Depesche

Uniforms and Armies of bygone days

Year 2 – No. 7

Contents

P.1	Prussian Dragoons 1806	H.-K. Weiß E. Wagner	
P.9	Event		
P.10	Saxon Uniforms 1812-1814, according to contemporary sources	F. Herrmann	Plate 1
P.13	Magazine Round-up		
P.20	Saxon Infantry 1806	M. Gärtner	Plates 2-3
P.28	Curiosities – Campaign of 1806, Royal Prussian Infantry Regiment “von Courbiere” (Number 58) 1806	E. Wagner	

Unless otherwise noted, the drawings interspersed throughout the text are by G. Bauer, J. Fey and L. Sergent.

Editor
Markus Stein

2017 translation: Justin Howard

Introduction

This *Depesche*, issue 7, represents the last issue of the annual subscription for 1986, and I hope that all of the readers are pleased with the overall year's work and don't regret this – or future – investment(s) in *Depesche*.
This issue is again mostly concerned with (Saxon/Prussian) troops of the Campaign of 1806, however that's unlikely to bother the reader, because to date very little has been published about these troops. Especially the very extensive study of the Prussian Dragoons – which will continue for several more issues – with accurate detail drawings by Herr Wagner have found such favour with the readership that similarly comprehensive works on other units will follow.
This time the magazine round-up covers two quarterly periods and thus occupies five pages, so the customary fifth article has had to be omitted, otherwise the usual size of the magazine would have been exceeded.
To conclude the (brief, this time) introduction, I would like to wish all readers an enjoyable 1987 and hope that they will make it more pleasant for themselves by continuing the subscription to *Depesche*.

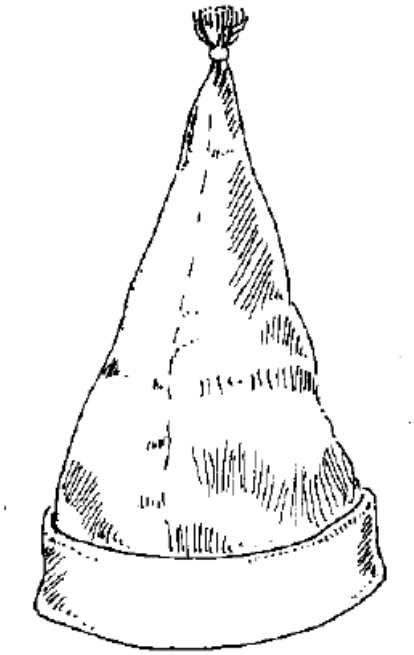
Markus Stein

Prussian Dragoons 1806

As with the previous article, here I also have to draw on the information for the cuirassiers. Since their uniform was similar or even in parts identical to that of the dragoons, one can probably infer likewise for the dragoons' equipment. In addition, as usual, this article can't completely answer all questions. Therefore – anyone that can provide complementary information, suggestions or new information should let it be known, by sending it to the editor to be published.

Forage cap

The forage cap resembled a pointed hat. The cap's tip, or bag, was made from blue or white coat cloth (see below) and had a cloth strip about 1.5 inches wide at the base – a Prussian inch measured 2.615 cm, so 1.5 inches is therefore 3.92 cm. This cloth strip took the facing colour of the regiment and was lined with linen. At the tip of the bag there was a tassel, which matched the hat tassel (see *Depesche* Issue 6), because cast-off hat tassels were generally what was utilised. Other ranks as well as NCOs and trumpeters were equipped with the forage cap. The NCOs' and trumpeters' cap tassels thus likely resembled their hat tassels. Officers didn't officially have forage caps.
The form of the forage cap didn't change during the course of half a century, which is borne out by the material usage, which was the same for the dragoons and the cuirassiers. According to an economic regulation of a cuirassier regiment from 1743, the following was required for a cap:



7/32	ell of white cloth (= 14.588 cm)
1/16	ell of crimson red cloth (= 4.168 cm)
1/4	ell of linen (=16.6725 cm)
1	tassel.

In 1806, a regulation of the Garde du Corps describes the forage cap as follows (Kling p. 440):

7/32	ell of straw-coloured cloth
1/16	ell of red cloth for the trim
1/4	ell of linen
1	cap tassel.

From the dimensions, though, it's not necessarily possible to deduce the length of the cap, because Prussia had its own particular system of tailoring, which I haven't yet studied in detail. Interested readers are referred to Gisela Krause's work "*Altpreußische Uniformfertigung als Vorstufe der Bekleidungsindustrie"* (Old Prussian Uniform Manufacture as a Precursor of the Clothing Industry), Hamburg 1965, pp. 45/46.
As already mentioned, the strip of coloured cloth was lined with linen. The remainder of the linen was probably used to line the cap bag, or made into a sort of inner cap-crown.

I find the width of 3.92 cm for the strip to be quite realistic when compared to the dimensions above, because some material was always lost in the process of being sewn together.
The cap bag was probably made from white coat cloth. However, for the close of 1806, illustrations such as the excellent contemporary engravings by Kolbe exist, as well as statements identifying blue cap bags for the dragoons and cuirassiers.
In his memoirs, a veteran claims the following (Kling, p. 467):
"The cavalry forage cap had a pleasant form, closer to the French bonnet de police, such as was worn by the French army during the time of Napoleon I. To a certain extent, the forage cap was related to the stable jacket (made from drill, striped blue and white), because both items of clothing were worn together for every stable duty. I can no longer recall whether the caps had any decorations or insignia, and if so which, but what I do know is that for all of the cavalry garrisoned in Berlin – the Gendarme regiment, parts of the Garde du Corps and Life Hussars regiments (…), they were also of blue cloth; I don't know whether other cavalry regiments, namely hussars, had them in other colours.
In any case, apart from stable duty, these caps were also rarely worn. The Life Hussars in particular were renowned for their variety of off-duty headgear; …"
For the cuirassier regiment "von Beeren" (Number 3 in the Rolls) and the dragoon regiment "Pfalz Bayern" (1806 "Koenig von Bayern, Number 1 in the Rolls), the previously mentioned engravings by Kolbe also depict the blue cap bag.
The caps of the "von Beeren" regiment are grey-blue (at least on my engraving, because Kling depicts them as dark blue) with red strip, the tassel is not visible. The dragoons' cap has a dark blue bag and yellow (!) edging strip, even though the turnback colour was black – Kolbe made these engravings around 1803. It's possible that the yellow tail lining of the old coat, which was replaced by the *Kollett* in 1802, was used, because the *Kollett* only had black edging strips on the skirt turnbacks.
There is however also evidence for white cap bags, like the previously mentioned 1806 regulation for the Garde du Corps. Von Monteton describes the forage cap of a cuirassier in the "Quitzow" Regiment (Number 6) as follows (Kling, p. 101): "… and a forage cap from white cloth, tapering up to a point, which was to hang down on the right and had a red tassel. At the bottom was a 1½ inch wide (= 3.92 cm) red strip."
One reason for these contradictory statements could be that the cap was made from coat cloth. In particular, because since 1790 the coat was supposed to be dark blue, but possibly the old white coats were put to use in making the caps. As the cap had a lifetime of 5 years, in my opinion a co-existence of blue and white is possible. With such a lifetime, the caps certainly had to be well looked after, and an officer of the Gardes du Corps notes the following in 1804 (Kling, p. 428): "As the forage caps are only issued every five years and must therefore deteriorate, it wouldn't be a bad thing if a set were made, which would only be issued for the spring and autumn drill periods in Potsdam …"
It`s thus likely that, off-duty as well as for camp duties which didn't require a jacket, the "nightcap" was usually worn.

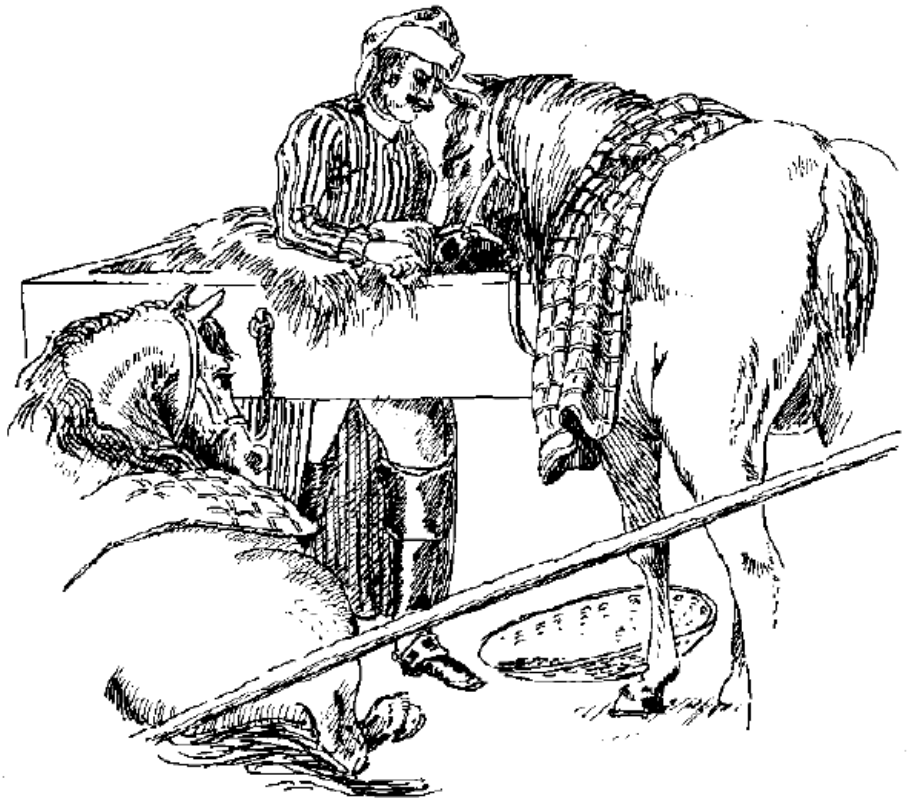
NIGHTCAP

In addition to the forage cap, the other ranks had so-called nightcaps, which were worn outside quarters as well as in camp. They were supposed to be manufactured from "the old uniforms" and therefore were probably not the same colour for all regiments. The tip seems to have been smaller than that of the forage cap.
Maybe the cuirassier in Kolbe's engraving is wearing a nightcap?

