

Text by PHILIP HAYTHORNTHWAITE

Colour plates by BRYAN FOSTEN

MEN-AT-ARMS SERIES

EDITOR: MARTIN WINDROW

Napoleon's Specialist Troops

Text by PHILIP HAYTHORNTHWAITE

Colour plates by BRYAN FOSTEN

OSPREY PUBLISHING LONDON

Published in 1988 by
Osprey Publishing Ltd
Member company of the George Philip Group
12–14 Long Acre, London WC2E 9LP
© Copyright 1988 Osprey Publishing Ltd

This book is copyrighted under the Berne Convention. All rights reserved. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study, research, criticism or review, as permitted under the Copyright Act, 1956, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, electrical, chemical, mechanical, optical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the copyright owner. Enquiries should be addressed to the Publishers.

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data

Haythornthwaite, Philip J. (Philip John), 1951– Napoleon's specialist troops.—(Men-at-arms series; 199).

1. French special forces, 1795–1814 I. Title II. Series

356′.16′0944

ISBN 0-85045-841-2

Filmset in Great Britain Printed through Bookbuilders Ltd, Hong Kong

Artist's Note

Readers may care to note that the original paintings from which the colour plates in this book were prepared are available for private sale. All reproduction copyright whatsoever is retained by the publisher. All enquiries should be addressed to:

Bryan Fosten 5 Ross Close, Nyetimber, Bognor Regis, Sussex PO₂₁ 3JW

The publishers regret that they can enter into no correspondence upon this matter.

Napoleon's Specialist Troops

Though less celebrated than the infantry and cavalry, Napoleon's 'specialist' troops— artillery, engineers and supporting services—were indispensable elements without which no army could have operated, and frequently assumed greater significance than the line regiments. In the case of their uniforms, infantry or cavalry styles were frequently copied, as shown by comparison with the appropriate titles in the *Men-at-Arms* series, listed on the rear cover.

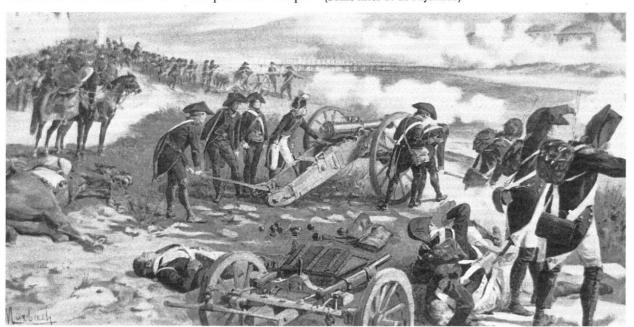
Artillery

Having suffered least from the emigration of Royalist officers, the artillery was the best element of the early Republican armies, the nucleus of the old Royal artillery serving with distinction in the early campaigns such as Valmy. In 1791 there existed seven regiments of Foot Artillery, each of two battalions of ten companies, each regiment totalling 90 officers and 1,207 men, with a headquarters, depot and training school, and an augmentation of 400 men in wartime from late 1791. The artillery also included labour companies (ouvriers) and engineers, though the latter were later detached to become an independent corps.

National Guard and volunteer units which had been issued with guns were inexperienced and much less efficient, however, and as soon as it was politically expedient the volunteer artillery was disbanded and an eighth regiment formed in their place (1796). Thanks to the reforms instituted by Gribeauval towards the end of the *Ancien Régime*, Napoleon inherited an expert and generally very effective artillery arm.

Experimental horse artillery had been tried in the late 1770s, and in 1791 General Mathieu Dumas formed two 'flying batteries' in Austrian style, the gunners riding upon caissons. In April 1792 three companies of horse artillery were formed in each of the Armies of the North, Centre and Rhine, one company in each army being fully mounted and the others riding on caissons. Recruited from the Foot Artillery and infantry grenadiers, they were not expert horsemen, but were renowned both for their fighting ability and a penchant for quarrelling! Each company comprised four officers, 11 NCOs, three artificers, 30 first class and 30 second class canonniers and two trumpeters.

Napoleon aims a cannon at Lodi. Having been trained as an artilleryman, Napoleon retained a high level of interest in the arm, and remained capable of 'crewing' a fieldpiece himself. (Print after F. de Myrbach)



These companies were so successful that in February 1794 the arm was enlarged into a new branch of 'Light Artillery' of nine regiments of six batteries each; each battery had four officers and 72 men with 6- or 8-pdr. guns and a howitzer. Many of their personnel came from the cavalry, whose officers had limited artillery skill and the men an over-enthusiastic spirit—epitomised by the battery at Kehl in 1797 which refused to construct emplacements but fought in the open ('We are horse artillery, meant to fight in the open field and not behind entrenchments') and were almost annihilated as a result. In 1795 the 'Light Artillery' returned to the ordinary artillery establishment.

At the end of 1799 the artillery comprised a staff of 226 officers; eight Foot regiments of 20 companies, 1,888 strong; eight Horse regiments of

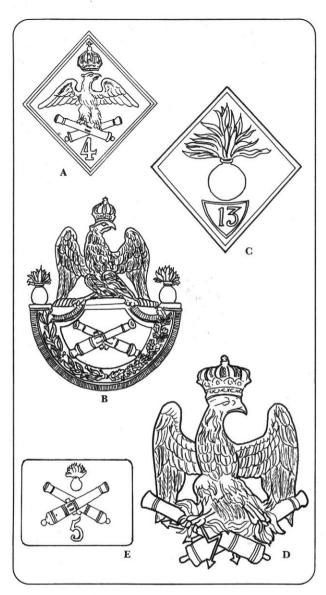
Gunner, Foot Artillery, 1808, showing the first shako with red ornaments, and coat, breeches and waistcoat entirely blue with scarlet piping. Hanging over the gun barrel is a gunner's haversack, a portfire case, and the portfire itself with a smouldering match wedged between the barrel and the carriage. (Engraving by Pierre Martinet)



six companies totalling 466 men; 12 ouvrier companies each of 87 men; and two pontoon battalions. In 1801 the Horse Artillery was reduced to six regiments, at which date the establishment included 13 companies of veteran canonniers, 130 companies of coast artillery, 15 ouvrier companies and eight train battalions. A typical Foot Artillery company comprised a first captain, a second captain, a first lieutenant, a second lieutenant, a sergeant-major, four sergeants, a fourrier (quarter-master corporal), four corporals, 34 canonniers first class, 43 second class and two drummers.

'Great battles are won by artillery', wrote Napoleon, and he spared no efforts to improve its efficacy. The size increased from 28,000 men in 1799 to 80,000 plus 23,000 coast and garrison gunners in 1813, an increase achieved by adding new companies to existing regiments rather than by creating entirely new units. A thorough overhaul was conducted in the respite offered by the Peace of Amiens, the result being the 'System of Year XIII'. Originally the Republican artillery had consisted of 12-, 8- and 4-pdrs., and 6-in. howitzers. Napoleon changed the 4-pdr. for the more effective 6-pdr. (quantities of which had been captured from Austria and Prussia); increased the number of 12pdrs. at the expense of the 8-pdrs.; and replaced many 6-in. howitzers with the superior 24-pdr. Throughout the period it was usual for each Foot company to have six guns and two howitzers, and each Horse company four guns (usually 6-pdrs.) and two howitzers, though all-gun companies also existed.

The tactical employment remained reasonably standard throughout, though it is interesting to note the dispositions: the 6- and 8-pdrs. were commonly attached to divisional reserves (each division usually had one Foot and one Horse company, each cavalry division a Horse company), with the heavier pieces massed in the corps or army reserves. The formation of the Guard Foot Artillery in 1808 led to the accumulation of 12-pdrs. with them, so that the Guard Artillery became in effect the army reserve. These 'reserve' formations allowed the increasing employment of 'massed battery' fire, achieving a superiority of artillery at chosen points on the battlefield, and demonstrating the axiom that massed artillery fire was more effective than the sum of its parts.



Shako plates: (A) original pattern, belonging to the 4th Regt.; (B) 1812-pattern, with distinctive grenade finials to the shield, this design was peculiar to the artillery; (C) shako plate from the 13th company of artillery ouvriers; (D) Imperial Guard Artillery shako; (E) belt plate, 5th Bn. Artillery Train, brass with embossed decorations.

Each company was a self-contained entity with its own train (i.e. transport), so that companies served independently, not in regimental formations. The quantity of artillery was prodigious: in 1805, for example, available ordnance (including garrison artillery) numbered 4,506 heavy guns, 7,366 light and medium, 8,320 howitzers and 1,746 mortars. A 9th Foot and 7th Horse regiments were created in 1810 from the artillery of the Dutch army, though the 7th Horse was soon absorbed into the 1st and 4th regiments. Foot regiments increased

to 22 companies, then to 26 and 28 in 1813; each Horse regiment comprised six companies and a depot company from 1809, and in August 1813 the 1st to 3rd regiments each formed a seventh field company.

A company of armourers was created in 1803, and two more (each of two officers and 50 men) in November 1805. In 1812 the ouvrier companies comprised five officers and 149 men, and each armourer company four officers and 68 men; in 1813 the armourers were increased to six companies and the ouvriers to 18. At the Restoration the artillery establishment was reduced to eight Foot and four Horse regiments, 12 ouvrier companies and a pontoon battalion, which was retained in 1815. Foot regiments comprised 16 companies and a depot, plus a staff of 17 officers and 40 men, each company of four officers and 56 men; Horse regiments comprised six companies, each of four officers and 56 men, plus a staff of 11 officers and 20 men.

Foot Artillery Uniforms

Throughout the period, Foot Artillery uniform was of infantry style: dark blue with scarlet distinctions. At the beginning of the Revolutionary Wars, the blue coat had scarlet piping to the lapels, shoulder straps, turnbacks and horizontal pockets; scarlet cuffs (often with blue flaps piped scarlet); a blue collar lined scarlet, giving the appearance of scarlet piping; and brass buttons bearing '64' (the artillery ranking after the 63rd Line regiment). Breeches and waistcoat were dark blue, the latter with 12 small buttons and scarlet collar and cuffs; the men wore infantry equipment, plus artillery sabre, and the bicorn. Ouvriers and miners wore the same, the former with scarlet lapels and the latter with orange epaulettes; depot companies (gardes-magasin) had sky blue collars and cuffs. In 1792 new buttons were introduced, bearing crossed cannon, often with the regimental or company number, 'R' for artillery, 'O' for ouvriers, and 'M' for miners.

This uniform was worn at the beginning of the Empire, with scarlet turnbacks bearing blue grenades, and buttons now bearing a grenade over crossed cannon over a number. Lapels and turnbacks were always as described above, but other details varied. The collar might be plain blue; the cuffs, blue piped red with rectangular or three-

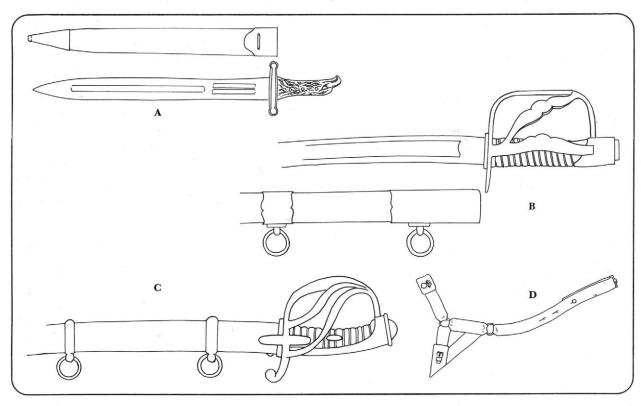
pointed flaps (red flaps shown by Berka in 1809); the scarlet-piped pockets vertical or horizontal; and in some regiments shoulder straps were replaced by scarlet epaulettes. Manufacturing accounts for 1810–11 show that garance (madder red) cloth was bought instead of scarlet, though the actual difference in shade was probably negligible.

The bicorn had a tricolour cockade with yellow loop and uniform button, and a scarlet carrot-shaped pompon (or, rarely, a plume). At the beginning of 1807 the shako was adopted, originally with red lace bands and side chevrons, later completely black; at a later date brass chinscales were added, with circular bosses bearing a grenade. It had scarlet braided cords and raquettes and a scarlet pompon, carrot-shaped or spherical (with or without a tuft); plumes were probably generally restricted to NCOs. The brass lozenge shako plate bore a crowned eagle over crossed cannon, over the regimental number; an alternative consisted of an eagle upon an oblong or semi-circular plinth. An

(A) 1771-pattern Foot Artillery sword with brass eagle-head grip, black leather scabbard and fittings; (B) 1790 chasseur sabre carried by the early Horse Artillery, with a brass guard and black leather scabbard with brass fittings; (C) An XI cavalry sabre carried by the Horse Artillery, brass hilt, iron scabbard; (D) Ceinturon-baudrier.

order of 23 May 1810 introduced a lozenge plate bearing the number over a grenade, but it proved unpopular and the earlier designs were reauthorised on 20 June 1811. (As with all items of uniform, wide and unofficial divergences existed, with outdated items being worn long after their official replacement.) A contemporary illustration showing a shako bearing a grenade over crossed cannon probably depicts the 9th Regt., wearing their old Dutch shako with a grenade replacing the original crown. Shako covers were apparently first used in the Peninsular War, officially of black oiled cloth, but yellowish buff and light green were also common.

Variations are also recorded for the waistcoat: double-breasted examples were not unknown—Martinet and Suhr show red piping—and 1810—11 specifications note red cuffs. The gaiters were black or grey, with non-regulation white ones for summer full dress; blue or white linen trousers could be worn on campaign (blue shown as early as 1808 by Zimmermann), and latterly grey or brown ('El Guil' shows brown with red stripes in the Peninsula). For walking-out dress non-regulation nankeen breeches and stockings could be worn, purchased at the individual's expense. The forage





cap (bonnet de police) was blue with scarlet piping and grenade badge. Greatcoats became regulated after 1807, first appearing in inventories in 1810; initially it was of any colour, blue being specified by 1810. Though officially it had five cloth-covered buttons in two rows, single-breasted examples are also recorded; 'El Guil' shows a common variation in brown Spanish cloth. Equipment was like that of infantry grenadiers, white leather belts supporting a sabre-briquet with red knot and a black cartridge box, which may have borne a badge (probably crossed cannon, perhaps with a grenade above). For weapons, see the notes to Plate B3.

The 1812 regulations, which came into use generally in 1813, introduced a short-tailed jacket with closed lapels, coloured as before, with blue cuff flaps piped *garance* and a plain blue collar (though red piping seems to have been retained despite the regulations). The gaiters now extended only to below the knee, and were black for all occasions. The 1812 shako had no lace; chinscales as before; and a plate like that of the infantry, usually with the addition of small grenades at the edge of the shield. *Lentille* pompons like those of the infantry may have been introduced, but the previous styles probably persisted instead.

Foot Artillery gunners and teams attacked by Prussian cavalry at Hanau. (Print after R. Knötel)

The 1812 forage cap was the pie-shaped blue cloth 'pokalem' with red piping, and regimental number on the front. Apart from regimental practices, even official documents were confusing; for example, orders of 12 March 1812 describe blue shoulder straps piped red, yet another of 17 September mentions fringed epaulettes. As before, the result was a large number of minor variations; e.g. the Elberfeld MS of 1814 shows a gunner with epaulettes, white waistcoat, grenade-shaped pompon, and short gaiters with scarlet edging and tassel. Rank markings are described in the notes to Plate D2

As usual, officers' uniforms were similar but in superior material, with gilt buttons, gold epaulettes and turnback grenades. Variations included all-blue collar, blue cuffs and flaps piped red, or red cuffs and flaps. On campaign the single-breasted surtout with eight to ten buttons was popular, with epaulettes and turnback badges as on the coat. The bicorn had gold loop and tassels and sometimes 'ties', with a scarlet plume or carrot-shaped or spherical pompon (white for regimental staff). It

became the walking-out headgear when the shako was adopted in 1807, which had gold cords, lace bands and side-chevrons and gilt plate, and plume as on the bicorn; gilt chinscales were added later. The bonnet de police was blue with gold piping and tassel, and one or two gold lace bands according to rank. Mounted officers wore riding boots, the remainder hussar boots, which might have gold lace and tassel. Variations of legwear, waistcoat, greatcoat, etc., existed as in the infantry.

The gilt-fitted épée was carried on a white leather shoulder belt, though a white or black leather waist belt was often preferred, and on campaign mounted officers sometimes used a light cavalry sabre on a wide waist belt and slings; the gold sword knot had a fringe tassel (bullion for field officers). The gorget was gilt with silver devices, often a grenade over crossed cannon, though it might also include

Gunner, Foot Artillery, 1813; facsimile of a sketch by Sauerweid showing a typical campaign uniform, with covered shako and single breasted greatcoat with epaulettes. The lock of the slung musket has a waterproof cover.



wreaths and the regimental number. Field officers wore two gold epaulettes with bullion fringes for colonel, and silver equivalents for major; *chefs de bataillon* wore a bullion fringe on the left and no fringe on the right. Captains had the same, with a triple layer of fringe on the left, lieutenants a double depth; first lieutenants had a red stripe on the epaulette straps and second lieutenants a red diamond pattern. For horse furniture, see the notes to Plate E₃.

The shako was amended by a decree of 9 November 1810, which removed the gold cords, and prescribed rank-lace around the top: a 34mm strip over a 15mm strip for colonels; 34mm for majors; *chef de bataillon*, 27mm; captain, 20mm; lieutenant, 18mm. Only field officers were now permitted plumes—colonels white, majors red over white, *chefs de bataillon* red; others wore red pompons (white for staff).

