

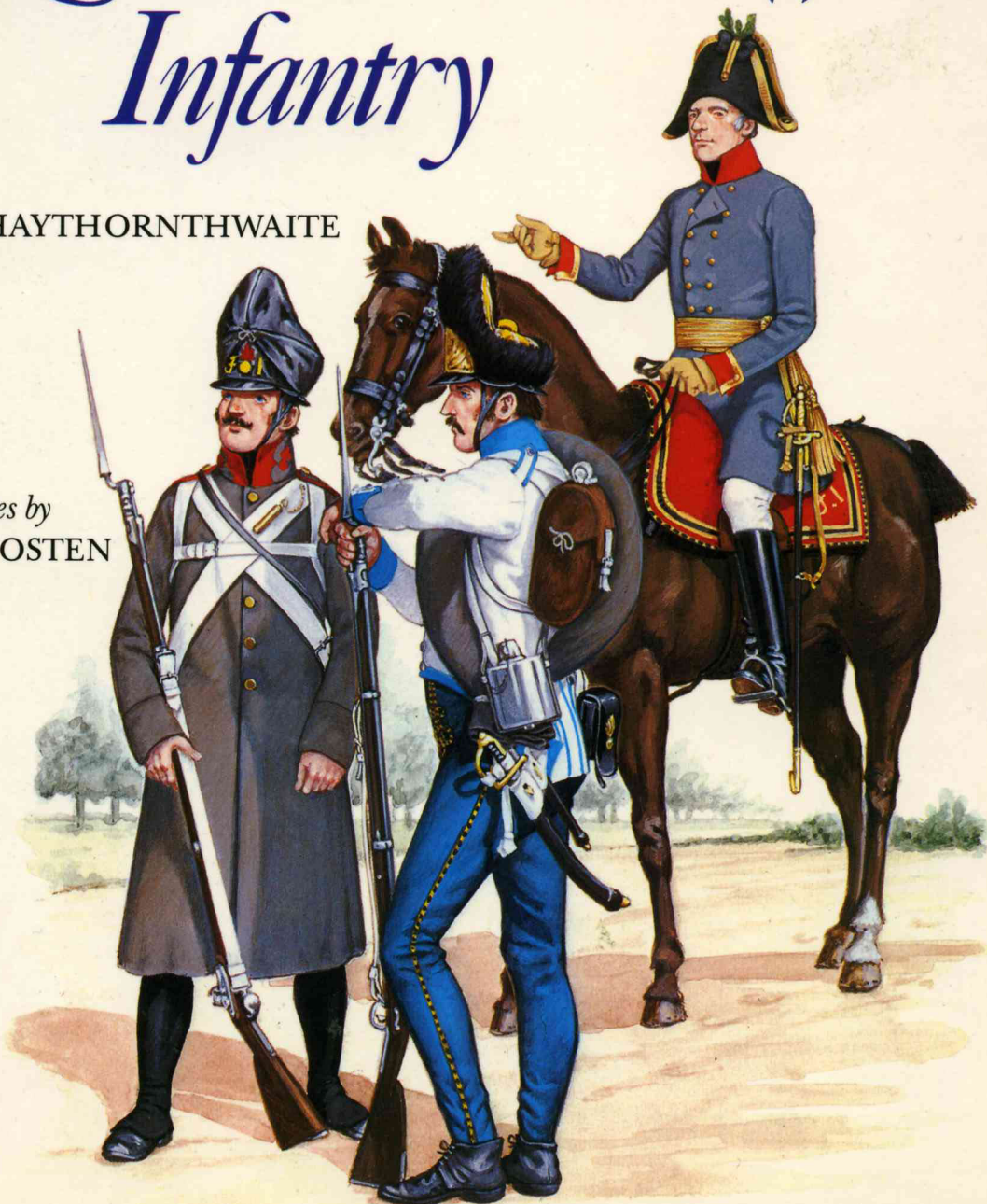
# *Austrian Army of the Napoleonic Wars (I): Infantry*

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# *Austrian Army of the Napoleonic Wars (1)*

## *The Austrian Army*

The most implacable of Napoleon's continental enemies, Austria maintained a vast army, but one rooted firmly in the 18th century. Its history must be seen against a background of the inherent conservatism of the military establishment, and the parsimony of the treasury, which prevented the wide-ranging reform required to place the Austrian army on as 'modern' a footing as those of her enemies.

