

A Century of The Russian Ministry of War
1802-1902
General Staff Historical Department
The Reign of Emperor Alexander I
1801 - 1805



Kettledrummer, Glukhov Cuirassiers 1801-1803

6. New Establishments for Infantry and Cavalry.

For convenience of consideration and comparison with establishments from the previous Reign, we will adhere to the following running-order, i.e. we shall analyse:

1. Lifeguard establishments, infantry and cavalry.
2. Establishments for line infantry and line cavalry.
3. Establishments for garrison battalions.

Comparison of Lifeguard infantry establishments:

In accordance with the new statutes, the regiments of Lifeguard Infantry were brought onto a four-battalion (Preobrazhensky) or three-battalion (Semenovsky and Izmailovsky) establishment; each battalion was to consist of four companies; all battalions were classed as grenadiers.¹ The Lifeguard Jäger Battalion had a four-company establishment. In comparison with the previous composition of the regiments, we notice: firstly, the disbandment of musketeer battalions within the regiments; secondly, the reduction of battalions from five companies to four; thirdly, the Lifeguard Jäger Battalion added a fourth company.²

The establishment total manning for Lifeguard infantry was as follows:

	Preobrazhensky	Semenovsky Izmailovsky	per company	Jäger Battalion	per company	Preobrazhensky	Semenovsky Izmailovsky	per grenadier company	per musketeer company	Jäger Battalion	per company
	1802 Establishment					1798 Establishment					
Generals	4	3		1 ³		5	3			1	
Field officers	8	6		2		10	6			1	
Subalterns	74 ⁴	56 ⁵	4	15 ⁶	4	100	66	4	4	14	4

¹ Complete Collection of Laws, Vol. XXVIII, Part II, Book of Statues, No. 23824 and No. 20570, tables I and II.

² If we consider, as was stipulated in the corresponding extract, the composition of the Preobrazhensky Regiment in five battalions, then let us say that according to the new statutes (1802) one battalion had become smaller. Note: the Lifeguard Garrison Battalion remained in its original composition, and therefore has not been included.

³ The colonel-in-chief being a general.

⁴ Including Quartermaster, Paymaster and eight aides de camp.

⁵ Including Quartermaster, Paymaster and six aides de camp.

per company	Jäger Battalion	per musketeer company	per grenadier company	Semenovsky Izmailovsky	Preobrazhensky	per company	Jäger Battalion	per company	Semenovsky Izmailovsky	Preobrazhensky		
1802 Establishment						1798 Establishment						
Non-commissioned officers	160	120	10 ⁷	36	9	300	180	12	12	42	11	
Grenadiers	2256	1692	141			1380	690	138				
Musketeers						2070	1380		138			
Privates				400	100					300	100	
Drummers	52	39	3	9	2	80	48	3	3			
Fifers	32	24	2			20	10	2				
Buglers				5						10	3	
Musicians	22	11				5	5			5		
Pioneers						25	15	1	1			
Total combatants:	2608	1951	160	468	115	3995	2403	160	158	373	118	
Support Personnel												
Subalterns	7	6		2		9	7			2		
Lower ranks	51	40	1	15	1	59	37	1	1	9	1	
Drivers	69	53		16		195	19			20		
Craftsmen	51	39	1	17	1	48	310	1	1	10		
Orderlies	216 ⁸	174		51		299	181			39		

⁶ Including Quartermaster/Paymaster and two aides de camp.

⁷ Feldwebel [sergeant-major], portepée sub-ensign, sub-ensign, kaptenarmus [quartermaster-sergeant] and six non-commissioned officers.

⁸ The colonels-in-chief had ten orderlies, the regimental and battalion commanders eight, colonels six each, captains four each, staff-captains three, lieutenants and surgeons two each, sub-lieutenants, ensigns, admin officers, chaplains and medical officers one each.

	per company	Jäger Battalion	per musketeer company	per grenadier company	Semenovsky Izmailovsky	Preobrazhensky	per company	Jäger Battalion	per company	Semenovsky Izmailovsky	Preobrazhensky
	1802 Establishment					1798 Establishment					
Support personnel:	178	312	2	101	2	610	554	2	2	80	1
Grand Total:	3002⁹	2263¹⁰	162	569	117	4605	2957	162	160	453	119
Regimental vehicles	5	5		4		5	5			3	
Company vehicles	64	48	4	12	3	175	105	7	7	15	5
Total vehicles:	69	53	4¹¹	16	3	180	110	7	7	18	5
Pack horses						25	15	1	1	3	1
Draught horses	226	169		50		487	297			45	
Total horses:	226	169	0	50	0	512	312	1	1	48	1
Muskets & bayonets	2208 ¹²	1656	138	344 ¹³	86 ¹⁴	3475	2085	139	139		
Rifled muskets	64	48	4 ¹⁵			40	20	4			
Rifles				84 ¹⁶	21					343	114
Halberds	88	66				233	145				

9 In the establishments, another colonel-in-chief is included, giving one more man; but because this was His Imperial Majesty in these regiments, we consider it more accurate to exclude Him.

10 In the establishments, another colonel-in-chief is included, giving one more man; but because this was His Imperial Majesty in these regiments, we consider it more accurate to exclude Him.