Regulations published in June 1811 noted that collars were to be plain blue and cuffs red, with flaps of unspecified colour so that red edged blue and vice-versa were worn; horizontal pockets; and gilt buttons bearing a grenade over crossed cannon but no number. The waistcoat had a standing collar and 12 small gilt buttons. Optionally, dragoon boots could be worn by mounted officers; otherwise all were to wear hussar boots without decoration, with silvered spurs. Undress uniform included the ordinary coat and waistcoat, or a white waistcoat with cloth-covered buttons; blue cloth breeches in winter, nankeen in summer, with ordinary boots, though off duty black or white breeches and stockings could be worn with silver-buckled shoes; a white cravat was permitted with nankeen breeches. The bicorn was to have a gold loop and cockade but no other decoration. The blue greatcoat had a turndown collar, deep cuffs and a double row of buttons; a cloak with deep collar and detachable cape replaced the superseded overcoat (manteau). The regulations, as usual, were frequently ignored, officers retaining the plume, shako cords, laced hat and surtout. For the 1812 uniform, see the notes to Plate G1.

Drummers usually wore ordinary uniform with yellow lace edging to the collar, lapels and cuffs, though regimental variations are recorded: Suhr shows scarlet collar and lapels, no lace, and a bicorn with red plume, tassels and 'ties'. Reversed colours

may have been worn under the Consulate, but the first definite evidence would seem to be illustrations of c.1808, where drummers' coats appear in the 'Alsatian Collections' as red with blue collar, lapels, cuffs and swallows'-nest wings, laced yellow, with blue shoulder straps piped red and cuff flaps vice versa, 'Imperial livery' in green with 'Imperial' lace on the facings, button holes and pockets, and red distinctions as on gunners' uniforms, was authorised in May 1811 (perhaps with green waistcoat and breeches to harmonise better than blue), but its adoption is doubtful. The 1812 uniform retained the colouring, but jackets became single-breasted with garance cuffs, piping and turnbacks, with lace on the facings, loops on the breast and seven hoops on each sleeve. As with the infantry, these were of varied design: some green on yellow, some alternate green and yellow squares bearing yellow 'N' and green eagle respectively, both varieties optionally edged scarlet. Waistcoats and 'pokalem' cap were green, but legwear blue. These regulations were slow in adoption, and as usual non-regulation items like epaulettes and tufted pompons were retained. The 1812 regulations note drum-majors' busbies, gold trefoil epaulettes, drummers' jackets with 'Imperial' lace on the rear seams, gold collar lace and sergeant majors' rank bars; in 1811-13 double silver lace is mentioned for drum majors' cuffs. Tambour-maîtres wore drummers' jackets with corporals' bars.

Presumably musicians wore the *surtout* on campaign, with ordinary headdress; but from 1809 the Alsatian Collections show a musician with a drummer's coat with gold trefoils and lace on the collar, lapels and cuffs, gold-laced shako with red cords and white plume, *épée* on a white shoulder belt, and officers' boots. Another shows a blue *surtout* with scarlet collar and cuffs laced gold, scarlet turnbacks and breast-piping, scarlet trefoils edged gold, gold-laced shako with lozenge plate and white plume, gold-laced hussar boots, and *épée* on a waist belt. In May 1810 the musicians' coat was regulated as green with red cuffs, turnbacks and piping, with silver-laced cuffs (double lace for bandmasters); the

Brigadier (corporal), 6th Horse Artillery, c.1805, wearing the chasseur coat with scarlet cuffs, epaulettes and piping, scarlet turnbacks with blue grenades, hussar waistcoat and breeches, shako with brass plate and chinscales and scarlet ornaments; white sheepskin and blue valise, trimmed scarlet. (Print after Benigni)

1812 regulations confirmed this, but with the new habit-veste with closed lapels. Eagle standards were possessed by artillery regiments, but were generally kept at the regimental depot.

Horse Artillery Uniforms

Horse Artillery uniforms generally corresponded in style to those of light cavalry, though the initial creation of 1792 wore a Foot Artillery coat with scarlet epaulettes, red-laced hussar breeches or blue overalls, double-breasted white waistcoat, infantry helmet with scarlet plume or pompon, hussar boots; and a waist belt with a short, slightly-curved sabre with brass eagle-head pommel and single knuckle-bow, and black leather scabbard with brass fittings—this was not successful and was replaced by the 1790 chasseur sabre with brass semi-basket hilt. Sheepskin shabraques had a red cloth edge; officers' blue shabraques had scarlet piping and gold lace.

Hussar uniform was introduced after the 1794 reorganisation: blue dolman with scarlet cuffs and



braid, with three rows of 15 brass buttons on the breast (occasionally five rows); blue sash with red 'barrels'; black felt mirliton with scarlet cloth 'wing', cords and plume, and later a peak; blue sabretache edged scarlet, often bearing the regimental number over crossed cannon over a grenade; chasseur equipment and weapons. Trumpeters had reversed colours. Belts and pouches bearing brass crossed cannon were introduced in 1801, and in October a hussar shako bearing a tricolour cockade with scarlet loop, cords and plume.

The dolman remained the official dress uniform

Gunner, Horse Artillery, c.1808; facsimile of a sketch by Zimmermann, showing chasseur uniform and a shako without a plate.



until 1811, with a long-tailed chasseur coat acting as 'second uniform', often worn on campaign, until its popularity led to its completely replacing the dolman. The dolman often had red trefoil epaulettes, and three rows of 18 brass domed buttons; the dark blue breeches had a scarlet stripe (usually around the seat) and knot, trefoil or dart on the thigh; the hussar boots had red lace and tassel. Sashes are recorded as blue with red barrels, red with yellow, or all red; for sabretaches, see the notes to Plate C1. The chasseur coat is depicted more often in contemporary pictures, reflecting its popularity: dark blue, with point-ended lapels; scarlet pointed cuffs, piping to lapels and pockets, epaulettes and turnbacks (bearing blue grenades); and brass half-ball buttons. Recorded variations included lapels with rounded or three-point tops, red collar piping, blue cuffs piped scarlet, cuffs with flaps (Sauerweid, 1813) and brass-scaled epaulettes (Suhr). Worn with it was a dark blue waistcoat with scarlet hussar braid and three rows of buttons; a plain, sleeved blue waistcoat with 24 small buttons also appears in regulations for 1801-12. Also used was a blue surtout with scarlet piping and cuffs (and probably turnbacks); after about 1810 collars of the chasseur coat and surtout appear at times with a three-point red patch bearing a button.

The blue campaign overalls were reinforced with black leather, sometimes scalloped or vandycked and piped scarlet, brass-buttoned on the outer seam, with single or double red stripe (scalloped in the Freyberg MS), with slanting pockets each with three brass buttons on the thigh. The blue stable jacket was double-breasted with 24 small buttons, and the stable trousers buckram, probably unbleached; the forage cap was like that of the Foot Artillery.

Many variations of shako are recorded, bearing the cockade on the front or (at an early date) the left side; initially with leather bands, from about 1807 it might have leather side chevrons and red lace at the top (Zimmermann, Weiland) or top and bottom (Martinet). The red cords were initially a single plait, sometimes suspended diagonally, and from about 1808 a double plait at front and back. Brass chinscales were added from 1806, and about the same time a brass plate was adopted (unusually shown above the cockade by Berka): a grenade was common, sometimes with the number on the ball

(e.g. the 1st, 3rd and 6th Regts.); a crowned eagle on rectangular base was less common, whilst another variety had crossed cannon over a number, e.g. '4'. On 9 November 1810 the shako was regulated, to have a 27cm leather crown and leather bands (4cm upper, 27mm lower), brass chinscale bosses bearing a star, and a brass plate of a crowned eagle upon a plinth bearing the regimental number. After about 1810 the red plume seems to have been replaced by a pompon, though Sauerweid (1813) shows a plume with the 1812 shako; both Martinet and Suhr show busbies with red bag and plume.

The cloak was sleeveless, with a cape; in 1810–11 it was described officially as green. The 1790 sabre was replaced by the *An IV* hussar sabre with brass stirrup hilt and brass-fitted scabbard, and later by the *An XI* pattern with brass triple-bar guard and iron scabbard, with a white waist belt; the white leather knot was sometimes replaced with red. The white sheepskin shabraque was edged with red wolf-teeth; the blue valise had red-laced ends and often a red grenade or red or white number. Harness was in light cavalry style, often with the regimental number pierced in the brass forehead disc and heart-shaped breastplate.

Hussar uniform was extremely popular with officers, with gold braid and five rows of gilt buttons, and gold rank-lace on the cuffs: lieutenant, two 14mm bands; captain, a 23mm band between two 14mm; major, two 14mm alternating with two 23mm; colonel and lieutenant-colonel, two 23mm and three 14mm, the middle 14mm band silver for the latter. A pelisse was often worn, blue with gold braid and grey or brown fur; the sash was blue with gold barrels, and the breeches bore darts on the thigh like the rank lace on the cuffs. The hussar boots had gold lace and tassels. The chasseur coat had gold turnback grenades and usually a single epaulette; the waistcoat was blue (sometimes red) with gold braid, or plain on campaign; the overalls were blue, sometimes with a gold stripe or two red stripes with gilt buttons, or grey with red stripes. The shako had gold lace and cords, though about 1807 busbies became popular, with red bag and gold cords, and in the earlier campaigns the gold-laced bicorn was used. With all these, red plumes were worn (white for regimental staff). Undress waistcoat and legwear were like those of



Gunner, Horse Artillery, c.1808, wearing hussar uniform in blue with red cuffs and braid; white sheepskin and blue valise trimmed red; plain red barrelled sash. Of especial interest is the eagle-shaped shako plate, and the sabretache bearing a crowned wreath with yellow miniature fieldpieces at the bottom. (Engraving by Pierre Martinet)

the Foot Artillery, though a portrait of the 1st Regt. shows an unusual undress cap, a low blue *czapka* with gold lace edging and cords and short red plume, worn with gold-laced nankeen breeches and gold-laced red hussar boots.

Officers had blue cloaks and double-breasted greatcoats; black gauntlets might be worn when mounted. Officers' swords had gilt mounts and a gold knot; an épée on a white waist belt was worn for undress. Their blue shabraque was point-ended, with gold lace (plus a narrow inner line for field ranks), with or without a number in the rear corners, and often a gold-edged leopardskin saddle cover; the black harness had gilt fittings (red bridle for parade), bronze stirrups with red leathers and a gold parade halter was used at an early date but later retained only by senior ranks. On campaign a



Gunner, 1st Horse Artillery, c.1808: an alternative 'state' of the Martinet print altered to represent the 1st Regt., with the number borne on sabretache and valise, and a grenade-shaped shako plate.

plain shabraque was used, with bearskin holster caps.

Regulations for officers issued in June 1811 forbade all hussar uniform after 1 January 1813, and specified a single epaulette with plain straps like those of the Foot Artillery (embroidered straps had been popular). The shako is described as having gilt grenades on the chinscale bosses, no cords, gilt eagle-on-plinth plate, and gold upper band (lieutenant, 18mm; captain, 22mm; major, 27mm; lieutenant-colonel, 34mm; colonel, 34mm with 14mm below); plumes were retained only by field officers as in the Foot Artillery, the remainder having red pompons. Pouch and belt were red morocco, with gold 23mm lace for field officers and 14mm for others, the pouch with a gilt grenade over crossed cannons and the belt a gilt shield, pickers and chains; the waist belt was red morocco with gilt lion mask bosses. The cloak was replaced by a caped overcoat; the blue overalls had gilt buttons, and the bonnet de police gold piping, tassel and 45mm lace. The shabraque and cylindrical valise had 54mm gold lace edge for captains, 45mm for lieutenants and 54mm with 14mm inner band for field ranks, and had gold grenades on the rear corners and valise; the campaign shabraque had blue lace and no grenades. It is unlikely that these regulations were ever fully implemented, previous uniforms (especially shako cords and plumes) remaining in use.

The 1812 regulations introduced a short-tailed blue jacket with closed lapels, red pointed cuffs, epaulettes, turnbacks (bearing blue grenades) and piping on the lapels and vertical 'Soubise' pockets. The blue breeches now had the red stripe taken to the top of the leg, and red darts on the thigh; the blue overalls were regulated for the first time, the black reinforcing taken around the ankle, with a red stripe and black bone buttons. The hussar boots had black lace and tassel; the blue greatcoat had deep cuffs and a cape with standing collar. The 1812 shako had red lace bands and chevron, plate like the Foot Artillery and grenades on the chinscale bosses; and a red pompon with or without a tuft. The 1812 officers' regulations were never published, but it is likely that many officers ordered short-tailed jackets to match those of their men.

Trumpeters' uniform was not regulated until 1811, but reversed colours (red dolman or coat faced blue) were always popular. Knötel shows a trumpeter of the 3rd Regt. with a busby with red bag and plume, red dolman with blue cuffs and braid, gold lace on collar and cuffs, and a blue sabretache with red edge and a gold crown over '3' within a green wreath. Among other variations, the Marckolsheim MS shows a black plume with red tip, and a similar plume over a yellow ball worn on a blue czapka with red piping, gilt fittings and silvered plate. A popular fashion was for trumpeters to have black sheepskin shabraques, and many sources show red trumpet cords. Imperial livery was ordered in 1812: single-breasted green jackets with blue collar, scarlet cuffs, piping and turnbacks (with blue grenades), and Imperial lace.

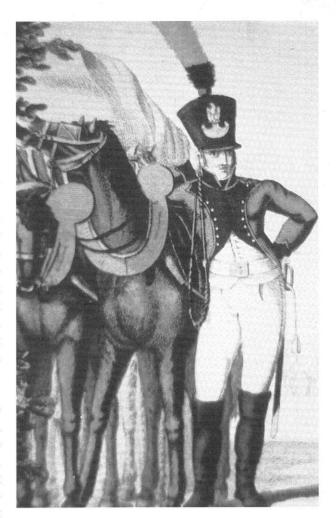
The Artillery Train

Initially, the Foot Artillery relied upon civilian transport-drivers hired from private contractors, who though exposed to the dangers of the battlefield

were not subject to military discipline, and were neglected by both the military authorities and their civilian employers. Frequently ill-equipped and even deprived of rations, many declared in 1796 that though prepared to risk their lives for their country, they would go to gaol rather than serve under so wretched a system. Consequently, by 1800 the drivers were 'militarised', which, wrote Marmont, 'had the happiest influence upon the mobility of batteries and their rates of fire'. By making the drivers soldiers, a major tactical reform resulted: instead of guns being unharnessed at the edge of the battlefield and dragged into action by the gunners, the horse teams now drew the guns into the heart of the action. This permitted an aggressive use of artillery by rapid advance—probably best demonstrated by Sénarmont's manoeuvres at Friedland, when he rushed forward his guns in rapid bounds until the Russians were engaged at almost point-blank range. (Horse artillery drivers were always soldiers, never civilians.)

Eight battalions of Train d'Artillerie were formed, comprising two officers and five companies of 60 men and seven NCOs (one company per battalion was styled 'élite', 80 strong and attached to horse artillery). The small number of officers is explained by the fact that the men were distributed amongst the artillery batteries, so that they were commanded by the battery officers. In 1801 the eight battalions had six companies of two officers and 76 men (and no longer an élite company); the number rose to ten battalions in 1804, 11 in 1805 and 13 in 1808; in 1810 the battalions were 'doubled', a wartime expansion resulting in the new battalions receiving 'bis' numbers, e.g. '2 bis'; and a 14th Battalion was formed in Holland. At the 1814 Restoration the Train was reduced to four squadrons of 15 officers and 271 men, rising to eight squadrons in 1815.

The early uniform is shown in Plate A4, but until 1809 early regulations were apparently only a guide to their costume. By about 1803 the jacket probably resembled the ordinary lapelled coat, with short tails, square or pointed lapels and pointed or flapped cuffs; from 1806 blue turnbacks are noted. On 24 October 1808 the original iron grey colour was replaced by sky blue, coming into effect by 1809—though the difference in colour was probably not great, as the iron grey had a marked light



Driver, Artillery Train: an engraving by Martinet which shows a sky blue or iron grey coat with dark blue facings and scarlet piping (including pointed cuffs), white waistcoat and breeches, and a scarlet plume with dark blue base.

blue cast. Both square and pointed lapels seem to have been used until 1810–11 when the jacket became a sky-blue single-breasted *surtout* with nine buttons; dark blue collar, cuffs and turnbacks and sky blue shoulder straps, all piped white; white buttons, probably white turnback grenades, and white or blue vertical pocket piping. In 1812 the lapelled jacket was re-introduced and worn until the issue of the 1812-pattern *habit-veste* with closed lapels; Sauerweid (mid-1813) shows pointed lapels, white piping, and both white and red turnback grenades.

The double-breasted iron grey waistcoat became single-breasted by about 1803, and was replaced in 1810 by a shorter, sky blue waistcoat; white examples are also often shown. Drivers attached to horse batteries had red-laced hussar breeches and



Trumpeter, 9th Bn. bis, Artillery Train, c.1812: a reconstruction by Knötel of a uniform in reversed colours, dark blue coat and waistcoat with iron grey or sky blue facings, silver collar lace, red epaulettes; iron grey or sky blue plume with white centre, brass shako fittings, trumpet cords of mixed white and iron grey or sky blue.

boots, red turnback grenades and sometimes red piping; the others had leather breeches. On service, overalls were common, of the jacket colour with blue stripe, white buttons and sometimes leather lining; about 1810 the commonest colour was 'Paris mud' (grey-brown), and Sauerweid shows grey overalls with red stripe and white buttons. The stable jacket was iron grey with blue collar and cuffs and two rows of ten small buttons; in 1810 it became sky blue, reverting to iron grey and single breasted after 1812. The stable trousers were canvas; the forage cap changed colour with the uniform, always with blue piping; the iron grey greatcoat became sky blue in 1810 and iron grey in 1812, with blue piping not mentioned after 1805. Both gloves and gauntlets were used, the latter specified in 1812-13; the long boots had detachable spurs, though the 1812 regulations mentioned screwed-in spurs. For equipment, see notes to Plate C3.

