

FREDERICK THE GREAT'S ARMY 3 SPECIALIST TROOPS



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ARTILLERY

Despite making a number of important innovations, Frederick the Great was not renowned as a great artillery enthusiast, and treated his gunners as second-rate soldiers hardly fit for the society of the 'gentlemen' who officered the other branches of the Prussian army. In fairness, for all Frederick's insistence upon the necessity of maintaining the aristocratic element of his officer corps, this was not a view unique to Prussia. Artillerymen were equally looked down upon in other armies, especially the French, as being—to use a contemporary British term—'mechanicks' whose technical knowledge reduced them to the level of tradesmen.

The unfortunate result was that the artillery officers were cliquish and inward-looking, and their men tended to have low morale—hardly surprising when the rank-and-file were allowed to carry muskets only in emergencies, being deemed scarcely fit to be the fellows of the musket-bearing infantry. It is perhaps doubtful that Frederick ever appreciated the minutiae of artillery techniques (he was remarkably bad at, and consequently loathed, mathematics) or the unreliability of munitions. He once reproved a gun-team for its bad shooting, laid the gun himself and hit the target; challenged to do it again, he aimed it in an identical manner and missed completely.

Nevertheless, Frederick recognized the importance of artillery and greatly expanded the arm. Upon his accession the Prussian artillery consisted of one field battalion of six companies, whose *Chef* was the aged General Christian von Linger, who had reorganized the munitions industry for Frederick's father; there were also four garrison companies (Pillau,

Horse artillery gun-team, 1762. In this illustration the 'aimer' or gun-captain is sighting along the barrel of the fieldpiece. But for the riding boots and gauntlets the uniform is virtually identical to that

of the foot artillery, plus the cavalry plume, adopted in 1762; the black tip of the gun-captain's plume identifies him as an NCO. (Print after Adolph Menzel)

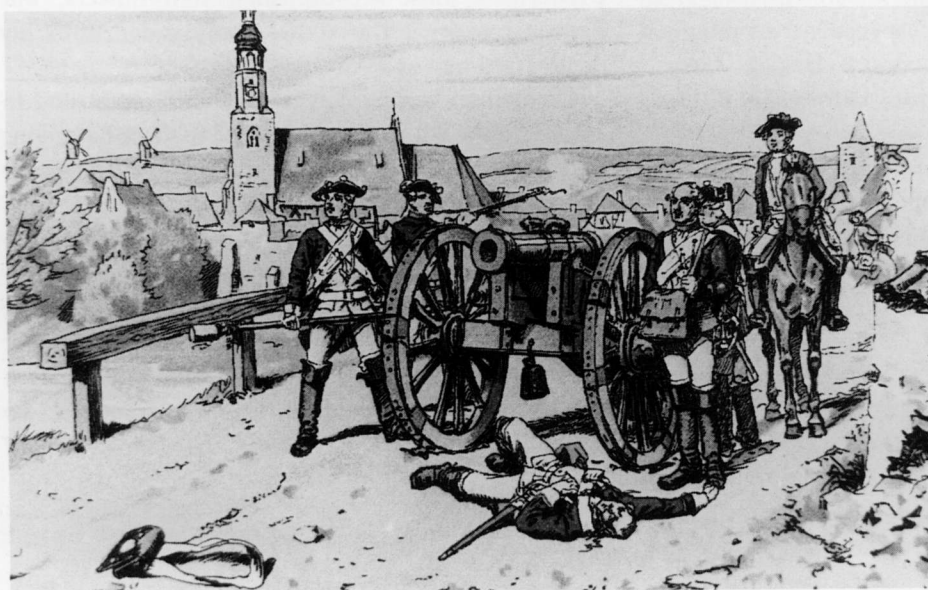
Magdeburg, Stettin and Wesel). In 1741 Frederick formed a second battalion of one bombardier and five cannoner companies; the bombardiers were intended to serve howitzers and mortars, the most specialized tasks, and were distributed among the other companies. In 1742 an additional (Silesian) garrison company was formed (at Breslau). In 1744 the two battalions were given the title of *Feldregiment Artillerie*, and Samuel von Schmettau was appointed 'Grand Master' of the artillery. Schmettau, recently recruited from Austrian service, was one of Frederick's most accomplished staff officers, but Linger remained the actual commander until his death at the age of 86 in April 1755.

Companies were enlarged to about 300 strong in 1758, and the regiment augmented to three battalions by the formation of two new companies. In March 1762 the artillery was reorganized into two regiments of three battalions each, each of five companies, into which the bombardiers were integrated; *Chef* of Regt. 1 was the capable Inspector-General of artillery, General C. W. von Dieskau, and of Regt. 2 Oberst Carl von Moller. In November 1763 there was a further reorganization, into three regiments of two battalions each (*Chef* of Regt. 3 was R. W. von





A famous exchange between Frederick and his gunners. Observing some artillerymen (whose guns had been captured) mixed in with grenadiers on the retreat after Hochkirch, the king called out, 'Cannoniers, where have you left your cannon?' 'The devil carried them off last night!' was the reply. 'Well, then, we'll carry them off by day,' replied Frederick, 'won't we, grenadiers?' 'Ay', said they, as they passed, 'and with interest too!' In this illustration both horse artillery (with riding boots) and field artillery are depicted, the latter with the white gaiters worn in summer until the issue of black became standard, as in the infantry. (Print after Carl Röchling)



Horse artillery in action during the Seven Years' War. Crew-member no. 2 (second right), the loader, carries ammunition in a large leather satchel around the neck; no. 3 (second left) is about to ignite the charge by means of a portfire, no. 4, the aimer (right) having stepped clear of the path of recoil. The officer (mounted, rear) would normally command a section or pair of guns, although this duty could be undertaken by an NCO. (Print after R. Knötel)

Winterfeld, Regts. 1 and 3 being stationed at Berlin, 2 at Königsberg); and a fourth regiment of ten companies (without a *Chef*) was raised at Königsberg in October 1772.

Succeeding *Chefs* of Regt. 1 (who were also Inspectors-General of Artillery) were Ernst von Holtzendorff (from Sept. 1777) and Johann von Dittmar (from Dec. 1785). *Chefs* of Regt. 2 were von Kitscher (Apl. 1763), von Lüderitz (March 1770), von Höfer (Feb. 1778), von Dittmar (Jan. 1785 until his appointment to Regt. 1), and von Pritzelwitz (Dec. 1785). *Chefs* of Regt. 3 were von Holtzendorff

(Oct. 1776 until he succeeded Dieskau in Regt. 1), von Merkatz (Sept. 1777) and von Moller (Apl. 1786).

After the Seven Years' War the size of each company was reduced to about 200 (194 rank-and-file, of whom no more than 100 actually served at any one time).

From 1748–50 three additional garrison companies were formed (Neisse, Glatz, Schweidnitz), making a total of eight; additional companies were formed at Cosel (1756), Colberg and Glogau (1770), Königsberg (1777), Silberberg (1782) and Graudenz

(1784). These were of unequal strength, according to circumstance, and composed of men deemed unfit for field service.

Horse artillery

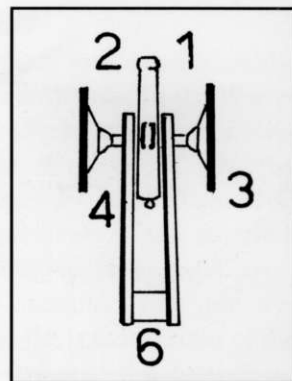
Frederick is often credited with the creation of the first mobile horse artillery, not intended primarily to support cavalry but to move rapidly across the battlefield to provide fire-support where necessary; but this branch was never independent, and remained small. The first detachment, created in April 1759, comprised six light 6-pdrs. and only 3 NCOs and 42 gunners; it was lost at Kunersdorf, and its ten-gun replacement battery was captured at Maxen. Prince Heinrich created his own battery (six 6-pdrs.) in June 1759, and a replacement for the captured battery was formed in 1760. Both these units were disbanded after the Seven Years' War, but by 1768 the horse artillery had been re-formed with twenty 6-pdrs. and four howitzers. In 1773 Frederick created an artillery 'Kommando' in Potsdam for the training of horse artillerymen, the field strength being two 'brigades' of ten 6-pdrs. and one 7-pdr. howitzer, and the force had been enlarged sufficiently for it to take the field for the War of the Bavarian Succession with a strength of six batteries, each with eight 6-pdrs. and a 7-pdr. howitzer.

Equipment

The artillery was divided into 'position' and 'battalion' guns. The latter, in a practice almost universal at the time, were lighter pieces each crewed by four gunners and four infantrymen, which accompanied infantry regiments to provide immediate fire-support. By the end of the 18th century it had been acknowledged almost universally that 'battalion guns' were not very effective and at times even an impediment, and that the effect of a concentration of artillery fire exceeded the sum of its parts; but Frederick persisted with 'battalion guns' throughout.

From 1731 Linger had restricted the Prussian artillery to four 'natures' (calibres), of which the 3- and 6-pdrs. were used for infantry support. The original 6-pdr., requiring a five-horse team, was found to be insufficiently mobile, so Frederick replaced them in 1742 with new light 3-pdrs. drawn by three horses, and with a chambered breech (as used in a howitzer) which required a smaller charge

Crewing of an artillery piece. Gunner no. 1 held a combined rammer and sponge; no. 2 loaded the cartridge and projectile; no. 4 aimed the gun (by elevation and by instructing the men on the traversing levers), pierced the bag of the charge through the vent, and then stepped away; no. 3 ignited the charge by means of a smouldering portfire, with outstretched arm, standing well out of the path of recoil. This was the basic team; four other members (infantrymen) were ammunition-handlers and 'muscle' for operating the traversing levers, crewman

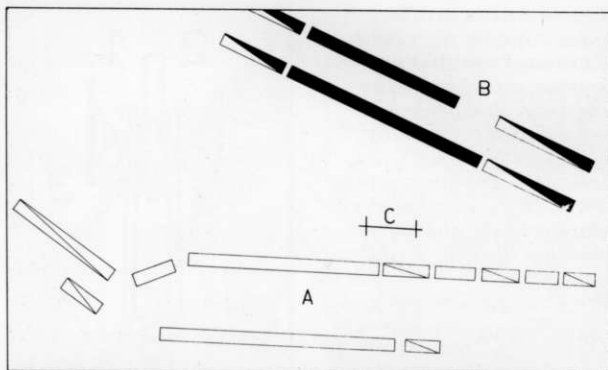


no. 6 normally being in charge of traversing, though more than one man was needed to traverse the heavier pieces.

but was more difficult to use. In the same year Frederick introduced limbers with ammunition boxes, based on a design of Lt. Col. Ernst von Holtzmann, commander of the 2nd Field Artillery Battalion, who in 1747 invented an improved elevation mechanism, inserting a screw into the previous wedge-adjustor.

The light 3-pdr. proved to have less hitting-power than the old 6-pdr., so to compromise Dieskau designed a light 6-pdr. with four-horse team, and a longer-barrelled 3-pdr., both introduced in 1755. Battalion guns were usually allocated at two per regiment, Frederick's intention being to use the new light 6-pdr. for first-line units and the 3-pdr. for second line; and from 1758 they were supplemented by a new, light 7-pdr. howitzer, which was found to be so effective that one was attached to every battalion by the end of the Seven Years' War. Despite the new designs, however, the battalion artillery remained outmatched by that of Austria (the most effective artillery in Europe), and from 1758 Frederick was forced to introduce new 3- and 6-pdrs., with fully-bored breeches instead of the unsuccessful chambered variety; and from 1770 these were replaced by new long 3-pdrs. and light and heavy 6-pdrs.

The heavier 12- and 24-pdr. 'position guns' were intended for battery fire as a kind of artillery reserve, immensely more effective than the lighter and dispersed fire of the battalion guns. These Frederick also replaced with chambered versions from 1754, the 12-pdr. being the usual 'battery' cannon, with an



Artillery tactics (1): employment of a static 'position battery' of heavy guns as used originally—Mollwitz, 10 April 1741. Key: (A) Prussian Army (B) Austrian position (C)

Prussian heavy guns deployed en masse in front of Prussian position. (The lighter guns were employed as 'battalion guns' with each infantry regiment.)

eight-horse team. The chambered bore was again less effective, and from 1757 Frederick was compelled to use older and heavier 12-horse 12-pdrs. originally intended for garrison use. These guns—nicknamed *Brummer* or 'growler' from the noise of discharge—were found to be so effective (especially at Leuthen) that they remained in service alongside the chambered guns. They were supplemented by so-called Austrian 12-pdrs., of medium weight (10-horse team) and patterned on those of the Austrian artillery.

Recognizing the utility of high-angle fire, Frederick improved on the heavy 18-pdr. howitzers he inherited, 10-pdrs. and new 18-pdrs. being introduced from 1743 and 1744 respectively; a new 10-pdr. was also introduced after the Seven Years' War. These heavier howitzers were generally restricted to 'position' use. The 24-pdr. cannon was so ponderous in movement that from 1759 it was withdrawn from field use and assigned to siege and garrison duty, where it supplemented 10-, 24- and 50-pdr. mortars. Ordnance was usually brass, with carriages painted light blue.

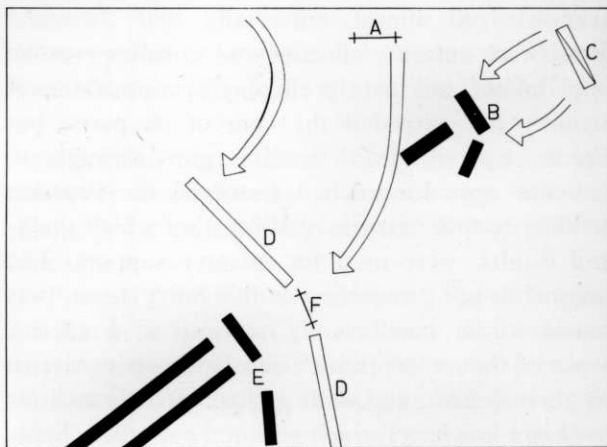
Artillery tactics (2): the manoeuvre of a 'position battery'—Rossbach, 5 November 1757. Key: (A) Original Prussian battery position, Janus Hill, from where it fired at: (B) Allied advance guard, routed by: (C) Seydlitz's first cavalry charge. (D) Position of

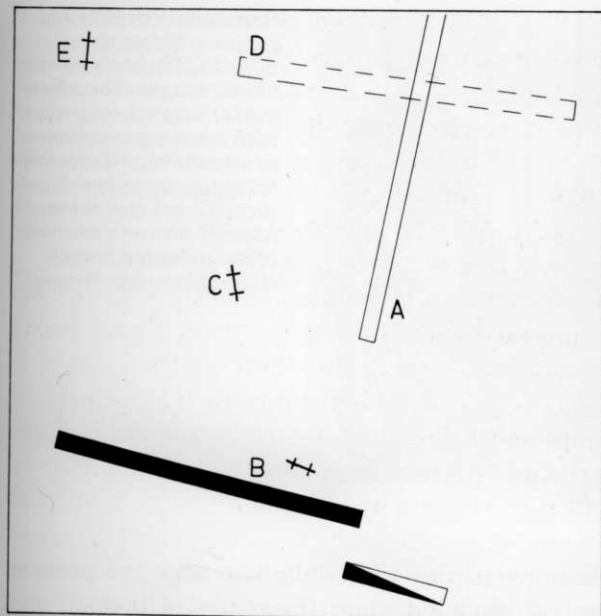
Prussian infantry after advancing (arrowed) to attack: (E) Allied main body in column of march. (F) Shift of position of Prussian 'position battery' from Janus Hill, to bombard head of Allied column.

The artillery had no permanent train: horses, ammunition-waggons and drivers were all impressed from civilian sources at the beginning of a campaign and discharged upon its conclusion. They were commanded by a small number of officers (*Stallmeisters*) and NCOs or waggon-masters (ex-cavalrymen), with craftsmen (wheelwrights, smiths, etc.) and supplemented from 1760 by small cavalry detachments to keep order. As the drivers were but temporary soldiers, only the heaviest guns (heavy 12-pdrs., 24-pdrs. and heavy howitzers) were dragged by their teams to the battle-line. All battalion guns and lighter 12-pdrs. were unlimbered a considerable distance from the enemy and hauled into place by gunners by means of bricales (leather and rope straps), which over reasonably level terrain were expected to keep pace with the infantry. No use was apparently made of other methods of moving artillery, such as the prolonge (which utilized the team-horses), or the Swedish-style 'Cronstedt's rods' or advance-rods.

The dispersal of teams and drivers at the conclusion of a campaign resulted in there being virtually no mobile artillery in peacetime; guns were returned to their depots, and field exercises were only held for a few weeks annually. This system gave few opportunities for the co-operation of artillery with other arms, and in Frederick's *Instructions* almost the only advice given on the handling of artillery was as follows:

'I make a distinction between the heavy cannon and the field pieces attached to the battalions, as the former should be planted on the heights, and the latter fifty paces in front of the battalions. Both the one and the other should be well pointed and well fired.'





Artillery tactics (3): changing deployment of 'position artillery' during an action—Leuthen, 5 December 1757. Key: (A) Initial position of Austrian left wing. (B) Deployment of Prussian infantry after approach march in oblique order, accompanied by position artillery. (C)

Advance of Prussian position artillery, firing from eminences upon Austrian line. (D) Re-deployment of Austrian left wing to meet Prussian attack. (E) Re-positioning of Prussian position artillery against Austrian re-deployment.

'When we are within five hundred yards of the enemy, the field pieces should be drawn by men, that they may fire without intermission as we advance.

'If the enemy begin to fly, the heavy cannon are to move forward and fire a few rounds, by way of wishing them a good journey.

'Six gunners and three regimental carpenters should be attached to every piece in the first line.'