At the outbreak of the French Revolutionary Wars Emperor Francis II presided over the Holy Roman Empire, whose territories were spread from the Netherlands to Italy and from Poland to the Balkans, encompassing some 6,500,000 Germans, 3,360,000 Czechs, 2,000,000 Flemings and Walloons, 1,000,000 Poles, 900,000 Croats, 700,000 Serbs, and numerous smaller nationalities. This resulted not only in a multi-national army—the *Kaiserlich-königliche Armee*—but also complicated central command and administration. The latter was partly run by the *Hofkriegsrat*, a military-civilian body which, along with similar committees, burdened the Austrian army with a mass of unnecessary regulations and conflicting directives. In the Hungarian areas of the Empire, the ruling parliament or Diet largely adopted their own course (never raising *Landwehr*, for example); the Austrian Netherlands and the Italian duchies also enjoyed a degree of independence, while the Tyrol raised its home-defence force but restricted recruiting to the regular army. In 1804 Francis II took the title Emperor of Austria, thus becoming Francis I, necessitating a change of cypher from 'F II' to 'F I' upon the accoutrements of the army.

Each line regiment had an *Inhaber* or 'proprietor', a colonel-in-chief whose name was borne by the regiment (hence changes of title with each new

*Inhaber*), and whose control even extended to the appointment of officers below field rank. Officers came largely from the lesser nobility and military families, often after training as cadets in line regiments—either *k.k. ordinäre* cadets appointed by the *Hofkriegsrat*, or *ex-propiis* cadets appointed by the *Inhaber*; they normally became sub-lieutenants within a year. The minority of the higher

**German fusilier, 1790-98; note Casquet with eagle plate, and guardless short sabre carried by fusiliers. (Print, after R. von Ottenfeld)**



## *Infantry: Organisation and Tactics*



German infantry, pre-1798: fifer (left), grenadier (centre) and drummer. The drum hoops are here painted in diagonal stripes of red and medium blue. (Ottenfeld)

aristocracy who entered the army were given direct commissions and rose rapidly in rank; while some NCOs, usually *fouriers* (quartermaster staff or company clerks), could be commissioned from the ranks, especially in wartime. Some purchase of commissions was permitted, but not at field rank, where all appointments were made by the Emperor (*Grenz* officers were commissioned by the *Hofkriegs-rat*).

The rank-and-file were provided both by voluntary enlistment (usually for seven years), and by a virtual conscription for life implemented among the lowest classes. Hungary, Italy and the Netherlands were exempt from conscription, and because of their doubtful allegiance, the Poles of Galicia were distributed amongst the regiments of other areas; otherwise, all non-Hungarian regiments were styled 'German' and all had an allocated recruiting district. Italian, Netherlandish and Tyrolean regiments relied on free recruiting, while Hungarian recruits were provided by quotas fixed by the Diet. In addition, Austria lured recruits from the smaller south German states by generous bounties, such men being considered the best in the army: one estimate states that up to half the 'German' regiments were drawn from this area, and an even larger proportion of NCOs due to the greater degree of literacy among such recruits.

While regimental strengths naturally fluctuated throughout the period, organisation remained reasonably standard. At the beginning of the war the infantry comprised 78 regiments: 57 Line regiments, numbered in sequence; 18 *Grenz-Infanterie* regiments from the Balkan border; and three garrison regiments—to which were added numerous irregular *Frei-Corps*, generally raised only in wartime to fulfil the light infantry function. In addition there existed a *Stabs-Infanterie-Regiment* for garrison and headquarter duties.