Mente's opinion in "*Von der Pike auf*" (From the Bottom Up), Berlin 1861, is very interesting on this point; on p. 32 (cited by Kling, pp. 253/254):
"At that time – 1805/06 – the army's foot soldiers were not equipped with any other headgear apart from the uniform's bicorn. Thus, it happened that the soldiers used the common nightcap in quarters and also, as I saw several times, on sentry duty during cold weather, even on the march, by wearing the cap under the bicorn, covering the ears and neck."
It's possible therefore, that several illustrations, which up until now have been held for forage caps, depict nightcaps. The nightcap is also more likely than the forage cap to have been given the title of camp cap. However, I couldn't find the nightcap in the equipment lists; nor also where they were stored. At least the cavalry, in contrast to the infantry, was equipped with the forage cap in 1806, which is clear from the packing orders. Specifically, they were packed in the valise.
Does, by any chance, a reader know of contemporary illustrations of such nightcaps? From which "items of uniform" were they made? On this point, I believe that it was the waistcoat, as it was cheaper than the coat.

KITTEL

In 1806 the *Kittel* was made from white and blue striped drill, of which 6 ells (= 400.14 cm) were required for the *Kittel*. In the background of the engraving with the dragoon regiment "Pfalz Bayern", Kolbe depicts a dragoon in *Kittel*. It reaches almost to the ankles and is probably single-breasted. The *Kittel* was probably a sort of fatigues, because according to the regulation from 1743, the horses were to be ridden out and watered daily in *Kittel* and forage cap. "The privates' street and stable outfit consisted of a *Kittel* from unbleached drill, shoes with leather tying cords and a forage cap (…).



Muster was also held in this outfit, and horse evolutions were probably also exercised on foot." (Monteton, cited by Kling p. 101)
When mounted, boots were worn with this outfit instead of stockings and shoes.

SHIRT-*COLLERET*

In those days, the shirt was regarded as underwear, which explains the Prussian designation as undershirt or shirt. A soldier without waistcoat in public was an unthinkable sight. According to the cavalry regulation from 1727, the dragoons were issued with 3 "under-shirts" and 2 "over-shirts" every three years (Kling, p.100 footnote). In a regulation from 1805 concerning campaign baggage, it is mentioned that 2 shirts and 2 over-shirts, also called *collerets*, were packed in the valise. The same is also valid for 1806, because the dragoon was still equipped as in 1727.
For parades – church parade, guard parade, etc. – in the 18th century, and obviously until 1806/07, the soldier had to attach or sew to the coarse shirt a shirt front of finest linen, which was pleated and which showed between the waistcoat and the cravat. These *collerets* must therefore have been like a bib, maybe they were even only tied on. They cost only half as much as the shirts. The over-shirt could hardly be seen through the *Kollett*, but even so it still belonged to the equipment.
Officers probably wore better quality shirts from fine linen, to which no extra *collerets* had to be attached. The officers' shirt had a ruffle, also called a jabot, which had become fashionable early in the reign of Frederick the Great. However, with time, these ruffles were increasingly smaller and in 1808 finally ceased to exist.

WAISTCOAT

The skirts of the waistcoat having become increasingly short over time, such that in the end it hardly showed under the coat, which was now closed by means of hooks, Friedrich Wilhelm III abolished the yellow skirts by a diktat of 7th November 1801: "…the same economies can be applied for the dragoons, it can be omitted, though, that the waistcoat skirts show out …" (Kling, p. 242).
In 1802, the dragoons were eventually issued a waistcoat of white cloth, also without skirts. Moreover, it was termed under-camisole, and was not to show out under the likewise newly-introduced *Kollett*. The buttons were brass or tin, depending on regimental button colour. The following is an excerpt from the order by Friedrich Wilhelm III to the *Ober-Kriegs Collegium* (Supreme Council of War) on 16th August 1802, which in addition provides interesting insight into the method by which new uniform items were introduced into the army (Kling, p, 235):
"His Royal Majesty of Prussia, etc., has decided that in place of the previous coats, all dragoon regiments shall henceforth wear *Kolletts*, and white waistcoats with these same, and to that end hereby sends 12 privates' *Kolletts* as well as the patterns to the Supreme Council of War, with the instruction to decree that all dragoon regiments take the necessary steps regarding manufacture of the *Kolletts* …"
However, the existing straw-coloured waistcoat had to be used up beforehand. According to the cavalry regulation for dragoons and cuirassiers from 1796, the lifetime of the coat and waistcoat was specified as 2 years, so the majority of the dragoons probably wore white waistcoats in 1806.
This waistcoat was introduced for cuirassiers as well as for infantry. However, in the cuirassiers' case the chemisette skirts were sewn on to the *Kollett* (the chemisette was

also replaced by the waistcoat for reasons of economy). On this topic, Kling remarks that, in contrast to those of the cuirassiers, the dragoons' *Kolletts* may therefore have been of a somewhat longer and wider style, because waistcoat skirts weren't sewn on. The purpose of these false skirts, called "*Schnippel*" (snippets), would likely have been to cover up the under-camisole, which probably showed out, though it wasn't supposed to be visible.
These *Schnippel* may however also have been a sort of emblem, distinction or status symbol. It must have been difficult to part with such a conspicuous item of uniform, which moreover varied from cuirassier regiment to cuirassier regiment. The *Schnippel* was finally discontinued for the cuirassiers in 1807, so the cuirassier *Kollett* must have been long enough.
Since the dragoons didn't wear chemisettes, but instead standardised waistcoats, there probably wasn't any reason to maintain false waistcoat skirts.
Likewise, in 1806 the dragoon officers wore white waistcoats with short or no skirts – so called Gillets – which probably followed fashion rather than clothing regulations.
The following reference to the cloth trousers is also interesting:
"In the uniform regulation of 10 October 1787 and in the cuirassier and dragoon regulation of 1796, it states: Since the soldier should additionally receive a pair of linen trousers, which he doesn't actually require, His Majesty acquiesces that the sleeves from the camisoles can be made into trousers …" (Kling, p. 71).
Although the regulation still refers to the old waistcoat with skirts, it can probably be assumed that the waistcoats had sleeves. Unfortunately, I don't know whether these were permanently sewn on or only stitched or tacked on in winter or cold weather.

NECKSTOCK

From 1742 to 1745, the dragoons received black neckstocks, probably made from stiffened estamin, which were tied at the back.
From 1799 onwards, the so-called white *Bindenstrich* reappeared. This was a strip of white linen which was sewn inside the upper edge of the stock and then turned down on the outside about a finger's breadth over the edge. This *Bindenstrich* could be frequently renewed, which in turn protected the actual neckstock.
The officers' neckstock resembled that of the privates. As already mentioned, the shirt or overshirt was visible between the waistcoat and the neckstock, as was the ruffle in the case of the officers. If the *Kollett* was worn, only the neckstock and a small portion of the shirt were visible at the open collar.

HAIR AND BEARD STYLES

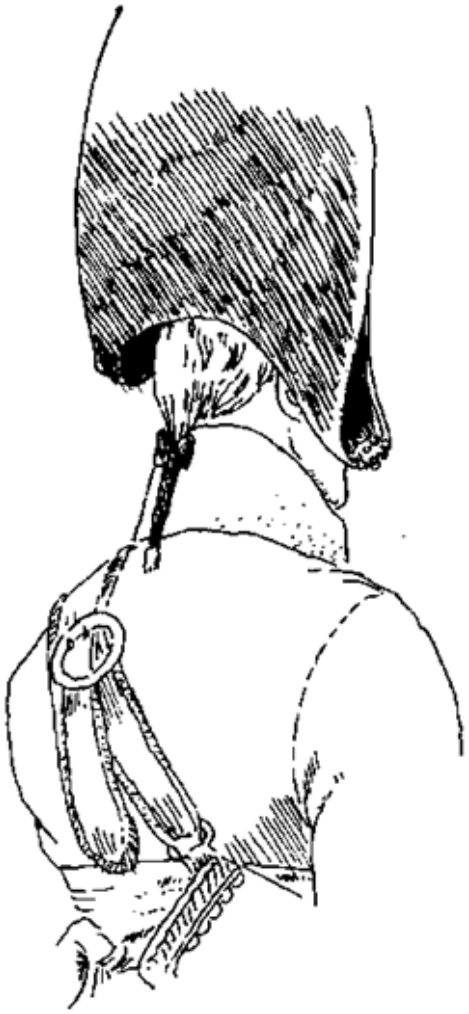
QUEUE

The queue was shortened several times between 1786 and 1807, until it was completely abolished in April1807. In the newly raised provisional battalions, which since January 1807 were called reserve battalions, the queue was already abolished at the end of 1807[1], as shown by a decree of Friedrich Wilhelm III from 16 December 1806 in Königsberg: "I also declare that the soldiers who have previously served and who are taken into the new battalions, likewise with the new recruits shall not wear queues, and leave it to Your Graces to order these soldiers' hair to be trimmed …" (Kling, p. 64).

In 1806, therefore, the soldiers wore the queue, which by the way was also to be found on many French soldiers. However, it now reached only to the underside of the collar and had a regulation length of 4 inches (= 10.46 cm). Of this, 3 inches (= 7.845 cm) were wrapped round with black ribbon, so that at the end only 1 inch (= 2.615 cm) of the hair was left free. At the fringe, the queue was now about 1.25 inches (= 3.26785 cm) thick. Further below I quote another regimental order for the Garde du Corps, which mentions many details.

QUEUE COCKADE

Officers, NCOs and trumpeters of cuirassiers and dragoons wore a so-called queue cockade. This was a bow made out of black ribbon, which was tied at the point where the queue at the neck began. With the exception of the Gardes du Corps, the privates didn't have queue cockades.



