

Prussian uniforms 1864 by H. Scheunchen

Introduction

Once upon a time, the Danish kingdom was so large that there were only two men who mattered in Europe, namely the Danish king and the Pope in Rome. It has sadly gone backwards since then. The years 1658, 1807 and 1864 have made the country smaller and our own poor civil and military leadership is to blame for this. I have previously written an article on the uniforms of the enemy in 1807, and now find occasion to bring this concise summary of Prussian and Austrian uniforms as they appeared 100 years ago in the fateful year of 1864.

Sources

The Austrian collector's magazine "*Die Mülkerbastei*", which in 1950 had an article about the Prussians, is used as sources. Knötel-Sieg: "*Handbuch der Uniformenkunde*". The Austrian material originates mainly from Oscar Teuber and Rudolf von Ottenfeld, who in their book go so far as to state the measurements of the officers' sideburns (they had to reach the lobe of the ear and be one inch wide). Tøjhusmuseet's book was published after this article was written, but has included some additions. Anyone who wants information about where the Prussian divisions fought is referred to the Prussian General Staff "*Der Deutsch-Dänische Krieg 1864*"
, volume II, page 249.

Infantry

The Prussian peaked hat was introduced on 23/10 1842. This tall, clumsy type was improved several times, e.g. in 1860 until it took its final form in 1891. In 1864 the shade in front was edged at the corners and faced against a metal rail. The pick sat in the center of a four-leaf clover-like decoration, and from this a metal rail went down over the neck piece, in the middle of this. In front, the black peaked cap was decorated with the Prussian eagle in metal. The mentioned metal parts formed a color unit. They were of yellow brass for the line infantry and of tombak (mixture of copper and less than 20% zinc, similar to gold) for the guard regiments that were in Denmark.

Regardless of the color of the fittings, the pickel hat's chinstrap was always covered with yellow brass scales. Under the right chinstrap, on the peaked cap, sat a flat black and white cockade (as in our dragoons). The officers' peaked caps had gilded metal fittings, and in the guards regiments the eagle looked a little different and carried the guards star in nickel silver on the chest, while the guards grenadiers lacked the star.



Hjelm m. 1860
Grenadierregiment

Dragoner

Artilleri



Pruss. musketeer.

Düppeler Sturmangzug

Another headgear was the field hat, which i.a. was used during the storm on Dybbøl. It was dark blue with a red border in the hem of the pool, as well as with a red band on which was a black and white cockade (white on the outside). For the crew, it looked more like a sailor's hat, in contrast to the officers', which had a black leather shade.

The cloak was dark grey, single-breasted with six yellow buttons. The collar was standing, in the same color as the cloak, but provided with a red mirror. The cuffs were straight and very large. The shoulder flaps were dark blue and were edged in the same color as the shoulder flap of the coat of arms. However, this did not apply to the guards regiments, where the 3rd Guards Regiment on foot had yellow shoulder pads, and the 4th Guards Regiment had light blue ones (so the same as on the coat of arms). The 3rd and 4th Guards Grenadier regiments had the same colours. 3.

Garde Grenadier Regiment had yellow shoulder pads with a red E with a crown above, and 4.

Garde Grenadier Regiment had light blue shoulder pads with a red crowned A. The numbers of the line infantry were as on the coat of arms. The cape was often worn rolled up over the left shoulder - outside of the tower.

The officers' coats were like the men's, but double-breasted - with six buttons on each side. The entire outer part of the collar was red, the inner part was dark blue.

The trousers were medium gray with a red edge in the outer seams of the trousers.

The coat of arms was dark blue, single-breasted and edged with red in front and behind the lapels. The buttons were yellow. There were eight buttons on the front. The collar was upright, rounded in front with two red mirrors, each covering a third. The Guards regiments on foot and the Guards grenadier regiments have white double lids on the collar mirror. The guards officers' caps were of gold embroidery, and the guards grenadier officers had gold embroidery instead of caps. The sleeve cuffs are straight and red and provided with a cuff button that could be edged in white on the three sides. There were three buttons on the flap.