11 Infirmary, rations, ammunition and tent carts.

12 Non-commissioned officers did not carry muskets (except four juniors per company) nor artel [messing] men (three per company).

13 “Jäger muskets should be issued with a flat-bladed bayonet as per the model.”

14 Muskets were not issued to artel men (two per company).

15 Four carried by junior non-commissioned officers.

16 Rifles were issued on a scale of 36 for non-commissioned officers and 48 to privates “ Jägers to whom rifles have been issued, must take their places in the ranks according to their overall height, and not otherwise.”

	Preobrazhensky	Semenovsky Izmailovsky	per company	Jäger Battalion	per company	Preobrazhensky	Semenovsky Izmailovsky	per grenadier company	per musketeer company	Jäger Battalion	per company
	1802 Establishment					1798 Establishment					
Sword bayonets				116 ¹⁷						343	
Hangers	2551	1909				3881	2329			353	
Canes	195 ¹⁸	142		47		302	182			44	
Company ammunition chests			1		1			1	1		1
Note: 75 cartridges with ball for each musket or rifle, except for emergencies, 40 were in the pouch, and 35 in chests.						Note: similar distribution and number of rounds.					

In comparing the establishments of 1798 and 1802, we note the following:

1. Due to the conversion of the regiments from a 25-company composition into a 16-company (Preobrazhensky), or from a 15-company to 12-company composition, the total strength of the regiments, as well as the numbers of ranks, has changed, but in proportion to the composition of the regiments; the companies are even strengthened somewhat by one to three men, but the jäger companies had decreased by five men [*sic*].
2. The regimental train was significantly reduced through the withdrawal of half-carts for ammunition, issued on a scale of three per company (two per jäger company), which is why a regiment was assigned 36-48 fewer wagons (eight wagons in the Jäger Battalion).
3. Fewer drivers and draught horses were required in proportion to the number of half-carts.
4. Pack horses for cooking cauldrons were withdrawn, which amounted to 12-16 horses per regiment.¹⁹
5. Four [junior] non-commissioned officers per company (all non-commissioned officers in the jägers) were intended to have rifled muskets,²⁰ which until then were only in grenadier companies.²¹

¹⁷ Sword bayonets were issued with rifles instead of bayonets and to drummers, buglers and 18 non-combatants.

¹⁸ Issued to every combatant non-commissioned officer, wagenmeister, drum-major, musician and clerk.

¹⁹ Cooking cauldrons were now intended to be carried on tent wagons (one per company).

²⁰ As per the 1798 Statutes.

²¹ In the jägers, all non-commissioned officers had carried rifles.

Overall, the following changes had taken place:

1. Battalions now consisted of four companies.
2. All companies in a battalion were of a single type.
3. There was a reduction in the number of vehicles in companies and regiments, with a corresponding reduction in drivers and horses.
4. Forty percent of the total number of non-commissioned officers received firearms;
5. Orderlies made up 50-55 percent of the total number of support personnel, while in the previous statute they had accounted for 46-47 percent.
6. The number of junior non-commissioned officers was reduced by two per company (in the jägers by five).

In addition, “an adequate number of clerks” were again appointed, and thereby facilitated record keeping.²²

Comparison of Lifeguard cavalry establishments:

According to the new statutes, the Lifeguard Horse was to remain on a five-squadron establishment; as for the Lifeguard Hussar Regiment, which since 1798, although it consisted of ten squadrons, did not have a statute, an establishment was drafted according to which its composition was directed to be five squadrons.

The new statute establishments of these regiments was as follows:²³

	Lifeguard Horse		Lifeguard Hussars		Lifeguard Horse		Lifeguard Hussars
	Regiment	Squadron	Regiment	Squadron	Regiment	Squadron	Squadron
	1802				1800		1798
Generals	1		1		1		
Field officers	5	1	5	1	5	1	1

²² The clarification in the statutes on this matter is as follows: “as for this statute a sufficient number of clerks are to be placed in a regiment, then on the basis of previous decisions, in accordance with the accounts issued by the Commissariat and Provisional Departments, in order to record income and expenditure from the sums of both departments; these accounts are to be checked by the regiments at the end of each year, and then at the legally appointed time are to be sent for audit against the Expedition budget established under the Military Collegium...” Note: this also applied to subsequent statutes.

²³ In other regiments, the former statutes remained extant.

	Lifeguard Horse		Lifeguard Hussars		Lifeguard Horse		Lifeguard Hussars
	Regiment	Squadron	Regiment	Squadron	Regiment	Squadron	Squadron
	1802				1800		1798
Subalterns	34 ²⁴	6	34	6	30	5	5
Non-commissioned officers	80	16 ²⁵	80	16	80	16	14
Horsemen					640	128	128
Cuirassiers	660	132 ²⁶					
Hussars			660	132 ²⁷			
Kettledrummers					1		
Trumpeters	16	3	16	3	11	2	2
Support personnel							
Subaltern equivalents	4		4		4		
Lower ranks	22	1	22	1	15	1	1
Craftsmen	22	3	16	3	28	2	2
Drivers	29		26		33		
Orderlies	125		125		100		
Total combatants:	796	158	796	158	768	152	150

²⁴ Including quartermaster, paymaster and two aides de camp.

