

DANSKE HÆRUNIFORMER/planche 1

THE HUSSAR REGIMENT 1812-14

Organization

The regiment was composed of 6 squadrons of hussars and 1 of lancers. A single squadron ought to number 5 officers, 11 NCOs, 2 trumpeters, and 168 hussars. At the end of 1813 Sjællandske Husarkorps was formed to exist only for 3 months. The hussars of this corps were dressed like those from Husarregimentet, only using yellow instead of white ribbons.

Weapons and Equipment

The hussars carried hussar sabre M 1791, carabine, and in addition two cavalry pistols. Officers were equipped with hussarofficer sabre.

Campaigns

The 2nd and 6th squadrons formed a part of the Danish Auxiliary Corps and participated in the Holstein campaign of 1813. They fought at Zarrentin, Klein Zecker, Weisser Hirsch, Boden, Bornhøved and Schested.

Sources

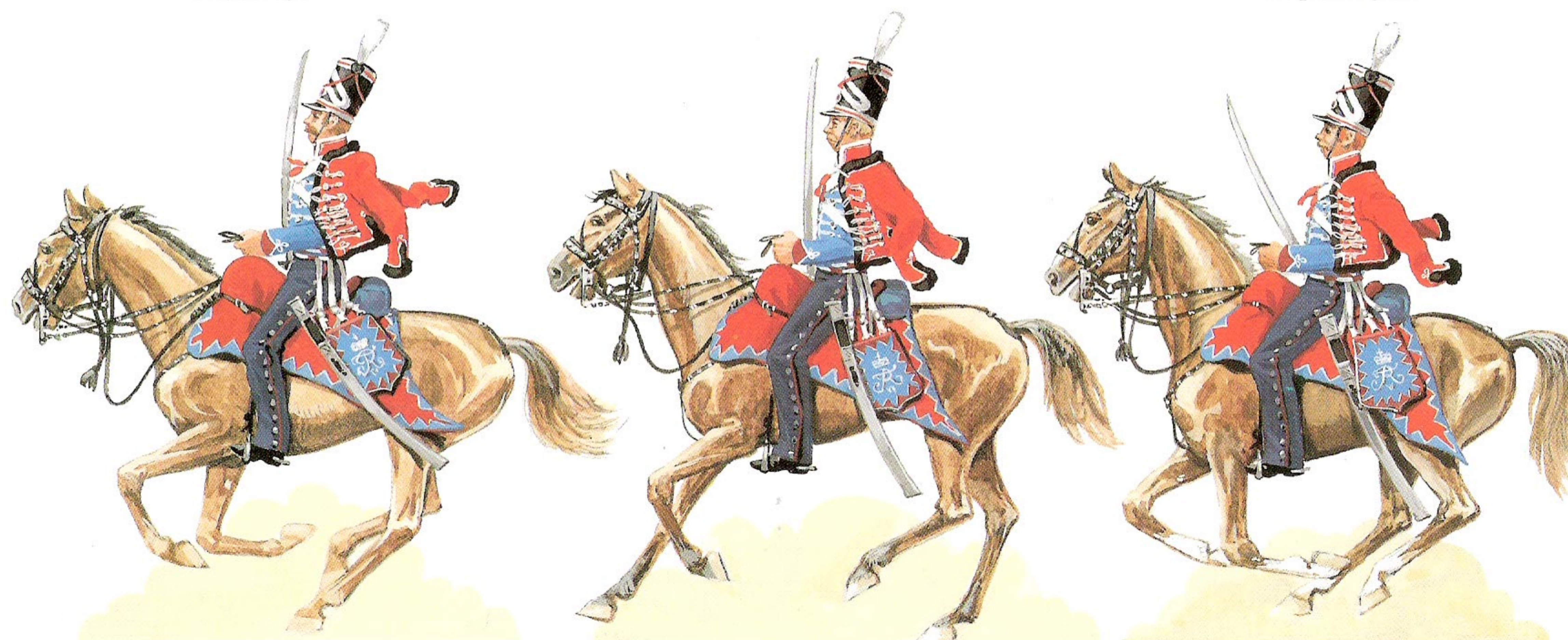
Paintings by Johs. Senn and C. A. Lorentzen. Drawings from The Danish National Archives (Rigsarkivet) and Altona Heimat Museum (Altona Heimat museum). The bugler forms a reconstruction.

The Royal Arsenal Museum
Copenhagen



Major/Major

Sergent/Sergeant



Husar
regimentet
1812-14

Organisation

Regimentets første 6 eskadroner var husarer, og den sidste blev udstyret som lansenerer. I hver eskadron skulle indgå 5 officerer, 11 underofficerer, 2 trompetere og 168 husarer. I slutningen af 1813 skabtes Sjællandske Husarkorps, der eksisterede i 3 måneder, og som blev uniformeret ligesom Husarregimentet, dog med gule og ikke hvide bånd.

Bevæbning

Husarerne var bevæbnet med hussarsabel M 1791, flintelåskarabin samt to rytterpistoler. Officererne var bevæbnet med hussarofficerssabel.

Krigsdeltagelse

2. og 6. husareskadron indgik i det danske Auxiliærkorps og deltog i kampene i Holsten i 1813. De deltog i træfningerne ved Zarrentin, Klein Zecker, Weisser Hirsch, Boden, Bornhøved og slaget ved Schested 10. december 1813.

Kilder

Malerier af Johs. Senn og C. A. Lorentzen samt tegninger fra Rigsarkivet og Altona Heimatmuseum. Trompeteren er en rekonstruktion.

Tekst:

Hans Chr. Wolter

Tegninger:

Chr. Würgler Hansen



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THE HOLSTEIN
REGIMENT OF
FOOT 1812-14

Organization

The 10 companies of a regiment of foot formed 2 bataillons both of which mustered 4 companies of musketeers and 1 company of grenadiers and sharpshooters respectively. Attached to any regiment of foot were 2 bataillons of reserve each of which mustered 4 companies of musketeers and 1 of sharpshooters. A single company ought to number 3 officers, 9 NCOs, 3 drummers, 1 fife, 2 sappers, 12 sharpshooters and 136 privates.

Weapons and Equipment

The musketeers carried musket M 1774 with a bayonet and grenadier sabre M 1753. Officers were equipped with officer sabre M 1789 or a similar weapon.

Campaigns

Bataillons of reserve did not carry colours. Nevertheless the 3rd bataillon of Holstenske Infanteriregiment received a colour in acknowledgement of their fighting in 1809 at Stralsund. The two bataillons of reserve formed a part of the Danish Auxiliary Corps and participated in the Holstein campaign of 1813. They fought at Sehested.

Sources

Paintings by Johs. Senn and drawings from The Danish National Archives (Rigsarkivet) and The Museum of Decorative Art (Kunstindustrimuseet), "Minnen och Anteckningar", "The Elberfeldmanuskript" and "The Hamburgmanuskript". Drumrims and the colour cover are reconstructions.

The Royal Arsenal Museum
Copenhagen



Oberst/Colonel

Kaptajn/Captain

Sergent/Sergeant



Korporal/Corporal

Organisation

Et infanteriregiments 10 kompagnier var fordelt mellem 2 batailloner med 4 musketerkompagnier og 1 grenaderkompagni til den ene bataillon og 4 musketerkompagnier og 1 jægerkompagni til den anden. Til hvert regiment hørte 2 reservebatailloner, som hver bestod af 4 musketerkompagnier og 1 jægerkompagni. Et kompagni skulle tælle 3 officerer, 9 underofficerer, 3 tambourer, 1 piber, 2 tømmermænd, 12 skarpskytter og 136 menige.

Bevæbning

Musketererne var bevæbnet med musket M 1774 med döllebajonet og grenadersabel M 1753. Officererne var bevæbnet med officerssabel M 1789 eller et lignende våben.

Krigsdeltagelse

Reservebatailloner førte ingen faner. Men Holstenske Infanteriregiments 3. bataillon blev undtaget, da den efter kampen ved Stralsund i 1809 fik tildelt en fane. Regimentets 2 reservebatailloner indgik i det danske Auxiliærkorps og deltog i kampene i Holsten i 1813. De deltog i slaget ved Sehested 10. december 1813.

Kilder

Malerier af Johs. Senn samt tegninger fra Rigsarkivet, Kunstindustrimuseet, »Minnen och Anteckningar«, »Elberfeldmanuskriptet« og »Hamburgmanuskriptet«. Reifer på trommen og faneovertræk er rekonstruktioner.

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*Lydskø Regiment Lette
Dragoner 1813*



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Jydske Regiment Lette Dragoner 1813

(The Light Dragoon-Regiment of Jutland.)

Text by: Torstein Snorrason Drawings by: Chr. Würgler Hansen



Apart from the so-called "gunboat-war" with England and the short Norwegian-Swedish war in 1809, Denmark-Norway had succeeded in keeping out of the continental wars until 1812. In this year Napoleon started his campaign against Russia which was to become the beginning of his end. For this campaign it was intended that Denmark should send a contingent of troops, but the Danish King succeeded in convincing Napoleon of the bad equipment and lack of war experience on behalf of the Danish troops. The Emperor accepted these explanations, as he preferred to have Danish troops at the German border as protection against an eventual Prussian uprising, while he himself was engaged in Russia. As the fortune of war failed Napoleon and the remnants of the Grand Armée returned from Russia, the Danish King declared his country neutral in the hope of avoiding that Norway should be given to Sweden, this ruled by the former French marshal Bernadotte, now Crown-Prince of Sweden. During the following period Denmark turned from one side to another in the vain hope of saving Norway. As it was impossible for the King to come to an understanding with the allied powers, he decided to try the luck of war on the side of the French and 16/5 1813 he ordered the Danish division which was standing in Holsten to join the XIIIth French Armée-Corps under marshal Davout. From 4/6 to 16/8 there was an armistice between Napoleon and the Allied, and during this period

the Danish division was strenghtened. The division was from now on called the Auxilliary-Corps and was placed under the command of Prince Frederik of Hessen.