The flap of the sleeve cuff was red in the infantry of the line and had a white border in:

Westphalian infantry regiments: Nos. 13, 15, 53 and 55

Brandenburg Fusilier Regiment No. 35
Brandenburg Life Regiment No. 8
Brandenburg Infantry Regiments No. 24, 48, 52, 60 and 64 Posen Infantry
Regiment No. 18

The flap of the cuffs was red without a border

Silesian Grenadier Regiment No. 10 Lower
Silesian Infantry Regiment No. 50.

The 3rd and 4th Guard Regiments had straight, red sleeve cuffs without flaps, with two white lids emanating from each button. The guard grenadiers' sleeve cuffs were red like those of the line infantry, but with a dark blue flap.

The shoulder pads were of different colors. The Brandenburgs were red with a white border, the Westphalians were yellow with a white border, the Silesian Grenadier Regiment No. 10's were yellow without a border, the Posen Infantry Regiment No. 18's were yellow with a white border, the Lower Silesian Infantry Regiment No. 50's were yellow without a border, 3. Guard Regiment and 3. Guard Grenadier Regiments were yellow without a border, 4. Guard Regiment and 4. Guard grenadier regiments were light blue without border.

Regimental numbers and any name badges placed on the shoulder pads were yellow in regiments against red shoulder pads and red in all others. Officer epaulettes were not worn in 1864. Only the transverse epaulet strap (always silver) and the epaulet button remained. In addition to the coat of arms, the officers also had a long-necked "Überrock" coat, which was worn instead of this on special occasions. The "Überrock" was black for the infantry. The collar was the same color as the mirror of the coat of arms.

The notices were black and edged in the color of the edge of the coat of arms. The same applied to the two straight pocket flaps at the back. There were two rows of six buttons in the front and four in the back. The buttons were yellow. Epaulet strap in silver and epaulet button. The non-commissioned officers' insignia consisted of gold braid on the top and front edge of the collar and on the top and outer edge of the notice (outer edge of the sleeve seam) as well as different size buttons on the collar mirror. The saber tassel was white with black trim. Feldweber used officer's field cap, officer's sidearm in crew waist belt and officer's portepée. The officers carried scabbards and, in the case of the fusilier regiment, sabres. These were suspended from a black hanger with two straps. Actually they were to be worn under the cloak, but in 1864 it was common for them to be worn outside. The wallet was silver with a black finish. Sash was worn only by adjutants (over the right shoulder). The scarf was silver with two black stripes. The tassels were of silver.

The mounted officers' saddle pad was square, in the color of the coat of arms (dark blue) and edged with gold braid. The round-cut saddle cover was only worn in parades. The leather clothing was white for the regiments' musketeer battalion (1st and 2nd battalion) and black for the fusilier battalion (3rd battalion).

The Brandenburg Füsilerregiment no. 35 had black leather clothing at all grenadier battalions. The boots were very short-handled and often stuck in wet weather when marching on Schleswig's soil. The Prussians went with all kinds of knitted stockings in the different colors to sort of lengthen the boot shafts. It was in 1864 that the Prussians learned that they had to use long-handled boots and that the trousers had to be tucked into them.

The waist belt had a square yellow brass plate clasp, on which was a round silver ornament. The cartridge pouches were black and hung with the upper edge beyond the lower edge of the waist belt on each side. The carrying straps of the cartridge bag were the color of the waist belt. The thornysteret was covered with shaggy calfskin against black or white straps. The large, oval tinned drinking vessel was placed on the turret, either vertically at the back or lying on top. The bread bag and its carrying strap were of gray-brown fabric and hung over the left shoulder. The field bottle had not yet been introduced.

The fiddlers and musicians of the Prussian infantry had "swallow's nests" in the basic color of the collar - i.e. red for all the infantry regiments. The eight vertical and lower horizontal bars of the swallow's nest consisted of yellow sixties for the musicians, whereas those of the musicians and the conductor were of non-commissioned officers' stripes.

The fiddlers and Garden had fringes at the bottom edge of the swallow's nest. They were made of wool and 5.5 cm long. At the "Hautboisten" (the musicians) the fringes were golden like the non-commissioned officers' sixties. The Stabshautboisten, regimental and battalion tambourines had 7 cm long golden cantilevers. The red helmet bush, which was otherwise used by the musicians and musicians of the Gardens and grenadier regiments, was not included in the field.

The drums were flat, the kettle of yellow metal and the reifs were painted with red and white triangles.