TRESSES

These were abolished by Friedrich Wilhelm III in 1798.

SIDEBURNS

Shortly before 1806, small sideburns emerged, which however weren't allowed to reach further than the underside of the ears. We find confirmation of this in the chronicle of *Rittmeister* Graf von Schwerin (Kling, p. 428): "… also the sideburns, for those that have them, are not allowed to reach lower down than the earlobe …"

[1] Translator's Note: "1807" here may be a typo; from the context, it would seem more likely that it should read "1806" instead.

MOUSTACHE

Moustaches were worn by the privates of cuirassiers, dragoons and NCOs. Trumpeters and officers – with the exception of the hussars – didn't wear moustaches. A regimental order of 24 April 1806 for the Gardes du Corps provides valuable details – the dragoons' moustache was probably similar. "… His Majesty the King has also deigned to decree that, as regards the moustaches of NCOs and Gardes du Corps, the following is to be implemented immediately: The moustaches shall be worn as before, except that in the centre of the moustache a small groove shall be cut, which follows the natural contour of the lip, must not be too large, and special care must be taken that with frequent shaving the groove is not widened..." (Kling, p. 439).

POWDERING

The use of powder declined noticeably after the death of Frederick the Great. From an Order of the Day of 25 February 1789 can be deduced that powder was no longer used for parades of soldiers mounting guard, however it was used for parades after church services. For reviews and parades, powdering was still in use after 1807 and is thought to have been dropped for the first time for a parade on 30 March 1812. According to older regulations, the officers were to appear for all duties powdered – however I unfortunately can't say whether this also applies for 1806.
On campaign, powder was only used when specifically ordered, which probably also applied to the officers.

To conclude, here is another regimental order for the Gardes du Corps, which in my opinion should not be withheld from the reader. In the Gardes du Corps regiment, every rank wore a queue cockade.
Regimental order of 14 April 1806.
"Introduction of short queues in the Garde du Corps.
On His Majesty, the King's sovereign decree, henceforth in the regiment Garde du Corps the queues shall be cut, tied and wrapped according to the following description:
1. As the queues are not to be as thick as previously, the hair will be cut from the top down such that the queue, when it is wrapped, has a thickness at the periphery of 1¼ inches and thus the queue hangs vertically and doesn't fly from one side to the other; the lower hairs of the queue therefore don't need to be cut away, and in the case of those where this hair was already cut away for the current queues, it must be allowed to grow again and shall be concealed under the band until it is long enough that it can be incorporated again.
2. The queue will be tied such that 1 inch of it lies on the *Kollett* collar, then 3 inches wrapped in the enclosed trial ribbon (of which here in the factory 40 ells costs 11 *Groschen* and 5/8 ell of which is sufficient for each queue, as shown by the queue ribbons of the men sent here), and there remains a tuft, also of 1 inch in length, such that the queue, from the point where it is wrapped to the end of the tuft comes to a length of 4 inches.
3. As our current cockades can't be used with the thin queues, and the horsehair cockades often entangle themselves in the hair, His Majesty the King has furnished a trial ribbon cockade; the respective companies can immediately take delivery of them against receipt, from the wife of NCO Rosin of the *Leib* company, in fact easily 81 pieces per company.
4. Cutting the hair and turning out with the new trial queues shall begin directly upon receipt of this.

Von Wintzingerode ”

Note: 1 Prussian inch = 2.615 cm
1 Prussian ell = 66.69 cm

(to be continued).

Hans-Karl Weiβ, Bamberg
Edmund Wagner, Karlsruhe

EVENT

Translator's Note: This page listed the planned meeting dates and themes of the KLIO working group on Waterloo, which are no longer relevant and have therefore not been translated.
KLIO is the *Deutsche Gesellschaft der Freunde und Sammler kulturhistorischer Zinnfiguren* (German Society of Historical Flat Figure Enthusiasts and Collectors).

Saxon Uniforms 1812 to 1814, according to Contemporary Sources

Pictorial testimonies of particular battles, produced by eyewitnesses – possibly fellow combatants –, count amongst the most valuable and reliable sources, in terms of representing the actual attire and accoutrements worn in action. One such painting of the battle at Podobna on 10 August 1812 exists, created by a participant, the then youthful Second-Lieutenant Schubauer of the Saxon Infantry Regiment "Prinz Clemens", a future Lieutenant Colonel. The painting was at one time located in the Saxon Army Museum in Dresden; it wasn't possible to find any information on its current whereabouts. However, a very detailed and vivid description by F. Lünsmann exists in the *Zeitschrift für Heeres und Uniformkunde* 1934 (Magazine of Army and Uniform Study 1934), such that an attempt at a reconstruction seems certainly to be warranted (see Figures A – D of the plates).

Regarding the circumstances of the engagement:

".. The artist has chosen the moment when the Saxon infantry, with the Grenadier battalion "Liebenau" at its head, leaves the marshy wood. Situated on the edge of the wood are light infantry sharpshooters, who already have a vigorous encounter behind them, as confirmed by the many wounded. On the high ground, the horse battery "Sonntag" is just riding up to protect the advancing infantry and on the right the hussars, "Polenz" Chevaulegers and "Clemens" Uhlans are preparing to attack. In the centre of the entire painting, the commander of the 7th Corps, General Reynier, surrounded by the officers of the Saxon staff …"

Regarding the representation of the uniforms:

"… The painting provides a wealth of material for uniform researchers. Except for the heavy cavalry, all arms of the Saxon contingent are represented here, and all in campaign uniform.

Without exception, the line infantry – grenadiers are depicted here – wear the white coat, here with green lapels and white buttons. For the most part, the long trousers are white, but there also units with blue, green and brown trousers. The shako is almost universally worn in the cover, however in all cases the red grenadier pompom is attached. The covers vary greatly. One part of the unit wears the regulation oilcloth cover, another the white linen French cover and finally a third part, no smaller, wears lambskin covers, which at first glance look like hussar busbies. The canteens are partly carried according to regulations, at the rear on top of the knapsack, or else on a cord across the chest …"

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 1

Figure A – Commander of the Hussar Regiment

"… Colonel von Egel, the regiment's commander, wears a light blue undress dolman with four wide braids in the same colour on the breast, light blue collar and cuffs without edging, red cartridge belt and sabre straps. The light blue trousers feature black braiding and wide black stripes. Shako in green cover …"

Figure B – Gunner of Horse Artillery

"… The horse artillery depicted here wears the familiar green uniform with red facings and buttoned-over lapels. The flat cap already mentioned for the light infantry is also worn in the artillery, but with red brim and pompom on the crown …"

The buttoned-over lapels and the cap are not documented anywhere else.

Figure C – Officer of Infantry

"… Without exception, the officers wear the grey-blue undress coat with grey trousers and rolled greatcoat. The shako is also worn in the cover; it's noteworthy that many officers, not only in the infantry, use a green cover. The officers' trousers, especially the trimming, varied widely. For instance, one officer wears light blue trousers with a wide silver green-edged stripe, another officer from the same battalion has grey trousers with a black green-edged stripe with silver buttons …"

The infantry officers obviously also come from the "Prince Clemens" Regiment, to which the painter belonged, and whose facing colour was green with silver buttons.

Figure D – Infantry *Jalonneur* (battalion marker)

"…Several *jalonneur* fanions are visible in the picture. They are red and bear the inscription "Gr. Bat. Liebenau"; between the words Gr. and Bat. there is a flaming grenade. The fanions with red shaft are carried in the barrel of the firearm …"

The remaining details correspond to the description in the introduction. This figure has been depicted with a calfskin shako cover; it's safe to assume red grenadier epaulettes.

Figure E – Staff Dragoon 1814

The source for this interesting figure is a drawing by S. Weyr in "*Das Kaskett*" (The Casquet) from 1923/24, which appeared as part of a series about the Boillot Manuscript.

The forage cap has a loose-fitting, baggy red top, yellow piping and black band as well as pompom on the top. The stable jacket is yellow with black collar and cuffs. The trousers are grey with red stripes on the side and black leather riding patches.

The following figures F and G served as a reference figures for the Meissen Picture Manuscript. Regarding the terms and descriptions, I am following verbatim the details from G. Söllner in the "*Zeitschrift für Heereskunde*" (Magazine of Military Study) Number 305 (1983).

Figure F – Officer of the Chevaulegers-Regiment "Prinz Johann" around 1810 in undress uniform.

"Black shako with white cockade and white plume. Emblem, scale chains and lace at top and bottom yellow. Red coat with black collar and cuffs, buttons and coat lining yellow. Trousers dark grey. Sabre with yellow hilt and white scabbard."

The pistol shown here is an addition from my side to enliven the gesture.

Figure G – Officer of Mounted Chasseurs from the *Banner der Freiwilligen Sachsen* (Banner of the Saxon Volunteers)

“Dark green czapka with yellow lace around it, on all edges and around the peak. Mixed green/black hanging feather plume, yellow cords, yellow cross in yellow ring. Dark green coat with red collar, cuffs and piping down the front and as far as the skirts. On the left yellow (gold?) epaulette, on the right contre-epaulette (or aiguillette?), yellow buttons and cords. Black gauntlets. Red sabre straps with yellow buckle. Sabre yellow with white hilt. White porte épée with small black tassel. Dark grey trousers, yellow lace of rank on the collar”.
For the first time, a member of this troop is shown with czapka.

Sources

1) F. Lünsmann “*Sächsische Felduniformen 1812 in Rußland*” (Saxon Field Uniforms 1812 in Russia), in “*Zeitschrift für Heeres und Uniformkunde*” (Magazine of Army and Uniform Studies), 1934 Edition, pp. 12-14.
2) S. Weyr *“Sächsische Stabsdragoner 1814”* (Saxon Staff Dragoons 1814), in *“Das Kaskett”* (The Casquet), 1923/24 Edition (Plate Number 40).
3) F. Herrmann *“Die Bilderhandschrift von Jean Baptiste Boillot”* (The Picture Manuscript of Jean Baptiste Boillot), in “*Zeitschrift für Heereskunde*” (Magazine of Army Studies), Number 298 (1981)
4) G. Söllner *“Die Meißner Bilderhandschrift”* (The Meissen Picture Manuscript), in “*Zeitschrift für Heereskunde*” (Magazine of Army Studies), Number 305/306 (1983).

