

The Napoleon Series

Conscript-Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard

By [Paul Dawson](#)

The Imperial Guard of Napoleon is perhaps the most famous military organisation of the early 19th century. The senior regiments of this organisation have been the subject of much scholarly research over the last 170 years. However, the junior cadre of the Guard has not been the subject of any detailed research to the same degree as the Grenadiers a Pied or the history of the Guard in general.

In late 1808, Napoleon's Grande Armee returned from Spain, and the Emperor was in an economising mood; he needed a way in which to make the army more attractive to conscripts with the troubles in Spain continuing and war with Austria plainly coming. Napoleon's economy drive of 1808 saw the disbandment of the 'extremely expensive' 2eme Grenadiers and Chasseurs a Pied de la Garde, and the birth of the 'Young Guard'. Thus on 16th January the cadre of the Grenadiers and were transformed into Grenadiers-Conscripts, which were soon restyled Grenadier-Tirailleur. The ranks were filled with the best of the year's conscripts. The regiment was attached to the Grenadiers a Pied, and was equipped as light infantry. The new regiment was organised into two battalions of six companies, of 200 men each, to be commanded by a Major, assisted by two Chef de Bataillon, each company to be headed by a Capitaine, all of which were drawn from the 2eme Grenadiers a Pied who retained their status, uniforms and pay. The sous-lieutenants were drawn from the school at Saint-Cyr.

Spring 1809 found Napoleon still in an economising mood. The news that the new regiment cost half a million francs less than its line counterpart led to the sanctioning of new regiments. Writing on 28 January 1809, Napoleon wanted to augment his guard with the addition of 10,000 conscripts. Therefore, the sentatus consulate decreed on the 25 April 1809 the raising of 30,000 conscripts of the class of 1810 for service with the infantry of the guard. Thus on 29th March Napoleon ordered the creation of two new regiments, one the Grenadiers-Conscript, the other Chasseurs-Tirailleur. Soon after, on 31st March, the second regiment of Grenadiers-Conscripts were raised, along with two regiments of Chasseurs-Conscript. Two more regiments were formed on 25th April, the 2nd regiments of Grenadier-Tirailleur and Chasseurs-Tirailleur. Napoleon also sought to strengthen his artillery arm and sanctioned on 9th June, the raising of 3 companies of Artilleurs-Conscript attached to the guard foot artillery.

These regiments were formed hastily for the war against Austria, and were unable to take part in the campaign. The formation decree reads:¹

¹ SHDDT Xab Decrets Garde Imperiale 78 pp. 139-140

29 March 1809

There will be created two regiments of conscripts for our Guard; one to be Conscrit-Chasseurs and the other Conscrit-Grenadiers.

Each regiment will be commanded and organised by the Colonels of the Chasseurs and Grenadiers a Pied, as well as by the Administrative Council of each corps.

Each regiment of conscripts will be commanded by a Major, two Battalion Commanders and eight captains drawn from the Fusiliers of our Guard, who will retain the uniform and privileges due to officers our guard.

There will also be two sous-lieutenants per company, a total of 16 per regiment, chosen from the cadets from the Military School at Saint Cyr. A cadet from Saint-Cyr ranking as a sous-lieutenant will be attached to each battalion carrying out the duties of Adjutant-Major.

The choice of sub-lieutenants and lieutenants will be made from those with two years of service. The lieutenants and sous-lieutenants will not be considered to be officers of our Guard.

Each company will comprise a sergeant-major, four sergeants, a fourier, eight corporals to be drawn from the Fusiliers of our Guard. Thus there will be for each regiment 8 sergeant-major, 32 sergeants, eight fouriers, and 64 corporals. There will also be two adjutant-sub-officers per battalion, drawn from the Fusiliers.

In total the Fusiliers of our guard will supply 116 men as sous-officers in the two regiments of conscripts.

The regiment of Conscrit-Chasseurs will wear the uniform of the Light Infantry, but with eagle buttons. The regiment of Conscrit-Grenadiers will wear the uniform of the Line Infantry, but the habit will be cut short, and will have eagle buttons.