The following Prussian infantry regiments were in Denmark in 1864:

3rd Guards Regiment on
Foot 4th Guards Regiment
on Foot 3rd Gardegrenadier Regiment Königin
Elisabeth, 4th Gardegrenadier Regiment Königin
Augusta, 1st Westphalian Infantry Regiment
No. 13, 2nd Westphalian Infantry Regiment
No. 15, 5th Westphalian Infantry Regiment
No. 53, 6th Westphalian Infantry Regiment
No. 55, Brandenburg Fusilier Regiment No. 35,
1st Brandenburg Life Regiment No. 8 4.
Brandenburg Infantry Regiment No. 24 5.
Brandenburg Infantry Regiment No. 48 6.
Brandenburg Infantry Regiment No. 52 *)
7. Brandenburg Infantry Regiment No. 60 8.
Brandenburg Infantry Regiment No. 64 1. Silesian
Grenadier Regiment No. 10 *)
1st Posen Infantry Regiment No. 18 3.
Lower Silesian Infantry Regiment No. 50.

The regiments marked with *) were in Denmark in 1864, but have not fired a shot.

It is possible that some people wonder that the regiments have two numbers. There is, of course, an explanation for this. The first number is the number the regiment had in the province and the last number is the number of the regiment in the Prussian army.

Hunters

The Prussian army brought only two fighter battalions, namely:

Brandenburg Hunter Battalion No. 3
Westphalian Hunter Battalion No. 7

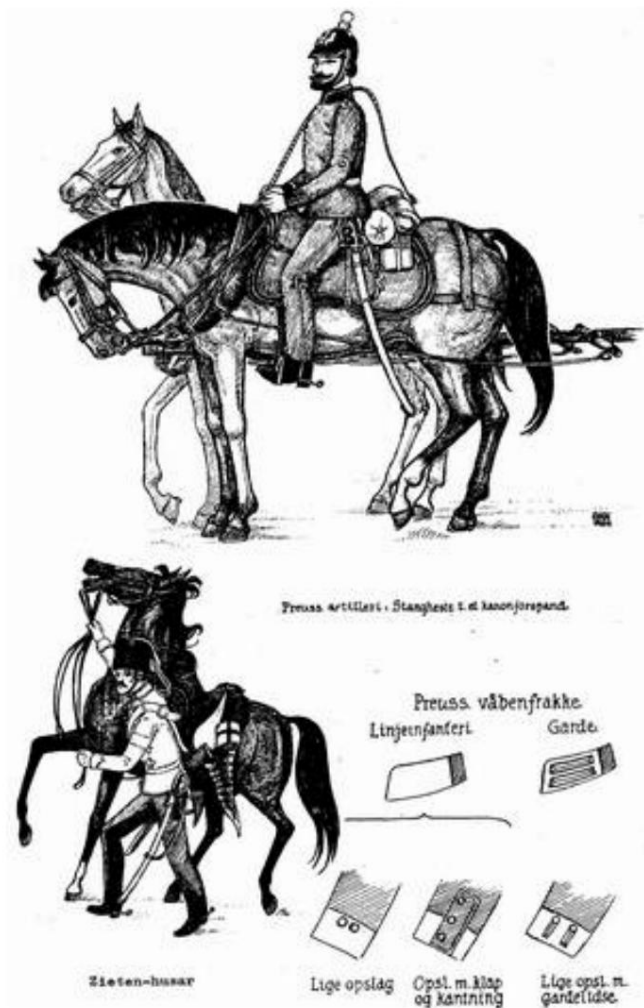
The headgear consisted of a chakot with a shade and a neck shield. In front it was decorated with a yellow brass eagle, which carried on its breast a shield with the letters FR. Above the eagle on the edge of the chakot sat a black and white cockade. The chinstrap was black leather. The field hat was the same color as the coat of arms with a red band and red border around the puld. The cloak was dark grey, double-breasted with yellow buttons and had a standing collar. On each side sat a red mirror. The cape's shoulder flaps were dark green with red edges.

The officers' collar was green. Trousers as in the infantry. The coat of arms was dark green against red edging. The mirror of the collar was red. The straight sleeve cuffs were red and fitted with two yellow buttons.

The shoulder pads were red with a yellow number. The tassels of the side guns were dark green for all companies. The leather clothing was black, and the black thornyst was covered with badger skin. The cockade sat on the turret lid.