²⁵ Including one wachtmeister [sergeant-major], two standart-junkers, one quartermaster and 12 non-commissioned officers. The quartermaster was “particularly responsible for weapons and ammunition items.”

²⁶ Including four men dismounted.

²⁷ Including four men dismounted.

	Lifeguard Horse		Lifeguard Hussars		Lifeguard Horse		Lifeguard Hussars
	Regiment	Squadron	Regiment	Squadron	Regiment	Squadron	Squadron
	1802				1800		1798
Total support personnel:	202	4	193	4	180	3	3
Grand Total:	999²⁸	162	989²⁹	162	948	155	153
War horses	773 ³⁰	154	772 ³¹		765	152	143
Draught horses	71		55		82		
Pack horses					5	1	1
Riding horses	24		21		20		
Total war horses:	773	154	772		765	152	143
Support horses:	95		76		107	1	1
Grand Total:	868	154	848		872	153	144
Vehicles	22	3	16	2	25	4	2
of which are ammunition caissons	1		1		1		
Carbines	650 ³²	130	650	130	640	128	128
Pistols (pairs)	736 ³³		736		732	146	146
Broadswords	770				733		

28 Including the colonel-in-chief.

29 Including the colonel-in-chief.

30 Including 36 officer re-mounts and admin officer with the riding-master.

31 Including 34 officer re-mounts and one admin officer and the riding-master, for a total of 36.

32 One per man, except artel men.

33 Non-commissioned officers, trumpeters and all mounted privates (640).

	Lifeguard Horse		Lifeguard Hussars		Lifeguard Horse		Lifeguard Hussars
	Regiment	Squadron	Regiment	Squadron	Regiment	Squadron	Squadron
	1802				1800		1798
Sabres			769 ³⁴	151			
Canes	88 ³⁵	16	87	16	82	16	14
Cartridges in the pouch ³⁶	30		20				

In comparing the establishments of the Lifeguard cavalry, we observe:

1. The number of officers has been increased according to the number of appointments, from which one subaltern has been added to the squadron.
2. Four lower ranks have been added to the squadron, of which two were assigned to the artel [messing].
3. The total number of support personnel has increased by 10.8 percent, adding 25 orderlies.
4. Vehicles have been reduced by three (in the Lifeguard Horse), according to the new establishment, ten half-carts were retired, but having said that, a 'veterinary apothecary' wagon, an 'office wagon' and five tent wagons were introduced.
5. The withdrawal of pack horses and several draught horses for a total of 12 horses.

Overall, the following changes had taken place:

1. The strength of a squadron increased slightly, by six to eight men.
2. The train was reduced by three vehicles.
3. The number of drivers and draught horses was reduced.
4. The number of support personnel increased by 10.8 percent.

³⁴ Eight for non-commissioned officer status support personnel, five for barbers [medics] and for every combatant ranks.

³⁵ For all combatant non-commissioned officers and support personnel of that status, trumpet-majors and kettledrummers, in addition, regimental medics and bone-setters.

³⁶ Cartridge pouches were carried by 80 non-commissioned officers and 650 privates (the other ten were artel men).

5. The number of subalterns increased by 13 percent.
6. The Lifeguard Hussar Regiment was assigned a five-squadron establishment.

Comparison of line infantry establishments:

The following changes took place under the new statutes for line infantry regiments:

1. All regiments were converted to a three-battalion establishment, while battalions were to consist of four companies, such that, although the former number of companies remained in a regiment (in the grenadiers and musketeers), they were distributed into three battalions; jäger regiments were to increase by two companies.
2. In grenadier regiments, all companies were designated as grenadiers, consequently, the regiment had only one company type; let us recall that before then they had consisted of two battalions, and each battalion had one grenadier and five fusilier companies, and it was necessary to create an ad-hoc third battalion - the combined grenadier, from grenadier companies.
3. In musketeer regiments, one battalion was designated as grenadiers, while two battalions were musketeers, i.e. the dual composition of the regiment was thus retained, but a significant amendment had been introduced, the ad-hoc combined grenadier battalion had been replaced by a permanent grenadier battalion.³⁷
4. The jäger regiments were strengthened by two companies each, a jäger regiment went from two battalions of five companies each, into three battalions of four companies each.

Thus, we see that the Military Commission paid due diligence to the creation of such units that would closely correspond to the principle of sustainability both at war and in peacetime, and found it useful to introduce the three-battalion regiment and abolish six-company battalions, replacing them with those of four-companies.

Statutes of composition were assigned as follows:

	1801		1802		1802					
	Musketeers		Jägers		Grenadiers		Musketeers		Jägers	
	Regiment	Company	Regiment	Company	Regiment	Company	Regiment	Company	Regiment	Company
Generals										

³⁷ Musketeer regiments had consisted of two battalions, each of which comprised one grenadier and five musketeer companies, moreover, “in all cases, the grenadiers formed a separate battalion.” Complete Collection of Laws, Vol. XXIV, No. 17588. Regulations for Infantry Field Service, Chapter IV, Article 4, §2.

