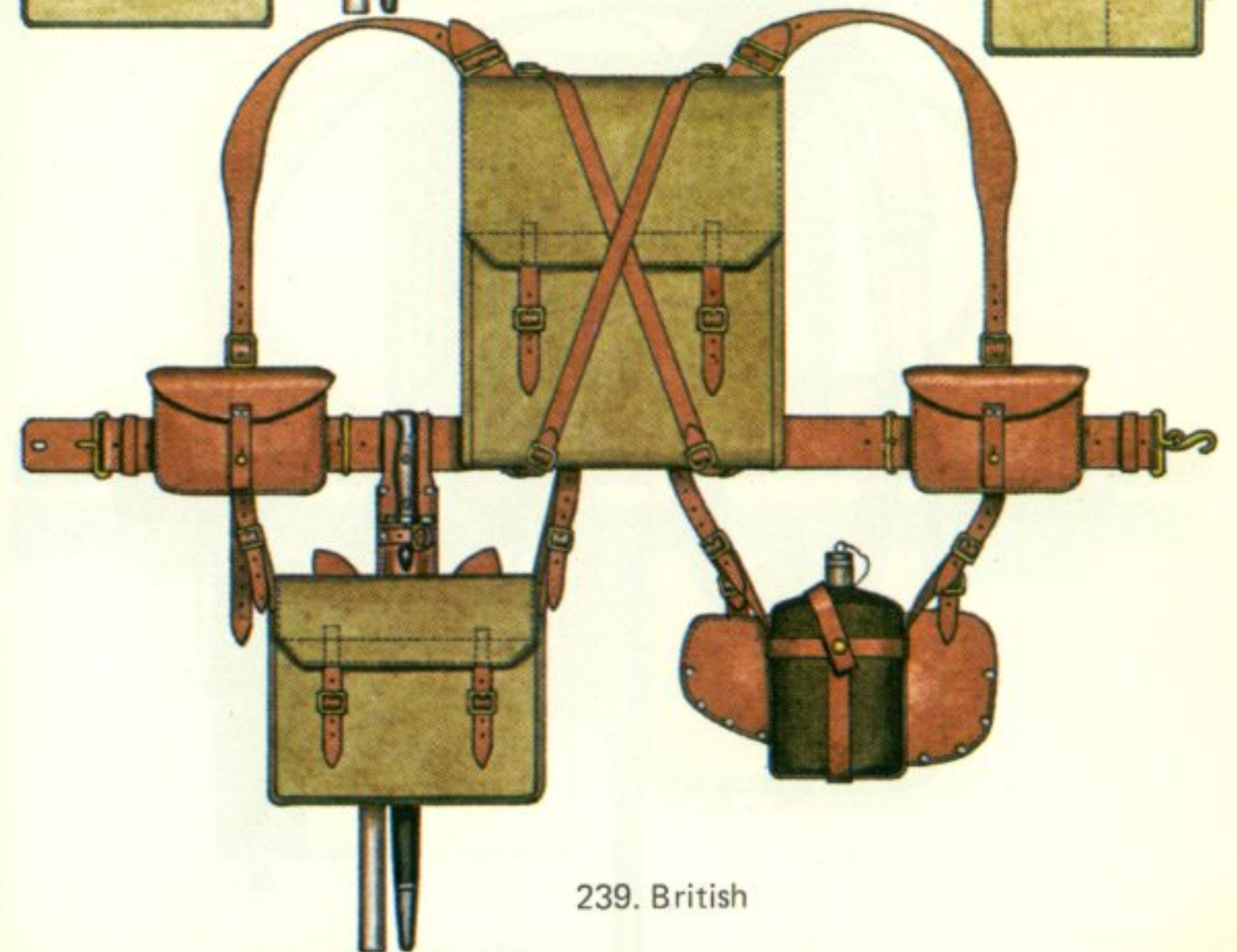
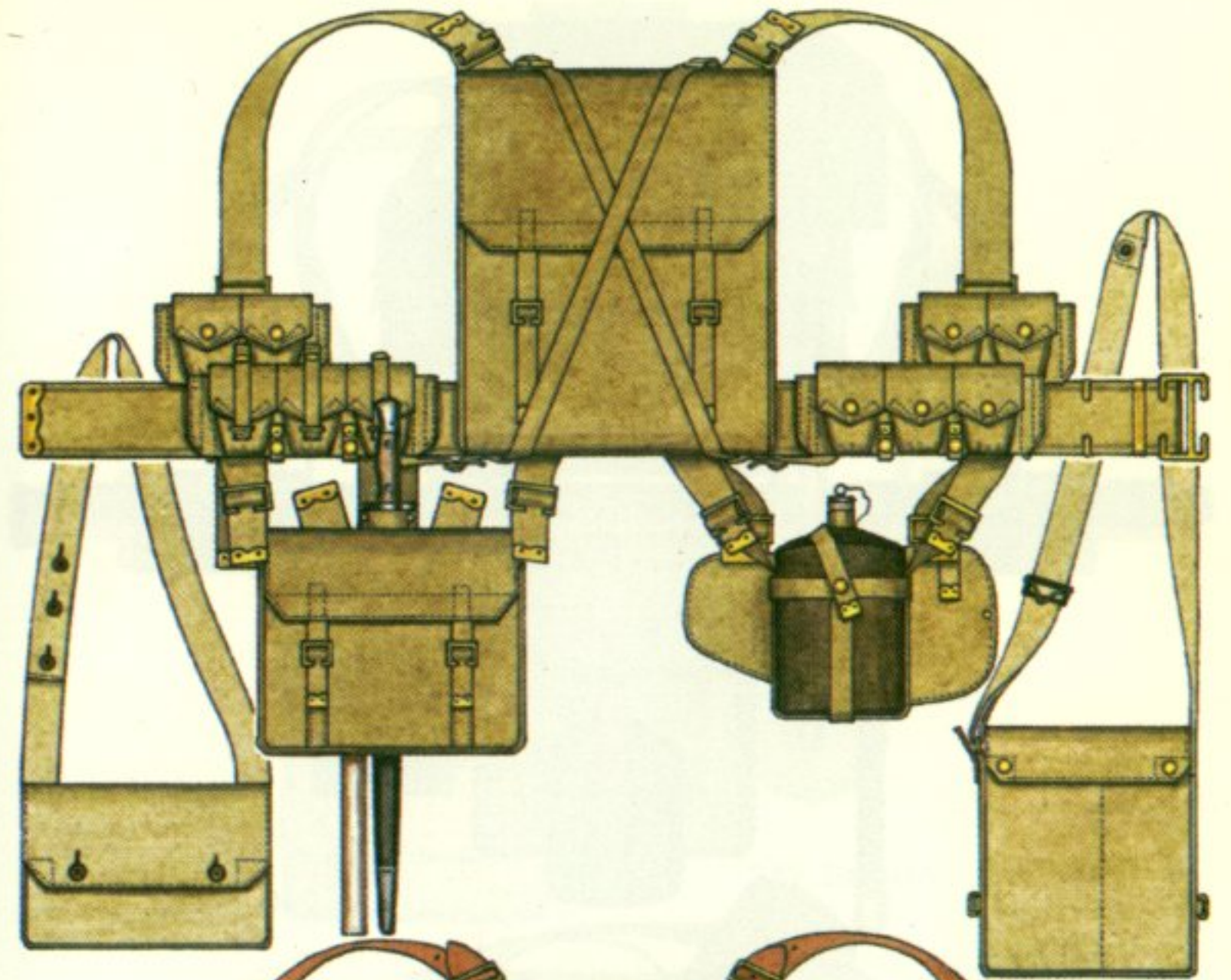
235. Belgian



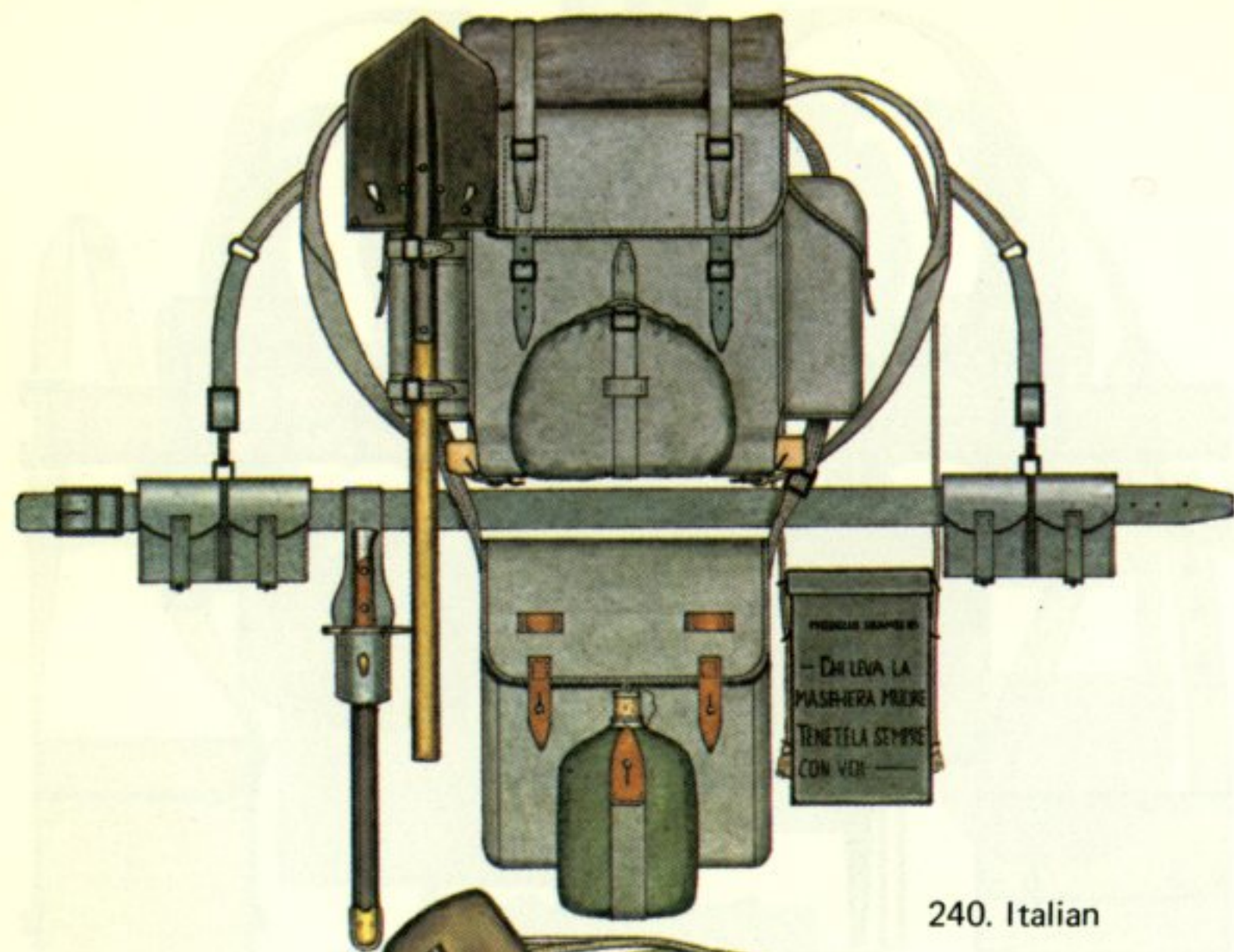
236. French



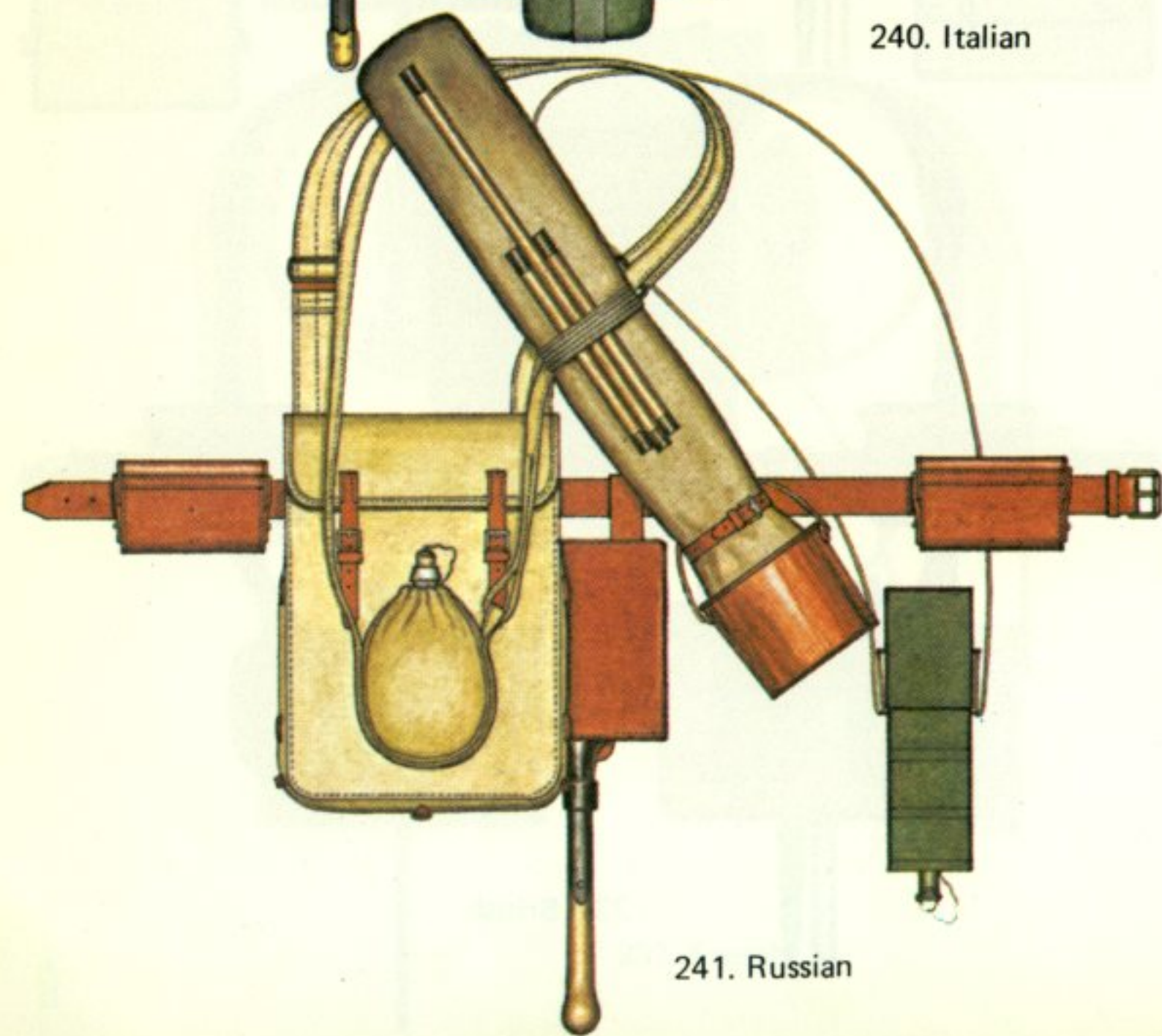
237. French



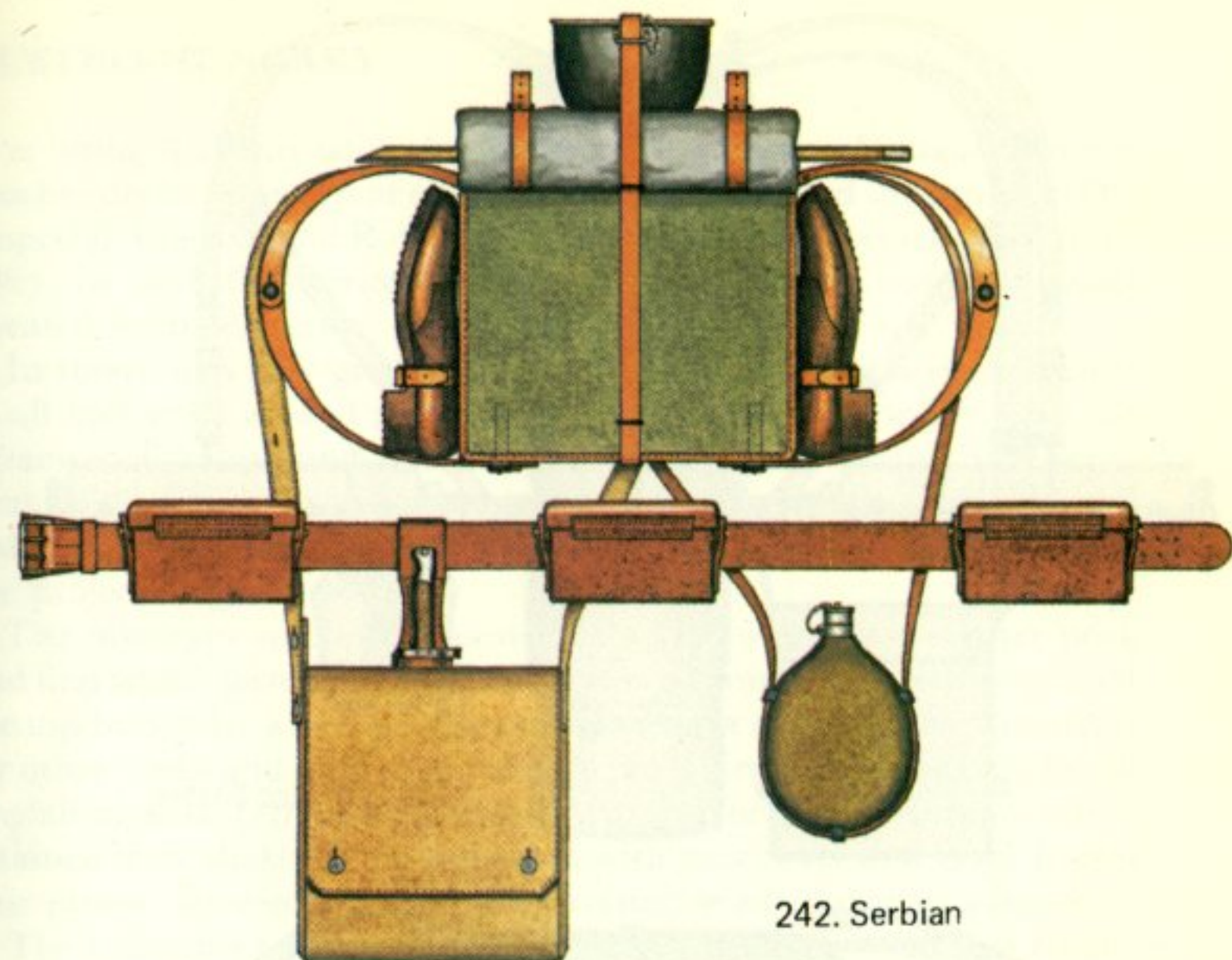
239. British



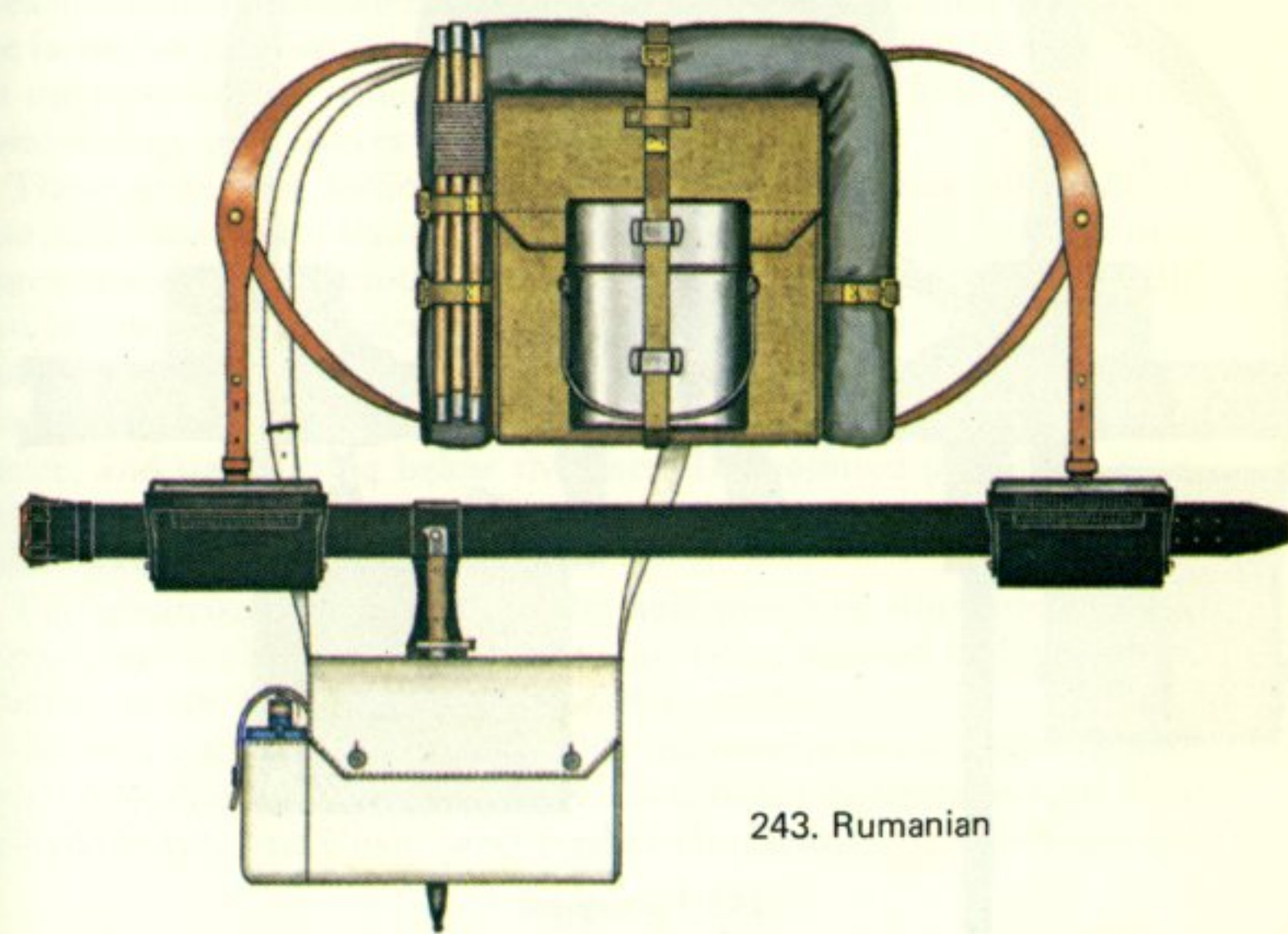
240. Italian



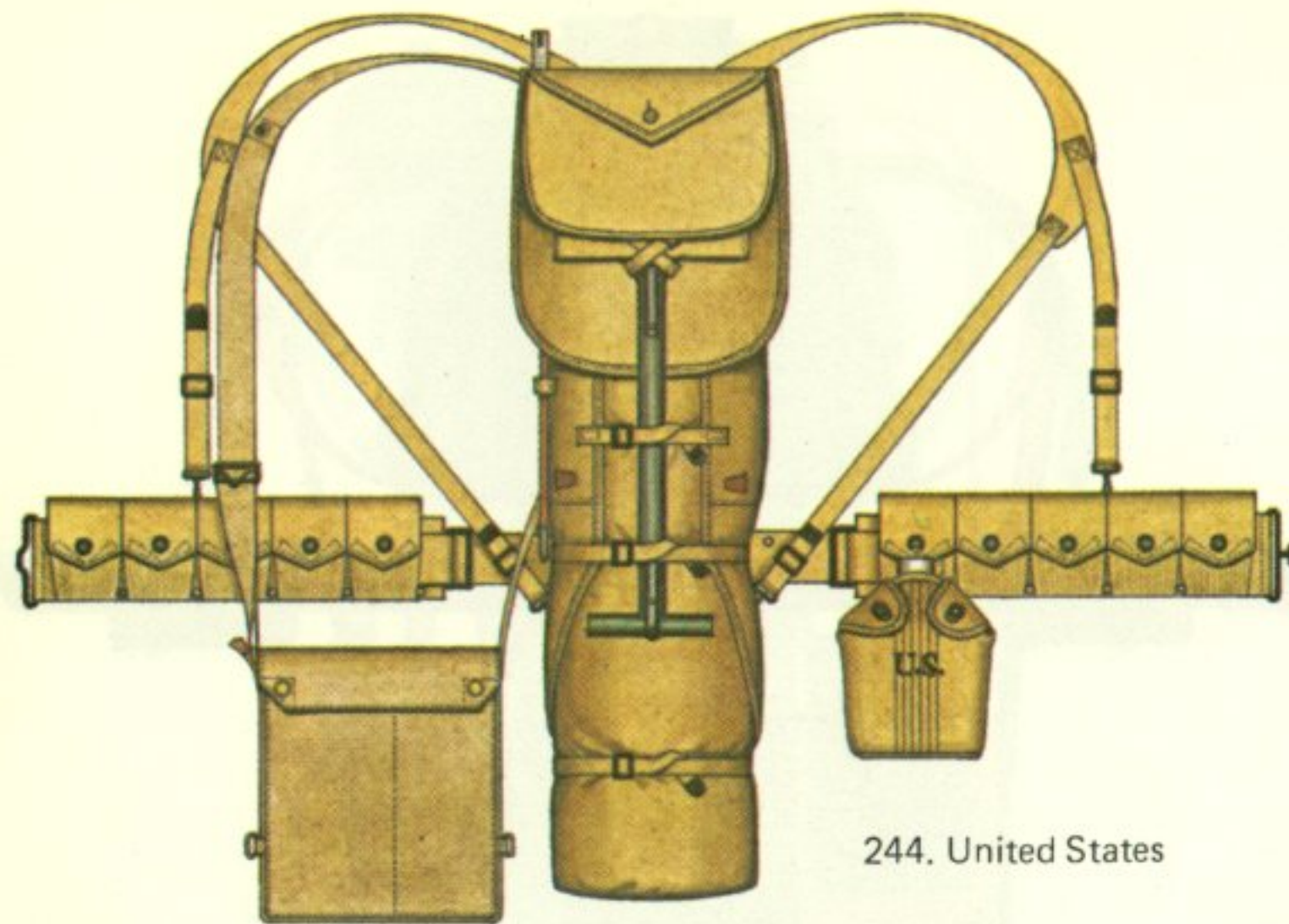
241. Russian



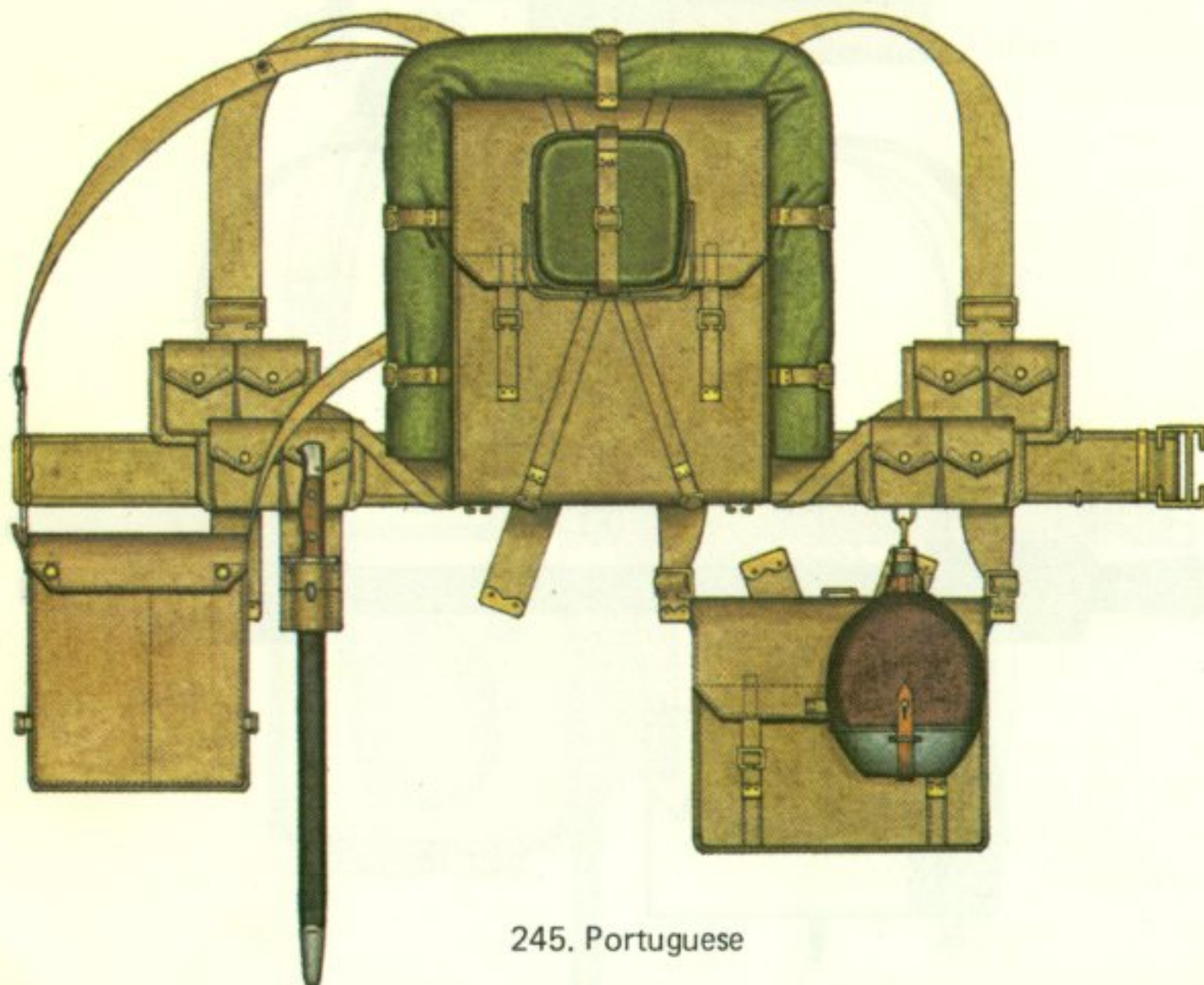
242. Serbian



243. Rumanian



244. United States



245. Portuguese

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY

It is fitting that this book should begin with Austro-Hungary since it was her declaration of war on Serbia that precipitated the conflict. The Imperial Austrian and Royal Hungarian armies had been unified since 1867. In 1878 the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina was also incorporated in the empire.

In 1909 a new pike-grey (*Hechtgrau*) field uniform began to be issued to all foot units as well as machine-gun battalions, artillery, and the Mounted Tyrolean and Dalmatian Rifles. Due to pressure brought to bear on the Emperor, the cavalry were allowed to retain their coloured uniforms, despite the fact that a uniform for them had already reached the project stage.

The pike-grey uniform consisted of a kepi with black leather peak and flap which fastened in front with two buttons (some units replaced the top button by a badge). On the front was a circular badge in metal for other ranks and bullion for officers. In the centre was the cypher of the 'all highest' (FJ for Franz Joseph, and K for Karl). Horse artillery retained their shako which was worn with grey cover and black horse-hair plume. In winter a light grey knitted woollen cap was issued.

The tunic in wool for winter and drill for summer wear was single-breasted with stand (later stand-and-fall) collar with collar patches in the facing or '*Egalisierungs*' colour, matching shoulder straps with a roll on the right one, fly-front, patch breast and side pockets with three-pointed flap, and sleeves tapered to the wrist.

There were four basic kinds of trousers which were all made of matching material. Dismounted personnel wore long loose fitting trousers with integral cloth gaiter which fastened around the ankle with two buttons. *Landeschützen* and mountain troops wore knee breeches and grey woollen stockings (6). Mounted personnel had breeches, and dismounted artillerymen had pantaloons which were loose fitting above, and tight fitting below the knee. Dismounted personnel wore ankle boots, mountain troops climbing boots, and mounted personnel ankle boots with leather gaiters.