Officer of the early 1790s wearing the caped greatcoat or *Roquelor*. Note sword hilt passing through the slit on the left hip of the coat; and gaiters worn in bad weather. (Ottenfeld)



The Line regiments usually consisted of two field battalions, named respectively the *Leib-* and *Oberst-Bataillon*, each of six fusilier companies. In nominal command were the *Inhaber* and *Oberst* (colonel) of the regiment, but in practice these battalions were commanded by an *Oberstwachmeister* (major), paid and ranking as a captain until assuming full rank in wartime. The third battalion of each regiment (*Oberstleutnant's* or Garrison Bn.) was formed from four companies and served as a depôt for the field battalions. In addition, each regiment had a grenadier 'division' of two companies, which were often detached and concentrated into composite grenadier battalions. The 'German' regiments had a nominal strength of 4,575, but (in peacetime especially) this figure was much reduced, often to between 2,000 and 3,000 men; fusilier companies with a war establishment of four officers and 230 men often had only three officers and 120. The wartime increase in establishment was effected by the recall of furloughed men and the calling of men

officially enlisted but untrained. 'Hungarian' regiments (from Hungary, Croatia and Transylvania) had three field battalions each, and an establishment of 5,508.

The four senior or *Stabs-Compagnien* of each regiment (*Leib*, *Oberst's*, *Oberstleutnant's* and senior major's companies) were nominally commanded by the *Inhaber* and the three senior field officers, but in practice by Captains-Lieutenant, and were distributed over the battalions, so that the *Leib* Bn. included the *Inhaber's* company, and the *Oberst's* and *Oberstleutnant's* were in the appropriate battalion. The remaining companies were termed *Ordinären Compagnien*; the second was termed the 'second major's' and was commanded by an *Oberleutnant* (first lieutenant) in place of the second *Oberstwachmeister*. Each regiment had an artillery detachment, the so-called *Liniengeschütz* or 'bat-

**Austrian grenadiers, 1796—detail from Wolff's painting of the Battle of Neresheim, 11 August 1796. Note peakless fur caps; and brass ornamental 'matchcase' on upper crossbelt.**





German fusiliers wearing the 1798 uniform; the officer at left wears a dark grey frockcoat, a brass-crested helmet, and a gold and black sash concealing the belt from which his sword scabbard is suspended. (Ottenfeld)

talion guns', crewed by infantry.

The peacetime strength varied (often according to the productivity of the recruiting district), only the cadre being regulated and usually stable. Regimental staff comprised the *Inhaber*, the *Oberstleutnant* (lieutenant colonel), two majors (*Oberstwachmeister*s), a chaplain, an *Auditor* (legal officer), a *Rechnungsführer* (lit. 'chief accountant', administrative officer), regimental adjutant, regimental surgeon, two *Fähn-Cadetten* (abolished 1798), six *ordinäre Cadetten* or *Kaiserliche Cadetten*, and a number of *Privat Cadetten* or *ex-propriis Cadetten* (all cadets under training), a battalion surgeon, eight medical assistants, nine *Fouriers* (quartermaster staff), a drum-major and a provost with assistant.

Each company included a *Hauptmann* (captain), *Oberleutnant* (first lieutenant), *Unterleutnant* (second or sub-lieutenant), *Fähnrich* (ensign), *Feldwebel* (sergeant major), four *Corporals* (equating with sergeants), a *Fourierschützen* (quartermaster), three musicians, eight *Gefreiters* (corporals) and a *Zimmermann* (pioneer). *Feldwebels* and *Fouriers* were known as *Prima Plana* ranks, i.e. those in the senior rank of NCOs. In the grenadiers, the ensign and *Gefreiters* were lacking, and grenadier companies

were nominally 112 strong (around 140 in wartime). Upon mobilisation the regimental artillery was crewed by a corporal and 29 *Gemeine* (privates) per battalion, and a corporal and ten men per grenadier company.

There also existed a regimental *Reservedivision* of 720 men with 'invalid' (pensioned) officers (640 men for Hungarian regiments), which could be used as a reserve of personnel; from 1808 each German regiment had two 'reserve' battalions, of men whose conscription had been deferred and who remained in civilian occupations until required. Hungarian regiments were not included in this scheme, there being no conscription in Hungary. The garrison regiments were not calculated as part of the field army, being composed of semi-'invalid' soldiers, used only for garrison duty.