Friedrich Herrmann, Bonn

Magazine Round-up

Zeitschrift für Heereskunde (Magazine of Army Studies)

Number 326/327

F. Herrmann: Several new formations from Prussia 1806/07 and their clothing.
In his typical style – see also articles in this "*Depesche*" – Dr. Herrmann presents in a vivid plate several interesting figures from the period shortly after the collapse of Prussia, and in addition delivers interesting information about the units shown.

Number 328

F. Herrmann: Prussian field uniforms 1813, based on references by Ludwig Scharf.
Dr. Herrmann presents in a single plate 7 figures, from Westphalian Landwehr units and from Reserve Infantry regiments, and in the process, pays tribute to the work of the great military artist L. Scharf.

MSM

Die Zinnfigur (The Tin Figure)

Magazine of the German "Klio"

Number 7/1986

W. Koelzer: *Die bewaffneten Streitkräfte der Inneren Sicherheit in Paris 1789-1799* (The Internal Security Forces in Paris 1789-1799)
In four plates, W. Koelzer illustrates uniforms and flags of the Parisian National Guard during the revolutionary period. Together with a brief historical overview, the article represents a good introduction to this material, particularly as articles by M. Pétard probably served primarily as the source.

Number 8/1986

W. Koelzer: *Die bewaffneten Streitkräfte der Inneren Sicherheit in Paris 1789-1799* (The Internal Security Forces in Paris 1789-1799)
In his continuation, W. Koelzer discusses the various Constitutional Guards as well as the National Gendarmerie.

Number 9/1986

W. Koelzer: *Die bewaffneten Streitkräfte der Inneren Sicherheit in Paris 1789-1799* (The Internal Security Forces in Paris 1789-1799)
In the conclusion of his short series, the author describes the Guard of the Directory as well as the so-called "*Légion de Police*".

Number 10/1986

No articles on Napoleonic subjects

Number 11/1986

No articles on Napoleonic subjects

Number 12/1986
No articles on Napoleonic subjects

MSM

Modell Fan

Number 7/1986
No articles on Napoleonic subjects

Number 8/1986
No articles on Napoleonic subjects

Number 9/1986
No articles on Napoleonic subjects

Number 10/1986
No articles on Napoleonic subjects

Number 11/1986
No articles on Napoleonic subjects

Number 12/1986
No articles on Napoleonic subjects

MSM

De Tinnen Tafelronde

Magazine of the Dutch Figure Collectors

Number 3/1986
J. Kruijer: Dutch Horse Artillery 1815.
The aim of this article and three drawings is to briefly explain the tactics of the artillery of the period, thus allowing the reader (and tin figure collector) to accurately position the figures of the Dutch collectors' society.

Number 4/1986
J. van Roo: Dutch Artillery Train 1815.
Very good, brief article with a small black-and-white drawing, about this little-known unit.

MSM

Translator's Note: The rest of this page was taken up by an advert for Derdinger Figures, which is no longer relevant and has not been translated.

Uniformes

Number 96
M. Pétard: "Lauzun" Hussars 1786.
As usual, the excellent Pétard quality with very nice colour illustrations by the contemporary Barbier, 2 A4 colour plates by M. Pétard. Although not directly related to the period 1789-1815, the article does actually extend into this period – also includes a table of all hussar regiments' uniforms from 1786.
G. Englebert, RIGO: Albrecht Adam's Sketchbooks, Part 2.
With excellent black-and-white sketches by Albrecht Adam. There is an error in the annotation of a dragoon, which is mistakenly described as a guard dragoon, but actually depicts a dragoon of the Italian Royal Guard.

Number 97
RIGO: Correction of the error mentioned above (p. 6).
A. Pigeard: Several souvenirs from the Battlefield of Jena.
With colour photos of relics which the author found at Jena. A colour plate of Prussian infantry is mistakenly described as from 1806, although it represents the period around 1790.

Number 98
M. Pétard: Fusilier-Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard 1807.
Two excellent A4 colour pages by Pétard, two contemporary colour illustrations and many black-and-white detail drawings.

Number 99
No articles on Napoleonic subjects

HWB

Le Briquet

Number 2/1986
R. Thomas, J. Brouillet: The last years of the Duc de Brissac, Colonel of the Swiss guard before the Revolution.
Very good article, with biography of the Duke as well as a comprehensive discussion of the King's Constitutional Guard. One colour plate with portrait and one black-and-white plate.
Document: Oath of the King's Constitutional Guard.
The original document is reproduced over three pages as a facsimile copy.
C. Morin: Negro units during the Revolutionary and Consulate Periods.
Brief list of lesser known colonial units, as well as black-and-white drawing of Guards of the Commanding General in St. Domingo 1802.
U. Ehmke, R. Ehringer, J. Colrat: West Prussian National Cavalry Regiment.
From an old K.A.W.[1] report, a short excerpt with history, organisation and uniforms.
One black-and-white plate.

[1] Translator's Note K.A.W. is the *KLIO Arbeitsgruppe Waterloo*, the KLIO working group on Waterloo.

Number 3/1986

R. Lesueuer: Firefighting units.
A lengthy historical outline, also briefly examining the so-called *Sapeurs-pompiers*.

R. Thomas: A glance at … the infantry *sabre-briquet*.
Very good overview of the different models, which in addition are illustrated in a black-and-white plate.

J. Colrat: The *Départements* during the Empire.
Very good list of all 130 *Départements* – with the seat of the Prefecture – and an informative accompanying map.

J. Brouillet: The French in Spain, as seen by El Guil.
In a black-and-white plate, the author illustrates five infantry figures, which were actually seen by the mysterious monk (or guerrilla) El Guil.

Regulation: Creation of the artillery train.
Copy of the decree of foundation from 1800.

Number 4/1986

R. Thomas, J. Brouillet: Field Chaplains of the French Army.
In a very good lengthy study, the role of the chaplains in the period 1789 – 1815 is examined. One black-and-white plate.

J.-C. Colrat, D. Lordey: The creation of the 1st Regiment of the Honour Guard.
Excellent lengthy study on this unit's formation and uniforms – accompanied by a nice black-and-white plate.

M. Gärtner, P. Courcelle: Saxon Cuirassier Regiment "Kochtitzki" 1806.
Translation of the article from Issue 3 of *Depesche*.

MSM

Military Modelling

Number 7/1986

No articles on Napoleonic subjects

Number 8/1986

I. Fletcher: The Siege of Badajoz 1812.
Good account of the storming of the fortress from the British point of view, with black-and-white photos of the location and of paintings as well as three illustrations (colour and black-and-white) of English soldiers' uniforms.

Number 9/1986

E. Dovey: Russian Guard Infantry 1812-15.
With the aid of very useful sources, the author succeeds in providing a good "entry point" to the topic of Russian Infantry. The colour plate with coat designs and four figures as well as the sketches of the coat trimmings are very nice.

Number 10/1986

No articles on Napoleonic subjects

Number 11/1986

P. Conrad: Kettledrummer of the Guard Chasseurs à Cheval.
Copy of the colour plate from the cover page.

I. Fletcher: British Landing in Buenos Aires 1807.

The drawings and colour plate of English troops are of interest.

Number 12/1986
No articles on Napoleonic subjects

Translator's Note: The rest of this page was taken up by an advert for Alexander Windisch-Sachs Figures, which is no longer relevant and has not been translated.

Le Moniteur

Magazine of the British "Napoleonic Association"

Number 5

J. Henderson: Troops of the Margraviate of Baden, 1792-1806.
Good outline of all of Baden's armed services of the period, with numerous sketches and an overview map.

T.H. Stieve: Adoption of "God Save the King" in Germany.
Superfluous article about different anthems.

French commemorative medals 1805.
List of all medals, with description of the obverse and reverse side. Very useful for collectors of heraldry or medals.

J.-P. Loriot, D. Lordey: Napoleon's Visit to Nantes 1808.
English translation of an article from "*Le Briquet*", which among other things describes exactly the uniform of the honour guard of Nantes.
Two very nice black-and-white plates.

G. Child: 15th (King's) Light Dragoons (Hussars) – Corunna.
Continuation of the excellent regimental history.

D. Watt: Lützow Freikorps 1813.
Just a sketchy article, due to the author's meagre number of sources.

Number 6

G. Child: 15th (King's) Light Dragoons (Hussars) – Spain, Southern France and Waterloo.
Two-part conclusion of the excellent study of this English unit during the period of the Napoleonic Wars.

D. Watt: Artillery Operations in Theory and Practice.
Brief examination of artillery from the ballistic point of view.

J. Brouillet: 3rd Swiss Demi-Brigade
English translation of an article from "*Le Briquet*" with two nice black-and-white plates.

G. Nafziger: The Russo-Swedish War in Finland 1808/09.
Outstanding study with brilliant source material and extensive order of battle.

Saxon Infantry 1806

To begin with, I would like to make the following remarks about Part 1, which has already been published.

NCOs:
As described in the text, *Feldwebel* (staff sergeants) wore a white silk cockade on the casquet, however sergeants wore the other ranks' tuft. A further distinguishing feature is the shape of the head of the spontoon.

Grenadier bearskin:
According to C. Hess, a black leather peak was attached at the bearskin's bosses.

Greatcoat:
According to Ludwig Scharf, on each side of the collar there were cloth strips in the regimental colour.

Both drawings interspersed with the text in Part 1 are the work of Ludwig Scharf, and can be found today in the Knötel Estate in the WGM (*Wehrgeschichtliches Museum* – Museum of Military History) in Rastatt.

Weapons:
"Alt-Suhr" should read "Alt-Suhler".