Medio August 1813 the Auxilliary-Corps consisted of:
Staff

Advanceguard under the command of colonel S. Waldeck: Slesvigske Jægerkorps II
Holstenske Skarpskyttekorps I and II
2nd and 6th squadrons of hussars
one driving battery of 3-pounders

First Brigade under the command of major-colonel G. L. Graf von der Schulenberg:
Oldenborgske Infanteriregiment I, II, IV and the light company from III
Holstenske Infanteriregiment IV
Dronningens Livregiment I and the light company from III
Holstenske Regiment Ryttere
one foot-battery of 6-pounders

Second Brigade under the command of major-general J. C. Lassen:

Fynske Infanteriregiment I and II
Slesvigske Infanteriregiment I and II
Holstenske Infanteriregiment III
Jydske Regiment Lette Dragoner
one driving battery of 3-pounders
one foot-battery of 6-pounders

The active troops in the Danish force consisted of 13 bataillons, two independent companies of light infantry, 10 squadrons of cavalry and 4 batteries with 40 pieces, altogether about 11.000 men.

This organisation changed a little, as more Danish reinforcements arrived. In late August Fynske Regiment Lette Dragoner and one company of sailors arrived. Around December 3rd Jydske Infanteriregiment I, the light company of Slesvigske Infanteriregiment's III bataillon, one company of Hertuginde Louise Augustas Livjægere and Altonaiske Jægergrenaderkompagni joined the corps.

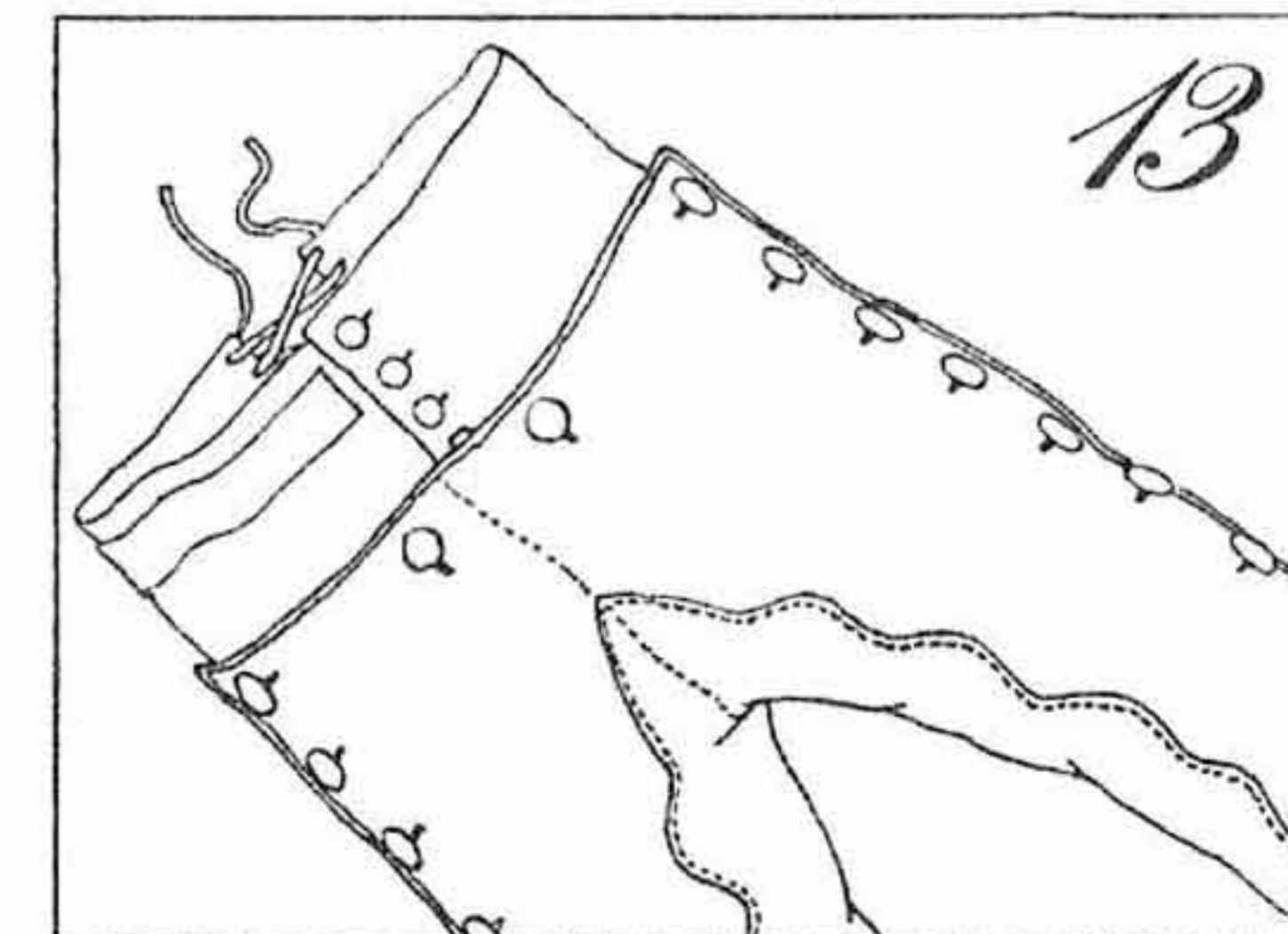
Jydske Regiment Lette Dragoner was commanded by colonel N. Engelsted. The squadrons were led by lieutenant-colonel B. Bonnichsen, leutenant-colonel C. A. C. Preen, major C. P. Christensen and major C. Høegh-Guldberg, the last mentioned 19/10 1813 being exchanged with major J. O. Cappelen. The warstrength of the regiment should have been 4 squadrons of 160 dragoons, 2 trumpeters, 11 NCOs and 4 officers each. These figures were never reached, and the regiment most of the time fought with squadrons varying between 50—100 troopers. As the armistice ended 16/8, marshal Davout immediately ordered an advance from the area around Hamburg against Berlin to support the French troops advancing on this city. Jydske Regiment Lette Dragoner marched on the left flank towards Lübeck-Krummesse. As Davout had reached Schwerin, almost 115 km. from Hamburg, he ordered his corps to stop and wait till he had got information of what happened to marshal Oudinot on his march towards Berlin or whether Napoleon had sent other orders. The advance was carried out under running fights against bands of cossacks under command of general Wallmoden and the Freikorps of von Lützow. 1/9 Davout got the news of the defeat of Oudinot at Groosbeeren and he decided to fall back on Hamburg to keep this important city for the Emperor and at the same time cover the southern part of Denmark. Jydske Regiment Lette Dragoner retreated with the French 105th and 111th Lineinfantry together with some artillery and had the pleasure to smash a strong force from the Freikorps von Lützow at Zarrentin.

Under continual fights the troops of Davout retreated, now and then turning around to fight the still more numerous enemies of Swedes, cossacks, the Russian-German Legion, the English-German Legion, the Hanseatic Legion and the Freikorps of von Lützow. Of those fights in which Jydske Regiment Lette Dragoner took part, the following ones specially to be remembered: 2/9 Zarrentin - 26/9 Zarrentin - 12/10 Gudow 6/12 Alt Rahlstadt.