	1801		1802		1802					
	Musketeers		Jägers		Grenadiers		Musketeers		Jägers	
	Regiment	Company	Regiment	Company	Regiment	Company	Regiment	Company	Regiment	Company
Field officers	6		3		6		6		3	
Subalterns	54	4	42	3	54 ³⁸	4	54	4	42 ³⁹	3
Non-commissioned officers	120	10	108	9	120	10	120	10	108	9
Grenadiers	564	141			1692	141	564	141		
Privates			1200	100					1200	100
Musketeers	1128	141 ⁴⁰					1128	141 ⁴¹		
Drummers	39	3	27	2	39	3	39	3	27	2
Fifers	8	2 ⁴²			8	2	8	2 ⁴³		
Buglers			5						5	
Musicians	9				9		9			
Support personnel										
Subaltern equivalents	6		6		6		6		6	
Lower ranks	40	1	40	1	40	1	40	1	40	1
Drivers	53		41		53		53		41	
Craftsmen	39	1	39	1	39	1	39	1	39	1
Orderlies	94		73		94		94		73	

38 Including four aides de camp, a quartermaster and a paymaster.

39 Including four aides de camp, a quartermaster and a paymaster, six in total.

40 Only in musketeer companies.

41 Only in musketeer companies.

42 Only in grenadier companies.

43 Only in grenadier companies.

	1801		1802		1802					
	Musketeers		Jägers		Grenadiers		Musketeers		Jägers	
	Regiment	Company	Regiment	Company	Regiment	Company	Regiment	Company	Regiment	Company
Total combatants:	1928	158/160	1385	114	1928	160	1928	158	1385	114
Total support personnel:	232	2	199	2	232	2	232	2	199	2
Grand Total:	2160	160/162⁴⁴	1584	116	2160⁴⁵	162	2160	160	1584	116
Regimental vehicles	5 ⁴⁶		5		5		5		5	
Company vehicles	48	4 ⁴⁷	36	3	48	4	48	4	36	3
Total vehicles:	53	4	41	3	53	4	53	4	41	3
Draught horses	Note: These statutes were just ‘examples’ presented to the Sovereign Emperor for Supreme approval; ⁴⁸ whereupon the Military Commission developed new ones according to the amendments made by the hand of the Sovereign, and compiled a table of equipment and so on.				169		169		133	
Muskets & bayonets					1656	138	1656	138	1032 ⁴⁹	86
Rifled muskets					16 ⁵⁰	4 ⁵¹	16	4		
Rifles									252 ⁵²	21
Sword bayonets									331	
Halberds					98		98			
Hangers					1891		1891			

44 162 in grenadier companies.

45 In addition, there was a colonel-in-chief from among the army generals.

46 For the apothecary, chapel, office, tools and treasury.

47 Wagons for the infirmary and rations, cartridge caisson and tents.

48 Archive of the Chancellery of the War Ministry, 1st Supreme Decrees etc. Book No. 138, and listing No. 8 etc. The original statutes with amendments in the hand of His Imperial Majesty.

49 From a total of 1,200 privates, 24 artel men were unarmed, 144 jägers had rifles, for a total of 1,032 muskets.

50 In the colonel-in-chief's battalion, four rifled muskets per company, although not explicitly stated, but could be assumed to be for non-commissioned officers; as 98 non-commissioned officers had halberds, six were flag-bearers, leaving 16, in line with other statutes, and were issued with rifled muskets.

51 For four non-commissioned officers in the colonel-in-chief's battalion.

52 For all non-commissioned officers and 144 jägers on a scale of 12 per company.

	1801		1802		1802					
	Musketeers		Jägers		Grenadiers		Musketeers		Jägers	
	Regiment	Company	Regiment	Company	Regiment	Company	Regiment	Company	Regiment	Company
Canes					140		140		124	
Ammunition chests					12	1	12	1	12	1
Rounds per man					75		75		75	
War increment ⁵³										
Grenadiers					288	24	96			
Musketeers							192	24		
Total war increment:					288⁵⁴	24	288	24		
Ration wagons					3		3			
Tool carts					12	1	12	1		
Total vehicles					15		15			
Horses					36		36			
Manpower Total:					2368	186	2368	184/186⁵⁵	1584	114
Vehicle Total:					68		68		41	
Total horses:					205		205		133	
Firearms Total:					1960	186	1960	162	1284	107

Comparing the new statutes with the old ones, we notice:

1. Separate establishments for wartime and peacetime were issued for grenadier and musketeer regiments, while the strength of the regiment

⁵³ In total, 331 men were to be added to a regiment, of which three were drivers.

⁵⁴ With 288 muskets.

⁵⁵ 184 men in the musketeer companies, but 186 men in the grenadier companies.

increased by 12.1 percent, and the number of firearms by 14.7 percent.

2. Jäger regiment strength almost doubled, and that of their companies increased by 34.4 percent.
3. The peacetime composition of grenadier and musketeer regiments was stronger than before, while there was an increase in the number of combatants of one field officer, four subalterns, two non-commissioned officers, 36 privates, four drivers and one drummer, a total of 48 men, conversely, there was a reduction of ten musicians and one general, for a net increase of 37 men; in wartime, there was an increase of 365 combatants over the 1798 statutes.
4. The grenadier and musketeer companies became somewhat stronger, and in wartime their strength was designated to be 184-186 men, which, compared with the previous 157-158 men, represents an increase of 27-28 men; the number of firearms in peacetime was almost exactly the same as before,⁵⁶ but having said that, in wartime 162 were issued,⁵⁷ an increase of 27 firearms.
5. The train was reduced, there were three fewer wagons in each company ('half-carts for footwear and spare ammunition'), for total decrease of 36 wagons, but since one wagon had been added 'for the treasury,' the net decrease was 35 wagons; draught horses were consequently 68 fewer.