Artillery tactics (4): concentration of fire—Kunersdorf, 12 August 1759. Frederick massed his 'position batteries' to concentrate their fire against the left wing of the Russo-Austrian army, in their entrenched position on the Mühl-Berge (M), on rising ground above Kunersdorf (K); the Prussian artillery (A), with (T) including the artillery train, was positioned similarly on high ground. Their 'massed battery' fire

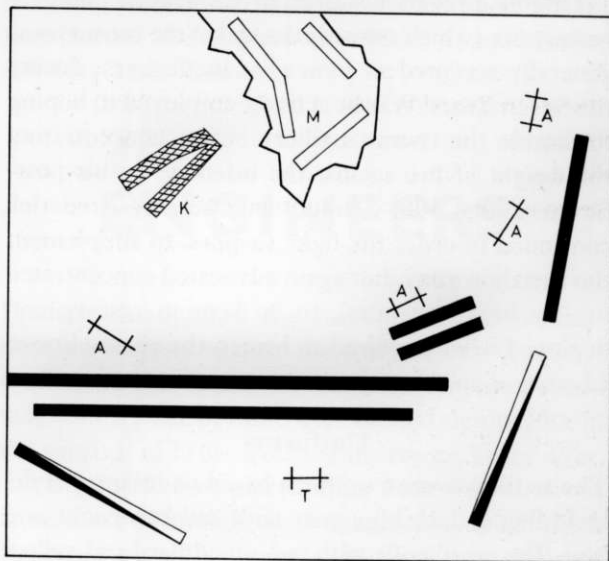
was completely successful in so weakening the Russian forces holding the Mühl-Berge that the Prussians were able to carry the position, but in unwisely pressing the attack fell victim to counter-attack and were routed. Most of the heavy guns (some of which were re-positioned on the captured Mühl-Berge) could not be extricated from the rout and were captured.

Tactics

Tactical employment of artillery varied considerably, largely dependent upon circumstance. In the War of the Austrian Succession Frederick employed a mixture of concentration and dispersal of fire (by positioning howitzers and 24-pdrs. on the flanks and using the 12-pdrs. as supplements to the battalion guns), but also used the position batteries as a reserve: at Hohenfriedberg, for example, two battery-positions were established at the rear and right of the Prussian line, upon high ground, the battery on 'Windmill Hill' at the right assisting in the repulse of the Allied cavalry penetration of Frederick's right.

Although generally outmatched by the Austrian artillery at the start of the Seven Years' War, at Rossbach the heavy guns took on an offensive role, no longer just as support for the infantry. Moller's 18-gun battery was deployed initially on Janus Hill and opened an effective barrage on the Allied advance-guard from there; and as the Prussian infantry advanced, the battery accompanied them to a second position from where they were able to fire upon the head of the Allied main body. At Leuthen, 12-pdrs. accompanied the oblique attack and again changed their position, each time firing from eminences.

The consequence to these actions, in which the 'position' artillery had played so important a role, was that Frederick determined they should be used thus in future: a type of 'massed battery' was to move with the infantry and concentrate fire upon blowing holes





Horse artillery guns and gunners, before the introduction of the cavalry plume in 1762. The officer (right) wears the waistcoat with laced edges common to all artillery officers, but his riding boots and turned-back coat skirts identify him as a member of the mounted branch. (Engraving after Menzel).

in the enemy line, as was found to be so successful during the Napoleonic Wars. The declining power of the infantry, however, necessitated increased artillery support for all sections of the line, and from 1760 Frederick was compelled to distribute the heavy artillery in ten-gun batteries among the infantry. These almost permanent dispositions included amending the order of march so that the heavy artillery was no longer concentrated in the army's centre, protected by the flanking infantry columns, but marched with the infantry to which they were assigned for battle. Whilst these amended tactics provided useful fire-support for the infantry, the opportunity to use the artillery as a primary offensive weapon was no longer available.

Despite Frederick's later advice against counter-battery fire (which towards the end of the century was generally accepted as somewhat ineffective), during the Seven Years' War he actively employed it, hoping to disable the enemy artillery before concentrating the weight of fire against the infantry. In his post-Seven Years' War artillery instructions Frederick continued to order the light 12-pdrs. to supplement the battalion guns, but again advocated concentrated fire by heavy 12-pdrs., to be kept in reserve and deployed when required to breach the enemy line in advance of an infantry attack.

Uniforms

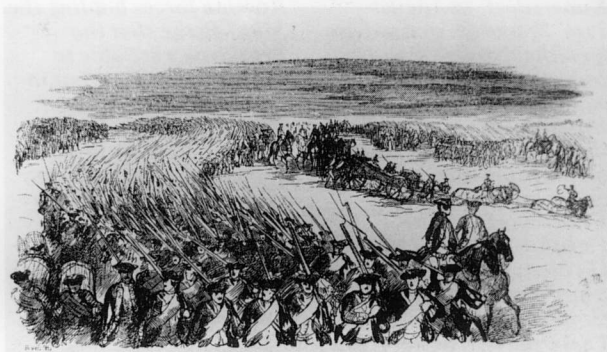
The artillery wore a uniform based on infantry style, including a dark blue coat with red turnbacks and blue 'Prussian' cuffs with red-piped flap, and yellow

buttons; tricorne with white lace edge and pompon yellow/black/red/white (from top to bottom) and similar corner-rosettes; and straw-yellow waistcoat and breeches. The coat had no lapels, but ten buttons on each breast (plus two in the usual place at the right lower waist). NCOs had gold lace edging to the hat, cuffs and flaps. Officers' coats were unlaced. Drummers' coats were laced infantry-style, with tasselled breast-loops and tasselled loops on the sleeves; the lace was white with a broad yellow centre, and narrow red stripes near each edge. A recorded description of a drum (1772) notes hoops with alternate diagonals of orange and red.

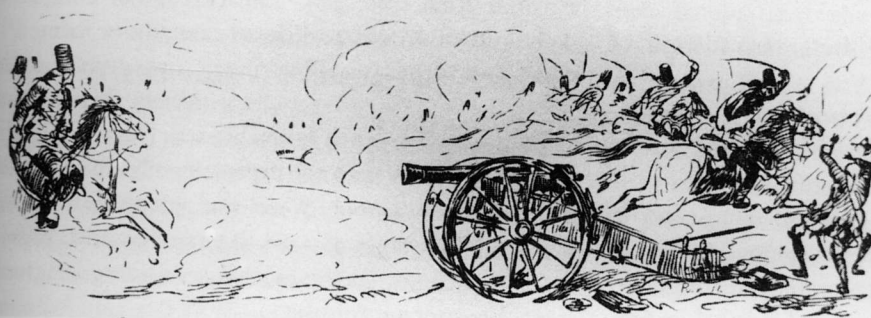
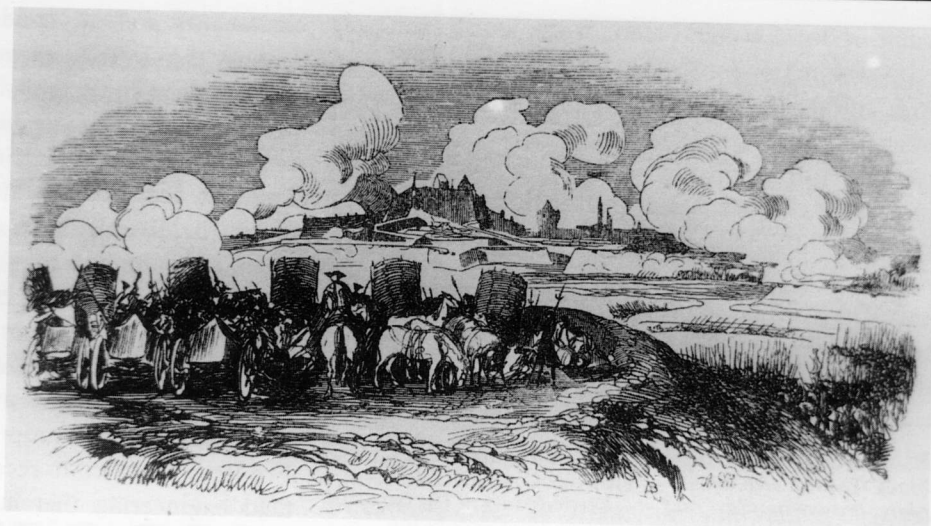
Equipment included a broad-bladed straight

A Prussian army on the march, illustrating the typical deployment of 'position' artillery, in the centre of the order of march, protected by columns of infantry on either side. This practice

was less common latterly, when not only the battalion guns but also some of the heavier pieces had to be assigned to particular formations to bolster the infantry. (Engraving after Menzel)



A typical battery position overlooking an invested fortress: guns protected by earthwork ramparts and basket gabions, with ammunition carts in close attendance behind the gun-line. (Engraving after Menzel)



Prussian guns overrun at Hochkirch by Austrian hussars, of which regts. Kaiser, Nádisti, Hadik and Esterházy were engaged. It was the capture of these guns which led the surviving gunners to claim that they had been carried off by the devil during the night! (Engraving after Menzel).

sword with double-barred brass hilt, carried on a white leather waist-belt; over the left shoulder was carried a broad white leather belt supporting a wooden and black leather powder flask (used for priming) with brass fittings and a circular badge bearing an embossed, crowned 'FR'; and, fitting into leather loops on the front of the belt, two long vent-prickers (for piercing a cartridge through the touch-hole of a cannon), attached by brass chains to a boss higher on the belt. Muskets were not normally carried, except on occasion for sentry duty.

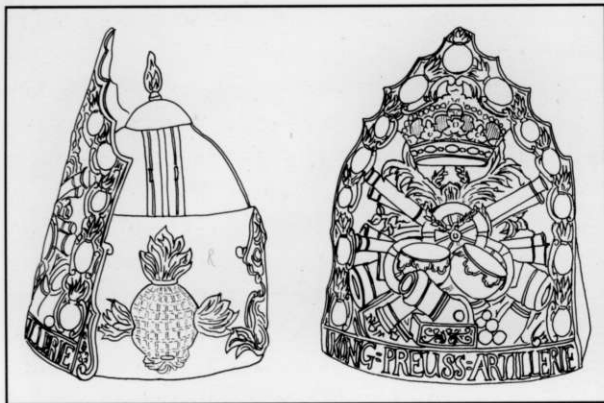
Until 1756 bombardiers wore a low-fronted fusilier-style mitre cap, in black leather with voided brass front plate, rear plaque (crossed cannon barrels over kettledrums) and side badges (three-flamed grenades), with brass vertical side bands and flaming grenade finial. These continued to be worn by the garrison artillery, who had black stocks, the remainder of the artillery having red.

The horse artillery wore substantially the same uniform, with leather breeches, gauntlets, and long

cavalry boots, and after 1762 the cavalry plume (white for rank and file, with black tip for NCOs and black base for officers). The shabraque for mounted personnel is depicted as of heavy cavalry form, in dark blue with white lace edge and crowned 'FR' in the rounded rear corners. (See Plate A, and also for Artillery Train uniform.)

ENGINEERS

Frederick recognized the value of strong fortifications as barriers against the manoeuvres of enemy armies, and as places of security for troops and magazines; some of these were of vital significance in the survival of Prussia during the Seven Years' War. Yet the importance placed upon these was wholly as an adjunct to mobile field operations, upon which Frederick placed his trust, and he was thus prepared



Bombardier's mitre cap: black leather with brass plate, crown-bands, finial and headband badges; the badge at the rear featured

crossed cannons, an upright mortar, with two kettledrums at the base, all upon a rococo plaque.

to yield fortresses which in these terms were of limited value.

Emphasis was placed upon temporary field fortifications, and the construction of 'outworks' (detached fortifications) around fortified garrisons—fortlets which the enemy would be compelled to capture before he could operate against the main defences. Such works had been employed for generations, but only to protect points of tactical importance; by advocating a more widespread use, Frederick was adumbrating the work of the great later 19th-century military engineers like Brialmont (in effect by deepening his zone of defence), rather than copying the theories of the past.

The engineer corps which Frederick inherited was small (43 officers and a small number of assistants or 'conductors') but proficient, headed by Gerhardt von Walrave, a Dutch engineer who had reorganized the Prussian engineer service for Frederick's father. Frederick promoted him to major-general in 1741, but after he had made mistakes and had been accused of plundering (rightly) and treachery (probably unfairly), he was found guilty of fraud so heinous that he spent the remainder of his life (1748–73) in prison. He was succeeded by a number of lesser engineers, including some imported foreign experts, who were no more successful than the home-grown ones; heads of the engineers during the Seven Years' War were Philipp von Sers (to April 1759) and J. von Balby.

The whole engineer service fell into some disarray, its personnel (then 5 chief engineers, 21 captains, 20

lieutenants and 13 conductors) being distributed among the fortresses; and it was enlarged only slightly from the establishment Frederick inherited (47 officers and 13 conductors in 1786). With little central direction or chain of command, Frederick found it preferable to deal with commandants of fortresses directly, and to entrust them with the execution of his orders.

Under Walrave's direction, Frederick founded in 1742 a unit of engineer rank and file, styled the *Pionier-Regiment*, composed of sappers and two miner companies. The imprisonment of Walrave seems to have lessened the importance of this unit, and Frederick so failed to recognize its potential value in field engineering that in November 1758 he converted the ten sapper companies into infantry (as Fusilier Regt. No. 49). The two miner companies were retained, and additional companies formed in 1761 and 1783 (totalling four); but despite being recruited largely from civilian miners their proficiency was not great. The result was that Frederick's engineer facility was not especially effective, and the sieges he undertook were not successful; but in fairness, his system of war was geared towards mobile field operations, so the existence of a large engineer corps was not paramount.

Nevertheless, Frederick recognized the importance of field-works. Temporary constructions, like the great entrenched camp at Bunzelwitz which saved his army in 1761, were of great significance in the conduct of field operations; and he remarked on how a fortified village could be a serious obstacle ('so many men are lost in attacks on villages, that I have vowed never to undertake them, unless obliged by absolute necessity, for you run the hazard of losing the flower of your infantry').

When attacking an entrenched position, Frederick recognized the necessity of pioneers: he described a classic attack as being made by 20 infantry battalions, arrayed in two lines in chequerboard formation, with cavalry forming a third line. 'Care must be taken that each of these attacks be followed closely by a number of pioneers with shovels, pick-axes, and fascines to fill up the ditch, and make a road for the cavalry, when the entrenchment shall have been forced.' Presumably Frederick would utilize infantry or hired civilians for this duty.

The pontoon corps (scarcely ever above 50 strong)

was based in Berlin, and was originally part of the artillery; it was attached to the miners in 1742, and reverted to the artillery in 1774. It normally accompanied the heavy artillery train.

Uniform

(See Plate C.) The pioneers' flag had a medium-brown ground, bearing a flying eagle upon a white cross, surrounded by a silver chain studded with star-shaped groups of crossed engineering tools (spade, axe, pick, maul), with a red scroll above bearing 'Pro Gloria et Patria', and silver grenades in the corners.

LIGHT TROOPS

Although a very limited form of skirmishing was practised by the line infantry (in the *Heckenfeuer*: 'hedgerow-fire'), it was very 'regimented' and almost inconsiderable when compared with the open style of warfare employed by the Austrian Pandours and Croats, wild individuals but masters of their craft. The characteristics required of such troops—initiative and ability to act out of formation—were not compatible with the Prussian system of discipline, and Frederick had little opinion of light infantry or their tactics until late in his career. The level of Frederick's disdain for light troops is evident from his writings. In opposing the enemy, he noted, 'No regard whatever is to be paid to the light troops':

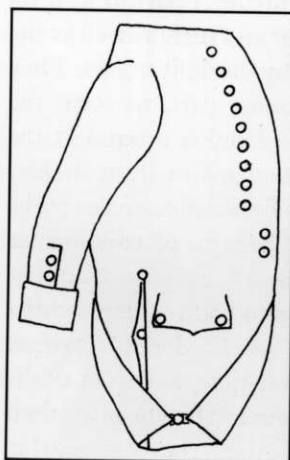
'The hussars and pandours are dreadful only to those who do not know them. They are never brave but when animated by the hope of plunder, or when they can annoy others without exposing themselves. The first species of their bravery they exercise against convoys and baggage, and the other against troops who are obliged to retire, whom they endeavour to tease in their retreat. Our troops have nothing serious to dread from them ...'

He then described methods of 'getting rid of these gentry': hussars to be driven away 'by a few discharges of cannon, and the pandours by means of the dragoons and hussars, of whom they are in a very great dread'. He acknowledged that the pandours would cause some casualties, but that they were merely an irritant. When opposed to light troops in

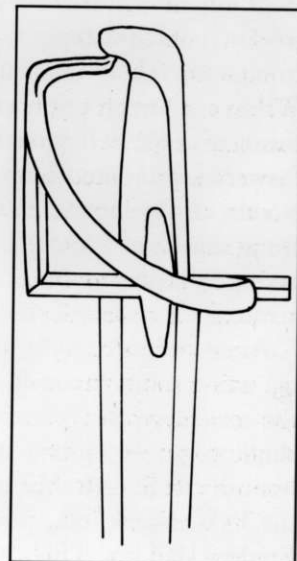
cases of a Prussian attack, he was even more dismissive:

'Our plan ... is to attack ... hastily, for as they disperse in their mode of fighting, they cannot stand against the attack of our regular troops, who are never to mince the matter with them. We have only to detach a few troops to cover the flanks of the party which marches against them, and then attack them with spirit, to insure their running away. Our dragoons and hussars attack them closely formed and sword in hand, and as this is a sort of rencontre which they cannot endure, it has always happened that we have beaten them, without paying any regard to the superiority of their numbers.'