Equipment:
The water bottle was of course made from sheet-iron, and the knapsack from brown hide.

Sharpshooters

A sharpshooter section had been established in each regiment since 1793. This consisted of an officer, two drummers, a corporal and eight men from each company. The only distinguishing feature compared to the musketeers was a short green tuft on the bicorn. Drummers had a green plume. It wasn't possible to definitively ascertain from the sources, with which weapons the sharpshooters were equipped. It's probable that, besides hunting rifles, the standard infantry weapon was used.

Officers

HEADGEAR
As for the other ranks, musketeer officers wore the bicorn, albeit larger and ampler. The edge was trimmed with a curved or zigzagged silver or gold braid – depending on button colour. In the hat corners, there was a silver cord with tassel, which was interwoven with scarlet. On the front, a white silk cockade with silver or gold loop (depending on button colour). For ordinary duty, the bicorns were worn without braid. These were actually supposed to be abolished in 1806, but this reform was probably only enforced after the campaign.
Grenadier officers wore the same bearskin cap as the other ranks, except for (depending on button colour) silver or gold cords and cap bag braiding. Since there was no tuft, the cords were attached to the cap by means of a button. Gilt plate with silver-plated crest – monogram "FA", crown of the Elector and oak leaf wreath –

which is underlaid with red velvet. In addition, gilt or silver-plated grenades in the corners. It isn't possible to derive a standard regulation from the available sources.

COAT

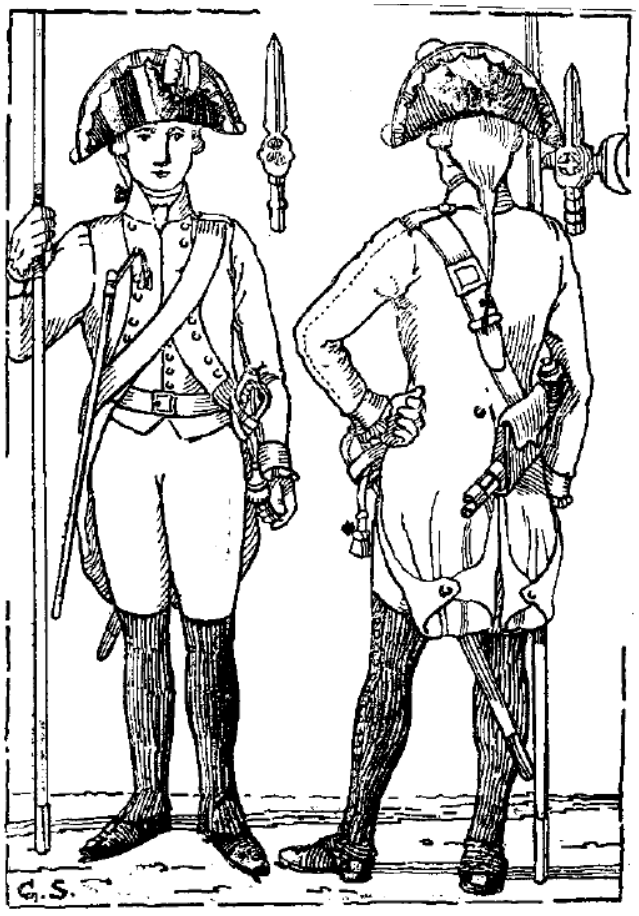
All officers wore the same coat as the other ranks, but with gold or silver buttons (depending on regimental colour).
Depending on button colour, grenadier officers had silver- or gold-fringed epaulettes on both shoulders.
The undress coat with basic colour of grey-blue was abolished in 1806.

OTHER ITEMS OF UNIFORM

Neckstock from black or white silk.
As was the case for the other ranks, grenadier officers wore black cloth gaiters, while the musketeer officers wore high black leather riding boots. However, it can be assumed that the latter resorted to the cloth gaiters, simply out of comfort.
For bad weather, the officers had at their disposal a grey-blue greatcoat, which was closed by two rows of 7 buttons each. The collar had the regiment's facing colour, and was worn folded down. On the left side of the greatcoat, there was a slot for the epée.

EQUIPMENT AND WEAPONS

The waist belt was worn under the coat and had a silver buckle with the crest of Saxony-Poland and the crown of the Elector in enamel. The waist sash had officially been abolished, however in some cases it continued to be worn. It was made from silvered silk and was interwoven with crimson thread. It was placed over the belt and tied at the right, so that its tassels hung down at the right side.



The gorget was also supposed to already have been abolished, but may well have still been worn during the campaign of 1806. It was heart-shaped, gilt and at the centre had the silver-plated crest (see description of the plate of the grenadiers' bearskin cap), which was underlaid with red velvet. The gorget was hooked onto the upper lapel buttons by means of a thin chain.
Musketeer officers had the epée and cane, and until 1806 also the spontoon with wooden shaft lacquered black.
Grenadier officers were distinguished by muskets with ornate fixed bayonets.
All officers had silver sword knots, which were interwoven with crimson.

DRUMMERS

Musketeer drummers had a short plume in regimental colour on the casquet; grenadier drummers, on the other hand, had a tuft in the regimental colour.
All drummers wore swallows' nests in the regimental colour on their shoulders, with white lace trimming.
As armament, they carried the sabre, worn in the same manner as the other ranks.
The Augsburg Pictures show red drum hoops which are offset by white diagonals, while other sources, e.g. Knötel, indicate white with stripes in the regimental colour.
White ropes. Brass drum shell, possibly with royal monogram imprinted on the front.

SAPEURS

Most of the sources don't mention this subject; however, the following specifics can be deduced.
The *sapeurs* didn't have beards!
They wore the grenadier uniform, and in addition a white leather apron.
Axe with brown wooden shaft and as armament a short carbine.

FELDSCHER (FIELD SURGEON)

The description provided here, after Georg Schäfer, is of a *Feldscher* of the regiment "von Rechten" from 1790, however it is likely to still be applicable in 1806.
Officers' bicorn with golden curved braid, white cockade and gold loop – no cords in the corners.
White coat with white cuffs, skirt turnbacks and lapels. Gold buttons.
White waistcoat and white trousers.
Black knee-high boots.
Straw-coloured gloves.
Gold belt buckle. Gold sabre hilt with white porte-epée, which is striped crimson.
Brown sabre scabbard with brass chape.

Another *Feldscher* after Georg Schäfer, of the regiment "von Low", wears the bicorn in 1803 as mentioned above and a single-breasted white coat with collar and cuffs in regimental colour (here blue).
No waist belt.

DEPUTY JUDGE ADVOCATE

Georg Schäfer depicts a deputy judge advocate of the regiment "von Sänger" in 1803.
Bicorn with crimson/white ribbon-cockade and tassels in the same colour.
Officers coat with red lapels, collar and cuffs.
White waistcoat and trousers. High black boots.
White waist belt with brass buckle.
Gold epée hilt without porte-epée.

Description of Plates 2-3

Plate 2

Figure A – Grenadier of the Grenadier-Battalion "Lichtenstein' (Regiment "Churfürst") in greatcoat, after Ludwig Scharf.
Bearskin cap from black-brown hide, with white cords and scarlet pompom. Brass plate with neither crown of the Elector nor laurel wreath.

Grey-brown greatcoat with cloth strip in the facing colour on the collar.
Sabre on a separate shoulder belt.
The *Kaskett* with scarlet pompom for field duty is strapped to the knapsack.
The white trousers are tucked into the short black gaiters, which are not regulation.

Figure B – Grenadier of the Regiment “Prinz Maximilian”, after Hauthal and Richard Knötel.
Bearskin cap as A, but with the electoral crest of both Poland and Saxony on the plate.
White coat with brass buttons and yellow collar, lapels and cuffs. White trousers.
Black gaiters.
White sword knot with tassel in the regimental colour.

Figure C – Grenadier officer of the Regiment “Prinz Anton”, after Hauthal and Richard Knötel.
Silver cords on the bearskin cap, gilt plate with silvered crest on red velvet. The same applies to the gorget.
White coat with silver buttons, dark blue facing and silver epaulettes.
White waistcoat and trousers. Black gaiters.
Silver sash and porte-épée, which are interwoven with crimson.

Figure D – Drummer of the Regiment “Prinz Friedrich August”, after the Augsburg Pictures.
Kaskett from black felt with white trimming, short tuft in the facing colour and white tassels with green centre in the corners.
White coat with green facing, gold buttons and swallows’ nests with white lace trimming.
White waistcoat and trousers. Black gaiters.
Model 1765 sabre with brass hilt and brown scabbard.
Red/white drum hoops, white ropes and brass shell.

Plate 3
Figure A – Musketeer officer of the Regiment “von Bünau”.
Silver braiding on the hat, silver tassels with crimson centre, white cockade, silver loop.
White coat with silver buttons and dark blue collar, lapels and cuffs.
White waistcoat and trousers. Black riding boots.
White waistbelt with silver buckle. On the left side of the buckle the electoral crest of Poland (upper part black, lower part white, above which two crossed swords), on the right side that of Saxony (yellow and green stripes with diagonally positioned golden crown).

Silver porte-épée, which is interwoven with crimson.

Figure B – Musketeer of the Regiment “von Ryssel” on barracks duty, after the Augsburg Pictures.
White forage cap with purple-red band. Grey-brown coat with tin buttons,
White waistcoat and trousers. Black gaiters.

Figure C – Musketeer of the Regiment “Prinz Anton” in campaign uniform, after Hauthal.
Black felt *Kaskett* with white trimming and white pompom with yellow tip.
White coat with white skirt turnbacks and shoulder straps, dark blue collar and cuffs.
White linen trousers. Black gaiters.
Linen bread bag. Brown calfskin knapsack. Black leather cartridge box with brass plate.
Brass sabre guard. Brown leather scabbard.
Red-brown musket strap.