The hat had a white loop and button; and a plume or carrot-shaped pompon, scarlet for élite companies and perhaps red and blue for the remainder; a blue plume was decreed in 1801 but became red over blue. Early in 1807 the shako was adopted, with black leather chevrons and white metal lozenge plate bearing the battalion number, or eagle-on-plinth plate; cords were white, red, grey or mixed white and grey; plumes or round or carrotshaped pompons were sky blue, grey or red over blue; white metal chinscales were added later. On 9 November 1810 the cords and plume were suppressed, the latter replaced by a grey woollen disc with white centre bearing the battalion number in red (as worn before), but these regulations were frequently ignored and cords continued in use. The shako originally had a folding neck-guard but this was little used, an oilskin cover with neck flap (fastened around the cap) being preferred.

The 1812 regulations re-introduced iron grey jackets, with dark blue collar, cuffs, closed lapels, pocket-piping and turnbacks, all piped iron grey, crowned 'N' turnback badges in iron grey, and grey shoulder straps and cuff flaps piped blue. These regulations were probably never applied fully; conceivably the jacket was single-breasted, and iron grey turnback grenades and white cloth for piping and grenades are also noted. The 1812 shako was decorated only by chinscales, the 1812-pattern plate and pompon as before; the Elberfeld MS shows the retention of the scarlet tufted pompon.

In early 1805 ridden draught horses had a white sheepskin with iron grey edge, often with a rectangular iron grey shabraque laced white, sometimes with a white grenade or number in the rear corners; from 1812 at least iron grey dragoon portmanteaux were used, with white lace edge and number. Horse artillery drivers had dark blue light cavalry shabraques with red edge and corner grenades, and dark blue cylindrical portmanteaux. NCOs must have used dragoon-style horse furniture.

Officers would have worn silver shako cords and perhaps white plumes (as 'staff'), long-tailed coats, silver epaulettes and dragoon sabres with a silver knot.

Regimental Artillery

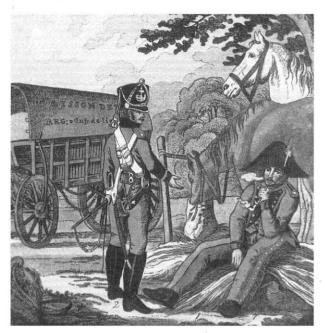
Regimental artillery or 'battalion guns' was a

common feature in the late 18th century: light fieldpieces crewed by infantrymen, to provide immediate support for their battalion. In practice they were actually an encumbrance, and in French service were withdrawn in January 1798.

Having at his disposal large amounts of captured matériel, Napoleon re-introduced the concept in June 1809, regiments serving in Austria receiving guns: each 1st Bn. got two 3- or 4-pdrs., three caissons and 11 other vehicles, forming a platoon of 22 gunners and two of 20 drivers. Regiments involved were the Light Infantry numbered 3, 5–10, 13–15, 18 and 22–24, and Line Regiments numbered 2–5, 8, 9, 11–13, 16–19, 21, 23–25, 27, 29, 30, 33, 35, 37, 42, 46, 48, 52, 53, 56, 57, 60–62, 65, 72, 79, 81, 84, 85, 92–95, 102, 105, 106, 108, 111 and 112, plus the 4th Bn. of 39, 40 and 88.

These teams were disbanded on 1 April 1810 but on 11 February 1811 the regiments of the *Corps d'Observation* of the Elbe were ordered to form teams of 48 gunners, 54 drivers, 100 horses, two officers and two staff NCOs, with four 3- or 4-pdrs., six caissons and 11 other vehicles for Light Infantry regts. 2, 7, 13 and 33, and Line Regiments 12, 17, 21, 25, 30, 43, 48, 57, 61, 85, 108 and 111. Other

Train des Equipages, c.1809; a plate from J. Berka's L'Armée française (c.1810). Though styled as the Train des Equipages, the uniform colouring is that of the Artillery Train: iron grey with dark blue facings and scarlet piping; the seated man has grey overalls with canvas lining and a scarlet stripe with buttons upon it.



infantry in the 1812 campaign had two guns each, established on 22 April 1811 according to the 1809 schedule; some even received 6-pounders. Regimental artillery was virtually destroyed in Russia and existed thereafter only on paper.

Gunners retained infantry uniform as late as 1811, when it was reported that the drivers of the and Line still had long-tailed coats, overalls and gaiters instead of the regulation leather breeches and riding boots. Gunners wore Foot Artillery uniform, Light Infantry with pointed lapels. Lozenge shako plates bore the eagle and regimental number in brass and white metal (presumably for gunners, and drivers and Light Infantry respectively), though an eagle over crossed cannons was also used. Drivers wore blue coats with blue facings, doubtless with red or white piping and probably white turnback grenades. Officers wore regimental uniform, sometimes with artillery distinctions, and some Light Infantry had busbies, probably with red bag and plume. The 1812 regulations would have introduced a black-overscarlet plume, but regimental artillery had ceased to exist before the regulations could be implemented.

Other corps maintaining regimental artillery included the Neuchâtel Battalion (two 6-pdrs.), gunners wearing Foot Artillery uniform with yellow collars, cuffs and piping; drivers had sky blue cuffs, white breeches and turnback eagles and riding boots, otherwise the same. The two companies of *Artillerie Septinsulaire* (formed in the Ionian Islands on I January 1808 from Venetians, Austrians and Greeks) wore Foot Artillery uniform with lozenge shako plates without a number.

Volunteer Artillery

In May 1803 four 'legions' were created of volunteers under the age of 40, each legion including an artillery company which wore Foot Artillery uniform with horizontal (h) or vertical (v) pockets and white (w) or yellow (y) numbered buttons: *1st*: scarlet lapels, h, w; *2nd*: scarlet cuffs and lapels, v, w; *3rd*: scarlet collar, cuffs and lapels, h, y; *4th*: scarlet collar, cuffs, lapels and epaulettes, v, y.

National Guard

On 13 March 1812 the National Guard incorporated an artillery company in each of the 88 cohortes: the uniform was that of Foot Artillery but with white buttons and 1812 shako plate, the base bearing crossed cannon and the number of the cohorte.

Coast Artillery

Napoleon inherited 100 companies of Canonniers-Gardes-Cotes who manned shore defences, totalling 10,000 men; he reorganised these into 100 mobile companies under Artillery command and 28 static companies of National Guard, each company with a nominal establishment of 121 (actual strength varied). 144 companies existed in 1812; all were disbanded in May 1814. Their uniform was a black bicorn with green pompon; blue coat with blue cuffs, white turnbacks; sea green collar, lapels, cuff flaps, waistcoat and breeches; red epaulettes and yellow buttons. They used infantry equipment; the cartridge box bore a brass badge of an anchor superimposed on a crossed cannon barrel and musket; the sword knot was red. The shako was adopted in 1806, latterly with brass chinscales, with a red tufted pompon, and a plate bearing crossed cannon, anchor and branches of oak and laurel; the 1812-pattern plate was like that of the Foot Artillery, plus crossed cannon and anchor.

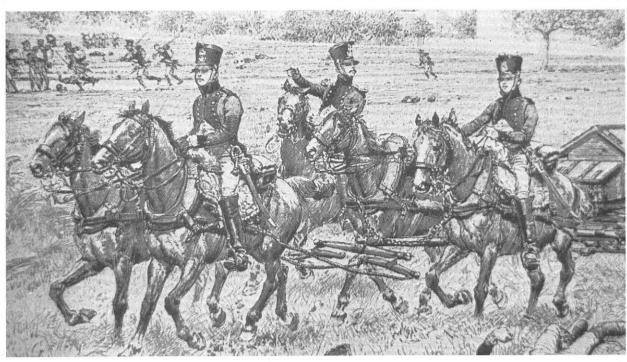
A caisson and team of the $\it Train\ des\ Equipages$ (engraving after Edouard Détaille).

Garrison Artillery

The 28 companies of canonniers sédentaires (30 by 1812) wore Foot Artillery uniform, with shako plates without a number. Most distinguished was the Canonniers Sédentaires de Lille, a unit formed in 1483, which merged with the National Guard in 1791 and performed with distinction in the 1792 siege. Their shako plates bore their title. An illustration of a musician of 1815 shows ordinary uniform but pointed scarlet cuffs, gold trefoil epaulettes, and a cylindrical shako bearing a large brass plate of a trophy of arms atop an 1812-pattern shield bearing a grenade over crossed cannon, with a plume of red over white over blue, over a blue ball. The canonniers sédentaires were not exclusively garrison troops; for example, the Lille corps (formed into a battalion of two companies in 1803) served in the Walcheren campaign, where they lost three officers and 24 other ranks.

Veteran Artillery

In April 1792 the previous Invalid Companies were replaced by Veteran Companies, of which 12 were artillery, rising to 13 companies of 52 men in September 1799. In May 1805 the artillery was enlarged to 25 companies of 100 men; 19 companies in 1812 and ten in May 1814. Uniform was that of the Foot Artillery.



Engineers

At the beginning of the Revolutionary Wars there existed only a small staff of engineer officers, six sapeur companies and six of miners (part of the artillery). The sapeurs were so little regarded that they were converted to Foot Artillery; but in 1793 a proper Engineer Corps was formed from the engineer officers, miners and 12 new sapeur battalions, each of eight companies. In 1795 the corps comprised 437 officers, six miner companies and nine sapeur battalions (instead of the projected 12). In 1798 the sapeurs were reduced to four battalions, and in 1799 the establishment numbered 637 officers, six miner companies and two sapeur battalions of 1,807 men each. Each company comprised four officers, nine NCOs, four artisans (maîtres-ouvriers), 12 first class sapeurs, 36 second class, and one drummer, increasing to four officers and 95 men in 1803, and four officers and 154 in 1806.

In 1806 an Engineer Train was established, formed into a battalion of seven companies in 1811. In 1808 the miners were reorganised into two battalions of five companies, later six, and in November 1811 a company of engineer ouvriers was formed. In 1812 there were two miner battalions and eight of sapeurs (one designated Gardes du Génie, and the 6th and 7th titled Bataillon de sapeurs de Walcheren and de l'Ille d'Elbe respectively). Throughout the period, this small engineer service was supplemented by labour battalions formed of prisoners of war.

Though there were never more than 10,000 engineers in total, their professionalism made a great impact. Responsible for all fortification and siege-work, they were employed piecemeal; after 1809, for example, each Corps had a sapeur battalion and a miner company, equipped with 35 waggons containing 1,700 pick-axes, 170 miners' picks, 1,700 spades, 680 felling axes, and hand tools and demolition stores in proportion. So good was the quality of their equipment that in the Peninsular War British engineers preferred to use captured French tools instead of their own.

In 1777 a corps of 'Geographical Engineers' (ingenieurs géographes) had been formed, and though disbanded in 1791 such engineers remained part of



Gunners, Foot Artillery, Imperial Guard, showing the fur bonnet. Of especial note is the fact that the cap-cords are not shown extending around the rear of the cap, and the cuff flaps are scarlet instead of blue with scarlet piping. (Print by Pierre Martinet)

the staff. Their duties were surveying and the production of maps, and in January 1809 the corps was resurrected with an establishment of 90 officers.

Engineer corps always wore Foot Artillery uniform with black velvet facings, scarlet piping and yellow buttons; the original *sapeur* battalions had yellow epaulettes. For officers' uniforms, see Plate B2. The rank and file had artillery uniform with black collar, lapels, cuffs and flaps piped scarlet, with variations similar to those recorded for the artillery. First class *sapeurs* had scarlet epaulettes and blue turnback grenades; second class, blue shoulder straps piped scarlet and blue crossed axes

on the turnbacks. The forage caps bore orange crossed axes; maîtres-ouvriers had corporals' rankbars in orange on the left sleeve. The shako plates resembled those of the Foot Artillery (with battalion number), though a non-regulation variety had an eagle upon a plinth bearing a helmet and corselet, with the identity of the unit on either side of the plinth, e.g. '3e COMPe./MINEURS'. Sapeurs had red shako decorations and miners a red pompon with black tuft; the Gardes du Génie had brass lozenge shako plates bearing an eagle but no number. Weapons were the dragoon musket and sabre-briquet with white knot with red tassel. The Ouvriers wore sapeur uniform, with blue turnback grenades. For working dress, blue sleeved waistcoats with black collar and cuffs, and canvas

Officer (*left*) and gunner (*right*), Foot Artillery of the Imperial Guard. The officer wears the two epaulettes of senior rank, and the aiguillettes of the Guard; the gunner wears the white 'parade' gaiters. The vehicle in the background is a caisson, with spare wheel affixed to the rear.



trousers were worn; the blue greatcoat had a black collar piped red. The 1812-pattern uniform was coloured as before, with vertical pockets, blue shoulder straps piped scarlet, and scarlet turnbacks piped black bearing blue crossed axes, though blue grenades continued in use. The shako had the 1812 plate in brass, and red lace, chevrons and pompon.

The Engineer Train wore an iron grey coat with black facings, vertical pockets piped blue, blue turnbacks bearing an iron grey cuirass, white buttons and waistcoat, leather breeches, gauntlets, dragoon boots, shako with white metal chinscales and plate like the *sapeurs*, and *ceinturon-baudrier* with *sabre-briquet* (see Plate C₃); a white sheepskin saddle cover was used.

Pioneers

Included among the number of auxiliary engineer corps which existed were:

Compagnies de Pionniers: formed from conscripts who had mutilated themselves to avoid service; they were unarmed units used only on fortification and public works, wearing iron grey uniform and shako with un-numbered lozenge plate.

Black Pioneers (Pionniers Noirs): see Plate C4.

White Pioneers (Pionniers Blancs): two battalions created February 1806 from Austrian prisoners; reorganised 1810 in five companies of Pionniers volontaires étrangers; three more companies formed 1811. Iron grey uniform, brass lozenge shako plate. Spanish Pioneers: Bataillon de Pionniers Espagnols à Nimègues formed March 1812, four companies totalling 200 men; grey 1812-pattern uniform with sky blue facings and grey shoulder straps piped yellow, white breeches, shako with red pompon, brass plate (1812-pattern or lozenge); armed only with sabre-briquet. Another corps of Pionniers Espagnols formed November 1813 from members of foreign corps in French service: grey single-breasted sleeved waistcoat, breeches, gaiters, greatcoat and forage cap (without piping), shako with brass 1812 plate. Only NCOs were armed, with dragoon muskets.

Neuchâtel Battalion: included an engineer officer and 19 men: engineer uniform plus yellow lapels and piping, blue turnbacks and cuff flaps.

Pontoniers

The Pontoniers were originally artillery workmen

responsible for the construction of bridges. In 1792 Gen. Biron formed a corps of fishermen and boatmen from Alsace, the *Bataillon des Matelots et Volontaires du Rhin*, which evolved into a specialist pontoon corps which under Eblé served with great distinction—most notably in maintaining the bridges over the Berezina which saved the remnant of the *Grande Armée* in 1812. The early uniform is illustrated in Plate A3; thereafter it followed Foot Artillery style, the shako plate bearing the company number. In 1812 their waistcoats were white with blue collars.

Fire Service

The Fire Service was allied to the Engineers, whose uniform was commonly worn with a distinctive helmet. The three Paris companies, for example, wore a combed brass helmet with black leather head band and peak, and a plate like that of a grenadier cap, bearing either the ship of Paris or a crowned eagle with crossed axe and hose-nozzle at either side. The helmet plates of provincial companies often bore their name and the town arms—for example the *Canonniers sapeurs-pompiers d'Orléans*, who manned that city's 16 defence-guns; this company originated with the city's National Guard in 1790.

Supply and Commissariat

'An army marches on its stomach' is perhaps the most famous of Napoleonic maxims; yet the commissariat was among the least efficient branches of his army. The original weak system of administration and supply, run by *intendants* or civilian officials, was reorganised by Lazare Carnot, who created chief commissaries (*ordonnateurs*) with ordinary commissaries below them. By 1804 Napoleon had transferred administrative duties to a new inspectorate department, supply being undertaken by 38 chief commissaries and 250 of lower rank.

Foraging, the forcible requisition of rations from the countryside, was a hallmark of French armies from the Revolutionary Wars, largely due to inadequate systems of supply. But though originating from necessity, foraging played a strategic rôle



Gunners (*left*) and officer (*right*), Foot Artillery of the Imperial Guard, showing the blue shabraque and holster caps with gold lace edging used by officers.

by allowing French armies a rapid mobility impossible for their opponents, who were shackled by their supply trains. Thus, although by 1805 the Empire could have fed its troops, Napoleon retained the system to maintain mobility, carrying with the army only between four and seven days' rations, for issue when the enemy was too close to permit foraging.

Despite giving mobility, the system demanded that manoeuvres were determined by the ability of the country to provide food—as Napoleon said, 'We must separate to live but unite to fight'—and it broke down completely in barren terrain, so that starvation was a very real danger, for example in the Polish campaign and Portugal. This experience led to the establishment of depots from which rations could be drawn, but the organisation was imperfect and convoys slow, so that French armies were frequently desperately hungry. The foraging system also degenerated into frequent plundering of other goods, with an adverse effect both upon discipline and on the relations with the population of occupied countries.

Initially, all transport was hired from civilian contractors, whose waggoners (nicknamed 'Royal Cart Grease' by the army) were despised; and the system was prone to corruption, which existed equally in the army's administration. The Breidt



Left to right: musician, drum major, tambour-maître, ouvrier and gunner, Foot Artillery of the Imperial Guard; reconstructions by R. Knötel from the Carl Colln. The musicians and ouvrier have scarlet lapels; lace is gold, the drum major having a white plume over scarlet and sky blue panache, scarlet belts and black gauntlets with gold lace; the tambour-maître's busby has scarlet bag and plume with gold piping and tassel, and his scarlet epaulettes have gold crescents. His belt bears a gilt grenade.

Company provided waggons, teams and carters, but as Napoleon wrote: 'It would be difficult to organise something worse than the Breidt Company ... a band of rascals who do nothing, and it is better to have no one at all than to bother with such people'. Following the starvation of the army in the Eylau campaign, Napoleon replaced the Breidt Company with an army Equipment Train (Train des Equipages), initially of eight battalions of 140 waggons each, organised in four companies. Four waggons from each company were detailed as ambulances, the remainder being allocated either to individual units (two waggons per infantry battalion or cavalry regiment) to carry provisions, or to a centralised train under the aegis of army headquarters to transport reserve rations or munitions.