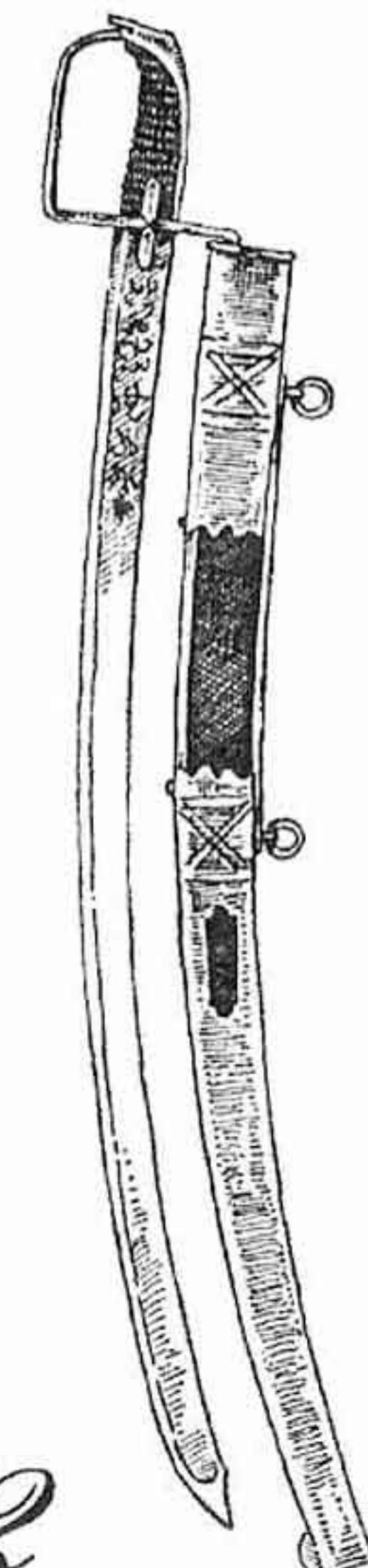
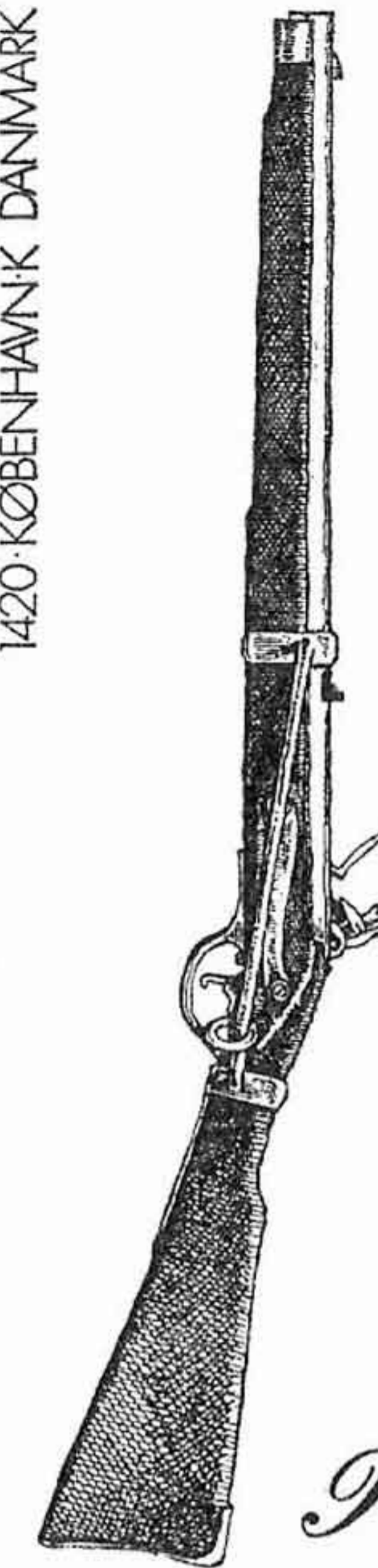
Caused by the circumstances Jydske Regiment Lette Dragoner was cut off from the Danish corps as it parted from Davout who went into Hamburg, while the Danes marched towards the border to protect Denmark. The regiment was then allowed to try to force its way through the enemy and reach the Danish corps which they successfully reached at the castle Rendsborg. Under the continual fightings a great part of the officers fell. Thus lieutenant-colonel B. Bonnichsen was killed together with his trumpeter at Alt Rahlstadt, as the regiment was ordered forward to help the French 28th Chasseurs a Cheval which had gone too far in pursuing a body of cossacks and had got into serious trouble. The action succeeded, but with heavy losses for the Danish dragoons. In all the regiment lost about 1/3 of its strength in the fightings during the campaign.

The figures on the plate shows the uniforms in which the regiment fought 1813. Fig. 1 is a dragoon in the fielduniform. He wears the bandoleers across instead as for daily use over the left shoulder. The part of the jacket which is below the belt was often cut off and used to mend the rest of the uniform. The yellow lining of the lapels, cuffs and collar the regiment had got in 1790. The gloves were abandoned 8/9 1813, but it was allowed to use them until they were worn out. Some of the dragoons might have worn the old dark-blue trousers, with a red lining along the buttons, instead of the grey which were introduced in 1810. As a special thing note the waterbottle, a remedy which was not common for troops at this period except for

the English. Fig. 2 shows a Commander-sergeant, quartermaster-sergeant, in paradeuniform. The feather was abandoned 8/9 1813, but may have been used as long as any were left. The distinctions above the cuffs were introduced 1/8 1812 instead of the old silver-epaulettes which NCOs had worn on the right shoulder. At the same time the sabreknots of silver for NCOs had been abandoned. The standard is the one given to the regiment in January 1804. All 4 standards of the regiment were like this. The staff was 2,50 m, and the standard 0,55 m x 0,64 m. The standards were broght along in all the actions. The NCO has been given a long crest on the kasque, not a special sign for NCOs, but common for all dragoons. When this long crest has been abandoned, or it was specially used for parades, is not known. It can be seen on the pictures by von Köller 1801 and von Prangen 1809. However, it has not been possible yet to find a kasque with the long crest, and the contemporary pictures showing the fights in 1813 all show the short model. Fig. 5 shows a mounted dragoon in the fielduniform. In 1810 the former red cloaks had been changed to grey ones, but it is possible that several troopers have fought in the old red ones, as they should last 12 years, after they had been issued to the men. The horses were rather small, but very capable of sustained efforts. The armament consisted of a light sabre, 2 pistols and a carabine. In each squadron 12 flankers were specially trained and armed with rifles. Fig. 6 shows a colonel. His housings were edged, like all the officers, with a border in the buttoncolour, lined by the colour of the regiment. His rank is given by the distinctions above the gloves. This system of ranking was used from 1/8 1812 when also the sashes of the officers were abandoned. Some of the officers no doubt have worn their old crimson uniforms and housings as this was a privilege for the officers. The crimson uniforms went slowly out of use during the lack of supplies of this sort of cloth. Fig. 7 shows a trumpeter. His uniform only differed from that of the trooper by the wings. There were different patterns for these wings, but the one shown was a normal version. According to some sources, the crest should have been red, but this have not yet been verified. The trumpeters had housings like those of the troopers and were mounted on white horses. Fig. 8 shows a lieutenant in field-cloak. The sabre-knot was common for all officers. Fig. 3 shows a kasque for a trooper as it was used from 1795 to 1815. Over it is a carabine model 1807, (fig. 4); the same carabine, only seen from the other side, is shown on fig. 9. Its length was 0,90 m. Fig. 10 shows a cavalrypistol model 1807, length 0,45 m. Fig. 11 shows colonel Engelsted fighting cossacks at Alt Rahlstadt where he was severely wounded (after a drawing by de la Belle 1814). Fig. 12 shows a light sabre, length 0,98 m. used by the light dragoons and the hussars. Fig. 13 shows the upper part of the cavalry trousers.



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Den Kongelige Livgarde til Hest 1800-13



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Den Kongelige Livgarde til Hest

(The Royal Horseguard)

1800-13

Text by Torstein Snorrason

Drawings by Chr. Würgler Hansen

In January 1661 the Horseguard was raised. It was maintained to 31/5-1866, only disbanded for a short period from 20/5-1771 to 27/5-1772 caused by political reasons, as it was considered to be too loyal to the insane King Christian VII.

23/2-1799 the Horseguard was organized with —

- Staff: 1 lieutenant-colonel
 1 major
 1 second-lieutenant as ADC.
 1 surgeon
 1 kettle-drummer
 2 squadrons, each consisting of:
 1 second-rilmester
 1 premier-lieutenant
 2 second-lieutenants
 1 vagtmester
 4 corporals
 3 trumpeters
 1 black-smith
 1 saddler
 60 guardsmen

Up to 1815 the only change in the organization was that the number of trumpeters was reduced to five on 11/6-1803. The strength of the corps was rather small, but it was only meant to be a personal guard for the King and not a force purposed for wartime actions.

In the period 1800—1815 the only wartime action the corps took part in was against the English attack on Copenhagen 1807. Rest of the time was spent with guard-duty around the King and patrol service along the coast in the neighbourhood of Copenhagen.

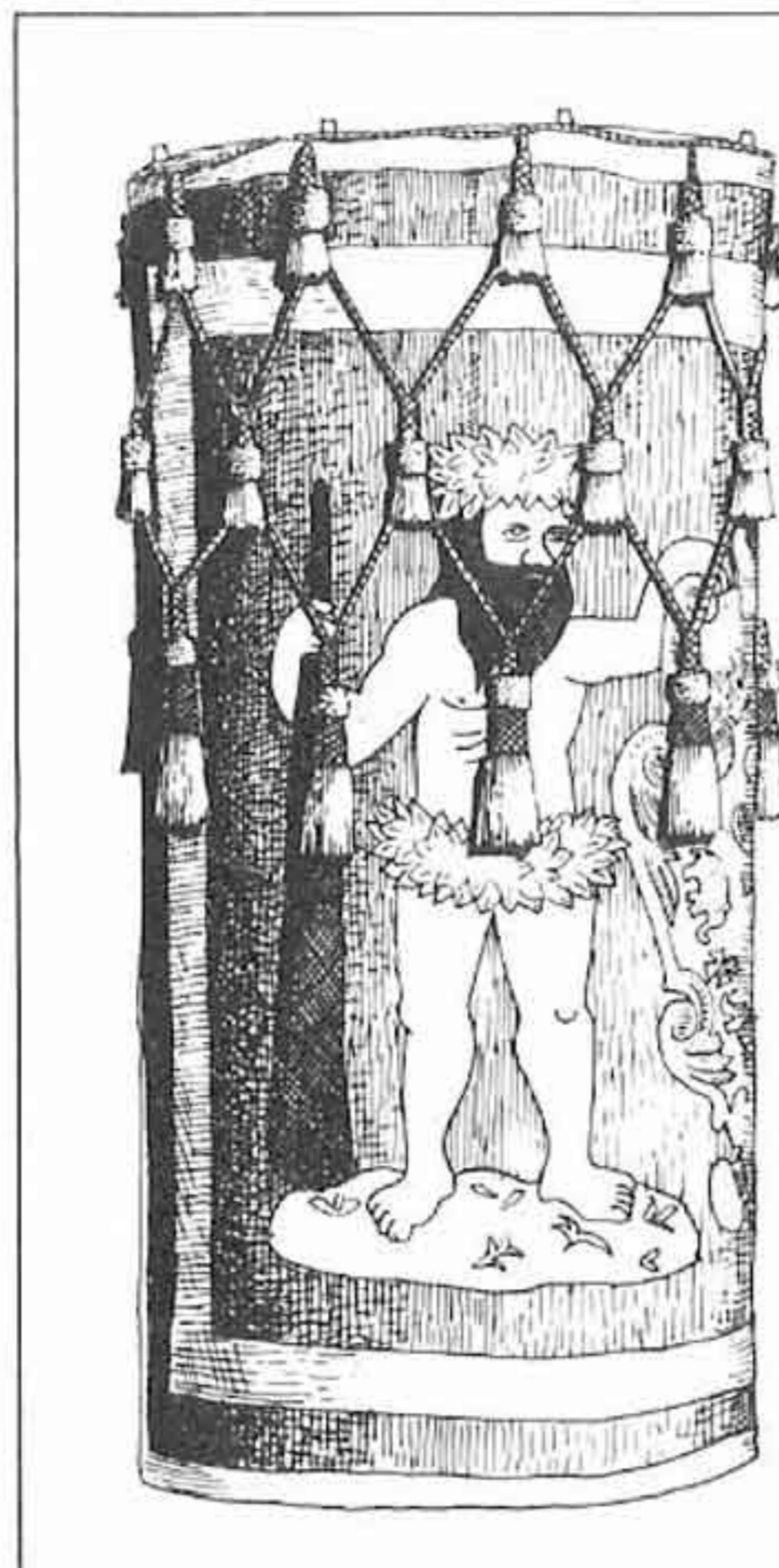
The uniform-pattern of the Horseguard did not change much except for minor details and is very well covered of contemporary pictures.