The pay for the lieutenants, sous-lieutenants, sous-officers, and soldiers will be the same as their equivalents in the Line. The majors, battalion commanders and captains will be treated the same as officers of our Guard.

The Minister's for War and Public Funds will be in charge of the execution of the present decree.

A few days later two more regiments were formed. The formation decree dated 31 March 1809 reads:²

There will be a second regiment of Conscrit-Grenadiers and a second regiment of Conscrit-Chasseurs for our Imperial Guard, composed and organised in the same manner as the first two regiments, created by the decree of 29 March of this month.

Our guard will comprise

2 regiments of Conscrit-Grenadiers	3,200 men
2 regiments of Conscrit-Chasseurs	3,200 men
2 regiments of Tirailleurs	3,200 men
2 regiments of Fusiliers	3,200 men
2 regiments of 'Gardes Proprement'	3,200 men
Total: 10 regiments of Infantry forming 16,000.	

The Minister of War will present without delays the nominations for the two majors, 4 battalion commanders and 16 captains to be taken from the officers our guard to command the two regiments. There will also 32 cadets from the Military School of Saint-Cyr to act as sub-lieutenants, and 8 cadets for adjutant-majors. 244men will be drawn from the Fusiliers of our Guard as sub-officers.

In all 450men were transferred from the Grenadiers-Fusiliers. The Conscripts were drawn from the Line conscripts of 1809 and reserve of 1810, and after 2 years' service, could be admitted to the Fusiliers; and after four more in to the Grenadiers and Chasseurs a Pied. The Fusilier regiments also supplied the officers for the regiment's staff, the Capitaine-Adjutant-Major, Officier Payeur and Lieutenant-Adjutant-Major.

Even though the decrees ordering the organisation of the Chasseurs-Conscrit were issued on March 29 and March 31, they were not organised until 21st April.

The cadre, especially the senior officers, were transferred from the 2eme Grenadiers and Chasseurs a Pied, of the Conscripts regiments did not take kindly to being in 'conscript' units. One regiment's vehicles were marked 'Garde Imperiale, Regiment des Grenadiers' in bold letters two feet high, below which was placed in small print 'CTS', the abbreviation of Conscript. This was thought exceedingly funny by the rest of the army, notably the other regiments of the Imperial Guard, who nicknamed them the cts. The regiment was not amused, and several duels resulted.

² SHDDT Xab Decrets Garde Imperiale 78 p. 142

On 9th June 1809, to each regiment of Tirailleur and Conscrit, Napoleon decreed that a Capitain-Adjutant-Major and 3 drummers were to be transferred to oversee the administration of the new regiments, and the drummers to train the new conscript drummers.

The Grenadiers and Chasseurs Conscrit were not formed in time to fight at Wagram and Apsern-Essling, but were ordered to Spain in the new year of 1810. Before they hit the road for Spain for on the job training, the conscripts received very modern-seeming orientation, stressing the Spanish attitude toward such matters as religion, and women, with special pains to express it to the men from Holland, Italy and Germany. The enlisted cadre still resented being placed in a conscript unit, and so did not always set a proper example; a regimental order book shows that they were put up for punishment almost as frequently as the conscripts.

The Colonel-Major commanding the newly raised 2eme regiment des Chasseurs-Conscrit, Pierre-Francois Vrigny, had a keen eye for the fraudulent and exploitative dealings of his NCO's. One Fourier newly transferred from the 2eme Chasseurs a Pied, was caught only giving his company part of their meat ration. He was quickly broken back to private, and was made to camp behind the barracks for eight days. The responsible sous-lieutenant freshly out of Saint-Cyr, who should have checked on the rations issued was placed under arrest for four days in the guardhouse, and was made to pay for the meat that his company did not receive. On 22 July 1809, Vrigny ordered that all corporals and conscripts were to refrain from smoking pipes, or they would be placed under arrest in the guardhouse for 8 hours. Any NCO caught smoking would be imprisoned for 16hours. The conscripts were allowed to smoke in the ranks when on campaign, but had to refrain when the regiment marched through a village or town.