Figure D – Sergeant of the Regiment “Prinz Maximilian”, after Georg Schäfer.
Black *Kaskett* with silver trimming and yellow pompom.
White coat with yellow collar and cuffs, brass buttons, white shoulder straps.
White trousers. Black gaiters.
White shoulder belt with brass buckle.
Brass sword guard. Silver porte-épee, which is interwoven with crimson.
Spontoon with black wooden shaft.

Sources

1) O. Schuster, U. Franke “*Geschichte der sächsischen Armee*” (History of the Saxon Army), Leipzig 1885.
2) Hauthal “*Geschichte der sächsischen Armee*” (History of the Saxon Army), Leipzig 1859.
3) W. Kölzer “*Die Armee des Kurfürstentums Sachsen 1802-1809*” (The Army of the Electorate of Saxony 1802-1809) in “*Die Zinnfigur*” 1957.

4) F. Kersten, G. Ortenburg "*Die sächsische Armee*" (The Saxon Army), Beckum 1982.
5) Lienhart/Humbert "L'Armée française, Volume V", Leipzig 1895-1906.
6) R. Knötel "*Handbuch der Uniformkunde*" (Handbook of Uniform Studies), Hamburg 1966.
7) H. Knötel, Sieg "*Große Uniformkunde, Blatt 20*" (Big Book of Uniform Studies, Sheet 20), undated.
8) G. Schäfer "*Heerespostkarten, Nr. 83 und 116*" (Army Postcards, Numbers 83 and 116).
9) "*Augsburger Bilder*" (Augsburg Pictures), Plates 6 and 7, Augsburg 1805.
10) C. Hess "*Abbildung der chursächsischen Truppen in ihrer Uniformierung unter der Regierung Friedrich August III, 1805-07*" (Illustration of the Electorate of Saxon Troops in their Uniforms during the Reign of Friedrich August III, 1805-07), Dresden 1807.
11) Col. Sauzey "*Les allemands sous les aigles françaises*, Volume III", Paris 1907.
12) P. Fouré, G. Flotté "*L'armée saxonne en 1806*", undated.
13) R. Forthoffer Letters to H. Knötel, Estate in the *Wehrgeschichtliches Museum* (Museum of Army History) Rastatt.

Markus Gärtner, Lampertheim

ANNEX

A) Composition of the Saxon grenadier battalions 1806

Grenadier Battalion Lieutenant-Colonel von Winkel:
Regiment "Prinz Maximilian" and Regiment "Rechten"

Grenadier Battalion Lieutenant-Colonel von Thiollaz:
Regiment "Prinz Xavier" and Regiment "Prinz Clemens"

Grenadier Battalion Lieutenant-Colonel Hundt:
Regiment "Prinz Anton" and Regiment "Niesemeuschel"

Grenadier Battalion Lieutenant-Colonel Metsch:
Regiment "Prinz Friedrich August" and Regiment "von Thümmel"

Grenadier Battalion Lieutenant-Colonel Lecoq:
Regiment "Sänger" and Regiment "von Low"

Grenadier Battalion Major von Lichtenstein (Lieutenant-Colonel, according to Source 1):
Regiment "Churfürst" and Regiment "Bünau" ("Bevilaqua")
In addition to these six grenadier battalions, all other (musketeer) units, except the regiments "Bevilaqua", "Prinz Anton" and "Sänger", participated in the campaign. According to Schuster/Franke, this results in a total contribution of 455 officers and 15,366 NCOs and other ranks to the campaign of 1806.

B) Excerpt of the Order of Battle of the Royal Prussian and Electorate of Saxon combined army corps under Prince von Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen.

Vanguard Division (Major-General Bevilaqua)

2 Battalions	Infantry Regiment	"Müffling" (Prussian)
2 Battalions	Infantry Regiment	"Prinz Clemens"
2 Battalions	Infantry Regiment	"Kurfürst"
1 Battery	6-Pounders	"Riemann" (Prussian)
1 Heavy Battery	4-Pounders	"von Hoyer"

Main Body

1. Right-Wing Division
   2 Prussian Infantry Brigades

2. Left-Wing Division (General of Cavalry von Zezschwitz, Lieutenant-General von Niesemeuschel)

   1st Brigade (Major-General von Burgdorf)

2 Battalions	Infantry Regiment	"Xavier"
2 Battalions	Infantry Regiment	"von Thümmel"
2 Battalions	Infantry Regiment	"Prinz Friedrich August"
1 Battery	8-Pounders	"von Hausmann"
1 Battery	8-Pounders	"Ernst"

   2nd Brigade (Major-General von Dyherrn)

2nd Battalion	Infantry Regiment	"Bevilaqua"
2 Battalions	Infantry Regiment	"Low"
2 Battalions	Infantry Regiment	"Niesemeuschel"
1 Battery	12-Pounders	"Bonniot"

Reserve Division (Lieutenant-General von Prittwitz)

   Major-General von Cerrini

6 Grenadier Battalions	(see Annex A)
1 Prussian Infantry Brigade	
1 Prussian Cavalry Brigade	

Left Flank Corps (Major-General Tauentzien)

1 Prussian Brigade under Major-General von Zweiffel

Major-General von Schönberg

2 Battalions	Infantry Regiment	"Rechten"
2 Battalions	Infantry Regiment	"Prinz Maximilian"
Grenadier Battalion		"von Winkel"
1 Battery	Howitzers	"von Kotsch" (Prussian?)

C) Participation of the Saxon Troops in Engagements and Battles

Engagement at Schleiz, 8 and 9 October 1806:

Grenadier Battalion “von Winkel”

2 Battalions	Infantry Regiment	“von Rechten”
1 Battalion	Infantry Regiment	“Prinz Maximilian”

Engagement at Saalfeld, 10 October 1806:

2 Battalions	Infantry Regiment	“Kurfürst”
2 Battalions	Infantry Regiment	“Prinz Clemens”
2 Battalions	Infantry Regiment	“Xavier” (as reinforcement)

Battle of Jena, 14 October 1806:

The complete corps of Prince von Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen with all assigned Saxon troops (see Annex B). In the process, almost the entire Niesemeuschel division was annihilated and made prisoner.

A complete listing of the order of battle and of all engagements would go beyond the scope of this study and therefore the emphasis has been placed on the infantry.
In the order of battle, the term Brigade is not used in the tactical sense, but rather to denote the individual bodies of troops.

Curiosities

The Campaign of 1806

Royal Prussian Infantry Regiment "von Courbiere" (Number 58) 1806

A brief chronological overview from the "*Europäischen Annalen*" (European Annals) of 1807 is provided here, which as a contemporary source also complements the fine article by M. Göddert in the last issue of *Depesche*. In addition, a uniform plate with description will illustrate the appearance of the Prussian infantry during the campaign. But, now for the "Calendar" of the campaign.

"7 October 1806
Napoleon issues the march disposition to the *Grande Armée*. The right wing (Soult, Ney and a Bavarian division) are to set off from Nuremberg and Amberg, unite at Baireuth[1] and arrive at Hof on 9 October; the centre (cavalry reserve, Ponte Corvo[2], Davout and the Guard) via Bamberg and Cronach[3] on 8 October to Saalburg, then to advance on Gera via Schleiz; the left wing (Lannes and Augereau) to move via Schweinfurt on Coburg, Grafenthal[4] and Saalfeld.

8 October 1806
Napoleon departs Bamberg and relocates his headquarters to Steinwiesen; the Guard, the reserve cavalry, Ponte Corvo and Davout are at Saalburg, Soult at Baireuth and Lannes at Coburg.
The vanguard of the newly-raised 8th Corps (Mortier) arrives at Frankfurt am Main.

Friedrich Ludwig Fürst zu Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen.
Nach Stich von J. P. Schweyer.

9 October 1806
Position of the Prussian army at this point.
Left wing under the Prince of Ingelfingen, headquarters at Gera.
The Silesian and East Prussian regiments. 49 battalions, 81 squadrons. Of these, 25 battalions, 36 squadrons are troops of the Electorate of Saxony.
Centre under the King's personal command, consisting of the vanguard under the Duke of Weimar (10 battalions, 15 squadrons), the divisions

[1] Translator's Note: In translating this part of the article, the names of places and persons have been left as in the original. In cases where the modern or more common spelling is different, a footnote has been added. For instance, "Baireuth" is now written "Bayreuth".
[2] Translator's Note: Bernadotte was Prince of Ponte Corvo
[3] Translator's Note: Kronach
[4] Translator's Note: Gräfenthal

of Orange (11 battalions, 20 squadrons), Wartensleben (11 battalions, 15 squadrons) Schmettau (10 battalions, 15 squadrons) and the reserve under Kalkreuth[1] (20 battalions, 40 squadrons).
Regiments of the Berlin, Potsdam, Mark and Magdeburg Inspectorates. Headquarters at Erfurt.
Right wing under General Rüchel, headquarters at Eisenach, 33 battalions, 45 squadrons.
In total 120,000 men on a 20-mile line from the Vogtland of Baireuth to the Werra Valley beyond Eisenach.
General Tauenzien's[2] corps, consisting of an infantry regiment, 1 grenadier and 2 fusilier battalions, 1 hussar squadron and jäger company (Prussia), then from 2 infantry regiments, 1 grenadier battalion and 4 squadrons (Saxony), which had withdrawn from Hof to Schleiz, is driven from the latter place by Grand Duke Joachim[3] and Ponte Corve with the loss of 30 dead (including the Saxon colonel Hocheimer) and several hundred prisoners. Napoleon himself comes from Ebersdorf to witness this engagement.

10 October 1806
The cavalry vanguard of the Prince of Ingelfingen's corps, 7,000 men in strength, mostly Saxon troops and commanded by Prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia, is driven from its position at Saalfeld by Lannes' corps after a two-hour action, for the loss of 1600 men and 30 cannon; in the process the Prince himself loses his life.
The King's headquarters is relocated from Erfurt to Blankenhain.
10,000 Bavarians, commanded by the French Prince Hieronymus[4], arrive in Baireuth.
The right wing of the Prussian army sends a body of troops to the region of Würzburg, the cavalry vanguard of which patrols as far as Schweinfurt on this date. However, the events on the Saale prompt a hasty retreat.