Thirteen battalions existed by 1810, with nine more raised in 1812; the 18th, styled the *Bataillon d'Ambulance*, consisted of medical vehicles. After the 1812 campaign the corps was reorganised into nine battalions, and then increased to 12; in addition

were two provisional battalions in Spain (1809–10) and in 1811 a light battalion of pack mules. A battalion headquarters comprised four officers (a captain in command), five NCOs and five craftsmen; each company numbered a souslieutenant, seven NCOs, four craftsmen, 80 drivers, 36 vehicles and 161 horses. A provisional company of artisans (ouvriers) was formed at Madrid in December 1809, increased to a battalion in 1811, with a second added in 1812. Though this system was a great improvement, transport was still insufficient; the intended regular shuttle between army and depot often broke down, especially after the disaster of 1812, which so reduced the number of vehicles that thereafter French armies were frequently ill-nourished and ill-clad.

In addition to the Train, an army accumulated many other vehicles. Each battalion was allowed one waggon for transport of officers' kit, but this was exceeded greatly, seriously encumbering the army. Little use was made of vehicles for troop-transport, though the Imperial Guard was thus conveyed on a number of occasions, for example in 1805 and 1806, when the 'post' system was used (change of horses every 12 miles): in 1806 12,000 guardsmen were conveyed from Paris to Mayence in six days (345 miles).

Uniforms of commissariat personnel generally resembled those of staff officers, though in 1791 commissaries wore scarlet coats faced blue, with gold lace. In 1793 a blue coat was introduced, with scarlet falling collar and cuffs piped white, and gold shoulder straps; in 1795 it had scarlet cuff flaps and gold embroidery on the collar and cuffs of ordonnateurs, and the plume changed from white to red-over-blue-over-white. In 1798 the coat became blue throughout save for scarlet lapels and white cuff flaps; the lapels were removed in 1800. Later in the year a sky blue full dress was adopted, with scarlet collar and cuffs and lace graduated by rank, but for service a plain dark blue coat was worn. The uniform adopted in 1803 was worn for the remainder of the period: a surtout of dark blue mixed with 1/8th white, giving a greyish tint; scarlet lining and round cuffs bearing three buttons; nine silver buttons on the breast; white waistcoat and breeches; a double line of silver foliate embroidery on collar, cuffs and pockets for inspecteurs en chef, a single line for inspecteurs, and on the collar and cuffs

only for sous-inspecteurs, with full dress sashes of red, sky blue and green respectively, with silver fringe; and bicorn with silver loop. Service dress was a surtout with scarlet cuffs and embroidered collar and cuffs (collar only for sous-inspecteur), and breeches of the coat colour (white in summer); épée with silveredged black waist belt, and shabraque and holster caps of the coat colour, with gold lace increasing with rank. Commissaries wore the same uniform in sky blue with scarlet collar and cuffs and silver embroidery.

Administrative officers wore a bicorn with white loop, dark blue surtout and breeches with gilt buttons, scarlet waistcoat, and épée with black waist belt. Collar and cuffs varied: service de l'imprimerie, chestnut brown (silver buttons); bakery (vivrespain), white; meat (vivres-viande), scarlet; fodder, green; fuel, orange; clothing, violet. The administrative rank and file (ouvriers d'administration) from 1803 wore a grey sleeved waistcoat and breeches, with grey forage cap and collar and cuffs according to the department, as above; from 1811 a shorttailed sky blue or iron grey coat, waistcoat and breeches, with scarlet piping and turnbacks (bearing a star of the coat colour); white breeches in summer, white buttons, shako with scarlet pompon and white metal fittings and lozenge (later 1812pattern) plate bearing the company number; infantry equipment, including a sabre. In February 1813 a four-company battalion of ouvriers was formed, dressed as the Ambulance companies but with yellow piping.

Prior to 1803 officers of the supply train wore a uniform like the commissaries, in blue with red facings and waistcoat, silver embroidery increasing with rank, and blue breeches; drivers (charretiers) were uniformed by their employers, and wore any colour but blue. Brown surtout and overalls were common, with collar and cuffs red for artillery supplies, yellow for food, black for medical and green for camp equipment and clothing; NCOs (haut-le-pied) wore corporals' white rank bars; all

Gunner First Class Jacquinet, Imperial Guard Horse Artillery: print after Baron Lejeune. Blue coat, waistcoat and breeches with scarlet cuffs, turnbacks, trouser-stripe and plume; scarlet aiguillette, sword knot and apparently cap cords. Lejeune shows two headdresses in this period: this fur bonnet, resembling that of the Chasseurs à Pied, worn with the chasseur coat, and a mirliton-style shako with peak and 'wing' (not shown here), worn with hussar uniform—conceivably worn by the Guard artillery attached to infantry and cavalry respectively.

had bicorns, officers with a red panache, and sabres on black shoulder belts. In December 1803 Train personnel were prescribed a brown coat, waistcoat and overalls with iron grey lapels, collar and cuffs, white buttons, and a varnished felt 'round hat'; officers had brown *surtouts* with iron grey collar and cuffs, white waistcoat and breeches, bicorn, and crimson olive-branch embroidery on collar and cuffs (silver for *inspecteurs*). By 1806 the drivers' jacket, initially with half-lapels like that of the Artillery Train, had changed to the more usual pattern, with pointed lapels; white hat loop and red plume.

The uniform adopted by the 'militarised' *Train des Equipages* in 1807 was like that of the Artillery Train, but iron grey with chestnut facings and piping, white buttons, red-over-chestnut plume and iron grey turnback star (silver for officers). Zimmermann and Suhr show an interim uniform, an iron grey *surtout* with long or short tails and chestnut facings (pointed cuffs), white breeches and



high boots or iron grey overalls piped chestnut, brown or white turnback star, and bicorn with white loop and white tufted pompon or blue pompon with red tuft. For equipment and weapons, see notes to Plate D4. Regulations of May 1808 note pointed lapels, iron grey sleeved waistcoats, iron grey greatcoats with chestnut collar and cuffs, and white-laced iron grey valise; officers' coats were long-tailed and their distinctions silver. Suhr shows a white metal eagle-on-plinth shako plate, a large chestnut ball atop a blue pompon, an iron grey waistcoat piped chestnut, and iron grey overalls with black leather vandycked reinforcing and chestnut diagonal pocket flaps with three white buttons on the thigh; and a light cavalry sabre. A circular of October 1808 stated that henceforth dark sky blue would replace iron grey. Listed in December 1811 are shako cords and sword knots (no details), and in 1812 shabraques and holster

Officer, full dress, Horse Artillery of the Imperial Guard; with members of the Guard Artillery Train in the background.



caps for NCOs' saddle horses, and busbies for trumpeters. The 1812 regulations suggest that single-breasted jackets were intended, but lapelled habit-vestes were actually produced, iron grey with chestnut facings (including lapels) and white piping. The unpublished part of the 1812 regulations notes dragoon sabres and equipment for NCOs.

The ouvriers of the Train des Equipages in 1811 wore a single-breasted iron grey or sky blue jacket and breeches with dark blue collar, cuffs and piping, white waistcoat, buttons and turnback grenades, sky blue epaulettes, and shako with red pompon; and infantry equipment. Later they wore iron grey or sky blue 1812-pattern jacket with chestnut collar, cuffs, turnbacks and piping, and iron grey or sky blue overalls; and a white metal 1812-pattern shako plate, though Valmont shows the old lozenge plate used as late as 1814, with red disc-pompon. Trumpeters seem to have worn reversed colours, Hoffman showing a chestnut chasseur coat with iron grey facings.

Imperial Guard Artillery

The Artillery of the Consular Guard was created on 2 December 1799 by the formation of a company of Artillerie Légère, 110 strong with eight guns. On 8 March 1802 it was enlarged to a headquarters and two companies, each of four officers and 85 men; on 3 November 1803 it was reorganised into three 'divisions' (each with two 6-pdrs., two 12-pdrs., two 6-in. howitzers and 20 vehicles), with a reserve of 25 vehicles. On 15 April 1806 it was turned into a regiment of Artillerie à Cheval (horse artillery) of three squadrons of two companies each, each with four 4-pdrs., two howitzers and 97 men.

On 12 April 1808 a regiment of Foot Artillery of the Imperial Guard was formed, of six companies plus one of *pontoniers*, with the Horse Artillery reduced to two squadrons of two companies each. Each Foot company comprised four officers, ten NCOs, four artificers, 20 gunners first class and 48 second, two drummers, two howitzers and six 6- or 12-pounders. On 9 June 1809 a Young Guard corps of artillery was formed, numbered '7' to '9' after the original six companies, each company of four

officers and six NCOs (ranking as part of the Old Guard), eight corporals, 120 gunners and two drummers. A fourth Young Guard company was formed on 12 December 1811, and two more on 2 January 1813; eight more companies were formed in April 1813 and two more later. On 13 March 1813 the Horse Artillery was expanded to three squadrons, with a Young Guard company formed in late 1813.

The number of guns in the Guard Artillery rose from 96 in May 1811 (24 Horse, 72 Foot) to 120 in March 1813 and 196 in April 1813 (36 Horse, 128 with infantry brigades, 32 reserve). For the 1815 campaign four Guard Horse companies were formed (each of six guns), six Old Guard Foot and one artisan company; a Young Guard company was created on 28 May 1815 but was not organised in time for the Waterloo campaign.

Guard Horse Artillery Uniforms

As with the Line Horse Artillery, the Guard dressed in light cavalry style, initially hussar uniform with a chasseur coat for ordinary dress. Though the headdress was the busby, Hoffman shows a fur bonnet like that of the *Chasseurs à Pied*, with red cords and plume, worn before about 1801, conceivably worn by gunners attached to the infantry.

The uniform in 1800 comprised a dark blue dolman with scarlet pointed cuffs and braid, three rows of 18 brass buttons; scarlet sash with yellow barrels; blue chasseur coat with pointed lapels and scarlet pointed cuffs, turnbacks (with blue grenades), trefoil epaulettes, aiguillette at the left, and piping on the collar, lapels and vertical pockets: dark blue waistcoat with scarlet braid and three rows of 15 small brass buttons; blue breeches with scarlet stripe and thigh knot, or blue overalls with leather lining, scarlet stripe and yellow buttons; black busby with scarlet bag, cords (one plaited, one plain), raquettes at the right and plume at the left, brass chin-chain; blue sabretache with red edge, yellow grenade within green wreath below a white scroll inscribed 'Garde des Consuls'; white belts with stitched edges, pouch bearing a brass grenade; brass-fitted hussar sabre with scarlet knot; white sheepskin shabraque edged scarlet, blue cylindrical valise edged scarlet.

In 1801 the busby became fuller and a blue



Gunner, Horse Artillery of the Imperial Guard: print after C. F. Weiland showing blue chasseur uniform with scarlet cuffs, braid, piping and aiguillettes, scarlet busby-ornaments and sword knot. The pouch belt bears a brass crown over crossed cannon.

pelisse was adopted, with white lining, scarlet braid and black fur. The busby cords had the braided strand removed, and by about 1809 only the raquettes remained, now at the left; from about 1804 the tricolour cockade beneath the plume bore a yellow 'N' in the centre. On campaign the ornaments were removed and the busby was sometimes covered with oilskin. The bicorn worn in undress had a scarlet loop, 'ties', corner bosses and plume.

On campaign in 1805 and 1809 the pelisse was worn over the waistcoat; in 1806–07 the coat was preferred. After 1810 the dolman was worn and the pelisse withdrawn. Plain waistcoats also existed, piped red by 1813. Other items included a blue greatcoat with two rows of seven buttons and cape;



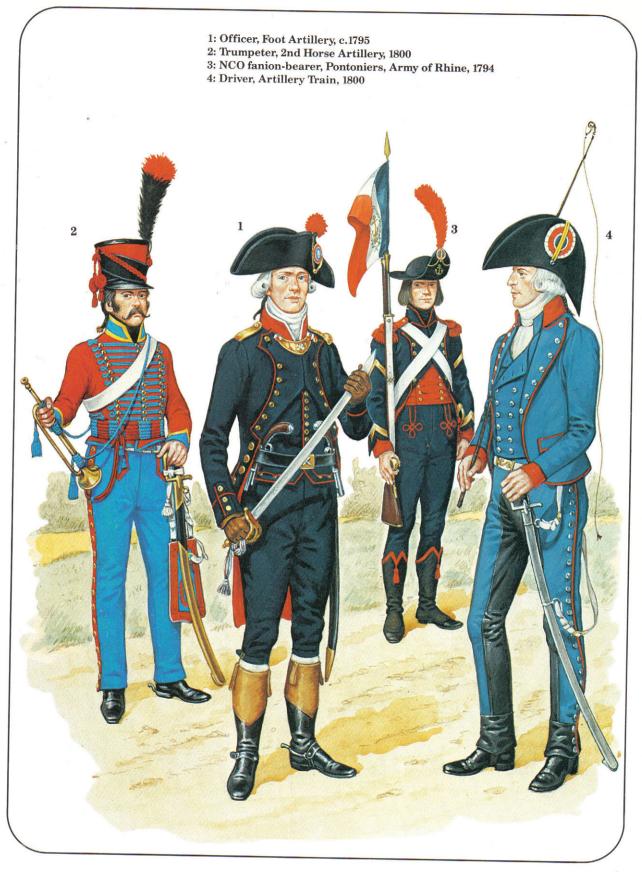
General Count d'Aboville, commandant of the Horse Artillery of the Imperial Guard, who lost an arm at Wagram: an engraving by Chrétien illustrating the lace epaulette-strap with woven cross-hatched design.

double-breasted blue stable jacket with bone buttons, blue forage cap with red lace and grenade; and hussar boots with scarlet lace and tassel and bronzed spurs. After 1806 the pouch bore a crowned eagle over crossed cannon. Early in 1805 the sabretache became blue with red edge and a yellow crowned eagle over crossed cannons within a wreath of oak and laurel; about 1811 the central design became a brass crowned eagle over crossed cannon. On service from 1809 it had a black leather cover, with the brass badge added in 1812.

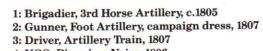
The Guard light cavalry sabre (brass scabbard with leather inserts) replaced the hussar sabre c.1803-04; in 1806 the sword knot became white leather with red tassel. Point-ended blue shabraques were introduced after the 1806 campaign, with 54mm scarlet edge and grenades in the rear corners; harness was black leather, the headstall trimmed red, and red snaffles were used for parade after 1808. The breastplate and forehead boss were given a sunburst design in 1801. Members of the 3rd Sqn. reorganised in 1813 were termed seconds canonniers, who wore unstitched belts and were not issued with hats or coats, but whose officers and NCOs were members of the Old Guard and dressed accordingly. The Young Guard company wore surtouts without aiguillettes, plain waistcoats, covered shakos and sheepskin shabraques. In 1815 the chasseur coat was worn with busby and braided waistcoat. Horses were black or dark bay, and all black after 1806.

Corporals had orange rank chevrons on both sleeves, first class gunners on the left only; service chevrons were orange. Sergeants and above had five rows of buttons on dolman, waistcoat and pelisse, with braid, sword knot and busby ornaments all mixed two-thirds scarlet and one-third gold, and gold turnback grenades. Their undress comprised a bicorn with gold loop and red and gold decorations, and a double breasted blue frock coat with gold and red trefoils and aiguillette; about 1812 the sword knot became white with red and gold tassel; their sabretache had a gold design highlighted with coloured embroidery. During the Consular period their waist belt was red leather with gold stitching.

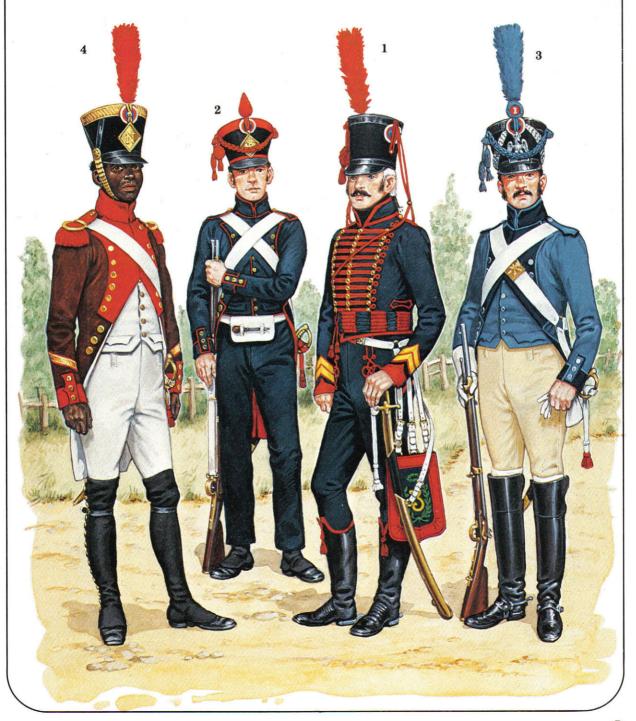
Officers were dressed as NCOs, but with gold lace and gilt buttons, gold rank-darts on the thigh and similar lace on the rear of the pelisse, which had grey fur; red sash with gold barrels. The amount of gold lace declined after 1806. The chasseur coat had gold turnback grenades, gold epaulette with embroidered grenade on the strap on the left shoulder, and a gold aiguillette on the right; in undress it was worn with a gold-laced bicorn, white waistcoat, white or blue breeches, buckled shoes and white, black or blue stockings. Service overalls were blue with a double gold or single red stripe and sometimes buttons. Equipment varied with personal taste: in red leather with gold embroidery, the pouch belt was later red with gold edging and apparently covered with lace after 1813, bearing either an eagle over crossed cannon on a shield, with chains connected to a lion mask, or a gilt crown over crossed cannon. The red leather pouch had a gold edge and originally a gilt grenade, replaced by a crowned eagle over crossed cannon. Waist belt and slings were red edged gold, with gilt lion mask bosses later replaced by eagles or crossed cannon. Sabretaches were scarlet with gold decoration, as described above. Originally officers carried sabres with gilt stirrup hilt; on campaign a more robust weapon was preferred, usually the An IX light cavalry pattern with gilt triple-bar guard and iron scabbard, with gold knot; the épée was carried in undress. For horse-furniture, see Plate B1.