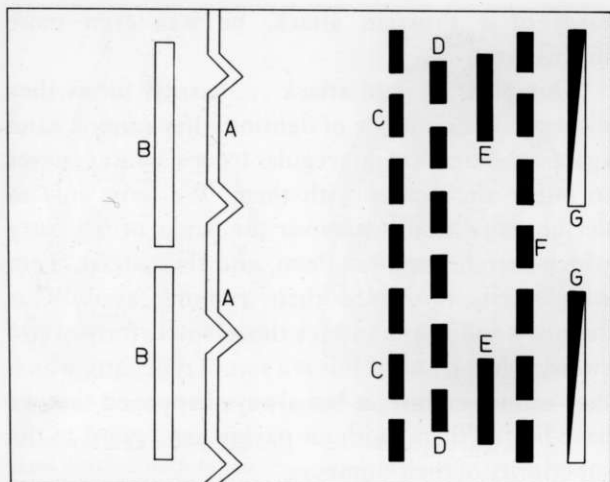
Nevertheless, as Frederick admitted privately, much of this contempt was contrived to convince his own troops that the Pandours were rabble, as Frederick had no real means of engaging them on their own terms, and he actually appreciated the danger presented by such troops. He did recognize the value of light troops for certain tasks, admitting that there were those 'who conduct themselves better on patrols or skirmishing parties, than in a regular action'. To officers commanding advance guards he ordered:



Artillery coat; dark blue with red turnbacks and lining, brass buttons; red piping to the cuff flap and, some sources, on the upper edge of the cuff as well.



Artillery sword: straight, double-edged blade, brass hilt with double-bar guard and smooth brass grip; leather scabbard with covered brass mounts, leaving only the frog-hook and bottom of the chape uncovered. Overall length 71.5 cm.



Frederick's instructed disposition for an attack upon enemy-held entrenchments (A), showing the deployment of pioneers. Key: (B) Enemy reserve. (C) Prussian first-line infantry, to make the assault. (D) Prussian second-line infantry, covering the intervals in the first line, to second the assault. (E) Bodies of

pioneers, to follow the infantry and fill sections of the ditch by levelling part of the defences, to allow cavalry to cross. (F) Infantry reserve. (G) Cavalry, held back some 200 paces from the infantry reserve, to exploit the breakthrough once the pioneers had rendered the entrenchment passable. (Not to scale.)

'When the whole of an army, or a part of it, is on the march, the guards in front and rear, as well as the flank patrols, are furnished by the light troops. They are intended also, for the most part, to form the advanced guards. When the army is arrived at the ground of encampment, the guard in front divides itself into several parties, so extended as to cover the whole front of the camp . . . The same precautions are to be observed by the rear guard and flank patrols. Whilst the army is thus employed, it is the peculiar business of the light troops that are advanced to send forward patrols to search and scour minutely all the woods, copses, ravines or defiles that may be in their front, and it may be, occupied by the enemy, who, taking advantage of the army's being employed in arranging their camp, might fall upon it . . .'

An impediment to the development of light infantry was the moral consideration: under the ethos of the 18th-century 'enlightenment' the sniping or singling-out of individual targets was regarded as basically dishonourable, a belief persisting even into the Napoleonic era, but most prevalent in the Frederickian age. This attitude was demonstrated by

Frederick in 1761, when he discovered one of his own *Jägers* lying in wait for a target, having been wounded by the Austrians and eager for revenge. Frederick vehemently berated him for behaving like a footpad, and ordered him to stand out in the open and behave like a Prussian! Another anecdote concerns his encounter with an Austrian Pandour, who was hiding behind a tree to shoot at him. Frederick approached the man and pointed at him with his cane, and intent on making him ashamed of his conduct, 'called out in a threatening tone, "You, sir!"'. The Pandour lowered his musket in a fright, and uncovering his head, remained in an attitude of homage until the king passed by.'

Frederick laid great importance on reconnaissance, but stressed that it was not sufficient to leave it to the light troops and hussars (conceivably a reflection upon his rating of them). He advocated that in terrain over which an army would move, 'clever, intelligent officers should be sent thither . . . even in disguise if necessary . . . but when we can make use of our own eyes, we ought never to trust those of other people'. He thought it would be difficult to recruit Austrians as spies, 'not that the Austrians are less alive to bribery than other people, but because their army is surrounded by such a cloud of light troops, who suffer no creature to pass without being well searched'. His solution was to advocate the bribery of Austrian hussar officers who might transmit their messages during the frequent truces which occurred between opposing vedettes. Frederick's ultimate method of gathering intelligence doubtless appealed to some of the wilder elements in his *Frei-Corps*:

'We find out a rich citizen who has a large family and good estate, and allow him a man who understands the language of the country dressed as a servant, whom we force him to take along with him into the enemy's camp, as his valet or coachman, under pretence of complaining of some injuries he has received; he is to be threatened also at the same time, that if he does not return after a certain period, and bring the man with him, that his houses shall be burned, and his wife and children hacked in pieces.' Although declaring this to be 'a harsh and cruel practice', Frederick reported that he had employed it successfully himself: hardly the conduct expected of an 'enlightened' monarch.

Frederick recommended similar treatment for

local guides: 'he should be kept constantly in sight, and tied to one of the party. He may also now and then be threatened to have his brains blown out if he dare to conduct the detachment into the hands of the enemy.' Little credence was to be put on the information derived from 'commoners', Frederick advised, as in general 'peasants, mechanics, priests, &c.' were so untrustworthy that 'their reports are generally so incongruous and obscure, as rather to increase our uncertainties than lessen them'. He was especially condemnatory of the inhabitants of Bohemia and Moravia, who 'are not to be trusted any farther than you can see them. The greater part of the light troops are to be employed in guarding the convoys, for you are never to expect to gain the affection of the inhabitants of this country ... The men of consequence there, though seemingly well-disposed towards us, are arrant traitors, nor are the priests or magistrates at all better.'

After the Seven Years' War Frederick considered using screens of light troops to cover his own line and absorb the enemy's initial fire, much in the way that they were to be used from the French Revolutionary Wars onwards, but he made little attempt to practise this tactic or to create a force capable of operating it. No doubt he was influenced by the often wretched behaviour of the light troops he had employed.

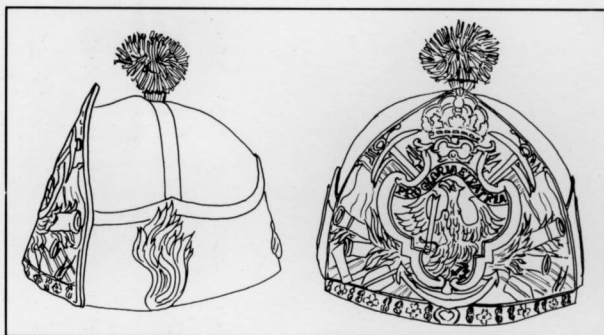
Jägers

Unlike Austria, whose 'military borders' provided a fund of irregular light troops schooled in such tactics from childhood and whose military service was a condition of their residence (all able-bodied males being trained), Prussia possessed few 'natural' light infantrymen. The only likely recruits were gamekeepers and foresters who already possessed some skills of woodcraft and rifle-shooting, and from them Frederick organized his *Jäger* corps.

The Mounted *Jägers* (*Feldjäger-Corps zu Pferde*) originated in November 1740, when a detachment of

Miners: officer (left), NCO (centre) and miner (right), distinguished by their plain coats and orange smallclothes, and by the small caps worn by the other ranks. This print after Menzel shows the miner about to enter a tunnel, using a lighted

brand for illumination; although Menzel shows the ordinary, metal-fronted cap, plain black caps of the same shape, ornamented only by a white tuft, were used for work. The tools portrayed on the Pioneer flag had light blue wooden handles.

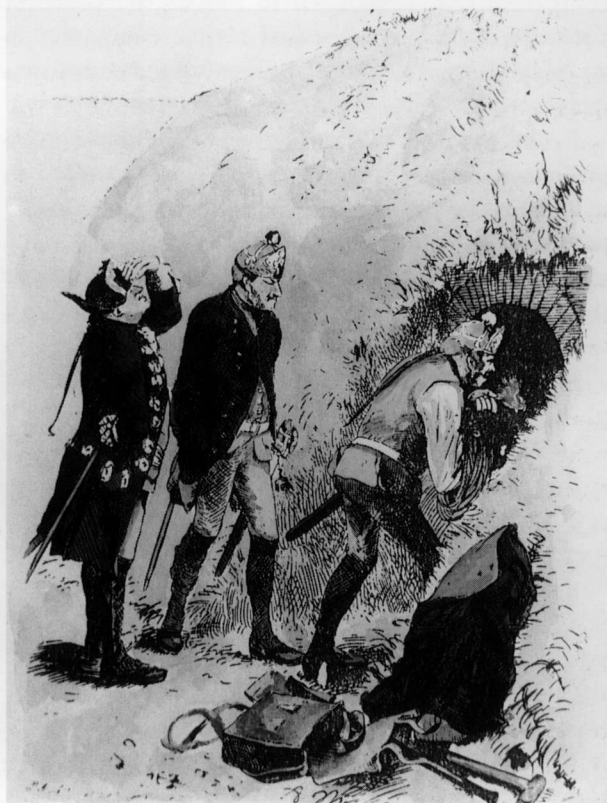


Pioneer cap. Orange body and headband, white lace and tuft, white metal plate and headband badges; that

at the rear was a four-flamed grenade, as borne upon the side of the bombardier mitre.

12 men was formed, rising to 60 by October 1742, and to two squadrons in 1744. In wartime they were employed as guides and in reconnaissance duties; in peace, on the frontiers to guard against the escape of deserters and the importation of contraband.

A dismounted *Jäger* unit (*Feldjäger-Corps zu Fuss*) was formed, 144 strong, in June 1744. In February 1757 the unit was enlarged to two companies (300 men), but was mauled so severely by





The significance of fortified garrisons was proven by the siege of Colberg, 1760–61, which held out until the end of 1761 against great odds.

This Menzel engraving shows Col. De Heide, the commandant, with engineer personnel; note the characteristic lapel-loops of the officer at right.

Cossacks at Charlottenburg near Spandau in October 1760 that it had to be reconstructed, with four new companies raised, reduced to two at the peace of 1763. Strength was increased to five companies in 1773, six in 1778, and to a regiment of ten companies in 1784.

From 1773 three-quarters were equipped with ordinary muskets instead of rifles, presumably to make them less vulnerable to attack since they would now have bayonets; but this appears to have demoralized them, so that many deserted during the War of the Bavarian Succession, and two garrison battalions

had to be employed as (very inexpert) light troops, providing little opposition to the Austrian light infantry. Few further steps were taken to establish a corps of regular light infantry during Frederick's reign, despite his issue of light infantry regulations in 1783 to describe the duties of three permanent 'free battalions'.

Chefs of the *Jägers* were Johann, Graf von Hacke (upon inception); 1750 Johann von Buddenbrock; 1754 Johann von Ingersleben (killed at Breslau); 1757 Moritz von Wobersnow (killed at Kay); 1759 Hans von Krusemarck; 1768 Heinrich von Anhalt; 1781 Friedrich von Götzen; 1784 Ernst von Hanstein. When the *Feldjäger-Corps zu Fuss* attained regimental strength in 1784 their old commanding officer was appointed *Chef*, Philipp des Granges.

Uniform

The uniform of both Foot and Mounted branches was similar, styled on infantry uniform, including tricorne with white rosettes with green centre; medium green coat with red collar, Swedish cuffs and turnbacks, yellow aiguillettes at the rear of the right shoulder, yellow buttons; medium green waistcoat and straw-yellow breeches. For details of the mounted branch, see Plate B.

The foot *Jägers* wore a similar uniform, although it is possible that from an early stage their coats were a lighter shade than those of the mounted branch; see Plate E. The sidearm was a straight-bladed *Hirschfänger* with brass single-bar hilt, carried from a white leather waist-belt, with green sword knot (mixed silver and black for NCOs), although ordinary infantry swords are also shown for the earlier period.



The entrenched camp at Bunzelwitz saved Frederick's army at a critical stage in 1761; this engraving after Menzel shows the ditches under construction, work being supervised by engineer officers (background) and a miner NCO (left).

Frederick inspects fieldworks under construction: the architects here are civilians, and Frederick is accompanied by a *Flügeladjutant* in unlaced uniform, and a hussar orderly bearing a tubular map-case. (Print after R. Knötel)



Instead of the ordinary infantry cartridge box on a shoulder belt the *Jägers* wore a brown leather pouch at the front of the body on a waist-belt, over the sword-belt. When most of the enlarged corps were equipped with muskets, those so armed had ordinary infantry cartridge boxes and belts; and the *Hirschfänger* was adapted for use as a bayonet. Although some sources indicate black infantry gaiters, which would seem the most practical, most sources depict long boots. Officers are shown with unlaced coats and infantry sword, but otherwise like those of the mounted branch; gold-laced waistcoats are also depicted.

Frei-Corps

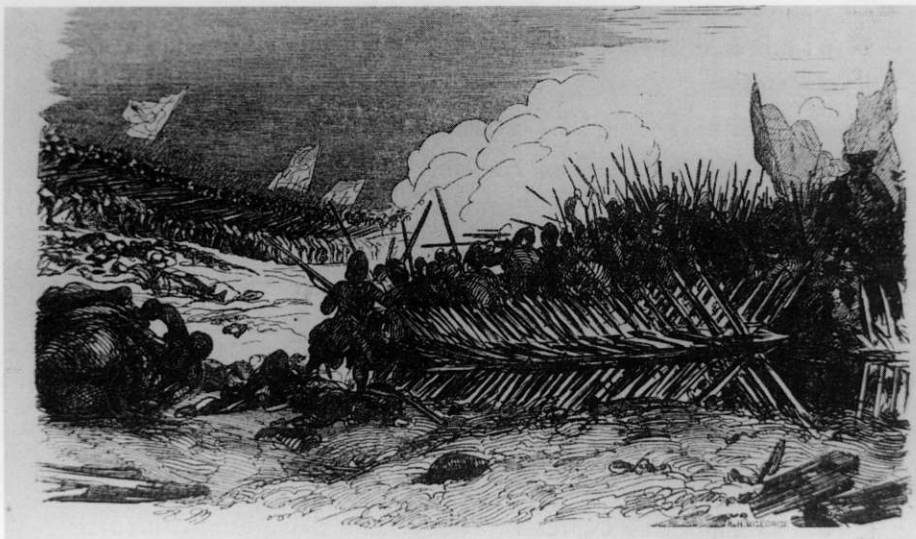
The second type of light troops, upon which Frederick relied almost exclusively during the Seven Years' War, were 'free corps'. Many of these were mercenaries of the worst description, whose *esprit de corps* was not helped by Frederick's regarding them as unmitigated villains. The widespread process of enlisting ex-prisoners of war or foreign deserters served only to decrease their quality. Although mercenaries and ex-prisoners served in large numbers in the line regiments, almost all of these had a leavening of reliable, native Prussians, and were bound by iron discipline. The forming of units composed exclusively of such unreliable individuals, often with foreign officers, removed most restraints upon their conduct.

Although *Frei-Corps* could be used as the light element of regular Prussian forces, they were also

useful in independent operations, acting as raiders and making themselves obnoxious in the enemy's territory. As certain of the corps (most notably that of Friedrich Wilhelm, alias 'Green', von Kleist, probably the best of the free units) were organized in 'legions' comprising infantry, cavalry, light battalion guns and *Jägers*, they formed fast-moving and self-contained miniature armies, ideal for such operations. Units were generally either at battalion strength, or regimental (i.e. with more than one battalion), but were frequently very much under-strength, and much prone to desertion.

Frederick held such a low opinion of the *Frei-Corps* that he even considered using them as mere cannon-fodder in advance of the regular troops, to absorb the enemy's fire, remarking that if in preceding a Prussian attack they tried to retreat or showed lack of enthusiasm the Prussian infantry could shoot them down in order to drive them forward. Frederick's dislike of the *Frei-Corps* did not arise primarily from their being only newly-formed units, for length of service alone carried little weight with the king; when the worth of an officer was expressed to him on the grounds that he had seen many campaigns, Frederick replied, 'so has the jackass that carries my pack'.

A measure of the difference between the *Frei-Corps* and the remainder of the Prussian army is the story of Frederick's response to the plundering of his Charlottenburg palace by Saxons during the brief enemy occupation of Berlin in 1760. In revenge, Frederick ordered the plundering of the Saxon royal



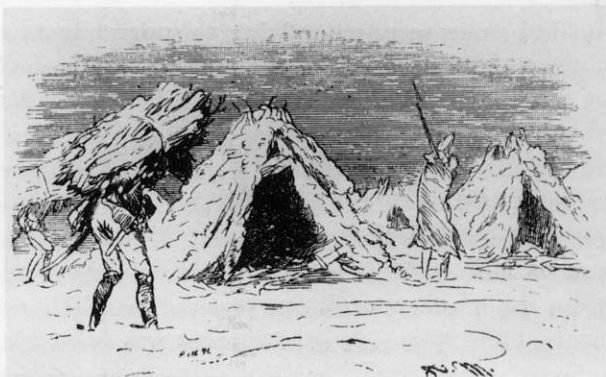
Temporary fieldworks: chevaux des frises in use to protect the flank of an infantry regiment, presumably fusiliers from the distinctive silhouette of the caps. (Engraving after Menzel)

Temporary shelters constructed for winter bivouacs: the men bearing firewood have hatchets tucked into their belts. (Engraving after Menzel)

hunting lodge at Hubertusburg ('The heads of the great do not feel the hair torn from the heads of their subjects; we must attack them where they will feel it'). However, it was difficult to find a Prussian officer prepared to perform this act of banditry; and after Saldern positively refused, it was the *Frei-Corps* of Quintus Icilius which did the deed, doubtless without any of the qualms felt by the more 'honourable' members of the army. (Quintus Icilius supposedly made a personal fortune out of this sacking.)

Command of a *Frei-Corps* did not automatically bring with it the rank or status commensurate with that of a *Chef* of a line regiment; despite commanding the three battalions of his *Frei-Corps*, and his personal friendship with Frederick, Quintus Icilius remained a major until 1765, and was only promoted to colonel in 1773 in recognition of his book *Mémoires critiques et historiques sur plusieurs points d'antiquités militaires*.