In the first years the helmet's tail is shown as a sausage-form hanging down on the back instead of the later horsehair tail. The squadrons differed from each other by their feathers. So the first squadron, called the Life Squadron (Liveskadronen) had white feathers with red top, while the second squadron had white feathers with light-blue top.

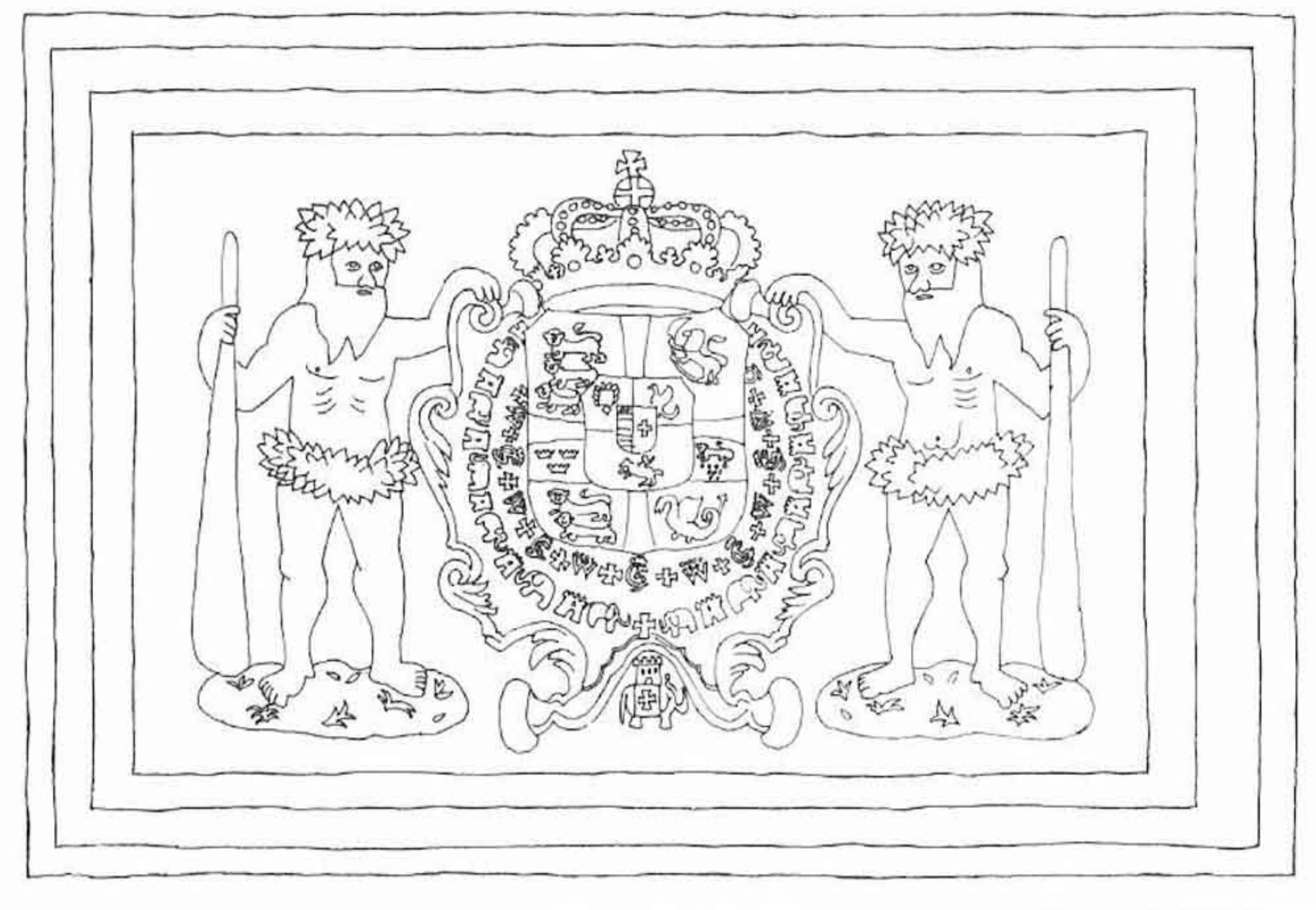
The uniform consisted of a light-yellow jacket (collet) with red collar, shoulderstraps, cuffs and turnbacks in the front, all braided by a silverlace lined with red. Up to 1802 there seem to have been no turnbacks on the jacket. For guard-duties and parades yellow breeches and high boots were worn, else dark blue trousers with a red stripe and silverbuttons along the seam. In the years about 1800 a red sabretache with silver embroidery seems to have been worn instead of the later black one.

The housings were red with silver braidings, and for parades a special crimson one with broader braidings was issued. The cloaks were red with yellow lining. The trumpeters and the kettle-drummer had the same uniforms as the guardsmen only distinguished by red wings with silverlace and four silver tassels. (See the plate with The Light Dragoon Regiment of Jutland). The NCO's had broader silver braidings on the jackets and housings, and silver sabreknobs. The distinctions for officers and NCO's were placed on the sleeves in a button and lace system.

The figures on the plate show as *fig. 1* a NCO with the standard for the first squadron (the standard for the second squadron was red, but is not known in details). *Fig. 2* is a guardsman 1809 based on a contemporary water-colour by Eckersberg. The chin-scales for officers and men were adopted 28/3-1808, on which date also the silver-monograms on the sabretaches were changed from C7 to FR VI, caused by the old Kings death. Usually the bandoleers were worn on the left shoulder, but for active service they were crossed. At parades a special silver plate was placed on the bandoleer. *Fig. 3* shows King Frederik VI in the uniform of the guard 1809 (after a water-colour by Eckersberg). *Fig. 4* is an officer from 1806—07. The uniform seems to be the daily one, as the officers always wore silver plates on their bandoleers, and