In addition to changes of *Inhaber* and thus title, circumstances occasioned more fundamental changes. For example, the 1798-99 reforms removed the *Grenz* regiments from the numbered sequence, vacating numbers 60 to 76, new regiments (60-62) being formed from the fourth battalions of Hungarian regiments. Loss of recruiting-grounds enforced other changes; thus the Italian regiment numbered 48, originally recruited around Mantua, became Hungarian; and though the six Walloon regiments retained that designation, they were henceforth recruited in Bohemia.

There is little space here to mention the internal politics which beset the higher command (much to the detriment of the army), or to cover in detail the organisational reforms which usually followed a serious reverse; there exists an excellent modern study of these aspects in English by Rothenberg, to which the reader is recommended (see Bibliography). Despite the proposal of many sensible reforms, reaction at the highest level usually prevented the complete overhaul which was needed: as *Feldmarschall-Leutnant* Radetzky wrote, every defeat was followed by 'a great outcry for army reform', and an 'even greater desire not to spend the necessary funds!' The Archduke Charles, the Emperor's brother and Austria's best commander (though periodically out of favour), is usually regarded as the army's greatest reformer, though even he was bound by expediency and convention.



*Left*  
Company (left) and field officers of German infantry, 1798. Note the field officer's cuff lace, and the pistol holster slung behind the company officer's body on a cross strap. (Ottenfeld)

*Centre*  
German officer in undress uniform, 1798, wearing the *Oberrock* and bicorn; the sash is not worn with this order of dress, so the sword belt is revealed. (Ottenfeld)

*Right*  
Hungarian infantry, 1800, wearing a mixture of styles—two men wear the 1798 helmet, and one (right) a peaked version of the old *Casquet*. Note how small the 'new' knapsack is depicted here. The right-hand man wears a sabre, and appears to have a plate on his cartridge box; could the peaked *Casquet* be a form of grenadier cap? (Engraving after W. von Kobell)

Hasty reforms were pushed through in 1805, so soon before the army embarked on campaign that they caused only confusion (Archduke Charles realised the danger, and apparently never applied the new regulations in his own forces). The main change was for each infantry regiment to be arranged in one grenadier and four fusilier battalions, each battalion being of four companies of a nominal 160 men each. In the words of one officer, all this achieved was that 'common soldiers no longer knew their officers and the officers did not know their men'. The 1807 regulations, supervised by the Archduke Charles, returned to the previous organisation (three battalions and two grenadier companies per regiment, field battalions of six companies and garrison battalions of four), wartime establishment now being the same as peacetime save for the augmentation of the third battalion to six companies and the detachment of the grenadiers to composite battalions; German regiments were to have 180 men per company and Hungarian 200, though few were ever actually at full strength. After the defeat of 1809, loss of recruiting grounds resulted in the disbanding of the 13th, 23rd, 38th, 43rd, 45th, 46th, 50th and 55th regiments, and strictures placed upon the strength of the army by treaty reduced all third battalions to cadres, with the strength of German companies reduced to about 60 rank and file, and of Hungarian

companies to 100. From 1811, regimental fourth battalions were to be provided by the *Landwehr*.

Attempts to increase the calibre of the officers had limited effect, due largely to the *Inhaber* system, which was open to nepotism; and purchase of commissions was still permitted. Archduke Charles attempted to overhaul the system of recruiting, but instead of broadening the conscription laws (which exempted all but the lowest classes), he merely tried to make military service less objectionable by reducing the enlistment term in 1802 to ten years for the infantry, the previous lifetime service having produced (in Charles' view) only decrepit or disaffected men. An objection to his abortive plan for eight-year service was the ever-present fear that trained soldiers might provide leadership for insurrection should they be discharged early!

