The Napoleon Series

The German and Dutch Troops in Spain
Chapter 4 Part II: Troops of Baden

By: Richard Tennant

Uniforms of the Baden Infantry

Baden Infantry Fusilier in 1809
By Herbert Knötel
(Courtesy of Greenhill Books)
The infantry wore a dark blue coat fastened to the waist; it was double-breasted in the current practice but worn closed, without the facings showing and the two rows of nine buttons giving the outline of the plastron. The collar, cuffs, shoulder straps and umbacks were red whilst the cuff flap was dark blue and fastened with three white metal buttons. White breeches were worn with black (sometimes white) gaiters coming to a little below the knee.

The helmet had been copied from that introduced by Graf von Rumford into the Bavarian Army; it was of black leather with a black caterpillar plume on the combe and yellow metal trimming. White leather belt-ing, with the Fusiliers being issued with the sabrebriquet. French style pack with the usual variations of overcoat colours of dark blue, light blue, grey or Spanish brown.

Grenadiers and Voltigeurs wore the same uniform but with respectively red and green epaulettes. by about 1810 the elite companies had changed to the French-style shako; this had a red and yellow cockade, yellow metal respective grenade or hunting-horn badges and chin scales as well as the red or green cords and plumes.

At the beginning of 1813 the infantry received a new uniform on which the collar and cuffs were in regimental colours; 1st pink, 2nd white, 3rd yellow, 4th sky-blue. The coat remained dark blue with red facings (still not worn open) and tum-backs; the shoulder straps were now dark blue edged in red and fixed with a small button near the bottom of the collar. The buttons on the front of the coat were now two rows of six and white metal for the 2nd and 4th. The helmet was now replaced by the shako and those of the Fusiliers were bordered around the upper edge with lacing of the same colour as the buttons. Trousers replaced the breeches except for special occasions and these were generally white although Grenadiers had blue with red piping on the outside seam.

Officers wore basically the same uniform coat as the men and in the early years a plain bicorn with a straight black plume and a gold sash blended with red and yellow. No details are available about drummers. It is of particular note that regimental flags were carried following the Prussian tradition by the senior NCOs known as Fahnen - triigers; they wore the normal uniform of, and ranked with, a Feldwebel and were armed with a sword.
The style of the flags also followed the Prussian style but with an infantry regiment having the Leibfahne carried by the first battalion and a Regimenterfahne carried by the second battalion. The basic design of each flag was the same with only the colours reversed. The basic design was an upright "iron cross" on a ground colour which shows through as corner rays.
The regimental colours for the flags was 2nd Regiment - red, 3rd Regiment - dark blue, 4th Regiment - yellow. Both sides of the flags were the same and the colours of the devices were as follows - the Laurel wreaths were green except in the 4th Regiment which were gold; the crowns, ribbons, the "CF" cyphers and grenades were gold; the central shield was yellow with a red diagonal. The flag staffs were brown with brass staff heads and brass nails securing the flag to the staff. The Leib flags were not carried after 1808.

Baden Artillery

Baden Foot Artillery 1812 By Herbert Knötel
(Courtesy of Greenhill Books)
The coat of the artillery was of the French style in dark blue with a black collar edged in red all round, the facings and cuffs also black edged in red with red tumbacks. The lower edge of the lapels was slightly raised to show the points of the white waistcoat. There were seven yellow buttons on the lapels and three (some sources two) similar buttons on the cuffs. Although some sources show no epaulettes, others (especially with the 1813 uniform) show yellow metal epaulettes with scales on the straps with a "half-moon" without fringes. Breeches were blue or white according to the season with illustrations of grey or light blue being recorded; gaiters were black and above the knee with yellow metal buttons. The crested black leather helmet was of the "Raupenhelm" style which replaced the "Rumford" in Bavaria; it was higher in the "pot" but had no brass combe but a caterpillar plume of black hair, and was decorated in yellow metal, had no plume and a black leather chin strap. The Artillery carried a musket and a sabre and although the belting is supposed to have been black most sources show it as white; sword straps of red or white.
Officers wore the same style coat with longer tails and lateral pockets at the back with red edging and three buttons. The officer's helmet had chin scales and a white plume or this was replaced by a cocked hat, with a red and yellow cockade. Either white breeches were worn with boots coming to below the knee or blue trousers with a red stripe.

In 1813 the edgings of red disappeared. The style of the front plate on the helmet was changed to an oval escutcheon whilst yellow metal chin scales and a white plume were now on the helmet of the other ranks; whilst this was the official issue it would seem probable that the shako was in use by this time in Spain. Officers now had two red stripes on their trousers.

The battery was armed with 6 guns (probably 8 pounders of French issue) and 2 howitzers which traditionally had the wood-work painted dark grey with the metal carriage fittings black.

The men of the Artillery Train wore the same coat as that of the Artillery but with blue lapels without edging and sky-blue plain collar, cuffs (without buttons) and shoulder straps; red tum-backs and yellow-metal buttons. Breeches were dark blue, sometimes with a double stripe of sky-blue. A French-style shako was worn with possibly a sky-blue plume, red and yellow cockade and yellow metal chin-scales. The drivers were issued with a brass hilted sword suspended from a white shoulder strap.