Overall, the following changes had taken place:

Regiments had a three-battalion establishment;⁵⁸ each battalion having four companies;⁵⁹ an organic grenadier battalion (in the grenadier and musketeer regiments) replaced the former ad hoc combined grenadier battalion.

1. Jäger regiments almost doubled in strength, and that of their companies increased by 34.4 percent; grenadier and musketeer regiments increased in strength in peacetime by 1.7 percent, and in wartime by 10.9 percent in overall numbers, while their companies increased in wartime by 14.7 percent.
2. The number of carts decreased by 39.7 percent.
3. The number of draught horses decreased by 29.5 percent.
4. Pack horses were withdrawn, for a total of 12 horses.

Comparison of line cavalry establishments:

The following changes took place in the line cavalry regiments:

Firstly, the composition of the regiments was significantly strengthened by the introduction of replacement squadrons, - cuirassier and dragoon regiments remained on the same five-squadron establishment, but one of them was designated 'a replacement squadron,' while the hussars, which still consisted of two battalions of five squadrons each, had 'two replacement squadrons.' The role of the replacement squadron was defined as follows:

⁵⁶ In the colonel-in-chief's battalion it was eight firearms more.

⁵⁷ 166 firearms in the colonel-in-chief's battalion.

⁵⁸ Previously of two battalions.

⁵⁹ Previously five or six.

firstly, ‘it is intended to be used it to fill the gaps in manning and horses that are always deficient in a regiment;’ secondly, ‘recruits and remount horses brought up are to be assigned to this same squadron for the most convenient training of them in order to be sent for combat service with the regiment, which will thus always have a ready supply for its required maintenance at full strength.’⁶⁰

The replacement squadron ‘always belongs to the regiment and comes under the command of the colonel-in-chief, or in his absence, the regimental commander; except on those occasions when the regiment is on campaign, and then it is under the command of its squadron commander, who is responsible for everything pertaining to the service and in keeping that squadron in due order and is answerable to whichever person is entrusted with command of reserve squadrons during the absence of parent regiments.’

In view of the fact that the replacement squadron did not go on campaign, ‘in the event of a sudden movement by the regiments,’ so that ‘difficulties and confusion should not occur,’ they had their own reporting chain and all leave was granted ‘according to a specific formula, not to be confused with that of the regiment.’

Secondly, the size of the regiment had been increased, as will be seen from a comparison of the new statutes with the former, to which we now turn.

The manning of regiments was determined as follows:

	1801 ⁶¹					1802 ⁶²			1802 ⁶³								
	Cuirassier			Dragoon		Hussar			Cuirassier			Dragoon			Hussar		
	Regiment	Squadron	Replacement	Regiment	Squadron	Regiment	Squadron	Replacement	Regiment	Squadron	Replacement	Regiment	Squadron	Replacement	Regiment	Squadron	Replacement
Field officers	4		1	4		4		1	4		1	4		1	4		1
Subalterns	36	6	4	36	6	63	5/6	9	36 ⁶⁴	6	4	36 ⁶⁵	6	4	63 ⁶⁶	5/6	9
Non-commissioned officers	70	14	12	70	14	120	12	20	70	14	12	70	14	12	120	12	20

60 The appointment of replacement squadrons is referenced in the explanation of the statute on the replacement squadron at the regiment; also in Complete Collection of Laws, Vol. VLIII, Part II, Book of Statutes, No. 23603. Note: in II, No. 19960, in V, No. 20135.

61 Complete Collection of Laws, Vol. XLIII, Part II, Book of Statutes No. 19960 to No. 23603, Table I.

62 Complete Collection of Laws, Vol. XLIII, Part II, Book of Statutes No. 20135 to No. 23603, Table I.

63 Complete Collection of Laws, Vol. XLIII, Part II, Book of Statutes No. 20252 to No. 23603, Table I and separately issued statutes (Archive of the Chancellery of the War Ministry, descriptions in various books of the Chancellery of the Chief of the General Staff to H.I.M.).