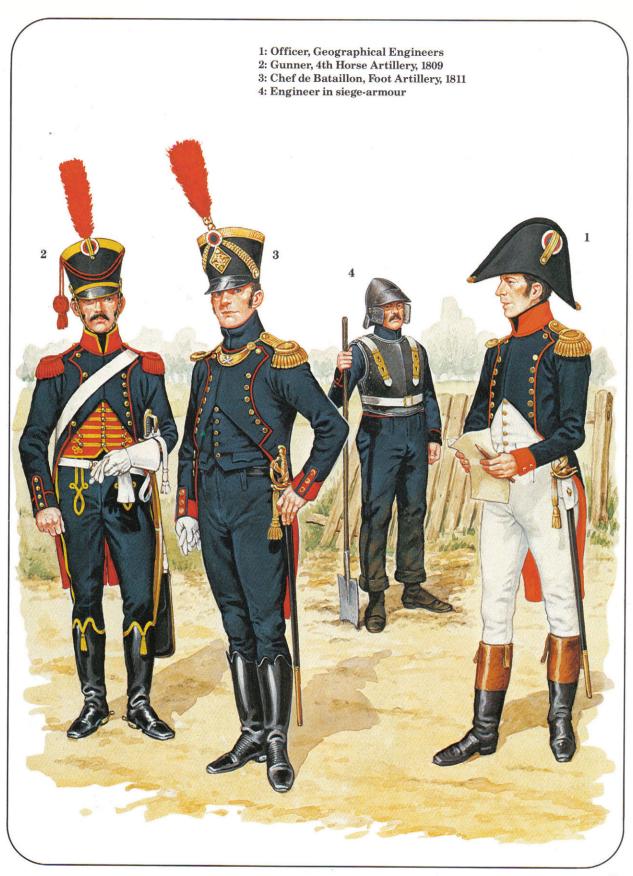




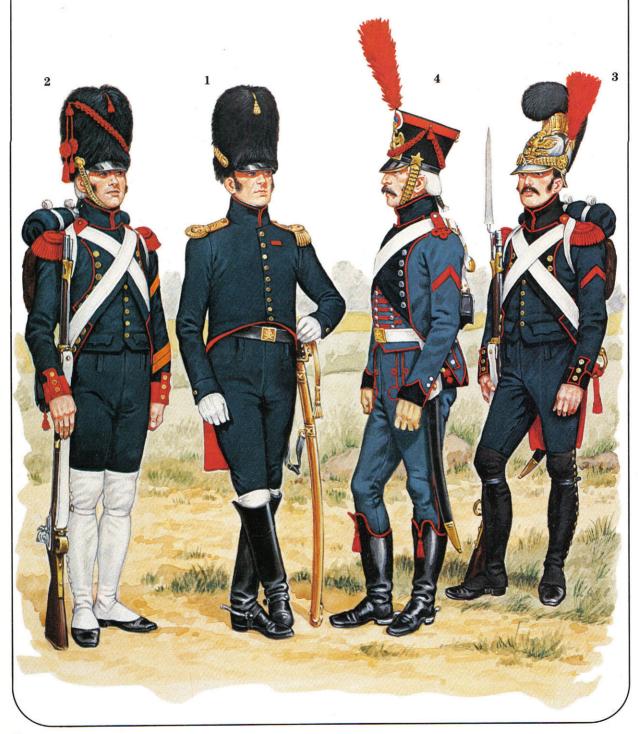
4: NCO, Pionniers Noirs, 1806

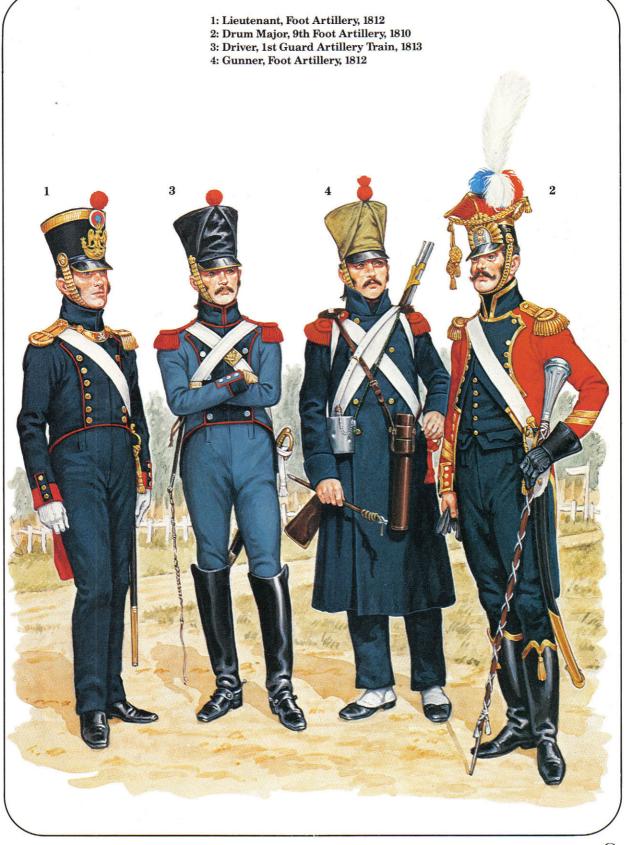






- Officer, Old Guard Foot Artillery, 1811
 Gunner 1st class, Old Guard Foot Artillery, 1811
 Private, Imperial Guard Engineers, 1811
- 4: Private, Imperial Guard Artillery Train, 1810





- 1: Surgeon 3rd class, campaign dress 2: Surgeon-General, Grande Armée, 1812 3: Regimental surgeon, 13th Chasseurs, 1810 4: Infirmier, 1813



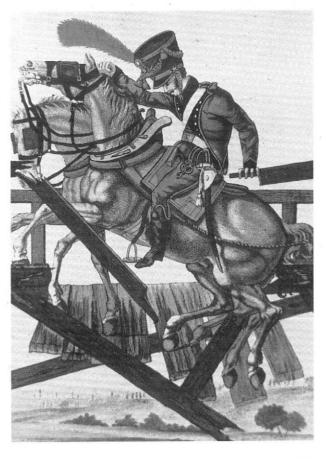
Trumpeters originally wore a crimson dolman with sky blue collar and cuffs, with braid one-third gold and two-thirds sky blue; sky blue sash with mixed gold and crimson barrels, sky blue breeches with gold and crimson braid, boots with gold and crimson trim, sky blue overalls with crimson stripe; black busby (white for dress) with sky blue bag, crimson and gold cords and sky blue plume with white tip (or apparently scarlet for undress). Crimson and gold sword knot, sky blue sabretache with gold decoration as above. From 1801 crimson pelisse with black fur and gold and sky blue braid; from 1806 crimson dolman with sky blue cuffs, and sky blue pelisse with gold and crimson braid. The chasseur coat was sky blue with dark blue collar, lapels and cuffs piped crimson and laced gold, sky blue turnbacks piped crimson with gold grenades, aiguillette one-third gold and two-thirds crimson with gold trefoils lined crimson; waistcoat sky blue with gold and crimson braid, or plain crimson. The bicorn had crimson and gold 'ties', gold loop, gold corner bosses with crimson centre and scarlet plume. Ultimately the sword knots became white with crimson and gold tassel; possibly in early 1812 the black busbies received crimson bags. The shabraque and valise was sky blue with scarlet edge and grenade (later eagle) in the rear corners; dress shabraques with gold lace and crimson piping, shown by Hoffman, did not persist much after 1804. Trumpets were copper (silvered for NCOs), with crimson and gold cords for dress and crimson and yellow for other occasions; their banners were originally crimson damask in a guidon shape, bearing a gold grenade with a laurel wreath, with a scroll above bearing 'Garde des Consuls'; new banners were ordered in 1804, with cheaper ones for service, with gold fringe and red and gold tassels, but no contemporary depiction appears to exist.

Guard Foot Artillery Uniforms

The Guard Foot Artillery wore a blue coat with scarlet cuffs and blue flaps piped scarlet (scarlet flaps after 1810), scarlet epaulettes, lining, piping to lapels and vertical pockets, and turnbacks with blue grenades; and brass buttons bearing an eagle and crossed cannon. After 1810 the collar was piped scarlet. The sleeveless waistcoat was dark blue (white linen in summer); the blue sleeved waistcoat for work had 11 buttons on the breast. Dark blue

breeches, or trousers for service; black gaiters (white for parade); dark blue forage cap with scarlet trim and grenade; dark blue greatcoat replaced from 1811 by one of mixed indigo and white, styled 'iron grey', apparently single-breasted, probably with scarlet collar patch and piping to collar and cuffs. The headdress was a shako with scarlet upper band, cords, pompon and plume, brass chinscales and eagle over crossed cannon plate and black oilskin cover. In May 1810 it was replaced by a fur bonnet with leather peak, brass chin-chain, scarlet cords with raquettes at the right, scarlet plume above a tricolour cockade bearing a yellow eagle in the centre; and scarlet rear patch bearing a yellow grenade, which from mid-1813 might be concealed by a service-dress cover. At the end of 1811 the chinchain was replaced by brass scales with a boss bearing a grenade, and raquettes were removed in late 1813. The Old Guard companies wore

Driver, Imperial Guard Artillery Train, c.1809, showing the use of the waist belt over the braided waistcoat (this belt later replaced by the ceinturon-baudrier), scarlet trefoil epaulettes, and the star-shaped chinscale bosses. (Print by Pierre Martinet)





Officer, Engineers of the Imperial Guard, wearing the iron helmet with gilt fittings and bearskin crest restricted to the Old Guard company. Blue uniform with scarlet piping and plume, black facings and gold lace; scarlet turnbacks with gold badges. (Print by Pierre Martinet)

powdered queues. Equipment was like that of the Guard infantry, the belts with stitched edges and the cartridge box bearing a brass crowned eagle on crossed cannon, with a black cover. Black stock, or white for summer parade; white sword knot with red tassel, though Martinet shows all-red.

The Young Guard companies wore the same uniform in cheaper material, the shako and unstitched belts; their greatcoats were first blue, then iron grey with piping on collar and cuffs, and blue again from mid-1813. The companies formed in 1813 wore the short-tailed jacket with closed lapels, some with shoulder straps instead of epaulettes; sword knots, plumes and shako cords were not available due to shortages of equipment. In 1815 the Young Guard wore the 1814 uniform, with epaulettes.

NCO insignia was like that of the Line, orange bars for corporals and gold with scarlet piping for higher ranks. Sergeants and above had gold upper shako band, gold edging and crescent on the epaulettes, gold turnback grenades and forage cap decoration; cords of the shako and bonnet, sword knot tassel and epaulette fringe were two-thirds red and one-third gold. NCOs of Young Guard companies probably wore Old Guard uniform, though only in January 1813 were plumes and shako covers issued to NCOs of the 5th and 6th companies, lower ranks receiving theirs after April 1813, and wearing pompons until then.

Officers wore gold epaulettes and turnback grenades, and a gilt gorget bearing a silver eagle and crossed cannon, backed with oak and laurel; gilt-fitted épée with gold knot suspended from a white shoulder belt, replaced after 1810 by a narrow black waist belt with gilt plate. Mounted officers had riding boots with detachable spurs, others having boots with tan tops; Moltzheim shows field officers with black gauntlets and a wide waist belt, both edged gold. The shako had gold lace and cords and gilt plate and chinscales, field ranks with a narrow lace below the upper one; scarlet plume (probably white with scarlet tip for staff) in a gold holder. The fur bonnet had gilt chin-chain, later scales; gold cords with one or two raquettes, gold grenade on the patch, and a tricolour cockade with the outer ring in silver and a gold eagle in the centre. Staff officers wore a gold aiguillette on the right shoulder; probably the major-commandant wore a white heron aigrette as a plume. Captains and above were mounted, their horse furniture probably a dark blue shabraque and holster caps with gold lace graded according to rank; in January 1810 Major-Commandant Drouot noted the manufacture of an unofficial hussar-style shabraque, possibly used on campaign, a gold-laced example appearing in the Wurtz collection. Young Guard officers may have retained the Old Guard bonnet.

Drummers wore ordinary uniform with orange lace on collar, lapels and cuffs; in the Boersch collection the drum major has scarlet collar and lapels, blue waistcoat and black gauntlets all laced gold, gold epaulettes, bicorn with scalloped gold edge, white plume over red and blue panache, sabre on a scarlet waist belt with gold edge and grenade-embossed plate, scarlet baldric with gold edge and

gilt plate, silver-headed mace with gold cords. The tambour-maître wears drummers' uniform, plus gold lace and drum majors' baldric. A musician has a gold-laced bicorn with white plume, blue coat with scarlet collar, lapels and pointed cuffs, all edged gold, gold trefoils, officers' boots and épée. The pontoniers wore the same uniform as the Foot Artillery, plus scarlet lapels.

Guard Artillery Train

The Consular Guard formed a company of Artillery Train on 8 September 1800, increasing to two companies in June 1802, four in November 1803, and to a battalion of six companies in April 1806. In late 1807 a 'bataillon bis' was formed (which became the 13th line battalion in August 1808); three more companies were formed in October 1809, and in February 1813 the unit was reorganised as a regiment of three battalions, each of four companies. A fourth battalion formed in March 1813 became the 1st Bn. of a new 2nd Regt. in April. In 1815 the Train comprised nine companies, one of which was designated as Young Guard.

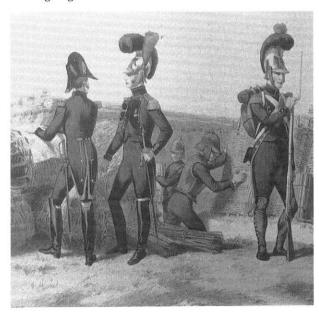
The original uniform comprised an iron grey short-tailed jacket with blue collar, pointed cuffs and lapels, probably grey shoulder straps and turnbacks (with blue grenades), white buttons, grey waistcoat and overalls (with red stripe), grey forage cap and greatcoat; bicorn, leather breeches, riding boots with detachable spurs, and waist belt. In late 1802 scarlet piping was added to the facings and pockets, the shoulder straps became blue piped scarlet, and a scarlet plume and white dress waistcoat were adopted. From 1804-05 red trefoil epaulettes were worn in full dress, shoulder straps being retained for service dress until 1806; Hoffman in 1805-06 shows a probable 'trial' pattern, red epaulettes with grey crescents. Full dress turnbacks were probably blue by 1806, with red grenades, though the ordinary jacket retained grey turnbacks with red grenades at least until March 1807, at which date scarlet lace and grenade is noted on the forage cap. An illustration of 1806-07 shows a bicorn with eight white 'ties', white tassels and a red carrot-shaped pompon with blue tuft.

The shako adopted c.1808 had a scarlet 34mm upper band, cords, pompon and plume, brass chinscales with circular bosses, peak edging and plate (an eagle upon crossed cannons upon a plinth

bearing 'N' voided within a laurel wreath), and an oiled linen cover with neck flap. By about 1809 it had a brass crown at the top rear, to which the chinscales hooked; the chinscale bosses were replaced by stars and by crowns by 1812. Items adopted after the 1809 campaign included an iron grey waistcoat with scarlet hussar braid and three rows of buttons, iron grey breeches with scarlet stripe and thigh knot, scarlet-trimmed hussar boots, and iron grey valise with scarlet lace. Early in 1810 the waist belt was replaced by a ceinturon-baudrier with a rectangular brass plate bearing an eagle over crossed cannon. By May 1811 epaulettes were probably worn by personnel attached to Foot batteries, with trefoils for Horse Artillery. By mid-1811 a single-breasted jacket was worn, coloured as before, with leather breeches and high boots, but the previous uniform was re-issued for the 1812 campaign (full dress was worn at Borodino), with waist belts and light cavalry sabres replacing the ceinturon-baudrier and sabre-briquet for drivers of horse batteries.

The single-breasted jacket and leather breeches were re-issued after the Russian campaign, and in January 1813 the shako was covered in iron grey cloth with decorations as before. By July 1813 the 1812-pattern jacket with closed lapels had been issued, coloured as before, with iron grey cuff flaps piped scarlet, vertical pockets and scarlet epaul-

Engineers of the Imperial Guard; officers left, with men wearing siege-armour at centre.



ettes. For the 2nd Regt., see text to Plate G3. In 1815 the Train wore a short-tailed iron grey single-breasted jacket styled a *polonaise*, with dark blue collar, pointed cuffs and turnbacks piped scarlet, scarlet epaulettes and turnback grenades, iron grey breeches and high boots; shako minus cords, and *sabre-briquet* with white knot. From *c.*1806 saddle

Left to right: Engineers of the Imperial Guard, officer, tambour-maître, private, and privates in siege-armour: reconstructions by R. Knötel from the Carl Colln. The tambour-maître has a scarlet helmet crest, gold lace, scarlet epaulettes with gold crescent and mixed gold and scarlet fringe; the men in siege-armour wear the cuirass over the coat with epaulettes, though it is far more likely that they would have used the sleeved waistcoat instead.

horses had white sheepskins edged iron grey, and iron grey half shabraque laced white; a pistol was issued to each man from April 1809.

NCOs wore long-tailed coats with pointed lapels, iron grey turnbacks with silver grenades; and braid, sword knot, hat ties, trefoil (right) and aiguillette (left) in two-thirds scarlet and one-third silver; their shako had silver fittings and a 33mm silver upper band and cords scarlet and silver, mixed as above. Corporals were dressed as drivers, with scarlet rank markings. NCOs of the 2nd Regt. had drivers' uniform with silver rank bars, and in 1815 NCOs wore drivers' uniform, minus scarlet piping, with



silver rank chevrons and shako band, scarlet and silver aiguillette and brass shako-fittings. NCOs' pointed, iron grey shabraques had red lace and grenades in the rear corners (eagles from 1811), and from 1812 iron grey rectangular shabraque and holster caps, laced red. Officers were dressed as NCOs, with silver braid, epaulettes and aiguillette; officers and NCOs carried light cavalry sabres. Officers attached to Horse batteries possibly wore the busby.