Units did not always serve as a single body; and in addition to independent operations and the support of the regular troops, their value was demonstrated at Freiberg, a victory won by Prince Heinrich with an army composed largely of 'second rate' units, garrison regiments and *Frei-Corps*. After some similar good service in the Seven Years' War (and a host of predatory incidents, desertions and even mutiny), the *Frei-Corps* were disarmed at gunpoint at the conclusion of the war, the officers discharged and the bulk of the other ranks forcibly enlisted into the line or garrison regiments. Few of the 12 units formed for



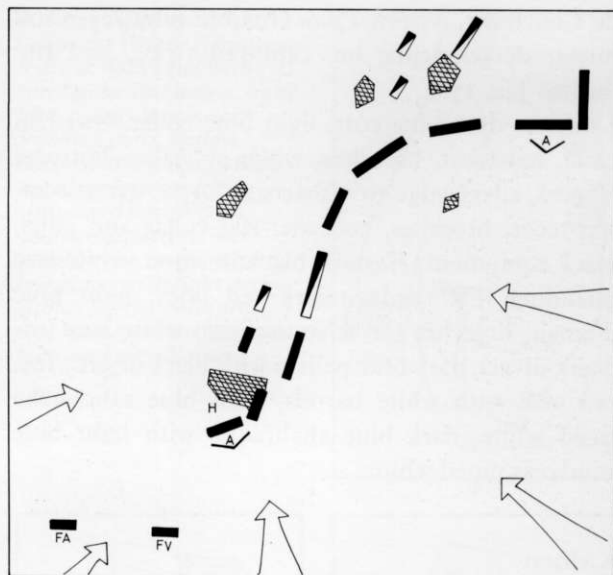
the War of the Bavarian Succession saw any action, when their behaviour was no more distinguished than that of their predecessors.

As with regular units, the *Frei-Corps* were generally referred to by the name of their commander, though otherwise their designation could vary. Single-battalion corps were generally styled *Frei-bataillon*; multi-battalion units were accorded the title *Frei-regiment*. For those units of more than one 'arm' the term *Frei-Corps* could be used, or the component parts may be found titled *Frei-husaren*, *Frei-dragoner*, and so on. Sometimes numbers may be referred to (e.g. FB 7, *Frei-bataillon* 7), though numbering is not consistent in all sources. It is possible to divide the *Frei-Corps* into three groups: the first and third basically infantry, and the second cavalry or multi-arm corps. Numbering can therefore be encountered thus:

First group: numbers 1 Le Noble, 2 Mayr, 3

Deployment of Frei-Corps when serving with the main army: Hochkirch, 14 October 1758. Frederick's army was bivouacked in a line extending north and west of the village of Hochkirch (H), with flanks anchored by temporary fieldworks in which the 'position' artillery was sited (A). The army's two Frei-corps (battalions Angelelli, FA, and Du Verger, FV) were thrown out on the right flank, to oppose the Croats known to be skirmishing in that vicinity. In the event, whilst probably capable of

holding the Austrian marauders at bay, the two Frei-Corps were insufficient to make any impression against the huge surprise attack made by the Austrians (arrowed), and too far from the main body to receive support. This action also demonstrated the vulnerability of heavy guns without sufficient support: the battery emplaced by Hochkirch was over-run almost immediately by the surprise attack, and its guns turned upon the Prussians.



Kalben, 4 Angelelli, 5 Chossignon, 6 Rapin, 7 Wunsch, 8 Du Verger, 9 Hordt. *Second group*: numbers 10 Lubomirsky, 11 Volontaires de Prusse or Trümbach, 12 Kleist, 13 Schony, 14 Glasenapp. Alternatively these can be numbered or styled (respectively) *Frei-husaren*, *Frei-Corps* 1–3 and *Frei-drager*. With the latter system, the third group of infantry follows the first group with no. 10 (Jeney), although with consecutive numbering of all units this same corps might be numbered 15. The *third group* may therefore be found referred to by two numbers: 10 or 15 Jeney, 11 or 16 Schack, 12 or 17 Heer, 13 or 18 Bequignoll, 14 or 19 La Badie, and 20 or *Frei-Corps* 4 Gschray.

A further confusion exists when the component parts of multi-arm corps may be referred to by a separate system of numbering in accordance with their arm-of-service, irrespective of their belonging to a larger formation: thus, for example, Kleist's dragoons might be numbered as *Frei-drager* 2, Glasenapp's as *Frei-drager* 3, the cavalry of Gschray's as *Frei-drager* 4, and so on.

To simplify titles, the entries which follow are listed under the name of the *original Chef*, even though this may be misleading as, for example, when the *Frei-Corps* best known by the name of Quintus Icilius appears here under the title of Du Verger.

Uniform and equipment were generally like those of the regular army, but plainer, and usually with light blue facings for the infantry (hence their nickname 'double-blues', one of the kinder sobriquets accorded these troops). Equipment was often kept to a minimum for sake of maximum mobility.

Unless stated, the uniform had red turnbacks, light blue pompon and hat rosettes, metallic button-coloured lace on cuffs and collar for NCOs, metallic hat-lace for officers, and the standard insignia of rank.

Despite the comparatively short existence of these units, there is considerable conflict of evidence regarding their uniform; as there is insufficient space to cover or specify the sources of all recorded varieties, some alternative details are given where appropriate. As some information comes from coloured schema or tabular uniform-illustrations, it is possible that some are in error in the minor details, or that they represent changes of uniform occasioned by successive re-clothing of units.

Le Noble

Raised 1756; *Chef* Franciscus de Le Noble, an officer from the Palatinate. One bn. plus *Jäger* detachment; 2nd Bn. raised 1760–61.

Uniform: light blue/dark blue pompon; dark blue coat with light blue collar, cuffs, lapels, waistcoat, breeches, white buttons; as an alternative to the ordinary pattern, a straight-bladed sabre with double-bar guard is indicated by some sources. Officers: silver-edged hat and waistcoat. *Jägers*: see Plate E.

Mayr

Raised 1756; *Chefs* Johann von Mayr (a Saxon); Jean-Francois de Collignon, Jan. 1759; G. A. de l'Homme

de Courbiere, March 1760. One bn. plus *Jäger* and hussar detachments; bn. captured twice, 2nd Bn. formed Jan. 1761.

Uniform: dark blue coat, light blue collar, Swedish cuffs, waistcoat, breeches, white or yellow buttons; officers, silver edge to waistcoat. *Jägers:* green coat, waistcoat, breeches, cockade; red collar and cuffs; black equipment. *Hussars:* black mirliton, white lace including 'FR' badge, dark red lines; light blue dolman, breeches (or *scharawaden*), white lace (officers silver), dark blue pelisse with black or grey fur, red sash with white barrels, light blue sabretache laced white, dark blue shabraque with light blue vandycks piped white.

Kalben

Raised 1756 in Saxony; *Chefs* Heinrich von Kalben, Sept. 1756; Constantin de Salenmon, Nov. 1758. One bn.; 2nd formed 1759–60, hussar detachment 1761.

Uniform: dark blue coat and Swedish cuffs, light blue waistcoat and breeches, yellow buttons; Menzel shows light blue over white pompon. Alternatives include light blue collar, cuffs and turnbacks, pompon light blue with white or dark blue ring. Officers, silver-laced waistcoat. Drummer recorded with white-laced wings and red-and-white vandycked drum-hoops. *Hussars:* mirliton, yellow cords with light blue tassels; yellow dolman, black pelisse with white fur, both braided red (officers gold); red sash.

Angelelli

Raised 1756; *Chefs* Ludwig Malvezzi d'Angelelli (from Holland), Dec. 1756; J. F. de Collignon, March 1760. One bn.

Uniform: dark blue coat, light blue collar patch (no collar), Swedish cuffs, waistcoat, breeches; yellow buttons; pompon recorded as either light blue, or light blue over white.

Chossignon

Raised 1757; *Chefs* de Chossignon, May 1757; Friedrich Otto de Monjou (or von Monjou), Aug. 1758. One bn.; surrendered at Bautzen (intact!) Sept. 1757, but exchanged and amalgamated with Wunsch 1759.

Uniform: dark blue coat, light blue cuffs, lapels, waistcoat, breeches; officers, gold loops on waistcoat.

Rapin

Raised 1758 in Magdeburg, from French prisoners of war; *Chefs* David von Rapin (or von Rapin de Thoiras), Jan. 1758; Wilhelm von Lüderitz, Jan. 1759; sometimes referred to by name of commanding officer, F. von Oven, 1759–60, thereafter Franz de Chaumontet. One bn., captured at Landeshut and Berlin, twice exchanged; 2nd Bn. raised 1760–61.

Uniform: see Plate D.

Wunsch

Raised 1758; *Chef* Johann von Wunsch, Jan. 1758. One bn.; 2nd Bn. formed from *Frei-bataillon* Monjou (ex-Chossignon), and captured again at Charlottenburg. *Jäger* detachment 1760–61.

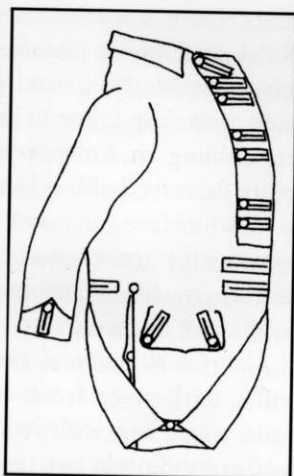
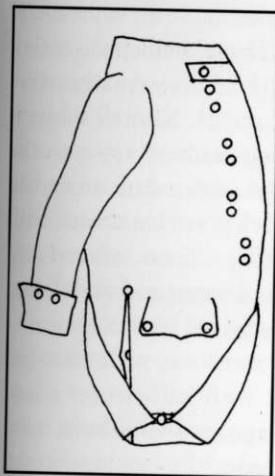
Uniform: dark blue coat, light blue collar, Swedish cuffs, waistcoat, breeches and later lapels, yellow buttons; red/light blue pompon and hat rosettes (alternative light blue shown c.1763, and white hat lace); light blue turnbacks shown in 1763 chart. Officers, gold-edged waistcoat; later lapelled coat had gold foliate loops, and a looped waistcoat is also recorded. Scharf shows a drummer with yellow-laced wings and drum-belt, and drum-hoops of alternate diagonals of white with yellow grenades, and black. *Jägers:* see Plate C.

Du Verger

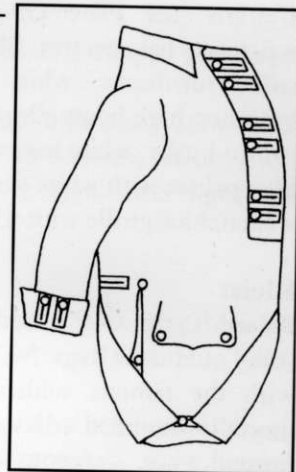
Raised 1758 from French deserters; *Chefs* J. A. K. du Verger, March 1758; C. G. Quintus Icilius, May 1759. One bn.; 2nd Bn. raised 1760–61, 3rd 1761; with *Jäger* detachment.

Quintus Icilius was actually named Charles, or Carl, Guichard, born in Magdeburg of a French refugee family. A classical historian, he wrote *Mémoires sur les Grecs et les Romains*, and became a favourite at Frederick's court. Discussing the book with him, Frederick referred to the centurion 'Quintus Icilius' at the battle of Pharsalus (48 BC); Guichard corrected the king's pronunciation to 'Quintus Caecilius', whereupon Frederick remarked that as a result, Guichard must be known henceforth as Quintus Icilius, and so he was named thereafter. He remained a friend and favourite of the king, which probably accounts for the fact that his *Frei-Corps* generally served with Frederick's own army, save for a short period under Prince Heinrich.

Uniform: see Plate D. *Jägers:* dark green coat, light

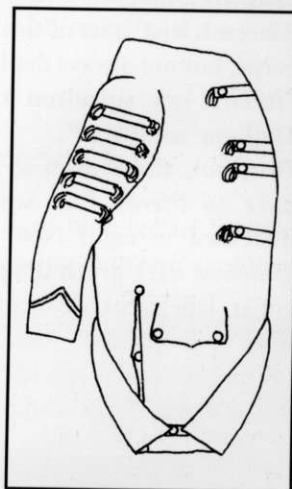
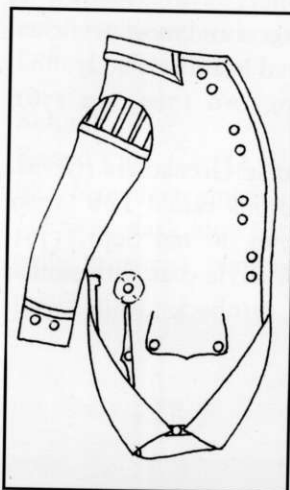


► *Later pattern of coat, Frei-Corps du Verger (Quintus Icilius): dark blue with red turnbacks and lining, light blue collar, lapels and Swedish cuffs, yellow buttons and loops (which are also shown with simulated tassel-ends). The same pattern was worn by the corps' Jägers, but green with light green collar, lapels, cuffs and turnbacks, yellow buttons, lace, and aiguillette.*



▲ *Frei-Corps coat, as worn by the corps of Angelelli (Collignon) and Rapin (Lüderitz): dark blue with red turnbacks and lining, light blue Swedish cuffs, brass buttons; with the use of the Austrian-style Paroli or collar patch, light blue for Angelelli and red for Rapin, including the use of an extra button.*

▲ *Original pattern of coat, Frei-Corps du Verger (Quintus Icilius): dark blue with red turnbacks and lining, light blue collar, cuffs and lapels, yellow buttons and loops. The upper lapel-loop is also recorded as placed upon the collar.*



▲ *Drummer's coat, Frei-Corps du Verger (Quintus Icilius), which is recorded as having no lapels, unlike the coats of the other ranks; dark blue with red turnbacks and lining, yellow lace edgings, dark blue wings with yellow lace.*

▲ *Drummer's coat, Frei-Corps von Kleist; a recorded variation on the uniform of the rank and file. Dark green with light green cuffs piped white, red turnbacks and tassel-ended loops (including five on upper arm), white buttons; the pockets may also have been laced in a similar manner.*

green collar, lapels, cuffs, turnbacks, waistcoat; yellow buttons, loops, aiguillette; officers, gold foliate loops. Variations recorded include white hat-lace, buff or green breeches, dark green waistcoat, gaiters or long boots; buff leather equipment.

Hordt

Raised 1758; *Chef* Johann, Graf von Hordt, Apl. 1758. Two bns.

Uniform: see Plates D, F.

Lubomirski

Raised 1758; *Chef* Fürst Lubomirski, Nov. 1758. Ephemeral *Frei-Corps* of hussars (*Frei-husaren*), originally five squadrons strong.

Uniform: brown busby with green bag, cords apparently varied with squadron (yellow and red recorded, both with white tassels), or black mirliton, one version with white lace and 'FR'. Dolman recorded as light green, blue-green, light or dark blue (probably light green or blue-green), same colour breeches or scharawaden, red pelisse with white fur, all braided white; yellow, green or red sash, green

sabretache laced yellow, red shabraque with red vandycks piped yellow.

Volontaires de Prusse, or Trümbach

Raised 1759; *Chef* Friedrich von Trümbach. Four infantry, one *Jäger* and one dragoon company; two hussar squadrons instead of dragoons 1760, which later went to *Frei-Corps* Bauer. The *Jägers* formed a grenadier company 1761; 2nd Bn. formed 1762.

Uniform: see Plate G. *Jägers:* light green coat, waistcoat, hat rosettes, black cockade, red Swedish cuffs, turnbacks, white buttons, yellow leather breeches, high boots. *Dragoons:* see Plate G. *Hussars:* brown busby, white bag; white dolman faced yellow, blue pelisse with white fur, white braid; blue scharawaden, blue girdle with white barrels.

Kleist

Raised 1759; *Chef* Friedrich Wilhelm von Kleist (*Chef* of Hussar Regt. No. 1; should not be confused with the famous soldier-poet Ewald von Kleist, mortally wounded at Kunersdorf). Hussar regiment formed 1759, dragoons and uhlans 1760, 'Croats' (infantry), *Jägers* and artillery 1761. Known as 'Green Kleist': one of the largest and most proficient corps, but not always deployed in a single body.

Hussars: one squadron 1759, two 1760, ten 1761.

Uniform: see Plate F.

Dragoons, also known as Horse Grenadiers (*Grenadiere zu Pferd*): four squadrons raised Feb. 1760, increased to eight Nov. 1760, to ten Sept. 1761.

Uniform: dark green dragoon-style coat with similar collar, lapels, Swedish cuffs, turnbacks; white aiguillette and plaited, tasselled loops (NCOs silver, officers tasselled silver foliate loops); dark green waistcoat, green or buff breeches, buff leather equip-

ment. Dark green fusilier-styled cap with white metal finial and plate (bearing black-enamelled eagle), black fur headband and plate edging. Another version of the cap (after Scharf and H. Knötel) shows it resembling an Austrian fur grenadier cap, with the plate described above but also with a dark green bag with white lace and tassel. Dark green shabraque with white edge and crowned 'FR'; officers, silver-laced tricorn; musicians, white-laced wings and undulating white lace on facings, red-feathered bicorn.

Uhlans: dark green sleeved waistcoat with plain red cuffs, dark green frock-coat with half-sleeves edged with white lace with red stripe, red lace down front and around neck, two tasselled white loops on breast; dark green baggy trousers; conical red cap with black fur head-band and white plume and cockade at left. Officers, silver lace on coat and plaited silver loops, yellow boots. Red sabretache with white 'FR', red hussar-style shabraque with white 'FR', vandyck green or black piped white; green over red lance pennon bearing black 'FR'. Trumpeters dressed as those of hussars, but black coat with red cuffs and lace, white loops, red waistcoat and baggy trousers, yellow boots.

Kleist was the only *Frei-Corps* to carry standards: recorded examples are rectangular, black or red, or white and swallow-tailed (hussars), of the usual



Frederick and the Pandour: an incident (recounted in the text) which demonstrated not only Frederick's personal courage but also his contempt for the Austrian style of light infantry tactics. (Print after C. Röchling)

pattern, with a black eagle upon a central white disc, with silver ornaments: crowned wreath around the disc, and crowned 'FR' in each corner; with a small trophy of arms at the base, including two small hussars on the white guidon.