64 Including a quartermaster, paymaster and two aides-de-camp.

65 Including a quartermaster, paymaster and two aides-de-camp.

66 Including a quartermaster, paymaster and three aides-de-camp.

	1801					1802			1802								
	Cuirassier			Dragoon		Hussar			Cuirassier			Dragoon			Hussar		
	Regiment	Squadron	Replacement	Regiment	Squadron	Regiment	Squadron	Replacement	Regiment	Squadron	Replacement	Regiment	Squadron	Replacement	Regiment	Squadron	Replacement
Privates	660	132	102	700	140	1320	132	204	660	132	102	700	140	128	1320	132	204
of whom are dismounted	60	12	6	60	12	120	12	12	60	12	6	60	12	8	120	12	12
Trumpeters	16	3	2	16	3	21	2	4	16	3	2	16	3	2	21	2	4
Kettledrummers	1			1					1			1					
Support Personnel																	
Subaltern equivalents	5			5		6			5			5			6		
Lower ranks	21	1	2	21	1	34	1	4	21	1	2	21	1	2	34	1	4
Craftsmen	29	2	5	29	2	49	2	9	29	2	5	29	2	5	49	2	9
Drivers	21			25		27			21			25			27		
Orderlies	62		9	62		95		14	62		9	62			95		14
Total Combatants:	787	155	121	827	163	1528	151/152	238	787	155	121	827	163	147	1528	151/152	238
Total Support Personnel:	138	3	16	142	3	211	3	27	138	3	16	142	3	16	211	3	27
Grand Total:	925	158	137	969	166	1739	154/155	265	925	158	137	969	166	163	1739	154/155	265
Regimental vehicles	6			5		7			6			5			7		
Squadron vehicles	15	3		20	4 ⁶⁷	20	2		15	3 ⁶⁸	1 ⁶⁹	20	4 ⁷⁰	1 ⁷¹	20	2 ⁷²	2 ⁷³

67 In each squadron were one ammunition cart, while in regiments of five squadrons - one more ammunition cart.

68 In each squadron were one ammunition cart, while in regiments of five squadrons - one more ammunition cart.

69 For carrying forage.

70 In each squadron were one ammunition cart, while in regiments of five squadrons - one more ammunition cart.

71 For carrying forage.

72 Infirmary and ration carts.

	1801					1802			1802								
	Cuirassier			Dragoon		Hussar			Cuirassier			Dragoon			Hussar		
	Regiment	Squadron	Replacement	Regiment	Squadron	Regiment	Squadron	Replacement	Regiment	Squadron	Replacement	Regiment	Squadron	Replacement	Regiment	Squadron	Replacement
Total Vehicles:	21	3		25	4	27	2		21	3	1	25	4		27	2	2
War horses	These were just sample statutes. There were no schedules of horses and equipment. See similar notes on line infantry statutes.								650 ⁷⁴	128	64	685 ⁷⁵	135	74	1256 ⁷⁶	125	124
Draught horses									82		3	90		3	118		6
Sub-Total Horses:									732	128	67	775	135	77	1374	125	130
War Increment									75	15 ⁷⁷	46	80	16 ⁷⁸	60	150	15 ⁷⁹	92
Total Horses:									807	143	113⁸⁰	855	151	137⁸¹	1524	140⁸²	222
Carbines									650 ⁸³	130	100				1300 ⁸⁴	130	200
Muskets												690 ⁸⁵	138	123			
Pistols (pairs)									686 ⁸⁶	137	110	727 ⁸⁷		134	1341 ⁸⁸		216

73 For carrying forage.

74 36 officer remounts, two for the admin officer and riding-master, 17 for trumpeters and kettledrummers, 70 for non-commissioned officers, 525 for mounted privates, for a total of 650.

75 36 officer remounts, two for the admin officer and riding-master, 17 for trumpeters and kettledrummers, 70 for non-commissioned officers, 560 for mounted privates, for a total of 685.

76 63 officer remounts, two for the admin officer and riding-master, 21 for trumpeters and kettledrummers, 120 for non-commissioned officers, 1,050 for mounted privates, for a total of 1,256.

77 For privates.

78 For privates.

79 For privates.

80 12 non-commissioned officers, two trumpeters, 96 privates, and three draught horses, - officers "are to provide their own."

81 12 non-commissioned officers, two trumpeters, 120 privates, and three draught horses, - officers "are to provide their own."

82 20 non-commissioned officers, four trumpeters, 192 privates, and six draught horses, - officers "are to provide their own."

83 Only mounted privates.

84 Only mounted privates.

85 Only mounted privates.

	1801					1802			1802								
	Cuirassier			Dragoon		Hussar			Cuirassier			Dragoon			Hussar		
	Regiment	Squadron	Replacement	Regiment	Squadron	Regiment	Squadron	Replacement	Regiment	Squadron	Replacement	Regiment	Squadron	Replacement	Regiment	Squadron	Replacement
Sabres									760 ⁸⁹	150	118 ⁹⁰	800 ⁹¹	158	144	1481 ⁹²	144	232
Canes									78	14	12	78	14	12	128	10	20
Rounds per man (in the pouch)									30			30			20		

Comparing the new statutes with the old ones, we notice:

1. The number of officers in cuirassier and dragoon regiments had been increased by 11.1 percent over the previous total, and in hussars by 34 percent.
2. In hussar regiments, the number of non-commissioned officers had been increased by 33.3 percent.
3. Four privates had been added to each cuirassier and hussar squadron, “of whom two were for maintaining artels in good order, and an additional two dismounted in the event of sick men, so that more of the men could be kept in action,”⁹³ while “12 additional men” were assigned to each dragoon squadron, “because dragoon regiments should be equal in strength to an infantry battalion.”⁹⁴ Overall, the number of privates had been increased by 3.1 percent in the cuirassiers and hussars and by 9.3 percent in dragoon regiments.
4. The number of service support lower ranks increased slightly for the following reasons:
 - a) The addition of a “regimental medic and bone-setter in order to have the best and most efficient care of the sick; the bone-setter is especially

⁸⁶ 70 non-commissioned officers, 16 trumpeters, 600 mounted privates.