"Swallow's nest" as in the infantry.

Artillery



The helmet was like the infantry's, but it had a spike to the ball instead of a spike to the point.

The helmet mount was the line infantry's eagle for the regular artillery. The guard artillery, on the other hand, carried the guard eagle. The field hat was dark blue with a black red-edged band, as well as red edging in the hem of the brim. The cloak was the usual grey. The collar mirror was black with red edges, and the shoulder pads were dark blue, also with red edges.

The coat of arms was dark blue against red edging in front and on the lapels. The foot artillery sleeve patch was similar to that of the infantry - it was black against a red border and had dark blue sleeve flaps. The shoulder pads were red with yellow numbers. The mounted artillery sleeve patch was straight, black and edged with red at the top and down the outer side seam of the sleeve. The guard artillery had two yellow lids on the collar mirror and on the sleeve cuffs, which were also the same as the mounted artillery. The shoulder pads were red without numbers. The officers of the foot artillery and the mounted artillery had the same kind of uniform as the crew, only all black settlement was replaced by velvet. The guards artillery officers' caps were embroidered in gold. The trousers were dark gray with a red border at the outer seams. The leather clothing of the foot artillery was similar to that of the line infantry, except for the cartridge bag. In the same way, the Guard Artillery on Foot responded to the Guard on Foot. The leather clothing of the Mounted Guard Artillery and the Mounted Artillery was like that of the dragoons, white with yellow fittings. The mounted artillery's cartridge bag was black with a three-flame yellow brass bomb for the privates. The officers' was adorned with the royal name badges in gilding and suspended from a bandolier with gold braid on a dark blue background. The privates of the Guards Artillery had a brass star on the black cartridge case, while the officers had a silver star.

The uniforms of the fortress artillery were like those of the foot artillery. The saddles of the riding and hand horses were dark blue edged with red and set with a black bort that was also edged with red.

In 1864 the following artillery divisions took part:

Foot Artillery: (Field Artillery)

Guards Artillery Brigade (4 and 6 pounders)
Brandenburg species. brigade no. 3 (6 and 12 pounders and howitzers)
No. 6 Silesian Artillery Brigade (6 pounders)
Westphalian Artillery Brigade No. 7 (6 and 12 pds. and Howitzers)

Mounted Artillery:

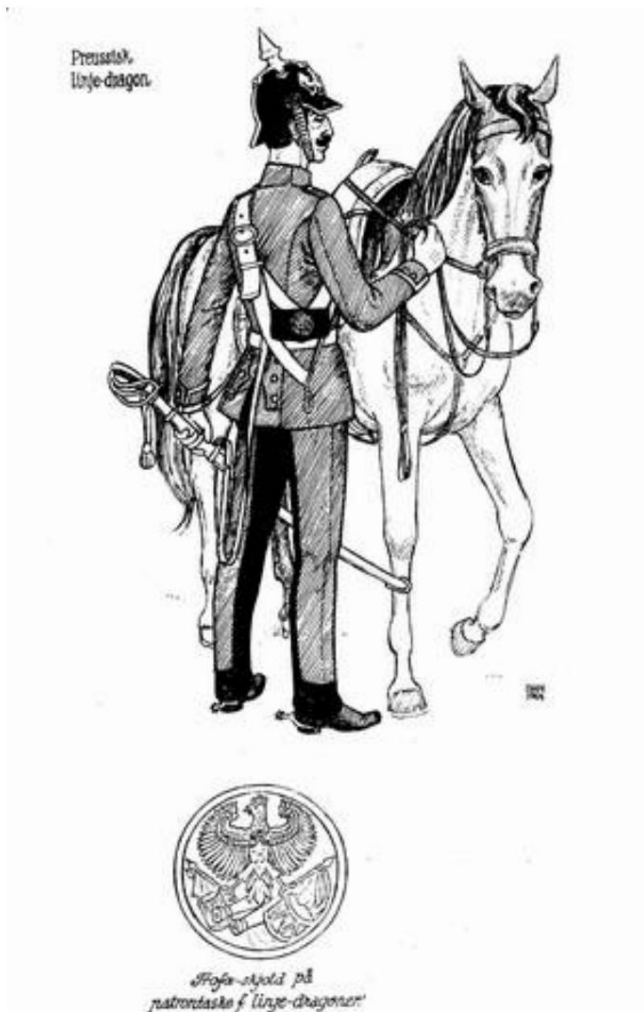
Westphalian Artillery Brigade No. 7 (6 batteries with 4 guns)