Training was inconsistent; whereas the regulars



*Left*  
**Field officer of Hungarian fusiliers, 1798; the horse furniture—described in the main text—is that used throughout our period. The mounted officer in the background is identified as the battalion adjutant by the sash worn over his right shoulder. (Ottenfeld)**

*Right*  
**Drummer, German fusiliers, 1798: note ‘swallow’s nest’ wings decorated with a rosette, and the knapsack slung on a strap worn diagonally round the body, over the right shoulder. (Ottenfeld)**



were well-disciplined, numbers of untrained men were often present in units enlarged to wartime establishment, and the usual parsimony hindered practice. For example, in 1805 Archduke Ferdinand reported, ‘Since many of the newly-arrived troops have still to be trained in musketry, I approve the issue of six live rounds to be fired by every such man’! Though an isolated case, the evidence of an exercise before the Emperor at Minkendorf, in which cavalry and grenadiers actually began to fight each other, leaving three dead and 60 wounded, does not reflect well either upon the central command nor upon methods of training!

Discipline was enforced rigidly, though Archduke Charles endeavoured in 1807 to humanise the system and to discourage physical beatings: ‘Love of his Monarch and an honest life . . . obedience, loyalty, resolution, these are the soldierly virtues. In

one word, a soldier must be a nobleman’. As national pride in a multi-national army was difficult to attain, the soldier’s pride was channelled towards the *esprit de corps* of his regiment, sometimes with bad results: as the British observer Sir Thomas Graham described, in 1796 an Austrian regiment suffered 150 casualties to French skirmishers at Borghetto, when a withdrawal of *six yards* would have sheltered them. As Graham noted, only the ‘stupid bravado’ of maintaining the regiment’s honour compelled them to stand in the open. Forward-looking though Archduke Charles was, however, even his ‘reforms’ could be eccentric; for example, after Wagram (at which battle the troops had done all that could have been expected) a principal objection was to the noise they made: ‘shouting was so general that the commanders could not be heard’, and thus Charles therefore instructed that henceforth regiments were to keep quiet, or be disbanded and their officers cashiered! In some ways, the ordinary soldiers throughout shouldered the blame for the failing of those in higher authority—a situation hardly peculiar to this army or this period.

A detailed assessment of infantry tactics is precluded by restrictions of space; but, in brief, the Austrian army retained faith in 18th-century,

constricted manoeuvre at the expense of the less formalised movements employed by the French, the Austrian regulations until 1807 being based upon the 1769 system. Light infantry tactics remained largely the preserve of the *Frei-Corps* and *Grenzers*, and in some cases were actually discouraged in the regular army. Despite the later claim that by 1798 the Austrian army was able to fight in open order (as actually attempted at Novi in November 1799, resulting in defeat), in April 1800 Melas's chief of staff Baron Zach expressed the general reliance on old-fashioned, close and linear formations, an advance 'courageously in closed formation, with bands playing, and keeping their formation' being, in his opinion, a guarantee of success. 'Unnecessary skirmishing can only be detrimental . . . a determined charge delivered in close order . . . will certainly result in victory with very few casualties'.

Baron Mack introduced new regulations shortly before the 1805 campaign, the essence of which had been discussed for more than a decade. While favouring linear order, he suggested that the third rank be used to extend a battalion's frontage or

**The infantry uniform of 1806: left to right, Hungarian fusilier; officer, Hungarian fusiliers; officer, German fusiliers; NCO, German fusiliers. (Ottenfeld)**

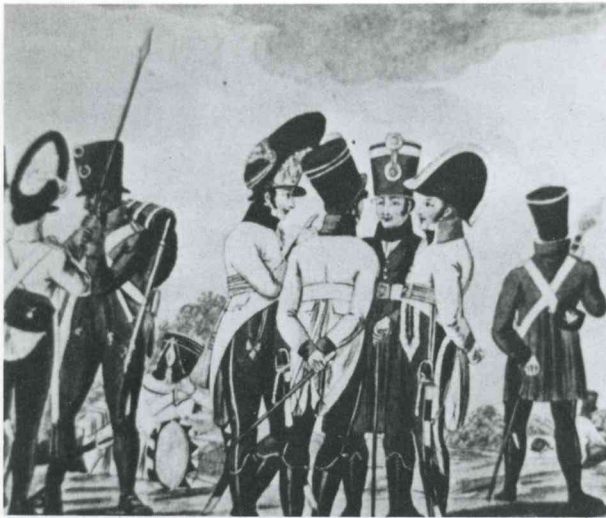


**Officer and private of Hungarian grenadiers, c. 1798–1805. The fur caps have now been provided with peaks. (Ottenfeld)**