Croats: one, later two battalions.

Uniform: see Plate E.

Jägers: one company 1761, two 1762. Light green coat, waistcoat, hat rosettes; red collar, Swedish cuffs, turnbacks; buff breeches, long boots. NCOs, silver-edged collar and cuffs; officers shown with green breeches.

Artillery: armed with two 6-pdr. and 3-pdr. field-pieces and a 7-pdr. howitzer. Artillery-style uniform in dark green (including cuffs, waistcoat, breeches), light green turnbacks, yellow buttons.

Schony

Raised 1761; *Chefs* C.L. von Schony, May 1761; O.C. Hüllessem, June 1762. Five grenadier companies, two hussar squadrons (ultimately four, one of which was of ephemeral existence).

Grenadiers: see Plate E.

Hussars: black mirliton, wing edged yellow, cords presumably in squadron colours (red, yellow, and red with yellow or orange raquettes recorded); light blue dolman and scharawaden, red facings; dark blue pelisse with black fur, yellow lace (officers gold); red sash with white barrels, or crimson with yellow; red sabretache with yellow edge and crowned 'FR'; brown leather belt and pouch, but white carbine belt; light blue shabraque with red vandycks piped yellow. NCO recorded with black and white cap cords, red or yellow frontal rosette on mirliton; 1762 illustration shows white plume with black tip as for regular cavalry, and wide lace on the collar, cuffs and pelisse cuffs. Note of 1762 states that officers had no collar to the dolman.

Frederick receives the homage of Silesia at the Rathaus in Breslau, 7 November 1741. Illustrative of the practice of general officers wearing regimental uniform, Frederick is depicted in the dress coat of Regt. No. 15 (Guard), dark blue with red cuffs and silver lace; he

wears the sash over the coat (a personal idiosyncrasy), and has the 'dress' version of the insignia of the Order of the Black Eagle, a broad orange ribbon with enamelled cross, as well as the embroidered breast-star. (Print after Richard Knötel)

Glazenapp

Raised 1760–61; *Chef* J.R. Glazenapp, Dec. 1760. Five dragoon squadrons.

Uniform: dragoon style, light blue coat, yellow collar, turnbacks, waistcoat, red hat rosettes; NCOs, silver-laced cuffs; officers, silver aiguillette; light blue shabraque edged yellow.

Jeney

Raised 1760; *Chef* L. de Jeney, Dec. 1760. Unit also known as *Volontaires d'Ostfrieze*. One bn., hussar detachment.

Uniform: dark blue coat, light blue collar, lapels, Swedish cuffs, waistcoat, breeches, white buttons and tasselled loops, light blue/white/light blue pompon; waistcoat with white lace edging is recorded. Officers, silver loops.

Schack

Raised 1760; *Chef* O.W. von Schack, Dec. 1760. One bn., *Jäger* detachment.

Uniform: dark blue coat, light blue collar, Swedish cuffs, waistcoat, pompon; yellow buttons, aiguillette



(officers gold). *Jägers*: dark green coat, light green collar, Swedish cuffs, waistcoat, turnbacks, cockade, hat rosettes; yellow buttons, aiguillette.

Heer

Raised 1761; *Chef* N. Heer, Jan. 1761. One grenadier and two musketeer companies of Swiss deserters from French service, therefore also styled *Schweizer-Bataillon*.

Uniform: dark blue coat, light blue collar, lapels, Swedish cuffs, waistcoat, breeches, pompon; white buttons and tasselled plaited loops; officers, silver loops. Variations include a dark blue pompon, light blue coat-lining for rank and file; also recorded is a grenadier uniform including light blue coat with dark blue facings and smallclothes, and Austrian fur grenadier cap with red bag and white plate bearing black-enamelled eagle.

Bequignoll

Raised 1761; *Chef* J. L. d'A. de Bequignoll, Feb. 1761. One bn. of French deserters.

Uniform: dark blue coat, light blue collar, lapels, Swedish cuffs, waistcoat; white over light blue pompon, white buttons. Officers, silver aiguillette.



La Badie

Raised 1761; *Chef* de La Badie, Feb. 1761. One bn. of French deserters, known as *Royal Etranger* or *Volontaires Etrangers*.

Uniform: dark blue coat, light blue pointed cuffs, collar-patch, waistcoat, breeches; white buttons and tasselled loops, light blue over white pompon; officers, silver lace.

Gschray

Raised 1761 from French deserters and ex-prisoners; *Chef* J. M. Gschray, Apl. 1761. Six infantry and six dragoon companies.

Uniform: see Plate D.

Bauer

Raised 1760, served in Ferdinand of Brunswick's army, taken into Prussian service 1761; *Chef* F. W. Bauer, Dec. 1761. Four hussar squadrons, five 1762.

Uniform: mirliton with yellow edging and cords, dark blue dolman, pelisse, breeches; yellow collar, cuffs, lace; black pelisse fur, yellow sash with red barrels.

Légion Britannique

The 'British Legion' was a corps formed of 'Continental nationalities of all sorts' which had formed part of Ferdinand of Brunswick's army, originally in British pay, transferring officially to Prussian service in December 1762. The commander (*Chef* Dec. 1762) was Colonel (later Major-General) C. F. Beckwith, who was considerably distinguished in command of an advance brigade in the Warburg campaign. This corps seems to exemplify the fact that not all the *Frei-Corps* were the unprincipled rogues Frederick thought them to be: Capt. Kruse, whose troops garrisoned Amöneburg Castle in September 1762, refused the bribes offered him by the French

Frederick addresses his generals at the commencement of the First Silesian War (1740): 'You are the arbiters of your own destiny: honours and rewards await the execution of glorious deeds.' This engraving after Menzel features the cuirass often seen in contemporary portraits, an

artistic convention to emphasize the nobility or martial fame of the subject, but rarely if ever worn on other than ceremonial occasions. Note also the white gaiters, worn almost universally at this period by officers of regiments other than cavalry.

'The Old Dessauer' at Kesselsdorf, 15 December 1745. This engraving after Menzel depicts the 'campaign' version of the uniform worn by Leopold of Anhalt-Dessau: a small tricorn adorned only by a bunch of black ribbon at the front corner; a very plain, dark blue coat with silver buttons, ornamented only by the breast-star of the Order of the Black Eagle; and white smallclothes. The 'dress' version, as depicted in a portrait by A. Pesne, is almost identical, the coat having silver, tasselled plaited loops, one vertically on each cuff, three below waist-level on the breast, and three on each vertical pocket-flap; worn with white gaiters and spurred boots. Leopold had been Chef of Regt. No. 3 since 1693.



commander Marshall Prince Soubise, and yielded only when his position was untenable. Two bns., Kruse and Adam.

Uniform: see Plate G.

Rauch

Raised 1762 for Brunswick service; transferred to Prussia January 1763; *Chef* von Rauch. Composed of hussars, uhlans, *Schwarze Legion Favrat* (three grenadier companies, *Jäger* detachment, one squadron dragoons, hussars).

Legion Favrat: Infantry: black coat, red pointed cuffs, lapels, turnbacks; yellow waistcoat and breeches, tasselled loops (officers gold); grenadier cap with brass plate, red pompon, black back piped red, yellow headband; *Jägers* same but tricorn, light green facings, smallclothes; Dragoons as infantry but tricorn with red pompon, no lapels, red collar patch, yellow aiguillette; Hussars, mirliton, yellow cords with white tassel, 1762 cavalry plumes, yellow dolman, black pelisse with white fur, red braid (officers gold) and sash.

Barowski Hussars: green dolman, white braid, red sash, black pelisse with grey fur.

Uhlans: Polish-style uniform, dark red cap with brown fur headband, dark red dolman and baggy

trousers, white lace, white frock coat with red cuffs, lace edging and trefoil loops on breast.

Second period: 1778–79

Among the *Frei-Corps* raised for the War of the Bavarian Succession were the following: Regts. Hordt, von Munster, von Stein (2 bns. each); Bns. von Bremer, de l'Homme de Courbiere, von Pollitz, von Rentz, von Salenmon, von Schlichting, von Steinmetz; *Jäger* corps von Bischoffswerder (4 coys.), von Spitznas (1 coy.); Tartar Uhlans corps von Schill; Bosniak Sqdn. Moczydowsky.

The infantry appear to have worn ordinary uniform with light blue collar, cuffs and smallclothes, most with white buttons (officers of von Steinmetz wore silver epaulettes). The *Jägers* had green coats, von Bischoffswerder with straw collar, cuffs and smallclothes, white buttons, and black 'round hats' with white metal plate and plume; and von Spitznas red collar, cuffs and turnbacks, white smallclothes, yellow buttons, and tricorn with white plume or leather fusilier-style cap with crowned 'FR' on the plate (officers, tricorn with gold lace, green cockade, white plume with black base; NCOs' plume white with black tip). The Tartar Uhlans von Schill had a blue Polish coat with yellow collar, lapels, cuffs, small

turnbacks, epaulettes and buttons, blue trousers with yellow panels on the lower leg, yellow sash with white barrels, and a yellow *konfederatka* cap with red cords, brown fur band and 1762 cavalry plume; lance painted in spirals of blue and yellow with pennon yellow over white (or blue).

Militia

Some of the militia formations included hussar detachments, of which brief details of recorded uniforms include those listed in Table A; all appear to have worn mirliton caps and had white buttons.

Hussar 'Kommandos'

There were two small independent escort detachments of hussars, formed in 1761 for service with Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick; in 1763 some were transferred from the service of Ferdinand (as Governor of Magdeburg) to Prince Heinrich at Rheinsberg; they were united in 1778 for service as the latter's escort.

The initial uniform of Ferdinand's escort was in the Brunswick colours (light blue dolman and scharawaden, yellow busby-bag, facings, pelisse; white braid, black pelisse-fur; sabretache and shabraque yellow with light blue vandycks piped white); the 'Rheinsberg' Hussars wore red dolman, pelisse, scharawaden and busby-bag, white braid and pelisse fur, and red sabretache and shabraque with red vandycks piped white. In 1778 the combined unit wore the same uniform as the Rheinsberg detachment, but with the pelisse and grounds of the sabretache and shabraque in brown. Sashes were yellow with white barrels for all.

STAFF

Exclusive of the general officers who held field command, Frederick's staff was small. Administrative functions were shared between the departments of the *Generalquartiermeister* and the *Generaladjutant*. Most field concerns were administered by the former, who also superintended the provost staff; the modern term 'quartermaster-general' is somewhat misleading as a description of duties undertaken by this department, which was staffed largely by 'lieutenant-quartermasters' (*Quartiermeisterlieutenants*). The *Generaladjutant's* department administered the army's records and non-field operations, although the more junior members of the department (*Flügeladjuten*) were used as ADCs or even given field commands.

Staff work was somewhat concentrated 1765–81 when both departments were headed by Heinrich Wilhelm von Anhalt, a capable but unnecessarily brutal man who caused the exodus of a number of good officers from the Prussian army, most notably Ferdinand of Brunswick. (It was suggested that Anhalt's unattractive character may have resulted from falling off his horse onto his head.)

Other staff officers included brigade-majors (appointed from their regiments by individual generals to assist the execution of their orders); and a number of special ADCs appointed by the king, partly to ensure that his control extended beyond the orders issued to the generals to whom these special ADCs were delegated.

Almost all power was concentrated with the army; from 1746 there was a military department attached

Table A: Militia Hussars

Province	dolman	facings	lace	pelisse & scharawaden	pelisse-lace	fur	sash
Neumark	white	dk blue	dk blue	dk blue	white	white	red/white
Kurmark	red	dk blue	white	dk blue	white	white	blue/white
„	black	black	white	black	white	white	red/white
„	brown	yellow	white	brown	white	white	red/white
Pomerania	blue	red	white	blue	white	black	yellow/white

- 1: Gunner, Field Artillery
- 2: Officer, Horse Artillery, 1762
- 3: Bombardier NCO, Garrison Artillery
- 4: Artillery driver



- 1: Ferdinand of Brunswick, 1762
- 2: Flügeladjutant of Cavalry, 1762
- 3: Trooper, Feldjäger-Corps zu Pferde
- 4: Postillion, Feldpost service



- 1: Officer, Engineers
- 2: Officer, Miners
- 3: NCO, Pioneers, 1758
- 4: Commissary

1

3

2

4



- 1: Officer, Frei-Corps von Hordt, 1762
- 2: NCO, Frei-Corps von Rapin (von Lüderitz)
- 3: Private, Frei-Corps du Verger (Quintus Icilius)
- 4: Private, Frei-Corps Gschray



- 1: Jäger, Feldjäger-Corps zu Fuss
- 2: Jäger, Frei-Corps Le Noble
- 3: Oberjäger, Frei-Corps Wunsch
- 4: Grenadier, Frei-Corps von Schony (Hullessem)



- 1: Private, Frei-Corps von Kleist
- 2: Officer, Frei-Corps von Kleist
- 3: Hussar, Frei-Corps von Kleist
- 4: Drummer, Frei-Corps von Hordt



- 1: Trooper, Trumbach's Dragoons, 1759
2: Private, Frei-Corps von Trümbach (Volontaires de Prusse), c.1762
3: Private, Kruse's Battalion, British Legion, c.1762



- 1: Surgeon
- 2: Apothecary
- 3: Provost
- 4: Chaplain



Frederick at Kolin, 18 June 1757. After attempting in vain to rally his men (the famous exhortation 'Rogues, do you wish to live for ever?' was reputedly uttered here), Frederick made as if to attack the enemy alone, being restrained by a staff officer who remarked, 'Sire, do you mean to capture the battery single-handed?' The officer illustrated (left) wears the dress coat of the department of the Generaladjutant: dark blue with red collar, cuffs and lining (here turned-back for service on horseback), with large, gold-embroidered loops and vandycked hat-lace, gold aiguillette, and gold-fringed dark blue horse furniture. Frederick wears his customary plain, dark blue coat. (Print after R. Knötel)



to Prussia's central administrative body, headed by a general ultimately styled War Minister, but his authority and influence were extremely limited.

A final tier of staff officers were the inspectors, established in 1763, to superintend each military 'inspectorate', ensure that units stationed in it maintained their proficiency, and report directly to the king. Although this was intended to relieve Frederick of some of the more mundane supervision of the army, it was not an unqualified success, being dependent upon the qualities of the officers appointed and creating another tier of command through which the king's directives had to pass.

Frederick himself was not enamoured of the interference of staff officers in anything but administrative matters, and recommended that his generals use their own judgement rather than call councils of war, quoting Eugene of Savoy's remark that 'if a general did not wish to fight, he had nothing more to do than hold a council of war'. Instead, Frederick stated that 'a general, to whom his sovereign has entrusted his troops, should act for himself, and the confidence placed in him by his king is a sufficient warrant for such conduct'. At the same time he recommended that 'a general ought not to be inatten-

tive to the advice of even a subaltern officer, as it is the duty of a good citizen to forget himself when the welfare of a country is at stake, and not regard who furnishes the advice that may be productive of happy, wished-for consequences'.

Uniform

There was no prescribed uniform for general officers, who wore the uniform of the regiment of which they were *Chef*, distinguished only by a feathered hat-edging (from 1742). Lower-ranking staff officers wore infantry-style uniform, of dark blue coat with red collar and Swedish cuffs, or the same with a white coat for cavalry appointments, generally with yellow smallclothes. *Generaladjutants* had gilt buttons and a gold aiguillette at the rear of the right shoulder, gold vandycked hat-lace and white feathered hat-edging; *Flügeladjutants* had silver buttons, aiguillette and hat-lace, and no feathered edging. Both these appointments also had dress coats with embroidered foliate loops with simulated tassel ends, gold for *Generaladjutants* and silver for *Flügeladjutants*. Cavalry staff officers adopted the cavalry plume from 1762. The staff of the *Generalquartiermeister's* department wore a similar uniform.



The diversity of the uniform of staff and general officers is depicted in this illustration of Frederick instructing his senior officers at Leuthen, 4 December 1757, all wearing regimental uniform plus the white

feathered hat-edging indicative of general's rank. Left to right: Prince Ferdinand of Prussia (Regt. No. 34: blue faced red, silver lace); Johann von Schmettau (Cuirassier Regt. No. 4: white faced dark blue, gold lace); Hans

Joachim von Zieten (Hussar Regt. No. 2: dark blue pelisse and scharawaden, gold lace); Frederick; Moritz of Anhalt-Dessau (Regt. No. 22: blue faced red, gold lace); Henri de la Motte Fouqué (Regt. No. 33: blue

faced white, gold lace); Scipio von Lentulus (Cuirassier Regt. No. 3: white faced dark blue, gold lace). (Neither Schmettau nor Lentulus became Chef of their respective regiments until January 1758.) (Print after R. Knötel)

Regimental staff included administrative personnel such as quartermasters, *auditeur*, etc., who generally wore a uniform based upon that of the regiment (blue coat and smallclothes for infantry, white coat for cuirassiers, light blue for dragoons) with facings of the coat-colour, with laced waistcoat and hat; buttons and lace were silver. For hussars their uniform was like that of the regiment, with a tricorne instead of the hussar cap.

Chaplains

Frederick himself had no time for religion, except where its influence could be useful. He advocated a cynical manipulation of religious beliefs: 'If we are in a Protestant country, we wear the mask of protector of the Lutheran religion, and endeavour to make fanatics of the lower order of people, whose simplicity is not proof against our artifice. In a Catholic country, we preach up toleration and moderation, constantly abusing the priests as the cause of all the animosity

which exists between the different sectaries, although in spite of their disputes, they all agree upon material points of faith.'

However, he recognized the value of religion in maintaining the morale of his men, to the extent that each regiment had a 'field-preacher' (*Feldprediger*), who was ordered to conduct a short service of prayer every morning and evening on campaign, and longer services every Sunday. The diversity of composition of the Prussian army was reflected in the non-denominational aspect of the military chaplaincy, Lutherans, Roman Catholics and Calvinists all having their own ministers without any discrimination. Unlike the chaplains of some armies, most of those in Prussian service were young, fit men capable of enduring the rigours of campaign. (Indeed, *Feldprediger* Joachim Seegebart of Regt. No. 27 was instrumental in rallying the troops around Chotusitz, and was justifiably rewarded for his major contribution in slowing the progress of the Austrian attack.) For an example of a chaplain's costume see Plate H.