Fortress Artillery:

Guard Artillery Brigade (1. and 2nd Fortress Company)
Brandenburg species. brigade no. 3 (3rd Fortress Company)
Magdeburg species. brigade no. 4 (2nd and 7th Fortress Company)
Westphalian species. brigade no. 7 (4th and 8th Fortress Company)
Rhine species. brigade no. 8 (3rd Fortress Company)

The artillery field guns and vehicles were pre-harnessed with three buckets (6) of horses. Cannons and vehicles were medium blue with black mounts.

Dragons



The dragoons' peaked cap was similar to that of the infantry, but there was a difference, as the "eagle" of the dragoons had upturned wings. Since only one dragoon regiment participated in Denmark, namely the Westphalian Dragoon Regiment no. 7, I will content myself with describing this. The felt hat was cornflower blue against a pink ribbon and pink edge

the seam of the pool.. The cloak was similar to that of the infantry, but was longer and wider. On the collar of the cloak was a rose mirror, and the Shoulder Flaps were cornflower blue against rose colored edges. The single-breasted coat of arms was cornflower blue and had a pink edging down the front, as well as on the lapels. The collar mirror and straight sleeve cuffs were pink. The shoulder pads were also pink with a yellow number. The officers' "Überrock" was cornflower blue with a pink collar and edging. The buttons were yellow. They had long dark gray trousers against inner black leather trim and a pink edging at the outer seams.

Insignia and insignia followed the rules of the infantry. The white leather clothing consisted of suspenders (as with the mounted artillery) as well as bandoleers for the carbine and cartridge bag. The cover of the cartridge case consisted of ornamented brass. With the officers, it hung from a strap decorated with gold braid on cornflower blue cloth. The slightly curved saber was in an iron scabbard. The round sash was cornflower blue with pink trim.

Ulans

There was only one Ulan regiment in Denmark, and it was the 2nd Brandenburg Ulan Regiment No. 11.

The chapka was still of the tall older model with a black ice bill and a square dark blue puld whose vertical sides were yellow. A yellow metal eagle was placed on the pool, and an oval cockade sat on the top edge of the pool. (black against white border). However, throughout the war the chapka was worn in a black waxed cloth covering. Only the white lanyard with the two tassels, the brass edge of the black shade and the yellow metal scales of the chinstrap were visible. The officers' lanyard was in the felt hat itself was dark blue with a yellow band and yellow border around the hem of the hood. The cloak was dark gray with a yellow mirror on the collar and dark blue shoulder pads with yellow edges. The trousers were of the same kind as the dragoons used them. Under the cloak they wore an "Ulanka" (coat of arms in ulan cut). It was dark blue, but the yellow breeches were only worn at parades and the like. In Denmark, the discount was only marked with yellow edging on both sides of the chest and down the front. In addition, the ulanka had yellow edging along the sleeve seams, on the back seams and the lapels, as well as on the lower edge - all the way around. The buttons were yellow. There were six buttons on the front and six on the back of the pocket flaps.

The center fields of the epaulettes were yellow with edges and crescents in brass. The holders of the epaulettes were yellow. The Ulan belt was dark blue with two yellow stripes, but it was not standard for the officers. Hanger and saber like the dragoons. Black cartridge bag for crew. The officers wore the type of dragoon officers in a bandolier with gold braid on a dark blue background. Black boots. Only the privates carried lances. These had a split pennant that was white at the top and black at the bottom. The degree signs were the same as with the other types of weapons.

The saddle pad was dark blue with yellow trim.

Riding

- Westphalian Cuirassier Regiment No. 4
- Brandenburg Cuirassier Regiment No. 6
- Westphalian Dragoon Regiment No. 7
- Guard Hussar Regiment
- Brandenburg Hussar Regiment No. 3
- Westphalian Hussar Regiment No. 8
- 2nd Brandenburg Ulan Regiment No. 11

In contrast to 1870-71, the Prussian hussars still in 1864 wore a rather tall and rather slim-looking fur hat with a peak turned up in front, all in short-haired skin, (seal skin), provided as later with an elongated cockade in white outside and black inside, kolpak bag, brass scabbard - decorations - white lanyards.