Before the young guard left for Spain, in October 1809 Napoleon raised three batteries of Artillerie-Conscrit. Each battery had six 6-pdr guns, and were attached to the Guard Artillery. No 7 battery was attached to the Grenadiers and Chasseur Conscrits No. 8 to the Grenadier and Chasseur-Tirailleurs, and No. 9 to the Grenadier and Chasseur-Fusiliers . Each regiment had 3 guns. By attaching regimental artillery to these new regiments, Napoleon hoped to increase both their effectiveness in the field and to bolster the moral of the mainly in-experienced conscripts, which made up these units. This system of battalion or regimental artillery ceased after April 1813, when the artillery was returned to the Guard Artillery and designated as 'Young Guard'.

The organisation of the two Conscrit Grenadier regiments was as follows:

Etat Major du 1er. régiment de Grenadiers-Conscrits

Major-Commandant: Darquier ,
Chefs de Bataillon: Carre, Mosnier
Sous Lieut Sous Adj. Majors: Dupuis, Trouette
Capitaine Adj. Majors: Micheler
Sous-Lieut. Off. Payeur: Béart
Chirurgien-Major: Charrière.

Sous-Lieut, Adj. Major: Rullière, Arnaud
Sous Aide-Major: Hérouard

Premier Bataillon

Companie	Capitaines	Sous Lieutenants
1	Rozé	Duthelier, Godebert
2	Condé	Lamaire, Labole
3	Caron	Chirac, Ballon
4	Déthan	Delise, Bourdon

Deuxième Bataillon

Companie	Capitaines	Sous Lieutenants
1	Gavardie	Morand, Caupenne
2	Mirabel	Cairoche, Delagarde
3	Bureau	Massé, Nolivos
4	Fougères	Dupuis, Basset

Etat-Major du 2e. régiment de Grenadiers-Consript

Major-Commandant: Robert
Chefs de Bataillon: Rogery, Lenoir
Sous-Lieut, Sous Adj. Majors: Paillard, Vigneaux
Cap-Adj. Majors: Guillemin
Sous-Lieut. Off. Payeur: Devrez
Chirurgien-Major: Lagneau
Adjud. Major: Patuel
Sous Aide-Major: Pasquy, Lieut. Malassagne, S-Lieut

Premier Bataillon

Companie	Capitaines	Lieutenants	Lieutenants en second
1	Delaunay	Duperron	Cavinet, Richard
2	Rouillé	.....	Tourasse, Cugnac
3	Cirou	.....	Delsol, Goupilleau
4	Michel	.....	Grangeneuve, Durège

Deuxième Bataillon

Companie	Capitaines	Lieutenants	Lieutenants en second
1	Bonhours	.....	Turq, Lachapelle
2	Pellet	.....	Ubaghs, Bigorgne
3	Deneuilly	.....	Bilate, Rivals
4	Deleuze	.....	Fays, Demonchy

To command these new regiments attached to the Grenadiers and Chasseurs a Pied, Napoleon chose proven officers from the Guard, as the new regiments needed handpicked veteran officers to train and lead the conscripts.

On the 10th May 1809 the 1st regiment of Conscripts mustered 1,613 officers and men, and the 2nd just 15 men.³ On 2 August 1809, the 1st regiment had 98 men in the field, and the 2nd just 20 men, fully equipped and trained. The depot held a further 200 men.⁴ By 19 December 1809 the 1st regiment mustered 1,851 other ranks. Of these 629 were in hospital, leaving 1,222 men under arms. 935 men were needed to fill vacancies. In the 2nd regiment, it mustered 1,752 men with 241 men in hospital, giving an effective strength of 1,511 men. It needed just 89 new entrants.⁵