⁸⁷ 70 non-commissioned officers, 16 trumpeters, 640 mounted privates. for a total of 726, however, the statute gives a total of 727.

⁸⁸ 120 non-commissioned officers, 21 trumpeters and 1,200 mounted privates.

⁸⁹ 747 fighting men , eight non-commissioned equivalent support personnel, five barbers.

⁹⁰ Medics, barbers and 116 fighting men - broadswords in cuirassier regiments.

⁹¹ 787 fighting men, eight non-commissioned equivalent support personnel (wagenmeister, regimental medic, regimental bone-setter, four clerks, infirmary warden) and five barbers.

⁹² 1,461 fighting men, ten non-commissioned equivalent support personnel and ten barbers; 221 non-commissioned officers, six non-commissioned equivalent support personnel, trumpet major and kettledrummer.

⁹³ Complete Collection of Laws, Vol. XLIII, Part II, No. 23603, Note to Table III to No. 19960, para. 2.

⁹⁴ Complete Collection of Laws, Vol. XLIII, Part II, No. 23603, Note to Table IV to No. 20135, para. 3.

for those who are unfortunate enough to suffer injuries to bones and joints.”

- b) A warden for the infirmary was added “over and above the previous staff for more efficient care of the regimental infirmary.”
 - c) “Regimental, quartermaster and treasury clerks are added over and above the previous staff in order to improve the various work of the regiment and to keep the income and expense books in proper order: with regard to cash holdings, provisions and fodder;”⁹⁵ but the number of drivers was reduced by almost half.
5. The number of vehicles decreased due to the abolition of “half-carts for spare ammunition,” in cuirassier regiments by 30 percent, in dragoon regiments by 26.4 percent and in hussars by 42.5 percent, while the squadron train was reduced by two wagons, and the regimental train was increased by one treasury wagon “due to the requirement for the treasury to hold many items that the regiment should always have to hand.”⁹⁶
 6. Pack horses had been withdrawn, but having said that “riding horses have been introduced,” for the Wagenmeister, for the infirmary warden, for the regimental medic and bone-setter, and for half the total of blacksmiths and veterinarians. The total number of draught horses was less than before: in cuirassier regiments by 19.6 percent, in dragoon regiments by 21 percent and in hussars by 31.3 percent.
 7. With regard to war horses, an innovation was made, a defined number of horses was established which were added only in wartime (15-16 horses per squadron), while in peacetime it was necessary to maintain fewer than the previous total in cuirassier regiments by 9.2 percent, in dragoon regiments by 6 percent and in hussars by 7.5 percent. In wartime, the number of war horses was nine more than before in cuirassier regiments, 36 in dragoons and 48 in hussars. This measure was adopted because it was possible “to extract horses”⁹⁷ from the replacement squadron, replenishing them with remounts, so that the complete fighting strength of the regiment was always available in wartime.

Overall, the following changes had taken place:

1. Reserve squadrons were established. Regiments began to have a constant and ready supply for the required upkeep to establishment, both in manpower and horses.
2. Due to the increase in the number of officers and combatant lower ranks, the strength of the squadron increased by 7, 8 or 15 men.
3. Vehicles had been reduced by between 26.4 and 42.5 percent.
4. The numbers of service support staff changed by category, while lower ranks were introduced, which were extremely necessary for the internal efficiency of units.
5. The number of draught horses was reduced by between 19.6 and 31.3 percent.
6. For war horses, a state was established for peacetime and for wartime.

Statutes for garrison troops and a comparison with former statutes.

⁹⁵ Complete Collection of Laws, Vol. XLIII, Part II, No. 23603, Note to Table I to No. 19960, paras. 1, 2 & 3.

⁹⁶ Complete Collection of Laws, Vol. XLIII, Part II, No. 23603, Note to Table I to No. 19960, para. 4.

⁹⁷ Complete Collection of Laws, Vol. XLIII, Part II, No. 23603, Note to Table I to No. 19960, para. 4.

The following changes took place to garrison troops in the new statutes:

1. Garrison battalions on field establishment went from a six-company structure (one grenadier and five musketeer companies) onto a four-company composition, entirely of musketeer companies. Thus, the battalions on field establishment adopted a homogeneous composition and the need to generate combined grenadier battalions from grenadier companies disappeared.⁹⁸
2. Garrison battalions on territorial establishment went from five companies (five musketeer companies) onto a four-company establishment,⁹⁹ and with them, as before, they were intended to have one invalid company each.¹⁰⁰
3. In one note, the new appointment of garrison troops is definitively expressed:¹⁰¹ “it is intended to bring line regiments up to strength from the garrisons and add supernumeraries to them in wartime.”

The new statutes were as follows:¹⁰²

	1801			1802				
	In Garrisons		Invalid Coy	Field Establishment		Territorial Establishment		Invalid Coy
	Battalion	Company		Battalion	Company	Battalion	Company	
Field Officers	2			2		2		
Subalterns	18 ¹⁰³	4	4	18 ¹⁰⁴	4	18 ¹⁰⁵	4	4
Non-commissioned Officers	48	12	12	48	12	48	12	12

98 Complete Collection of Laws, XLIII, Part II, Book of Statutes No. 24729 to No. 19960, Table I, and No. 24704 to No. 20252, Table I, as well as individual statutes (archive of the Chancellery of the Ministry of War, various books, and books in the Chancellery of the Chief of the General Staff of His Imperial Majesty).