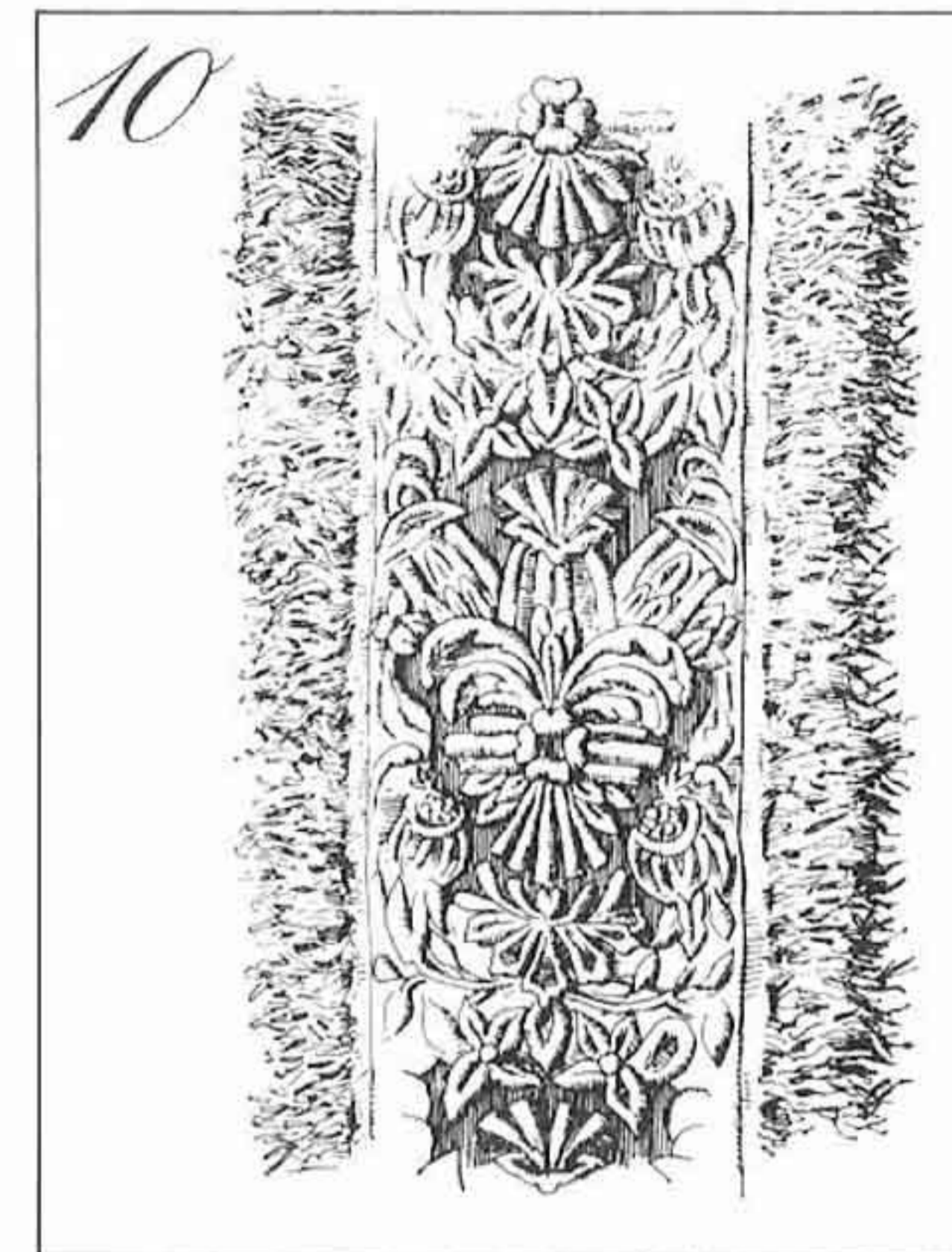
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the housings are not those of parade (after a painting by Senn and shown in the Bymuseum). *Fig. 5* is an officer in off-duty uniform 1801. The breeches had silver slings in the front like *fig. 6* which shows an officer in the gala uniform to be worn at the court. This was similar for the Horse- and Footguard. When serving as ADC's the officers had entirely red feathers. *Fig. 7* is from an interesting, contemporary painting by Hafner, which has just been discovered in the Rosenborg castle. It should be dated 1801—03, and shows the Crownprince at a parade with the Horseguard. As the figures are very small, not so many details are visible, but it shows interesting facts. So the officers of the second squadron seem to wear silver epaulettes, the housings are of a very early type and the trumpets are silver with silver slings. The officers with cocked hats are staff officers. *Fig. 8* is a guardsman 1800—01 taken from an etching by Köller. Noteworthy is the missing turnbacks and the red sabretache with silver embroidery. *Fig. 9* shows a kettle-drum banner which have just been restored and is now on view together with the standard at the Christiansborg castle. The cloth is crimson with silver braiding, the tassels are mixed red-yellow-light blue. In the middle are two savages in nature colours. Their clubs are brown and their headdresses and lendcloins are light green. The rest is in the usual colours for the Danish national arms. *Fig. 10* shows a detail from the standard-bandoleer (Tøjhusmuseum).



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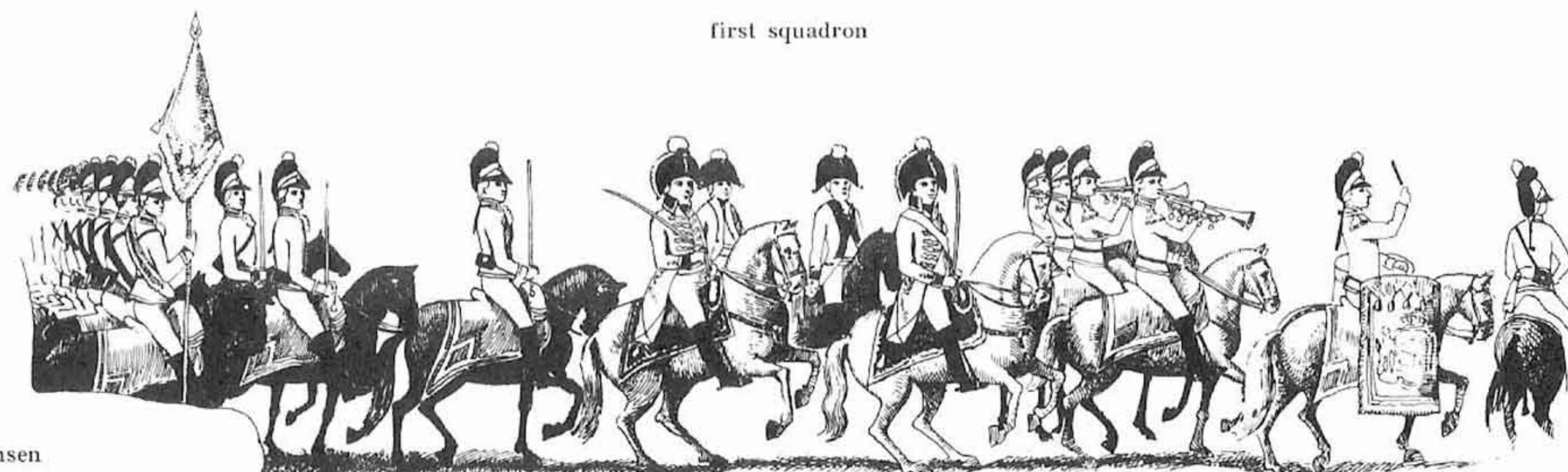


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second squadron



first squadron



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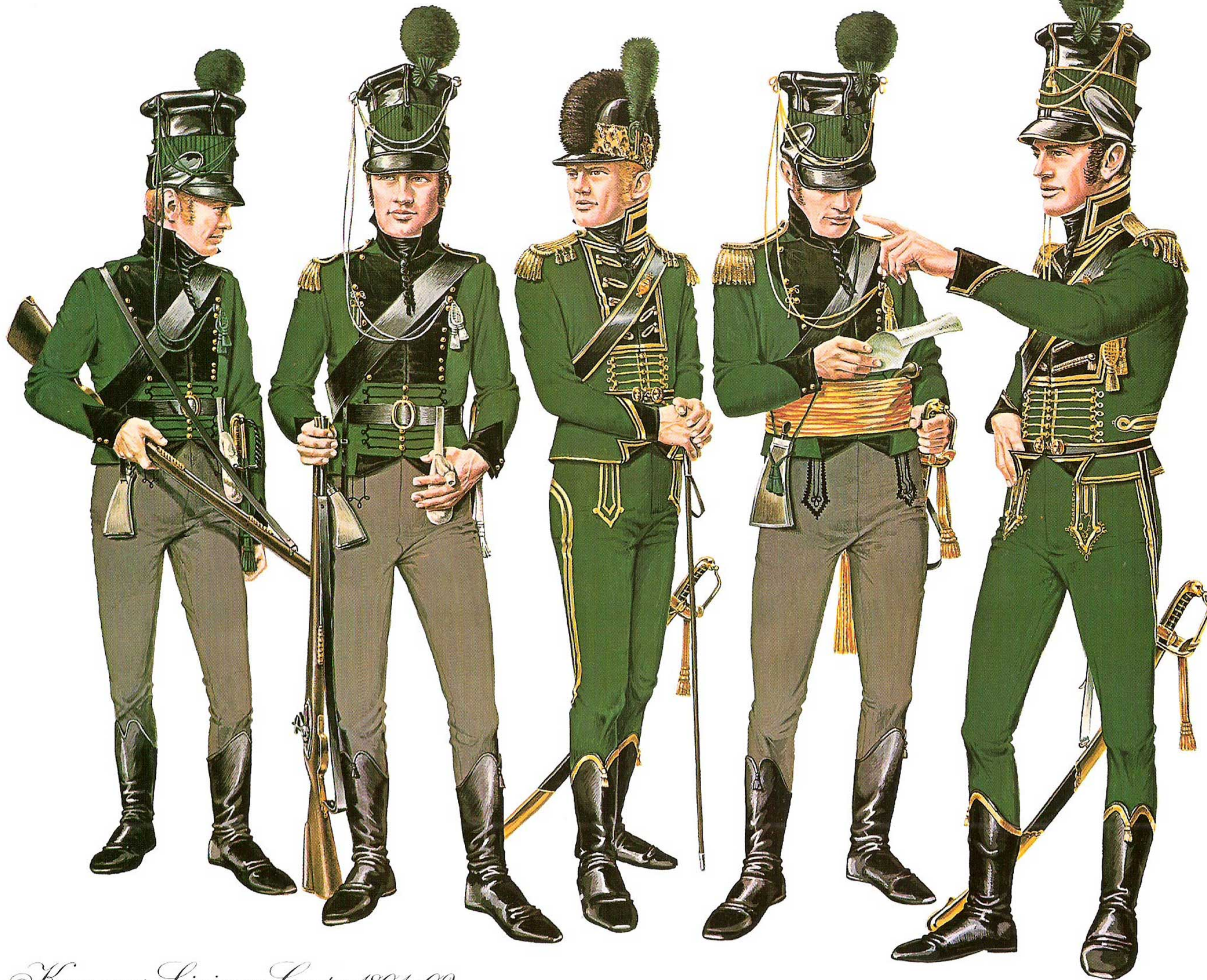
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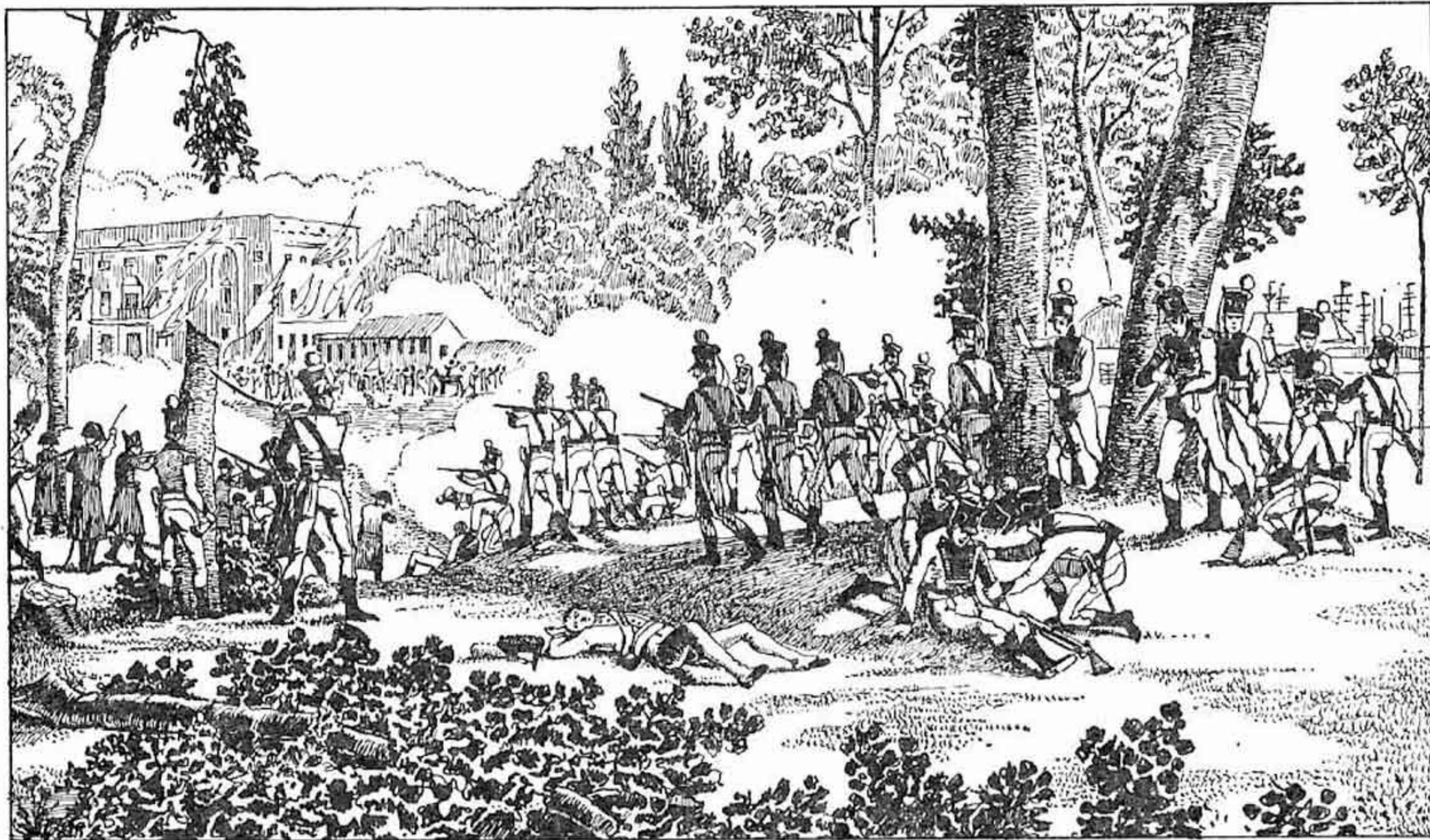
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Kongens Livjæger Corps 1801-09