provide skirmishers; but, in effect, he merely abolished firing by the third rank and stopped some of the ceremonial manoeuvres. The pace of 75 steps per minute was retained, though a 'double' of 120 steps was permitted, and for combat the two-company 'division' was established as the main movement element. Though some of these changes were sound, their introduction so soon before the 1805 campaign served only to confuse an army already in a state of unpreparedness, with units understrength, partly-trained and with many lacking proper uniforms, footwear and even muskets.

Archduke Charles's 'revolutionary' manual of 1807, aimed at producing infantry 'able to fight in every type of terrain', was in fact an extension of these regulations. Though Charles considered that 'the simplest is always the best', his new regulations, while eliminating some unnecessary drill, were still complex, and in the opinion of some even more so than the 1769 regulations. The three-rank line was retained, though the third rank was regarded as necessary only for the charge in line; otherwise it could be used to extend the frontage or skirmish. The kneeling position employed by the front rank when firing was abolished, and target practice was encouraged by the issue of ten practice rounds *annually* per man—and 23 rounds for the two corporals and 12 privates designated as sharp-





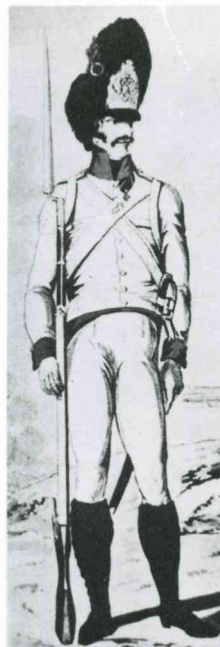
**Hungarian infantry, 1806 uniform, in a print after Weigl. The NCO at the right seems to wear a short *Oberrock* and a cavalry-style pouch with an eagle plate. The *Grenzer* at the left holds either an old lance, or a *Crespi* breech loader with its spear bayonet fixed.**

shooters in each company! Marksmanship was still subjugated to volley-fire, delivered by rank or by 'division' or company, producing the traditional 'rolling volley' along the front of a battalion. For charging, the line was considered 'the proper formation for infantry, permitting the best use of its weapons, that is the musket for fighting at long range and the bayonet for close-in'. Charles believed that a three-deep line could even charge cavalry, ceasing fire within 50 yards and then pressing on with the bayonet—a questionable tactic, leading to some rash attacks in 1809. For manoeuvre, a 'battalion column' was preferred, formed from line on the right flank company, a considerably slower process than the French method of changing formation. 'Ordinary' pace was established at 90–95 paces per minute, and 'manoeuvre' pace at 105; the 'double' of 120 was rarely employed as it disordered formations.

Best known of the 1807 innovations was the 'mass', a closely packed variant of the traditional square, which Charles considered too fragile and incapable of manoeuvre. Originating in wars against the Turks, the mass was a tight column with a depth ideally not exceeding double its width. The 'division mass', two companies wide, was not popular and was used less than the 'battalion mass', one company wide and six deep, used frequently in 1809 and later. Though vulnerable to artillery, they

were useful for manoeuvre in 'open order'; and in 'close order' (files touching the knapsacks of the men in front) could withstand cavalry like a square, though when the men were pressed together into a solid block to resist cavalry there was a danger of those in the middle being crushed.