Clothing

The majority of the authors having written about the Guard, allot to Grenadier-Conscripts a short tailed jacket, with square lapels and three pointed cuffs like the Fusiliers, the lapels being blue and turnbacks white (Alfred de Marbot, Fallou, Lachouque, etc...). However, it seems that all these authors took their information from the same source, namely either the work of Emile Marco de Saint-Hilaire, or the prints of Vernet from 1821. This work describes in the following way the dress worn by these units:

"Habit blue, to the uniform of Grenadiers and Grenadier-Fusiliers, but short, and named dress-jacket; plain blue collar, square plain blue cloth lapels with seven buttons; red facings, without edging, and small white cuff flaps with three buttons. White lining of the tails, with scarlet edging; scarlet braid of the long pockets, furnished with three large buttons; two large buttons with the folds of the size. Retroussis furnished with four scarlet cloth eagles. Blue cloth shoulder straps with scarlet edging".

The two indisputably contemporary prints of the Grenadier-Conscripts give them white reverses, Martinet and a state of the Weiland print. Florentin Guitard, who began his military career with the first Grenadier-Conscript regiment. He was born on 22 May 1790, and arrived with the corps on 4 April 1809, passing to 2nd company of 2nd Battalion 1st Conscript-Grenadiers. He served in the regiment for less than a year. He writes:⁶

....Returned to Paris, barracked on the Rue Vert, and drilled on the Champs-Elysees twice a day for 14 days. Tight fittings pantaloons in white cloth, black half gaiters the fronts cut to be heart shaped, blue

³ An AFIV 1171 Dossier 1809. Etat de la Situation du Depot des Conscripts de la Garde Imperiale au 10 Mai 1809.

⁴ An AFIV 1171 Dossier 1809. Etat de la Situation du Garde Imperiale au 2 Aout 1809.

⁵ An AFIV 1171 Dossier 1809. Etat de la Situation du Depot des Conscripts de la Garde Imperiale au 19 Decembre 1809.

⁶Eugene Humbert Guitard (1934) Souvenirs militaires du premier empire: mémoires du grenadier de la garde Joseph-Esprit-Florentin Guitard (1809-1815) Occitania, 1934

coat, cut short, white revers piped red, black shako with white cord and red plume bearing an eagle plate, haversack, flintlock, sabre, giberne with white belts. After these 14 days of drilling, the regiment departed for the campaign of Austria, conducted in stages.

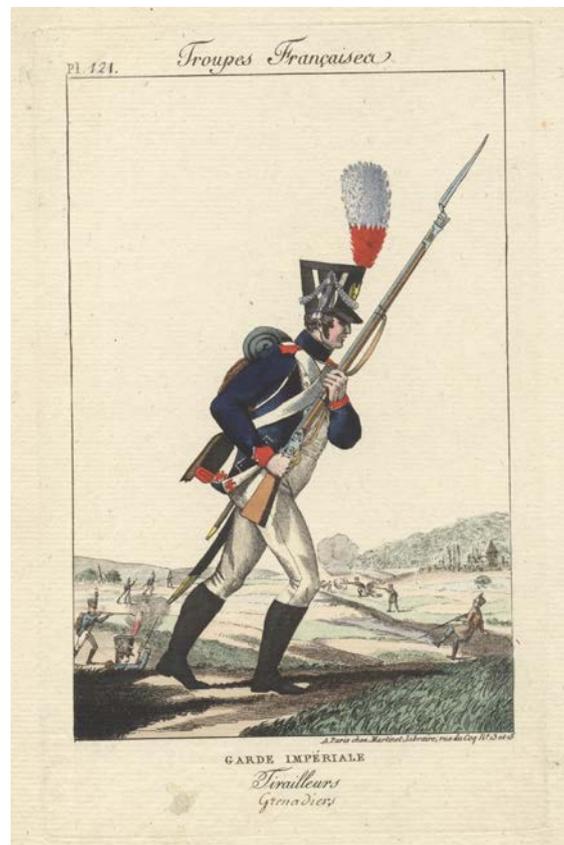


Figure 1: Conscript-Grenadier by Aaron Martinet. The print shows the single cross belt and white revers which the regiment's paper archive confirms as being in use.