TRANSPORT AND COMMISSARIAT

Frederick appreciated the importance of supply, declaring that 'the first object in the establishment of an army ought to be making provision for the belly, that being the basis and foundation of all operations'. Supplies were obtained at home from the Prussian landowners and peasantry in return for their taxes being commuted; more were purchased abroad, but only at the cheapest rates. Frederick especially warned against using domestic merchants: 'Purveyors are never to be employed but in cases of the last necessity, for even Jews are less exorbitant in their demands: they increase the price of provisions, and sell them out again at a most extravagant profit.' On campaign supplies were gathered by accommodation if possible, or forcible requisition if not; and huge amounts were built up in peacetime for use in time of war.

On campaign the soldier was allowed, gratis, 2 lbs. of bread per diem and 2 lbs. of meat per week ('it is an indulgence the poor fellows richly deserve'). Between three and six days' bread-ration was carried by each soldier; Frederick preferred biscuit, which was more

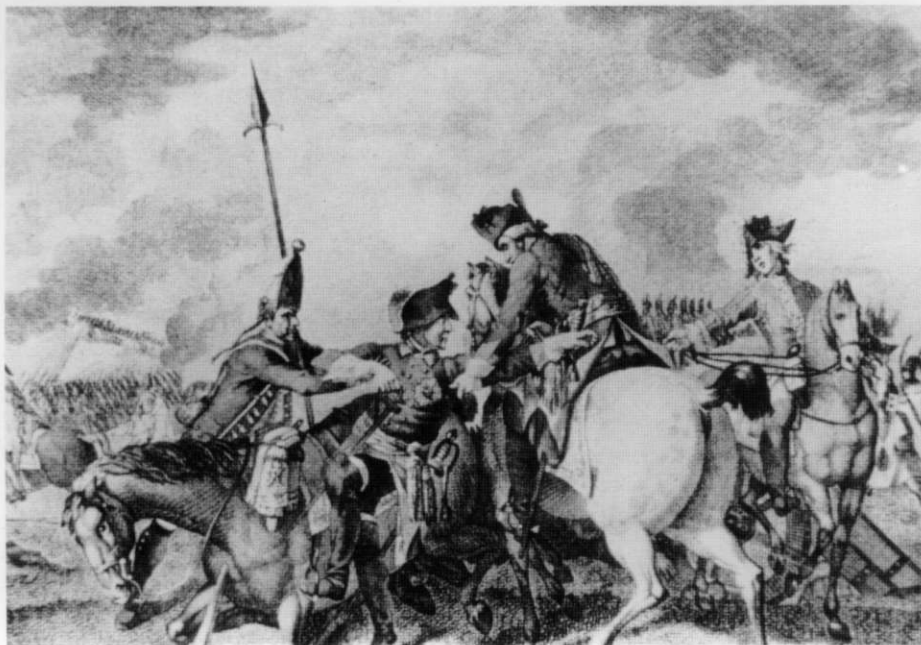
compact, but the troops insisted on turning it into gruel ('our soldiers like it only in soup, nor do they know how to employ it to the best advantage'). Consequently, a further eight days' bread was carried by the army's commissariat waggons, and each force had its portable bakeries, which required regular halts to allow bread to be produced. Frederick noted that 'On all expeditions, you should be supplied with bread or biscuit for ten days'. Each company was provided with hand-mills to grind flour; meat was conveyed on the hoof.

Marches had to be calculated according to the proximity of the large magazines established by the army, from which the commissariat drew supplies to be transported to the army: as Frederick remarked, it was flour and fodder which really determined the movements of the army, not himself. Waggons, teams and drivers were requisitioned in wartime, existing in huge numbers and superintended by the commissariat officers (or 'Intendants') and their staff.

In peacetime the Intendant staff was small, and supplemented in time of war by the recruitment of personnel for the duration of hostilities, many of whom took the opportunity to line their own pockets, either by theft from the army or by extortion from the civilians of the districts through which the army passed. Frederick thought that all commissaries were hopelessly corrupt (he claimed that during the Seven Years' War the department had devoted itself exclus-

Frederick and staff on the evening of Zorndorf, 25 August 1758. Frederick (centre) wears his customary plain blue coat, with silver-embroidered crimson horse furniture; Seydlitz (left) wears his regimental uniform of Cuirassier Regt. No. 8. The staff officer seen in back view wears an unofficial, brown civilian-style riding-coat; between him and the king is a Flügeladjutant in service uniform, dark blue coat with red collar and cuffs, silver buttons, aiguillette (right) and vandycked hat-lace. (Print after R. Knötel)





Frederick at Kunersdorf: as the Prussian position deteriorated, Frederick's second horse was shot from under him; as it collapsed, he was helped to dismount by an NCO (left) and Flügeladjutant von Götz, who gave the king his own horse; but for the presence of this staff officer Frederick would probably have been killed or captured. (Engraving after Schadow)

ively to theft and the oppression of civilians); but despite dire threats the problem was never overcome, and Frederick appears to have been astonished upon discovering an honest commissary. As a check upon speculation Frederick recommended that 'men of strict honour should be appointed as superiors, who must personally, frequently, and minutely examine and control the accounts'.

The security of supply-lines was paramount, particularly when there was little opportunity for foraging ('especially in Bohemia, where the country is little better than a desert'). Magazines, Frederick noted, might be established by purchasing grain from the locals, or taking it by requisition; where provisions 'cannot be had for money ... we are justified in not being over nice with respect to the peasantry'. Frederick advocated river-transport where feasible, but otherwise relied upon impressed waggons and horse-teams (he found oxen inferior), which had to be protected:

'The strength of escorts depends on the fear which you entertain of the enemy. Detachments of infantry are sent into the towns through which the convoys pass, to afford them a point of support. Large detachments to cover them are sometimes sent out', to occupy defiles through which the convoy was to pass, 'and to push the escort a league in front towards the enemy.' 'Convoys should be escorted by the

infantry, to which a few hussars may be added, in order to keep a look-out on the march, and inform themselves of all situations where the enemy may lie concealed. My escorts have been formed of infantry in preference to cavalry even in a plain country, and in my own opinion, with very much advantage ... The general of an army cannot be too anxious about the security of his convoys.' The size of such convoys could be immense—1,000 vehicles was not uncommon—and required the services of large numbers of escorts.

For horses, only dry forage (oats, barley, hay, chopped straw) could be stored in magazines, which Frederick disliked (as mouldy grain made horses ill and chopped straw 'serves but barely to fill the belly'). For winter campaigns each horse was ordered to carry its own five days' supply of forage. Frederick issued detailed instructions regarding the security of parties sent to collect green forage, advocating an advance guard of hussars, followed by part of the escort of both infantry and cavalry, then a quarter of the foragers, the remainder of the column interspersed similarly between foragers and escorts, with a rear guard of hussars. The infantry was deployed in detachments in positions advantageous for defence ('behind the hedges, and in the hollow ways') enclosing the area to be foraged, with the cavalry formed into a central reserve and the hussars sent out

in a skirmish-screen. If intent on occupying an area for any length of time, the districts furthest away were ordered to be foraged first, those nearest last; otherwise, for temporary camps, foraging-parties were kept as near to the army as possible. The importance of forage provision was a strategic objective in itself: not only the provision of one's own forage, but the denying of it to the enemy, giving an added reason for the occupation of certain territory.

In addition to the 'official' commissariat, male and female sutlers accompanied an army, selling additional provisions to the troops. They were accorded semi-official status, and provided with escorts: 'Protection must be afforded to the sutlers . . . The sutlers and women must be sent out in search of vegetables and cattle. The price of provisions is, however, a matter that requires much attention, as the soldier ought to be allowed to purchase at a reasonable price, and at the same time the sutler should derive an honest profit.'

Despite such efforts being made for the regular supply of the army, however, it was not unusual for Frederick's troops to be ill-supplied and hungry on campaign.

An example of Commissary uniform is shown in Plate C.

MEDICAL SERVICES

The army's medical service was established from motives less than humanitarian: Frederick was concerned chiefly over the returning to health of trained soldiers (if the army lost a man 'who for two years has been accustomed to arms and military exercise' and replaced him 'by a bad subject, or perhaps none at all, the consequence must prove eventually very material').

Each regiment was provided with a surgeon-major, who received cash to equip himself and hire

assistants (*Feldscheer*), who were often little better than unskilled barbers. These men rendered battlefield first-aid and attended to everyday ills; those requiring more advanced treatment were sent to the field surgery (*Feldapotheker*) which accompanied an army on campaign, usually staffed no more competently than the regiments, and which transferred casualties to hospitals established in the towns and villages at the rear of the army.

There was no medical train save the transport-waggons which conveyed the *Feldapotheker*, so spare waggons from the commissariat were used, if available. Conditions during this transportation were as appalling as in the hospitals, where the chances of recovery were extremely low, given the wretched standard of the staff and their level of concern for their patients. Indeed, it was suggested that treatment was given only to those men who could rejoin the army; those who would be crippled or unfit for active service were of no further interest to the state. When advising how to deal with spies, Frederick declared that 'we ought to be generous, even to a degree of extravagance. That man certainly deserves to be well rewarded, who risks his neck to do you service.' In his dealings with his own poor soldiers,

Frederick and Zieten at Bunzelwitz camp, September 1761. Two varieties of winter clothing are illustrated, both unregulated: Zieten wears

a caped cloak with fur collar, and Frederick a civilian greatcoat with short shoulder-cape. (Print after C. Röchling)



however, it would appear that while numerous examples exist of Frederick's kindness towards individuals, the general policy was that concern ended once they ceased to be of practical use.

See Plate H for examples of Surgeons' and Apothecarys' uniforms.

References

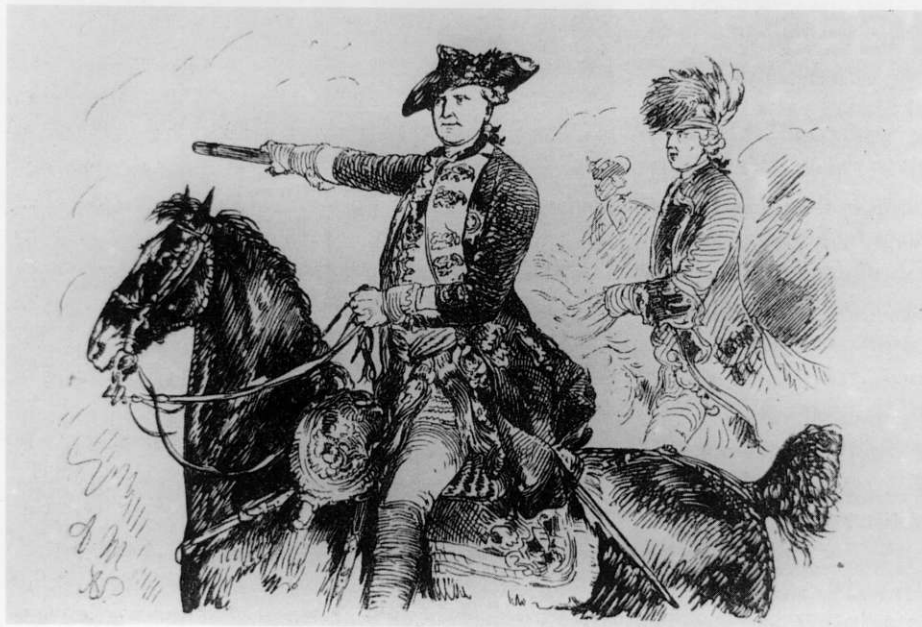
A number of sources were listed in the previous titles, MAA 236 *Frederick the Great's Army (1): Cavalry*, and MAA 240 (2): *Infantry*, of which some should be mentioned again here. Essential works are the two modern volumes by Christopher Duffy, *The Army of Frederick the Great* (Newton Abbot 1974) and *Frederick the Great: A Military Life* (London 1985). Incomparably the finest work on uniforms is included in Hans Bleckwenn's *Die Altpreuussische Heer*, available as *Die friderizianischen Uniformen* (Osnabruck 1987), to which every Frederickian enthusiast must refer. Although executed in the mid-19th century, Adolph Menzel's plates, published with a text by C. Jany in *Die Armee Friedrichs des Grossen in ihrer Uniformierung* (Berlin 1908), represent an extremely high standard of artistic merit. The same artist's superb historical vignettes appear in *The Pictorial History of Germany during the Reign of Frederick the Great* (F. Kugler, London 1845). Richard Knötel featured uniforms of Frederick's army in his *Uniformenkunde* plates, and also in *Der*

Alte Fritz in 50 Bildern für Jung und Alt (Berlin 1895), executed in collaboration with Carl Röchling. Frederick's writings can be found probably most conveniently in *Military Instructions from the late King of Prussia to his Generals* (trans. T. Foster, London 1797) and *Particular Instruction of the King of Prussia to the Officers of his Army*, reprinted in a combined edition, London 1818, from which translation some of the quotations in this book have been taken.

THE PLATES

A1: Gunner, Field Artillery

The artillery uniform was reasonably standard throughout the branches, though minor variations are recorded. While this illustration conforms to the general pattern, varieties include red piping on the upper edge of the cuffs (shown by Menzel), who also depicts a variation in the hat pompon: mixed red and yellow, over blue, over white. A contemporary illustration shows a much greater variation, in the presence of red collar, lapels and cuffs. As the artillery were only rarely armed with muskets, cartridge boxes and musket accoutrements were not normally carried, only the characteristic powder flask illustrated. White gaiters were also worn, as for the infantry.



Ferdinand of Brunswick in campaign uniform, c. 1760, a costume similar to that in Plate B, but without the Garter ribbon, omitted on campaign, and the coat of his Regt. No. 5. Horse furniture appears to have been generally unregulated for general officers: illustrated is a typical set, ornamented with rococo embroidery. (Engraving after Menzel)

A2: Officer, Horse Artillery, 1762

Artillery officer's uniform was similar for all branches, except that the turned-back skirts (as shown here, after Menzel) were restricted to the horse artillery; for the remainder the skirts were allowed to hang loose, as for the infantry. The riding boots were also a mark of the horse artillery; gaiters were worn by the field gunners, and illustrated here is the 1762 cavalry plume, prior to which date the horse artillery had no pompon; and some sources show no hat-lace worn by the mounted gunners. This illustrates a variety of the coat-cuff, with red piping upon the upper edge as well as upon the flap. The gold-laced waistcoat was worn by all artillery officers.

A3: Bombardier NCO, Garrison Artillery

This illustrates the bombardier's cap, which ceased to be worn by the field artillery by 1756 but which continued in use with the garrison artillery. The only difference in the uniform of the branches was the black stock of the garrison troops, instead of the red of the field batteries. NCO distinctions are present in the black and white sword knot, and the gold lace edging to cuff and flap; an alternative version of flap-lace is shown by Menzel, with a double vertical band of lace and none along the top. The gauntlets were also a distinction of NCO rank; otherwise they were worn only by the rank and file of the horse artillery. The usual NCO distinctions of quartered black and white pompon and black and white corner-rosettes were worn on the artillery tricorn, and gold lace edging.

A4: Artillery driver

The uniformed members of the artillery train, which included the craftsmen (saddlers, wheelwrights, smiths) wore a tricorn with white rosettes; a plain, dark blue single-breasted coat with 15 buttons on the breast, and sometimes shown with longer tails than normal; waistcoats were originally straw yellow, later dark blue. NCOs' distinctions were of the usual fashion, gold lace edging on the hat and upper edge of the cuff, with the usual black and white pompon and hat rosettes. The transport personnel had the same uniform, NCOs carrying an artillery sabre.

B1: Ferdinand of Brunswick, 1762

Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick (1721–92) was the



This rear view of Frederick's uniform illustrates the design of aiguillette in most common use: this was not a distinction of staff appointment, but was also

worn by cavalry and some infantry units. Frederick wears the black breeches he favoured, also worn by other officers on active service. (Print after R. Knötel)

best of Frederick's deputies, and exemplifies the practice of non-Prussians rising to high command in Frederick's army. (The extent of 'foreign' service of such princes is demonstrated by the fact that the position attacked by Ferdinand at Soor was defended by his brother Ludwig, a general in Austrian service.) So competent was Ferdinand that he was given command of Frederick's forces and allies in the west, his greatest victory being Minden; and he was promoted to field marshal of Prussia in November 1758.

This figure is based upon his portrait by Johann Georg Ziesenis (1762), and is typical of the costume worn by Prussian general officers: having no prescribed uniform, they wore the costume of their own regiment (in this case Infantry Regt. No. 5), with the feathered hat-edge prescribed for general officers



Frederick in old age, accompanied by his staff, about to inspect the 1st Bn. of Regt. No. 15 in the mid-1770s. Contrasting to the dress uniforms worn by his staff, Frederick himself retains his usual, somewhat disreputable undress coat. This well-

known illustration is in part responsible for the popular perception of Frederick as a somewhat decrepit man, rather than the more dynamic figure of his earlier career. (Engraving by Daniel Chodowiecki)

from 1742. In this portrait Ferdinand wears an unofficial (British?) waistcoat, with the ribbon and breast star of the Order of the Garter bestowed upon him by George II after Minden; and around the neck the black ribbon of the Order of St. John, which apparently suspends an embroidered version of the badge of the Order.

B2: Flügeladjutant of Cavalry, 1762

This depicts the 'laced' version of the staff uniform, as worn by cavalry *Flügeladjutants*; those of the

infantry wore the same but with dark blue coat faced red. For ordinary dress an identical but unlaced uniform was worn, retaining only the aiguillette; Menzel shows this with an unlaced hat, and with the coat-skirts folded back into turnbacks, more practical for mounted service. The same unlaced uniform with silver buttons and no aiguillette was worn by junior staff officers. The *Generaladjutants* wore the same dress, but with gold loops and gilt buttons, gold hat-lace and the white feathered hat-edging of general's rank. Staff officers of cavalry wore the cavalry's white plume with black base from 1762.