Though the 1807 manual made provision for a battalion's third rank to be deployed in a skirmish line (up to one-third of a company), skirmishers were never allowed the flexibility of their French counterparts, either because the Austrians were over-drilled (as some claimed), or because the Austrian hierarchy never appreciated the value of skirmishers. Even when deployed they were given little scope for individualism, with the emphasis being on defence, and they were tightly controlled by the battalion drums. Normally a skirmish line (six paces between men) would be deployed within 300 yards of the main body, only two platoons actually in the skirmish line, with two formed platoons in reserve 100 paces back, and two more platoons in further reserve another 100 paces away. Radetzky claimed that skirmishing was limited



**An interesting opportunity to compare a contemporary naif and a later and expert reconstruction: left, a German grenadier in a print published in 1808 by Tranquillo Mollo; right, Ottenfeld's rendering of a German grenadier in about 1814, published at the end of the century. Note the grenade badge replacing the matchcase on the crossbelt; and the rectangular-pattern canteen.**



**Austrian grenadiers assault the granary at Essling, 21 May 1809. (Print after F. de Myrbach)**

because 'we do not understand this kind of fighting'; and, unlike the previous century, little attempt was made to revert the *Grenzers* to the light infantry rôle to which they were ideally suited. Even the *Jäger*s were constricted by the traditional Austrian system.

The enlargement of the army in 1813 only exacerbated the situation, as less than a third of the troops were considered fully trained, the balance (according to Radetzky) being 'peasants in uniform'. With troops unable to perform the 1807 manoeuvres, simpler tactics were adopted, making column attack and not the firepower of the line the basic element. In contrast to Archduke Charles (discredited, and holding no active command after 1809), Radetzky and Schwarzenberg continued the trend of preferring column to line (even at Wagram the Austrians had relied upon attack columns), for both offence and defence. In attack Schwarzenberg recommended that columns be screened by skirmishers; in defence he favoured a chequerboard formation allowing a second line of columns to provide fire-support for the first, and to charge any enemy who penetrated the first line. Skirmishing remained neglected, basically because of the belief that the Austrians were incapable of performing it properly.

The out-dated concept of 'battalion guns' was retained at the expense of massed batteries, and

against the accepted view that artillery concentrations exerted more effect than the sum of their parts; thus infantry regiments still maintained their own artillery, crewed partly by specialists, with 'labourers' drawn from each battalion. Allocations varied: in 1779, for example, each battalion had two 6-pdrs. and a 12-pdr. (3-pdrs. for *Grenz* and *Frei-Corps*); against the French, two 6-pdrs. were allocated to regiments in Germany and the Netherlands, and two 3-pdrs. to those in Italy and the Tyrol. More modern tactics were introduced, until by 1800 the central 'reserve batteries' outnumbered 'battalion guns' by 497 to 492; and following the 1805 campaign (when six 3- and 6-pdrs. were allocated to each regiment), Archduke Charles finally abolished the 'battalion guns' system.

Contrary to the views expressed by some, on balance the Austrian infantry during the Napoleonic Wars acquitted itself well—better, indeed, than might have been expected, given the inherent conservatism of the hierarchy, which never implemented (or failed to appreciate) the modernisation needed. Under these strictures the Austrian army had to fight the most modern army in Europe,



A rare contemporary rear view of the Austrian grenadier cap, from a print of the bombardment of Würzburg in 1813 by A. von Bartsch after Wilhelm von Kobell. Both the German grenadier, greatcoated, and the Hungarian at the right, have caps with the rear patches horizontally striped in red and white. Only the Hungarian's facing colour is visible—it is, appropriately, red.

during which campaigns the regulars performed with great discipline, resolution and stoicism. In the final analysis, the ultimate defeat of Napoleon was no doubt perceived as confirming the 'establishment' belief that the old way was, after all, the best. That the Austrian troops were ultimately successful despite (rather than because of) the 'system' appears to have been overlooked in some quarters!

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### Colours

At the beginning of the period each battalion carried two flags; the 'regimental Colours' (*Leibfahne*) were carried by the *Leib-Bn.*, the others having *Ordinärifahne*. In 1808 the number was reduced to one flag per battalion, the *Leib-Bn.* keeping the *Leibfahne*. (When entrusted to the regimental grenadiers, the *Leibfahne* may have been carried with those companies as the Colours of a composite grenadier battalion). The basic design of all flags was the crowned, black double eagle on a