The hussar shirts or attilas were of the same shape as in 1870, with five rows of cords on the chest with a rounded collar and pointed, attila-coloured Polish notices, edged with a cord trim in the color of the breast cords.

The opening edges were slightly curved and provided with a Hungarian bow. The collar is angular both above and below. In front and around the bottom, the attila was also edged in the color of the chest cord. The back and shoulder seams in the same way, ending in trefoil loops above and below each shoulder two cords, yellow or white, with button.

Long gray breeches with red side seams and wide black leather trim around the bottom. Black boots under the trousers. Pointed valrapper and brown harness and packaging as in 1870.

Bandoliers white, cartridge case black. Armament saber and trigger carbine. Suspenders under tension - black with black saber and saber bag straps. Saber in steel scabbard, steel hilt, portepée straps black leather, tassels in squadron colours.

Long coat of dark gray color, single-breasted, buttons in cord color. Mirror on collar and shoulder patch in regimental colour. When the cloak was worn, both bandoliers and suspenders were strung over the cloak.

Non-commissioned officers of higher rank were armed only with saber and pistol and wore the normal Prussian non-commissioned officer insignia on collar and insignia. Sash like privates.

Officers wore a uniform in the same cut as the crew, but of finer cloth, the fur hat also of longer-haired skin, preferably in brown. Cockade silver/black, lanyards white. Cord trim in metal according to the cord color of the regiments, although well in the field to spare the expensive uniforms cord trim like the crew, but buttons and gags in precious metal. On the shoulders shoulder piece of silver like the rest of the army.

Bandoles for officers mounted against silver braid. Cartridge case preferably provided with gold-plated fittings. Silver hussar scarf with black-edged fields and silver whip and tassels. Saber pouches in Attila color with bort and crowned, looped initials in cord-colored metal, although in the field well of wool. Portepée silver. Election killers as commoners. In several of the Prussian hussar regiments, the officers had conch fittings (cowries) on the horses' bridles. Some hussar officers used the new Prussian soft cuirassier collar boots during the 1864 campaign. However, the use of these boots for Hussars was limited to this campaign, and was not used in 1866 or 1870-71 for Hussars.

The Guard Hussar Regiment: Fur hat brown, kolpak bag red. Just below the cockade in front, a guard star with bands around the points, both parts in brass. Attila red with yellow string trim. On collar and notice under the edging wide, yellow away. Buttons and gags brass. Hussar sash red with yellow fields, whip and tassels red. Valrap dark blue with red inward serrations, edged on the serrated inner side and the smooth outer side with yellow winding edging. On the cartridge case as a fitting a guard star in brass. Cape collar mirror, both outside and inside, red. Cape's shoulder flap red. Felt hat red, band dark blue, edged above and below and around the brim with yellow. Sable case with red lid with wide yellow trim all around, looped initials and crown above in yellow. Garden's fur hat had two white tassels hanging down the right side.

Officers on cartridge case guard star in silver.

Brandenburg Hussar Regiment No. 3: Black fur hat with red kolpak bag; with flying band in white metal above, to front. Attila red, string trim and buttons and gags white. Hussar scarf red with white fields and white whip and tassels. Valrap dark blue with red fringe, edged like Garden, both outside and inside, in white. Cartridge bag without fittings for privates, for officers crowned with gilt nameplate.

Leather saber case with crowned gilt initials in white metal. Cape collar mirror red. The cape's shoulder flap is dark blue. Field hat red with a dark blue band, edged above and below and around the brim with white.

1. Westphalian Hussar Regiment Nr. 8: Black fur hat against light blue kolpak bag; with decoration as 3rd regiment. Attila dark blue with white string trim and do. buttons and gags. Valrap dark blue with light blue checkered border edged with white like the other regiments. Saber case and cartridge case as 3rd regiment.

Officers on cartridge case gilded name tag with crown. Cape collar mirror light blue, cape shoulder flap dark blue. Field hat dark blue with a light blue band edged with white like the other regiments.

Common to all Prussian and Austrian troops who took part in the war in 1864 was a white armband on the left upper arm. The armband was worn both on the coat of arms and on the cloak.