The greatcoat was similar to the field-grey one illustrated in 12, except that at the beginning of the war it had pointed collar patches (*Parolli*) in the facing (*Egalisierungsfarben*) colour.

Officer's uniform closely resembled the issue pattern. Generals and General Staff officers wore a grey version of the peace-time kepi with bullion badge, braid loop, and leather chin strap (1). Officers wore



breeches (generals with *Lampassen*) with either black riding boots or natural coloured leather gaiters. Off duty officers continued to wear long black 'salon' trousers with either piping or *Lampassen*. The officer's greatcoat and cloak had a grey velvet collar, while generals had scarlet lapels and piping.

The peace-time uniform of the cavalry (except Tyrolean and Dalmatian Mounted Rifles) consisted of the 1905 pattern Dragoon helmet, *czapka* for lancers, and shako for hussars. They were either worn with a grey or regimental coloured linen cover, or painted grey. Dragoons and lancers had a light blue tunic with *Krapprot* facings, and hussars had a blue 'Attila' with yellow (officers gold) braiding, while trousers for all regiments were in madder or *Krapprot*. In addition to the standard brown greatcoat, all ranks had a fur lined and trimmed 'Pelz' (8). With undress uniform officers continued to wear the black kepi. On active service all ranks tended to wear the red side cap (7) in preference to the distinctive head-dress.

The Royal Hungarian Army wore the same basic uniform with certain distinctive features. For example the cap badge bore the letters IFJ and later IK, and the belt buckle bore the Hungarian coat of arms. Dismounted other ranks in the infantry had long tight-fitting trousers with a Hungarian knot on the thighs and braiding down the outside seam in yellow for line infantry, and slate grey for the *Honvéd*. Hungarian hussars had red (officers gold) braiding on their 'Attila', 'Pelz,' and trousers (18). The uniform of the Royal Hungarian Gendarmerie is illustrated in 19.

Bosnian-Herzegovinian troops wore a red or pike-grey fez, and special pantaloons (20 and 21). Members of the Albanian Legion wore at first a white lamb's wool, and later field-grey head-dress with a cockade in the Albanian colours – black and red – on the front (20). The uniforms of the Polish Legion are described in the Polish section and illustrated in 145–147.

Other ranks in infantry and all ranks in cavalry had a Hungarian knot in slate grey and dark red respectively (officers gold) on the thighs, and braiding on the seat and down the outside seam of their trousers. Field-grey trousers when introduced were standardised on the Austrian pattern. Hungarian cavalry were organised as hussars and until 1915 wore a blue 'Attila' with red (officers gold) braiding. The Hungarian coat of arms also appeared on the belt buckle.

In 1915 the old pike-grey and coloured peace-time uniforms of the cavalry began to be replaced by a standardised field-grey field uniform,

which was to be basically the same for all ranks in all arms of both the Austrian and Hungarian armies. The field-grey uniform (illustrated in 11–16 inclusive) differed little from the pike grey one, except that the tunic was cut looser and had a stand-and-fall collar. Following the example of Kaiser Karl officers began to wear the so-called 'Karlsbluse' which had a row of six composition or cloth covered buttons down the front. While other ranks had matching field-grey pantaloons officers wore breeches and long trousers in 'antrasit' grey, with scarlet *Lampassen* for generals.

The special head-dress for dragoons, hussars, lancers, and horse artillery was abolished – as were the rest of the coloured uniforms – and mounted troops wore the field-grey side cap. In 1915 Austrian assault troops began to be issued with limited quantities of the German steel helmet, while at the same time an Austrian helmet, known after its designer Berndorfer, was put into production (230). Both the German and Austrian helmets could be fitted with a front reinforcing plate.

Rank was indicated on the collar patch or tunic collar for all ranks. At first stars were usually embroidered in silver or gold, but during the war officers increasingly wore metal ones. Stars for other ranks were made of white bone or celluloid, and the lace ceased to be woven in metallic thread, and instead was produced in yellow or white silk. Rank was indicated as follows:

Senior privates ( <i>Gefreiter</i> )	One six-pointed white star on the collar patch or collar.
Corporals ( <i>Korporal</i> )	Two six-pointed white stars on the collar patch or collar.
Sergeant ( <i>Zugsführer</i> )	Three six-pointed white stars on the collar patch or collar.
Sergeant majors ( <i>Feldwebel</i> )	'Kaiser' yellow silk lace on the front and bottom edges of the collar patch or collar and three six-pointed white stars.
Staff sergeants ( <i>Stabsfeldwebel</i> ) from 1917	One row of 13 mm. and one row of 6 mm. wide 'Kaiser' yellow silk lace on the front and bottom edges of the collar patch or collar, and three six-pointed white stars.
Cadet sergeants ( <i>Kadettfeldwebel</i> )	Same rank badges as a <i>Feldwebel</i> , but with a slightly narrow gold lace sewn on top of the yellow so that half of the latter remained uncovered.

Deputy officers ( <i>Offizierstellvertreter</i> )	One row of 13 mm. and one row of 6 mm. silver lace and one six-pointed silver star on the collar patch or collar.
Ensigns ( <i>Fähnrich</i> )	One row of gold lace on the front and bottom edges of the collar patch or collar, and one six-pointed silver star.

It should be noted that rank titles varied according to arm-of-service, e.g. *Feldwebel* became *Wachtmeister* in cavalry, and *Feuerwerker* in artillery, etc.

Company officers	One to three six-pointed embroidered or metal stars in silver or gold according to the colour of the buttons.
Field officers	Row of 3.3 cm. gold or silver lace on the front and bottom edges of the collar patch or collar, and one to three embroidered or metal stars in opposing colour (i.e. silver stars on gold lace and vice versa).
General officers	Gold zigzag-pattern lace on front and bottom edges of the collar patch or collar, and one to three silver embroidered or metal stars. <i>Generaloberst</i> wore three stars within a laurel leaf wreath. <i>Feldmarschall</i> had gold embroidery on the front and bottom edges of the collar patch or collar.

Until 1917 arm-of-service and unit was indicated by a combination of facing colours and the colour (white [silver] or yellow [gold]) of the uniform buttons. Not more than two Austrian and two Hungarian regiments of the so-called Common Army wore collar patches of the same colour: of these one Austrian and one Hungarian wore yellow buttons, while the other two wore white; thus, while one Austrian and one Hungarian regiment wore the same patches and buttons, no two Austrian, and no two Hungarian regiments wore the same. The basic collar patch colours were as follows:

Designation	Collar patches	Buttons
All infantry regiments up to No. 103	Rghtl colour	Rghtl colour
Infantry regiments from No. 104	Light blue	White

Designation	Collar patches	Buttons
Austrian <i>Landwehr</i>	Grass green	White
Bosnian infantry	Red	Yellow
Bosnian <i>Jäger</i>	Green	White
Hungarian <i>Honvéd</i> and <i>Landsturm</i>	Grey (from 1917 pink)	Yellow
Artillery	Scarlet	Yellow
Cavalry	Rghtl colour	Rghtl colour
Engineers	Dark ( <i>Kirsch</i> ) red	Yellow
Train	Light blue	White
Medical troops	Madder	Yellow

Shortage of material during the war meant the reduction of the collar patch to a simple strip of cloth which was sewn vertically about two inches from the front edge of the collar.

In 1917 a new system of identifying unit and arm was introduced. Each soldier received five pieces of grey American cloth on which were stencilled the unit number, letters, or a badge. Two patches were sewn on both the tunic and greatcoat shoulder straps (so that they could be read from the front), and one on the side of the cap. Officers wore the badge on the cap only. The principal patches were as follows:

Designation	Letters/numbers	Colour
Common Army Infantry Regiment K. und K. <i>Landwehr</i>	Rghtl number	Blue
<i>Landwehr</i> (in 1917 was renamed <i>Schützen</i> , and included 1st and 2nd <i>Gebirgsschützen</i> Regiments)		Green
<i>Landesschützen</i> (in 1917 renamed <i>Kaiserschützen</i> ).	KS and rghtl number	Green
<i>Tiroler Kaiserjäger</i> Regiments	KJ (or TJ) and rghtl number on right side of cap, and cock feathers on left.	Green
<i>Feldjäger</i> Battalions	J or FJ and Bn number	Green
<i>Grenzfäger</i> Companies	GRJ and Coy number on right side of cap and cock feathers on the left.	Green
<i>Landsturm</i> Infantry Regiments (forming part of rghtl organisation)	Regimental number	Pink
<i>Landsturm</i> Battalions (extra-regimental)	LSB and Bn number	Pink
Bosno-Herzegovinian infantry regiments	bh and rghtl number	Blue
Bosno-Herzegovinian <i>Jäger</i> Battalions	bhj and Bn number	Blue

Designation	Letter/numbers	Colour
Bosno-Herzegovinian <i>Feldjäger</i>	bh and Bn number	Green
Bosno-Herzegovinian L. of C. ( <i>Etappen</i> ) Battalions	bbh and Bn number	Blue
Dragoons	D and rgtl number	Blue
Lancers ( <i>Uhlanen</i> )	U and rgtl number	Blue
Hussars	H and rgtl number	Blue
Mounted Dalmatian Rifles	RDS	Green
Mounted <i>Tiroler Schützen</i>	RTS	Green
<i>Landwehr Uhlanen</i> Regiment	Rgtl number	Dark red
Artillery		
Field Artillery Regiments	FAR (or crossed cannons) and rgtl number	Blue
Field Howitzer Regiments	Crossed cannons and rgtl number underlined	Blue
Heavy Field Artillery Regiment	SFAR (or crossed cannons) and regimental number underlined twice.	Blue
Horse Artillery Battalions	Crossed cannons and number within a diagonally divided square.	Blue
Mountain Artillery Regiments	Crossed cannons and rgtl number within an oval.	Blue
Fortress Artillery Regiments	FSR and regimental number	Blue
Fortress Artillery Battalions	FSR and Bn number	Blue
<i>Landwehr</i> Artillery Regiments		Red
Artillery Zeugs Company	z and company number	Blue
Technical Troops		
Sapper Battalions	s and Bn number	Blue
Sapper personnel	s	Blue
Pionier Battalions	P and Bn number	Blue
Pionier personnel	P	Blue
Bridging Battalions	Br and Bn number	Blue
<i>Landwehr</i> Construction	Bb and Bn number	Red
Train Troops	T and depot number	Blue
Train personnel	T	Blue
Medical Troops	Cross paté and number	Blue
Supply Branch	v and number	Blue
Construction Companies & Military Labour Bn	Crossed pick and shovels and company or battalion number	Blue
Bosno-Herzegovinian bearer Company	Company number over bh and Bn number	Red
Royal Hungarian <i>Honvéd</i>		
Infantry Regiments	Rgtl number on grey patch	Grey
<i>Landsturm</i> Regiments	Rgtl number on grey patch	White or Grey
Hussar Regiments	Rgtl number and HH	Red

Designation	Letters/numbers	Colour
<i>Landsturm</i> Hussar Regiments	Rgtl number and HO	Grey
Artillery	As for rest of army (see above) but with numbers first.	Red
<i>Honvéd</i> Landwehr Regiments	Rgtl number	Slate grey (from end 1917 red)

Specialists' badges in yellow metal were worn on the left breast.

## BELGIUM

In 1914 Belgian uniform was in the process of transformation. The Royal Decree of 19 September 1911 modified officers' uniforms as well as the rank badges for subalterns. A circular of 26 March 1913 replaced the stiff tunic and elaborate Dolman with a more practical tunic or *vareuse*, and changed the facing colour of infantry from scarlet to grey blue.

The basic types of head-dress and colours of the principal items of clothing and facings are given in the table on the following page.

The typical campaign dress worn by officers is illustrated in 24. In place of the kepi officers also wore either their distinctive head-dress or the side cap. Both the double-breasted tunic and M.1863 *Dolman* were replaced in 1913 by a new pattern tunic, but they continued to be worn out. The M.1913 tunic was single-breasted with stand collar, *passants*, nine gilt metal buttons down the front, slanting slash breast pockets with rectangular flap and button, and slash side pockets cut on the curve with flap, round or pointed cuffs with a rectangular patch and three buttons on the outside, and dummy pockets at the back with two dummy flaps each with two buttons. The front and top edge of the collar, the front, cuffs and pocket flaps were piped in facing colour. The greatcoat was the peace-time model which was double-breasted with fall collar and two rows of five gilt metal buttons, side pockets with flap, half-belt and vent at the back both fastening with two buttons. Mounted officers wore an elbow-length cape. Breeches were grey blue with piping, stripe or *Lampassen*, and were worn with riding boots, ankle boots and leather gaiters or puttees.

Other ranks wore the uniforms illustrated in 23 and 25. Grenadiers

Designation	Head-dress	Tunic Colour	Piping	Trousers Colour	Piping	Stripes†	Badge
Generals	Kepi	D. blue	Crimson	D. blue	Crimson	D. Blue	<i>Foudre</i>
General staff	Kepi	Green	Crimson	Green	Crimson		<i>Demi-foudre*</i>
Infantry	Shako	D. blue	Blue-grey‡	Blue-grey	Black	Black	Rgtl number
Grenadiers	Bearskin	D. blue	Scarlet	D. blue	Scarlet	Scarlet	Flaming grenade
Light Infantry	Shako	Green	Yellow	Blue-grey	Green	Green	Rgtl number
<i>Carabiniers</i>	Tyrolean hat	Green	Yellow	Blue-grey	Yellow	Green	Horn
<i>Carabiniers</i>	Kepi	Green	Yellow	Blue-grey	Yellow		
Cyclists							
Guides (1st & 2nd)	Colback	Green	Crimson	Crimson	Green	Yellow	Rgtl number
1st Lancers	<i>Czapka</i>	D. blue	Crimson	Blue-grey	Crimson	White	Rgtl number§
2nd Lancers	<i>Czapka</i>	D. blue	Crimson	Blue-grey	Crimson	White	Rgtl number§
3rd Lancers	<i>Czapka</i>	D. blue	White	Blue-grey	White	Yellow	Rgtl number§
4th Lancers	<i>Czapka</i>	D. blue	Blue	Blue-grey	Blue	Yellow	Rgtl number§
5th Lancers	<i>Czapka</i>	D. blue	White	Blue-grey	White	Yellow	Rgtl number§
1st <i>Chasseurs</i>	Shako	D. blue	Yellow	Blue-grey	Yellow	White	
2nd <i>Chasseurs</i>	Shako	D. blue	Scarlet	Blue-grey	Scarlet	White	
4th <i>Chasseurs</i>	Shako	D. blue	Scarlet	Blue-grey	Scarlet	White	Rgtl number
Field artillery	Talpack**	D. blue	Scarlet	Blue-grey	Scarlet	Scarlet	Crossed cannons
Horse artillery	Talpack**	D. blue	Scarlet	Blue-grey	Scarlet	Scarlet	Crossed cannons
Fortress artillery	Shako	D. blue	Scarlet	Blue-grey	Scarlet	Scarlet	Letter indicating fortress on shoulder straps
Engineers	Shako	D. blue	Scarlet	Blue-grey	Scarlet	Scarlet	Helmet or nos 1-5 for special companies
Train	Shako	D. blue	L. blue	Blue-grey	L. blue		
Administration battalions	Kepi	D. blue	L. blue	Blue-grey	L. blue		Flaming grenade
Gendarmerie	Bearskin	D. blue	Scarlet	Blue-grey	Blue-grey		Flaming grenade
Medical	Kepi	D. blue	Crimson	Black	Black	Crimson	Aesculapius

\* Regimental staff officers wore the *demi-foudre* on the tunic collar and shoulder straps, and a patch with three buttons on the cuffs.

† On the M.1913 officers' tunic, otherwise red.

‡ Lancer and *Chasseur* officers had black, and Guides dark green *Lampassen* on their breeches.

§ On the *Czapka*.

\*\* The *Talpack* for horse and field artillery officers had a scarlet bag on the left side.

wore a German pattern field cap with scarlet band and piping, while *Carabinier* cyclists wore the conical field cap illustrated in 23 with chin strap and peak. Examples of cavalry and artillery uniforms appear in 27-30. These peace-time uniforms were totally unsuited for modern warfare, and almost immediately more practical uniforms began to be made available. It was known as the 'Yser' uniform since it was mainly worn by the 58,000 men fighting on the River Yser. The distinctive head-dress and coloured field caps were replaced by a soft blue or green kepi with piping in arm colour around the crown. The tunic was either dark blue or grey and was single-breasted with stand collar and seven grey metal buttons down the front. It had pleated patch breast and side pockets with rectangular flap, pointed cuffs piped in the arm colour, and dummy pocket flaps at the back each with two buttons. The blue-grey trousers were replaced by wine-red corduroy (satin) ones which were worn with blue puttees and ankle boots (32). Shortages of the Belgian uniforms were made good from stocks of French uniforms.

Between August 1914 and spring 1915 rank was indicated as follows:

Privates 1st class	One white or yellow lace chevron on the left sleeve of the tunic and greatcoat.
Corporals ( <i>Brigadiers</i> in cavalry)	Two white or yellow lace chevrons on both sleeves of the tunic and greatcoat.
Sergeants ( <i>Maréchal des Logis</i> in cavalry)	One or two gold or silver lace chevrons on both sleeves of the tunic and greatcoat.
Warrant officers ( <i>Adjudants</i> )	One white metal or silver-embroidered six-pointed star on the tunic and greatcoat collar, one row of narrow gold lace on the kepi, and scarlet piping on the side cap. One silver star on the front of the Yser kepi.
Company officers	One or two gilt, Second Captain two gilt and one silver, and Captain Commandant three gilt metal or gold-embroidered six-pointed stars on the tunic and greatcoat collar. Two horizontal and one to three vertical gold lace stripes on the kepi. Gold tassel and braid on the side cap. Same number and colour of stars on the front of the Yser kepi.

Field officers	Vertical bar* and one to three gilt metal or gold-embroidered six-pointed stars on the tunic and greatcoat collar. Three horizontal and one to three vertical gold lace stripes on the kepi. Gold tassel, lace and braid on the side cap. Two vertical braid loops with one to three stars in between on the front of the Yser kepi.
General officers	Major General: two gold-embroidered vertical bars,* <i>foudre</i> , and two six-pointed stars on the tunic and greatcoat collar. Four horizontal and three vertical gold lace stripes on the kepi, and twisted gold cord around the base of the kepi. Gold tassel, lace and braid on the side cap. <i>Foudre</i> above two six-pointed stars on the front of the Yser kepi. Lieutenant General: as above but with three stars.

On the undress *Dolman* rank was indicated by the Hungarian knots on both sleeves. These were made of one to five rows of gold braid according to rank. Lieutenant Colonels and Second Captains had the middle row of braid in silver.

In the spring of 1915 the Belgian Army adopted khaki, not so much because it was the colour of their choice, but because Britain could supply sufficient material. The officer's uniform (35) was closely modelled on the British pattern while the uniform of the other ranks resembled that of the French. Shortages of the correct Belgian pattern were made good from British and American stocks.

The peaked cap was khaki with matching cloth-covered peak, brown leather (gilt cords for generals) chin strap, and row of piping in arm colour around the crown. Generals had a crimson cap band. On the front was worn the unit or arm badge in either metal or embroidery, with above it the circular cockade in the Belgian colours – red, yellow and black. The side cap had a tassel and piping in the arm colour for other ranks, and tassel and trimming according to rank for officers. Typical officers and other ranks uniforms are illustrated in 34 and 36. The other ranks' greatcoat (36) had two rows of five bronzed buttons, vertical slash breast pockets and side pockets with flap. Shoulder

\* On the greatcoat the bars were curved and placed horizontally over the stars.

patches were fastened on the shoulder with a button at each end, and were piped in the arm colour. Officers' greatcoats came in a variety of cuts with many detailed differences between one and another, but were generally in the same cut as the peace-time coat.

Breeches and trousers were piped for officers, while non-mounted other ranks had matching khaki pantaloons for wear with ankle boots and either leather anklets or puttees. Mounted personnel and cyclists had breeches and leather gaiters.

Towards the end of 1915 the French Adrian helmet with lion's head on the front began to be issued to Belgian troops (210). In August 1918 the Italian Farina helmet (221) and body armour underwent tests but was never adopted. In December 1918, a Belgian-designed helmet, known after its designer Weekers, was put into limited production. It was unusual in that it had a visor, and a circular stamped metal cockade in the national colours on the left side (223).

At the beginning of the war infantry equipment consisted of a black leather waistbelt from which was suspended a single cartridge pouch in front, and a bayonet and Linnemann entrenching tool on the left hip. A canvas haversack and cloth-covered aluminium water-bottle were suspended from the right shoulder. The pack had a cowhide flap on which was strapped the black painted aluminium mess-tin. In 1915 equipment began to be manufactured in brown leather, and a new leather waistbelt with integral ammunition pouches (34) began to be issued to mounted troops and cyclists. Towards the end of the war new web equipment began to be manufactured for the Belgian army in England (235).

The original rank badges introduced in 1915 for the khaki uniform were almost immediately modified, but officers continued to wear the same system as on the coloured uniform as follows:

Corporals	Two diagonal red lace bars on both cuffs.
Sergeants	One or two silver lace chevrons with the only or uppermost having a Hungarian knot, on both cuffs.
Warrant officers	One six-pointed white metal or silver-embroidered star on the tunic and greatcoat collar. Buttons and badges silver. Silver tassel and piping on the side cap.
Company officers	One or two gilt, Second Captain two gilt and one silver, and Captain Commandant three

gilt-metal or gold-embroidered six-pointed stars on the tunic and greatcoat collar. Gold buttons and badges. Gold tassel and piping, and band in facing colour on the side cap.

**Field officers** Vertical bar (horizontal and semi-circular on the greatcoat) and one to three six-pointed gilt metal or gold embroidered stars on the tunic and greatcoat collar. Two vertical bars on the front of the peaked cap (one on each side of the badge). Buttons and badges in gold. Tassel, lace and piping on the side cap in gold.

**General officers** Gold-embroidered *foudre* and two or three six-pointed stars on the tunic and greatcoat collar. Crimson band and gold chin cords on the peaked cap, and crimson *Lampassen* on the trousers. Buttons and badges gold. Gold tassel, lace and piping on the side cap.

Arm-of-service, regiment, or unit was identified by the colour of the collar patches, and the piping on the peaked and side caps, breeches and trousers of officers, collar patches and shoulder straps, as well as by the badge, numeral, or letter which appeared on the front of the peaked cap and on the shoulder straps as described on the following page.

In addition the following distinctions existed outside the system outlined above:

**General staff officers** 7 cm. wide crimson silk brassard.

**Aviation service** From 1913 officers attached to the aviation service wore a winged A (King Albert) in silver embroidery on the upper left sleeve of the tunic (*vareuse*), and *dolman*. With khaki they wore sky-blue collar patches piped in scarlet and the winged badge on the front of the cap and on the left sleeve.

Designation	Collar patch	Piping	Badge	Cap and shoulder strap
Generals	Black	Crimson	<i>Foudre</i>	<i>Foudre</i>
General Staff (special cadre)	Green	Crimson	<i>Demi foudre</i>	<i>Demi foudre</i>
Adjutants on the General Staff	Corps colour		Corps badge	Corps badge
General Staff Secretary	Royal blue	Crimson		Interlaced S.E.
Line infantry	Scarlet	Royal blue		Rgtl number*
Light infantry	Green	Yellow		Rgtl number
Grenadiers	Scarlet	Royal blue	Grenade	Grenade
Carabiniers	Green	Yellow	Horn	Rgtl number
<i>Carabiniers</i>	Green	Yellow	Wheel	Divisional number†
Cyclists				
Divisional Cyclists	Corps colour		Wheel	Divisional number
Machine-gunners	Corps colour		M	Unit number
<i>Guides</i>	Crimson	Green		Royal crown and rgtl number
Lancers	White	Royal blue		Regimental number
<i>Chasseurs</i>	Yellow	Royal blue		Regimental number
Artillery	Royal blue	Scarlet		Divisional number
Horse artillery	Royal blue	Scarlet	C	Divisional number
Heavy howitzer	Royal blue	Scarlet	O	o } changed on 12
Heavy artillery	Royal blue	Scarlet	L	L } November 1915
				TO R.A.L.
Divisional Engineers	Black†	Scarlet	Helmet	Divisional number
Non-divisional Engineers	Black†	Scarlet	Helmet	Helmet
Special Engineers	Black†	Scarlet	Helmet	Special badges
Transport Corps	Light blue	Royal blue		Number of division to which they are attached.
Drivers	Light blue	Royal blue	Auto	Number of vehicle for unattached drivers.
Doctors	Rose velvet	Royal blue	Caduceus	Caduceus
Chemists	Green velvet	Royal blue	Caduceus	Caduceus
Veterinaries	Light blue velvet	Royal blue	Caduceus	Caduceus
Intendancy	Royal blue	Sky blue	Caduceus of mercury	Caduceus of mercury
L. of C. troops	Scarlet	Royal blue		E ( <i>troupes d'étappes</i> )
Auxiliary Engineers (formerly labour Coys)			Pick and shovel	Divisional number

\* Regimental numbers were in arabic, and divisional numbers in roman numerals.  
 † Black cloth for other ranks and velvet for officers.

## THE BELGIAN EXPEDITIONARY CORPS IN RUSSIA

During the war of movement which took place in Galicia during the spring of 1915, Russia found herself desperately short of armoured fighting vehicles (and motor transport generally). At the suggestion of the Russians, Belgium sent to Russia the *Corps Expéditionnaire Belge des Auto-Cannons-Mitrailleuse*.

On its arrival in northern Russia in December 1915, its personnel were issued with Russian winter clothing. Thereafter a mixture of Belgian and Russian uniform was worn. The Russian Military Department Order No. 26197 of 23 December 1915 prescribed Russian badges of rank (shoulder straps) to be worn by Belgian personnel as follows:

Belgian rank	Russian rank
<i>Aspirant</i>	<i>Praporchik</i>
<i>Sous-Lieutenant</i>	<i>Podporuchik</i>
<i>Lieutenant</i>	<i>Poruchik</i>
<i>Capitaine-Commandant</i>	<i>Capitan</i>
<i>Major</i>	<i>Podpolkovnik</i>

Belgian other ranks were also entitled to wear the Russian volunteer cord on their shoulder straps, which afforded them certain privileges. After numerous engagements and an epic journey by road the division (as it was then designated) crossed the Russian frontier into China on 27 March 1918, and on its return to Belgium was disbanded on 15 July 1918.

### BULGARIA

Bulgaria entered the war on Germany's side in September 1916.

In 1908 a new Russian-style grey-green uniform began to be introduced, but during the war shortages had to be made good from German

stocks. In addition obsolete coloured peace-time as well as the tobacco-brown uniforms were still quite common.

The Russian-style peaked cap had either a black or grey-green leather peak and chin strap. On the front of the band was worn an oval metal cockade in the national colours – white, green and red. The tunic was single-breasted with piped stand collar and fly-front. It had breast, and sometimes side pockets, with three pointed flap, and round cuffs. It was worn with matching (blue for mounted and technical troops) breeches with either boots, ankle boots and gaiters, or puttees. With undress long trousers could be worn with *Lampassen* in dark red for generals and scarlet for general staff officers. The issue greatcoat was made of coarse natural coloured (a sort of brownish grey) cloth and was double-breasted, but with only one row of six metal buttons down the centre of the front. It had side pockets with flap half-belt and turn-back cuffs, and was worn with rectangular coloured collar patches with button and shoulder straps. The officer's pattern was made of light-grey cloth with dark-green collar for infantry, artillery and pioniers, and blue for cavalry. In front it had two rows of six buttons, fall collar with rectangular collar patches and button, side pockets, turn-back cuffs and half-belt at the back. Generals had dark-red piping on the collar, cuffs, pocket flaps, half-belt and down the front edge. Off duty officers could wear a black astrakhan collar, and Generals, A.D.C.s, and Life Guards a light-grey one. Officers also wore a light-grey cloak.

Additional winter clothing consisted of woollen gloves, or sheepskin mittens, and the cloth hood, which could be either worn over the head-dress with the long ends forming a scarf, or at the back of the neck with the ends folded across the chest and tucked into the belt.

Rank was indicated on the shoulder straps by all ranks, and by the metallic lace on the collar and cuffs of n.c.o.s as follows:

Private ( <i>Rednik</i> )	Shoulder straps with rounded ends and red piping, and royal cypher.
Senior private ( <i>Efreitor</i> )	Shoulder straps with rounded ends and red piping, and royal cypher, and one red lace transverse bar.
N.C.O. ( <i>Podoffizer</i> )	Shoulder straps with rounded ends and red piping, and royal cypher with two or three red lace transverse bars.
	Sergeant ( <i>Feldfebel</i> ). As above but with one

Ensign ( <i>Offizierski Kandidat</i> )	wide metallic lace transverse bar. All n.c.o.s had metallic lace around the collar and cuffs. Shoulder straps with rounded ends and red piping, with metallic lace around the edge and royal cypher in metal.
Company officers	Metallic lace shoulder straps with base and one longitudinal stripe in arm colour, and one to three contrasting four-pointed metal stars.
Field officers	Metallic lace shoulder straps with base and two longitudinal stripes in arm colours, and one to three contrasting four-pointed metal stars.
General officers	Gold zigzag-pattern lace on red base and one to three four-pointed white metal stars.

Regiment and arm-of-service was indicated by the colour of the piping, stripes and base, as well as by the badges on the shoulder straps, the colour of the collar of the officer's greatcoat, and piping or *Lampassen* on the undress trousers. The basic arm and unit distinctions were as follows:

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Collar patch/piping</i>	<i>Distinctions</i>
Generals General Staff Infantry	Black/Dark red Black velvet*/Scarlet Crimson/Crimson	Regtl number on shoulder straps except Regiments 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 17 and 22 which had a cypher and <i>Litzen</i> on the tunic collar.
1st Cavalry 2nd Cavalry 3rd Cavalry 4th Cavalry Artillery	Scarlet/White Scarlet/Scarlet Scarlet/Scarlet Raspberry/White Black velvet*/Scarlet	Crossed cannons and exploding grenade on buttons. Regimental number on shoulder straps except Regiments 3 and 4 who had a cypher.
Mountain artillery Fortress artillery Engineers Pioniers	Black velvet*/Scarlet Black velvet*/Scarlet Black velvet*/Scarlet Black velvet*/Scarlet	Cyrillic P on shoulder straps. K on shoulder straps.
Bridging units Telegraph units	Black velvet*/Scarlet Black velvet*/Scarlet	Battalion number on shoulder straps. Anchor on shoulder straps. Lightning bolts on shoulder straps.

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Collar patch/piping</i>	<i>Distinctions</i>
Railway companies	Black velvet*/Scarlet	Winged wheel on shoulder straps.
Field <i>Gendarmerie</i>	Crimson/Crimson	Red shoulder cords.

\* Velvet was for officers only, other ranks had black cloth.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

During World War I, Czechoslovakia was a province of the Austro-Hungarian empire, but from the earliest days of the conflict, Czechs found ways to take up arms against the Central Powers in a bid to liberate their country.

At first Czechs were to be found only in the 'Company Nazdar' of the French Foreign Legion, where they served alongside volunteers from many other countries. Gradually a Czech Legion emerged, and when in 1915 the horizon blue uniform began to be introduced, its personnel began to wear blue collar patches piped in crimson with the regimental number in crimson for other ranks, and gold for officers. On both shoulder straps they wore an oval of blue cloth on which was embroidered the letters cs (Czechoslovakia) in crimson. They also carried their own colours.

On 20 August 1914 the Russian Ministry of War agreed to a proposal to establish a Czech company within the Russian *Drushina*, and by the beginning of September three companies had been formed, and by the end of October 700 Czechs and 300 Russian officers and other ranks had been enrolled. On 31 December 1915 it was designated a Rifle Regiment, and by June 1917 a brigade with a strength of some 7,000 men.

At first Czech personnel wore standard Russian uniform with no national badges, but immediately after the Revolution they began to cover the Russian cockade with cloth (divided diagonally into two equal parts of white and red), or wear a strip of ribbon in the Czech colours around the bottom of the cap band. The Czechoslovak Army Order of 30 December 1917, abolished Russian badges of rank (shoulder straps) and introduced new badges for wear on the left sleeve.