Until 1808 trumpeters wore the uniform of the Guard Horse Artillery; after that date, sky blue chasseur coat, waistcoat and breeches with dark blue collar, lapels and cuffs piped scarlet, sky blue turnbacks piped scarlet, with silver grenades, and hussar boots; all with two-thirds scarlet and onethird silver lace; silver trefoil epaulettes lined scarlet; sky blue shabraque with scarlet edge and rear grenades (eagles from early 1810); scarlet and silver trumpet cords; crimson shako with silver upper band, brass fittings, scarlet and silver cords and white plume. In 1811 hussar uniform was adopted: black busby with crimson bag, sky blue plume with white tip, cords mixed crimson, sky blue and gold; crimson dolman with sky blue cuffs and sky blue and gold braid; sky blue sash with crimson and gold barrels; sky blue pelisse and breeches with crimson and gold braid, black pelisse fur; sky blue sabretache edged gold bearing a gold eagle on crossed cannon. The chasseur coat was retained for undress, now with gold lace and gold and crimson braid; trumpet cords were half yellow and half crimson for undress, and two-thirds sky blue and one-third white for dress. The 2nd Regt.'s trumpeters wore drivers' uniform with white lace on collar, lapels and cuffs. In 1815 the chasseur coat was worn with busby and plain sky blue waistcoat.

Guard Engineers

The Imperial Guard Engineers were created in July 1810 as firemen for the Imperial palaces, with six horse drawn pumps to accompany general head-quarters on campaign. In 1812 the original company was attached to the Old Guard, with four Young Guard companies formed from line sapeurs. In March 1813 they were reorganised into 'first' and 'second' sapeurs, and enlarged to a battalion in 1814 by the addition of the 2nd Coy. 5th Sapeur Bn., and 3rd Coy., 7th Bn.; only the 1st Coy. was then



Engineers of the Imperial Guard, wearing the helmet restricted to the Old Guard company. (Engraving after Edouard Détaille)

designated Old Guard. Each company comprised three officers, four sergeants, a *fourrier*, eight corporals, eight artisans, 36 *sapeurs* first class, 88 second class and two drummers. The corps was disbanded on 6 August 1814 and re-formed as a single company 125 strong in April 1815.

The uniform was that of the Foot Artillery, but black collar, lapels, cuffs and flaps, piped scarlet; scarlet epaulettes and vertical pocket-piping; and scarlet turnbacks with yellow (possibly blue) grenades. Equipment was that of the Foot Artillery, with an eagle on the cartridge box and a white sword knot with red tassel (all-red is also shown). Most distinctive was their iron helmet with brass comb, chinscales and large eagle plate, with black horsehair crest and red plume. Officers had gold epaulettes and aiguillette (right shoulder), and long boots.



Napoleon inspects the construction of a pontoon bridge at Lobau; the *pontoniers* wear their ordinary working dress of waistcoat and forage cap. (Print after F. de Myrbach)

Guard Equipment Train

The Guard Train des Equipages was formed as a battalion of six companies on 15 April 1806, and enlarged to eight in March 1813. Their uniform comprised a sky blue coat with dark blue piping and white buttons, sky blue breeches and greatcoat, hussar boots; shako with white metal eagle plate and chinscales, white cords, red ball pompon; white sheepskin shabraque edged sky blue; equipment and weapons as for the Artillery Train. Officers had silver ornaments and a sky blue pointed shabraque and cylindrical valise, with silver edge and corner eagles.

Guard Ouvriers

A battalion of Guard Ouvriers d'Administration was created on 15 April 1806: companies of bakers, butchers and medical personnel. They wore a sky blue or iron grey coat with sky blue facings and shoulder straps piped scarlet, or scarlet epaulettes; scarlet turnbacks bearing sky blue eagles, brass buttons; sky blue or white waistcoat and breeches;

bicorn with red loop, 'ties' and pompon, later a shako with yellow upper band and cords, brass crowned eagle plate and red *lentille* pompon. Officers had gold epaulettes and shako decorations; drummers had yellow lace edging to the facings and scarlet swallows'-nest wings laced yellow.

Medical Services

The medical services included three types of officer: doctors (médecins), surgeons (chirugiens) and pharmacists (pharmaciens). Each army headquarters had an officer en chef of each branch in control of the medical services; divisional staffincluded a surgeonmajor with aides-majors to supervise the ambulances; and each regiment had its own surgeon-major and several aides to render battlefield first aid. There were also infirmiers or orderlies attached to hospitals or ambulances.

Under the Ancien Régime doctors wore a dark grey coat, waistcoat and breeches with black velvet collar, gilt buttons and gold lace according to rank; surgeons and pharmacists light grey with black

collar and gold lace, and scarlet waistcoat and breeches. In May 1796 medical officers wore a coat of blue with 1/32nd white interwoven, gilt buttons and gold embroidery on the collar and cuffs for senior ranks, first class officers on the collar, second class a loop on the collar, and third class no lace. Doctors retained black collars, surgeons had crimson velvet and pharmacists bottle green; the last two had scarlet waistcoats. Lapels were removed in August 1798; the bicorn had a gold loop and red plume with black tip; and épées were carried. Regimental surgeons wore the same, with regimental buttons. In July 1800 the coat colour was altered to blue with 1/16th white interweaving.

In 1803 medical officers adopted a surtout of cornflower blue with 1/8th white, with velvet collar and cuffs, black, scarlet and green for doctors, surgeons and pharmacists respectively; horizontal pockets, gilt buttons; breeches of coat colour; waistcoats of coat colour for doctors and facing colour for the others, white in summer; bicorn with gold loop woven in serpent and acanthus design; and the lace graded by rank, as noted for Plate H1. The épée was carried on a black waist belt with rectangular gilt plate bearing medical symbols, gold sword knot with facing coloured stripe (two stripes for third class officers); grey overalls on campaign; shabraque and holster caps of coat colour with gold edging, graded by rank; black harness with white metal fittings and blackened stirrups. From 1812 officers' uniforms had facingcoloured lapels closed to the waist, though the surtout probably persisted. Regimental surgeons wore this uniform with regimental buttons, or regimental uniform with medical distinctions, as in Plate H.

Officers of Hospital Administration wore a dark blue coat and breeches with scarlet waistcoat (blue after 1800, white in summer) and crimson piping, gilt buttons, and lace from August 1800. In September 1803 a dark blue *surtout* with lace graded by rank was adopted; bicorn with gold loop; dark blue horse furniture with gold rank-lace. Hospital orderlies (*infirmiers*) from 1803 had 'mixed grey' waistcoat and trousers with collar and cuffs of their branch colour, as above. Aprons were white linen for surgeons, brown for doctors and drab or *écru* for others.

From February 1812 veterinarians wore surtouts



General Jean-Baptiste Eblé, one of the most distinguished of Napoleon's artillery commanders. Enlisting as a gunner in 1773, he rose by ability to the highest rank, and commanded the pontoon-train of the *Grande Armée* in Russia in 1812. His bridges over the Berezina saved the remnants of the army, but Eblé succumbed to illness and died at Königsberg at the end of the year.

of mixed blue with 1/16th white (including shoulder straps), two silver loops on collar and cuffs, regimental buttons and turnback badges; leather breeches and long boots for heavy cavalry and train, otherwise breeches of coat colour and hussar boots; bicorn. First class veterinarians (maréchal vétérinaire en premier) had rank bars of maréchal-deslogis chef; second class (en deuxième) of maréchal-deslogis.

Marine Units

A number of naval artillery and engineer units existed, some of which served on land. These included:

Naval Engineers (Génie Maritime). Blue coat with black facings, red waistcoat, blue breeches; officers with gold epaulettes and loops. Bicorn, replaced by shako with brass fittings, lozenge plate bearing an anchor, or anchor and grenade from 1810.

Artillerie de Marine. Four regiments formed in May

1803 from previous naval artillery, plus four companies of ouvriers and four of cadets; served at Trafalgar, in Portugal and Russia, and fought as infantry in the 1813 campaign where their losses were so heavy that the regiments were dissolved into individual companies. Artillery uniform (red collar and cuff flaps), bicorn with yellow loop and red pompon, later the shako with brass lozenge plate bearing an eagle over crossed cannon and an anchor. First class gunners had red epaulettes, second class the same without fringe, cadets blue shoulder straps piped scarlet. NCOs (maîtres) had gold collar edge, seconds maîtres (corporals) orange. The 1812 shako plate bore crossed cannon and anchor, with regimental number on the ball of one corner-grenade and 'R' ('regiment') on the other. The ouvriers wore the same, with scarlet lapels.

Naval Artificers (Ouvriers Militaires de la Marine). Six companies of artisans, formed into a battalion in 1812. Engineer uniform, but blue turnbacks piped scarlet, bearing an anchor on one and crossed axes on the other; black short gaiters with red tassel; shoulder decorations as for Artillerie de Marine; red

Fire service: a fireman wearing Engineer uniform and the distinctive brass, combed helmet worn by most fire brigades. (Engraving by Pierre Martinet)



service chevrons. Shako with red upper band and tufted pompon, yellow loop, brass fittings; lozenge plate bearing an anchor, later with the title, or an alternative of an eagle upon a semi-circular plinth bearing anchor, title and laurel wreath over 'N'. The 1812 plate bore an anchor, 'N', and title. Working dress of a blue loose jacket (paletot) and overalls, or linen smock; infantry equipment, but sabres carried only by NCOs, drummers, and first class artisans.

Aërostiers

The aviation service or Compagnie d'Aërostiers was created in March 1794 to man observation balloons, which were used with considerable effect in the early campaigns, especially at Fleurus; but although one section accompanied Napoleon to Egypt, the establishment was too reactionary to appreciate the potential and the unit was disbanded in 1799 (excluding the Egyptian section which existed until 1801). The uniform appears never to have been regulated officially, but was of Engineer style: blue with blue collar, waistcoat and breeches, black cuffs, red piping. Later illustrations show blue with green facings and piping, or even green coat with black cuffs and lapels piped scarlet. The section in Egypt may have worn the Army of the Orient's single-breasted jacket, in blue with green facings piped white.

The Plates

A1: Officer, Foot Artillery, c.1795

Taken from a contemporary painting, this figure shows a variation on the artillery's traditional uniform: in this case with a scarlet collar and blue cuffs with vertical scarlet piping. The large tricolour cockade and red, blue and silver sword knot are typical for the early Republican period; the pistols are a personal acquisition and the robust sabre is a non-regulation campaign item.

A2: Trumpeter, 2nd Horse Artillery, 1800

Based on an illustration by Carle Vernet, this uniform is a typical hussar-style dress, with dolman in reversed colours and the shako with a cloth wing. Horse furniture was a white sheepskin with scarlet 'wolf-tooth' edge, with black hussar harness and a

cylindrical blue valise with red lace edge.

A3: NCO fanion-bearer, Pontoniers, Army of the Rhine, 1794

The early bontoniers wore artillery uniforms with pointel lapels and cuffs, red waistcoats and red lace thigh-knots. Their hat 'à la Henri IV' had an upturned left brim bearing a tricolour cockade with vellow loop, with a brass anchor badge and a brass chain looped around the upturned brim. Only NCOs wore epaulettes: others had blue shoulder straps piped red. Officers had gold epaulettes and thigh-darts, gold-laced hussar boots, a gilt gorget bearing an anchor flanked with 'PR' and an oak wreath, and carried a sabre on a black waist belt. Drummers had red over white over blue plume and tricolour lace on the collar, shoulder straps, lapels and cuffs; drums were dark blue, bearing 'P' over an anchor over 'R' in gold, with tricolour hoops. The fanion (marker-flag) was a tricolour bearing a gold 'P' above and 'R' with anchor (Pontoniers/Rhin), within a green wreath. Muskets had iron fittings for all except NCOs, who had brass.

A4: Driver, Artillery Train, 1800

Based upon a contemporary illustration, this uniform depicts the early uniform of the militarised Artillery Train, a short jacket with half-lapels, waistcoat and overalls in iron grey (which had a light blue tint); leather breeches were also worn. Elite companies had a red pompon; officers had silver-laced waistcoat and breeches, field officers with a double lace on the cuff and captains single. In August 1801 this uniform was ordered to have dark blue facings, trouser stripe and pompon; rank bars were white for corporals and silver for above; officers had silver epaulettes. Sheepskin shabraques had iron grey edges; NCOs and trumpeters had cloth shabraques. An artillery musket and pistol were carried.

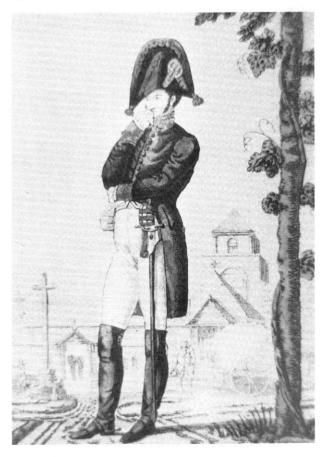
B1: Officer, Horse Artillery, Consular Guard, 1803–04 Hoffman depicts this most ornate uniform with the cords unbraided on the busby, with scarlet belts with gold embroidery, a double gold band edging the sabretache and three gold tassels on the lower edge. The parade shabraque was leopard or panther skin with gold lace and scarlet piping, and initially a scarlet cloth edge, later blue; gilt harness mounts, and a gold snaffle for full dress. The service

dress shabraque was blue cloth (sometimes with a panther skin seat), laced gold and piped scarlet, with a cylindrical blue valise similarly decorated.

B2: Officer, Engineers, 1800

Taken from a contemporary painting, this is the uniform of engineer officers after August 1800, which replaced the earlier staff pattern coat without lapels. Facings were black velvet, pockets horizontal, and piping scarlet; a gold helmet and corselet was borne on the turnbacks, a device repeated on the gilt buttons. The double-breasted blue greatcoat and undress surtout had black collar and cuffs piped scarlet, the surtout with scarlet piping; blue breeches, or white in summer. The waist belt had a gilt plate bearing a helmet and corselet. The blue shabraque and holster caps had gold lace edging 55mm, 45mm and 38mm wide respectively for field officers, captains and lieutenants; on campaign a hussar shabraque and bearskin holster caps were used; the harness was black with iron fittings and

Commisary in service uniform, blue with scarlet collar and cuffs, with the silver embroidery of an *inspecteur*. (Engraving by Pierre Martinet)





Shako plate of 1812 pattern, devoid of insignia to identify a particular corps or formation, as would have been worn by the smaller administrative or pioneer corps.

blackened stirrups.

B3: Gunner, Foot Artillery, 1805

This depicts the artillery uniform used from the Ancien Régime until the adoption of the shako. The 1777 artillery musket carried initially was shorter than the infantry musket, at 130.5cm, with a 92cm barrel and brass fittings. The An IX and An XIII Dragoon musket was issued progressively, so that by 1814 probably no artillery muskets were still in use. The 1771 artillery sword was a weapon like a Roman gladius, with a broad 49cm blade and brass eagle-head pommel, heavy and cumbersome and unsuitable for combat; in 1809 it was reported as useful only as a cleaver for firewood. It was replaced from 1801 by the ordinary briquet with red knot, but despite its imperfections its disappearance was regretted by the gunners who regarded it as a prized distinction.

C1: Brigadier, 3rd Horse Artillery, c.1805

This NCO wears an early shako, with a cockade at the left and no plate, and carries a sabretache, an item discarded before other parts of hussar dress

(though Sauerweid shows one in use as late as 1813). Sabretaches were blue with red border and varied in design-'3' within foliage, below a laurel crown for this regiment, or simply a large red '3'. Others included brass ornaments such as '4' over crossed cannon over a grenade, and Martinet shows a crowned 'I' within oak and laurel branches, with small cannon at the bottom. Black leather sabretaches were also used, sometimes with brass ornaments such as '2' over crossed cannon, or a crowned oval plaque bearing an eagle over crossed cannon. Rank-insignia was unchanged throughout: corporal, two yellow chevrons; sergeant (maréchaldes-logis) one gold; sergeant-major (maréchal-deslogis-chef) two gold piped red; sergeants and above were permitted a gold upper shako band and gold and red mixed shako cords and epaulettes. Gunners first class wore corporals' chevrons on the right sleeve only. Long service chevrons were scarlet (gold for NCOs). The 3rd Regt. wore hussar dress at Austerlitz, adopting chasseur coats after Friedland.

C2: Gunner, Foot Artillery, campaign dress, 1807

The uniform shown depicts one of several variations, having blue cuffs and flaps piped scarlet. The pouch on the waist belt held ignition tubes for insertion in the touch-hole of a cannon; attached to the front of the pouch was a vent-pricker. Other items carried by members of gun teams included a leather tube for carrying portfires, and satchels of various designs.

C3: Driver, Artillery Train, 1807

The Artillery Train initially wore dragoon equipment—the sabre suspended from a frog on a white waist belt with rectangular brass buckle; about 1807 a new belt was introduced, to be worn on either waist or shoulder, styled a ceinturon-baudrier ('waist/shoulder belt'). Its plate bore crossed cannon with a grenade or number above, and a number or letter below, indicating company and squadron, or regiment. An artillery musket and pistol were carried on the saddle, and the sabrebriquet was carried before its official sanction in 1802; NCOs carried light cavalry sabres on waist belts. The sword knot was white or red, with red tassel. About 1804 the musket was replaced by a carbine, which was withdrawn after 1808. The square-out lapels appear pointed after 1808.

C4: NCO, Pionniers Noirs, 1806

Companies of 'Men of Colour' (Hommes de Couleur) were formed from coloured refugees from Egypt and San Domingo, which in May 1803 were formed into a battalion of nine companies of 106 men, commanded by the ex-trumpet major of the Guides, a Negro named Domengo (alias 'Hercules'). This unit of 'Black Pioneers' (about 400 strong) served as engineers at the siege of Gaeta, and in August 1806 was transferred to Neapolitan service, where it became the basis of the 'Royal African' regiment. The uniform was brown with red facings.