Kongens Livjæger Corps 1804-09

(The Kings Lifecorps of Riflemen)

Text by Torstein Snorrason.— Drawings by Chr. Würgler Hansen.



In the years after the French revolution, the kingdom of Denmark-Norway had managed to keep clear of the great wars which raged on the continent. The policy had been a neutrality backed by a strong navy to keep the trade going on. November 16th, 1800, Denmark signed a treaty with Sweden and Russia, countries which had the same policy, to renew the armed alliance of neutrality.

England, who at this time had the complete power on the seas, saw her chance to deal a blow on the Danish fleet, the last one left in Europe to question the blockade of France. Under the command of admiral Parker, with Nelson as second in command, England sent a fleet to force Denmark out of this treaty.

On March 12th, 1801, the English warships were seen near Skagen, the northern top of Jutland. As soon as this was reported to Copenhagen, a hectic energy took place to strenghten the defense which was in complete disorder. In addition to the armament of the fleet, several volunteer-corps were raised. One of the first was Kronprinsens Livcorps, (the Lifecorps of the Crownprince) but as only academics and students could serve in this unit, the other citizens were allowed to form Kongens Livjæger Corps, (The Kings Lifecorps of Riflemen). It was mainly recruited by the youths from the upper-middle-class.

On March 25th the corps was founded. Commander in chief was von Holstein, a highranking courtier. The organization was scheduled to be 2 companies under the captains count Hølek and von Stibolt.

During the battle of Copenhagen, April 2nd, one officer and forty men were stationed at Stricker's battery on Amager, but they did not take part in the battle. After the battle the final organization of the corps took place. It was, if possible, to consist of 4 companies of 100 riflemen each. For every 25 men there was to be an officer chosen by the men. The corps should engage and pay hornists and a surgeon.

The uniform was laid down in the regulations of April 15th:

"The field-uniform is to be a darkgreen coat with black lace, grey pantalons with black lace, a round upbrimmed hat with a green feather, a green cockade fixed by a silver loop and a round button, green silk-cordons, short hair or queue, halfboots with black tassels, a white sabre worn around the waist in a black sabrebelt, to which the cartridgebox is fixed in the front, on the sabre green sabreknot with a green tassel, everything after the model and the clothpattern shown by the captain. The officers are to wear two green silk-epaulets and a green/yellow sash. Overjægere (NCOs) wear an epaulet on their right shoulder. The corps has a parade-uniform, according to the approved model, which everyone can provide if he likes to, but it must be shown to the captain before use."

"Everyone, who is a member of the corps obliges himself to provide the above mentioned field-uniform with a sabre, cartridgebox, knapsack, greatcoat (in case of marching order) and in all matters to support himself. For the service in the corps the king grants him a rifle and ammunition."

Beside the above mentioned uniform there was a greatcoat with a round cape and green camelcotton-tassels and lace. The tassels were removable, so that the greatcoat could be used as a civilian garment. Furthermore was adapted "a pelisse in the same colour as the coat, with black furedges. Collar, facings and pockets lined with black fur. Yellow, round buttons in five rows, and cotton lace between the buttons." The officers were allowed as a special favour to wear the sabreknot of the army, gold with crimson stripes. The members of the corps were allowed, as riflemen, to grow beards. January 31th 1806 new regulations were issued. The corps was increased with 80 men, and some changes in the uniforms took place. The officers abandoned the casque and instead got the sixcornered shapka like the men. The parade-uniform for overjægere and jægere (riflemen) was forbidden. The officers were given gold cordons and gold epaulets,

overjægere a goldepaulet on the right shoulder and a black shoulderstrap with golden edges on the left for parades. For daily use only black shoulderstraps edged with gold. The officers were ranked as officers of the militia, while earlier they had ranked as civic guard. In 1807 Denmark was forced into the war in Europe by England. Until that year Denmark had kept its neutrality, but now its navy was the only one left intact in Europe beside the English. Both Napoleon and England were eager to get hold of it. England was the fastest. In August a great fleet landed an army on Seeland and demanded that the navy surrendered. The terms on which this should be done were rather fair, but the English negotiator was not flexible enough, and so the king refused. This meant that it had to come to a fight. Unfortunately, the king thought that his enemy would be Napoleon, and had gathered the army in Jutland, while Copenhagen, where the navy was stationed, was left almost without troops. The English put a force of 31.000 war-experienced soldiers against a few thousands Danes.

It was in the defence of Copenhagen that Kongens Livjæger Corps got their great reputation. In every-one of the sallies the corps was found fighting with the outmost bravery, but the most famous of their deeds were their participation in the fight in Classen's garden to clear it for English batteries. Their casualties were the highest among all the Danish troops. All in all they lost more than a fourth of their effective strength.

In spite of all bravery Copenhagen had to surrender after a terrible bombardement, and the fleet was given over to the English. After this event Denmark went into the continental wars on the side of Napoleon, and ended the wars in 1814 in bankrupcy and with a loss of 1/4 of its territory.