We are fortunate that when the regiments were established a copious amount of paper work was created and has been preserved, so we are able to say in exacting detail what was actually worn by the regiment.

M. Barbaud, clothier of Paris was contracted on 10 June 1809 to provide the following cloth: ⁷

2,111 meters 17 Blue wool cloth 114cm wide at 13francs 85 a meter
3,494meters 11 White tricot 65cm wide for veste and pantaloons, at 4francs 40 a meter
1,269 meters 48 White cadis for lining 50cm wide at 1franc 40 a meter
1,228meters 86 Linen for lining, 104cm wide at 1franc 35 a meter
Total: 48,050 francs 01

⁷ SHDDt Xab 15 Exercice de 1809 Habillement de Conscrit Grenadiers

From M. Prestat, clothier of Paris, the following quantities of cloth were purchased on 21 July 1809:⁸

2,584 meters 97 Blue wool cloth 114cm wide at 13franc 85 a meter
579 meters 28 White wool cloth 114cm wide at 9francs 75 a meter
416 meters 40 Scarlet cloth at 148francs 50 a meter
3,168meters 79 white tricot for pantaloons 65cm wide at 4 francs 40 a meter
2,795meters 58 Black tricot 65cm wide for gaiters at 4francs 50 a meter
5,556meters 625 White cadis, for lining, 50cm wide at 1franc 40 a meter
Total 105,455 francs 27

A further order was placed with Martin Tisson et Compagnie, clothier of Paris, for the following cloth: ⁹

323meters 60 Blue wool cloth 114cm wide at 13francs 85 a meter
1,663meters 58 Grey-Beige wool cloth 119cm wide for capotes at 10francs a meter
408meters White cadis for lining, 50cm wide at 1franc 40 a meter
Total: 21,688 francs 86

M. Durand, clothing of Paris was contracted on 30 June 1809 to just provide imperial Blue cloth:¹⁰

464 meters 83 Blue wool cloth 114cm wide at 13francs 85 a meter.
Total 6437francs 90.

An order placed for cloth from M. Fabreguette et Compagnie, clothier of Paris, on the 7th June is very revealing about the design of the habit:¹¹

43meters 92 White wool cloth for revers of Sous-Officiers at 17francs 67 a meter
2,725meters, 84 Grey-Beige wool cloth for capotes at 10francs a meter
2,790 meters 61 White tricot for pantaloons at 4francs 40 a meter
Total: 40,313francs 15

This order confirms Guitards' memoires, as well as a version of the Martinet print of the regiment executed in 1809.

More cloth was ordered on the 8th July. It was supplied by M. Fajole et Pasigol, clothiers of Paris:

3,100 meter 4 White cadis for lining, 50 cm wide at 1franc 410 a meter.
Total 4350francs 06.

Linens were obtained from M. Derenty: ¹²

⁸ SHDDt Xab 15 Exercice de 1809 Habillement de Conscrit Grenadiers

⁹ SHDDt Xab 15 Exercice de 1809 Habillement de Conscrit Grenadiers

¹⁰ SHDDt Xab 15 Exercice de 1809 Habillement de Conscrit Grenadiers

¹¹ SHDDt Xab 15 Exercice de 1809 Habillement de Conscrit Grenadiers

3,228 meters 85 Linen for lining, at 1franc 68 a meter
250 meters 92 Line for lining at 1franc 51 a meter
2,200 meters 44 Linen for lining 104cm wide at 1franc 35 a meter
Total: 8,773 francs 96

Further linen was obtained from M. Brocuchaud, in an undated contract:

1401meters 57 Linen for lining, 104cm wide at 1franc 68 a meter
1,777 meters 30 Linen for gaiters. 104cm wide, at 1franc 68 a meter
Total: 5340 francs 50

A further contract for linen was given to M. Destrot, who supplied linens and shirts:

1,158 meters 65 Linen for lining at 1franc 68 a meter
772 meters 90 Linen for droite fils at 1 franc 25 a meter
1030 shirts at 4 francs 50 each
Total: 7457francs 65

A second batch of shirts was ordered from M. Dupouvillon: ¹³

3,199 shirts at 4francs 50 each, Total 14,395 francs 50

Shakos were purchased from M. Deaclard, Fabricator of Paris in a contracted dated 5 July 1809: ¹⁴

95 Shakos for Sous-Officiers at 15francs 50 each
2,337 Shakos for Conscripts at 8francs 5 each
Total: 20,360francs 85

Leather work was obtained from M. Munier, Fabricator of Buff work, in a contact dated 7 July 1809: ¹⁵

2,384 Haversacs at 7francs 50 each
2,042 gibernes at 4francs 40 each
2,042 porte giberens at 4 francs 40 each
240 baudriers for caporals and sous-officers at 4francs 75 each
2,041 musket slings at 1franc
48 Drum carriages at 12francs each
48 Drum aprons at 7 francs each
48 drum slings at 6 francs each
Total: 40,230francs 60

The drum stick holders and drum sticks, 48 sets of each costing 50francs each for the stick holders, and 9francs for the sticks, were purchased from M. Bellanger for the sum of 2832francs in a contract dated 11 July 1809. ¹⁶

¹² SHDDt Xab 15 Exercice de 1809 Habillement de Conscrit Grenadiers

¹³ SHDDt Xab 15 Exercice de 1809 Habillement de Conscrit Grenadiers

¹⁴ SHDDt Xab 15 Exercice de 1809 Habillement de Conscrit Grenadiers

¹⁵ SHDDt Xab 15 Exercice de 1809 Habillement de Conscrit Grenadiers

¹⁶ SHDDt Xab 15 Exercice de 1809 Habillement de Conscrit Grenadiers

Shoes were obtained from M. Leprou, Chief Shoe Maker of the regiment, some 4,429 pairs costing 5francs 50 apiece, costing 24,359 francs 50.¹⁷ Black neck stocks were supplied by Besnard et Lingeze. They supplied some 2,094 examples, at 1franc a piece, for 2,094 francs.¹⁸

The various lengths of cloth supplied from different clothiers were made up into the following number of garments, under the auspices of M. Collin, Chief Tailor of the two regiments in a contract dated 12 July 1809:¹⁹

- 1704 Habits for the 1st regiment of Conscripts at 4francs 74 per garment
- 1576 Habits for the 2nd regiment of Conscripts at 2francs 75 per garment
- 3,259 Gilet a Manche at 1franc 25 per garment
- 3,252 Pantalons in white tricot at 1franc 20 per garment
- 2,091 bonnets de Police at 30francs per piece
- 1,685 capotes at 1franc 50 per garment
- Total: 23,558 francs 95.

Clearly, for the price difference of almost 50% between the 1st and 2nd regiments, either the habits of the 2nd regiment were of considerably simpler design, and therefore cheaper to make, or the contract allowed for a 50% reduction in cost.

The 2nd regiment was raised in Strasburg, but the uniform and equipment was in Paris, at Coubervoir. The entire equipment and clothing allocation as it then stood was shipped to Strasburg under a contract dated 28 May 1809, and filled five waggons. The total number of items shipped to Strasburg was as follows:²⁰

Clothing

- 8 Habits for Sous-Officiers
- 20 Habits for Corporaux
- 1,476 Habits for Conscripts with scarlet serge garnitures
- 1,476 vestes
- 1,476 pantalons de tricot
- 1,448 bonnets de police
- 1,476 capotes

Equipment

- 8 Shakos for Sous-Officiers
- 20 shakos for Corporaux
- 1,448 shakos for Conscript
- 1,448 haversac
- 1,448 gibernes
- 1,448 porte-giberne
- 1,448 musket slings
- 8 shako cords for Sous-Officier

¹⁷ SHDDt Xab 15 Exercice de 1809 Habillement de Conscrit Grenadiers

¹⁸ SHDDt Xab 15 Exercice de 1809 Habillement de Conscrit Grenadiers

¹⁹ SHDDt Xab 15 Exercice de 1809 Habillement de Conscrit Grenadiers

²⁰ SHDDt Xab Transport Direct, Depart a Coubervoye pour Strasbourg. 28 Mai 1809.