In Italy the government eventually established Volunteer Labour Battalions from amongst the many Austrian prisoners-of-war of Czech origin which it held. On 21 April 1918 these and other units were formed into an Autonomous Czech Corps (also known as 6th Czech Division) in which at least 10,000 Czechs were to serve. Members of the Labour Battalion wore the standard Italian grey-green uniform without insignia, but with a vertical strip of red and white ribbon on the front of the kepi, and a white and red armlet on the left sleeve. Thereafter Czech personnel wore Italian uniform and rank badges, with Czech cap and helmet badges, and from mid-1918 a shield-shaped badge in light blue for other ranks, silver for junior, and gold for superior officers with the letters *CS* and regimental number in black, on the upper left sleeve.

## FRANCE

Although France was one of the most powerful countries in the world, with considerable experience of colonial warfare, her army resisted change. And so in 1914 the French – alone amongst the great powers – went to war dressed in out-dated and brightly coloured uniforms. This was despite the fact that attempts were made to find an acceptable modern uniform in 1903 (grey blue) and 1911 (grey green), and it was not until May 1915 that the famous *horizon bleu* finally began to be introduced.

The basic colour of French uniform was blue which varied between the black worn by officers, to the grey blue (officially described as *gris de fer bleuté*) of the other ranks' greatcoat. The basic types of head-dress and colours of principal items of uniform and their facings are given in the table on pages 116/117.

A typical infantryman of August 1914 is illustrated in 45, although it was reported that troops leaving for the front in September 1914 were already wearing blue linen overalls over the red trousers. Not illustrated is the dark blue other ranks' tunic, which was single-breasted with stand collar and nine brass buttons in front.

Officers wore the black tunic illustrated in 47 and 51, or the semi-official *vareuse* made of the same iron-grey material as the issue

greatcoat (56). Pantaloon and breeches were either red, dark blue, or black with piping, stripes, or *Lampassen* in corps colour. They were worn by mounted officers with black boots, and by mounted other ranks with ankle boots and black gaiters (*houzeaux*). Dismounted officers wore ankle boots with either leather gaiters or dark blue puttees.

French heavy cavalry wore dark-blue (black for officers) tunics and red trousers, while light cavalry (Hussars and *Chasseurs à Cheval*) had sky-blue tunics and red trousers. In November 1914 a number of regiments of Cuirassiers gave up their horses and became *Cuirassiers à Pied*. The crest was removed from the helmet which was worn with a cover in various colours (46). The cavalry pattern greatcoat was made of bluish iron-grey cloth for all regiments, and had a detachable cape. Artillerymen wore the uniform illustrated in 48.

On the coloured uniform rank was indicated on the cuffs by other ranks, and on the kepi, tunic and greatcoat collar, and front of cloak by officers. The rank distinction lace which corresponded to the colour of the buttons or the corps colour (usually red or yellow for other ranks) was diagonal (known as *sardines*) for all corps except cavalry who had chevrons as follows:

Soldiers 1st class	One coloured lace stripe or chevron on cuffs.
Corporals ( <i>Brigadiers</i> in cavalry)	Two coloured lace stripes or chevrons on cuffs.
Sergeants	One or two metallic lace stripes or chevrons on both cuffs, and false metallic lace chin strap on the kepi.
Warrant officers ( <i>Adjudants</i> )	<i>Adjudants</i> one metallic lace ring in opposing colour to the buttons with a red stripe in the centre on both cuffs, and metallic lace chin strap on the kepi. <i>Adjudants-Chef</i> as above but lace corresponding to the button colour. Chevron formed from the cuff lace on the front of the side cap ( <i>calot</i> ).
Company officers	One or two metallic lace rings around the cuffs, and one vertical and one to three horizontal rows of metallic lace, and metallic lace chin strap on the kepi. Coloured piping and one or two rows of metallic lace in the form of a chevron on the front of the side cap.

Designation	Head-dress	Badge	Tunic Colour	Facings	Buttons
Generals	Kepi		Black	Black	Gold
General Staff	Kepi	Corps badges and colours			
Line Infantry	Kepi	Rgtl number	Blue	Red	Gold
Alpine Infantry Rifles	Beret	Grenade	Blue	Red	Gold
Alpine Rifles	Kepi	Bn number	Blue	Blue	Silver
Cuirassiers	Beret	Horn	Blue	Blue	Silver
Dragoons	Helmet	Grenade	Blue	Red	Gold
<i>Chasseurs</i>	Helmet	Grenade	Blue	White	Silver
Hussars	Shako	Horn	Light blue	Crimson	Silver
Remount Coys.	Shako†	Hungarian knot	Light blue	Light blue	Silver
Artillery	Kepi	Coy. number	Blue	Blue	Silver
Alpine Artillery	Kepi	Rgtl number	Blue	Scarlet	Gold
Engineers	Beret	Grenade	Blue	Scarlet	Gold
Train	Kepi	Cuirass & helmet	Blue	Black	Gold
	Kepi	Corps number	Light blue	Crimson	Silver

\* For officers, *adjudants* and n.c.o.s the colour of the badge and/or numeral on the collar and kepi corresponded to the colour of the buttons.

Captains: Three metallic lace rings on the cuffs. Two vertical and three horizontal rows of metallic braid and metallic lace chin strap on the kepi. Coloured piping and three rows of metallic lace in the form of a chevron on the front of the side cap.

Field officers

Four or five metallic lace rings on the cuffs. Three vertical and four or five horizontal rows of metallic lace on the kepi. Coloured piping and four or five rows of metallic lace in the form of a chevron on the front of the side cap.

Note: The 2nd and 4th row of lace and braid was in opposing colour for lieutenant colonels. On the top of the kepi and on the cuffs of the dolman there was a Hungarian knot composed of the same number and colour of metallic braids.

General officers

Two (brigade) or three (division) five-pointed silver stars on both cuffs, and on the greatcoat and cloak collar. One wide (brigade) or two narrow (division) rows of gold embroidered oak

Collar Patches Colour	Badge	Badge Colour*	Trousers Colour	Stripe
	<i>Foudre</i>	Corps colours	Scarlet	Black
Red	Rgtl number	Blue (white for territorials)	Red	Black
Red	Rgtl number	Blue	Red	Black
Blue	Bn number	Yellow	Blue-grey	Yellow
Blue	Bn number	Yellow	Blue-grey	Yellow
Blue	Rgtl number	Blue	Red	Black
Blue	Rgtl number	Red	Red	Light blue
Crimson	Rgtl number	Light blue	Red	Light blue
Light blue	Rgtl number	Red	Red	Light blue
Blue	Coy. number			
Scarlet	Rgtl number	Scarlet	Blue	Scarlet
Scarlet	Rgtl number	Scarlet	Blue	Scarlet
Black	Number	Scarlet	Blue	Scarlet
Crimson	Number	Grey-blue	Crimson	Grey-blue

† At least one regiment went to war in the M.1913 helmet (similar to that of the heavy cavalry but with horn on the front).

leaves with above three rows of vertical braid, and one row of gold embroidery above and parallel to the oak leaves.

Commanders-in-chief and generals commanding an army had an additional horizontal row of silver braid.

Cavalry generals entitled to wear the heavy cavalry helmet wore the same number of stars on the front of the helmet or its cover.

Marshals of France

Seven five-pointed silver stars on the tunic and *Dolman* cuffs, and on the greatcoat and cloak collar, and three narrow rows of gold-embroidered oak leaves, surmounted by a parallel line of gold embroidery on the kepi.

Almost as soon as the war started the colourful uniforms of the French Army underwent modification. The light blue of the kepi and helmet covers, the bluish iron grey of the other ranks' greatcoat and officer's *vareuse*, and the blue overalls which the infantry wore over their red trousers, were not far removed from the horizon-blue uniform which General Gallieni was already wearing in November 1914. By

July, this seemingly equally unsuitable uniform, was becoming widespread, although the old and the new uniforms were worn concurrently.

The basic horizon-blue uniform consisted of a kepi with black leather peak, side cap, tunic with stand collar (61), and at least three different patterns of greatcoat. For infantry it was double-breasted (54), and for cavalry it was single-breasted and much longer (58). Then almost immediately a new single-breasted pattern with breast pockets was introduced for infantry. Officers wore either a single or double-breasted greatcoat with large round fall collar, turn back cuffs, horizontal slash side pockets, or the usual side pockets with flaps, and half-belt fastening at the back with two or three buttons. Infantry received matching pantaloons and puttees, and cavalry and other mounted personnel received matching reinforced breeches, both of which had, at first, piping in the corps colour. Mounted personnel continued to wear the leather gaiters (*houzeaux*) (59).

Also in July 1915 the French steel helmet (211) – named after its inventor August-Louis Adrian – appeared, not as one would expect on the heads of the soldiers in the frontline, but on the heads of visiting dignitaries. It replaced the iron skull cap which the French *poilu* had hitherto worn under his kepi, and by the end of the war it had been sold, with different badges on the front, to at least half a dozen nations.

Rank badges remained basically the same, except that the number of ranks of general officer had been increased from two to six, and the colour of the stars from silver to gilt metal. The rank distinction lace was reduced to strips 35 mm. long, which also began to be worn on the front of the kepi. The badges for other ranks were also reduced to 35 mm., and became standardised on the infantry pattern (*en sardines*).

Privates 1st class	One red woollen lace bar on both cuffs of the tunic and greatcoat.
Corporals	Two red woollen lace bars on both cuffs of the tunic and greatcoat.
Sergeants	One or two metallic lace bars on both cuffs of the tunic and greatcoat.
Warrant officers	One metallic lace bar broken by scarlet squares

on both cuffs and on the front of the kepi, and as a chevron on the side cap.

Company officers	One to three metallic lace bars on both cuffs and on the front of the kepi. As chevrons on the front of the side cap, and on the front of the cloak.
Field officers	Four to five metallic lace bars on both cuffs, and on the front of the kepi. As chevrons on the front of the side cap, and on the front of the cloak.
General officers and Marshals of France	Two to seven gilt metal stars on the tunic cuffs, and on the greatcoat and cloak collar. The stars were also worn on the front of the kepi above a bar of silver braid by commanders-in-chief and by army commanders. Stars were also worn on the front of the steel helmet or its cover.

On the 1915 uniform the collar patch continued as the main means of identifying both regiment and battalion (numerals), and arm (colours). At first the whole collar patch was to have been in the corps colour (see table below), but almost immediately it was ordered that collar patches for infantry were to be in the same material as the uniform. The tunic collar patch was cut to fit the shape of the collar, with the numerals parallel to the top and bottom edges of the collar, and the double braid at right angles to the edge (61). On the greatcoat they were cut to fit the point of the collar, with the numbers placed horizontally with the braid above (58). Collar patches were standardised, and the tunic pattern was worn on the greatcoat.

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Trouser piping</i>	<i>Collar patches (officers &amp; men)</i>	<i>Double braid</i>	<i>Rgtl number*</i>
Generals	Black <i>Lampassen</i>			
General Staff	Corps colour	Corps colours	Corps colour	<i>Foudre</i> in place of number.
Line infantry	Yellow	Yellow	D. blue	D. blue
Light infantry	Yellow	Iron grey	Yellow	Yellow
Infantry clerks and labourers		Crimson		Grey-blue
Medical orderlies		Crimson		Grey-blue
Cuirassiers	D. blue	D. blue	Crimson	Crimson
Dragoons	D. blue	D. blue	White	White
<i>Chasseurs</i>	D. blue	D. blue	Green	Green
Hussars	D. blue	D. blue	Sky blue	Sky blue
Field artillery	Scarlet	Scarlet	Bright blue	Bright blue

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Trouser piping</i>	<i>Collar patches (officers &amp; men)</i>	<i>Double braid</i>	<i>Rgtl number*</i>
Foot artillery	Scarlet	Scarlet	Green	Green
Horse artillery	Scarlet	Scarlet	D. blue	D. blue
Mountain artillery	Scarlet	Scarlet	White	White
Engineers	Black	Black (velvet for officers)	Scarlet	Scarlet
Balloon service		Red	Black	Red
Aviation service		Black	Red	Red
Remount companies			Black	Black
Train	Green	Green	Scarlet	Crimson
<i>Gendarmerie</i>	White	Black with white grenade		
Officers (services)	Iron-grey	Iron-grey		
Officers (unattached)	Corps colour			Grenade in place of number

\* In May 1915 the original system, which called for all officers in the combatant corps to have gold numbers, while doctors and officers in the non-combatant corps had silver, was changed, and cavalry officers retained silver.

Officers attached to the General Staff (*État-Major*) wore a silk armlet on the upper left sleeve as follows:

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Armlet</i>	<i>Badge</i>
General Staff of the President of the Republic	Horizontal stripes in blue, white, and red.	Winged <i>foudre</i> .
Minister of War	White	Winged <i>foudre</i> .
Ministry of War and Army and Group of Armies	Horizontal stripes in white and red.	Winged <i>foudre</i> .
Army Corps	Horizontal stripes in blue, white, and red.	Winged <i>foudre</i> above corps number in arabic numerals
Division	Red	Grenade for infantry, and eight- pointed star for cavalry above divisional number in arabic numerals.
Brigade	Blue	Grenade for infantry and eight- pointed star for cavalry above the brigade number in arabic numerals. Divisional cavalry brigades had roman numerals.
Artillery Brigade attached to an Army Corps	Blue	Crossed cannon above the corps number in arabic numerals.
Army Engineers	Red	Helmeted cuirass.
Governor of a fortified place	Red	Winged <i>foudre</i>

All badges and numerals were either embroidered in gold wire, or made of gilt metal. The top and bottom edges of the armlet were trimmed with gold lace.

Trade and specialists' badges were cut out of cloth, or hand-embroidered, and were worn on the upper left sleeve of the tunic and greatcoat as follows:

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Badge</i>
Cyclists (infantry and cavalry)	Bicycle in corps colour on armlet in uniform colour.
Grenadiers	Exploding grenade in corps colour.
Sappers	Crossed spade and axe surmounted by explod- ing grenade in corps colour.
Sappers ( <i>Chasseurs</i> )	As above but in yellow.
Artillery observers	Four lightning bolts emanating from the ball of an exploding grenade.
Artillery gun layer (n.c.o.)	Exploding grenade in silver.
Trench artillery	Finned mortar bomb.
Telegraphists	Six lightning bolts emanating from a five- pointed star in corps colour or silver for n.c.o.s.
Armourer-in-chief	Crossed rifles surmounted by exploding gre- nade embroidered in metallic thread.
Machine-gunners	Crossed cannons surmounted by exploding grenade in corps colour or metallic thread for n.c.o.s.
Marksmen	French horn in corps colour or metallic thread for 1st class marksmen.
Saddlers	Saddle in corps colour.
Farriers	Horseshoe in corps colour.
Cavalry scouts	Five-pointed star in corps colour.
Sappers (cavalry)	Crossed axes in corps colour.
5th Engineers (Railway Regiment)	Locomotive in corps colour.
Musicians	'Lozenge' pattern lace in red, white and blue on the collar and cuffs. On horizon-blue uniforms this was restricted to the front and top edge of the rectangular collar patch.

## AVIATION SERVICE

In 1910 the battalion of engineers which had been specially trained to operate balloons became an autonomous Balloon Corps (*Corps d'Aérostation*). Its personnel however continued to wear engineer uniform but with a unit number on the kepi and collar patch. To distinguish other ranks from other engineers, balloon personnel were given a group number in scarlet on dark-blue collar patches. Those attached to Military Aviation were given blue numerals on scarlet collar patches.

Almost immediately special insignia was introduced to distinguish them further. On the collar qualified aviators wore a winged five-pointed star, and on the right sleeve they wore a winged twin-bladed propeller (204). These badges were embroidered in gold for officers and n.c.o.s, and were cut from red and white cloth for other ranks. Airship personnel wore a winged ship's wheel on the collar, and a winged anchor on the sleeve. Mechanics of balloons and aircraft wore a winged grenade on the collar.

Flying clothing was varied, but originally consisted of the black leather jacket and trousers in use with the Paris Fire Brigade. The flying helmet was made of brown leather, and was worn with a band of dark-blue cloth on which was embroidered the same badge as described above for wear on the sleeve. When wearing the leather jacket, the same sleeve badges were worn on a blue cloth armlet on the right sleeve.

## GERMANY

At the outbreak of war in August 1914, the German Army was uniformly dressed in field-grey uniforms, which had been introduced in Prussia by the 'All Highest' cabinet orders of 23 February and 18 March 1910. The colour of the first field grey was much lighter, and not as green, as that which became typical during the war. *Jäger* (including mounted *Jägers*) and Rifles (*Schützen*) received grey-green uniforms. On all uniforms buttons and metal fittings were dull brass or in white (silvered) metal.

In 1915 a simplified version of the M.1910 uniform began to be issued. The cut remained basically the same, as did the collar and shoulder straps, but the distinctive cuffs were replaced by plain turn-

(Cont. on page 125.)

Designation	Head-dress	Cap band	Cap Piping	Tunic Type*	Colour	Collar	Cuffs
Generals	Spiked helmet	Red	Red	Waffenrock	Field-grey	Stand & Fall	Swedish†
General Staff	Spiked helmet	Crimson	Crimson	Waffenrock	Field-grey	Stand & Fall	Swedish
Staff officers	Spiked helmet	Crimson	Crimson	Waffenrock	Field-grey	Stand & Fall	Swedish
Foot Guard Rgts 1-4	Spiked helmet	Red	Red	Waffenrock	Field-grey	Stand & Fall	Swedish
Guard Foot Rgts	Spiked helmet	Red	Red	Waffenrock	Field-grey	Stand & Fall	Swedish
Foot Guard Rgt 5	Spiked helmet	Red	Red	Waffenrock	Field-grey	Stand & Fall	Brandenburg‡
Guard Gren. Rgts 1-5	Spiked helmet	Red	Red	Waffenrock	Field-grey	Stand & Fall	Brandenburg
Prussian Line Inf.	Spiked helmet	Red	Red	Waffenrock	Field-grey	Stand & Fall	Brandenburg
Gren. Rgt 109	Spiked helmet	Red	Red	Waffenrock	Field-grey	Stand & Fall	Swedish
Mecklenburg Line Inf.	Spiked helmet	Red	Red	Waffenrock	Field-grey	Stand & Fall	Brandenburg
Hessian Line Inf.	Spiked helmet	Red	Red	Waffenrock	Field-grey	Stand & Fall	Brandenburg
Saxon Line Inf.	Spiked helmet	Red	Red	Waffenrock	Field-grey	Stand & Fall	German§
Gren. Rgts 100 and 101	Spiked helmet	Red	Red	Waffenrock	Field-grey	Stand & Fall	Swedish
Württemberg Line Inf.	Spiked helmet	Red	Red	Waffenrock	Field-grey	Stand & Fall	Brandenburg
Gren. Rgts 119 and 123	Spiked helmet	Red	Red	Waffenrock	Field-grey	Stand & Fall	Swedish
Bavarian Line Inf.	Spiked helmet	Red	Red	Waffenrock	Field-grey	Stand & Fall	Brandenburg
Infantry Life Rgt	Spiked helmet	Red	Red	Waffenrock	Field-grey	Stand & Fall	Brandenburg
Saxon Rifle (Fus.) Rgt 108	Shako**	Black	L. green	Waffenrock	Grey-green	Stand & Fall	German
Guard Rifle Btn	Shako	Black	L. green	Waffenrock	Grey-green	Stand & Fall	French††
<i>Jägers</i>	Shako	L. green	L. green	Waffenrock	Grey-green	Stand & Fall	Swedish
Bavarian <i>Jägers</i>	Shako	L. green	L. green	Waffenrock	Field-grey	Stand & Fall	Swedish
Machine-gun Btns	Shako	Red	Red	Waffenrock	Grey-green	Stand & Fall	Swedish
Bavarian M.G. Btns	Shako	L. green	L. green	Waffenrock	Field-grey	Stand & Fall	Swedish
Guard M.G. Btn 2	Shako	Black	Red	Waffenrock	Grey-green	Stand & Fall	French
Field Artillery	Ball helmet‡‡	Black	Red	Waffenrock	Field-grey	Stand & Fall	Swedish
Foot Artillery	Ball helmet	Black	Red	Waffenrock	Field-grey	Stand & Fall	Brandenburg
Saxon Foot Artillery	Ball helmet	Black	Red	Waffenrock	Field-grey	Stand & Fall	German
Cuirassiers	Metal helmet	Rgtl colour	Rgtl colour	Waffenrock	Field-grey	Stand	Swedish
Saxon <i>Schwere Reiter</i>	Metal helmet	Rgtl colour	Rgtl colour	Waffenrock	Field-grey	Stand	Swedish
Bavarian <i>Schwere Reiter</i>	Spiked helmet	Red	Red	Waffenrock	Field-grey	Stand	Swedish
Dragoons	Spiked helmet	Rgtl colour	Rgtl colour	Waffenrock	Field-grey	Stand	Swedish
Hussars	Colback	Rgtl colour	Rgtl colour	Waffenrock	Field-grey	Stand	Swedish
Lancers	Czapka	Rgtl colour	Rgtl colour	Uhlanke	Field-grey	Stand	Pointed

Designation	Head-dress	Cap band	Cap Piping	Tunic Type*	Colour	Collar	Cuffs
Bavarian Lancers	Czapka	Rgtl colour	Rgtl colour	Uhlanka	Field-grey	Stand & Fall	Pointed
<i>Jäger zu Pferde</i>	Metal helmet§§	L. green	L. green	Waffenrock	Grey-green	Stand	Swedish
Bavarian <i>Chevauxlegers</i>	Spiked helmet	Rgtl colour	Rgtl colour	Waffenrock	Field-grey	Stand & Fall	Swedish
Pioneers	Spiked helmet	Black	Red	Waffenrock	Field-grey	Stand & Fall	Swedish
Railway Btms	Spiked helmet	Black	Red	Waffenrock	Field-grey	Stand & Fall	Swedish
Air Ship Btms	Shako	Black	Red	Waffenrock	Field-grey	Stand & Fall	Swedish
Signals Btms	Shako	Black	Red	Waffenrock	Field-grey	Stand & Fall	Swedish
Flying Btms	Shako	Black	Red	Waffenrock	Field-grey	Stand & Fall	Swedish
Motor Transport Btms	Peaked cap	Black	Red	Waffenrock	Field-grey	Stand & Fall	Swedish
Train	Peaked cap	L. blue	L. blue	Waffenrock	Field-grey	Stand & Fall	Swedish
Saxon Train	Peaked cap	Blue	Red	Waffenrock	Field-grey	Stand & Fall	German
Medical officers	Peaked cap	Blue	Red	Waffenrock	Field-grey	Stand & Fall	Swedish
Veterinary officers	Peaked cap	Black	Crimson	Waffenrock	Field-grey	Stand & Fall	Swedish
Ordnance Corps officers	Peaked cap	Black	Red	Waffenrock	Field-grey	Stand & Fall	Brandenburg
Fortification officers	Peaked cap	Black	Red	Waffenrock	Field-grey	Stand & Fall	Swedish
Military officials	Peaked cap	Blue	White	Waffenrock	Field-grey	Stand & Fall	Swedish
Mecklenburg-Schwerin officials	Peaked cap	Blue	White	Waffenrock	Field-grey	Stand & Fall	Brandenburg

\* As a general rule the piping down the front and on the rear pocket flaps of the field-grey *Waffenrock* was the same as on the peace-time tunic, while collar and cuff piping was in the same colour as the peace-time collar and cuffs. For example artillery and Pioneers had red piping down the front and on the rear pocket flaps, but black piping on the collar and cuffs.

† Swedish cuffs were straight with piping around the top and back edges, and had either two vertical *Litzen* (for guards) with a button at the top, or just two buttons.

‡ Brandenburg cuffs were straight with piping around the top and back edges, with a vertical rectangular flap with three buttons on the outside of the cuffs.

§ German cuffs were straight with piping around the top and back edge, and had one button above and one below the piping at the back of the cuffs.

\*\* The Saxon shako was of special pattern with a peak at the front only.

†† French cuffs were similar to the Brandenburg except that the flap was three pointed.

‡‡ This leather helmet had a ball instead of a spike, but in 1915 Bavarian artillery were ordered to wear the ball, but it is considered unlikely that many did.

§§ By the outbreak of war all ranks in Rgts 1-7 and officers in Rgts 8-13 had received the metal helmet. Other ranks in Rgts 8-13 continued to wear the leather Dragoon-pattern spiked helmet.

back ones, and the piping on the back pocket flaps was discontinued.

The 'All Highest' cabinet order of 21 September 1915 introduced a completely new field uniform consisting of a plain blouse (*Bluse*), field-grey greatcoat without collar patches, and stone-grey (field grey for Bavarian troops) trousers. Distinctions were again restricted to the collar (and sometimes shoulder straps), and the front buttons were replaced by a fly-front. Buttons were made of matt coloured metals, or were painted field grey. The same order also abolished the coloured uniforms (which were still being worn with certain orders of dress and by *Landsturm* and *Landwehr* personnel), and introduced a field-grey full-dress for wear after the war. Although the opportunity did not arise, considerable numbers of these uniforms were manufactured and stored to be later worn by some officers and *Freikorps* personnel.

Main elements of the M.1910 uniform are listed on pages 123-4, 126-7.

On the M.1910 uniform collar, *Litzen*, etc. were basically the same as on the peace-time uniform. General officers had their traditional gold-embroidery on red collar patches, while non-regimental (staff) officers wore plain collar patches in the colour of their peace-time tunic collar.

On the M.1915 uniform collar patches underwent a number of changes. For officers *Litzen* were embroidered in dull silver or gold (also for generals) on field-grey collar patches. Staff officers now received *Litzen* of various patterns. The *Litzen* for other ranks were shortened. Officers in regiments who had previously worn silver *Litzen*, now received shorter ones, while those in regiments with gold *Litzen*, had silver *Litzen* trimmed with gold cord. Officers in regiments which previously had other patterns of collar embroidery, now received an embroidered version of the *Litzen*.

With the introduction of the M.1915 uniform the principal means of distinguishing a soldier's unit remained the shoulder straps which underwent certain changes as listed on page 128.

The battalion and company (battery or squadron, etc.) were identified by the combination of colours on the side-arm knot, and the company number also appeared on the shoulder strap buttons.

Each State had its own colours which appeared primarily on the circular cockade worn below the Reich cockade on the front of the peaked and field cap, and on the left side of the helmet. Those units entitled to wear the *Jäger* shako (except Saxony), hussar *colback*, and lancer *czapka*, wore an oval cockade on the front of the head-dress as listed on page 129.

(Cont. on page 130.)

Designation	Shoulder straps		Badges
	Colour*	Piping	
Guard Inf.	Field grey	Rgtl colour	Only Guard Gren. Rgts 1-4 had cyphers Cyphers or regtl numbers Life Grenadier Regiment had a crown.
Infantry	Field grey	Rgtl colour	
Saxon Inf.†	Field grey	XII Corps White XIX Corps Red	Inf. Life Regiment had a crown.
Bavarian Inf.	Field grey	I Corps White II Corps Red III Corps Yellow	
Jäger Btms	Grey-green	L. green	Btn number in red. Guard Jäger and Jäger Btn II red cypher. Btn number in red. Red horn above No. 108.
Bavarian Jäger Btms	Field grey	L. green	
Guard Rifle Btn	Grey-green	L. green	Roman No. I. Roman No. I.
Saxon Rifle (Fus.) Rgt	Field grey	L. green	
Guard M.G. Btn 2	Field grey	L. green	Cypher or regtl number. Cypher or regtl number.
Bavarian M.G. Btn	Field grey	L. green	
Cuirassiers	Field grey	Rgtl colour/White	Hussars Rgt 1 cypher since 1915, others cypher or regtl number in metal. Cypher or regtl number. Rgtl number in red. Rgtl number in red. Rgt 1 yellow cypher. Exploding bombs or grenades for Guards. Exploding bombs above Rgtl number or cypher. F.A.R. 4, 12, 13, 25, 28, 29, 32, 60, and 2 and 3 Btms F.A.R. 62.
Saxon Schwere Reiter	Field grey	Rgtl colour/L. blue Rgt. 22 red/black	
Dragoons	Rgtl colour		F.A.R. 1 and 7 cyphers above exploding bomb. F.A.R. 14 crown above bursting bomb.
Hussars	Field grey	Rgtl colour	
Lancers‡	Grey-green	Rgtl colour	2. Guard F.A.R. and Firing School Demonstration Rgt cypher and exploding grenade. Hvy
Jäger zu Pferde	Rgtl colour	Rgtl colour	
Bavarian Chevauxlegers	Field grey	Rgtl colour	
Field Artillery	Field grey	Rgtl colour	
Bavarian Field Artillery	Field grey	I Corps White II Corps Red III Corps Yellow	
Saxon Field Artillery	Field grey	XII Corps White XIX Corps Red	
Foot Artillery (inc. Bavarian)	Field grey	White	

Designation	Shoulder straps		Badges
	Colour*	Piping	
Pioneers	Black	Red	batteries and Art. Proof Commission cypher above crossed flaming shells. Btn number. Saxon btms crossed pick and shovel above Btn number. E and Rgtl or Btn number. L and Btn number. F and Btn number. T and Btn number. K Red numerals. Aesculapius rod for officers. Serpent for officers.
Railway Troops	Field grey	L. grey	Shield
Airship Btms	Field grey	L. grey	
Flying Btms	Field grey	L. grey	
Signals (Telegraph)	Black	Red	
Motor Transport	Field grey	L. grey	
Train	L. blue	L. blue	
Medical officers		Red	
Veterinary officers		Crimson	
Medical orderlies	D. blue	L. blue	
Stretcher bearers	Crimson		
Fortification officers		Red/Black	
Military officials		Crimson	

\* Shoulder straps for all Corps and Arms were piped and had pointed ends, except those of hussars which were made of braid incorporating the regiment's button colour (yellow or white), and the colour of the peace-time *Attila*. Lancers had epaulette-shaped shoulder straps made of field-grey cloth with regimental piping. Saxon lancers had standard pointed-pattern shoulder straps.

† All cyphers, badges, numerals, etc. were in scarlet for other ranks (except hussars who had white or yellow metal badges) and in gilt metal for officers. During the war these were often painted field grey.

‡ Saxon troops – including lancers – did not retain the pre-war shoulder straps with rounded ends, but wore the standard pattern with pointed ends.