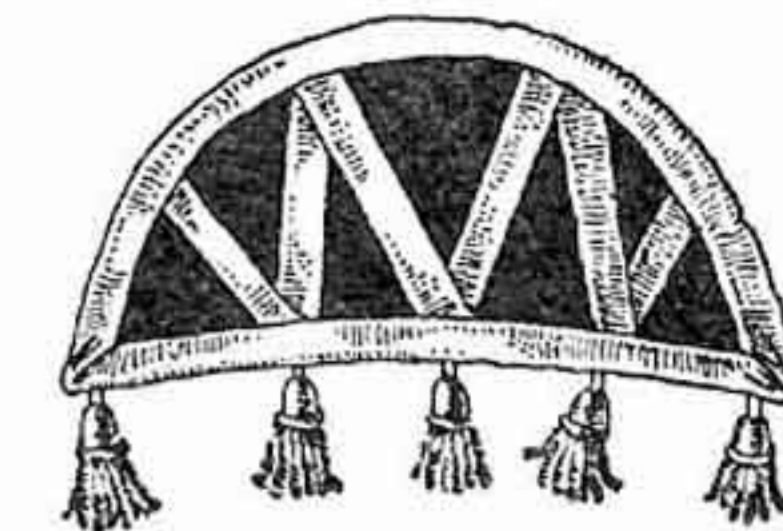
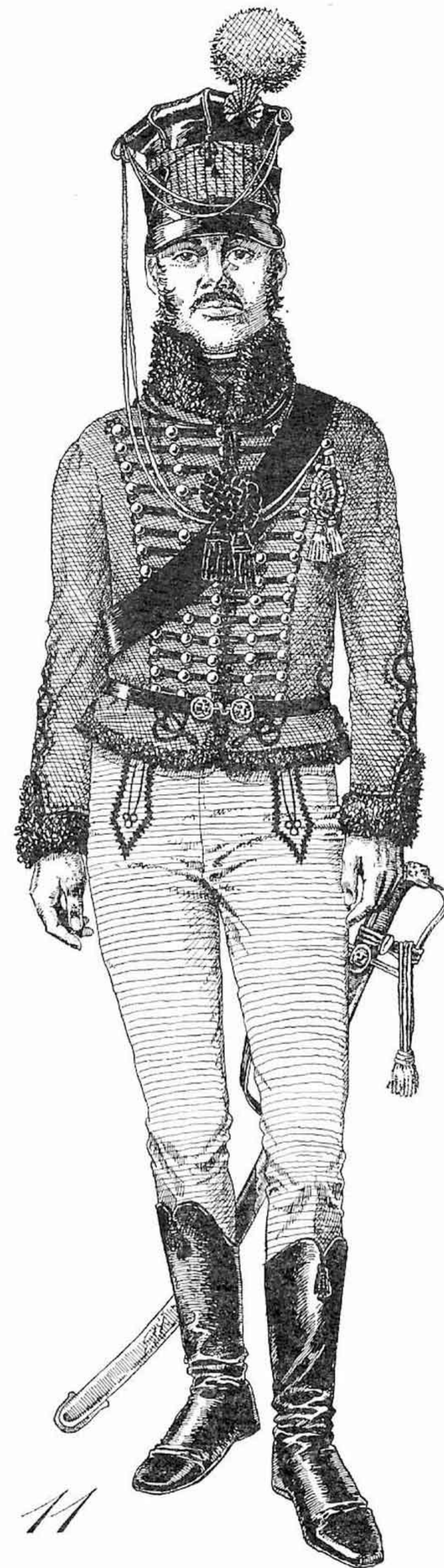
From 1807 Kongens Livjæger Corps took part in the defense of Seeland, but without being engaged in any open fights. In 1808 a French-Spanish corps was sent to Denmark to help invading Sweden, an ally of England. The Spanish troops in this corps mutinied and Kongens Livjæger Corps took part in their disarmament.

After the peace-treaty in 1814 the corps was the only volunteer-corps which was not disbanded. Instead it was ranked just below the Guards and above the line-regiments as a reward for their efforts in 1807.

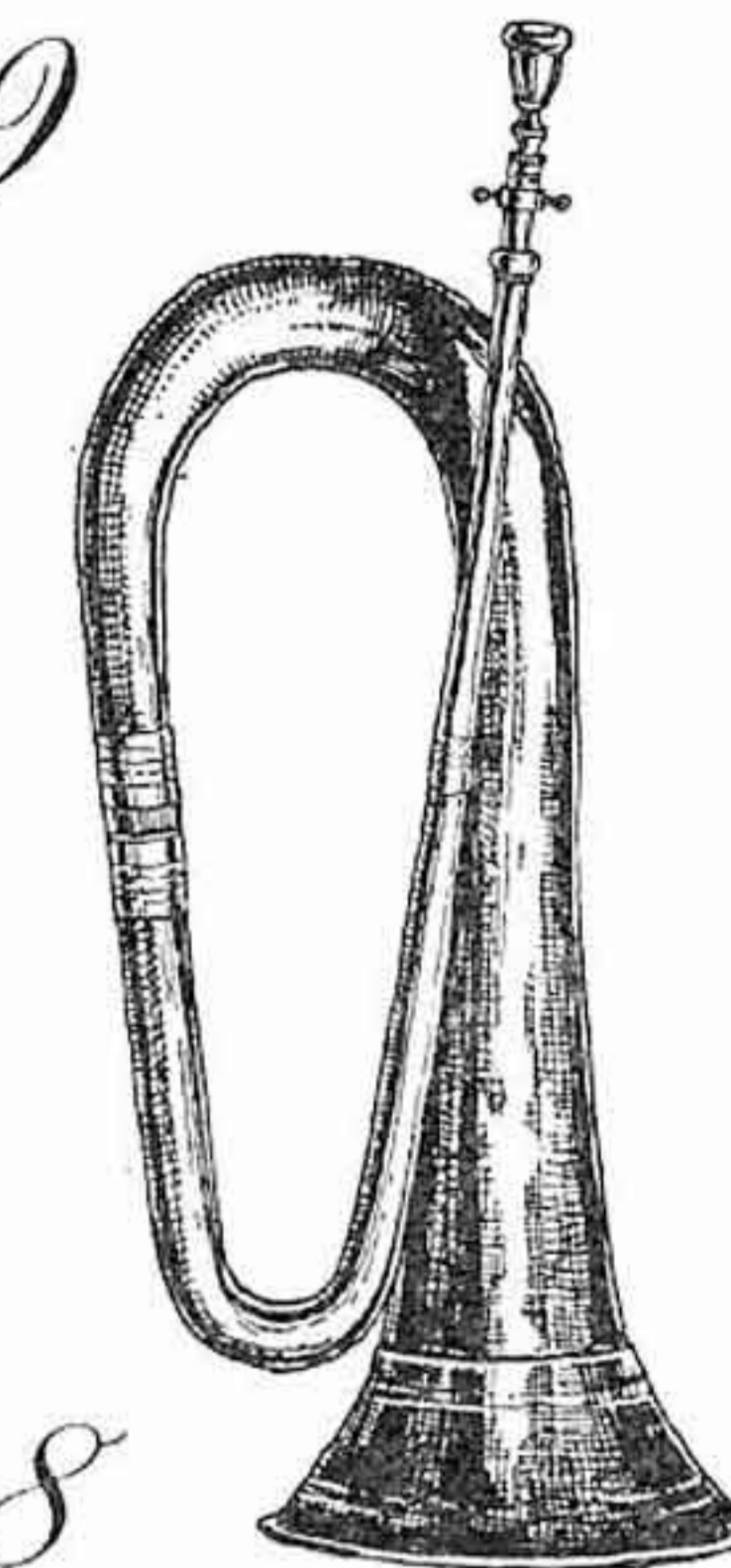
July 21th 1870 the corps was disbanded for political reasons.

The figures on the plate, except fig. 3, all show the uniforms in which the corps fought in 1807. Fig. 3 shows an officer in parade-uniform 1801, the original drawing is in the State-Archive. Fig. 1 shows a jæger. Fig. 2 an overjæger. Fig. 4 an officer in field-uniform and fig. 5 an officer in parade-uniform. Fig. 6 shows a jæger from the back. The lace on his pantalons is the same for fig. 2 and fig. 4. The original drawing for fig 5 is in the State-Archive, dated 1806. The rest are reconstructed on original sources from the State-Archive, the Museum of Arms, 2 drawings by the artist Senn from the Art Industry Museum, the famous copperprint by Lahde: "The Sally in Classen's Garden", shown in detail fig. 10, and a picture in the Town Museum of Copenhagen depicting an officer of the corps surrounded by jægers. Except from the drawings in the State-Archive, which are dated and approved by the king, it is difficult to indicate exactly the year they were done, but they are probably from the years between 1806 and 1809. The uniform is supposed to have been worn without any changes till 1814.

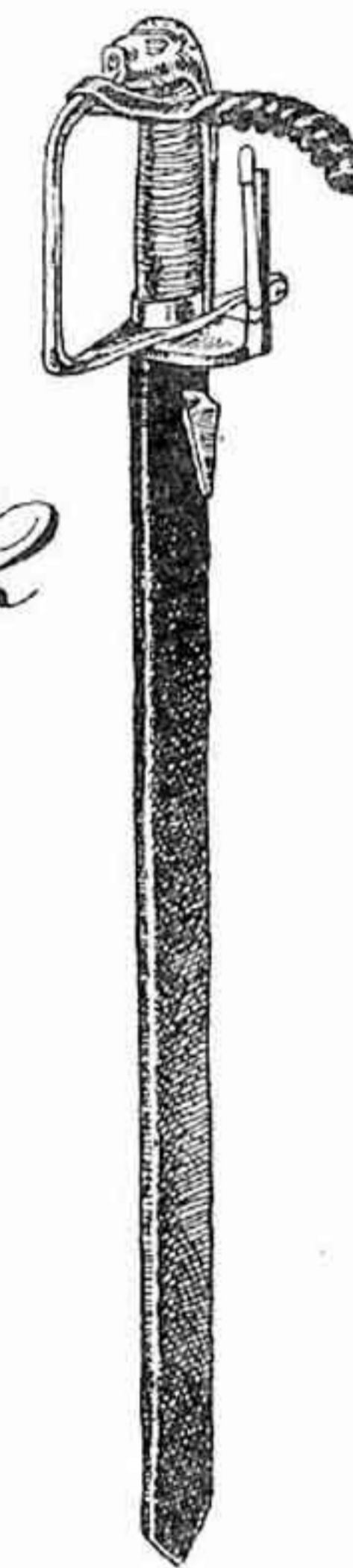
Fig. 11 shows an officer wearing the pelisse (about 1807). Fig. 12 a rifleman-bayonet (hirschfänger) model 1801. Fig. 7 shows a crescent which was used by all the rifle-corps and the light infantry. It was used together with French-horns. Fig. 8 shows a signalhorn which was used together with the two others. The hornists all wore field-uniform with black wings, fig. 9, on which were gold lace and tassels for French-horn blowers, and yellow lace and tassels for crescent blowers. Each company had two crescent blowers, and the corps had altogether eight French-horn.