11 October 1806
The Prussian headquarters arrives at Weimar, the King's army sets up camp outside Weimar as far as Frankendorf on the road to Jena.
Napoleon's headquarters is in Gera and Auna[5].
Lecoq's corps starts from Münster via Steinfurt, Coesfeld, Dülmen towards Wesel, and General Hagken marches from Paderborn into the Duchy of Westfalen.

12 October 1806
The French Guard and Soult's corps are at Gera, that of Ponte Corve is at Zeitz, Ney at Neustadt, Davout at Naumburg, Lannes between Saalfeld and Jena, Augereau at Kahla and Prince Hieronymus at Schleiz.

[1] Translator's Note: Kalckreuth
[2] Translator's Note: Tauentzien
[3] Translator's Note: Joachim Murat was the Grand Duke of Berg
[4] Translator's Note: Napoleon's brother, Jérôme, was known as Hieronymus Napoleon during his reign as King of Westfalen from 1807 to 1813
[5] Translator's Note: Auma

13 October 1806

Lannes' corps arrives at Jena. It had advanced into the upper Saale Valley by way of the Kahla Pass, which the Prussians had incomprehensibly left open, and threw the Prussian-Saxon pickets back from Jena to Camburg.

Napoleon spends the night in the local manor house.

Louis Nicolas Davout, Herzog von Auerstedt, Fürst von Eggmühl. Marschall von Frankreich. Nach Gemälde von Pérignon.

40 French chasseurs coming from Zeiz[1] reach Leipzig at 1 in the morning, and withdraw again in the afternoon after having extorted 500 Louis d'Or.

The King's army marches from Weimar to Auerstädt. Hohenlohe's corps, after having completely abandoned the right bank of the Saale, encamps between the Kötschau and Isserstedt heights, headquarters Capellendorf[2]. Vanguard under Count Tauenzien and Saniz[3] on the heights behind Lüzerode[4] and Closwiz[5]. Rüchel's corps moves into the position vacated by the King's army between Weimar and Frankendorf, and now forms the right wing, the King's army the left and Hohenlohe's corps the centre.

[1] Translator's Note: Zeitz
[2] Translator's Note: Kapellendorf
[3] Translator's Note: Sanitz
[4] Translator's Note: Lützerode
[5] Translator's Note: Closewitz

14 October 1806
Battle of Jena and Auerstädt.
The Prussian army, cut off from its magazines at Hof, Zwikau[1], Naumburg and Weissenfels[2], felt compelled to fight or starve. The troops' exhaustion and despondency, poor cohesion of the various sections of the army, whose fronts extended over six hours' march, the commanders' aimlessness, failing to have the prudence to specify a rallying point for the army in case of a reverse, ill will on the part of the Polish regiments in Hohenlohe's corps, the negligence of not occupying the ravines and passes of the Saale valley, all precipitated the defeat.
The entire army, with the exception of Weimar's corps at Eisenach, evaporated into small units, and fell at various points in succession into the hands of the closely following victors.
Details of the losses on both sides.
Prussia and Saxony.
Dead and wounded 20,000 (Generals Arnim and Senft[3] dead; Brunswick, Möllendorf, Rüchel and Schmertau[4] wounded).
20,000/30,000/40,000 prisoners (Generals Niesemeuschel and Saniz)
50/80/100/200/300 cannon.
French
1,100 dead (Generals Debilly and Conrour[5]).
3,000 wounded (General Victor).
Arrival of the victorious French at Weimar.

15 October 1806
Erfurt together with the Petersberg citadel surrenders to Grand Duke Joachim, by virtue of the capitulation concluded between the French Colonel Preval and the Prussian commandant, Major von Prueschenk. 8,000 wounded and 6,000 able-bodied Prussians, the remnants of 14 regiments, become prisoners of war (including Field Marshall Möllendorf, Lieutenant Generals Prince of Orange, Larisch, Grawert, Major Generals Lettow and Zweiffel), 120 cannon captured.
120 Saxon officers captured at Jena give their written word of honour not to take up arms against the Emperor Napoleon and his allies, in their own name and that of all NCOs and soldiers captured together with them. 6,000 Saxons are subsequently released to return home.

16 October 1806
Parley between Kalkreuth and Soult at Greussen[6]. The former's attempt to secure his withdrawal under pretence of a concluded armistice is unsuccessful. The Prussians are driven out of Greussen, and the pursuit of these same is resumed.

17 October 1806
The Prussian reserve corps under Duke Eugen of Württemberg (6 infantry, 3 cavalry regiments, 3 grenadier and 2 fusilier battalions) which had proceeded from

[1] Translator's Note: Zwickau
[2] Translator's Note: Weißenfels
[3] Translator's Note: Senfft
[4] Translator's Note: Schmettau
[5] Translator's Note: Conroux
[6] Translator's Note: Greußen

Magdeburg via Dessau, is defeated by the Prince of Ponte Corvo between Lauchstädt[1] and Halle. Dupont's division fights its way into Halle. 5,000 Prussians are made prisoner, 34 cannon captured.
The fleeing Queen of Prussia arrives in Berlin, and leaves the next day for Küstrin[2].
Napoleon's headquarters is at Weissensee[3], the Prussian at Nordhausen.

18 October 1806
At Eisenach, Lieutenant Hellwig with 55 hussars of the Pelz regiment liberates 8,000 Prussian prisoners of war in an attack on the 540-man strong French escort. Hellwig led the liberated men to Hannöverisch Münden[4] (where most of them dispersed) and rejoined his battalion at Nordheim.
Napoleon's headquarters is at Merseburg, Grand Duke Joachim's at Nordhausen, the Prussian at Halberstadt.

19 October 1806
Magdeburg is surrounded by Soult's corps.
The Queen of Prussia arrives at Stettin[5].

20 October 1806
Marshall Davout arrives at Wittenberg and seizes the bridge over the Elbe just at the moment that the Prussians attempt to set fire to it.
Marshall Lannes occupies Dessau.
Blücher's corps, which had secured free passage through Klein's dragoon division under pretence of a five-week armistice, arrives at Hildesheim.
Generals Klein and Lasalle receive a strong reprimand from the Emperor for their gullibility.

21 October 1806
French crossing of the Elbe at Wittenberg. Their cavalry vanguard arrives at Treuenbriezen[6] and Potsdam.

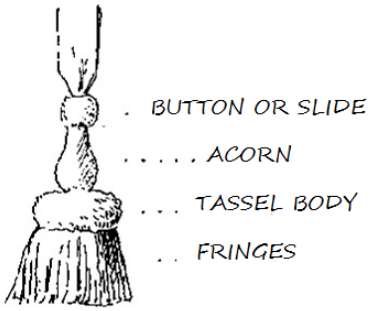
22 October 1806
Napoleon's headquarters arrives at Dessau."

Description of Plate 4

According to a watercolour from the Knötel Estate, the two musketeers with field equipment are to be coloured in as follows.
Black felt bicorn with white wool edging and pompom with yellow centre, white middle strip and light-blue edge strip.
Dark-blue coat, although in 1806 the cloth was fairly light coloured and very widely cut. Coat lining from ponceau-red baize, likewise for the skirt turnbacks, which since 1798 were sewed on.

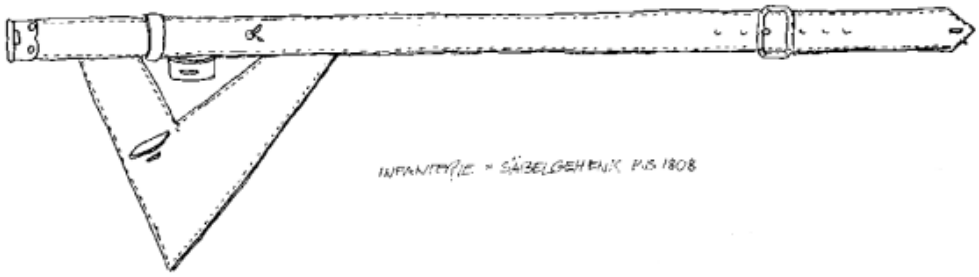
[1] Translator's Note: Bad Lauchstädt
[2] Translator's Note: now Kostrzyn nad Odrą
[3] Translator's Note: Weißensee
[4] Translator's Note: now Hann. Münden
[5] Translator's Note: now Szczecin
[6] Translator's Note: Treuenbrietzen

Several regiments had them in pink baize, in particular the regiments “König” (Number 18), “Kropff” (Number 31), “Schimonski” (Number 40) and “Grevenitz” (Number 57).
Collar, lapels, cuffs and half belt were light yellow (a light yellow, tending a little towards whitish-green). Tin buttons. White sleeve lace with tassel.
Black neckstock.
White waistcoat.
Overall trousers from grey-yellowish linen, which could however sometimes tend towards brownish. Through use, but especially through washing, the linen gradually became lighter and in the end almost white.
Black cloth gaiters with 16 to 18 small flattened brass buttons.
Black shoes.
Black cartridge box with brass crest (see the drawing opposite).
White shoulder belt.
Sabre with brass grip, guard, shell guard and small crossguard.
Wooden scabbard, which was covered with thin brown leather – according to Mila, the scabbards were only blackened from 1816. In some cases, scabbards were completely made of leather. Brass locket, chape and frog hook on the scabbard. The leather covered the locket to such an extent that at the lower end only a small brass button was visible.