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Shoulder straps</i>	<i>Piping</i>	<i>Badge</i>	<i>Badge colour</i>
Guard Inf.	Field grey	Rgtl colour	Cypher or none	Scarlet
Line Inf.	Field grey	White (with a few exceptions)	Rgtl cypher or number	Scarlet
Gren. Rgts	Field grey	Rgtl colour	Cypher	Scarlet
Saxon Rifle Rgt	Grey-green	L. green	Horn over 108	Scarlet
Prussian Guard Rifles	Grey-green	Black	Btn number (Guard Btn nothing)	Red
<i>Jäger</i>	Green	L. green	Btn number	Yellow
Saxon <i>Jäger</i>	Green	L. green	Btn number with R above	Yellow
Bavarian <i>Jäger</i>	L. green	L. green	Cypher or Rgtl number	Yellow (Rgt 2 Crimson)
(incl. Cyclists)	L. green	L. green	Cypher or Rgtl number	Scarlet (Rgts 3, 7, & 15 pink)
Cuirassiers	White	Rgtl colour	Rgtl cypher	Yellow
Dragoons	L. blue	Rgtl colour	As 1910 uniforms	White or Yellow
Bavarian <i>Schwere Reiter</i>	Yellow	D. green	As 1910 uniform	Yellow
Saxon <i>Garde Reiter</i>	L. blue	White	Rgtl number	Rgt 1 yellow. Rest scarlet or pink.
Saxon Carabiniers	L. blue	Black	As 1910 uniform	Red
Hussars	Rgtl colour	Rgtl colour	Crossed cannons and Rgtl number or cypher. Guards crossed cannons.	Scarlet
Lancers	Red	Rgtl colour	Btn number	Yellow
Bavarian <i>Chevauxlegers</i>	Crimson	D. green	Btn number (Saxons with crossed pick, shovel & axe above the number)	Scarlet
<i>Jäger zu Pferde</i>	L. green	Rgtl colour	ε and Rgtl or Btn number	Red
Dismounted cavalry	D. green	D. green	ι and Btn number	Red
rgts (wartime)	Red	None except Guards	Winged propeller and Btn number	Red
Field artillery	Yellow	None except Guards	τ and Btn number	Red
Foot artillery	Yellow	None except Guards	κ and Btn number	Red
Train	Blue	Red	Guards nothing, rest number of Army Corps	Yellow
Pioneers	Black	Red		
Railway Troops	L. grey			
Airship Btn	L. grey			
Flying Units	L. grey			
Signal Troops	L. grey			
Motor Transport Btms	L. grey			
Stretcher bearers	Crimson			

<i>State</i>	<i>Helmet cockade</i>	<i>Helmet plate</i>	<i>Oval cockade</i>
Prussia	Black/White/Black	State coat of arms	White/Black
Bavaria	White/L. blue/White	State coat of arms	White/L. blue
Saxony	Green/White/Green	State coat of arms	White/Green
Württemberg	Black/Red/Black	State coat of arms	Black/Red
Hessen	White/Red/White	State coat of arms	White/Blue/Red; trimmed with yellow braid
Mecklenburg	Blue/Yellow/Red	State coat of arms	Yellow/Red
Baden	Yellow/Red/Yellow	State coat of arms	
Oldenburg	Blue/Red/Blue	Prussian Eagle with state coat of arms in the shape of a star in the centre	
Brunswick	Blue/Yellow/Blue	Prussian Eagle with state coat of arms in the shape of a star in the centre	
Anhalt	Green	Prussian Eagle with state coat of arms in the shape of a star in the centre	
Saxe-Weimar	Green/Yellow/Black	Prussian Eagle with state coat of arms in the shape of a star in the centre	
Saxe Coburg, Meiningen and Altenburg	Green/White/Green	Prussian Eagle with state coat of arms in the shape of a star in the centre	
Schwarzburg Rudolstadt	Blue/White/Blue	Prussian Eagle with state coat of arms in the shape of a star in the centre	
Schwarzburg Sonderhausen	White/Blue/White	Prussian Eagle with state coat of arms in the shape of a star in the centre	
Waldeck & Reuss	Yellow/Red/Black	Prussian Eagle with state coat of arms in the shape of a star in the centre	
Lippe	Yellow/Red	Prussian Eagle	
Schaumburg Lippe	White/Red/Blue	Prussian Eagle	
Bremen	White/Red/White	Prussian Eagle	
Hamburg	White with red Iron Cross	Prussian Eagle	
Lübeck	White with red Maltese Cross	Prussian Eagle	White/Red/Blue



State colours were also incorporated in the braid used on some officers' shoulder straps, rank distinction lace on the greatcoat collar patches, re-enlistment lace, sword knots, trumpet cords, and were painted on some drum hoops. Also the State coat of arms appeared on the helmet and shako plates, buttons, buckles, and on some sword hilts.

On active service the head-dress was covered with a grey cover, on the front of which were sometimes printed or applied, the following badges, letters and numerals.

Line infantry regiments	Arabic numerals
Reserve infantry regiments	R and arabic numerals
<i>Landwehr</i> infantry regiments	L and arabic numerals
<i>Landsturm</i>	Iron Cross

These badges which were not worn by Guards units, were at first in red, but in August 1914 they were changed to green, before being abolished completely by 'All Highest Cabinet' Order (AKO) of 27 October 1916.

During the first-half of the war, metal fittings on the helmets began to be manufactured in cheaper metals and painted grey. Then the shell of the helmet began to be made of metal, and more commonly, of blocked felt. At the front the spike of ball fitting was often removed. In place of the distinctive head-dress officers and senior n.c.o.s. (*Portepée-Unteroffiziere*) wore a peaked cap, with band and piping in arm or regimental colours, and at first black, and then field-grey leather peak. The peaked cap could also be worn by other ranks when off-duty, otherwise they wore the round peakless field cap. On active service the brightly coloured cap band was covered by a strip of grey tape to make it less conspicuous. *Landsturm* personnel wore a peaked cap made from black oil cloth with silver or brass *Landwehr* Cross on the front above the State cockade.

Just prior to the Battle of Verdun in the summer of 1916 German troops began to receive the new steel helmet (225) which was designed to be worn with an additional front reinforcing plate by look-outs only. It was often worn with a sacking cover or painted with an angular camouflage pattern. In 1918 a new version of the helmet designed for wear by telephonists began to be issued in limited quantities. After the war it was issued to mounted troops (228).

Rank was indicated as follows.

Senior privates  
(*Gefreiter*)  
Lance bombardiers  
(*Obergefreiter*) in  
Foot Artillery only

One small rank button with State coat of arms on both sides of the collar.

As above but with larger buttons.

Corporals  
(*Unteroffizier* or  
*Oberjäger* in *Jäger* or  
*Schützen* (except  
Saxon) Btns)

Gold or silver lace on the front and bottom edges of the tunic collar and on the cuffs. Small plain button and one vertical lace stripe on the greatcoat collar patches.

Sergeants

As for corporals but in addition one large rank button on the collar. Larger plain button and one vertical lace stripe on the greatcoat collar patches.

Vice sergeants  
(*Vizefeldwebel* or  
*Vizewachtmeister* in  
mounted units)

As for sergeants but with officers' sword and knot, and officers' cockades on the head-dress.

Company sergeant  
majors (*Feldwebel*  
or *Wachtmeister*  
in mounted units)

As for vice sergeants but with a second row of lace above the cuffs, or around the top of the cuffs in the M.1915 blouse. Officers' sword and knot and head-dress cockades. Large plain button and two vertical lace stripes on the greatcoat collar patches.

Rank buttons were at first copper or white metal, but were then painted field grey. From 1915 onwards lace was manufactured in a dull grey. Later in the war the lace on the collar was often reduced to 'angles' on the points of the collar only. On the M.1915 greatcoat collar patches were not worn, but those n.c.o.s entitled to do so continued to wear the rank distinction lace on the collar. In Mecklenburg senior n.c.o.s had gold or silver rank distinction lace. On collar patches bearing guard *Litzen*, the lace was placed horizontally above and below the *Litzen*.

Deputy officers  
(*Offizierstellvertreter*)

As for *Vizefeldwebel*, but with metallic lace around the shoulder straps, and metal shoulder strap badges as for officers. Officers' sword and knot, and cockades on the head-dress.

Lieutenants ( <i>Feldwebel</i> ) ( <i>Feldwebelleutnant</i> in mounted units)	As for <i>Vizefeldwebel</i> but with lieutenant's shoulder straps.
Gentlemen cadets ( <i>Fähnrich</i> )	As for <i>Unteroffizier</i> but with officers' sword or bayonet knot, but not the officers' sword, and officers' cockades on the head-dress. A cadet who had passed the officers' examination and had been accepted for a regiment were known as sword cadets and were entitled to wear the officers' sword and knot.
Company officers ( <i>Subalternoffiziere</i> )	Four rows of matt-grey metallic lace on cloth base, with none to two gilt-metal four-pointed stars.
Field officers ( <i>Stabsoffiziere</i> )	Two plaited rows of matt-grey metallic braid on cloth base, with none to two gilt-metal four-pointed stars.
General officers	Two rows of gold with one silver braid in between, plaited, and on scarlet cloth base with none to four, four-pointed silver stars.
Field Marshals ( <i>Generalfeldmarschall</i> )	As for general officers but with crossed silver batons.

Generals and Field Marshals were also entitled to wear the uniform of the regiments of which they were colonel-in-chief. On regimental uniform the shoulder straps were the same as described above but on a base in the regimental colour, and with the regimental cypher or number.

## AVIATION SERVICE

The German Air Force originated in the branch of the army known collectively as technical troops.

At the outbreak of war airship personnel wore the uniform of the Prussian Guard *Pionier* Battalion with the shako and guard *Litzen* on the collar and cuffs. The field-grey shoulder straps were piped in light grey, and bore a red L (*Luftschiff*) and the battalion numbers 1-5.

Members of Flying Battalions (*Flieger-Bataillone*) wore the same uniform, but with a red winged propeller above the battalion numbers 1-4 on the shoulder straps. Officers wore this badge in gilt and later grey metal on the shoulder straps which had a light grey base and piping in the battalion colour.

1st Battalion	White
2nd Battalion	Red
3rd Battalion	Yellow
4th Battalion	Blue

Officers commissioned directly into the service after the end of the battalion organisation did not wear the coloured piping.

On the upper left sleeve other ranks, and some officers, wore a rectangular field-grey cloth patch with either the winged propeller over a number, or just a number in red, on the upper left sleeve. Pilots and pilot observers wore an oval silver badge on the left breast (192). Officers attached to the Aviation Service continued to wear their regimental uniforms (97 and 98). An example of typical flying clothing is illustrated in 99.

## GREAT BRITAIN

By 1885 khaki had become the colour of the official service dress for troops in India, and in January 1902 a universal khaki or service drab, for wear on all but full-dress occasions was introduced for the whole army at home and abroad.

The khaki service dress was highly standardised – and while including some different head-dresses – there was only one pattern of tunic and trousers, and two greatcoats for other ranks. Officers' uniforms were privately made and rather varied in detail and materials used. However it was not immediately possible to clothe Kitchener's Army in khaki, and as a provisional measure blue serge uniforms were issued. These were later sent to Germany to provide clothing for British prisoners-of-war.

The basic head-dress for English, Irish, and Welsh troops was the khaki service cap with matching peak and brown leather chin strap, with metal cap badge on the front. During the war the 1909-pattern stiff cap was gradually replaced by a softer one with stitched peak and ear flaps. At first General, General Staff and Guards officers wore a khaki cover over their coloured service or 'forage' cap, while the khaki service cap for officers was basically the same as that worn by other ranks, and even included the model with ear flaps. Officer cadets wore a white cap band.

The standard tunic, pantaloons and greatcoat are illustrated in 103 and 113 respectively, while officers wore an open tunic with long skirt, and huge side 'bellow' pockets. Breeches were either made of matching cloth, or of beige whipcord, and were worn with either khaki puttees or canvas or brown leather gaiters and brown leather ankle boots. Otherwise officers wore brown field boots which fastened with a combination of laces, and straps and buckles.

Officers wore either the double-breasted khaki greatcoat with shoulder straps bearing both arm-of-service and rank distinctions (see below), or the double-breasted British 'warm', or any number of different water-repellent rain or trench coats.

Highlanders wore the Glengarry (115) or tam-o'-shanter with touri (pompom) instead of the service cap, doublet instead of the tunic, and either kilt with khaki apron, or pantaloons and puttees for Lowland Regiments. Field officers wore tartan or khaki trews.

Some of the many different types of protective clothing are illustrated in 122-123.

The 1902 pattern rank badges for officers consisted of worsted lace stripes and a three-pointed 'slash', edged with the same lace, on the cuffs, on which worsted stars (known as pips) and crowns were affixed. Highland Regiments had the same lace along the top edge and down the back seam of the 'gauntlet' cuffs. Additional stripes and stars and crowns were sewn below and parallel to the top of the cuff. Stars and crowns were embroidered in drab and buff worsted, while the Household Regiments had the metal star of the Order of the Garter, except Scots Guards who had the Thistle, and Irish Guards who had the star of the Order of St Patrick, instead of the standard pip on the shoulder straps. Contrary to regulations Guards and Household Cavalry officers did not wear rank distinctions on the cuffs.

Rank badges on the cuff were found unsatisfactory, and from 1915 officers at the front removed them, and began to wear dulled metal pips

and crown on the shoulder straps. In 1917 this practice, which had been forbidden in England – was officially recognised, although the old cuff system was not finally abolished until 1921.

General officers and substantive colonels holding staff appointments wore their rank badges on the shoulder straps throughout the war, as did all other officers on the greatcoat. Brigadier Generals sometimes wore their rank badge on the front of the peaked cap (102), while many General officers wore theirs on the front of the steel helmet (100).

Other ranks wore their rank badges on the sleeves, and sometimes on the steel helmet. The standard pattern lace for the chevrons was woven in buff and drab worsted, while some regiments retained regimental pattern chevron lace. Rank was indicated as follows.

2nd corporals (bombardiers in artillery) and lance, corporals (acting bombardiers in artillery)	Inverted (point downwards) one-bar chevron on both sleeves of the tunic and greatcoat.
Corporals	Inverted two-bar chevron on both sleeves of the tunic and greatcoat.
Sergeants and house sergeants	Inverted three-bar chevron on both sleeves of the tunic and greatcoat.
Company, troop, and battery sergeant majors	Inverted three-bar chevron surmounted by brass King's crown on both sleeves of the tunic and greatcoat.
Warrant officers 2nd class (unofficially known as Class B until 1915)	A King's crown on both cuffs of the tunic and greatcoat. From 1918 quartermaster-sergeants wore the crown within a laurel wreath.
Warrant officers 1st class (unofficially known as Class B until 1915)	A King's crown within a laurel wreath on both cuffs of the tunic and greatcoat. From 1918 (A.O. 309 of 1918) the badge was changed to Royal Arms within a laurel wreath.
Company officers (subalterns)	One row of rank distinction lace and one or two embroidered stars on the tunic cuffs, and one or two metal pips on the greatcoat shoulder straps.
Captains	Two rows of rank distinction lace and three embroidered stars on the cuffs, and three metal pips on the greatcoat shoulder straps.

Field officers	Three or four rows of rank distinction lace and an embroidered crown, crown above pip, and crown above two pips on the cuffs, and metal crown, crown above one pip, and crown above two pips on the greatcoat shoulder straps. Substantive colonels wore scarlet gorget patches with scarlet chain gimp and small gilt button. Single row of gold-embroidered oak leaves on the cap peak.
General officers	Crossed Mameluke-pattern sabre and baton, with above it gilt pip, gilt crown, and gilt pip surmounted by gilt crown. Scarlet gorget patches with gold chain gimp or embroidered oak leaves and small gilt button. Scarlet cap band with embroidered cap badge consisting of crossed sabre and baton within laurel wreath surmounted by King's crown and lion. Two rows of gold-embroidered oak leaves on the cap peak.
Field marshals	Crossed batons within a laurel wreath surmounted by King's crown (and lion on the cap badge only) on the shoulder straps and on the front of the scarlet cap band. Scarlet gorget patches with gold-embroidered oak leaves and small gilt metal button. Two rows of gold-embroidered oak leaves on the cap peak.

Generals and staff officers wore the following coloured cap bands and gorget patches.

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Patch</i>	<i>Embroidery or gimp*</i>
Field Marshals	Scarlet	Gold oakleaves
General officers	Scarlet	Gold oakleaves
Principal Ordnance officers	Scarlet	Gold oakleaves
Staff officers with generals' rank, and Headquarters General Staff	Scarlet	Gold chain gimp
Colonels on the staff	Scarlet	Red silk gimp
Army Medical Corps colonels	Black velvet	Scarlet gimp
Army Chaplains Department	Black	Gold embroidered for black gimp
Administrative, non-combatant and departmental officers	Blue	Crimson gimp

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Patch</i>	<i>Embroidery or gimp*</i>
Miscellaneous appointments (e.g. Intelligence officers)†	Green	Green
Transportation section‡	Scarlet	Maroon gimp
Royal Flying Corps§	French grey	Crimson gimp

Cap bands were scarlet, blue, or green only, while all field officers on the staff had a row of gold-embroidered oakleaves on the cap peak.

\* Gimp is a yarn (braid) with hard core.

† Army Order 92 of March 1916.

‡ From October 1917 only. Previously as for departmental officers.

§ From July 1917.

As in the French Army, staff officers were permitted to wear an armlet to identify their command and duties. The number and variety of armlets increased as the war progressed until in 1915 the number of officers entitled to wear them was restricted. The basic armlets (and there were many other semi-official ones) were as follows.

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Armlet colours</i>	<i>Letters</i>
General Headquarters	Red above blue (or black) with black crown on the red stripe, and red letters on the black stripe.	MS for Military Staff. G for General Staff. A for Adjutant-General. Q for Quartermaster-General. P for Army Pay Command. MA for Military Attachés etc. HF for Home Force. BEF for British Expeditionary Force etc.
Headquarters	Parallel bands of red and blue (black).	First letter of name of command.
Commands	Parallel bands of red, blue (black), and red.	
Divisional Headquarters	Red	
Brigade Headquarters	Blue	
Corps Headquarters	Parallel bands of red, white, and red.	
Royal Tank Corps	Blue with red edges and embroidered tank in white. From May 1918, parallel bands of green, red, and brown.	
Press	Vertical stripes of black and white.	Press in black and white letters.

The British Army developed a system of signs – first used on vehicles – to identify armies, corps and divisions. These signs were usually worn on the upper sleeve, but also often on the back so that a particular formation or unit could be identified from the rear. But the primary

method of identifying corps and regiments was the cap badge, which was also sometimes worn on the front of the steel helmet, and in a smaller version on the collar of the officer's tunic. Other ranks wore metal titles – consisting of the regimental initials – on the shoulder straps. The Brigade of Guards, the London Regiment and its components, and the Royal Flying Corps wore cloth shoulder titles with the name of the corps or regiment embroidered on them.

Many other traditional regimental distinctions, such as the number and spacing of the buttons on the Guards officers' tunic, the back flash of the Welch Fusiliers, and the badge on both the front and back of the caps of the Gloucestershire Regiment, were all maintained on the khaki uniform.

Even battalions were identified by either roman numerals corresponding to the number of the battalion, or a cloth flash worn on the upper left sleeve.

Arm-of-service facing colours were only worn on khaki greatcoat shoulder straps by officers as follows.

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Shoulder straps</i>		<i>Rank badges</i>
	<i>Piping</i>	<i>Stripes</i>	
Inf. of the line incl. Scottish regiments	Scarlet		Gold
Rifle regiments	Scarlet		Bronze
Cavalry	Yellow		Gold
Royal Artillery	Blue	Scarlet	Gold
Royal Engineers	Scarlet	Bright blue	Gold
Army Service Corps	White		Gold
Royal Army Medical Corps	White	Crimson	Gold
Army Veterinary Corps	White	Crimson	Gold
Corps of Military Police	White	Black	Gold
Army Ordnance Department	White	Scarlet	Gold
Army Pay Corps	White	Yellow	Gold
Army Motor Reserve	Green		Gold
Chaplains Department		Black	Black

Skill-at-arms, trade and special qualifications were usually indicated by an embroidered or metal badge worn on the sleeve as part of the rank badge by n.c.o.s, and on the forearm by other ranks. Some of these badges are listed below.

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Badge</i>
Machine-gunners	Letters MG within a laurel spray all in brass.
Lewis machine-gunners	Letter L within a laurel spray.
Hotchkiss machine-gunners	Letter H within a laurel spray.
Trained grenade-throwers (Bombers)	Khaki and red, then red exploding grenade.

*Designation*  
Trench Mortar Batteries  
Provost-M Marshals  
Assistant Provost Marshals  
Military Police

Garrison Military Police  
Stretcher bearers

1st and 2nd Class medical nursing orderlies  
Trained signallers

*Badge*  
Blue worsted grenade.  
Red armlet with black letters PM.  
Red armlet with APM.  
White, red, or yellow armlet with letters MP in black (sometimes outlined in red).  
Armlet with letters GMP.  
Red letter S and blue B on white circle with red border.  
Two or one red stripes on the right cuff.  
Crossed flags in brass on left cuff.

## THE ROYAL FLYING CORPS AND ROYAL AIR FORCE

In April 1912 the Royal Flying Corps was created by Royal Warrant. On 1 April 1918 the Royal Flying Corps and Royal Naval Air Service were combined to form the Royal Air Force.

The 1911 dress regulations, and the amendments of November 1913, introduced a special khaki service dress which included a field service cap, described as being of Austrian pattern, and a lancer-type tunic which became known as a 'maternity' jacket (125). Officers attached to the R.F.C. continued to wear regimental uniform (126), with pilots' wings, or observers' badge on the left breast.

The Royal Flying Corps badge, in gilt metal for officers and bronzed metal for other ranks, was worn on the left front of the side cap and sometimes (contrary to regulations) on the collar. Officers wore the letters R.F.C. in gilt metal on the shoulder straps, and other ranks wore a blue shoulder title with ROYAL FLYING CORPS in white embroidery, on both sleeves at shoulder height (125).

Rank was indicated as follows.

Air mechanic 1st class	From 1916 white-embroidered two-bladed propeller on the upper right sleeve of the tunic and greatcoat.
Corporal	An inverted (point down) two-bar chevron on both sleeves of the tunic and greatcoat.

Sergeants	A white-embroidered four-bladed propeller above an inverted three-bar chevron on both sleeves of the tunic and greatcoat.
Flight sergeants	A crown above a white-embroidered four-bladed propeller with a four-pointed star in the centre above an inverted three-bar chevron on both sleeves of the tunic and greatcoat.
Quartermaster-sergeants	A white-embroidered four-bladed propeller with a four-pointed star in the centre above a four-bar chevron on both sleeves of the tunic and greatcoat.
Warrant officers 2nd class	King's crown embroidered in white on khaki ground on both sleeves (below the elbow) of the tunic and greatcoat.
Warrant officers 1st class	Royal Arms embroidered in white on khaki ground on both sleeves (below the elbow) of the tunic and greatcoat.

Officers wore army rank distinctions on the shoulder straps.

Air Force Memorandum No. 2 of March 1918, announced that although a new grey uniform had been approved, khaki would continue to be worn as a service dress for the duration of the war. Officers were permitted to wear the grey uniform as a mess dress, but it was purely optional.

For officers and warrant officers 1st class there was a khaki peaked cap with black band, peak and chin strap. The khaki tunic remained basically the same as the army pattern, but shoulder straps were removed, and a self-belt worn instead of the Sam Browne belt (127). It was worn with khaki shirt and black tie. The rest of the uniform was as in use in the R.F.C..

Warrant officers 2nd class and men wore the peaked cap with the same badge as for naval petty officers, but with the bird replacing the anchor. It was embroidered in gold for warrant officers and khaki worsted for men. The tunic was single-breasted with high stand-and-fall collar, was made of a slightly darker and greener shade of khaki cloth. On both sleeves at shoulder height other ranks wore a red silk (changed to light blue by AMO 617 of July 1918) bird. Underneath on a rectangular cloth patch wireless operators wore the 'hand and thunderbolt' badge.

Rank was indicated as follows.

Air mechanic 1st class	Light-blue embroidered twin-bladed propeller on both sleeves of tunic and greatcoat at shoulder height.
Corporals	Two-bar chevron of light-blue worsted tape on both sleeves of tunic and greatcoat.
Sergeants	Three-bar chevron of light-blue worsted tape on both sleeves of the tunic and greatcoat.
Warrant officers 2nd class	Light-blue worsted embroidered crown on both sleeves (below the elbow) of the tunic and greatcoat.
Warrant officers 1st class	Light-blue worsted embroidered Royal Arms on both sleeves (below the elbow) of the tunic and greatcoat.
2nd lieutenants	At first gilt metal crown above a bird on both cuffs of the tunic and greatcoat, and one vertical bar on each side of the cap badge. Then (AMO 1957 of December 1918) half-row of rank distinction lace surmounted by the bird on both cuffs of the tunic and greatcoat.
Lieutenants	One row of rank distinction lace surmounted by a gilt metal bird on both cuffs of the tunic and greatcoat, and one vertical bar on each side of the cap badge.
Captains	Two rows of rank distinction lace surmounted by a gilt metal bird on both cuffs of the tunic and greatcoat, and two vertical bars on each side of the cap badge.
Field officers	Two and a half, three, or four rows of rank distinction lace surmounted by a gilt metal bird on both cuffs of the tunic and greatcoat, and one row of gold-embroidered oak leaves on the cap peak.
General officers	One wide, and one to three rows of rank distinction lace surmounted by a gilt metal bird, and two rows of gold-embroidered oak leaves on the cap peak.

Rank distinction lace was a woven khaki tape with a sky-blue stripe in the centre. It came in three widths.

## GREECE

In 1912, while in the process of being reorganised, the Greek Army adopted a greenish khaki field uniform illustrated in 128-30.

Not illustrated are the double-breasted greatcoat for officers with fall collar, two rows of four metal buttons and turn-back cuffs, and the single-breasted greatcoat for other ranks. In addition to the peaked cap there was a khaki or light-blue side cap in the French cut.

The rifles or *Evzones* wore a khaki fez, and knee-length single-breasted tunic with fall collar, five buttons in front, turn-back cuffs, and vertical slash pockets with three-pointed flaps in front below the waistbelt. (See *Army Uniforms of World War 2*, Fig. 60.) The collar pocket flaps and cuffs were piped in red. Special tight-fitting trousers were in either white or khaki cloth and were fastened with blue and white garters just below the knee. Shoes were made of natural coloured leather with a black woollen pompom on the front.

Rank distinctions appeared on the kepi in the form of rows of bright metallic or khaki silk lace and braid, and on the coloured shoulder straps on the tunic and greatcoat. Other ranks wore their rank badges on the cuffs. The white (silver) or yellow (gold) lace was edged in different colours according to the arm-of-service as follows.

Senior privates	One diagonal woollen lace stripe on both cuffs of the tunic and greatcoat.
Corporals	One wide diagonal woollen lace stripe on both cuffs of the tunic and greatcoat.
Sergeants	Two or three diagonal metallic lace stripes edged in the arm colour on both cuffs of the tunic and greatcoat.
Warrant officers	Khaki cloth shoulder straps piped all around in the arm colour.
Company officers	One to three small five-pointed white metal stars on the shoulder straps, and one to three rows of khaki braid on the kepi.
Field officers	Longitudinal stripe in the arm colour on which were placed one to three medium five-pointed gilt metal stars. One medium with above one to three rows of narrow khaki braid on the kepi.
General officers	Gold zigzag-pattern lace shoulder straps on scarlet underlay with one or two large silver-

embroidered six-pointed stars above a silver-embroidered crossed sword and baton. One row of zigzag-pattern lace with above one or two rows of narrow gold braid on the kepi.

The colour of the lace corresponded to the colour of the buttons. On gold lace the rosettes and stars were silver, and vice versa.

Arm-of-service was indicated by the colour of the piping on the head-dress, and on the tunic, greatcoat and breeches or trousers, and by the colour of the braid on the officers' shoulder straps, and the edging to the rank distinction lace for other ranks. The principal colours were as follows.

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>Buttons</i>
Generals	Scarlet	Gold
General Staff	Scarlet	Gold
Infantry	Red	Gold
Cavalry	Rgtl colour	Silver
Artillery	Blue	Gold
Engineers	L. blue	Gold
Train	Green	Silver
Medical	Crimson	Gold

Specialist badges were worn on the left sleeve.

A volunteer brigade was formed from Greeks living in the United States of America. It was known as the Sacred Company, and was at first dressed in obsolete American uniforms, but later in Europe received Greek ones. It carried both Greek and American colours.

## ITALY

Italy entered World War I on 23 May 1915, and although grey-green uniforms had been adopted in 1909, many units went to war wearing a mixture of dark blue and grey-green. Swords and blue capes were still popular with officers, who had not yet become aware of the need to remain inconspicuous.

There were basically two different patterns of uniform for other ranks (sergeants, corporals and men), one for foot, and the other for mounted

personnel. For foot personnel (134 and 136) the jacket was cut very loose and had no exterior pockets. The side vents could be fastened with two small buttons. On the shoulders it had padded 'wings' which prevented the equipment from slipping off the shoulders. The cuffs were pointed, and the tunic was worn with matching pantaloons, puttees and leather ankle boots.

Mounted troops (140) had a tunic with shoulder straps, and a half-belt at the back. Instead of pantaloons they wore riding breeches, black leather gaiters and ankle boots with spurs.

Minor variations existed for the uniform of *Bersaglieri* (rifles) cyclists, who had a tunic with stand-and-fall as opposed to stand collar, shoulder straps, breast pockets, and a sort of poacher's pocket at the back of the tunic with access by means of side vents. They too wore pantaloons, but with the mounted troop gaiters instead of puttees.

The greatcoat was double-breasted with large fall collar, fly-front, matching shoulder straps, side pockets with flaps, turn-back cuffs, and half-belt at the back. There was also a dark grey driving coat. Winter clothing was varied, and the example illustrated (137) shows what appears to be the forerunner of the 'Duffle' coat. At first only dismounted other ranks wore the short round cape illustrated in (138), but later mounted personnel and officers acquired them.

The uniform for officers was basically the same, including the various differences for *Bersaglieri* cyclists, but was usually made with breast and side pockets and shoulder straps. Breeches were worn with either black riding boots, or puttees or gaiters with ankle boots. Being made of superior materials in a much lighter shade of grey, officers were easily singled out, and so for this reason, and because officers' uniforms were difficult to procure at the front, they increasingly wore issue uniforms.

Head-dress consisted of a stiff kepi with black or grey-green peak and chin strap for officers, and a soft version with grey-green peak and narrow chin strap for other ranks (136). In 1916 this was replaced by a rounded blocked-felt field cap with matching peak. Heavy cavalry continued to wear the crested metal helmet, light cavalry a black fur busby (140), and *Carabinieri* a bicorne, all with a grey linen cover.

Foot personnel received a basic set of infantry equipment (240) with four ammunition pouches, while mounted troops carried their ammunition in a grey-green leather bandolier (133). Just before the war officers received a set of grey-green leather equipment which comprised a waistbelt with rectangular belt buckle with the eagle of Savoy in the centre, pistol holster and ammunition pouch. The belt was supported

by two straps, and a special pattern of short sword was suspended from the belt on the left side. During the war the straps supporting and sword fell into disuse.

After a number of experiments with body armour and helmet manufacture by the firm of Farina in Milan, the Italian Army began to receive supplies of the French Adrian helmet. By 1916 the Italians had produced their own version (220), which was an improvement on the French version being stamped in two as opposed to four pieces.

At first rank was indicated on the shoulder straps and cap band by all commissioned ranks and warrant officers. Other ranks wore their rank badges on both cuffs of the tunic and greatcoat as follows.

Senior privates ( <i>Aphuntati</i> in mounted units only)	One wide red lace chevron on both cuffs.
Corporals ( <i>Caporali</i> )	Two wide red lace chevrons on both cuffs.
Sergeants ( <i>Sergenti</i> )	One wide with above one or two narrow metallic lace chevrons on both cuffs.
Warrant officers ( <i>Marescialli</i> )	One to three longitudinal metallic braids interwoven with black on the shoulder straps.
Company officers ( <i>Ufficiali inferiori</i> )	One to three gold- or silver-embroidered five-pointed stars on the shoulder straps. 1st captains had three stars and a bar across the base of the shoulder straps. One to three rows of metallic (later grey or yellow silk) lace on the cap band.
Field officers ( <i>Ufficiali superiori</i> )	One to three gold- or silver-embroidered five-pointed stars on the shoulder straps which were trimmed 6 mm. wide metallic lace. One 20 mm. with above one to three rows of 4 mm. metallic (later grey or yellow silk) lace on the cap band.
Major generals commanding a brigade	Silver lace shoulder straps piped in red with one five-pointed gold-embroidered star. A 30 mm. row of silver-embroidered <i>Greca</i> on the red cap band with above one row of 4 mm. lace. Gilt metal five-pointed stars on the tunic and greatcoat collar.
Major generals commanding a division	As above but with the crown placed on a horizontal strip of gold lace.



Lieutenant generals commanding a division	As above but with two stars on the shoulder straps and two rows of 4 mm. lace above the cap band.
Lieutenant generals commanding an army corps	As above but with a gold-embroidered crown between the two stars on the shoulder straps, and a gold-embroidered cap badge.
Lieutenant generals commanding an army	As above but with the crown placed on a horizontal strip of gold lace.
Lieutenant general as Chief of the General Staff	As above but with the crown and two stars placed on a horizontal strip of gold lace.
General of the Army (His Majesty the King)	As above but with three stars on the shoulder straps, and three rows of 4 mm. lace above the cap band.