D1: Trumpeter, Horse Artillery, Peninsular War
This uniform is based upon a drawing by the supposed Spanish artist 'El Guil' (about whom some doubts exist). The uniform is in reversed colours, but the red trousers may simply be a version of the reddish-brown overalls popular during the Peninsular War. Fort's reconstruction shows a narrow waist belt and hussar sabre; Giffard's version shows a wider belt with rectangular plate bearing crossed cannon.

D2: Sergeant, Foot Artillery, campaign dress, 1809
On campaign in hot weather, as in the Peninsula, the coat might be discarded and the sleeved waist-coat worn as a jacket, to which epaulettes and rank bars were probably added. Rank distinctions were diagonal bars above the cuff, two in orange (aurore) for corporals (described as yellow in 1812); one in gold (sometimes piped red) for sergeants, and two for sergeant-majors. NCOs (sergeant and above) might wear a gold shako band, mixed red and gold shako cords, sword knot and epaulettes, and sometimes a tall red plume (as shown by Suhr). The sergeant illustrated has removed his shako cords for campaigning; the overalls made from Spanish cloth were common in the Peninsular War.

D3: Artificer, Foot Artillery, 1809

Armourers and Artificers (*Ouvriers*) were dressed as gunners, but with a red collar for armourers and red

Medical officer wearing cornflower blue *surtout* and breeches with the scarlet facings and waistcoat of the surgeons' department, with the breast loops of a surgeon first class. The driver wears the brown uniform with light blue or iron grey facings and trouser stripe which was prnbably the dress of the employees of the Breidt Company, before the militarisation of the *Train des Equipages*. The caisson with padded seat, upon which medical personnel rode, was styled a *würst*. (Print after Tanconville, from the Bucquoy series)

lapels for *ouvriers*; white waistcoats for the latter and white with scarlet collar for armourers, distinctions removed by the 1812 regulations. The shako plate was like that of the Foot Artillery, but bearing the company number; illustrated is the eagle-on-crescent variation, not dissimilar from the 1812 pattern.

D4: Driver, Train des Equipages, full dress, 1811
This shows the uniform of the Equipment Train, based on that of the Artillery Train but with chestnut facings. In March 1808 Napoleon noted that all should carry a carbine with shoulder belt and a sabre, with a pair of pistols for NCOs and officers in addition (even senior ranks carried the carbine), and in April 1808 hussar belts were specified. In May 1808 chasseur sabres were authorised, but it is likely that the infantry briquet was actually issued, as the cavalry sabre could not be worn from the ceinturon-baudrier used by the rank and file.

E1: Officer, Geographical Engineers

When the corps was re-established in 1809 the uniform was blue with *aurore* facings and lapelpiping, gold epaulettes and white waistcoat and breeches; senior officers had topped boots and



junior ranks the infantry pattern with tan folded tops. The square shabraque and holster caps were dark blue with double gold lace edge; the black harness had gilt fittings. From the 1814 Restoration the uniform was royal blue with sky blue collar and cuffs and royal blue cuff flaps, all piped scarlet, and scarlet turnbacks.

E2: Gunner, 4th Horse Artillery, 1809

After Suhr, this uniform shows a typical variation on the regulation dress: yellow collar piping and shako lace, and the chasseur coat with the four-button cuff flap which appears in a number of Suhr illustrations, perhaps a pattern unique to French troops in Germany when uniforms were produced locally and thus liable to diverge from the more usual pattern. In service dress dark blue overalls were worn, with black leather lining, scarlet piping and brass buttons.

E3: Chef de Bataillon, Foot Artillery, 1811

Field officers alone retained the plume (officially) after 1810, in this case the scarlet of a *chef de bataillon*, whose rank is also indicated by the shako lace and epaulettes. The red cuffs with red flaps piped blue

Medical officer in service uniform with the *surtout* worn before 1812. (Print by Pierre Martinet)



represent one of several known variations; and though field officers were permitted topped boots, these were optional and the man illustrated wears the ordinary pattern. Field and staff officers were mounted, and in wartime all captains and any subaltern aged over 50 were officially permitted a horse; the rectangular shabraque and holster caps were blue with gold edging, and the harness black with gilt fittings. The 1811 regulations note service dress shabraque and rectangular valise in blue with blue lace and bronzed iron stirrups and gilt bit-bosses bearing a grenade are also mentioned.

E4: Engineer in siege-armour

For siege-work under fire, digging in saps and 'parallels', engineers might be equipped with heavy, bullet-proof armour more appropriate to the 17th century, comprising a helmet with neck-guard and hinged cheek flaps, and a breast- and backplate, usually worn with the tail-less, sleeved waistcoat, this garment probably blue with black cuffs and red piping, and ten buttons on the breast.

F1: Officer, Imperial Guard Foot Artillery, Old Guard companies; campaign dress, 1811

The single-breasted *surtout* was commonly worn on campaign by many officers, with a bicorn or shako, or in this case with the fur bonnet of the Old Guard, which has cords and plume removed for active service. Officers appear to have carried cavalry sabres on campaign, such as this example with semibasket hilt bearing a crowned eagle over crossed cannon on the guard. A further variation was walking-out uniform, the dress coat with blue cloth or kerseymere waistcoat and breeches, silk stockings and buckled shoes, and a light *épée* on a white waist belt.

F2: Gunner 1st Class, Imperial Guard Foot Artillery, Old Guard companies; full dress, 1811

This shows the full dress uniform of the Guard Foot Artillery after the adoption of the fur bonnet, here with its original chin-chain. Though not mentioned in official inventories, white gaiters with white-covered buttons were worn for parade in fine weather. The rank badge of gunner 1st class was a corporal's bars on the left arm only. Probably the Guard infantry *briquet* was carried, and the short Guard musket, 144cm overall.

F3: Private, Imperial Guard Engineers, 1811
As described in the main text, this depicts the dress

uniform of the Guard Engineers. Drummers wore the same, with red and gold lace on the collar, lapels and cuffs, gold turnback grenades, red helmet crest and epaulettes with gold crescent and red and gold fringe; musicians had gold on red trefoil epaulettes, white helmet crest and plume, officers' boots and épée with red and gold knot and white waist belt. F4: Private, Imperial Guard Artillery Train, 1810 This depicts the dress uniform of c.1810, after the adoption of the hussar waistcoat and breeches but before the waist belt was replaced by the ceinturonbaudrier, apparently because the waist belt was uncomfortable when worn over the three rows of buttons on the waistcoat. Drivers of horse batteries apparently adopted light cavalry sabres at a later date.

G1: Lieutenant, Foot Artillery, 1812

As the drafted officers' 1812 regulations were never published it is doubtful how much of the new uniform was adopted. Rank lace on the shako was enlarged to 35, 30 and 25mm for chefs de bataillon, captains and lieutenants respectively, with the majors' second stripe of silver. All officers were to be mounted and thus wear riding boots; grey overalls were popular on campaign (from the Freyberg MS). The épée was to be carried from a shoulder belt (black waist belt for undress, when the sword knot was white leather). It is unlikely that the 1812 gorget (bearing the Imperial arms in silver) was ever produced, the previous pattern continuing.



Designs of buttons of the 'specialist' services; top, left to right: Artillery, Revolutionary Wars; Artillery, c.1812 (here with the numeral of the 8th Regt.); Imperial Guard Artillery; bottom, left to right:: Engineers; Geographical Engineers; Medical officer, 1803. (After Malibran)

Probably the *surtout* remained the most popular garment, even for full dress; Sauerweid shows it with red collar and turnbacks. The 1812 horse furniture had 50, 45 and 40mm gold edge for *chef de bataillon*, captain and lieutenant respectively; 50mm with 15mm inner stripe for colonel and major, the latter's inner stripe in silver.

G2: Drum Major, 9th Foot Artillery, 1810

The 9th Foot Artillery was formed in August 1810 from the artillery regiment of the Kingdom of Holland. The *czapka* seems to have been unique to the drum major and musicians of the 9th, but reversed colours were quite common, with yellow lace on the facings. The 9th's drummers wore this uniform with a shako with red cords and tufted pompon, and brass badges of a grenade over crossed

Services of Artillery regiments:

x indicates service in a particular battle or campaign.

	Foot regiments							Horse regiments								
	I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	. 9	I	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ulm	\mathbf{X}				\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}			\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}		X		
Austerlitz	\mathbf{X}				\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}			\mathbf{X}	X		X		
Jena	\mathbf{X}		X		X	X	\mathbf{X}	X			\mathbf{X}	X		X	\mathbf{x}	
Friedland	X		\mathbf{X}		\mathbf{x}	x	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}			\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}		X	\mathbf{x}	
Essling	X	\mathbf{x}		\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}			\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}		
Spain	X		X	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}	X	X	\mathbf{X}			\mathbf{x}			\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	
Borodino		X			\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}		\mathbf{x}	X	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}
Berezina				X			X	\mathbf{x}	X	X			\mathbf{x}			
Leipzig		X	X	\mathbf{x}	X		\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	X	X	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	
France 1814	ŀ	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	\mathbf{X}	$\mathbf{X}_{\underline{a}}$	X	X		X	X	

cannon.

G3: Driver, 1st Guard Artillery Train, 1813

As described in the main text, this figure wears the 1812-pattern jacket with closed lapels. The 2nd Guard Train (Young Guard) wore an iron grey line-pattern uniform with dark blue distinctions, and a shako with brass fittings and blue cloth disc (eventually a pompon). Originally they had leather breeches and riding boots known as 'Americans', as illustrated here, like dragoon boots but made in one piece; shortly after, they were replaced by iron grey breeches and hussar boots. In late 1813 they received iron grey overalls with black leather reinforcing.

G4: Gunner, Foot Artillery, campaign dress, 1812

A typical uniform from the later campaigns, this gunner wears the shako cover which Sauerweid shows extending over the peak. A grenade-shaped pompon is often shown, the Freyberg MS showing a red cylinder with red tuft on top. Some regiments retained red epaulettes throughout, Genty showing them in 1815. The greatcoat was supposed to have two rows of five cloth-covered buttons, but single-breasted are also depicted; the Freyberg MS shows blue overalls with double red stripe. The equipment carried here includes a leather portfire case, the portfire being carried in the hand.

H1: Surgeon third class, campaign dress
This surgeon (after Weiland) wears the cornflower



blue *surtout* with crimson velvet collar and cuffs; doctors and first class surgeons and pharmacists had nine loops on the breast, three on the cuffs and pockets and two on the collar; second class the same less the breast loops; third class on collar and cuffs only; trainees had no lace. The hussar boots and sabre probably indicate attachment to a light cavalry formation.

H2: Surgeon-General (Chirugien en chef), Grande Armée, 1812

Baron Dominique Jean Larrey (1766–1842) was probably the finest surgeon of his age and beloved French army as an outstanding humanitarian—as Napoleon said, the most worthy man he had ever met. Illustrated here is his uniform as surgeon-general of the Grande Armée: blue surtout with crimson velvet facings and a double line of gold foliate embroidery, with the gold aiguillette of the Imperial Guard. Earlier in 1812 his uniform as surgeon-general of the Guard was similar, but with a lapelled coat closed to the waist, crimson collar and pointed cuffs edged gold, blue lapels piped crimson, and two foliate loops on the collar. The medals are the Légion d'Honneur and the Iron Crown.

H3: Regimental surgeon, 13th Chasseurs à Cheval, 1810 Regimental surgeons often wore the uniform of their regiment, with the addition of the crimson velvet facings and gold embroidery of the medical services: in this case, the green chasseur uniform with orange facing colour and silver lace (excluding that on the coat). A number of eccentric variations existed; for example, 'El Guil' shows a surgeon of the 21st Light Infantry in a rose-pink coat with silver lace, scarlet hussar waistcoat, blue breeches and a blue 'konfederatka' with rose-pink trim!

H4: Infirmier, 1813

In April 1809 a company of medical orderlies (infirmiers) was authorised for each Corps, commanded by a centenier (2nd lieutenant), sous-centenier (sergeant-major), sergeants and corporals. They wore infantry uniform in chestnut with garance (madder) collar, lapels and cuffs, bicorn with brown plume tipped red, or red pompon bearing the company number, and silver rank-markings,

Dominique Jean, Baron Larrey, the surgeon of exceptional brilliance beloved by the entire French army for his skill and kindness, who invented the first custom-built field ambulance. In this engraving he wears a *surtout* with the aiguillette distinctive of the Imperial Guard.

the centenier having an epaulette at the left. Later shakos were worn with brass or white metal lozenge plate bearing company number; the 1812 plate was brass with the number voided. The 1812-pattern jacket retained the same colouring; infantry equipment was carried, including musket and sabrebriquet, and from 1812 officers' distinctions were gold. Among recorded variations are chestnut cuff flaps piped white; cuff flaps and shoulder straps piped red; chestnut cuffs, lapels and turnbacks piped red; white buttons; and chestnut waistcoat and breeches. Turnbacks bore a chestnut five-pointed star, repeated here on the shako disc.

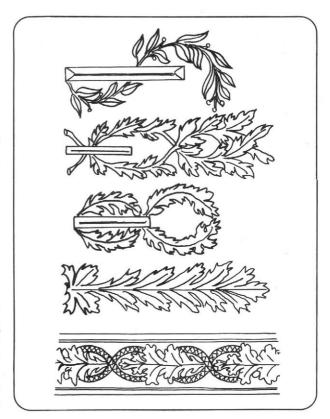
Campaign Uniforms

An interesting description of how uniforms could become radically altered on campaign is provided by Col. Lubin Griois, commander of the artillery of the 3rd Cavalry Corps in the 1812 Russian campaign:

"... a flannel waistcoat next to my skin. I wore it all the way to Königsberg, and God knows the state it was in! A waistcoat of red cashmere, a light linen dress coat, over that a plain frock coat, linen trousers buttoning at the side and worn without pants, very tight Suvorov boots, and cotton socks . . . a bearskin I had obtained did not replace the coat stolen from me . . . out of several strips of fur I had made a sort of stole, fastened at the ends to a string which I fastened round my neck. When I was walking I put my hands inside, for lack of gloves, and turned it into a kind of muff. When I was on horseback . . . I then placed it in the stirrups to the benefit of my feet . . . with another strip of fur I made a chin-strap which covered the lower part of my face and was tied behind my head'.

Sources

Previous titles in the *Men-at-Arms* series cover the infantry and cavalry whose equipment formed the basis of artillery and supporting services' styles. Recommended are the series of plates by Lucien



The embroidered loops on medical officers' uniform existed in many designs. Examples are illustrated here; top to bottom: Officier en chef, 1798; Regimental surgeon (infantry), 1809; Pharmacist, 1810; Regimental surgeon (dragoons), 1810; design of lace (oak-leaves and entwined serpents), 1803.

Rousselot (L'Armée Française) and Albert Rigondaud ('Rigo'); the illustrators of the Bucquoy cards, some of whose work has been reproduced in the series Les Uniformes du Premier Empire (Paris, 1979) and later); and Guide . . . des Artistes et Costumiers (H. Malibran, Paris 1904, reprinted Krefeld 1972). For details of ordnance and tactics, see Artillery Equipments of the Napoleonic Wars (T. Wise, Men-at-Arms 96, London 1979); Weapons and Equipment of the Napoleonic Wars (P. J. Haythornthwaite, Poole, 1979); and French Artillery (P. Griffith, London 1976). The periodical Empires, Eagles and Lions (Cambridge, Ontario) contains much coverage on the organisation and tactical application of artillery and other services. For insignia see Aigles et Shakos du Premier Empire (C. Blondieau, Paris 1980).

Notes sur les planches en couleur

Ar Des pièces non réglementaires présentées par une peinture d'époque comprennent un col écarlate et des parements bleus avec liseré écarlate. Les pistolets et le sabre sont des articles de campagne acquis personnellement. La large cocarde tricolore et la dragonne d'argent sont caractéristiques du début de la période républicaine. A2 D'après Vernet: un uniforme de style typique des hussards, avec couleurs inversées pour les trompettes. A3 Seuls les sous-officiers

portaient des épaulettes, les autres grades portant des pattes d'épaule bleues avec liseré rouge. Une chaîne de laiton décrit une boucle sur la bordure gauche relevée du chapeau qui porte une ancre de laiton et une cocarde avec boucle jaune. A4 D'après une illustration d'époque: uniforme des premières années, sur lequel un revers, des raies sur le pantalon et des pompons bleus foncés ont été ajoutés par les réglementations d'août 1801.

Br Hoffman présente cet uniforme avec cordons non natés sur le bonnet à poils,

ceinturons écarlates brodés d'or, une bande double d'or bordant la sabretache et trois glands sur le bord inférieur. **B2** D'après une peinture d'époque: L'uniforme d'après les réglements d'août 1800 supprimait l'habit-veste précédent sans revres. **B3** Uniforme porté sous l'Ancien Régime jusqu'à l'adoption du shako, avec ici un mousquet de 1777 et une épéc romane de 1771 qui furent progressivement remplacés en l'An IX et XIII par les mousquets des dragons et le sabre briquet conventionnel respectivement.

Cr Notez l'un des premiers shakos, avec cocarde à gauche et sans plaque. Le 3éme Régiment portait encore l'uniforme de style hussard à Austerlitz. Ca Notez les pattes bleues des parements et les parements à liseré écarlate—une variation parmi plusieurs que l'on connaît. La giberne sur le ceinturon contenait principalement des tubes d'amorçage et à l'avant, une mouche. C3 Vers 1807 un nouveau ceinturon-baudrier que l'on pouvait porter soit à la ceinture, soit en bandoulière sur l'épaule remplaça l'ancien ceinturon des Dragons. Les revers de facture carrée devinrent à pointe, après 1808. C4 Formée en mai 1803 de noirs qui avaient accompagné l'armée d'Egypte à Saint-Domingue, cette unité servit comme ingénieurs pendant le siège de Gaète avant d'être transférée en août 1806 au service napolitain, devanant le cadre du régiment 'Royal d'Afrique'.