9

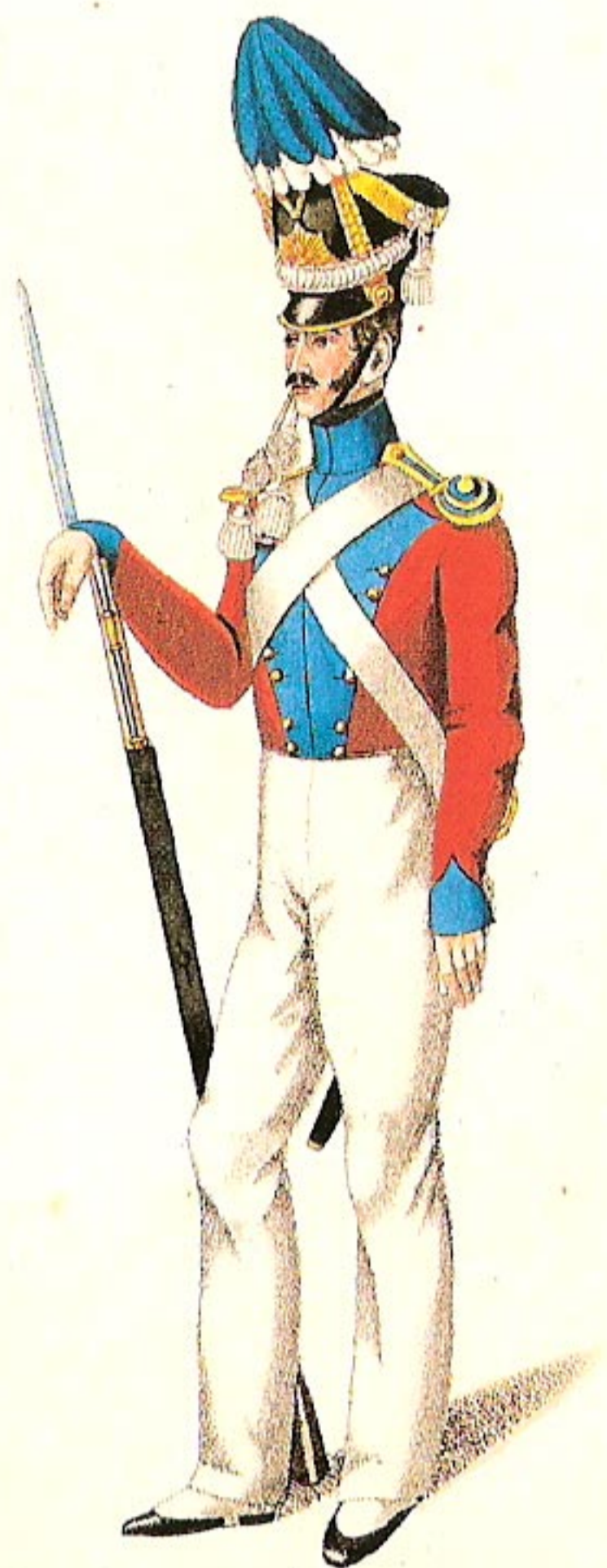


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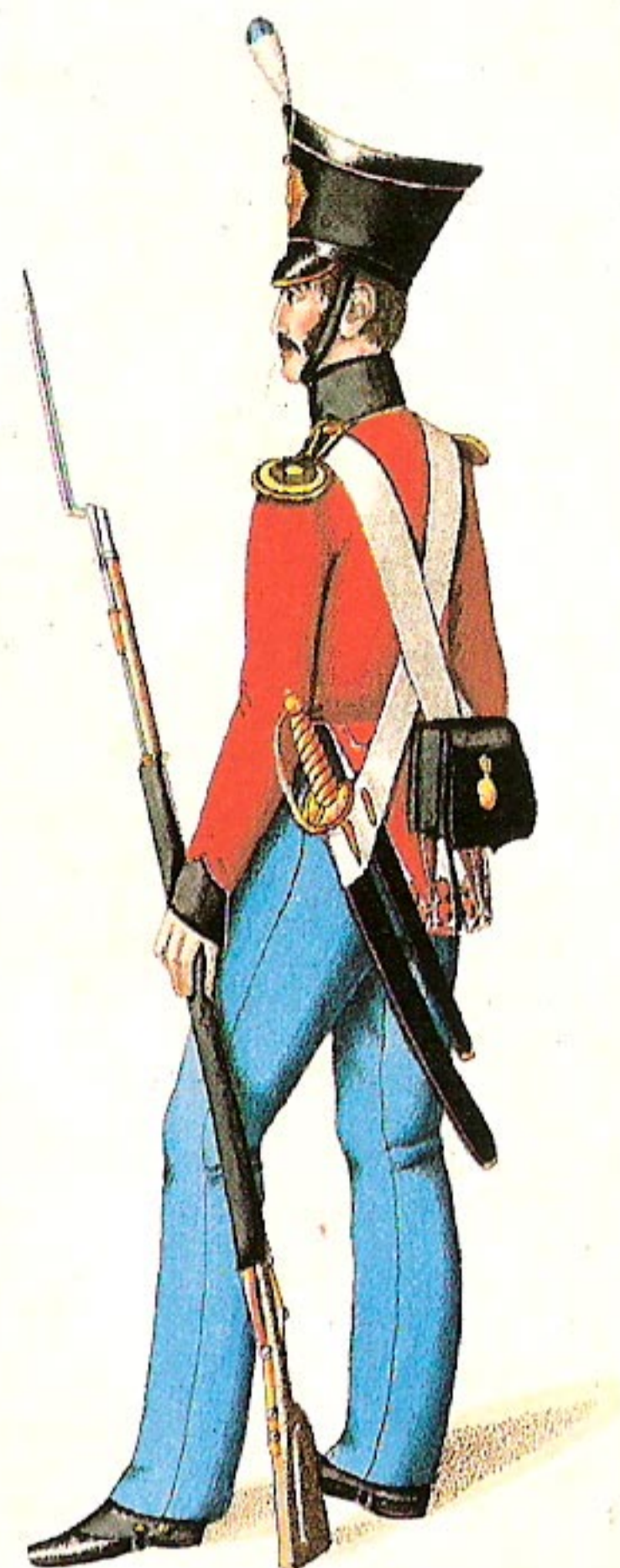


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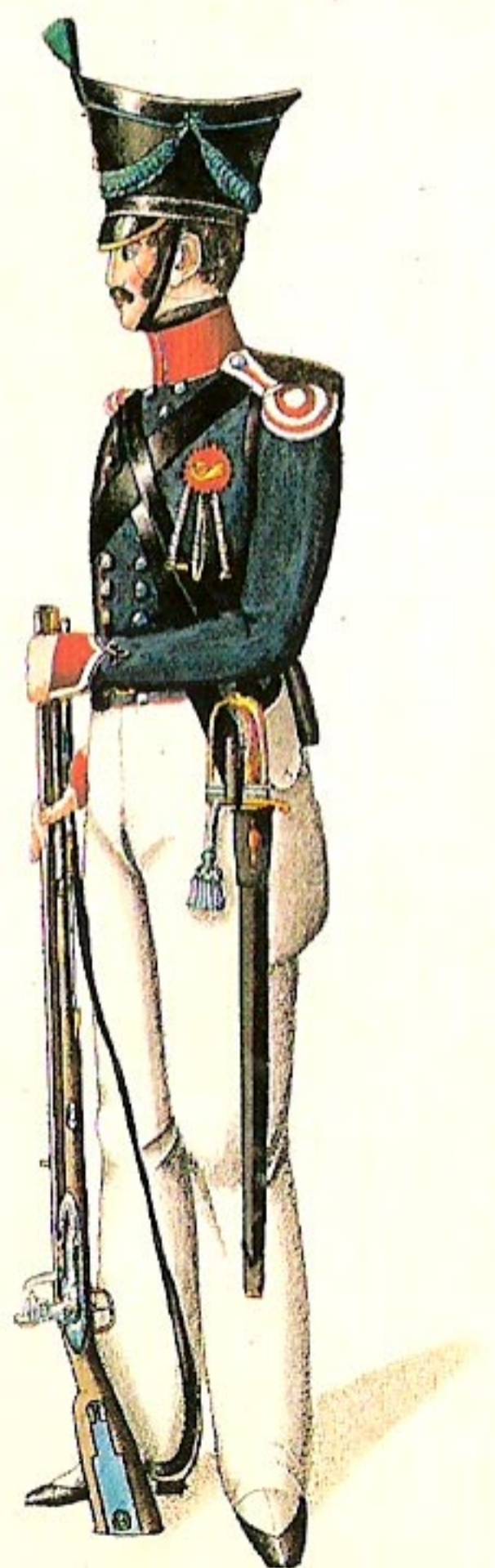
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DANMARK



51. Grenader ved Dronningens Livr.



57. Grenader ved 1^{de} jydskt Regt.



71. Jæger ved jydskt Jægerkorp.



75. Jæger ved lauenborgskt Jægerkorp.

Tøjhusmuseet i København
The Royal Arsenal Museum Copenhagen
C. V. Bruun 1837
Dronningens Livregiment/
Grenader/Grenadier
I. Jydske Regiment/Grenader/Grenadier



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Tøjhusmuseet i København
The Royal Arsenal Museum Copenhagen
C. V. Bruun 1837
Jæger v. Jydske Jægerkorps/Jäger
Jæger v. Lauenborgske Jægerkorps/Jäger



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