The colour (gold or silver) of the rank distinction badges corresponded to the colour of the rest of the insignia.

In 1915 ranks and rank badges underwent a number of changes and from 1916 onwards they were shown as follows.

Senior privates ( <i>Aphuntati</i> )	One wide black lace chevron on both cuffs.
Corporals ( <i>Caporali</i> )	Two wide black lace chevrons on both cuffs.
Sergeants ( <i>Sergenti</i> )	One wide with above one or two narrow black lace chevrons, the only or uppermost having a loop at its apex, on both cuffs.
Warrant officers ( <i>Marescialli</i> )	One to three wavy black lace chevrons on both cuffs. Sometimes these were placed vertically on the cuff, as previously worn on the shoulder straps. One row of wavy black lace on the cap band.
Battle adjutants ( <i>Aiutanti di Battaglia</i> )	From September 1917 any other rank could, through merit on active service, be promoted to battle adjutant. He wore the same rank badges as warrant officers except that the only or uppermost chevron had a loop at its apex, and on each of the four vertical seams of the crown of the cap there was a black braid.

Aspirants ( <i>Aspiranti</i> )	One black-embroidered five-pointed star on both cuffs.
Company officers ( <i>Ufficiali inferiori</i> )	One to three five-pointed stars on the cuffs, and one to three rows of 4 mm wide metallic or silk lace on the cap band. 1st captains a vertical line of lace on the right of the star.
Field officers ( <i>Ufficiali superiori</i> )	Grey-green cloth patch edged with metallic or silk embroidery with one to three embroidered five-pointed stars on the cuffs. One row of 20 mm. with above it one to three rows of 4 mm. wide metallic or silk lace on the cap band.
Colonel brigadier	Plain silver lace patch piped in scarlet on both cuffs. One row of 20 mm. with above it three rows of 4 mm. wide metallic lace on the cap band, and on the front of the cap the embroidered eagle of Savoy as for general officers.
General officers	As described above, but the rank distinctions which were formerly worn on the shoulder straps were now worn on the cuffs.

On the greatcoat shoulder straps rank badges were often placed side by side, rather than one above the other.

On the *Alpini* hat, and sometimes on the kepi, rank badges in the form of chevrons were worn on the left side. On the cavalry busby junior officers, captains and superior officers all had a distinctive metal cockade (*Nappina*). For a short time after the introduction of the steel helmet, officers sometimes painted their rank badges on the left side, while generals wore five-pointed metal stars according to rank on the front of the helmet or its cover. On the *Bersaglieri* hat, and on the heavy cavalry helmet rank distinctions were not worn.

A small embroidered badge consisting of crown over crossed swords was worn above the rank badges on both cuffs, and indicated promotion due to war merit. It was in silver for junior officers, gold for superior, and gold on scarlet for generals. (See following page.)

The cap badges, which indicated both the corps and regiment, were embroidered in metallic thread for officers, and at first in coloured, and then during the war, in black silk or wool for other ranks. As a war-time measure officers also began to wear black embroidered cap badges. The same badges were sometimes painted on the front of the steel helmet. In the centre of the cap badges was usually a roundel in which an emblem

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Buttons</i> <i>Rank badges</i>	<i>Collar patches</i> <i>Shape</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>Piping</i>
Grenadiers	Silver	Rectangular	Scarlet with silver lace.	
Line infantry	Silver	Rectangular with pointed end.	Rght colours	
<i>Bersaglieri</i>	Gold	Two-pointed flame	Crimson	
<i>Alpini</i>	Silver	Two-pointed flame	Green	
Assault Troops ( <i>Arditi</i> from July 1917)	Silver	Two-pointed flame	Black	
St Étienne machine-gunners	Silver	Rectangular with pointed end.	Blue with three vertical white stripes.	
Fiat machine-gunners	Silver	Rectangular with pointed ends.	Red with three vertical white stripes.	
Maxim machine-gunners	Silver	Rectangular with pointed ends.	Green with three vertical white stripes.	
Cavalry	Silver	Three-pointed flame or coloured collar.	Rght colour	
Artillery	Gold	One-pointed flame	Black	Yellow
Engineers	Gold	One-pointed flame	Black	Crimson
Commissariat officers	Gold	One-pointed flame		
Supply companies	Silver	One-pointed flame	Blue	Blue
Administration corps	Silver	One-pointed flame	Black	
Medical officers	Silver	One-pointed flame	Dark red	
Veterinary officers	Silver	One-pointed flame	Light blue	
<i>Carabinieri</i>	Silver	Rectangular	Grey-green <i>Litzen</i> on black	
Finance (frontier) Guards	Gold	Two-pointed flame	Yellow	Green

or number was placed. These were in black for other ranks and silver for n.c.o.s. The basic badges were as follows.

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Badge</i>
Grenadiers	Grenade.
Infantry	Crossed rifles surmounted by a crown with the regimental number in arabic numerals in the centre for officers, warrant officers and n.c.o.s. Regimental number surmounted by crown for other ranks.
<i>Bersaglieri</i>	Flaming horn superimposed on crossed rifles with regimental number in the centre of the horn.
<i>Alpini</i>	Horn superimposed on crossed rifles surmounted by a flying eagle with regimental number in the centre of the horn.
<i>Arditi</i>	Flaming grenade superimposed on crossed swords with battalion number in roman numerals in the centre of the grenade.
Machine-gunners	Either corps cap badge with machine-gun instead of number, or five-pointed star with machine-gun in the centre.
Cavalry	Exploding grenade, crossed lances surmounted by crown, or horn surmounted by horn according to regiment.
Artillery	Crossed cannons surmounted by exploding grenade.
Engineers	Crossed axes surmounted by exploding grenade.
Bridging units	Crossed anchors surmounted by exploding grenade.
Medical, veterinary, administrative and pay corps officers	Five-pointed star surmounted by a crown with a coloured cross in the centre.
<i>Carabinieri</i>	<i>Flaming grenade.</i>
Frontier (finance) guards	Flaming horn superimposed on crossed rifles.

In the cavalry the squadron number appeared in the centre of the woollen pompom, while in the infantry it was embroidered in white on

a black cloth square which was sewn on the outside of the shoulder wings. In the *Alpini* the battalion was identified by the colour of the pompom on the left side of the hat as follows.

1st Battalion	White
2nd Battalion	Red
3rd Battalion	Green
4th Battalion	Blue
Depot	Yellow

The following specialist insignia was worn.

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Badge</i>
Machine-gunners	Machine-gun embroidered in black on the left sleeve, and sometimes on the front of the head-dress.
<i>Arditi</i>	At first the Savoy Knot surmounted by a crown, and then a vertical sword with the letters FERT on the crossguard within a wreath of laurel and oak leaves, all in black.
Flame-throwers	Flame-puffing dragon on left sleeve, and black patch edged in crimson with company number and letters LF in white on the shoulder straps or wings.
Trench mortar crews	Firing mortar on the left sleeve.

Prior to Italy's declaration of war on Austria on 23 May 1915, the nephews of Garibaldi attempted to revive the heroic movement of their uncle by forming a Garibaldian unit in the French Army. Eventually four battalions, known officially as the 4th French Foreign March Regiment, but unofficially as the Garibaldi Legion were formed. Italian personnel wore French uniform with the red shirt under the tunic, but showing at the neck. After Italy's intervention the Legion returned to Italy where it formed part of the Alpi Brigade. Components of *Brigade Alpi* and *Brigade Re* continued to wear the red shirt with grey-green uniform.

The uniforms of the Czech units in the Italian Army are covered in the Czech section.

An Albanian Legion was also formed in 1916. Its 6,000 men were organised in two regular battalions, and a number of irregular bands.

Personnel wore Italian uniform with the Albanian national head-dress – a white sheep's wool cap.

## MONTENEGRO

Montenegro entered the war on the Serbian side on 4 August 1914, but after fighting Germans, Austrians and Bulgarians, its 40,000 strong and largely irregular army was forced to surrender on 25 January 1916.

In 1910 it began to adopt a Russian-style uniform made from material supplied by Russia. The peaked cap was made of a light olive khaki cloth with olive-green leather peak and chin strap, on the front of the cap band was fixed a metal badge which indicated the rank of the wearer. On active duty officers also wore the small 'pill box' hat with the same cap badge.

The standard tunic was single-breasted with stand-and-fall collar; stand collar for officers, fly-front, pleated patch breast pockets with pointed flap and button, and self-belt. On the shoulder was a loop for the full-dress epaulettes. The tunic was worn with matching breeches and boots by officers and with long pantaloons, which were loose above, and tight below the knee, and ankle boots by other ranks. Officers had a double-breasted grey greatcoat in the Russian cut (generals, scarlet lapels and piping), while other ranks wore coats of civilian or national cut or a fringed blanket, since regulation greatcoats were not made available.

All troops who had not been issued with regulation clothing wore national dress which usually consisted of a black 'pill box' cap, white over-jacket, red spencer with embroidery in varying degrees of richness and blue trousers. Tucked into the sash all ranks carried either a pistol or sometimes a dagger (*Handschar*). The Royal Life Guard or *Perjanici* wore a special uniform made of grey-green material with black braiding in the cut of the national Zouave dress.

On regulation uniform rank was indicated as follows.

Corporal ( <i>Desetar</i> )	One lace stripe in the arm colour across the shoulder straps, and yellow metal cap badge
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	consisting of a seven-point star with the royal cypher in the centre. Piping in the arm colour on the tunic collar.
Sergeant ( <i>Wodnik</i> )	Two lace stripes in the arm colour across the shoulder straps, and yellow metal cap badge consisting of a six-pointed star with two smaller six-pointed stars, one on each side, with the royal cypher in the centre. Piping in the arm colour on the tunic collar.
Company officers	Gold lace shoulder straps with one longitudinal stripe in the arm colour and one to three five-pointed stars. <i>Poruchnik</i> silver cap badge, <i>Nadporuchnik</i> silver cap badge with crossed gilt <i>handschars</i> , <i>Kapitan</i> gilt metal cap badge with crossed silver <i>Handschars</i> .
Field officers ( <i>Kommandir</i> )	Gold lace shoulder straps with longitudinal stripes in the arm colour and one to three five-pointed silver stars. Gilt metal cap badges as for company officers. Breeches piped in arm colour.
Brigadier ( <i>Brigadir</i> )	Gold zigzag-pattern lace shoulder straps with one five-pointed silver star. Gilt metal cap badge of special design, and 3 mm. wide gold lace stripe on the breeches.

An important hereditary appointment was that of ensign or *Barjaktar*, who wore a special cap badge (cross resting on a *handschar* and supporting a flag with its right arm), and carried the battalion or company colours.

Arm-of-service was identified by the colour of the stripes on the shoulder straps which were as follows.

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Colour</i>
Generals	Crimson.
General adjutants and A.D.C.s	White.
Ordnance officers	White.
Infantry	Scarlet.
Machine-gun companies	Light blue.
Artillery	Yellow and also special cap badge.

Technical troops	Green.
Military doctors and officials	Silver lace interwoven with black.
<i>Gendarmerie</i>	Scarlet shoulder straps with Cyrillic letter Z.

## POLAND

Without a State of their own since 1795, the Poles fought for the Allies in the French and Russian, and for the Central Powers in the Austrian Army. Poles also served in the German Army, but not in national units. Before describing the uniforms, it is necessary to give a brief résumé of the history of these formations.

The first contribution to the Allied war effort was made by the 2nd (Polish) Company, C Battalion, 2nd French Foreign Legion March (reinforcement) Regiment, which was formed in Bayonne. In June 1915 it was virtually wiped out at Notre Dame de Lorette in the Champagne region, and its survivors were absorbed into the French Army. The members of this company wore French Foreign Legion uniform with no distinctive insignia, but carried Polish colours.

On 4 June 1917 it was decreed to form a Polish Army in France. Personnel came from far and wide. The first were transferred from the French Army, and Poles serving with the Russian Expeditionary Corps in France and Macedonia. By the end of October 1917 some 25,000 Americans of Polish descent had volunteered for service with the Polish Army in France. Many when the U.S.A. was still neutral were trained in Canada. Although many Poles came from other European countries, by far the greatest number were recruited in German and Austrian prisoner-of-war camps in France, Britain and Italy. From Italy alone 38,000 men joined the army in France. In April 1919, when the first transports of General Haller's Army (as it was then called) arrived in Poland, its strength was over 80,000 men.

The dress of the Polish Army in France was laid down in French Ministerial Instructions of 30 September and 15 November 1917, and by the Ministerial Decisions of 7 June and 2 July 1918. The basic uniform was to be the same as that of the French Army (*horizon bleu*) with the addition of a number of traditional Polish features.

The head-dress was a horizon blue '*Czapka*' with square top, and

peak and chin strap for officers and all ranks in cavalry and artillery. The square crown and its seams were piped in the arm-of-service colour. Other ranks wore the arm badge on the left front above the band, while officers wore their rank badges on the front. The Adrian steel helmet had either the Polish eagle or the eagle set in a hunting horn for rifles on the front.

On the shoulder straps of the tunic and greatcoat was the Polish eagle embroidered in white cotton for other ranks and silver for officers, on a circle of crimson cloth.

Rank was indicated on the cuffs for all ranks, and on an oval patch made of horizon-blue cloth on the front of the officers' *czapka* as follows.

Private 1st class	One oblique lace bar on both cuffs.
Corporal	Two oblique lace bars on both cuffs.
N.C.O.s (sergeant and sergeant major)	One or two 12 mm. long oblique metallic lace bars on both cuffs.
<i>Aspirants</i>	Chevron made of metallic lace with a crimson stripe in the centre on both cuffs.
Warrant officers ( <i>Adjudants</i> )	35 mm. long metallic lace bar with crimson stripe in the centre on both cuffs.
Company officers	One to three gold or silver lace bars on both cuffs and on the front of the cap.
Fields officers	Four (major) gold or silver lace bars, five (lieutenant colonel) gold or silver lace bars (the middle bar being in opposing colour), or five (colonel) gold or silver lace bars on the cuffs and on the front of the cap.

Note: Infantry, cavalry, train and administration wore silver, while artillery, engineers and medical service had gold lace.

General officers	One row of silver-embroidered zigzags around the cap band and on the cuffs with in addition two five-pointed silver stars for Generals of Brigade. Two rows of zigzags and three stars for Generals of Division. All General officers also had a crimson cap band and tunic cuffs.
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Arm-of-service was indicated by the colour of the collar patches and the double piping (*soutache*), the colour of the rank distinction lace (see

above), and unit number on the collar patches of all ranks as follows.

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Collar patches</i>	<i>Double soutache</i>	<i>Badge &amp; unit number O.R.s</i>	<i>Badge &amp; unit number Offrs, W.O.s, and Aspirants</i>
Rifles	Hor. blue	Dark green	Dark green horn & unit number.	Silver horn and unit number
Artillery	Scarlet	Light blue	Light blue unit number.	Gold unit number.
Engineers	Black velvet	Scarlet	Scarlet unit number.	Gold unit number.
Light Horse	Amaranth	White	White unit number.	Silver unit number.
Train	Green	White	Red unit number.	Silver unit number.
Administration	Grey	White		Silver unit number.
Medical service	Crimson	White	Blue	White caduceus.

In mid-October 1914, the Russians permitted the formation of a Polish Legion in the so-called Kingdom of Poland. But ever distrustful of Polish nationalism, the Legion was banned in February 1915, and its personnel became a Reserve (*Drushina*) Battalion and two Cavalry Squadrons in the Russian Army proper. Reverses at the front, and a desperate shortage of manpower obliged the Russians to agree to the expansion of Polish units up to brigade strength, and later, in January 1917, into a Rifle Division, and a Lancer Regiment.

Following the March 1917 Revolution the Russian Provisional Government agreed to raise a Polish Army by transferring to it Poles serving in the Russian Army. In September 1917 the I Polish Corps was formed in Bielorussia, but following the October *coup* relations deteriorated, and when in February 1918 the Germans occupied Bielorussia the Corps had no alternative but to surrender, and 23,500 officers and men returned to a Poland under Germano-Austrian occupation.

The uniform of the first two Squadrons of Polish Lancers which became known as the Puławy Legion is illustrated in (145). These uniforms were privately purchased and were only worn for a short time as full dress. From the beginning until April 1917 personnel in Polish units wore Russian uniform with no national badges. Following the Russian Revolution a number of Polish features, such as the Polish cap eagle, collar patches and special rank badges were introduced.

The Polish Legions which fought with the Austrians originated in the various para-military sports and rifle clubs in the southern Polish provinces known as Galicia. Their spiritual head was Józef Pilsudski (146). By November 1914 six infantry battalions, and one cavalry

squadron had become I Brigade of the Polish Legions. A Second Brigade was despatched to Hungary in September to help stem the Russian invasion. In the autumn of 1915, the Legions, now with three brigades and some 25,000 men, were finally united on the Volhynian front. On 5 November 1916 Germany and Austro-Hungary declared the restitution of the Kingdom of Poland, in an attempt to influence the Poles in raising a strong Polish Army to fight on the eastern front. But in March 1917 the Russian Provisional Government declared its intention to restore independence in Poland, and so the Germans and Austro-Hungarians demanded that Polish Legionnaires take an oath of allegiance. This they refused to do and so were disbanded in July 1917. To replace the disbanded Legions, a new force was raised in the Kingdom of Poland. Officially it was known as the Royal Polish Army, and disparagingly as the Polish *Wehrmacht*.

Personnel in the Polish Legions wore both the *Hechtgrau* and *Feldgrau* uniforms of the Austrian Army, but with a number of typically Polish features. Instead of the Austrian *Kappi*, the infantry of I Brigade wore a peaked cap (146 and 147), while that of II Brigade had the square-topped *Czapka*. Gradually all personnel adopted the soft peaked cap or *Maciejówka*, on the front of which they wore the Polish eagle in white metal with the letters *s* (*Strzelec* = rifles), and later *L* (*Legiony*).

The 1st Lancers wore a tall Napoleonic-pattern *czapka* (145), while the 2nd had a shorter squatter version. At first the Headquarters Troop of I Brigade which consisted of *Chasseurs à Cheval* wore a shako, but it was discontinued when the troop was incorporated in the 1st Lancers.

From the beginning the Legions' rank badges were worn on the collar. From October 1914 until July 1916 I Brigade wore the following.

Lance corporals and corporals	One or two horizontal red lace bars on the tunic collar.
Sergeants and sergeant majors	Three horizontal red lace bars on the tunic collar, or red lace around the front and bottom edge of the tunic collar.
Company officers	Red lace zigzag on the front and bottom edge of the tunic collar, and one to three silver embroidered six-pointed stars.
Field officers	Wide silver lace zigzag and one to three gold-embroidered six-pointed stars on the tunic collar.

In the 1st Lancers other ranks wore the same number of red lace stripes across the shoulder straps instead of on the collar, while officers wore the same number and colour of stars on the collar patches, and a silver braid shoulder cord interwoven with crimson on the left shoulder.

II Brigade wore Austrian-pattern rank badges on the collar, but the Austrian authorities decreed that they should wear the rosette of the administrative official instead of the star of an active officer. In protest most of the officers of II Brigade removed their rank insignia, and wore none until special Legion rank distinctions were introduced in 1916. In 1916 the Legions received field-grey uniforms, and the rank badges were standardised on the following pattern.

Lance corporals, corporals, and sergeants	One narrow braid zigzag on the front and bottom edges of the collar points, and one to three white metal five-pointed stars.
Sergeant-majors	Two narrow silver braid zigzags on the front and bottom edges of the collar points, and three white-metal five-pointed stars.
Company officers	Narrow silver-embroidered zigzag on the front and bottom edges of the collar points, and one to three silver five-pointed stars.
Field officers	Silver lace and gold-embroidered zigzag on the front and bottom edges of the collar points, and one to three gold-embroidered five-pointed stars.

These rank badges were short-lived, and in late autumn 1916 they were replaced by the following rank badges which were worn until July 1917.

Lance corporals and corporals	One or two silver lace stripes across the shoulder straps.
Lance sergeants	Three silver lace stripes across the shoulder straps.
Sergeants	Silver lace zigzag (like letter Z) on the shoulder straps.
Ensigns	Silver lace zigzag (like triple Z) on the shoulder straps.

Company officers	Piped shoulder straps with rounded ends and a longitudinal stripe of plaited silver braid for 2nd lieutenants, plaited silver braid around the edge for lieutenants, and round the edge and down the centre for captains.
Field officers	Piped silver lace shoulder straps with rounded ends and a longitudinal stripe of plaited gold braid for majors, plaited gold braid around the edge for lieutenant colonels, and round the edge and down the centre for colonels.

Until the second-half of 1916, regimental and arm-of-service colours appeared on the collar patches as follows.

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Collar patches</i>
I Brigade infantry	
II Brigade infantry	Green.
1st Lancer Regiment	Dark Crimson.
2nd Lancer Regiment	Amaranth.
Artillery	Black.
Military Police	Yellow.
Medical service	White.

## PORTUGAL

Portugal entered the war on the Allied side in March 1916. Before being shipped to France the Portuguese Expeditionary Corps underwent training and equipping in Sussex, England.

The colour of the field uniform was similar to the French horizon blue. It consisted of a single-breasted tunic with stand collar and fly-front. It had parallel pleated patch breast pockets with pointed flap and button, but no side pockets. The shoulder straps were made of the same material, and there were two buttons at the back of each cuff. The tunic was worn with matching pantaloons and puttees. The greatcoat was double-breasted with large fall collar

and half-belt fastening at the back with two buttons. Officers wore a single-breasted greatcoat with six buttons in front, pleated patch breast pockets, and slanting side pockets all with buttoned flap. It had a single button on the cuffs, which could be fastened round the wrist by means of a strap. Officers also wore a long grey cloak with dark-blue velvet collar, and pointed grey cloth collar patches on which were worn the badges of rank.

The peaked service cap had a matching cloth-covered peak with row of silver braid for officers and natural coloured leather (silver lace for officers) chin strap, and the arm-of-service badge was worn on the front. The fluted steel helmet (222) was believed to have been manufactured under contract in Birmingham, England.

Officers tended to wear the same basic uniform as their men, but some did wear open tunics with grey shirts and black ties, while others wore tunics with large 'bellow' side pockets. Matching breeches were worn with brown leather field boots, or ankle boots with leather gaiters. Officers wore the 'Sam Browne', while other ranks received the Portuguese version of the British 1908-pattern web equipment.

Rank was indicated on the cuffs of the tunic and greatcoat, and on the cloak collar of officers, while other ranks wore their rank badges on the shoulder straps as follows:

Privates 1st class	One diagonal silver lace stripe on a cloth slide on the shoulder straps.
N.C.O.s	One to four narrow silver lace bars across a dark blue cloth slide on the shoulder straps.
Warrant officers	White metal or silver-embroidered coat of arms within a laurel wreath on the shoulder straps.
Company officers	One diagonal (ensign), and one to three gold lace bars on both cuffs and on the cloak collar.
Field officers	One to three narrow above one medium gold lace bars on both cuffs and on the cloak collar.
Generals	Three five-pointed silver stars on both cuffs.
Generalissimo	Seven five-pointed silver stars on both cuffs.

Arm-of-service was indicated by an oxidized (blackened) metal, or silver-embroidered badge which was worn on the front of the

peaked cap and on the collar. Some badges and regimental numbers were embroidered in dark blue and worn on the upper sleeve on both arms. The principal arm-of-service badges were as follows.

<i>Arm</i>	<i>Badge</i>
Generals	Five-pointed star.
General staff	Arm badge on cap and collar; G.A.P. on sleeve.
Infantry	Crossed rifle and regimental number on sleeve.
Machine-guns	Crossed machine-gun barrels.
Cavalry	Crossed sabres.
Field artillery	Exploding grenade.
Garrison artillery	Crossed cannons.
Engineers	Fortress.
Sappers and miners	Crossed sword and axe on helmeted cuirass.
Bridging troops	Anchor.
Signals	Five-pointed star with six lightning bolts emanating from the centre.
Transport	Spoked wheel.
Military secretariat	Crossed sword and quill.
Administration	Crossed sword and rifle superimposed on wheel.
Medical service	Aesculapius rod with two serpents.
Veterinary service	Aesculapius rod with one serpent.
Military pilots	Winged rotary engine.

## RUMANIA

Rumania entered the war against the Central Powers on 27 August 1916. The Royal Decree No. 500 of 4 February 1912 introduced a new grey-green field uniform, which was worn together with obsolete and captured uniforms throughout the war. Decree No. 1873 of 5 May 1916 introduced a new uniform made in France from French horizon-blue cloth. However this new uniform appears to have been worn rarely before the end of the war. But officers, who procured their own uniforms, did wear this new uniform (155).

The grey-green kepi was piped in the arm colour, and had either a black leather or matching cloth-covered peak and chin strap. On the front was a metallic braid loop fastened at the bottom with a button. Behind the loop and button was the red, yellow and blue national cockade. Underneath the cockade was the badge. Officers also had a superior quality version of the field cap with piping on the centre seam, and around the flap. The tunic was single-breasted with piped stand collar in which were placed the collar patches, matching shoulder straps, fly-front, pleated patch breast and side pockets with three-pointed flap and button. It was worn with matching piped breeches but cavalry and artillery had black breeches. Footwear consisted of black riding boots, or brown leather ankle boots and gaiters. The greatcoat was light grey and double-breasted, with large fall collar, two converging rows of six large metal buttons, turn-back piped cuffs, slanting side pockets, and half-belt at the back.

The other ranks' uniform (156) was basically the same, except that the pocket flaps were straight. In the summer soldiers received a lightweight version of the tunic with shirt-type cuffs. In winter they wore the greatcoat (154), and a tall conical black sheepskin cap. Cavalry and artillery had black breeches with either natural leather riding boots (later stained black) or ankle boots with leather leggings. Infantry wore matching piped pantaloons with low marching boots which were fastened on the outside with three straps and buckles.

Rank was indicated on the shoulder straps as follows.

Senior privates ( <i>Frontas</i> )	One wide yellow lace stripe across the top of the pointed shoulder straps.
Corporals ( <i>Caporal</i> )	Two wide yellow lace stripes across the top of the pointed shoulder straps.
N.C.O.s	One or two wide, and one narrow above two wide gold lace stripes across the top of the shoulder straps.
Company officers	One to three narrow silver lace stripes across the top of the piped shoulder straps with rounded ends.
Field officers	One central gold lace stripe with one to three narrow silver lace stripes across the top of the piped shoulder straps with rounded ends.



General officers Gold lace shoulder straps with scarlet piping and rounded ends with one to three narrow silver lace stripes across the top.

On the 1916 uniform rank badges for other ranks were unchanged but for officers they appeared on the kepi, tunic collar, and on the pointed shoulder straps which were in the corps colour.

Company officers One to three rows of narrow lace on the front and bottom edges of the coloured collar, one to three longitudinal rows of lace on the pointed shoulder straps. One vertical, and one to three horizontal rows of narrow grey braid on the kepi.

Field officers One medium and one to three rows of narrow gold lace on the front and bottom edges of the coloured collar. One medium longitudinal row of lace down the centre of the pointed shoulder straps, with one to three narrow lace stripes across the top of the shoulder straps. Two vertical and one medium and one to three horizontal rows of narrow grey braid on the kepi.

General officers One wide with one to three rows of narrow gold lace on the front and bottom edges of the coloured collar. Gold lace shoulder straps piped in red, with one to three narrow silver lace stripes across the top of the shoulder straps. Three vertical, and one wide and one to three horizontal rows of narrow gold braid on the kepi.

The colour of the officers' shoulder straps indicated the corps of the wearer as follows.

I Corps	Yellow
II Corps	White
III Corps	Green
IV Corps	Blue
V Corps	Scarlet

Arm-of-service colours appeared on the collar patches on both tunic and greatcoat, and as piping on the field cap, kepi, tunic collar and shoulder straps for other ranks. Regimental numbers and unit badges appeared on the front of the field cap and on the shoulder straps. In the 1916 uniform the arm colour appeared on the collar of the officers' tunic.

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>Badges</i>
Generals	Red	Large sunburst badge on cap.
General Staff	Burgundy	Royal cypher on cap and shoulder straps, and embroidered lightning bolt on the collar patches.
Infantry	Red	Number on cap and shoulder straps.
Rifles	Green	Btn number and horn on cap, btn number on the shoulder straps.
Frontier Guard Corps	Green/Yellow	GR on cap and shoulder strap.
Gendarmerie	White	Corps number on cap and shoulder straps.
<i>Rosiori</i> (Cavalry)	Black	Rgtl number on cap and shoulder straps.
<i>Calarasi</i> Territorial Cavalry	Red/Black	Rgtl number on cap and shoulder straps.
Escort Regiment	Black	Officers royal cypher on cap and shoulder straps. Other ranks RE on cap and shoulder straps.
Field artillery	Black velvet*	Rgtl number for officers. Rgtl number and crossed cannons on cap, and rgtl number on shoulder straps for other ranks.
Fortress artillery	Black velvet*	1 c and 2 c on cap and shoulder straps for officers. 1 c and 2 c and crossed cannons on cap and 1 c and 2 c on shoulder straps for other ranks.
Horse artillery	Black velvet*	DC on cap and shoulder straps for officers. DC and crossed cannons on cap and DC on shoulder straps for other ranks.
Engineers	Black velvet*/Red	Btn number on cap and shoulder straps.
Fortress engineers	Black velvet*/Red	PC on cap and shoulder straps.
Bridging troops	Black velvet*/Red	Anchor on cap and shoulder straps.
Railway Btns	Black velvet*/Red	CF on cap and shoulder straps.
Telegraph coys	Black velvet*/Red	
Specialist coys	Black velvet*/Red	CS on cap and shoulder straps.
Balloon Btn	Black velvet*/Red	AE on cap and shoulder straps.
Flying Btn	Black velvet*/Red	AV on cap and shoulder straps.

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>Badges</i>
Train† Sqdns	Rgtl uniform	Badges and numbers of the units to which they are attached. Officers royal cypher on cap.
Intendance	Bright red/White	
Doctors	Black velvet/Blue	
Veterinaries	Violet velvet/Bright violet	
Chemists	Green velvet/Bright green	Coy number and red cross on cap and shoulder straps.
Medical coys	Red (other ranks only)	
Administrative coys	Bright red (other ranks only)	
Supply coys		Coy number on cap and shoulder straps.

Reserve regiments wore the letter R in front of the letters or numbers.

\* Other ranks had black cloth.

† Train in this context means supply column.

## RUSSIA

As a result of experience gained during the Russo-Japanese War of 1904–5, the Ministry of War instigated tests with uniforms in various shades of khaki during the 1906 manoeuvres (Order No. 353). Order No. 171 of 1907 finally introduced standardised light olive-greenish khaki uniform consisting of tunic (*Kitel*) for officers, shirt (*Gimnastirka*) for other ranks, matching breeches and peaked cap. Order Nos. N.N. 100, 101, 332, and 518 introduced a summer and winter ‘battledress’ of woollen or cotton peaked cap with khaki leather peak, and chin strap for officers and other ranks in mounted units, and oval metal cockade in the Romanov colours; white, orange and black. Woollen or cotton tunic with stand collar, patch breast pockets for officers only, and side pockets for all ranks. The other ranks’ version of this tunic was discontinued in 1912, but it continued to be worn during the war as long as stocks lasted. The most typical of all Russian garments was the woollen or cotton shirt with stand collar and central opening which fastened with five metal or horn buttons, and had either plain or shirt-type cuffs with two buttons. It was worn with detachable shoulder straps. The shirt was worn in the Russian manner over the trousers with a leather belt. The trousers were matching and were cut to be worn inside the boots. Boots were issued unstained, and were blackened by the soldiers

themselves. Shortage of long boots meant that during the war ankle boots and khaki puttees became increasingly common.