D1 D'après 'El Guil' il semble: un uniforme en couleurs inversées mais les pantalons rouge-brun pourraient être simplement fait d'une étoffe espagnole adoptée en campagne. Des reconstitutions par Fort et Giffard diffèrent en matière de détails du ceinturon. D2 Des épaulettes et des galons de grade pouvainet être ajoutés parfois au gilet à manches porté à la place de l'habit pendant les campagnes par temps chaud. Les sergents pouvaient porter un shako avec une bande dorée et des cordons rouge et or, ces derniers retirés ici pour des raisons de sécurité. D3 Des ouvriers habillés comme canonniers, mais avec des revers rouges et des gilets blancs, la plaque de shako portant le numéro de la compagnie. D4 Semblable à l'uniforme du Train d'Artillerie mais avec revers couleur noisette. Tous les grades portainet la carabine, les pistolets étant ajoutés pour les sous-officiers et les officiers; bien qu'ils aient reçu l'ordre d'adopter les sabres des chasseurs en mai 1808, les soldats continuaient probablement à porter le briquet de l'infanterie, car les sabres de la cavalerie ne pouvaient pas se porter dans le ceinturon-baudrier.

E1 Uniforme porté lors du rétablissement de ce corps en 1809, bleu à revers aurore. E2 D'après Suhr: une variation typique, avec liseré de col et soutache de shako jaune et l'habit à la chasseur avec patte de parement à quatre boutons qui apparaît sur de nombreuses gravures de Suhr. E3 La soutache du shako, les épaulettes et le plumet écarlate identifiaient le grade; à nouveau, notez une variation de la couleur du parement. Il a conservé des bottes d'officier subalterne. E4 L'armure de siège pare-balles pour travailler dans les tranchées sous le tir, se portait normalement avec le gilet à manche qui était probablement bleu avec parements noirs et liseré rouge.

F1 Le surtout se portait couramment en campagne, ici avec un bonnet à poils sur lequel les ornementations ont été retirées. Les officiers semblent avoir utilisée des sabres de cavalerie pendant les campagnes. F2 Grande tenue complète; notes le bonnet à poils avec jugulaire originale. Les insignies de ce grade sont les barres de caporal sur le bras gauche uniquement. F3 Grande tenue complète. F4 Grande tenue complète après l'adoption du gilet et du pantalon de hussard, mais avant que le ceinturon soit remplacé par le ceinturon-baudrier.

G1 Les réglementations de 1812 étaient dressées mais n'avaient pas encore été publiées, il n'est donc pas certain que ce nouvel uniforme ait été adopté en fait. Freyberg MS présente un pantalon de cheval gris; Saurweid montre le surtout avec col et retroussis rouges. G2 Ce régiment a été formé avec l'artillerie du royaume de Hollande et le ¿apka semble avoir été réservé au tambour-major et aux musiciens; les tambours du gème portaient un shako avec cordons rouges et glands à touffe et une grenade de laiton sur des canons en sautoir comme insignes. G3 La veste de modèle 1812 avec revers fermés; notez les culottes de cuir et les bottes dites 'américaines'. G4 Typique des campagnes postérieures: le couvreshako est présenté par Saurweid comme recouvrant la visière; des glands rouges en forme de grenade ou de 'cylindre à touffe' sont souvent présentés et quelques unités semblent avoir conservé des épaulettes rouges jusqu'en 1815. L'on connaît de nombreuses variations du manteau; et Freyberg MS dépeint des pantalons bleus avec des raies rouges doubles.

H1 D'après Weiland: le surtout couleur bleuet avait un col et des revers de velours cramoisi; les chirurgiens de première classe portaient neuf boucles sur la poitrine, trois sur les parements et les poches et deux sur le col, tandis que les mêmes ornementations sans les boucles de poitrine identifiaient les chirurgiens de seconde classe. Les bottes et le sabre sont une indication de rattachement à une unité de cavalerie légère. H2 Le Baron Larrey est représenté dans son uniforme complet de chirurgien-chef de la Grande Armée, avec l'aiguillette dorée de la Garde. H3 L'uniforme de ce régiment—une unité de chasseur—se portait avec revers de velours cramoisis et broderie en or indiquant son statut médical. De nombreuses variations excentriques telles que celles-ci ont été notées. H4 Parmi les variations enregistrées sur l'uniforme de 1812; des pattes de parement couleur noisette, des revers et retroussis à liseré rouge; et un gilet des culottes couleur noisette. Les retroussis portaient une étoile couleur noisette.

Farbtafeln

AI Zu den nicht-vorschriftsmässigen Kleidungsteilen in diesem zeitgenössischen Gemälde gehören der scharlachrote Kragen und blaue Manschetten mit scharlachrotem Besatz. Pistolen und Säbel sind. persönlich erworbene Feldzugstücke. Die grosse Trikolorenkokarde und der Schwertknoten in Rot, Blau und Silber sind typisch für die frühe republikanische Periode. A2 Nach

Vernet: typische Uniform im Husarenstil, mit für Trompeter reservierten Farben.

A3 Nur Unteroffiziere trugen Epauletten, andere Ränge trugen blaue Schulteraufschläge mit rotem Besatz. Eine Messingkette schlingt sich um die aufgeschlagene linke Hutkrempe, die einen Messinganker und eine Kokarde mit gelber Schleife zeigt. A4 Von einer zeitgenössischen Abbildung: die frühe Uniform, deren dunkelblaue Aufschläge, Streifen an der Hose und Pompons ab August 1801 vorschriftsmässig wurden.

B1 Hoffman zeit diese Uniform mit ungeflochtenen Schnüren auf dem Kalpak, Scharlachrotem, goldbesticktem Gürtel, einem doppelten Goldband rund um die Sabretache und drie Goldquasten am unteren Rand. **B2** Von einem zeitgenössischen Gemälde: Uniformvorschriften nach August 1800 eliminierten den früheren mantel ohne Revers. **B3** Die Uniform, die seit dem Ancien Régime bis zur Annahme des Tschako getragen wurde, hier mit Muskete von 1777, romanischem Schwert von 1771, später immer mehr durch Dragonermusketen An IX und XIII, bezw. durch das konventionelle Sabre-briquet ersetzt.

Cr Siehe frühen Tschako, mit Kokarde links, ohne Platte. Das 3. Regiment trug bei Austerlitz immer noch husarenartigue Uniformen. C2 Siehe blaue Manschettenaußehläge und Manschetten mit scharlachrotem besatz—eine von mehreren bekannten Versionen. Der Beutel am Gürtel enthält Zündvorrichtungen und vorne einen Zündlochstecher. C3 Um 1807 wurde der alte Dragonergürtel durch einen neuen Ceinturon-baudrier ersetzt, der entweder um die Taille oder über der Schulter getragen werden konnte. Die rechteckigen Revers wurden nach 1808 zugespitzt. C4 Diese im Mai 1803 aus jenen Negern gebildete Einheit, die von Ägypten und San Domingo aus die Armee begleitet hatten, dienten als Pioniere bei der Belagerung von Gaeta, ehe sie im August 1806 in neapolitanischen Dienst gestellt und zur Stammeinheit des königlichen afrikanischen Regiments wurden.

D1 Angeblich nach 'El Guil': offenbar eine Uniform in 'reversierten Farben', doch könnte die rotbraune Hose einfach ein für den Feldzug angenommener, lokaler spanischer Stoff sein. Rekonstruktionen von Fort und Giffard unterscheiden sich bezüglich des Gürtels. D2 Epauletten und Rang-Galons kamen manchmal zu dem Ärmelwams hinzu, wenn es anstelle des Habits bei Kämpfen in warmen Wetter getragen wurde. Sergeanten trugen manchmal Tschakos mit Goldband und rotgoldenen Schnüren—letztere fehlen hier aus Sicherheitsgründen. D3 Ouvriers, wie Kanoniere gekleidet, aber mit roten Revers und weissen Wämsern, und mit der Kompanienummer auf der Tschakoplatte. D4 Wie die Uniform des Train d'Artillerie, aber mit kastanienbraunem Besatz. Alle Ränge trugen Karabiner, Unteroffiziere und Offiziere zusätzlich Pistolen. Obwohl Chasseur-Säbel seit Mai 1808 Vorschrift waren, bleiben die Truppen wahrscheinlich beim Infanterie-Briquet, weil die Kavalleriesäbel nicht in den Ceinturion-baudrier passten.

E1 Die bei Wiedereinsetzung dieses Korps 1809 getragene Uniform, mit blauem Besatz und Aurore. E2 Nach Suhr: eine typische Variante, mit gelben Kragenbesataz und Tschakoschnur, und dem Habit à Chasseur mit Vierknopfmanschetten, die auf vielen Abbildungen von Suhr erscheinen. E3 Tschakoschnur, Epauletten und scharlachrote Feder zeigen den Rang an; siehe wieder eine Variante bei Manschettenfarbe. Er hat die Offiziersstiefel des unteren Ranges behalten. E4 Der kugelsichere Belagerungspanzer zur Arbeit in den Gräben unter Beschuss, meist mit Ärmelwams getragen—dieses wahrscheinlich blau mit schwarzen Manschetten und und rotem Besatz.

F1 Der Surtout wurde meist im feld getragen, hier mit einem Bärenfell, von dem die Verzierungen entfernt wurden. Offiziere scheinen im Feld kavalleriesäbell verwendent zu haben. F2 Volle Paradeuniform; siehe Bärenfell mit originalier Kinnkette. Diese Rangabzeichen sind die Korporalsstreifen—nur am linken Arm. F3 Volle Paradeuniform. F4 Volle Paradeuniform nach Annahme von Husarenwams und Breeches, aber vor Ersatz des Gürtels durch den Ceinturonbaudrier.

G1 Die Bestimmungen von 1812 bestanden, waren aber noch nicht veröffentlicht—es sit also ungewiss, wieviel von der neueun Uniform tatsächlich angenommen wurde. Das Freyberg-MS zeigt graue Reitoveralls; Saurweid zeigt den Surtout mit rotem Kragen und Aufschlägen. G2 Dieses Regiment wurde aus der Artillerie des Königreichs Holland gebildet, und die Czapka dürfte nur für den Tambourmajor und seine Musiker bestimmt gewesen sein; die Trommler des 9.Regiments trugen Tschakos mit roten Schnüren und Büschelquasten sowie ein Abzeichen mit einer Messinggranate über gekreuzten Kanonen. G3 Die Jakce im 1812-Muster mit geschlossenen Revers; siehe Lederreithosen und Stiefel, bekannt als 'Amerikaner'. G4 Typisch für spätere Feldzüge: die Tschakohülle reichte laut Saurweid über die Spitze; granatenförmige oder zylinderförmige Büschelquasten in roter Farbe sind oft zu sehen, und manche Einheiten scheinen bis 1815 rote Epauletten beibehalten zu haben. Viele Varianten des Mantels werden gezeigt, und das Freyberg-MS zeigt blaue Overalls mit rotem Doppelstreifen.

H1 Nach Weiland: der kornblumenblaue Surtout mit rotem Samtkragen und Manschetten; Ärzte 1.Klasse trugen 9 Schleisen auf der Brust, drei an den Manschetten und Taschen und zwei am Kragen; Ärzte 2.Klasse dasselbe, aber ohne die Schleisen an der Brust. Stiefel und Säbel deuten eine Zugehörigkeit zu einer leichten Kavallerieeinheit an. H2 Baron Larrey hier in seiner Uniform als Generalarzt der Grande Armée, komplett mit goldenem Aiguilette von La Garde. H3 Er trägt die Uniform seines Chasseurregimentes, mit zusätzlichen roten Samtbesätzen und Goldstickerei als kennzeichen des Ärzteberuses. Zahlreiche exzentrische Varianten wie diese sind erhalten. H4 Zu den ausgezeichneten Varianten der Unisorm von 1812 gehören: braune Manschettenumschläge mit weissem Besatz; Manschettenumschläge und Schulterriemen mit rotem Besatz; braune Manschetten, Revers und Umschläge, alle mit roten Besätzen; und braunes Wams und Reithose. Umschläge trugen einen braunen Stern.

Men-at-Arms Series Titles in Print

ANCIENT & MEDIEVAL PERIODS:

- (109) Ancient Middle East
- The Scythians 700-300 B.C. (137)
- (69) Greek & Persian Wars 500-323 B.C.
- Army of Alexander the Great (148) Carthaginian Wars
- (121) (46) Roman Army:
 - (1) Caesar-Trajan
- (2) Hadrian-Constantine (93)
- Rome's Enemies: (129)
 - (t): Germanics & Dacians
- (2): Gallic & British Celts (158)
- (3): Parthians & Sassanids (175)
- (4): Spain 218-19 B.C. (180)
- Arthur & Anglo-Saxon Wars (154)
- Armies of Islam, 7th-11th C
- (125)
- The Age of Charlemagne (150)
- Byzantine Armies 886-1118 (89)
- Saxon, Viking & Norman (85)
- Armies of the Crusades (75)
- Saladin & the Saracens (171)
- Knights of Christ (155)
- El Cid & Reconquista 1050-1492 (200)
- The Mongols (105)
- Medieval European Armies (50)
- Scots & Welsh Wars 1250-1400 (151)
- The Swiss 1300-1500 (94)
- Italian Armies 1300-1500 (136)
- German Armies 1300-1500 (166)
- Hungary & E. Europe 1000-1568 (195)
- Ottoman Turks 1300-1774 (140)
- Crécy and Poitiers
- Medieval Burgundy 1364-1477 (144)
- Armies of Agincourt (113)
- Wars of the Roses (145)
- Medieval Heraldry (99)

16TH AND 17TH CENTURIES

- (191) Henry VIII's Army
- The Landsknechts (58)The Conquistadores
- (101) (14) English Civil War Armies
- New Model Army 1645-60 (110)
- (86) Samurai Armies 1550-1615
- Polish Armies 1569-1696 (1) (184)
- (188) Polish Armies 1569-1696 (2)

18TH CENTURY

(118) Jacobite Rebellions

NAPOLEONIC PERIOD

- Napoleon's Marshals (87)
- Nap's Cuirassiers & Carabiniers
- Nap's Dragoons & Lancers
- Nap's Line Chasseurs
- (76) Nap's Hussars
- Nap's Guard Cavalry (83)
- Nap's Line Infantry (141)
- Nap's Light Infantry (146)Nap's Guard Infantry (1)
- (153) Nap's Guard Infantry (2)
- (160)Nap's German Allies (3) (90)
- Nap's German Allies (4) (106)
- Nap's German Allies (5) (122)
- Nap's Specialist Troops (199)
- Italian & Neapolitan Troops (88)
- Austrian Army: (1) Infantry (176)
- (181) Austrian Army (2): Cavalry
- Prussian Line Infantry (152)
- Prussian Light Infantry (149)
- Prussian Reserve & Irregulars (192)
- Prussian Cavalry 1792-1807 (162)
- Prussian Cavalry 1807-15 (172)
- (185)Russian Army (1): Infantry
- Russian Army (2): Cavalry (189)
- Wellington's Infantry (1) Wellington's Infantry (2)
- (114)
- (119)
- Wellington's Light Cavalry (126)
- Wellington's Heavy Cavalry (130)
- Brunswick Troops 1809-15 (167)
- (96) Artillery Equipments

19TH CENTURY AND COLONIAL

- (173) Alamo & Texan War 1835-6
- American Civil War Armies: (170)
 - (1): Confederate
- (2): Union (177)
- (3): Staff, Specialist, Maritime (179)
- (4): State Troops (190)
- Army of Northern Virginia (37)
- Army of the Potomac
- American Plains Indians (163)
- (186)The Apaches
- US Cavalry 1850-90 (168)
- British Army on Campaign:
- (1): 1816-1853 (2): The Crimea, 1854-56 (196)
- (3): 1854-81 (198)
- (4): 1882-1902 (201)
- The Indian Mutiny
- The Zulu War (57)
- Sudan Campaigns 1881-98
- The Boxer Rebellion

THE WORLD WARS

(80) The Germany Army 1914-18

TON OF SERVICE

- The British Army 1914-18
- (182) British Battle Insignia:
 - (1) 1914-18
- (187)
- (2) 1939–45 The Polish Army 1939–45 (117) British Battledress 1937-61
- (112)
- US Army 1941-45 (70) The Panzer Divisions
- (24) The Waffen-SS
- (34) German Airborne Troops
- (139)
- Germany's E. Front Allies (131)
- Germany's Spanish Volunteers (103)
- Wehrmacht Foreign Volunteers (147)
- Partisan Warfare 1941-45 (142)
- (169) Resistance Warfare 1940-45

MODERN WARFARE

- (132) Malayan Campaign 1948-60
- The Korean War 1950-53
- The Special Air Service (116)
- The Royal Marines 1956-84 (156)
- Battle for the Falklands: (133) (1): Land Forces
- (2): Naval Forces (134)
- (3): Air Forces (135)
- Israeli Army 1948-73 (127)
- Arab Armies 1948-73 (128)
- Arab Armies (2): 1973-88 (194)
- Armies in Lebanon 1982-84 (165)
- Vietnam War Armies 1962-75 (104)
- Vietnam War Armies (2) (143)
- Modern African Wars: (183)
- (1): Rhodesia 1965-80
- (2): Angola & Mozambique (202)
- Grenada 1983 (159)(178) Russia's War in Afghanistan

GENERAL

- British Infantry Equipts. (1)
- British Infantry Equipts. (2) British Cavalry Equipts.
 - (138) Flak Jackets
 - (157) Australian Army 1899-1975 (123)
- Canadian Army at War (164)
- Spanish Foreign Legion Royal Canadian Mounted Police (197)

Please note that for space reasons abbreviated titles are

ISBN 0-85045-841-2

Avec annotations en français sur les planches en couleur Mit Aufzeichnungen auf deutsch uber die Farbtafeln