Cuirassiers

Of the then existing ten Prussian cuirassier regiments, two regiments took part in the campaign, namely:

Westphalian Cuirassier Regiment

No. 4 Brandenburg Cuirassier Regiment No. 6 (Emperor Nicholas of Russia) with four squadrons each.



Since 1843 the cuirassiers wore the well-known Prussian steel helmet with spike, since 1862 in a slightly lower model than the one originally introduced. The helmet consisted of a rounded metal headpiece, with an angular metal shade and a long curved metal neck piece that covered the neck well. Metal scabbards and brass helmet fittings for all line regiments except 6. Here, however, it must be added that it seems very likely that this lower model from 1862 was only issued to all regiments in 1867. Likewise, in 1843, a coat of arms called a collar was introduced to replace the collet white cloth. This collar had no buttons down the front, but was instead hooked. The collar was white with a large mirror in the regimental colour. Notice round in regimental colour. Around the top and down the front of the strongly rounded collar, continuing in a double bort down the front of the collar, was placed a wide so-called collar bort in regimental pattern. The same was found on the round notices, which also had two buttons in the regiment's metallic colour. This collar bort was white against two long stripes in the regimental colour. The shoulder flaps were white with edging in the regimental color and button in the metal color of the regiment. Back vertical pocket edges, curved; in regimental colour, with three buttons matching the metal colour. Sleeve and back seam in regimental colour. Likewise the armhole

Trousers: long, gray with black leather trim on the inside and around the bottom. Side seams edged with regimental colour. The boots were black and were worn under the trousers. The high, soft collared boots were first introduced in 1867 for the crew.

Kyras consisting of front and back piece. Brass cuirass scales. The fabric cuffs seen at the cuirass neck and armholes and below at the hip opening were black and white for all. The cuirass belt was black, firmly placed on the back piece and fastened together in front, and was thus only visible in front.

Bandole over left shoulder, white with brass buckles at back: cartridge case black, oval brass fitting on lid.

White saber straps, suspenders under the cuirass with brass buckle. Portepee in brown leather with tassels in squadron colours.

Cloak: rather *dark*, medium gray colour, with standing gray collar with small collar mirror in regimental colour.

White shoulder pads without edging, but with a button in the color of the regimental button. All other buttons of the cloak in the button color of the regiment. The cloak was worn over the cuirass in winter. On top of the cloak the cartridge case was carried.

Field cap: white, without brim, with edging at the top around the puld and crew band in the regimental colour. A cockade was placed in front of the crew band.

Saddlery: as a back piece, an angular shape, over which the brown saddle can be seen; in front of this on each side the angular gun cases or cupboards with brown leather lids. Both the collar and the collar in regimental color framed with a wide inside and a narrower outside in white or yellow according to the regiment's button color. Natural colored harness. Mantel sack of angular shape, dark gray with black straps. Under the mantel sack are the saddlebags and other gear in white canvas bags. A heart-shaped brass sign was placed on the horse's breastplate. When the cloak was not being worn, it lay rolled up under the cupboard shelves, with the ends sticking out.

Equipment: pallasches in steel sheaths, brass mount. As firearms, the cuirassiers had only pistols, no carbines.

Officers' uniform: in cut like the crew, but of finer cloth. The cuirassiers were better polished.

Cuffs like the crew. Cuirass scales gilded. Cuirass belt also black.

Officer's collar like the men's, but the collar collars were of gold or silver according to the regimental button color with narrow edgings in the regimental color. The epaulettes were not worn during the campaign.

Trousers like the crew, but some of the officers already wore the long, soft cuirass boots that reached well up to the thigh.

Bandoles: of silver or gold braid according to button color on regimental color base; the substrate could be seen faintly on each side. Cartridge case black against gilded fitting on the lid. The mount consisted of a gilded nameplate "FWR" with a crown above.

Sash: silver with long black stripes and long silver tassels. The sash was worn under the cuirass. Adjutants wore the sash over the cuirass, well on the adjutant's mane over the right shoulder. Field hat like the crew, but with a black shade. Portepee black leather with three silver stripes, with silver tassel with black/silver lining.