For winter wear there was an artificial brownish-grey Astrakhan cap with the same oval metal cockade on the front. The flap could be lowered to cover the ears and the back of the neck and the ears.

The issue greatcoat or *Shinel* was made of a coarse greyish-brown wool and was double-breasted with fall collar. It fastened on the right side with hooks and eyes, and had a row of six metal buttons down the centre, which were later discontinued. At the back it had two false flaps and a half-belt with a button at each end. By unbuttoning the belt the coat could be worn informally as a cloak or used as a blanket. The turn-back cuffs were straight and sewn to the sleeve, and curved with a point at the front and back and unsewn for mounted personnel. The pattern for mounted personnel was also considerably longer than the pattern for foot. Although officers were officially supposed to wear the issue greatcoat, many of them had coats privately made to resemble as near as possible those of their men, or continued to wear their peacetime coats behind the front line.

Generally speaking officers’ uniforms were basically the same as those of their men, but at first were of superior quality. Shortages of materials, and the need for officers to be almost indistinguishable from their men, meant that as the war progressed officers increasingly wore issue uniform, at least in the front line. The main difference however was the cockade which was domed and had a crenellated edge. All officers wore the khaki peaked cap with chin strap, while others continued to wear their coloured peace-time caps. The shirt had breast pockets with pointed flaps which were piped in guards regiments, while the tunic had a high stiff stand collar which was sometimes piped, breast and side pockets with pointed flap (piped in the guards), and piped cuffs which were round for foot and pointed for cavalry. On the back of the 1913 pattern tunic there was a centre vent, and three-pointed piped flaps. During the war a more practical and comfortable tunic – named after the British General French – began to be made in varying shades of khaki cloth. It resembled an English shooting-jacket while retaining the stand collar. It had six metal or brown leather buttons down the front, pleated breast and side pockets with pointed flap and button, and shirt-type cuffs.

Breeches were supposed to have been in Czar’s green with piping in the regimental colour for officers in the cavalry, and plain khaki for foot officers, but later in the war khaki breeches were worn by everybody.

Generals had scarlet *Lampassen*. Boots were black, and equipment was made of brown leather.

Rank was indicated on the shoulder straps for all ranks. General officers and officers at first had stiff detachable shoulder straps with bright metallic lace, and either hand-embroidered or metal stars, which were always in the opposing colour, i.e. gold on silver lace and vice versa. During the war a fashion developed for soft shoulder straps which were sewn into the shoulder seam, and the conspicuous metallic lace was replaced by a khaki one, or if this was not available officers procured plain cloth shoulder straps and drew their rank badges on them with indelible pencil.

Other ranks had detachable reversible cloth shoulder straps which were khaki on one side and regimental facing colour on the other. At first the rank distinction lace was in white or yellow, or orange for the guards, but at the beginning of the war the three colours were replaced by red lace as follows.

Senior privates ( <i>Efreitor</i> )	One red lace stripe across the top of the shoulder straps.
Junior n.c.o.s ( <i>Mladshi unteroficier</i> )	Two red lace stripes across the top of the shoulder straps.
Senior n.c.o.s ( <i>Starshi unteroficer</i> )	Three red lace stripes across the top of the shoulder straps.
Sergeants ( <i>Feldfebel</i> )	One wide metallic lace stripe across the top of the shoulder straps.
Warrant officers ( <i>Podpraporschik</i> )	One wide longitudinal metallic lace stripe on the shoulder straps.
Company officers	Metallic lace shoulder straps with one longitudinal coloured stripe down the centre and one to three, staff captains four, and captains no stars.
Field officers	Metallic lace shoulder straps with two longitudinal coloured stripes and three five-pointed stars for lieutenant colonels, and no stars for colonels.
General officers	Metallic zigzag-pattern lace shoulder straps with two five-pointed stars for major generals, three for lieutenant generals, and none for generals. Field marshals had crossed batons. General officers had scarlet lapels and piping on their greatcoats, and scarlet <i>Lampassen</i> on their breeches and long trousers.

Arm-of-service and regiment were identified by the colour and badges on the shoulder straps, the colour of the greatcoat collar patches, tunic piping, lace on the front of the shirt for guards, and the colour of the piping or stripes on the trousers and breeches. The principal shoulder strap and collar patch colours are shown on pages 168-9.

On the shoulder straps were placed metal or hand-embroidered arabic or roman numerals, regimental cyphers and arm-of-service badges. For foot units these were in gold on gold, and silver on silver lace, but in mounted units they were in opposing colours. Other ranks had the same numerals, cyphers and badges painted through a stencil on their shoulder straps. The principal badges and their colours are given below.

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Badge</i>	<i>Colour*</i>
Infantry†	Regtl number or cypher	Yellow
Grenadiers	Regtl cypher	Yellow
Machine-gunners	Machine-gun	Yellow
Artillery	Crossed cannons and Brigade number in Latin numerals.	Red
Grenadier artillery	Grenade over crossed cannons.	Red
Artillery parks	Vertical flaming shell.	Red
Engineers	Crossed pick and shovel.	Brown
Grenadier engineers	Grenade over crossed pick and shovel.	Brown
Pontoons	Pick, axe, shovel, and saw crossed.	Brown
Miners	Crossed oars and anchor.	Brown
Fortress engineers	Crossed pick and shovel and κ.	Brown
Telegraph	Two inter-twined lightning bolts.	Brown
Radio	Winged <i>foudre</i> superimposed on two inter-twined lightning bolts.	Brown
Drivers	Winged wheels and steering wheel.	Brown
Railways	Crossed anchors and axe.	Brown
Cyclists	Crossed rifles superimposed on a bicycle.	Yellow
Armoured cars‡	Winged wheels and steering wheel surmounted by a machine-gun.	Yellow
Tanks	Winged wheels and steering wheel surmounted by crossed cannons.	Red
Aeronautics	Winged anchor	Brown
Aviation	Winged propeller	Brown
Air Stations	Winged anchor	Brown

\* Badge colours only applied to other ranks.

† Guards regiments did not wear regimental cyphers, except the 1st Company of the 1st Btn (or 1st Squadron) of the regiments of which the Tsar was Colonel-in-Chief (*Chef*).

‡ During the war this badge is believed to have been in bronzed metal.



In addition to the various arm-of-service colours and shoulder strap badges, most academies, schools, establishments and regiments had their own distinctive breast badge. Regimental, cadet school and arm-of-service school badges were worn on the left breast, while graduates of officers' schools and military academies wore their badges on the right breast.

The following badges and distinctions were also worn on khaki uniform.

General officers	Scarlet lapels and piping on the peace-time greatcoat, and scarlet <i>Lampassen</i> on the breeches and trousers.
General adjutants	Silver royal cypher on the shoulder straps and gold (later in the war khaki) aiguillette.
A.D.C.s	Gold royal cypher on the shoulder straps and silver (later in the war white or khaki) aiguillette.
St George battalions	These élite units were originally formed to guard Imperial Headquarters. Personnel, who were all cavaliers of the Order of St George, wore orange shoulder straps and orange collar patches with black piping. In July 1916 a special cap badge consisting of the St George Cross superimposed on the ordinary oval cockade was introduced, but it is considered unlikely that it was ever worn.
Volunteers	Black, white and orange twisted cord around the outside edge of the shoulder straps.
Reservists	<i>Opolchenya</i> at the beginning of the war were still wearing the peace-time dark-green (black) uniform with the Reservists' cross in brass on the front of the peaked cap above the cockade.
Telegraph companies of sapper battalions	Two intertwined red lightning bolts on the left sleeve of the tunic or shirt.
Sappers	Crossed pick and shovel in red on the left sleeve of the tunic or shirt.
Machine-gun commandos	Crimson stripe around the top of the cuffs of the tunic or shirt.
Infantry scouts	Green stripe around the top of the cuffs of the tunic or shirt.

## COSSACKS

All Cossacks were divided into two groups. The largest was the Steppe or *Stepnoy* Cossacks who were subdivided into *Voiskos* or territorial units. They wore standard army uniform with the distinctive colours of the *Voisko* appearing on their blue trousers and greatcoat collar patches as follows.

<i>Voisko</i>	<i>Shoulder straps</i>			<i>Collar patches</i>		<i>Trouser Stripes</i>
	<i>Strap</i>	<i>Piping</i>	<i>Lace</i>	<i>Patch</i>	<i>Piping</i>	
Don	Blue	Red	Silver	Red		Red
Orenburg	L. blue		Silver	L. blue		L. blue
Ural	Crimson		Silver	Crimson		Crimson
Siberian	Red		Silver	Red		Red
Astrakhan	Yellow		Silver	Yellow		Yellow
Amur	Green	Yellow	Silver	Green	Yellow	Yellow
Semerechinsk	Crimson		Silver	Crimson		Crimson
Ussuri	Yellow	Green	Silver	Yellow		Yellow
Trans Baykal	Yellow		Silver	Yellow		Yellow
Cossack Artillery	Red		Gold	Black	Red	

The Caucasian or *Kavkassky* Cossacks wore national dress consisting of grey Astrakhan *Papacha*, grey kaftan or *Cherkeska* with a row of cartridges on both sides of the breast, black shirt or *Beshmet*, and either regular army greatcoat or a black shaggy goat's wool cloak or *Burka*. There were two Caucasian *Voiskos*.

Kuban	Red		Silver	Red	
Terek	Blue		Silver	Blue	
Kuban Foot units ( <i>Plastuni</i> )	Crimson		Gold	Black	Crimson

Members of *Plastuni* units wore a shorter version of the *Cherkeska*. Cossack officers were also known by special rank titles.

Other ranks in all Cossack units wore khaki shoulder straps with light-blue shoulder strap numerals or badges, except for Cossack Horse Artillery who had dark-blue shoulder strap badges.

## RUSSIAN AVIATION SERVICE

The Imperial Russian Aviation Service was formed as part of the Engineers under the technical guidance of the French, who also provided the machines and flying clothing.

In 1913 a special service and full dress uniform began to be introduced, as well as a working dress which consisted of a side cap or *Pilotka* with black cloth crown, black velvet band, both of which were piped in red, and with a line of silver lace, with a narrow red stripe along each edge, running across the crown from front to back. On the front was worn the officers' cockade. The *Gimnastirka* was dark blue, and the breeches black with red piping. Laced gaiters and ankle boots were considered smart and worn instead of boots. Instead of the sword officers wore a short dagger or *Kortik*.

Flying dress was of French manufacture and included a brown leather flying helmet with the Russian cockade on the front, and a black leather jacket on which was worn soft shoulder straps.

On their Engineer shoulder straps all pilots wore a small metal badge consisting of a crossed twin-bladed propeller and sword surmounted by a double-headed eagle. It was in bronzed metal for pilots, and gilt metal for pilot observers. All other officers attached to the Aviation Service wore a gilt metal winged propeller which was known as an *Utka* (duck). Other ranks wore the same badge in yellow paint on the shoulder straps.

Additionally pilots who had graduated from the officers' aeronautical school wore a circular oxidized metal badge on the left breast (196). Observers wore a similar badge with a vertical gilt metal telescope in the centre (197).

## SERBIA

Austro-Hungary declared war on Serbia on 28 July 1914.

In 1912 a new olive greenish-grey service uniform began to be issued, but by the outbreak of war only the first *Ban* had received it. The second *Ban* wore the coloured peace-time uniforms that had belonged to the first *Ban*, and the third *Ban* wore civilian clothes or national dress.

The 1912 uniform consisted of a stiff kepi for officers with brown leather peak and chin strap, and piping around the crown. On the front was worn an oval enamel cockade in the national colours – white, blue and red. Other ranks had a side cap in similar cut to the kepi but

without a peak or cockade. The tunic was single-breasted with stand collar (in coloured velvet for officers), fly-front, breast and side pockets with three-pointed flaps, and round piped cuffs. Other ranks had matching shoulder straps with a roll on the right one. Other ranks wore loose breeches which were tight from knee to ankle, with low marching boots or *Opanki*. Officers had piped breeches which were worn with either black riding boots, or brown ankle boots and leather gaiters. Generals had scarlet *Lampassen*. The other ranks' greatcoat was double-breasted with large fall collar and two rows of six buttons, side pockets, turn-back cuffs and half-belt. It was worn with collar patches in the arm colour.

In I *Ban* rank was indicated as follows.

Senior private ( <i>Kaplar</i> )	One four-pointed (square) yellow metal star on the shoulder straps.
Corporal ( <i>Podnarednik</i> )	Two four-pointed yellow metal stars on the shoulder straps.
Sergeant ( <i>Narednik</i> )	Three four-pointed yellow metal stars on the shoulder straps.

According to length of service n.c.o.s wore yellow or gold lace on the right cuff. Musicians wore rosettes instead of stars on the collar patches.

Company officers	Metallic lace shoulder straps with a longitudinal central stripe and base in arm colours, and one to three four-pointed metal stars. Piping in arm colour around the crown of the kepi.
Field officers	Metallic lace shoulder straps with base in arm colour, and one to three four-pointed metal stars. Gold or silver piping around the crown of the kepi.
General officers	Twisted gold cords on light-blue base with two or three six-pointed white metal stars, and Serbian coat of arms for the commander-in-chief.

On gold lace shoulder straps the stars were silver and vice versa.

The wearer's arm was indicated by the colour of the collar and piping on kepi and tunic, greatcoat collar patches, colours on the officers' shoulder straps as follows.

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>Badges</i>
Generals	Scarlet	
General staff	Scarlet	Adjutants and Ordnance officers to the King wore the royal cypher.
Infantry	Crimson	Regtl number in arabic numerals.
Cavalry	Dark blue	Regtl number in arabic numerals.
Artillery and Pyrotechnical troops	Black	Regtl number in arabic numerals.
Mountain artillery	Black	Regtl number in roman numerals.
Engineers	Cherry	Regtl number in roman numerals.
Railway troops	Cherry	Winged wheel.
Ammunition depots and establishments	Black	
Bridging train	Cherry	
Other trains and establishments	Dark red	
Gendarmerie	Crimson	White star on collar patches.
Musicians	Arm colour	Lyre on collar patches.

Normally II *Ban* did not receive a uniform (unless it received obsolete coloured ones) but attempts were made to issue each man with at least a side cap and greatcoat.

III *Ban* wore civilian clothes (National dress) with a side cap in blue for infantry, red for cavalry, and black for medical personnel.

Reserve officers and n.c.o.s in II *Ban* or III *Ban* who possessed a uniform wore the following rank distinctions on the collar patches. II *Ban* had white or silver braid, and III *Ban* yellow or gold braid.

Corporal ( <i>Desecar</i> )	One white or yellow loop.
Lance sergeant ( <i>Dvajesnik</i> )	Two white or yellow loops.
Sergeant ( <i>Narednik</i> )	Three white or yellow loops.
Ensign ( <i>Zastavnik</i> )	One silver or gold loop.
Lieutenant ( <i>Vodnik</i> )	Two silver or gold loops.
Captain ( <i>Cetnik</i> )	Three silver or gold loops.
Major	One white silver or gold lace bar.

In 1916 the reconstituted Serbian Army in Salonika was issued with both British khaki and French horizon-blue uniforms, and equipment including the French 'Adrian' helmet with stamped coat of arms of Serbia on the front (215).

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The United States of America declared war on Germany on 6 April 1917, and the first U.S. units began to arrive in France on 26 June 1917. A khaki field service uniform had commenced issue in 1903, and the uniform worn during World War I was laid down in Special Regulations Nos 41 and 42 of 1917. On arrival in France U.S. troops received some French, and the British 'basin' steel helmet and gas mask.

Officers wore the khaki peaked service cap with light khaki mohair band, and light-brown peak and chin strap. On the front was the American eagle in bronzed metal. All ranks had the khaki felt campaign hat, which was found to be impractical and soon fell into disuse, and was replaced by the popular 'overseas' (so-called because it was first issued to troops overseas) cap, which was worn when the steel helmet was not required. The cords on the campaign hat, and the piping on the officers' overseas cap were in the arm-of-service colours.

The tunic was single-breasted with stand collar, five bronzed buttons in front, matching pointed shoulder straps, patch breast and side pockets with pointed flap and button, and row of khaki lace around the cuffs for commissioned ranks. It was worn with matching pantaloons or breeches by officers, with either canvas leggings, khaki puttees, with natural coloured leather ankle boots, or with brown front-lacing field boots, riding boots, or leather leggings with ankle boots. The greatcoat for other ranks was short for foot units, and long for mounted personnel (cavalry and artillery). It has a stand-and-fall collar, two rows of four bronzed buttons, vertical slash side pockets, and cuffs with tab and button. The officers' version was long, double-breasted with two converging rows of five large horn buttons, no shoulder straps, and back half-belt with two buttons. Rank was indicated by Hungarian knots on the cuffs in brown or black braid.

In hot weather all ranks wore the olive drab flannel shirt with beige tie, and either wool or drill breeches. Some officers wore the drill version of the wool service dress which was identical in cut except that it had pointed cuffs and had no lace.

In addition to the greatcoat described above winter clothing consisted of a foul weather cap made of light (mustard) khaki gabardine with matching cloth peak and ear flaps, and khaki cloth lining. There was also either a long light khaki gabardine 'trench' coat, or short

Mackinaw with two rows of five bronzed buttons, self-belt, khaki cloth roll collar, tab and button on the cuffs, and right breast and side pockets with either straight or pointed flaps.

Infantry were equipped with the 1910 pattern woven (web) equipment which when fully loaded with rifle weighed over 70 lbs. Cavalry wore the 1910 pattern equipment. Officers at first wore a leather waistbelt with square brass buckle, and leather equipment, such as pistol holster, ammunition pouch, etc. but began in France to wear web equipment in action, and the British 'Sam Browne' with service dress on or off duty.

Officers' rank was indicated by colour of the campaign hat cords, and overseas cap piping, by the metal badges worn on the shoulder straps, right side of the shirt collar, and overseas cap, and by the braid on the cuffs of the greatcoat and rain coat. Other ranks wore olive drab chevrons with either arcs or ties on both sleeves of the shirt, tunic and greatcoat as follows.

Privates 1st class (in engineer, hospital, ordnance, quartermaster and signal corps only)	Cloth department badge on both sleeves.
Lance corporals	One chevron on both sleeves.
Corporals	Two chevrons on both sleeves.
Sergeants	Three chevrons on both sleeves.
First sergeants	Three chevrons above a lozenge on both sleeves.
Colour sergeants	Three chevrons above a five-pointed star on both sleeves.
Battalion or squadron sergeant majors	Three chevrons above two rockers on both sleeves.
Regimental sergeant majors	Three chevrons above three rockers on both sleeves.
Staff and supply n.c.o.s	Straight 'ties' instead of rockers.
Company officers	Second lieutenants at first wore no rank badges and were only distinguished by gold cords on the campaign cap, and single row of brown braid in the form of a Hungarian knot on the greatcoat cuffs. Then from December 1918 a single gold bar was introduced for wear on

shoulder straps, shirt collar, and overseas cap. First lieutenants and captains wore one or two silver bars respectively on the shoulder straps, shirt collar, and overseas cap, gold and black interwoven cord on the campaign hat and piping on the overseas cap, and one or two rows of black braid in the form of a Hungarian knot on the greatcoat cuffs.

#### Field officers

Gilt metal maple leaf for majors, silver metal maple leaf for lieutenant colonels, and silver eagle for colonels, were worn on the shoulder straps, shirt collar and overseas cap. Black and gold interwoven cords on the campaign hat, and piping on the overseas cap, and three to five rows of black braid in the form of a Hungarian knot on the greatcoat cuffs.

#### Generals

One to four white metal stars (lieutenant generals two small stars with one larger in between) on the shoulder straps, and sometimes unofficially on the tunic collar, and (in at least one instance) on the front of the French steel helmet. One row of narrow above one row of brown mohair lace with one to four five-pointed stars in between on the greatcoat cuffs. Gold cords on the campaign hat and gold piping on the overseas cap. The ranks of lieutenant general and general were restored only in mid-1918, by which time the U.S. Army had grown to about 4,000,000 men.

The arm-of-service was indicated by the colour of the cords on the campaign hat of other ranks, and the piping on the officers' overseas cap, while the corps, department, or arm were identified by a bronzed metal badge which was worn on the tunic collar, left front of the overseas cap.



<i>Designation</i>	<i>Hat cords</i>	<i>Badge</i>
Generals	Gold	Such as they may subscribe.
Generals Staff Corps	Gold and black in equal proportions.	Coat of arms of the U.S. superimposed on five-pointed star and black lace on cuffs.
Infantry	Light blue	Crossed rifles and rgtl number.
Cavalry	Yellow	Crossed sabres and rgtl number.
Artillery	Scarlet	Crossed cannons, shell and number.
Coastal artillery incl. Corps Mortar and anti-aircraft artillery	Scarlet	Crossed cannons and shell.
Trench artillery	Scarlet	Mortar on left sleeve.
Ordnance	Black/Scarlet	Exploding grenade.
Engineers	Scarlet/White	Turreted castle.
Q.M. Corps	Buff	Crossed sword and pen on wheel with 13 in rim surmounted by an eagle.
Signal Corps	Orange/White	Crossed signal flags with torch in the centre.
Medical Corps	Maroon/White	Caduceus
Corps of interpreters and intelligence police	Green/White	Letters INT within wreath.
Tank service	Grey	Tank; first front view of French, then side view of British tank.
Chemical service	Cobalt blue/Golden Yellow, Acorns & Keeper red.	
Machine-gun units	Blue for infantry; Yellow for cavalry.	Crossed rifles or sword and letters MG with above Btn or Sqdn number.
Motor Transport Corps	Purple	Winged helmet within wheel.
Department of Military Aeronautics	Green/Black	Winged propeller.

Speciality marks (badges) appeared inside the angle formed by the rank chevrons, and were in the same colour as the chevrons.

The first to adopt the formation sign, or divisional insigne as the Americans called it, was the 81st Division which began to wear the Carolina Wildcat on the upper left sleeve. After initial resistance all units were authorized to wear a badge or patch on 19 October 1918, because they were felt to enhance morale and facilitate the assembly of troops after an engagement. The first badges were usually painted on the side of the steel helmet, while the sleeve badges, which were made of appliqué pieces of coloured felt, only became standard after the armistice.

## AVIATION SERVICE

Originally the Aviation Section was part of the U.S. Army Signal Corps, and its personnel wore army uniform with Signal Corps insignia. Qualified aviators wore a silver-embroidered winged shield, while pilot observers had the same shield with a wing on the left side, on the left breast above the medal ribbons.

As soon as the Aviation Service arrived in Europe private attempts were made to introduce distinctive insignia, but it was not until April 1918, that the G.H.Q. of the American Expeditionary Force approved a new badge for wear on the collar in place of the Signal Corps badge. It consisted of a cut-out conventionalised hemisphere showing the western continent supported by two wings. Very soon after, in July 1918, the winged propeller was finally introduced.

It was worn on both sides of the collar behind the u.s. by officers, while other ranks wore the same badge in the centre of a bronzed metal disc, which was also worn on the left side of the overseas cap. At first n.c.o.s. wore this branch badge within a wreath of laurel on the front of the peaked cap, but in December 1917 this badge was replaced by a 1¼ in. bronzed metal disc bearing the U.S. coat of arms.

Finally enlisted personnel wore the following badges on the right sleeve at shoulder level.

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Badge</i>
Aviators	Four-bladed winged propeller with squadron number in arabic numerals above, all in white on dark-blue ground.
Aviation section	Four-bladed propeller with squadron number in arabic numerals above, all in white on dark-blue ground.
Mechanicians	As above but with propeller within a white circle.
Balloon mechanics	Observation balloon with suspended basket within circle, all in white on dark-blue ground.

## NOTES TO PLATES

### 1. Austria: His Imperial and Royal Highness, General of Infantry Archduke Eugène, Tyrolean front, 1916

Since the grey kepi was only worn by generals and general staff officers it was known as an 'artificial brain'. The tunic is the 1909 pattern, while the *Antrasit* grey trousers were only introduced in 1915.

**Equipment:** Standard pattern officers' waistbelt.

**Weapons:** Automatic pistol in holster and bayonet with officers' knot, which in January 1917 officially replaced the sword.

### 2. Austria: His Imperial and Royal Highness, Colonel General Archduke Joseph, Commander IV Army, Rumanian front, 1917

On his field-grey *Kappi* he wears a number of semi-official regimental badges. Over his tunic he wears the cavalry *Pelz* or *Pelisse*.

**Equipment:** Standard pattern officers' belt.

**Weapons:** Automatic pistol and bayonet.

### 3 Austria: Lieutenant Godwin von Brumowski, Commander Flying Company No. 12 Italian front, 1917

There was no distinguishing colour for Austrian flying personnel, so Brumowski continued to wear the col-

lar patches of the Field Artillery on which was fixed a small metal balloon.

### 4. Austria: Private, Infantry Regiment 49, summer field dress, 1915

The uniform is the standard one for non-mounted personnel, with the special trousers which ended in a cloth anklet which fastened with buttons.

**Equipment:** As a pioneer he carries – in addition to his infantry equipment – a long-handled shovel and axe.

**Weapons:** Austrian 8 mm. Mannlicher M.1895 repeating rifle.

### 5. Austria: Cadet Sergeant (Feldwebel) Infantry Regiment 84, summer 1915

As a one-year volunteer he was entitled to wear the gold lace on the cuff, and as an *Aspirant* sergeant, the officers' sword with yellow silk knot.

**Equipment:** Standard pattern other ranks' belt with brass buckle.

**Weapons:** Automatic pistol and sword.

### 6. Austria: Rifleman, Landesschützen Regiment 1, field dress, 1915

In recognition of their bravery in action these units were collectively re-named *Kaiserschützen* in 1917. The

uniform was standard, except that pantaloons for wear with woollen stockings replaced long trousers. On the left side of the cap all ranks wore a cock feather plume, and on the breast the marksmen's lanyard for those entitled to it.

**Equipment:** Standard infantry equipment with rucksack instead of pack, and special mountaineering equipment.

**Weapons:** Austrian 8 mm. Carbine (*Stützen*) M.95.

### 7. Austria: Dragoon, Dragoon Regiment No. 5, exercise order, 1914

Soon after the beginning of the war the distinctive head-dress was withdrawn, and the red side cap, which was standard for all cavalry regiments, was worn instead.

**Equipment:** Standard waistbelt, ammunition pouches and water-bottle suspended from leather strap over right shoulder.

**Weapons:** Austrian 8 mm. Steyr-Mannlicher M.1890 carbine, and M.1869 cavalry sabre.

### 8. Austria: Major, Lancer (Ulan) Regiment No. 3 in 'Kommoder' or exercise order, 1914

He wears the undress *Kappi*, and *Pelz* with gold lace on the cuffs which distinguished him as a field officer.

**Weapons:** M.1861/69 cavalry officers' sabre.

### 9. Austria: 2nd Lieutenant, Lancer Regiment No. 6, field service order, August 1914

This officer wears the *Waffenrock* with shirt collar turned up and over the tunic collar.

**Equipment:** Standard waistbelt, binoculars in case, and water-bottle suspended from sword belt which was worn under the tunic.

**Weapons:** Austrian 8 mm. Roth-Steyr automatic pistol in brown leather holster which was suspended from a strap over the left shoulder, and M.1861/69 cavalry officers' sabre.

### 10. Austria: Major, Dragoon Regiment No. 4, field order, August 1914

The 1905 pattern dragoon officers' helmet was worn with a cloth cover, although they were sometimes actually painted grey.

**Equipment:** Pistol holster suspended from strap over the left shoulder.

**Weapons:** Austrian 8 mm. Steyr-Roth automatic pistol in holster, and M.1861/69 cavalry officers' sword.

### 11. Austria: Lieutenant Kern, Infantry Regiment No. 14, 1917

*Oberleutnant* Kern was one of the highest decorated infantry officers of the war with the Knight's Cross of the Leopold Order, Order of the Iron Crown 3rd Class, Military Service Cross, Silver and Bronze Military Service Medals, all with swords, the large Silver (twice) and Bronze

Service (*Tapferkeits*) medals, and combined Order of the Iron Crown 2nd Class and War Decoration with Swords which was specially designed for him by Emperor Karl.

**Equipment:** Standard other ranks' waistbelt and pistol holster.

**Weapons:** German 9 mm. 08 automatic pistol in holster.

**12. Austria: Infantry officer, Siemakorace, February 1916**

He wears the issue greatcoat with fur lining and collar, the side cap was more typical of cavalry personnel.

**Equipment:** Standard waistbelt with binoculars in case and automatic pistol holster.

**Weapons:** Austrian 9 mm. Steyr automatic pistol, and walking stick to which has been attached a captured Russian bayonet, to form a useful personal weapon.

**13. Austria: Sergeant, Infantry Regiment No. 40, Italian front, August 1917**

The collar patches have been reduced to the simple strip of cloth as illustrated. The steel helmet is the Austrian version of the German M.1916, which was almost identical except for the chin strap.

**Equipment:** Standard infantry equipment with German gas mask in its container.

**Weapons:** Austrian 8 mm. Mannlicher M.1895 repeating rifle and

bayonet, and additional fighting knife.

**14. Austria: Officer Cadet (Fähnrich), Dragoon Regiment No. 3, exercise order, 1916**

Over his tunic he wears the field-grey version of the *Pelz*. The legs and seat of the breeches for mounted personnel were lined with leather.

**Equipment:** Standard waistbelt and pistol holster.

**Weapons:** Automatic pistol, and M.1861/69 cavalry sabre.

**15. Austria: 2nd Lieutenant (Leutnant) of cavalry, Siebenburgen, 1916**

Off-duty this officer wears the side cap, blouse, and *antrasit* grey breeches. The shoulder cord or *Schlinge* was worn by officers only on the left shoulder.

**16. Austria: Squadron Pionier, Dragoon Regiment No. 3, field service dress, 1915**

The summer version of the field blouse was made of grey cotton drill. Normally mounted personnel wore brown leather gaiters.

**Equipment:** Standard waistbelt.

**Weapons:** Austrian 8 mm. Steyr-Mannlicher M.1890 carbine, and M.1853 Pioneer sword-bayonet.

**17. Hungary: Private, Royal Hungarian Infantry Regiment No. 1 in 'Kommoder' dress, 1914**

This is the standard M.1909 pike-grey

field service dress with the special trousers for Hungarian dismounted personnel.

**Equipment:** Standard waistbelt with brass buckle bearing Hungarian coat of arms.

**Weapons:** Austrian Mannlicher M.1895 bayonet.

**18. Hungary: Sergeant (Wachtmeister), Royal Hungarian Hussar Regiment No. 1, field service order, 1914**

The Attila, *Pelz* and breeches of Hungarian Hussars were trimmed with red, and Austrian Hussars yellow braid.

**Equipment:** Standard waistbelt and automatic pistol holster suspended from strap over the left shoulder.

**Weapons:** Austrian 8 mm. Roth-Steyr automatic pistol, and M.1869 cavalry sabre.

**19. Hungary: Sergeant (Wachtmeister II klasse), Royal Hungarian Gendarmerie service dress, 1914**

The distinctive feature of this uniform was the black brimmed hat adorned with cock feathers. The chevrons on the left forearm denote a long serving volunteer n.c.o.

**Equipment:** Standard pattern waistbelt and ammunition pouches.

**Weapons:** Russia 7.62 mm. Moisin-Nagant rifle (carbine) and bayonet, and M.1861 infantry pattern short-sword with n.c.o.s' knot.

**20. Albania and Bosnia-Herzegovina: Private, Albanian Legion, field service order, 1917**

The traditional white sheep's wool cap was replaced in 1916 by a field-grey felt one with a circular metal cockade in the Albanian national colours.

**Equipment:** Standard M.1915 infantry equipment.

**21. Bosnia-Herzegovina: Cadet Sergeant, Infantry, undress uniform, 1914**

The red collar patches were common to all Bosnian infantry regiments, while white linen trousers were only worn in the summer with undress uniforms.