99 Previously referred to as on internal position.

100 Complete Collection of Laws, XLIII, Part II, Book of Statutes No. 24729 to No. 19960, Table I, and No. 24704 to No. 20252, Table I, as well as individual statutes (archive of the Chancellery of the Ministry of War, various books, and books in the Chancellery of the Chief of the General Staff of His Imperial Majesty).

101 Complete Collection of Laws, XLIII, Part II, Book of Statutes No. 24704, Table I, note and 4 in the individual statutes note on the statutes of garrison battalions on territorial establishment.

102 Compiled from the individually published statutes and from the Complete Collection of Laws, XLIII, Part II, Book of Statutes No. 24729 to No. 19960, Table I, Charts II & III. No. 24704 to No. 20252, Tables I & II, Charts 1, 2 & 3.

103 Includes a Quartermaster and battalion Adjutant.

104 Includes a Quartermaster and battalion Adjutant.

105 Includes a Quartermaster and battalion Adjutant.

	1801			1802				
	In Garrisons		Invalid Coy	Field Establishment		Territorial Establishment		Invalid Coy
	Battalion	Company		Battalion	Company	Battalion	Company	
Privates	720 ¹⁰⁶	180	150	720	180	600	150	150
Drummers	13	3	2	13	3	13	3	2
Service Support Personnel								
Subaltern Equivalent	2			2		2		
Lower Ranks	18	1	3	18	1	18	1	3
Craftsmen	14	3		14	3	14	3	
Orderlies	31			31		31		
Total Combatants	801	199	168	801	199	681	169	168
Total Service Support	65	4	3	65	4	65	4	3
Grand Total	866	203	171	866	203	746	173	171
Muskets with accessories	Table of equipment not compiled. This was merely and example statute.			720	180	600	120	
Hangers				790 ¹⁰⁷	195	66 ¹⁰⁸	13	164 ¹⁰⁹
Halberds				46 ¹¹⁰		46		
Canes				52 ¹¹¹	12	52 ¹¹²	12	12

¹⁰⁶ In battalions on territorial establishment there were 600 privates.

¹⁰⁷ Every combatant for 781 plus nine support personnel.

¹⁰⁸ Non-commissioned officers, medical orderly, three clerks, battalion infirmary warden and 13 drummers, while privates carried a bayonet but no hanger.

¹⁰⁹ All combatants.

¹¹⁰ All non-commissioned officers except two carrying colours.

¹¹¹ Non-commissioned officers, three clerks and battalion drum-major.

¹¹² Non-commissioned officers, three clerks and battalion drum-major.

	1801			1802				
	In Garrisons			Field Establishment		Territorial Establishment		
	Battalion	Company		Battalion	Company	Battalion	Company	
Cartridges			Invalid Coy	35		35		

Comparing these statutes with the previous ones, we note:

1. Although the total strength of the battalion in the field had decreased, the strength of the company increased by 28.4 percent, the privates are somewhat fewer than $\frac{1}{3}$, and non-commissioned officers by $\frac{1}{3}$ of the previous total.
2. The strength of the battalion on territorial establishment increased by 18 percent, while the strength of the company increased by 50 percent.
3. The strength of the invalid company had been increased by almost 50 percent.
4. A sufficient number of clerks and a sufficient number of craftsmen were introduced into the strength of support personnel, which was necessary for the improvement of the logistic-support of the battalions, but the total number of support personnel changed slightly, only in battalions on territorial establishment increased by 25 percent.
5. There was no transport intended, as it was before, but in the explanations to the statute the motive for this was already mentioned: “in garrison battalions on field establishment, transport and draught horses are not needed because the garrisons are intended to be static in their designated locations;¹¹³ in the event that they are ordered to move, carts and wagons are to be hired by the treasury for specific moves. But, for the transportation of provisions and the evacuation of the sick, *artel* carts are to be kept in each company, no less than one each, because the staff in the battalions receive field pay; therefore, they are obliged to maintain horses and carts for their field obligations.”
6. A battalion colonel-in-chief was absent for the following reason: “in those places where there will be more than one battalion in a fortress or in a city, the battalions constitute a regiment; colonels-in-chief of garrison regiments are determined by the Supreme will of the Sovereign Emperor; ... in the battalions, battalion commanders remain on the basis of this statute.”

Overall, the following changes had taken place:

1. The battalions were given a four-company composition.

¹¹³ Nothing is said about battalions on territorial establishment, but, probably, this rule was also written for them, they could also have an *artel* cart per company, but it was not obligatory.

2. The size of the company was increased by 28.4 percent for a battalion on field establishment, by 50 percent for a battalion on territorial establishment, and by 50 percent for an Invalid company.
3. The number of support personnel increased, but only slightly, the increase was due to the need for them for the logistical support of the unit.
4. It was determined that the garrisons must be manned as field regiments, while the battalions in the field maintenance are not only static, but can be moved.
5. The main unit for garrison forces is the battalion, while a regiment is formed through the co-location of several battalions.
6. Battalions on field establishment were to have one *artel* wagon per company, while in the event of a requirement to move, a train was to be formed using civilian wagons.