On the grip of the sabre, the Prussian infantryman had a white woollen band with a tassel, the colour of which was used to signify the company. In 1806, the fringes were always the same colour as the upper part, so that the entire tassel was thus e.g. red, sulphur-yellow, violet, etc. Regarding the colour of the tassels, the 1802 Infantry Regulation contains the following stipulations, which in 1806 were still applicable for all infantry regiments – with the exception of the Guard:

1st Grenadier Company	scarlet
2nd Grenadier Company	black
1st (Life) Company	white
2nd (Colonel or Commander) Company	crimson
3rd (1st Major) Company	sulphur-yellow
4th (2nd Major) Company	violet
5th (3rd Major) Company	orange
6th (4th Major) Company	light-blue
7th (1st Captain) Company	brown
8th (2nd Captain) Company	dark-blue
9th (3rd Captain) Company	light-green
10th (4th Captain) Company	dark-green



Sabre frog from whitened chamois-dressed leather.
Bayonet scabbard from brown leather, although this disappeared in 1808/09 because the bayonets remained attached to the firearms.
Infantry firearm model M1780. Stock made from dark- to black-brown walnut. Iron barrel, ramrod and flintlock. As there was no rear sight, the breech pin had a slight groove.
Brass front sight. Buttplate, nose cap, ramrod tail pipe, upper pipe and sideplate – the so-called "serpent" – from brass. Sling from red Russian leather with brass buckles.
The complete weapon without bayonet has a length of 145 cm.
The corresponding bayonet is short, triple-edged and with socket measures 43-44 cm.
Grey linen bread sack.
The wooden tent pegs were tied at the right side of the knapsack strap. Before marching off on campaign, each man had to whittle three of these pegs.
The raw-calfskin knapsack was carried by a whitened leather strap on the left side above the sabre. Two whitened straps were used for fastening.
Pickaxe with brown handle in black leather case. Such pickaxes were carried by soldiers of the second rank, on the left shoulder under the cartridge pouch.

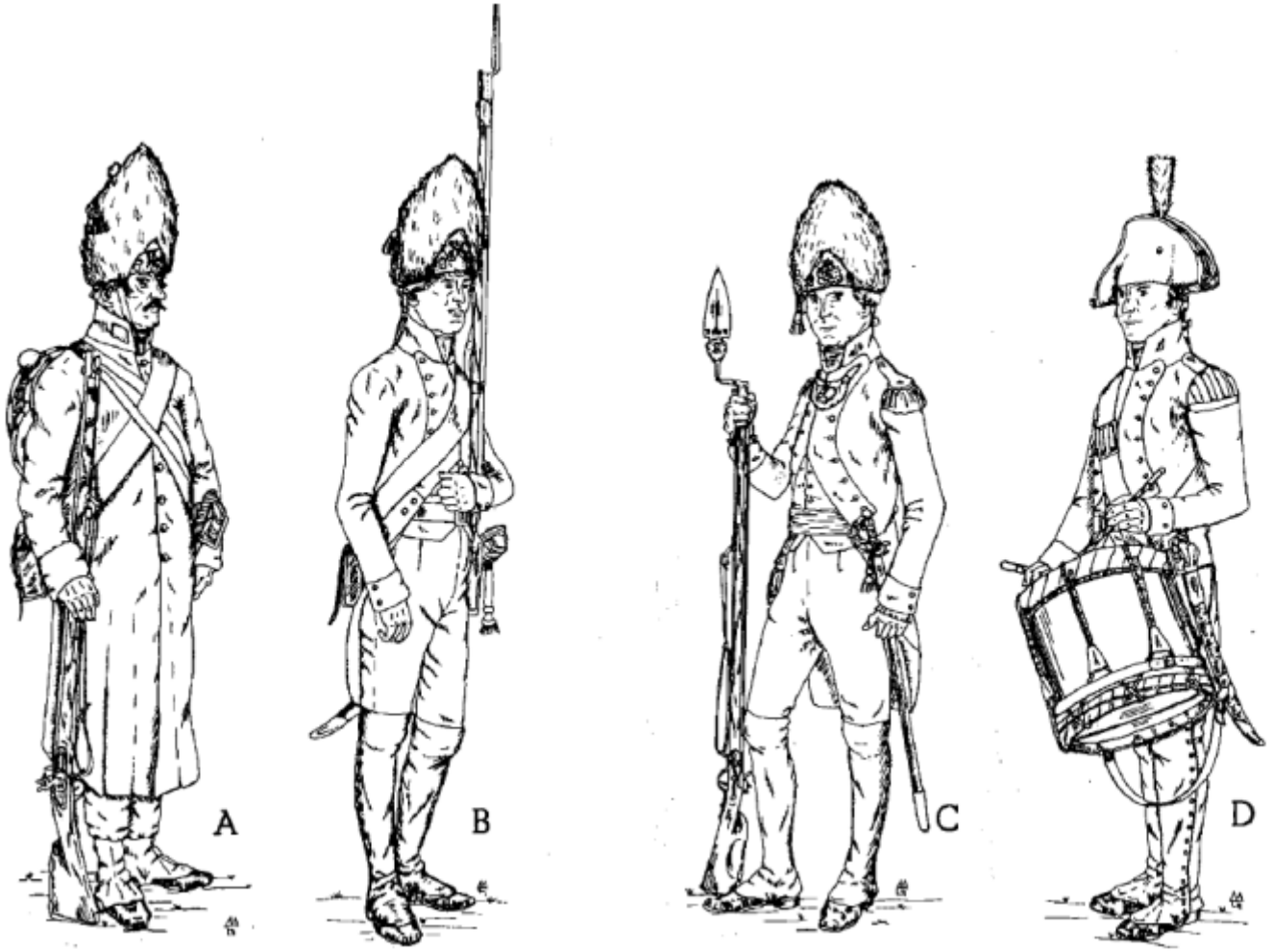
SOURCES

1) "*Europäische Annalen*" (European Annals) 1807
2) Watercolour from the Knötel Estate, WGM Rastatt
3) C. Kling "*Geschichte der Bekleidung, Bewaffnung und Ausrüstung des königlich preussischen Heeres, Teil I, Die Infanterieregimenter im Jahre 1806, allgemeine Bemerkungen*" (History of the Uniforms, Weapons and Equipment of the Royal Prussian Army, Part I, The Infantry Regiments in 1806) Weimar 1902.

Edmund Wagner, Karlsruhe

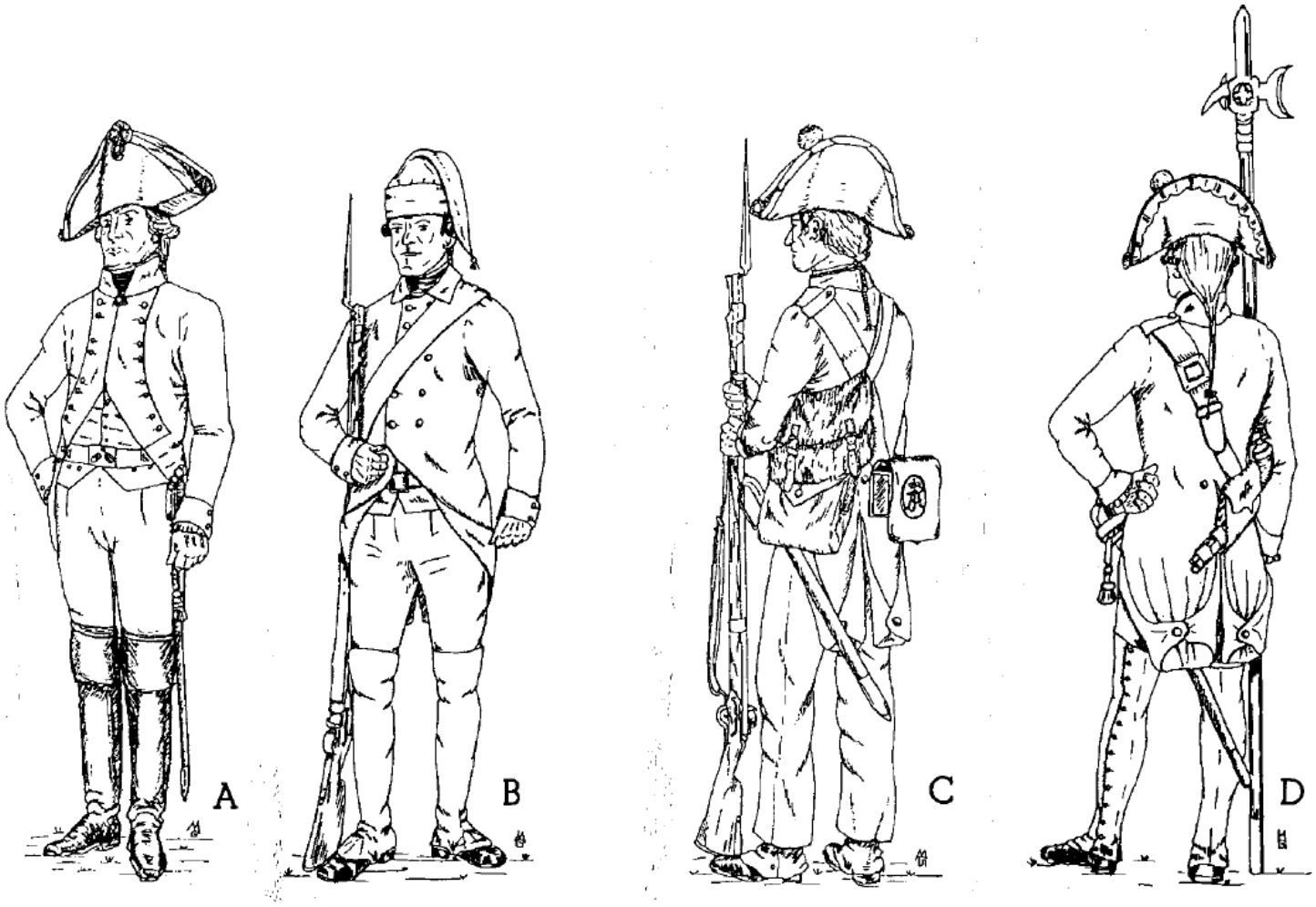
Saxon Uniforms 1812 to 1814

Depesche Issue 7, Plate 2



Saxon Infantry 1806

Depesche Issue 7, Plate 3



Saxon Infantry 1806

Depesche Issue 7, Plate 4

Royal Prussian Infantry Regiment “von Courbiere” (Number 58) 1806