**Weapons:** Standard officers' sword with open yellow knot.

**22. Albania and Bosnia-Herzegovina: Sergeant (Feldwebel), Infantry Regiment No. 3, field service order, 1916**

Standard field-grey M.1915 uniform with special fez and trousers for Bosnian personnel.

**Equipment:** Standard M.1915 infantry equipment.

**Weapons:** Automatic pistol in holster and M.1861 sword which was also worn by ensigns (*Fähnriche*).

**23. Belgium: Private, Carabinier Cyclist, Belgium, 1914**

There were two regiments of Carabiniers in the pre-war Belgian

Army, who were distinguished by their green uniforms. Only the cyclists wore the peaked field cap.

**Equipment:** Standard infantry pattern equipment.

**Weapons:** Belgian 7.65 Mauser M.1889 rifle.

**24. Belgium: Captain, Infantry of the Line, near Termonde, September 1914**

The facing colour for infantry of the line was changed in 1913 from red to light blue. Rank was indicated on the kepi and tunic collar.

**Equipment:** Standard pattern waistbelt, and binoculars in case suspended from strap over left shoulder.

**Weapons:** Infantry officers' *Yatagan*.

**25. Belgium: Private 1st Class, 9th Infantry of the Line, guard dress, 1914**

The regimental number was painted on the front of the shako cover, while light infantry had a green pompom. When the shako was not ordered, other ranks wore a round field cap of German type, with band and piping in red.

**Equipment:** Standard Belgian infantry equipment.

**Weapons:** Belgian 7.65 Mauser M.1889 rifle.

**26. Belgium: Sergeant, Foot Artillery, 1914**

The regimental number appeared on the shoulder strap. The trousers were reinforced with leather, and were strapped under the instep of the ankle boots.

**Equipment:** Standard pattern artillery waistbelt, and the water-bottle suspended from leather strap over right shoulder.

**27. Belgium: Trooper, 2nd Regiment of Guides, riding dress, 1914**

There were two of these elite regiments of cavalry at the beginning of the war, who were distinguished by their green tunics and crimson trousers. With this order of dress he wears the dolman, which was actually rarely worn during the war.

**Weapons:** Semi-curved heavy cavalry sword.

**28. Belgium: Trooper 1st Class, Regiment of Lancers, field service order, 1914**

The short tunic for cavalry was introduced in 1913, and was standard for all regiments. Apart from the collar in facing colour, and coloured piping on the cuffs, the sides, seams and sleeves were piped at the back

**Equipment:** Water-bottle worn suspended from a leather strap over the right shoulder. The sword was carried on the saddle.

**Weapons:** The sword was carried on the saddle. The carbine is the standard Belgian 7.65 Mauser M.1889.

**29. Belgium: Trooper, 1st Regiment of Guides, near Alost, August 1914**

This order of dress, and horse furniture, was typical of all Belgian cavalry. Note the fur colback which was only worn by Guides.

**Equipment:** Water-bottle suspended from a leather strap over the right shoulder. The lance which was introduced for all cavalry regiments in 1913, was carried with a pennon in the national colours.

**Weapons:** Belgian 7.65 Mauser M.1889 carbine.

**30. Belgium: Trooper 1st Regiment of Mounted Rifles (Chasseurs à Cheval), field service order, 1914**

Again the standard cavalry uniform but this time with shako. The *Lampassen* on the trousers were white while Guides had yellow, but the piping was always in regimental facing colour.

**Equipment:** Water-bottle suspended from strap over right shoulder.

**Weapons:** Belgian 7.65 Mauser M.1889 carbine.

**31. Belgium: Private of Infantry, Yser Front, spring 1915**

This and the following two figures show the immediate steps taken to modify existing uniforms, and create a more practical and less conspicuous field uniform.

**Equipment:** Standard infantry equipment.

**Weapons:** Belgian 7.65 Mauser M.1889 rifle.

**32. Belgium: Private of Infantry, Yser Front, spring 1915**

The greatcoat is basically the same as 25, but the bright brass buttons have been replaced by grey metal ones. The trousers were made from wine-red corduroy, and puttees replace the short leather gaiters.

**Equipment:** Standard Belgian infantry equipment.

**Weapons:** Belgian 7.65 Mauser M.1889 rifle.

**33. Belgium: Sergeant Henri Herd, Machine-Gun Section, Yser Front, spring 1915**

This champion wrestler who was known as 'Constantin le Marin' wears the Yser kepi, with an M (machine-gun) on the front, and a private oilskin coat.

**Equipment:** Binoculars in leather case.

**Weapons:** Belgian 7.65 Browning 1900 automatic pistol.

**34. Belgium: Private, Carabiniers Cyclist, Bourbourg, 1916**

The green and yellow of the peacetime uniform was retained on the collar patches of the new M.1915 khaki uniform. Cyclists wore breeches and gaiters like mounted personnel.

**Equipment:** Special waistbelt with

ammunition pouches for mounted personnel

**Weapons:** Belgian 7.65 Mauser M.1889 rifle.

**35. Belgium: Lieutenant Besonques, I Horse Artillery Division, March 1917**

The English influence in this uniform is unmistakable, even down to the swagger stick. This uniform with the same colour collar patches was also worn by pilots with gold-embroidered wings (introduced in March 1913) on the left sleeve.

**Equipment:** British officers' Sam Browne.

**36. Belgium: Private of Infantry, Bourbourg, August 1917**

The khaki greatcoat was single-breasted with two vertical slash pockets on the front just above the waist.

**Equipment:** Standard Belgian-pattern web equipment.

**Weapons:** Belgian 7.65 Mauser M.1889 rifle.

**37. Bulgaria: Private of Infantry, Uskub, Macedonia, 1918**

This infantryman wears the typical tobacco-brown field uniform with cap band and piping, and shoulder straps in the infantry arm-of-service colour.

**Equipment:** Standard waistbelt and ammunition pouch.

**Weapons:** Mannlicher 8 mm. repeating rifle M.1895.

**38. Bulgaria: General Jekoff, Macedonia, 1917**

As Commander-in-Chief of the Bulgarian Army, Jekoff wears the peacetime greatcoat, which was almost identical to the Russian pattern.

**Equipment:** Officers' waistbelt.

**Weapons;** Bayonet with brown leather knot.

**39. Bulgaria: Colonel of Infantry, 10th Bulgarian Division, Drama, May 1917**

The similarity between this and the Russian uniform, from which it was derived, is very noticeable. He wears the Order of Bravery 4th Class.

**Equipment:** Officers' waistbelt, pistol lanyard and binoculars in their case.

**40. Czechoslovakia: Senior Corporal, 31st Infantry Regiment of the Czech Legion, Rome, 24 May 1918**

This is the standard Italian grey-green uniform, but with Czech coat of arms painted on the front of the steel helmet, and collar patches in the Czech colours.

**Equipment:** Standard Italian grey-green leather equipment.

**Weapons:** Italian 6.5 mm. Mannlicher Carcano M.91 carbine with folding bayonet.

**41. Czechoslovakia: Private, Czech Brigade in Russia, Kourgan, Siberia**

Over his Russian uniform this Czech wears a coat (*Doha*) made from the skin of reindeer or wolf. The boots or *Valenki* are made of felt.

**Equipment:** Standard Russian infantry equipment.

**Weapons:** Russian 7.62 mm. Moisin M.1900 rifle.

**42. Czechoslovakia: Captain Klemberg, 21st Czech Rifle Regiment, Cognac, France, 1917**

The typical head-dress of the Czech Legion was the blue beret of the French mountain rifles. The regimental number appeared on the collar patches, and the badge of the Legion, the letters *CS* on a blue cloth oval.

**Equipment:** Sam Browne-type officers' belt.

**Weapons:** French 8 mm. 'Lebel' Rifle M.1886/93 and bayonet.

**43. France: Private 1st Class, 14th Battalion Mountain Rifles, 1914**

Over his dark-blue beret he wears a white cover. The French horn on the sleeve distinguished him as a marksman.

**Equipment:** Standard French infantry equipment and Alpine stick.

**44. France: General Foch, Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of The Somme, 1915**

Foch wears the service dress tunic which was introduced in 1906, with the order of the *Légion d'Honneur*. Rank distinctions appear on the kepi, and on the cuffs.

**45. France: Private, 54th Regiment of Infantry of the Line, France, September 1914**

This typical *biffin* wears the kepi with cover under which he wore from 1915 a steel skull cap or *cervellière* of which some six million were produced. It was not unknown for the bright-red trousers to be concealed beneath blue overalls as well.

**Equipment:** Standard infantry other ranks' waistbelt with M.1877 ammunition pouches and haversack. The M.1893 pack with shelter half and individual mess-tin strapped to its top.

**Weapons:** French 8 mm. 'Lebel' Rifle M.1886/93 and bayonet.

**46. France: Trooper, 27th Regiment of Dragoons, France, September 1914**

The helmet is protected by a cover which came in many different colours. The rest of the uniform was standard, except for the facings, for all regiments of heavy cavalry.

**Equipment:** Standard waistbelt and ammunition pouch for mounted personnel. From 1895 mounted personnel received a special water-bottle

which was worn suspended from a strap over the right shoulder.

**Weapons:** French 8 mm. M.1890 carbine.

**47. France: Colonel, 12th Regiment of Cuirassiers, France, September 1914**

This officer wears the side cap with rank badge on the front, and service dress tunic and regulation trousers.

**Equipment:** Waistbelt and black leather revolver holster on right hip.

**Weapons:** French 8 mm. revolver M.1892 (for officers).

**48. France: Outrider, 9th Regiment of Field Artillery, France, September 1914**

The regimental number appeared on the kepi and on the collar patches of the artillery *veste*.

**Equipment:** Waistbelt, and pistol holster suspended from strap over the left shoulder.

**Weapons:** French 11 mm. M.1873 revolver, and M.1822 light cavalry sabre.

**49. France: Sergeant (Maréchal des Logis), Gendarmerie Départementale, France, August 1914**

The Gendarmerie in France has always been considered as an élite corps of the army, formed almost exclusively from those who have completed their military service.

**Equipment:** Special-pattern waist-belt and giberne.

**Weapons:** Revolver M.1892 in holster which was suspended from a strap over the left shoulder. Gendarmerie carbine M.1890 and bayonet is slung across his back.

**50. France: Sergeant (Maréchal des Logis), 2nd Cuirassiers, October 1914**

According to regulations the great-coat with cape in grey-blue was replaced by one in dark blue for Cuirassiers, but it would appear that they were still being worn at the outbreak of war.

**Weapons:** Heavy cavalry sabre M.1854 which was modified in 1880.

**51. France: Medical Lieutenant (Lieutenant-Medecin), service dress, August 1914**

This basic service dress with distinctive coloured velvet for doctors, appearing on the kepi, tunic collar and cuff patches.

**Equipment:** Officers' waistbelt and individual pouch.

**52. France: Lieutenant on the General Staff of General Passaga, near Hardaumont, 1915**

This staff officer wears one of the many different patterns of horizon-blue tunic with special general staff collar patches, and the Military Medal on the left breast.

**53. Marshal Foch, France, 23 August 1918**

On the day that Foch was promoted to the rank of Marshal of France, he wore horizon-blue service dress with the peace-time kepi.

**Equipment:** Waistbelt and cross strap for officers.

**Weapons:** M.1845 (Modified 1855) sabre for senior officers.

**54. France: Private 1st Class, 115th Regiment of Infantry, France, 1917**

This rifleman (*Voltigeur*) wears the standard M.1915 field uniform with greatcoat, and Adrian steel helmet. The chevrons on the left sleeve indicated private 1st class – each stripe representing six months' service.

**Equipment:** Standard infantry equipment and Tissot gas mask in its metal container.

**Weapons:** French 8 mm. 'Lebel' M.1886/93 rifle and bayonet.

**55. France: Private of Infantry near Houthem, 10 September, 1917**

Uniform as for previous figure.

**Equipment:** Full marching order here consists of pack with mess-tin, rolled blanket and shelter-half, spare boots, three haversacks, gas mask, water-bottle and an axe.

**Weapons:** French 8 mm. 'Lebel' M.1886/93 rifle and bayonet.

**56. France: Colonel Driant, Commander 56th and 59th Rifle Battalions, Verdun, 1916**

This famous officer, who defended the wood at Caures for 24 hours, wears the M.1886 officers' tunic with rifles pantaloons. On the breast he wears both the Legion of Honour and the Croix de Guerre.

**Equipment:** Waistbelt and pistol holster on the right hip.

**Weapons:** French 8 mm. revolver M.1892 for officers.

**57. France: Corporal of Engineers, Vincennes, July 1917**

Engineers were distinguished by the special badge on the steel helmet, and the colour of the collar patches. From the 1st to the 15th of the month the greatcoat was worn buttoned on the right, and from the 16th to the 31st on the left. This was done to ensure equal wear on the garment.

**Equipment:** Standard infantry equipment, and shovel with long handle.

**Weapons:** French 8 mm. 'Lebel' M.1886/93 rifle and bayonet.

**58. France: Trooper, 15th Regiment of Dragoons, Mesdin, April 1918**

The cavalry version of the greatcoat was single-breasted, and instead of puttees mounted personnel wore leather gaiters.

**Equipment:** Standard infantry equipment and standard heavy cavalry horse furniture.

**Weapons:** French 8 mm. M.1890 carbine and M.1913 lance.

**59. France: Trooper, Cuirassiers, Vincennes, July 1917**

This rear view shows the tunic, pantaloons and leather leggings (*houzeaux*).

**Equipment:** Haversack, cavalry pattern water-bottle and Tissot gas mask in container.

**Weapons:** French 8 mm. M.1890 (second type) carbine.

**60. France: 2nd Lieutenant, Assault Artillery, France, 1918**

This tank commander wears the Adrian helmet with artillery badge, and leather coat for motor vehicle drivers. In August 1918 a special sleeve badge consisting of crossed cannons surmounted by a knight's helmet was introduced for crews of tanks.

**Equipment:** Standard M.1915 waistbelt and automatic pistol holster.

**Weapons:** French 7.65 mm. Ruby automatic pistol.

**61. France: Gunner, 13th Field Artillery Regiment, Vincennes, September 1916**

Standard horizon-blue field uniform with tunic (*vareuse*), and greatcoat rolled and worn over the shoulder.

**Equipment:** Standard M.1915 brown leather equipment, haversack and gas mask in metal cannister.

**Weapons:** French 8 mm. M.1890 (second type) carbine.

**62. France: Driver, horse-drawn vehicle, Vincennes, 1916**

He wears the obsolete greatcoat under a fur waistcoat, sheepskin mittens, waterproof overalls and wooden clogs.

**63. France: 2nd Lieutenant (Sous-Lieutenant Aviateur), Charles Nungesser, 65th Squadron, France, March, 1917**

Nungesser wears the kepi and breeches of his old regiment, the 2nd Hussars.

**Equipment:** Brown leather waistbelt of unusual pattern.

**64. France: 2nd Lieutenant René Fonck, Combat Group No. 12, St Pol Airfield, 30 November 1917**

Fonck wears the 1915 version of the uniform worn by Nungesser. On the left shoulder is the *Fouragère* of the *Croix de Guerre*.

**65. France: Sergeant Aviator James Roger MacConnell, Lafayette Squadron, 1917**

MacConnell – who died on the eve of America's entry into the war – was one of the many Americans who volunteered for service in the French Army. He wears a typical American commercial flying suit.

**66. Prussia: Staff Trumpeter (Sergeant), 1st Troop Life Gendarmerie, near Tarnopol, 24 July 1917**

The troop of Gendarmes that acted as a Royal Escort retained their peacetime uniforms, even after they had become officially obsolete.

**Equipment:** Special pattern belt and buckle and bandolier with cartridge box.

**Weapons:** German 9 mm. Parabellum (Lüger) 08 automatic pistol in holster, and M.1889 heavy cavalry sword.

**67. Prussia: His Royal and Imperial Majesty Emperor (Kaiser) William the Second, near Tarnopol, 24 July 1917**

As Chief of the Army he wears the uniform of the 1st Foot Guards of which he was Colonel-in-Chief (*Chef*).

**Equipment:** Standard Prussian officers' waistbelt and unusual straps supporting.

**Weapons:** Pistol in holster, and M.1889 officers' sword.

**68. Prussia: His Excellency General Field Marshal von Benckendorff und von Hindenburg, near Noyon, June 1918**

As Chief-of-Staff Hindenburg wears the regimental uniform of the 3rd Foot Guards but with the badges of rank of a *General-Feldmarschall*. In his left hand he carries the service version of the baton (*Interimstab*).

**69. Prussia: Military Intendance Secretary Julius Herrmann, IX Prussian Army Corps, northern France, spring 1915**

On the shoulder straps of the M.1910 tunic he wears a metal shield bearing the Prussian eagle, above a single rosette. In his buttonhole he wears the ribbon of the Iron Cross 2nd Class.

**Weapons:** M.1889 officers' sword.

**70. Prussia: His Excellency Lieutenant General von Watter, Zandvoorde, 1915**

Von Wasser's tunic is rather unusual in cut, but bears the special collar patches and shoulder straps of a general officer. The ribbon is that of the Iron Cross 2nd Class, and the neck order is the Military Order of Charles Frederick of Baden, commander class.

**Equipment:** Standard Prussian officers' waistbelt, binoculars and map case.

**Weapons:** Pistol in holster.

**71. Prussia: Captain of General Staff, 1914**

As a general staff officer he wears plain crimson collar patches, tunic piping and trousers *Lampassen*. With this order of dress he wears the staff officers' sash, but it would appear that on less formal occasions he just wore an armband made of the same lace on the left forearm.

**Equipment:** Non-regulation waistbelt.

**Weapons:** M.1889 officers' sword.

**72. Prussia: Line infantryman near Brussels, 1914**

The peace-time greatcoat is here being worn with collar patches, but no shoulder straps. The spiked helmet was made less conspicuous and protected from the weather by a cloth cover.

**Equipment:** Standard waistbelt with M.1895 pouches.

**Weapons:** German 7.9 mm. rifle 98 with M.1871 bayonet.

**73. Prussia: Lieutenant, Flügeladjutant to the Kaiser, near Riga, September 1917**

As an A.D.C. he wears Guard *Litzen* on the collar and cuffs, the royal cypher on the shoulder straps, aiguillette and *Lampassen* on the breeches.

**Equipment:** Standard officers' waistbelt and pistol holster.

**Weapons:** Automatic pistol.

**74. Prussia: Private, 4th Foot Guard Regiment, Berlin, August 1914**

This is the standard M.1910 field uniform with guard *Litzen* on the collar and cuffs.

**Equipment:** Standard waistbelt with M.1909 ammunition pouches and entrenching tool, and M.1895 pack.

**Weapons:** M.84/98 bayonet.

**75. Prussia: Major Friedrich Furst zu Wied, à la Suite Dragoon Regiment König (2nd Württemberg) No. 26, 1915**

As a princely officer *à la Suite*, the Royal Prussian Army, zu Wied wears the M.1910 uniform of the Guard Cuirassier Regiment with Iron Cross 2nd Class ribbon in the buttonhole, and Iron Cross 1st Class on the left breast.

**Equipment:** Standard officers' waistbelt.

**Weapons:** M.1854 sword (*Pallasch*).

**76. Prussia: His Royal Highness Crown Prince William of the German Reich and of Prussia, near Charleville, July 1917**

As Commander of Army Group 'Crown Prince', 'Little Willie' wears the uniform of the Life Hussar Regiment No. 1 of which he was Colonel-in-Chief, with a highly irregular leather coat.

**Equipment:** Standard officers' waistbelt.

**77. Prussia: Trooper, Hussar Regiment No. 13, Belgium 1915**

This is the M.1910 uniform with braided jacket (*Attila*).

**Equipment:** Special regulation pattern belt for mounted personnel with straps supporting and M.1911 ammunition pouches which carried six rather than twelve clips each.

**Weapons:** German 7.9 mm. carbine.

**78. Württemberg: Rifleman (Schütze), Snow Shoe (later Mountain) Company No. 1, Württemberg Mountain Rifles, 1915**

The s on the collar patches stood for *Schützen* (rifles), as also the green shoulder tufts which had been worn by the Württemberg *Jäger* Battalions which were disbanded in 1871.

**Equipment:** Standard infantry and special mountain and ski equipment.

**Weapons:** German 7.9 mm. rifle 98 and bayonet.

**79. German Reich: Gunner, Mountain Gun Battery No. 2, 1915**

The M.1910 tunic is here worn with unofficial brown corduroy climbing trousers, and blue puttees.

**Equipment:** Standard other ranks' waistbelt with unusual pouch for pistol ammunition clips.

**Weapons:** German 9 mm. artillery model (M.1914) Luger with wooden stock, and 84/98 bayonet.

**80. German Reich: Rifleman (Schütze), Jäger Battalion No. 10, Goslar, 1915**

This Schütze wears the *Jäger* pattern shako with oval cockade, and M.1910 grey-green tunic. To commemorate the participation of Hanoverian troops in the Siege of Gibraltar (1779-83) members of this battalion wore a blue cuff-band with 'Gibraltar' in yellow on the right cuff.

**Equipment:** Standard infantry equipment with rucksack in place of the pack.

**Weapons:** German 7.92 mm. rifle 08 with all-steel war-time economy version of the 84/98 bayonet.

**81. Bavaria: Mounted driver, Bavarian Field Artillery, 1915**

The uniform is standard M.1910 except that Bavarian artillery wore the spike instead of the ball on the helmet.

**Equipment:** Standard waistbelt for mounted personnel, and revolver holster.

**Weapons:** German 10.55 mm. Reichsrevolver M.1883 and Bavarian pattern sabre.

**82. Bavaria: His Royal Highness Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, Western Front, June, 1918**

As Commander of the 6th Army, Prince Rupprecht wears the uniform of a Bavarian Field Marshal with special pattern collar patches for Bavarian general officers.

**Equipment:** Standard pattern Bavarian officers' waistbelt.

**Weapons:** Bavarian officers' sword.

**83. Bavaria: Private, Bavarian Infantry Life Regiment, 1916**

He wears the simplified M.1910 tunic with plain cuffs. When the standardized M.1915 uniform was introduced, Bavarians were distinguished from personnel in other contingents, by a white and light-blue lace on the collar.

**Equipment:** Standard infantry equipment with M.1909 ammunition pouches, flashlight and 'Alpen' stick.

**Weapons:** German 7.9 mm. rifle 98 with M.84/98 bayonet.



**84. Bavaria: Senior Private (Gefreiter) Chevauxlegers Regiment No. 3, Western Front, 1917**

The M.1910 uniform is worn here with the newly introduced M.1916 steel helmet. The tunic was almost identical to the Lancer *Uhlanka*, but had round and not pointed cuffs.

**Equipment:** Standard equipment for mounted personnel with M.1911 ammunition pouches. Saddlery is the 1912 pattern.

**Weapons:** German 7.9 mm. Carbine 98, and M.1890 steel lance.

**85. Saxony: 2nd Lieutenant, Saxon Horse Guard (Garde Reiter) Regiment, Western Front, 1916**

This regiment wore Cuirassier uniform, although by this date jackboots were rarely worn.

**Equipment:** Standard officers' waistbelt.

**86. Saxony: Lieutenant (of the Reserve) Max Immelmann, Saxon Railways Formation, 1914**

The famous German air ace was commissioned into the Railway Troops, and wears the M.1910 uniform with full-dress belt.

**Equipment:** Full dress belt (only worn at the beginning of the war with certain orders of dress), and pistol holster.

**Weapons:** Personal pistol and Saxon officers' sword.

**87. Saxony: Sergeant, Saxon Jäger Battalion No. 12, Dresden, 1917**

Saxon *Jägers* wore the grey-green version of the M.1910 uniform, with special pattern shako, which had small circular cockades on the sides, and horsehair plume.

**Equipment:** Standard pattern other ranks' waistbelt with buckle bearing the Saxon coat of arms.

**88. German Reich: Corporal (Unteroffizier) Landwehr Battalion 68, Berlin, 1914**

The shako is the M.1860. The roman numeral on the collar indicated the army corps to which the unit (indicated by arabic numerals) belonged.

**Equipment:** Standard other ranks' waistbelt with M.1889 ammunition pouches, and M.1887 pack and straps.

**Weapons:** German 7.9 mm. Mauser Gewehr 88 and 71/84 bayonet.

**89. German Reich: Major, 3rd Landsturm Squadron VII Army Corps (Uhlán Regiment No. 5), Belgium, 1916**

This is the standard M.1910 uniform for lancer officers, while the *Czapka* plate bears the Landsturm cross in the centre.

**Equipment:** Non-regulation pattern belt.

**90. German Reich: Private, Landsturm Infantry Battalion, No. 49, Poland, 1915**

All men between the ages of 17 and 45 who were found unfit for war service were incorporated into the Landsturm units, who if passed as fit for garrison duty were armed. Their distinctive head-dress was the black oilskin cap with the Landsturm cross on the front.

**Equipment:** Standard waistbelt with M.1889 ammunition pouches.

**Weapons:** German 7.9 mm. Mauser Gewehr 98 and bayonet.

**91. German Reich: Sergeant (Korpsgendarm) Schütz, Gendarmerie Inspectorate 'Ober-Ost', 1916**

The uniform is the August 1916 pattern for members of the *Feldgendarmerie*. The gorget, which was only worn on duty, bore the number of the corps to which the Gendarme was attached.

**Equipment:** Standard waistbelt for mounted personnel and pistol holster.

**Weapons:** Non-regulation Mauser automatic pistol, and M.1852 cavalry sabre with n.c.o. knot.

**92. German Reich: Padre (Feldgeistliche) service dress, 1916**

Padres did not have a tunic (*Waffenrock*), but wore the frock coat with all orders of dress. For undress wear there was a field-grey peaked cap with blue band and piping, and the same badges as on the hat.

**93. German Reich: Field Postillion Maxliner, 1916**

The greatcoat is the 1894 pattern for mounted personnel. The peaked cap with striped band had on the front the Reich cockade beneath the eagle emblem for military officials.

**Equipment:** Standard waistbelt for mounted personnel, and M.1909 ammunition pouch.

**Weapons:** German 7.9 mm. Carbine 88, and M.1852 cavalry sabre.

**94. German Reich: Tank man, Motor Transport Battalion Berlin, Western Front, 1918**

The special helmet was made of blocked leather with padded rim, and the face mask was intended, in theory, to enable the crew to look through the vision slits with impunity.

**Equipment:** M.1915 gas mask in metal container, unusual waistbelt and pistol holster.

**Weapons:** German 9 mm. 08 automatic pistol.

**95. German Reich: Stormtrooper, Infantry Regiment Graf Barfuss (4-Westphalian) No. 17, Champagne region, spring 1918**

He wears the M.1915 field blouse, and grey trousers with boots and puttees.

**Equipment:** Standard waistbelt (blackened), grenade bags made from sandbags, gas mask in container and long-handled shovel.

**Weapons:** German 7.9 mm. carbine 98, and 84/98 bayonet.

**96. German Reich: Private of Infantry, Western Front, 1918**

The reinforcing plate on the front of the helmet was intended for look-outs only, since it was far too heavy for a mobile role. The body armour which weighed 35 lbs created considerable interest when it first appeared, was found to be useless.

**Equipment:** Gas mask in container, and M.1909 ammunition pouches.

**Weapons:** German 7.9mm. rifle 98, and 84/98 bayonet.

**97. German Reich: 2nd Lieutenant (Flieger-Leutnant) Rudolf von Eschwege, 1916**

Eschwege became famous fighting with the Turks in the Dardanelles. Here he wears the engineers' cap, and undress tunic of his former Brunswick Infantry Regiment No. 92.

**98. German Reich: Captain (Rittmeister) Freiherr Manfred von Richthofen, Courtrai, June 1917**

As commander of *Jagdgeschwader 11* (the Flying Circus), the 'Red Baron' continued to wear the uniform of the regiment into which he was originally commissioned - Uhlán Regiment Emperor Alexander III of Russia (West Prussian) No. 1. He was awarded the Prussian Order *Pour le Mérite* on 16 January 1917.

**99. German Reich: Pilot, 1916**

Over the black leather jacket which was the original standard issue for

drivers of motor vehicles, the pilot wore fur-lined overalls and leggings, padded leather flying helmet, goggles, scarves and fur-lined mittens.

**100. Great Britain: Brigadier General F. W. Ramsey, commanding the Irish Brigade, 16th Division, France, June 1917**

Many private firms produced steel helmets, and this example was supplied covered with cloth, and with a general officers' cap badge on the front. The red armband indicated divisional headquarters.

**Equipment:** Sam Browne belt with small haversack.

**101. Great Britain: Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, K.T., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., British Headquarters, Château Beauquesne, France, 1916**

Haig wears a khaki field service cap with field marshal's cap badge.

**Equipment:** Sam Browne belt, and camera in case suspended from a strap over the left shoulder.

**102. Great Britain: Brigadier General, Nesle, Battle of Bapaume, 25 March 1918**

On an other ranks' cap he wears his shoulder strap rank badge which was quite unauthorised. The oak-leaf embroidery on the gorget patches was worn by all general officers unless they were on the staff of H.Q. General Staff, in which case they wore gold chain gimp.

**Equipment:** Sam Browne belt.

**103. Great Britain: Company Sergeant Major, King's Company, 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, London, 1915**

This is the 1902 pattern khaki or service drab uniform of the British Army with the stiff peaked cap.

**Equipment:** 1908 pattern web equipment and binoculars in brown leather case suspended from strap over right shoulder.

**Weapons:** British .303 S.M.L.E. Mark I rifle.

**104. Great Britain: Lieutenant Colonel A. E. Cator, Brigade Staff Officer, 20th Brigade, France, 21 November 1914**

Cator wears the cap (with khaki cover) and gorget patches of a substantive colonel, and the special tunic of his regiment, the Scots Guards.

**Equipment:** Sam Browne belt and sword frog.

**105. Great Britain: 2nd Lieutenant, King's Company, 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, London, 1915**

In the Brigade of Guards, and Household Cavalry, officers wore their badges of rank on the shoulder straps throughout the war.

**Equipment:** Sam Browne belt; water-bottle suspended from brown leather strap over the left shoulder, and haversack over both shoulders.

**Weapons:** British Enfield .380; pistol No. 2 Mark I in holster, and Foot Guards officers' pattern 1854 sword, with the M.1895 blade.

**106. Great Britain: Trooper, 1st Life Guards, Knightsbridge Barracks, 1914**

In embarkation order they wore the standard khaki drab uniform with rolled greatcoat, breeches for mounted personnel, long puttees bound from the top, ankle boots and spurs.

**Equipment:** 1888 pattern buff-leather infantry waistbelt, and 1903 pattern 90-round bandolier.

**Weapons:** British .303 S.M.L.E. Mark I rifle and 1908 pattern cavalry sword Mark I.

**107. Great Britain: 2nd Lieutenant, C Squadron Surrey Yeomanry, Coulaincourt, France, 29 April 1917**

Cavalry officers wore the standard service dress but with whipcord breeches reinforced with buckskin, either puttees or field boots, and spurs.

**Equipment:** Officers' Sam Browne belt and small box respirator slung over left shoulder.

**Weapons:** British .455 Webley revolver Mark 4.

**108. Great Britain: Private Royal Engineers, mounted marching order, 1915**

As a driver of the many horse-drawn vehicles used by the engineers or as an outrider, mounted personnel wore the standard service dress for mounted personnel as described for 106.

**Equipment:** 1903 pattern 50-round bandolier, 1901 pattern water-bottle, 1908 pattern small haversack and mess-tin for mounted personnel.

**Weapons:** British .303 S.M.L.E. Mark I rifle.

**109. Great Britain: Trooper, Paris, September, 1914**

According to General Routine Order (G.R.O.) 55, officers and men of Mounted Corps and of Horse and Mechanical Transport units were (unlike the figure illustrated) to wear the chin strap down (under the chin) when on duty.

**Equipment:** 1903 pattern 90-round bandolier. Saddlery is the universal pattern with picketing rope and peg strapped to the sword.