20 shakos cords for Corporaux
 1,448 shako cords for Conscripts
 1,476 pompoms
 Small stores
 2,896 shirts
 4,000 pairs of shoes
 1,448 pairs black wool gaiters
 1,448 pairs grey linen gaiters
 1,448 black stocks
 1,468 pantalons de toile

This return shows that the Sous-Officers had a different quality garment to the rank file, which as we have seen from earlier purchase accounts, had the white revers made from a superfine cloth. These garments were destined the sergeant-majors of which the regiment had 8. The habits for the corporaux are of insufficient number for all the corporals in the regiment, or for the sergeants. It is possible they were issued to the company fourrier. This assuming that this shipment was a complete issue of all items. The cost of the shipment was some 4,675 francs 35.²¹ Martinet oddly shows plumes which never existed and does show white shako cords, as opposed to the scarlet of the Tirailleur-Grenadiers. This is likely given the regiments close uniform affiliation to the Fusilier-Grenadiers.

The total items made and issued to the two regiments of Conscripts was as follows on the 19 July 1809:²²

Habits: 3280
 Veste a Manche: 3259
 Pantalons du Tricot: 3252
 Bonnets de Police: 2091
 Capotes: 2095
 Aigle de Shako: 3280
 Shako de Sous-Officier: 96
 Shako de Conscript: 2337
 Haversac: 2384
 Giberne: 2042
 Porte Giberne: 2042
 Baudrier: 240
 Musket Sling: 2041
 Drum stick holders and sticks: 48
 Drum Carriage: 48
 Drum slings: 48
 Drummers Apron: 48
 Pompoms: 3237
 Shako cords for Sous-Officer: 96
 Shako cords for Conscripts: 2067
 Shako cords for Drummers: 48

²¹ SHDDT Xab 15 Depense Extradordimainet 28 Mai 1809.

²² SHDDT Xab 15 Habillment des deux regiments de Conscripts 19e Juillet 1809

Shirts: 4209
Shoes: 4429
Black Gaiters: 3006
Grey Gaiters: 2539
Black Stock: 2094
Musket: 352
Bayonet: 352
Sabre: 19

The very low numbers of sabres and muskets, implies that these items were in the course of being issued to the two regiments. As on the 19 July 1809 the 2nd regiment had no muskets, and only the drummers having sabres. In the 1st regiment on 2 sabres were issued to the drummers of 3rd company 1st battalion. 1st company, 1st battalion had just three muskets. The defect in arms was clearly made up.

Summary

The two regiments of Conscript-Grenadiers as we noted earlier had beyond reasonable doubt white revers to the habits. The regiments had no sappers. This paper shows the value of research using original documentation to corroborate artist's impressions of uniforms, and where these artists are incorrect, to provide academic research to demonstrate the errors and present the true uniform of the regiment. Rousselot, the great sage of French Napoleonic uniforms, made mistakes- he got things wrong. His methodology was wrong. He used documents to verify what prints showed, rather than letting the archive sources speak for themselves and present a true picture of the clothing and equipment in use. A more modern reconstruction of the regiments dress by Coppens does show white revers, but two cross belts, which is clearly an error as only corporals and above, as well as drummers had sabre belts and sabres.²³ He also shows sword knots- none were made or issued. This is understandable as Martinet does indeed show two cross belts. The print by Martinet has one major error- the regiment never received any plumes. The archive documents also confirm the scarlet cloth eagles on the tails, which were according to the regiments' paper work, to be cut from scarlet serge cloth.

Placed on the Napoleon Series: June 2016

²³ <http://www.1789-1815.com/conscripts-gren.htm> accessed 24/06/2016 @ 20:53