B3: Trooper, Feldjäger-Corps zu Pferde

The Mounted *Jägers* were generally employed in reconnaissance and similar duties in conjunction with the staff. Their uniform was medium green, perhaps not as light as that of the dismounted *Jägers*, and appears initially to have included green scharawaden,



though these were soon discontinued. Other hussar-style items noted in 1742–43 are a hussar sabre and sabretache, though it is unlikely that these lasted long; most sources show long dragoon boots and sabres similar to those of dragoons, although Menzel depicts a weapon with a single-bar knucklebow. The hat is noted as having yellow lace, though this also seems to have been discontinued after a short time; gold hat-lace was the distinction of *Oberjäger*s (NCOs). Horse-furniture is shown as dragoon pattern, in green with edge and crowned 'FR' cypher in the rear corners in yellow (Knötel) or red. Officers had coats with gold foliate embroidery loops and simulated tassel-ends, gold-laced hat and gold aiguillette.

B4: Postillion, Feldpost service

The *Feldpost* organization of couriers was embodied only in wartime. The uniform shown is taken largely

Up to a third of Prussian officers were trained by the Cadet Corps in Berlin; they wore infantry-style uniform of blue coat with red collar, cuffs, lapels and turnbacks, silver buttons, hat- and cuff-lace, and straw yellow smallclothes. Observing a march-past of

cadets in this Menzel engraving is a group of officers, including a Garde du Corps in supreveste (left), and (far right) apparently a Generaladjutant in gold-looped dress coat, white feather-edged tricorne, and white gaiters.

from Menzel; an illustration of 1761 shows the same, with coat-buttons apparently arranged one over two over three. The orange sash and hunting horn were features unique to this organization. Officers (*Post-meisters*) wore a tricorne with silver scalloped lace edging, orange cockade and the 1762 officer's plume (white with black base); dark blue coat with orange collar and cuffs, red turnbacks and silver buttons; dark blue waistcoat with scalloped silver lace edging, silver-fringed sash, and infantry épée with silver and black knot.

C1: Officer, Engineers

Engineer officers wore a tricorne with black cockade, silver loop and silver scalloped edging; dark blue coat with red collar, lapels, Swedish cuffs and lining, and silver zigzag loops with simulated tassel ends (three on each lapel, two below and on cuffs and pockets); and red waistcoat and breeches. Conductors wore a similar uniform, devoid of lace save for the cockade loop, and three pairs of buttons on each lapel.

C2: Officer, Miners

A similar uniform was worn by pioneers and miners, which remained substantially unaltered (but for the other ranks' head-dress) upon the pioneers' conversion to infantry. Most notable was the orange waistcoat and breeches, officers having plaited silver cord loops with tassel ends; musicians wore the ordinary uniform, plus wings and orange lace with blue edges and central zigzag. The pontooneers wore a similar uniform until 1773, when they adopted artillery dress.

C3: NCO, Pioneers, 1758

This illustrates the other ranks' version of the pioneer

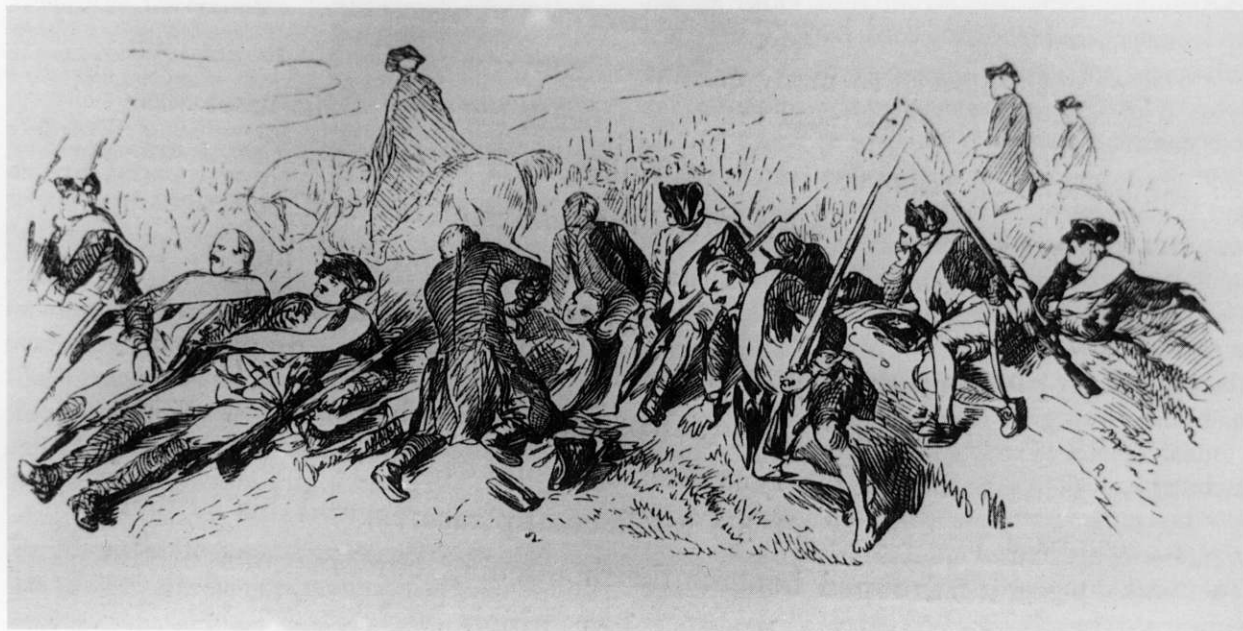
With no organized system of casualty evacuation, medical attention occurred anywhere on the battlefield: a regimental

surgeon and his assistant are at work here amid troops halted on the march. (Engraving after Menzel)

uniform: blue coat with Swedish cuffs and red turnbacks, orange smallclothes, and an orange cap with a low, white metal plate bearing a crowned eagle upon a trophy of arms, with white metal badges (a flame on each side, a four-flamed grenade on the rear), white lace and tuft; for working dress they had a plain black version of the cap, with white tuft. This figure has the quartered black and white tuft, black and white sword knot and silver cuff-edge of NCOs; the sabre is a pioneer version of the ordinary sidearm, with pioneer symbols upon the hilt. He carries a tubular map-case.

C4: Commissary

The junior commissary (*Proviantknecht*) illustrated wears the commissariat staff's uniform: dark blue coat with light blue collar, Swedish cuffs and smallclothes, and white buttons. The shade of facing colour is described and depicted with slight variations, from light blue to ash-grey. Commissariat officers had the same uniform with vandycked silver hat-lace, and were armed with officers'-style épées. The commissariat train wore blue infantry coats with white buttons, and are shown with white or red turnbacks, blue waistcoats and yellow leather breeches and riding boots; NCOs had silver-edged cuffs. The ordinary train drivers had single-breasted coats like those of the artillery train, and are shown in addition with squat fur or fabric, unpeaked caps,



bearing a squarish or semi-circular white badge marked with their unit number in black. The sutlers had no prescribed uniform as such, but often wore quasi-military dress (even the sutleresses); the only official mark of their status was a light blue hat-cockade.

D1: Officer, Frei-Corps von Hordt, 1762

Hordt's corps wore dark blue coats with light blue collar, cuffs, lapels, pompon and smallclothes, white buttons and loops; officers had silver loops and hat lace. This uniform was apparently amended, the second version having no collar, and embroidered loops for officers; NCOs originally had the ordinary uniform plus silver collar- and cuff-lace, and latterly silver loops. Recorded variations include white hat-lace and pompon dark blue over light blue, laced waistcoats for the rank and file, Swedish cuffs and light blue turnbacks. The officer illustrated wears the later uniform, with silver-embroidered loops with simulated tassel-ends, and silver-laced waistcoat.

D2: NCO, Frei-Corps von Rapin (von Lüderitz)

Rapin's corps wore dark blue coats with light blue Swedish cuffs, pompon and smallclothes, yellow buttons, and an Austrian-style red collar-patch; recorded variations include a light blue collar-patch and turnbacks, dark blue cuffs, white buttons and silver hat-lace for officers. For 1759, a light blue collar and light blue over dark blue pompon are recorded. Officers' hats and waistcoats were gold-edged; in 1759 the officer's coat is shown with gold French-style fringed epaulettes, presumably indicative of the unit's French origin, as this decoration was not normally used in Prussian service. Plain waistcoats and cuffs are also shown. The NCO illustrated has the typical rank distinctions of gold-edged hat and cuffs.

D3: Private, Frei-Corps du Verger (Quintus Icilius)

Du Verger's corps originally wore a dark blue coat with light blue collar, pointed cuffs, pompon and smallclothes, yellow buttons and loops (officers gold); in addition to the usual six lapel-loops a seventh is shown either diagonally at the top of the lapel, or on the collar. Latterly the cuff changed to the Swedish pattern, and officers adopted gold foliate loops. Recorded variations include round cuffs but no lapels



The Order of the Black Eagle was the primary Prussian decoration, founded by Frederick I on the day of his coronation as king (1701). The star of the order was worn upon the left breast: a black eagle upon an orange disc, surrounded by a silver

circlet bearing the motto 'Suum Cuique' ('to each his due'), upon a silver star. Excluding foreign princes and knights of the Order of St. John, no other decoration was permitted to be worn at the same time as the Black Eagle.

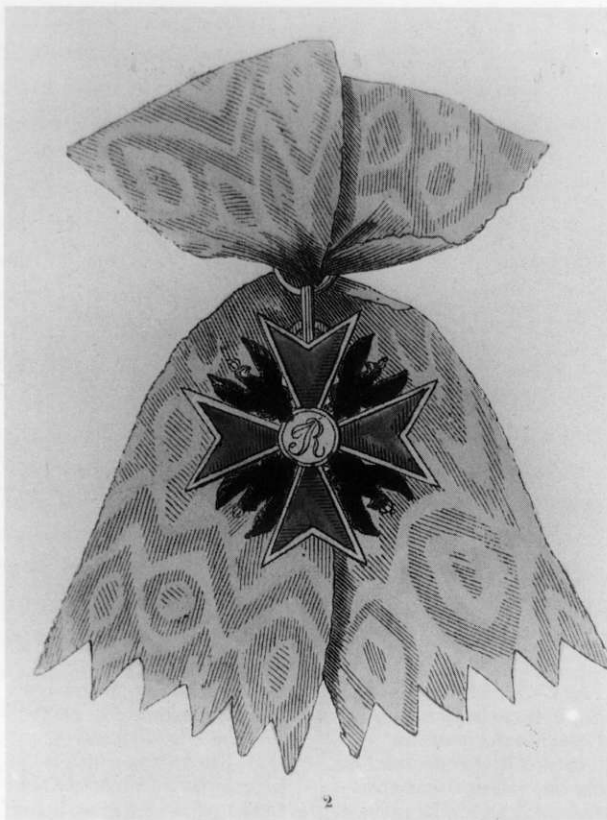
or lace, white hat-lace, and pompon white over light blue or vice-versa; a 1759 illustration shows loops with simulated tassel-ends, and (1760) light blue coat-lining. A drummer is depicted with a yellow-laced coat and drum-belt, a coat without lapels, and drum-hoops either alternate white, yellow and light blue diagonals, or red and white. The later pattern of uniform is illustrated here, during the tenure of Quintus Icilius as *Chef*.

D4: Private, Frei-Corps Gschray

This illustrates the uniform of Gschray's corps: dark blue coat, black lapels and cuffs, yellow loops, hat-rosettes and epaulettes, and straw yellow smallclothes; officers had gold loops and epaulettes. The dragoons wore the same uniform, with a black shabraque edged yellow.

E1: Jäger, Feldjäger-Corps zu Fuss

Although the *Jäger* uniform remained basically of the same style throughout, some variations are recorded,



On ceremonial occasions holders of the Order of the Black Eagle wore not only the breast star, but the insignia of the order upon a broad orange ribbon over the left shoulder. The

insignia, suspended at the right hip, consisted of a gold cross with 'FR' in the centre, blue-enamelled arms, and black eagles between the arms of the cross.

including a discontinuance of hat-lace after the Seven Years' War. Some sources indicate infantry gaiters, but the long boots depicted here are shown most frequently, although these might be expected to be the less practical form of legwear. Gauntlets are also shown. NCOs wore the same uniform, initially with narrow gold hat-lace (not worn after the discontinuance of the other ranks' hat-lace), silver and black hat-rosettes and sword knot, and a gold aiguillette in place of the yellow of the rank and file. Officers had scalloped gold hat-lace and gold aiguillette.

E2: Jäger, Frei-Corps Le Noble

The *Jägers* of Le Noble's corps wore a peakless black cap bearing a white 'FR' cypher; dark green coat with light green collar, lapels, Swedish cuffs, turnbacks

and smallclothes, and white loops (including one on each side of the collar); long boots, and buff or black leather equipment. Recorded variations on this uniform include coats devoid of lace and with dark green facings, and round cuffs.

E3: Oberjäger, Frei-Corps Wunsch

The *Jägers* of Wunsch's corps wore a green uniform which appears to have been darker than that of the *Feldjäger-Corps*, but lighter than that of Le Noble's *Jägers*. Collar, lapels, Swedish cuffs and turnbacks were red, with yellow buttons and black leatherwork; officers had gold foliate loops and scalloped hat-lace. Recorded variations include the hat with red or no pompon, white or red hat-rosettes, buff or yellow breeches, green cockade, and black long boots as worn by the regular *Jägers*. The *Oberjäger* (NCO) illustrated has the usual rank distinctions of gold lace edging to hat and facings, with black and white sword knot.

E4: Grenadier, Frei-Corps von Schony (Hüllessem)

The infantry of von Schony's *Frei-Corps* were dressed in Hungarian grenadier style, including a dark blue coat with light blue pointed cuffs, collar and waistcoat, red girdle and turnbacks, and yellow lace loops – these are depicted variously, either square or pointed-ended, with pendant tassel; with yellow lace edging to the collar (H. Knötel shows cuff-edging also), the breast-loops arranged one over two over three. Other ranks' coats had a single yellow lace edging to the collar, NCOs with a double lace, plus lace-edged waistcoat and loops on vertical pockets, their lace probably gold. The light blue Hungarian breeches had yellow thigh-darts, and were worn with Hungarian shoes or slightly deeper ankle boots. The headdress was an Austrian-style fur grenadier cap with red bag, shown with or without yellow lace and blue or yellow tassel, and a brass plate bearing a black eagle. Officers had gold lace and gold-edged tricorne; red breeches are shown in addition to light blue, and Knötel depicts the girdle with a lace design of interlocking diamonds. A drummer is recorded with yellow sleeve-chevron, light or dark blue wings laced yellow, and yellow-edged drum-belt; the drum hoops with red outer and blue inner edges, separated by a white zigzag centre.

F1: Private, Frei-Corps von Kleist

A number of versions of the uniform of Kleist's 'Croats' are recorded, all showing Hungarian-style uniform but with several variations. The coat is depicted as medium to dark green, with red lining and white, tassel-ended loops – on the breast either three evenly-spaced, or one over one over two, with two vertical or three horizontal loops on the pocket; with pointed cuffs with or without white lace edge, bearing one loop; some sources omit the collar. The waistcoat and Hungarian breeches were green with white lace. The head-dress was a mirliton cap; red cords with white tassels are recorded, and vice-versa. An alternative uniform is shown with the coat having light green cuffs and lining, and lace only upon the breast, with a tricorn hat with white corner-rosettes; and one illustration shows the coat worn as a pelisse, the sleeved waistcoat having red cuffs, and all lace in red. The red girdle appears in all versions of the uniform.

F2: Officer, Frei-Corps von Kleist

Officers of the Kleist 'Croats' are depicted with silver-laced tricorn and coat, the hat with pendant corner-tassels instead of the more usual rosettes, and with the U-shaped breeches-lace appearing to have a fringed edging. A silver-laced crimson shoulder belt and cartridge box are depicted, the latter with silver-edged flap and bearing a crowned 'FR'; as implied by this item, Knötel shows an officer armed with a musket. Note the hair-dressing, apparently in hussar style. A drummer is shown with a tricorn, green coat with light green pointed cuffs (edged white) and turnbacks, red smallclothes and tassel-ended loops on breast and sleeves, and light green drum hoops bearing horizontal black grenades with white flames.

F3: Hussar, Frei-Corps von Kleist

Several versions of the uniform of Kleist's hussars are recorded. The brown busby had a red bag and cords presumably in squadron colours (yellow and green with red tassels are recorded), and a plume, worn apparently from the beginning, of mixed red and white, or red over white; alternative colours are noted as white with black base (officers), green with black tip (NCOs) and green (other ranks), these presumably after the introduction of cavalry plumes in 1762. The dolman was red, the pelisse lightish to dark



Upon his accession Frederick the Great converted the 'Ordre de la Générosité' (founded 1665) into the 'Pour le Mérite', which originally had only one class and could be awarded for civil as well as military distinction. The

gold cross consisted of arms enamelled light blue, with gold eagles between, worn at the neck on a black ribbon with white edges. It later assumed the position of the primary military decoration, nicknamed 'the Blue Max'.

green, with white braid (officers silver, though one source shows gold), and white fur (black also recorded), sometimes shown with a lace 'frame' around the braid. Red breeches are recorded, but also buff breeches with red scharawaden, and yellow boots; yellow girdle (green with white barrels also shown); red sabretache with green vandycked border and crowned 'FR', and red shabraque with green vandycked border piped white (or yellow). A trumpeter is recorded with a tricorn with red feather edging and white cockade; red coat of dragoon pattern, green collar, cuffs and lace on seams and hoops on sleeves, false hanging sleeves, two tasselled white loops on the

breast, green waistcoat and breeches, and yellow hussar boots.