**Weapons:** British .303 S.M.L.E. Mark I rifle, and 1908 pattern cavalry sword Mark I.

**110. Great Britain: Private of Infantry, Bernafay Wood, November 1916**

The leather jerkin was one of the many types of winter clothing issued to troops in the trenches.

**Equipment:** 1914-pattern leather equipment and empty sandbag for carrying grenades.

**Weapons:** British .303 S.M.L.E. Mark I rifle with canvas breech cover.

**111. Great Britain: 2nd Lieutenant Oliver, 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, 'Hobb's Farm', Houplines, spring 1915**

The field service cap was unusual, but as a sniper Oliver probably found it more practical than the peaked cap.

**Weapons:** .303 Ross sporting rifle.

**112. Great Britain: Private, The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), St Eloi, 27 March 1916**

The soft version of the peaked cap with earflaps was christened 'Gor blimey' (God blind me) by the troops. The crossed flags denoted a trained signaller.

**Equipment:** 1914-pattern web equipment with October 1914 modification to the lower left ammunition pouches, and P helmet gas mask in its canvas bag which was introduced in December 1915.

**Weapons:** British .303 S.M.L.E. Mark I rifle.

**113. Great Britain: Sergeant Hay, 2nd Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Bois Grenier section of the front, March 1915**

Hay wears the standard single-breasted 'coats, great, dismounted men', and the Glengarry cap.

**Equipment:** 1908-pattern web equipment.

**Weapons:** British .303 S.M.L.E. Mark I rifle.

**114. Great Britain: Major, 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, Cologne, April 1919**

The head-dress is the tam-o'-shanter which replaced the Balmoral bonnet

with khaki cover in September 1915, for all Highland regiments. Highlanders usually rounded the corners of the front of their tunics, while officers wore the doublet with the rank distinctions on the so-called gauntlet cuff.

**Equipment:** Sam Browne belt with binoculars in case.

**Weapons:** British .455 Webley Mark 6 pistol in holster.

**115. Great Britain: Private, 10th Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Cologne, April 1919**

The cap badge on the tam-o'-shanter was usually placed on a square of material in the regimental tartan. The circular badge denoted the brigade (97th), the colour of bars the company (B), and the number of bars the seniority of the regiment within the brigade.

**Equipment:** 1908-pattern web equipment with small box respirator in its bag on top of the large pack. The piece of wood next to the bayonet scabbard is an entrenching tool haft.

**Weapons:** British .303 S.M.L.E. Mark I rifle.

**116. Great Britain: Private, 4th Battalion Tank Corps, Domart, France, 10 August 1918**

This battalion was identified by the blue cloth flashes on the shoulder straps and blue-painted steel helmets. The special emblem for the heavy branch – a white tank – was intro-

duced on 7 May 1917 by General Routine Order (G.R.O.) 2291.

**Equipment:** Small box respirator in carrying bag which began to be issued in April 1916.

**117. Great Britain: Officer, The Tank Corps, Rollencourt, 18 June 1917**

At first blue dungaree clothing was quite common, but by the beginning of 1917, brown had become standard issue. This officer wears what appears to be shiny black dungarees, which he probably purchased privately. The cap badge is that of the machine-gun corps of which the heavy section (tanks) was a part until July 1917.

**118. Great Britain: Private, 13th Battalion, The Tank Corps, Arras-Cambrai Road, 2 September, 1918**

This battalion was identified by green and black flashes on the shoulder straps.

**Equipment:** 1914-pattern leather equipment.

**Weapons:** British .455 Webley Mark 6 pistol.

**119. Great Britain: Despatch rider, Army Signals (Royal Engineers), Cologne, April 1919**

He wears the waterproof macintosh waterproof riding kit with armlet in signals colours.

**Equipment:** Small box respirator in

bag and 1914-pattern leather equipment.

**120. Great Britain: 2nd Corporal, Corps of Military Police, Béthune, France, August 1916**

The famous 'red cap' does not appear to have come into service yet. The armlet bore the letters M.P. (Military Police).

**Equipment:** 1914-pattern leather equipment, and gas mask in bag.

**Weapons:** British .455 Webley Mark 6 pistol.

**121. Great Britain: Warrant Officer 2nd Class, 24th Battalion Motor Machine-gun Corps, Dieval, June 1918**

The wearing of either painted or metal cap badges on the steel helmet was unauthorised but widespread. Motorcyclists received leather gaiters in place of puttees.

**Equipment:** 1908 web, and 1914-pattern leather equipment worn together, and small box respirator.

**Weapons:** British .455 Webley Mark 6 pistol.

**122. Great Britain: Private soldier carrying food container, Arras, March 1917**

Over his khaki tunic he wears one of the many types of fur coat and jerkins which were issued as additional – and very necessary – winter clothing.

**Equipment:** Food container, and

1914-pattern leather equipment, and small box respirator.

**123. Great Britain: Private soldier, Tunnelling Company Royal Engineers, St Pierre Divion, November 1916**

Ponchos and thigh gum boots were issued as and when required from unit or formation stores, and were not general issue.

**Equipment:** P.H. (Phenate-Hexane) helmet-type gas mask in carrying bag.

**124. Great Britain: Private, Royal Army Medical Corps, Cologne, 24 April 1919**

1st and 2nd Class Orderlies had one or two bars respectively of cherry-coloured braid.

**Equipment:** 1908-pattern web equipment without ammunition pouches, but with additional satchels for medical equipment, etc.

**125. Great Britain: Air Mechanic, Royal Flying Corps, full marching order 1918**

This is the original uniform introduced in 1911, with the 'Austrian' pattern field service cap, and 'maternity' jacket with badge for qualified observers which was introduced in November 1915 by AMO 404.

**Equipment:** 1908-pattern web equipment with leather ammunition pouch and revolver holster.

**Weapons:** British .455 Webley Mark 6 pistol.

**126. Great Britain: Captain W. G. Barker, No. 66 Squadron, Italy, 1918**

Barker wears army service dress with the cap badge and collar 'dogs' of the Canadian Manitoba Regiment, into which he was originally commissioned. The R.F.C. wings were introduced in February 1913 by AO 40. The ribbon is that of the Military Cross.

**Equipment:** Officers' Sam Browne belt.

**127. Great Britain: Captain, 2nd Brigade Royal Air Force, Château Nieppe, France, 6 August 1918**

After the formation of the R.A.F., khaki service dress continued to be worn for the duration of the war although those officers possessing the new light-blue uniform could wear it as a mess dress. New rank badges were introduced in April 1918, but it was not until August 1919 that R.A.F. titles were finally adopted.

**128. Greece: Lieutenant of Infantry, field service order, Salonika, September 1916**

He wears the new-pattern peaked cap which gradually replaced the kepi worn in 129.

**Equipment:** Leather waistbelt and revolver holster, binoculars in case suspended from strap over the right, and water-bottle from strap over the left shoulder.

**129. Greece: Major General, service dress, Athens, 1917**

Notice the difference in cut between this tunic and the one illustrated in 128. The kepi is the old pattern, while the crowned cockade was standard for all ranks in the whole army.

**Equipment:** Sam Browne-type belt.

**130. Greece: Private of Infantry, 6th Division, field service order, Salonika, 18 September 1916**

This is the typical field uniform of the Greek Army, but with cotton drill fatigue trousers, and puttees instead of the more usual gaiters.

**Equipment:** Standard infantry pattern.

**Weapons:** Austrian 6.5 mm. Mannlicher-Schönauer M.1903/14 and bayonet.

**131. Italy: Captain (Capitano-Piloto) Natali Palli, Commander 87th Squadron 'Le Serenissima', 1 September 1918**

Palli wears regimental uniform with special cap badge. On both sleeves he wears the wings for military aeroplane pilot (201).

**Equipment:** English Sam Browne belt.

**132. Italy: Lieutenant General Armando Diaz, Chief-of-Staff Italian Army, 2 May 1918**

Diaz wears typical grey-green officers' service dress with the collar

stars in gilt metal. Rank distinctions appeared on the kepi and on the cuffs.

**133. Italy: Lieutenant General Giacinto Ferrero, Albanian front, 1917**

As a divisional commander he wears a uniform made from issue cloth. Note the Savoy eagle painted on the front of the steel helmet.

**Equipment:** Leather ammunition bandolier for mounted troops.

**134. Italy: Private, 23rd Infantry Regiment (Como Brigade) in field service order**

This is the standard 1909 pattern grey green uniform being worn with the French Adrian helmet.

**Equipment:** Standard infantry equipment.

**Weapons:** Italian 6.5 mm. Mannlicher-Carcano rifle and bayonet.

**135. Italy: Lieutenant, Vth Assault Battalion (Reparto d'Assalto), 1918**

The open-collared tunic was much favoured by *Arditi* personnel. On the upper right sleeve is a wound stripe, and the small badge above the rank stars indicated promotion in the field.

**Equipment:** Standard pattern waistbelt.

**Weapons:** Fighting knife or bayonet.

**136. Italy: Corporal, 77th Infantry Regiment (Toscanna Brigade), marching order, 24 November 1917**

Standard 1909 uniform with collar patches in regimental colour.

**Equipment:** Standard infantry equipment with earlier pattern water-bottle.

**Weapons:** Italian 6.5 mm. Mannlicher-Carcano rifle and bayonet.

**137. Italy: Private of Alpini in winter clothing, 1917**

In addition to improvised winter clothing, attempts were made to develop, manufacture, and issue special protective clothing for mountain warfare, as this outfit shows.

**Equipment:** Standard infantry equipment.

**Weapons:** Italian 6.5 mm. Mannlicher-Carcano rifle and bayonet.

**138. Italy: Private, 6th Bersaglièri (Rifle), Regiment, 1915**

The black hat was worn with a cover in action, but the cockerel feathers were retained, and even worn on the steel helmet.

**Equipment:** Standard infantry equipment.

**139. Italy: Private, Alpine Regiment, 1914**

Alpine troops wore standard infantry

uniform with special head-dress. The feather holder was a woollen tuft in battalion colour (yellow for depot), while the regimental number appeared in the centre of the cap badge, and the company number on the shoulder wings.

**Equipment:** Obsolete (M.1906) black leather equipment.

**Weapons:** Italian 6.5 mm. Mannlicher-Carcano rifle.

**140. Italy: Trooper, 20th Light Cavalry Regiment of Rome, marching order, 1916**

The oval cockade on the front of the *colback* bore the squadron number, while the regimental number appeared on the front of the head-dress cover.

**Equipment:** Standard leather equipment for mounted personnel

**Weapons:** M.1891 cavalry sabre.

**141. Italy: Carabinier, Royal Carabinieri, field service order, 1917**

He wears the uniform for dismounted duties with special pattern cartridge box and belt. The bicorne hat had a black flaming grenade on the front.

**Weapons:** Italian 10.35 mm. service revolver in holster.

**142. Montenegro: Captain of Infantry, service dress, 1914**

On active duty officers usually wore the small round cap. The rank dis-

tinctions on the shoulders were almost identical to the Russian model, while rank was also indicated by the design and colouring of the cap badge.

**Weapons:** Russian M.1881 officers' sword suspended from leather strap over the right shoulder.

**143. Montenegro: Commander-in-Chief of the Army, His Royal Majesty King Nicholas of Montenegro, France, November, 1916**

'Nikita' wears national dress, on which the only means of identifying rank – apart from the richness of the costume – was by the design of the cap badge.

**Weapons:** .45 Smith and Wesson-type revolver tucked into sash.

**144. Montenegro: Private of infantry, Cetinje, 1914**

This is the basic issue grey-green service dress of the army, with the same pattern trousers as issued to Bosnians serving in the Austro-Hungarian Army. On the breast the Silver Medal for Military Valour.

**Weapons:** Russian 3 line (7.62 mm.) rifle M.1891, and bayonet.

**145. Poland: Sergeant (Wachtmeister) Jan Ciurlik-Nowinski, 1st Legion (or Colonel Belina's) Lancer Regiment, Werchy, May, 1916**

This remarkable Napoleonic-period *Czapka* fell into disuse towards the end of 1915. The 2nd Regiment had a

squatter version with horsehair plume.

**Equipment:** Standard pattern waistbelt, map case and pistol holster.

**Weapons:** Austrian 8 mm. Roth-Steyr automatic pistol in holster which was worn suspended from a strap over the left shoulder, and Russian (French pattern) M.1826 cavalry sabre.

**146. Poland: Commandant Józef Pilsudski, Volhynian Front, autumn, 1915**

Pilsudski wore plain pike-grey uniform with the Polish eagle on his cap, and the officers' badge of the Rifle Association on the left breast.

**147. Poland: Private, 1st Rifle Regiment, I Brigade Polish Legions, 1916**

This is the standard field-grey uniform of the Austrian Army but with the Polish peaked cap.

**Equipment:** Standard infantry-pattern equipment.

**Weapons:** Austrian 8 mm. Mannlicher M.1895 repeating rifle, and bayonet.

**148. Poland: Lancer Mieczysław Selecki, 1 Squadron Polish Lancers, 1915**

This full dress uniform which was worn for a short time, was privately purchased by the wearers. In action they wore Russian khaki field uniform with blue breeches with crimson *Lam-*

*passen*. On the crimson shoulder straps were the letter L and P interlaced. The cap lines were correctly worn on the left shoulder.

**Weapons:** Russian (French pattern) M.1826 cavalry sabre.

**149. Poland: General of Division Józef Haller, France, 23 August 1918**

As commander of the Polish Army in France, Haller wears a unique uniform combining French and Polish features.

**Equipment:** Sam Browne-type belt.

**Weapons:** French M.1845 (modified 1855) sabre for senior officers.

**150. Poland: Private 1st Class, 3rd Polish Rifle Regiment, 1st Polish Rifle Division, France**

The square-topped *Czapka* was worn without peak or chin strap by all non-mounted other ranks. All officers and mounted other ranks wore the same cap with peak and chin strap. The rest of the uniform was standard French.

**Equipment:** Standard French infantry equipment.

**151. Portugal: Sergeant, 19th Infantry Regiment, Locon, France, 24 June 1917**

The special steel helmet was made in Birmingham under contract from the Portuguese government. Replacement uniforms were also manufactured in England.

**Equipment:** Portuguese version of the British 1908-pattern web equipment which was introduced in 1911, and British small box respirator.

**Weapons:** British .303 S.M.L.E. Mark 1 rifle with web breech cover, and bayonet.

**152. Portugal: Captain, General Staff, Neuve-Chapelle, 25 June, 1917**

This officer on tour of inspection with the British Liaison Staff wears very unofficial shirt-sleeve order with English shirt.

**Equipment:** British small box respirator.

**153. Portugal: Gunner, Field Artillery, Roffey Camp, Sussex, England**

Artillerymen were identified by the crossed cannons on their cap, while the type of artillery (field, heavy, fortress, etc.) by the badge on the collar.

**Equipment:** Standard artillery-pattern leather equipment.

**154. Rumania: Trooper, 10th Cavalry (Rosiori) Regiment, 1916**

The cavalry version of the greatcoat was longer than that issued to dismounted personnel, and the brass buttons bore the regimental number.

**Equipment:** Leather waistbelt and ammunition pouches.

**Weapons:** Lance, Sabre and Rumanian 6.5 mm. carbine M.1893.

**155. Rumania: Major, Divisional Staff officer, Mochvunoille, 1917**

This is the 1916-pattern uniform which was made from French material. The medal is the Order of the Star of Rumania with Swords, on the ribbon for bravery.

**156. Rumania: Private, 4th Infantry Regiment, 1917**

Both the colour and cut of this uniform were typical for World War I, while the uniforms of French manufacture and colour only began to be issued right at the end.

**Equipment:** Standard leather equipment.

**Weapons:** Rumanian 6.5 mm. rifle M.1893.

**157. Russia: Captain (Sotnik), His Imperial Majesty's Own Escort (Convoi), Mogilev, 8 March 1917**

This is the war-time version of the black *Cherkesska* which was often made from greatcoat material. Note also the soft shoulder straps which were typical.

**Weapons:** Caucasian-pattern dagger (*Kindjal*) and sword (*Shashka*).

**158. Russia: His Imperial Majesty Emperor Nicholas II of all Russias, as Colonel-in-Chief (Chef), Life Guard Imperial Family Rifle Regiment, Mogilev, 1916**

On his cap he wears the special regimental-pattern cockade on which was superimposed the Reserve cross. He also wears shoulder-strap cyphers

and aiguillette as former A.D.C. (*Flügeladjutant*) to his Father Alexander III.

**Equipment:** Standard pattern waistbelt.

**159. Russia: Infantry officer, field service order, 1914**

As the illustration shows, the back of both the tunic and shirt were quite plain, although the original tunic introduced in 1907 had piped back pocket flaps with four buttons.

**Equipment:** Standard officers' leather equipment with braces and sword slings.

**Weapons:** Russian 1909 pattern officers' sword which was worn suspended from the back of the scabbard in the Oriental manner.

**160. Russia: Captain and Adjutant, Lutsk, Poland, 1916**

This is typical officers' uniform of the latter stages of the war. The tunic was known as 'French' after the British General Sir John French. Adjutants wore white or khaki aiguillettes. The badge on the left breast is that of the Page Corps Military School.

**161. Russia: Lieutenant General of General Staff Baron Frederick von den Brincken, Chief of Staff Guards and St Petersburg Military District, 1915**

As a General-Adjutant he wears the Tsar's cypher on his shoulder straps. On his right breast is the graduates'

badge of the General Staff Academy. Orders are St Vladimir 3rd Class at the neck, 4th Class with Swords on the left breast, and the regimental badge (Polish Order of *Virtuti Militari*) of the Life Guard *Grenadierski* Regiment.

**Weapons:** Russian 1909 pattern officers' sword (*Shashka*).

**162. Russia: 2nd Lieutenant (Podporuchik) Alexei Shiukov, south-western front, 1917**

Shiukov wears engineer's uniform with the peace-time cap, black leather jacket which was originally issued to drivers of motor vehicles, and shoulder straps with the number of the Army Corps (in roman numerals) to which his squadron was attached.

**163. Russia: Guardsman, Life Guard Ismailovski Regiment, walking-out dress, spring, 1915**

The shirt is trimmed with white tape as it was the first regiment in the division. The regimental badge was worn on the left breast.

**Equipment:** The first three (the fourth being a rifle regiment which had black) had white waistbelts.

**Weapons:** Russian (French pattern) M.1834 Tesak, which was originally introduced for gunners and sappers.

**164. Russia: Hussar Count Bobrinskoy, Life Guard Hussars His Majesty's Regiment, spring, 1915**

As a volunteer Bobrinskoy was

allowed to purchase his own uniform which was usually of officers' quality. He also wears Hussar trousers and boots with the cockade or *Rosettka*.

**Equipment:** Peace-time-pattern waistbelt and sword belt.

**Weapons:** Russian Dragoon-pattern sword *shashka* with bayonet of the so-called 'System of 1881'.

**165. Russia: Private of Infantry, marching order, 1914**

The uniform and equipment for the photograph on which this illustration was based, was actually modelled by Tsar Nicholas II himself.

**Equipment:** The haversack contained two shirts, one pair of drawers, two pairs of foot clothes (used instead of socks), towel, pair of mitts, 4½ lb of army biscuits in two bags, bag of salt, rifle cleaning kit, sewing kit (housewife), and drinking cup. The greatcoat was rolled and worn bandolier-fashion, and tied to it were one-sixth of a shelter tent (one sheet, half a pole, one length of rope, and two pegs), a spare pair of boots, and a mess-tin. On the right hip he carried a Linemann entrenching tool.

**Weapons:** Russian 3 line (7.62 mm.) rifle M.1891 and bayonet.

**166. Russia: Captain Guerich, Life Guard Jägerski Regiment, Urshulin, Galicia, 1914**

The great coat is the other ranks' pattern with plain collar patches.

**Equipment:** Standard-pattern

officers' equipment with braces, map case, revolver holster, and binoculars.

**Weapons:** Russian 1909-pattern officers' sword (*Shashka*).

**167. Russia: Major General of General Staff Heroys, near Lutsk, Poland, 1916**

As General Quartermaster of the Combined Guards Army, Heroys wears the unofficial but very popular *Bekesha* with Generals' shoulder straps.

**Equipment:** Standard-pattern officers' waistbelt and sword slings.

**Weapons:** Russian 1909-pattern officers' sword with gilt metal grip and a miniature St George Cross fitted into the top of the pommel. This type of sword was awarded for bravery and was known as a Golden Weapon.

**168. Russia: Junior n.c.o. (Mladshi unteroficier), Life Guard Ismailovski Regiment, near Lutsk, Poland, 17 November 1916**

The issue-pattern winter cap was made of artificial lamb's-wool. The greatcoat collar patches in white indicated the 3rd Regiment in the division. On his breast he wears three St George's Crosses and a St George Medal.

**Equipment:** Standard infantry equipment with additional bandolier which held thirty rounds (in six clips).

**Weapons:** Russian 3 line (7.62 mm.) rifle M.1891 with bayonet.

**169. Russia: Cossack, 5th Don Cossack Cavalry Regiment, Poland, 1915**

The greatcoat for mounted troops was longer and had loose turn-back cuffs with a point at the front and back.

**Equipment:** Two bandoliers made from black oil cloth; each carried thirty rounds in six clips.

**Weapons:** Russian 3 line (7.62 mm.) carbine M.1891, and Cossack other ranks' 1881-pattern *shashka*.

**170. Russia: Captain (Sotnik) Ojarovski, Terek Cossacks, Lutsk, Poland, 1916**

This is typical of the Caucasian dress worn by Cossacks from the Terek and Kuban regions. The badge on the left breast is that of the Elizabethgrad Cavalry School, and the order is St Vladimir 4th Class.

**Weapons:** Private dagger (*Kindjhal*) and silver mounted sword (*Shashka*).

**171. Russia: Colonel (Polkovnik) His Majesty's Life Guard Cossack Regiment, September 1918**

This was the only Cossack Regiment, apart from Caucasian, which did not have a stripe or *Lampassen* on its breeches.

**Equipment:** Standard pattern officers' equipment.

**Weapons:** Privately purchased, silver-mounted Cossack *Shashka*.

**172. Russia: Junior n.c.o., Don Cossacks, Poland, 1914**

The uniform is standard apart from the baggy trousers with red stripe. Cossacks often continued to wear their coloured peace-time caps.

**Equipment:** Standard waistbelt and fabric ammunition bandolier for thirty rounds. Cossacks did not wear spurs, but carried a whip (*nagaika*).

**Weapons:** Russian 3 line (7.62 mm.) carbine M.1891. The first rank also carried lances.

**173. Russia: Captain of General Staff, Salonika, July 1916**

General Staff officers (*Genstabisti*) began to wear a special black tunic. Very little is known about it, and it is considered to have been semi-official, and so existed in many variations.

**Equipment:** Standard officers' waistbelt.

**174. Russia: Colonel (Polkovnik), 3rd Special Purpose Regiment, Salonika, July 1916**

Special Purpose Regiments were formed from volunteers for service outside Russia. This regimental commander wears his peace-time cap and breeches. The neck decoration is St Vladimir 3rd Class, and the 4th Class of the same order is worn on the left breast with underneath the badge of the Life Guard Muskovsky Regiment.

**Equipment:** Officers' waistbelt.

**Weapons:** Russian 1909-pattern officers' sword.

**175. Russia: Private, 4th Special Purpose Regiment, Monastir, November 1916**

On arrival in Salonika shortages in clothing and equipment were made good from French stocks, and the new Adrian helmet was issued, as well as a French side cap for wear when the helmet was not required.

**Equipment:** Since it would be impossible to supply Russian troops with 7.62 mm. ammunition, they received the French rifle and ammunition pouches and braces.

**Weapons:** French 8 mm. Lebel M.1886/93 rifle and M.1886 (converted) bayonet. The colour of the pennon indicated the number of the regiment in the division, the vertical stripe the company, and the horizontal stripe the battalion, which here is 1st Company, 2nd Battalion, 4th Regiment.

**176. Serbia: Private of Infantry, 1916**

This typical infantryman wears the issue side cap and greatcoat, and instead of leather ankle boots, traditional peasant *Opanki*.

**Equipment:** Personal possessions were wrapped in a blanket, and worn as a pack. Over the shoulder is slung a groundsheet, and additional ammunition is carried in a pouch at the back.

**Weapons:** 7.65 mm. Mauser rifle Model 1893.

**177. Serbia: Lieutenant of Artillery, Salonika, 1916**

This is the summer light-weight version of the field service uniform which was made from linen or cotton drill. Note the black velvet collar, and black piping around the crown of the kepi which denoted artillery.

**Equipment:** Binoculars in brown leather case.

**178. Serbia: Staff Officer, 1916**

The regulation officers' greatcoat was grey with collar patches in arm-of-service colour. This officer does not appear to have worn any badges of rank.

**Equipment:** Officers' waistbelt and sword slings.

**Weapons:** Officers' sword.

**179. U.S.A.: Brigadier General (acting) Douglas MacArthur, Commander 84th Brigade, 1918**

Homeward bound MacArthur wears a typically fantastic garb. His cap is regulation, but the scarf (knitted by his mother) and fur coat were definitely not.

**180. U.S.A.: General John J. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief American Expeditionary Force, Boulogne, June 1917**

'Black Jack's' uniform is the standard officers' version of the 1902 olive drab service dress with bronzed buttons and badges.

**Equipment:** Mounted officers' russet leather garrison belt with pistol magazine pouch.



**181. U.S.A.: Colonel Nimon, officer commanding 11th Ammunition Train, France, 1918**

The overseas cap with black and gold piping was standard for all officers. Note the rank distinction lace on the greatcoat cuffs. The single inverted gold chevron indicated three months or more service since war was declared east of the 37th meridian west of Greenwich.

**182. U.S.A.: Private of Infantry, marching order, Tours, France, June 1918**

On arrival in Europe, the 1902 olive drab uniform began to be modified. The campaign hat was replaced by the steel helmet and 'overseas' cap, and the canvas leggings by puttees. Shortages of uniforms were often made up from British stocks.

**Equipment:** Model 1910 field equipment with either British or U.S., version of the small box respirator.

**Weapons:** U.S. Magazine rifle Cal.30, M.1903 with M.1905 bayonet.

**183. U.S.A.: Lieutenant, 305th Machine-gun Battalion, field service order, Watten, 19 May 1918**

The steel helmet was almost identical externally to the British pattern. The arm of service emblem appeared on the tunic collar and badges of rank on the shoulder straps.

**Equipment:** In addition to his American M.1910 web belt and M.1912 holster, he also wears a British Sam Browne belt, and either a

British or U.S. version of the small box respirator.

**Weapons:** U.S. revolver .45 Colt New Service M.1909.

**184. U.S.A.: Private of Infantry, marching order, Tours, France, June 1918**

As this is the reverse of 182, the same comments apply.

**Equipment:** The M.1910 'long' pack was a sort of envelope; personal clothing and possessions were rolled inside the blanket and tent half, which were then placed on the open pack, and the sides of the pack were strapped over it. The 'meat can pouch', which actually contained the mess-tin and iron rations, was laced to the top of the pack, and entrenching tool and bayonet were strapped to the sides of the pack.

**185. U.S.A.: Private, 16th Infantry Regiment, France, April 1918**

This is the uniform in which the American Expeditionary Force landed in France. The cords on the campaign hat indicated arm of service.

**Equipment:** M.1910 cartridge belt and water-bottle.

**Weapons:** U.S. Magazine rifle Cal.30 M.1903.

**186. U.S.A.: Corporal Alvin C. York, 82nd Division, Argonne Forest, 8 October 1918**

The American hero, winner of the

Congressional Medal of Honor, French *Croix de Guerre*, and many other awards, wears the olive drab overseas cap and pattern of greatcoat for non-mounted enlisted men. Based on a photograph taken at Châtel-Chéréry, the scene of his famous raid; York was later promoted to sergeant.

**187. U.S.A.: Private of Infantry, winter guard order, 1918**

The earflap cap and Mackinaw were made of waterproof cotton duck lined with olive drab cloth. Later patterns had a khaki cloth roll collar.

**Equipment:** M.1910 cartridge belt.

**Weapons:** U.S. Magazine rifle Cal.30 M.1903.

**188. U.S.A.: Trooper of Cavalry, Rennes Barracks, 30 May 1918**

The uniform was basically identical to that of dismounted personnel except that the breeches were reinforced on the inside of the legs, and leather gaiters were supposed to have been worn in place of the canvas leggings.

**Equipment:** M.1910 infantry equipment, and 1912 cavalry equipment (horse furniture).

**Weapons:** 1903 pattern bayonet, and 1913 pattern cavalry sabre, which had bronzed metal fittings, and scabbard covered in olive drab canvas.

**189. U.S.A.: 2nd Lieutenant Field E. Kindley, 148th Aero Squadron, France, 9 September 1918**

Kindley wears regulation officers' service dress with bronzed badges and wings for Military Aviator which was introduced on 15 August 1917.

**Equipment:** British Sam Browne belt.

**190. U.S.A.: Captain 'Eddie' V. Rickenbacker, commander 94th Aero Squadron, Toul, France, September 1918**

Rickenbacker wears a British Royal Flying Corps field service cap, Military Aviators' wings, and an unofficial squadron badge (butterfly).

**Equipment:** British Sam Browne belt.

**191. U.S.A.: Enlisted man, United States Air Service, France, 1918**

At first American troops did not have a summer uniform, and so it was permitted to remove the tunic and wear the khaki flannel shirt, as shirt-sleeve order.

**Pilots' Badges**

**192.** Prussian (German) Military Pilots' badge introduced on 27 January 1913.

**193.** Bavarian Observer Officers' badge introduced on 3 March 1914.

**194.** Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Field Pilots' badge introduced on 4 January 1913.

**195.** Royal Bulgarian Military Pilots' badge c. 1916.

**196.** Imperial Russian Officers'

- Aeronautical School graduates' badge.
197. Imperial Russian Military School for Air Observers' graduates' badge introduced.
198. French Aviation Pilot introduced in 1914.

#### Flying Wings

199. Great Britain, Royal Air Force, introduced in May 1918.
200. Belgian Aviator introduced on 26 March 1913.
201. Italian Aviator introduced c. 1915.
202. United States Military Aviator introduced on 15 August 1917.
203. United States Observer from 27 October 1917.
204. French Qualified Officer Aviator introduced in 1914.
205. French Qualified n.c.o. Aviator introduced in 1914.
206. French Balloon Engineer (other rank) introduced in 1914.

#### The 1915 'Adrian' Helmet

207. Helmet badge for French Light Infantry (*Chasseurs à Pied*).
208. Helmet badge for French Artillery.
209. Helmet badge for French Engineers.
210. National emblem for Belgian helmets.
211. Front and side elevations of the M.1915 Adrian helmet.
212. National emblem for Russian helmets.

213. National emblem for Rumanian helmets.
214. National emblem for U.S. helmets (semi-official).
215. National emblem for Serbian helmets.

#### Allied Steel Helmets

216. French, type Polack.
217. British.
218. U.S. prototype (Dunand) No. 8.
219. U.S. Model (ME.I).
220. Italian 'Adrian' Model 1915.
221. Italian 'Farina' helmet.
222. Portuguese Model 1917.
223. Belgian 'Weekers' Model 1918.

#### Steel helmets of the Central Powers

224. German Army Battalion Gaede prototype 1915.
225. German Model 1916.
226. German Model 1918.
227. German Model 1916 with reinforcing plate.
228. German Model 1918 (for those using earphones).
229. Austrian (German pattern) Model 1916.
230. Austrian 'Berndorfer' Model 1918.
231. Austrian 'Berndorfer' Model 1918 with reinforcing plate.

#### Personal Equipment

232. German.
233. Austro-Hungarian.
234. Belgian c. 1914.
235. Belgian c. 1917.

236. French c. 1915.
237. French c. 1918.
238. British 1908 pattern with 1915 modification to left cartridge pouches.
239. British 1914 pattern.
240. Italian c. 1917.
241. Russian c. 1916.
242. Serbian c. 1914.
243. Rumania c. 1916.
244. U.S. 1903 pattern.
245. Portuguese 1911 pattern.

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