The officers' coat racks and coat racks are the same as the men's, i.e. not metal breeches, but yellow and white gold breeches. The crew rack was, however, wider than that of the crew, as it protruded in front of the overlying saddle. The lockers for officers seem already in 1864 to have had a slightly more oval rounded shape and not angular like those of the men. Non-commissioned officers: uniform as the crew. The collar and cuffs of the collar, however, are studded in the middle with non-commissioned officers' stress in button metal colour. Portepee maroon leather with black/white tassel.

Otherwise, the usual non-commissioned officers' buttons on the collar and the coat's collar mirror. Only non-commissioned officers had this mirror button otherwise no insignia on the cape.

Standard bearer: as non-commissioned officers. Estandart bandoles in the regimental color with two wide sides of metal braid in the regimental metal color. These borders were so wide that only a rather narrow strip of the regimental color was visible in the center of the bandolet.

Trumpeters: These wore the usual uniform, but without the cuirass. On the upper arms below the shoulder seams were the usual Prussian fiddler's distinctions, the so-called "swallow's nests". These were of the regimental color with slanted bars of NCO stress in the regimental metal colour. The beams sloped downwards forwards. At the bottom of the "swallow's nest" a similar cross-section. Above the collar is the wide, white belt.

Trumpets were made of brass. The trumpet strings black and white with do. tassels. The tone openings of the trumpets were also provided with nickel silver edges. The trumpeters also wore the usual bandolier with cartridge case. No "swallow's nests" on the capes.

All wore the common white armband over the left upper arm, both on the collar and on the cloak.

4th Cuirassier Regiment: Regimental color yellow-orange. Silver buttons. Polished steel cuirass and helmet. Steel spike in brass holder. Officers cuirass with wide gilt edge fittings around all edges. The entire regiment's helmets were edged with brass. 4. Since 1819, the regime has been wearing Russian pallaskas, the fastening of which had only two braces.

6th Cuirassier Regiment: regimental color Russian blue, buttons gold and brass respectively. This regiment, as an exception to the rule, wore tombak helmets with tombak tip in steel frame, fittings and helmet edges of nickel silver, schupper of brass. Likewise, the officers and non-commissioned officers of this regiment had cuirasses of tombak with wide polished iron or silvered edges. The crew wore the usual iron cuirasses.

The helmet of tombak was worn by the entire regiment. The skaberak and skaberunk of this regiment, however, are red with yellow borders. Also, since 1814, this regiment had former French carabinier pallasques, the hilt of which had three hoops.

The war of 1864 did not give the cavalry on either side the opportunity for major real cavalry battles in the style of 1866 or 1870-71. In addition to quite a few distinct skirmishes between patrols, the Prussian hussars can actually only mention the following minor skirmishes:

18/2 at Nørre Bjert: The Guardsmen

29/2 at Vorbasse: 8th Hussar Regiment, where on the Prussian side no more than two squadrons participated each time.

The pioneers

The pioneers had the same uniform as the artillery. It had black, straight cuffs with red edging.

Red shoulder pads with yellow numbers and white buttons. The peaked cap was like that of the infantry with white metal fittings, and the trousers were the same as the infantry used. The harness was black, only a cartridge pouch worn in the middle under the buckle. The armament consisted until 1866 of the percussion flint.

The following pioneer battalions took part in 1864:

- Pomeranian Pioneer Battalion No. 2
- Brandenburg Pioneer Battalion No. 3
- Magdeburg Pioneer Battalion No. 4 Lower
- Silesian Pioneer Battalion No. 5 Westphalian
- Pioneer Battalion No. 7 Guard Pioneer Battalion (light bridge training).

train

The rank and file soldiers had a chakot that resembled that of the hunters; The officers did, however, wear a peaked cap. Both of these headdresses were fitted with the brass eagle mounts of the dragoons.

Coat of arms as in the infantry, but with light blue edging and light blue collar mirror. Light blue straight post. Light blue shoulder pads with red numbers. Trousers like the footmen. The mounted and the coachmen had equestrian sabers with black saber straps (no bandoliers). The creation sheets were dark blue with light blue borders. The trumpeters' swallows' nests were light blue with white bars.

Presumably, small divisions of Guardsmen also took part. Here, privates and non-commissioned officers had white patches on their collars and insignia, while the same patches were golden for the officers. In addition, the headdress was equipped with a guard eagle with a star in silver. The guard train's badges were also equipped with a brass star.