F4: Drummer, *Frei-Corps von Hordt*

Based largely on a Scharf illustration, this shows a typical *Frei-Corps* drummer's uniform, c.1759, with the lace less extensive than that of most regular regiments. Many units had lace edging to the drum-belt, not present here; the protective drum-apron was generally of whitened leather, although an illustration of Trümbach's shows a version apparently of brown fur or bearskin. A Scharf illustration of 1760 uniform shows similar details but with Swedish cuffs and light blue pompon, perhaps an alteration dating from the time at which the collar was removed and the officers received new loops, as in Plate D1.

G1: Trooper, *Trümbach's Dragoons, 1759*

The original uniform of the dragoons of Trümbach's *Frei-Corps* appears to have resembled that of the original Mounted *Jägers*, in dragoon style but in green with red facings and including green *scharawaden*. Horse furniture was of dragoon pattern, edged with yellow lace with two red stripes; the sabre was apparently the 1735 dragoon model. An undress cap is recorded, a green stocking cap with red headband and green tassel.

G2: Private, *Frei-Corps von Trümbach (Volontaires de Prusse)*, c.1762

The infantry of Trümbach's corps appears to have been unique in the use of three quite different uniforms. Initially it appears to have included a light green coat, waistcoat, breeches and hat-rosettes, red collar, turnbacks and Swedish cuffs, and white buttons and hat-lace, officers with silver hat-lace and aiguillettes. About 1760 this appears to have been supplanted by a dark blue coat, light blue collar, Swedish cuffs, lapels and smallclothes, red turnbacks, white buttons, and light blue over white (or red and white) pompon and hat-rosettes, officers with tassel-ended, plaited silver cord loops; and probably about 1761–62 the facings, pompon and hat-rosettes changed to red, smallclothes to white, and officers' lace was restricted to the hat. A drummer is recorded with this uniform, plus swallows' nest wings and drum-belt laced in white with a blue stripe, and red and white diagonally-striped drum hoops.

G3: Private, *Kruse's Battalion, British Legion*, c.1762

Only limited details of the uniform of the British Legion are recorded. Kruse's battalion had light blue coats, white or straw yellow Swedish cuffs, turnbacks and waistcoat, and buff breeches; Udam's battalion had dark blue coats, red Swedish cuffs and turnbacks, straw or white waistcoat, and buff breeches. Both are shown with green cockades.

H1: Surgeon

This staff surgeon (*Oberchirurg*) wears the uniform of the medical personnel, generally of plain aspect but with embroidered waistcoats for higher ranks. Surgeons wore plain tricorns with black cockade with silver loop, a plain blue coat with Swedish cuffs, silver buttons and red lining, red waistcoat with silver embroidered edging (including pocket-flap edging), and yellow breeches. Their assistants wore the same without the lace, and hospital orderlies the same with other ranks'-style coats with red turnbacks. The higher ranks (surgeons-general or *Generalchirurg*) wore a similar uniform with blue smallclothes, and coats with embroidered foliate loops with simulated tassel ends, gold for artillery and silver for infantry. Medical officers carried infantry-style swords, shown with gilt fittings for apothecaries and silver for surgeons, though Menzel shows gilt for all.

H2: Apothecary

Based largely upon Menzel, this depicts the uniform of the *Stabsapotheker*, similar to that of the surgeons but with gold lace, red breeches, and a hat edged with scalloped gold lace. The company medical assistants generally wore regimental uniform.

H3: Provost

Although its personnel were attached regimentally, the provost service formed a separate body under the command of a *Generalprovoss*. Several versions of the uniform are recorded, this depiction generally after Menzel: it consisted of a light grey infantry-style coat with light green collar, cuffs, turnbacks and smallclothes, yellow or white buttons, infantry gaiters and a plain tricorn. A notable variation appears in a schematic diagram, showing yellow turnbacks, white smallclothes for infantry and straw yellow for cavalry, with yellow collar and cuffs for cuirassiers and light

grey for dragoons, all with a silver-laced hat. The *Generalprofoss* is shown with a blue coat with red collar, cuffs and lining, gold aiguillette, hat with gold vandycked edging, gilt buttons, yellow smallclothes, and officer's sash. The switch carried by the provost illustrated was used for administering corporal punishment.

Farbtafeln

A1 Variationen dieses allgemeinen Musters wurden von Menzel aufgezeichnet—rotgeränderte Manschetten, Hut-Pompon gemischt rot und gelb über blau über weiss; andere zeitgenössische Abbildungen roten Kragen, rote Manschetten und Revers. Die meist unbewaffneten Kanoniere trugen nur selten Muskentenzubehör. A2 Die umgeschlagenen Rockschoße waren typisch für die berittene Artillerie, ebenso Reitstiefel und die Feder am Hut. A3 Die von der Feldartillerie 1756 abgelegte Kappe wurde von der kasernierten Truppe beibehalten, die auch schwarze (anstatt rote) Halsbinden trug. Mit Goldlitzen verzierte Manschetten und das schwarz-weiße Portepée sind Unteroffiziersabzeichen. A4 Diese einfache Uniform wurde von einer Minorität der Artillerietruppen getragen: von Fachhandwerkern wie Sattlern, Radbauern oder Schmieden—zuerst mit gelben, später mit dunkelblauen Western.

B1 Nach einem Portrait von J. G. Ziesenis, 1762. Preussische Generale hatten keine vorschrittsmäßige Uniform, trugen also Regimentsuniformen—hier vom 5. Infanterieregiment—with Federhut. Ferdinand von Braunschweig trägt eine inoffizielle Weste mit dem Hosenbandorden, und um den Hals den St. John-Orden. B2 Lützenversion der Stabsuniform der Kavallerie; Infanterie-Adjutanten trugen einen dunkelblauen Rock, rot eingefasst. B3 Grüne Uniform, vielleicht dunkler als die der nicht-berittenen Jäger, mit Ausrüstung nach Dragonerart (nach den meisten Quellen). Manche Husaren-Merkmale wurden 1742/43 gezeigt, scheinen aber bald wieder verschwunden zu sein. B4 Menzel zeigt diesen Kurier, erkennbar besonders durch die orangefarbene Schärpe und das Jagdhorn.

C1 'Leiter' trugen eine ähnliche Uniform ohne Litzen, abgesehen von der Kokarde am Hut, und mit drei Knopfpaaren auf jedem Revers. C2 Eine ähnliche Uniform trugen die Pioniere, und sie blieb—abgesehen von der Kopfbedeckung—unverändert, wenn die Pioniere zur Infanterie versetzt wurden. Pontonbauer trugen eine ähnliche Uniform bis 1773, als sie Artillerieuniform erhielten. C3 Siehe besondere Kappe und normale schwarz-weiße Distinktionen und Unteroffiziers-Manschettenlitzen. Er trägt eine Kartentasche. C4 Proviantknecht mit der Uniform dieser Abteilung, wenn auch andere Quellen Einfassungen von hellblau bis aschengrau zeigen. Höhere Ränge trugen Vandyke-Hüte mit Silberlitzen und Offiziersdegen.

D1 Die zweite Uniformversion hatte offenbar keinen Kragen, bestickte Schlaufen für Offiziersmäntel und ein silberbesticktes Wams. D2 Der Mantel hatte ursprünglich blaue Manschetten und rote Kragenaufschläge; hellblaue Kragenaufschläge, Stulpen und dunkelblaue Manschetten sind als Variationen verzeichnet. D3 Die spätere Uniform, getragen unter dem Kommando von Quintus Icilius, mit schwedischen Manschetten und mit Goldlaub-Schlaufen für Offiziere. D4 Die Dragoner in diesem Korps trugen die gleichen Uniformen mit schwarzer, gelb-eingefasster Schabraque.

E1 Die Hutlitzen scheinen nach dem Siebenjährigen Krieg verschwunden zu sein. Einige Quellen zeigen Infanteriegemaschen, die meisten aber zeigen lange Stiefel, so unbequem diese auch für Scharmützer die leichten Infanterie gewesen sein mögen. E2 Aufgezeichnete Versionen sind auch Mäntel ohne Litzen und mit dunkelgrünen Einfassungen sowie mit runden Manschetten. E3 Die grüne Schattierung scheint zwischen der Feldjäger und der Le Noble-Jäger zu liegen. Es gibt mehrere verzeichnete Versionen, darunter rotes—oder gar kein—Pompon; rote oder weiße Hut-Rosetten, sandfarbige oder gelbe Breeches und lange schwarze Stiefel. E4 Die Infanterie in diesem Korps trug Uniformen im ungarischen Grenadierstil, wenn auch verschiedene Details unterschiedlich verzeichnet werden, mit rechteckigen oder spitz zulaufenden Litzenschlaufen, Litzen am Manschettenrand usw.

F1 Es ist nicht überraschend, dass es Variationen dieser 'kroatischen' Uniform gibt, mit verschiedener Anzahl und Anbringungsart von Schlaufen, Manschetten mit oder ohne Litzen usw. F2 Hauptsächlich nach Knötel; die Patronentasche (Klappe mit Silberrand und Inschrift: 'FR') lässt die Ausrüstung mit leichter Muskete vermuten. F3 Offiziere werden auf verschiedene Art mit Silber- oder mit Goldlitzen, mit Mantel mit weissem oder schwarzem Pelzbesatz und manchmal auch mit Litzenrahmen rund um die Borten verzeichnet. Sandfarbene Breeches mit roten Scharwaden werden verzeichnet, aber auch rote Breeches, und ferner

H4: Chaplain

Until 1742 the costume of regimental chaplains (*Feldpredigers*) was unregulated and entirely civilian; from that date they wore a clerical 'uniform' including plain tricorne, black coat and smallclothes, black stockings, a calf-length black silk clerical robe (worn as a cape at the rear of the coat), and a black neckcloth with a white 'falling band' at the throat. Instead of stockings and buckled shoes, boots might be worn on campaign, spurred when mounted. The hairstyle was a peruke-style commonly worn by clergymen.

Notes sur les planches en couleur

A1 Menzel, par ex., nota des variations de ce modèle général: liserés de manchette à passepoil rouge, pompon du chapeau rouge/jaune sur fond bleu sur fond blanc; d'autres images d'époque présentent un col, des manchettes et des revers blancs. Les canoniers, généralement non armés, portaient rarement un mousquet. A2 Des retroussis des pans arrières du manteau étaient particuliers aux batteries à cheval, de même que les bottes d'équitation, et le plumet du chapeau de la cavalerie. A3 L'artillerie de combat avait abandonné ce chapeau en 1756, que les troupes de garnison avaient conservé, ces dernières portaient également une cravate en écharpe noire (au lieu de rouge). La décoration sur la manchette en galon doré et la dragonne noire et blanche sont des distinctions de sous-officier. A4 La minorité des artisans (selliers, charrons, forgerons) du train d'artillerie portait cet uniforme simple, tout d'abord avec des gilets jaunes, ensuite bleus foncés.

B1 D'après un portrait de J. G. Ziesenis, 1762. Les généraux prussiens n'avaient pas d'uniforme prescrit, ils portaient donc la tenue régimentaire—ici, celui du Régiment No 5 d'Infanterie—avec chapeau à plumes. Ferdinand le Grand porte un gilet non officiel, avec l'Ordre de la Jarretière et celui de St Jean. B2 Version agrémentée d'un galon pour l'uniforme d'état-major de la cavalerie; les adjudants de l'infanterie portaient un manteau bleu foncé à parement rouge. B3 Uniforme vert, peut-être plus foncé que celui des Jagers à pied, avec—dans la plupart des documents—un équipement de même style que pour les Dragons. Certaines caractéristiques des hussards sont présentes en 1742–3, mais semblent avoir disparu peu après. B4 Menzel montre ce courrier, l'écharpe orange et le cor de chasse étant des distinctions particulières.

C1 Les 'Conducteurs' portaient un uniforme similaire sans galon excepté la boucle de la cocarde sur le chapeau, avec trois paires de boutons sur chaque revers. C2 Les pionniers portaient un uniforme similaire qui, excepté pour la coiffure des soldats, ne changea pas lorsqu'ils furent affectés à l'infanterie. Les pontonniers portèrent un uniforme similaire jusqu'en 1773, date à laquelle ils adoptèrent la tenue de l'artillerie. C3 Notez le chapeau spécial; et les distinctions courantes d'un sous-officier, noires et blanches, ainsi que le galon sur la manchette. Il porte un étui à carte. C4 Officier subalterne d'intendance portant l'uniforme de ce service, bien que des sources différentes présentent des parements variant de bleu clair à gris cendre. Pour les grades supérieurs un galon d'argent ornait le chapeau à crêtes, ils portaient également des épées d'officier.

D1 Second modèle d'uniforme, sans col apparemment, et avec boucles brodées pour les manteaux d'officier et un gilet à broderies d'argent. D2 A l'origine les manchettes du manteau étaient bleues claires, et les pièces de col rouges; des pièces de col et retroussis bleus clairs avec manchettes rouges ont également été notés comme variantes. D3 Uniforme plus récent, porté pendant le commandement de Quintus Icilius, avec manchettes suédoises et, pour les officiers, des boucles à feuille d'or. D4 Les dragons de ce corps portaient le même uniforme, avec une schabraque noire, bordée de jaune.

E1 Le galon du chapeau semble avoir été abandonné après la guerre de Sept Ans. Certaines sources montrent des guêtres d'infanterie, mais la plupart font état de longues bottes, bien qu'elles paraissent fort inconfortables pour les escarmouches de l'infanterie légère. E2 Les variations notées comprennent des manteaux sans galon avec parements verts foncés, et manchettes arrondies. E3 Le ton du vert semble s'être situé entre celui porté par les Fieldjagers et le Corps Le Noble. Plusieurs variations ont été notées y compris un chapeau avec ou sans pompon rouge; des rosettes de chapeau rouges ou blanches, des culottes de buffle ou jaunes; et de longues bottes noires. E4 L'infanterie de ce corps portait un uniforme de style grenadier hongrois, bien qu'avec quelques variations de détails mineurs: boucles de galon en carré ou en pointe, galon sur le liseré de la manchette, etc.

F1 Il existe, ce qui n'a rien pour surprendre, des variations de cet uniforme 'croate', dont avec un nombre ou un emplacement différent des boucles, des manchettes avec ou sans galon, etc. F2 En grande partie d'après Knötel; la boîte à cartouche (avec rabat à bordure d'argent portant le monogramme 'FR' suggère que les officiers avaient un mosquet léger. F3 Les officiers ont été dépeints avec galon d'argent ou d'or et une fourrure blanche ou noire sur la pelisse, quelquefois avec un galon autour de la soubretache. Des culottes en buffle avec scharwaden rouge sont notées, ainsi

entweder gelbe, grüne oder weisse Schärpen. F4 Hauptsächlich nach Scharf—ein typischer Frei-Corps-Trommler von etwa 1759.

G1 Die ursprüngliche Uniform scheint denen der berittenen Jäger geglichen zu haben—im Dragonerstil, aber mit roten Aufschlägen und grünen Husaren-Scharawaden. Eine verzeichnete Dienstkappe war eine grüne Zipfelmütze mit rotem Band und grüner Quaste. G2 Drei verschiedene Uniformen sind verzeichnet. Erstens eine in Hellgrün mit rotem Kragen und Stulpen. Ab circa 1760 erschienen dunkelblaue Uniformen mit hellblauen Aufschlägen, aber immer noch mit roten Stulpen; ein oder zwei Jahre später wurden die ufschläge rot und die Kniehosen weiss. G3 Den wenigen bekannten Angaben zufolge gab es in dem von Udam befehligten Bataillon dunkelblaue Mäntel, rote Manschetten und Stulpen, gelbe oder weisse Westen und sandfarbene Breeches.

H1 Ein Oberchirurg in typischer schlichter Uniform; höhere Stabsärzte trugen bestickte Westen. Ihre Assistenten hatten dieselbe Uniform, aber aber nicht bestickte Westen. H2 Nach Menzel—ein Stabsapotheker mit roten Breeches und Goldlitzen. H3 Nach Menzel. Eine Quelle zeigt gelbe Stulpen, weisse Kniehosen für Infanterie und gelbe für Kavallerie, glbe Kragen und Manschetten für Kürassiere, hellgraue für Dragoner. H4 Bis 1742 waren keine Uniformen für Feldgeistliche vorgeschrieben; danach diese düstere Uniform, mit einem wadenlangen Umhang aus schwärzer Seide, und mit Stiefeln im Feld. Die Haartracht ist typisch für Geistliche jener Zeit.

que des culottes rouges; et des écharpes jaunes ou vertes et blanches. F4 En grande partie d'après Scharf, présentant un tambour typique du Frei-Corps, vers 1759.

G1 L'uniforme d'origine semble avoir ressemblé à celui des Jagers montés, de style dragon, mais avec parements rouges et charawaden vert des hussards. Un chapeau de petite tenue, est noté, en forme de 'bas' vert avec bandeau rouge et houe verte. G2 Trois uniformes différents sont consignés. Le premier était vert clair avec col et retroussis rouges. A partir de 1760 environs un uniforme bleu foncé avec parement bleu clair apparaît, les retroussis demeurent rouges; et un an ou deux plus tard les parements reviennent au rouge et le petit linge devient blanc. G3 D'après les rares détails connus, l'autre bataillon que commanda Udam portait des manteaux bleus foncés, des manchettes et retroussis rouges, des gilets couleur paille ou blancs et des culottes en peau de buffle.

H1 Un chirurgien d'état-major (Oberchirurg) avec uniforme uni caractéristique; les officiers de rang supérieur portaient des gilets brodés. Les chirurgiens auxiliaires portaient le même uniforme, le gilet étant sans galon. H2 D'après Menzel—un Stabsapothekar, avec culottes rouges et galon doré. H3 D'après Menzel. L'une des sources fait état de retroussis jaunes, avec petit linge blanc pour l'infanterie et jaune pour la cavalerie, col et manchettes jaunes pour les cuirassiers et gris clair pour les dragons. H4 Jusqu'en 1742, aucun uniforme n'avait été prescrit; après cette date, cet habit sombre, avec robe de soie noire à hauteur de mollet portée comme une cape; ils pouvaient porter des bottes en campagne. La coiffure est caractéristique du clergé.

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