yellow field, edged with 'flames' of white, red, yellow and black. Upon the eagle's breast was a coat of arms, which changed successively; the 1792 pattern remained in use throughout by some regiments (at least until 1812 with Regts. 2, 9, 19, 30, 32, 34 and 58, for example) despite new arms in 1804 and 1806. Both sides of the *Ordinärifahne* were similar (though the reverse of Hungarian flags may have borne the arms of Hungary on the eagle after 1806), but the reverse of the *Leibfahne* bore a representation of the Virgin Mary on a white field. After 1806 some Colours bore regimental identification, in abbreviated titles in the corners. Some regiments carried 'streamers' or cravats suspended from the poles, which appear to have been painted in spirals of black, white, yellow and red (in any combination), or blue, though as with the minutiae of all Colours (being hand-painted) they varied from regiment to regiment. For full details of Austrian flags, see the *Men-at-Arms* title *Flags of the Napoleonic Wars 2*: T. Wise, 1978.

## *Uniforms: Line Infantry*

Despite periodic shortages of equipment (which, for example, led Schwarzenberg to complain in 1813 that 'we need shoes, pants, shirts—and a bottle of wine to revive our energies . . .'), the Line regiments throughout presented a smart and disciplined appearance. As Albrecht Adam noted in 1797, 'I was roused to enthusiasm by the smart and colourful uniforms of the French Revolutionary army, the keen spirit, the very soul, the characteristically wild faces of those soldiers, and their strange way of moving. The most striking contrast was produced by the Austrian armies. We saw them pass by, calm and grave, mostly in serried columns, correctly dressed even in mid-campaign. Resigned to hardship, never forgetting their discipline, they always made an impression to be respected.' Sir Charles Stewart wrote in 1813 that 'The composition of the army was magnificent, although I perceived a great many recruits: still the system that reigned throughout, and the military air that marked the soldier, especially the Hungarian, must ever fix it in my recollection as the finest army of the

continent. . . To see one Austrian and one Hungarian regiment is to see the army: for a complete equality and uniformity reign throughout; and they have no constant changes of uniform and equipment. . .'

Two factors should be noted. As in all uniform history, there was frequently a considerable delay between the authorisation of a new uniform and its adoption, depending upon financial and practical circumstances. Similarly, it is difficult to be precise as to the exact date at which changes of facing colour were effected, for those regiments whose distinctions changed. Though the colour scheme of facings and button-colour produced uniforms theoretically unique for each regiment, the facings were described in such nuances of colour as 'crab red', etc, exact shades of which are difficult to determine given that the dyes involved may not have been constant for each batch of cloth, and may have faded to different degrees. From contemporary pictures it is virtually impossible to identify regiments from facing colours alone, as the shade in which they are depicted may not be exact.

### The pre-1798 Uniform

The uniform in use at the beginning of the French war was like that in use for the previous two decades. Certain features remained constant throughout the period, in the colour of the uniform and the distinctions between 'German' and Hungarian regiments. White remained the traditional colour of the infantry uniform, though for the rank and file the shade was probably more like an off-white or very pale grey; in fact it was remarked that the pale grey facing colour of some regiments was virtually indistinguishable from the body of the coats of the rank and file.

The infantry coat was in 'modern' style, single-breasted and closed to the waist, unlike the old lapelled coats of most armies; the Austrian jacket was that copied by the British army at the turn of the century when a more practical design was sought. The Austrian infantry jacket had cuffs, folding collar and large turnbacks in the facing-colour; 11 buttons on the breast, and three-pointed horizontal side pockets, each pocket with three buttons. The voluminous turnbacks were fastened back by a button, and the round cuffs of 'German' regiments (i.e. all non-Hungarians) had two



Hungarian grenadiers, c. 1814, with officer and mounted field officer in foreground. (Ottenfeld)

buttons at the rear seam and two at the upper edge. For Hungarians the cuffs were pointed, with a single button at the 'point', from which descended a strip of white lace with a fringed end, the so-called *Bärentatzen* or 'bear's paw' lace carried on Hungarian cuffs throughout the period. No other lace was borne upon the ordinary uniform, not even by NCOs. The jacket had a single white strap with facing-coloured piping set towards the rear of the left shoulder.

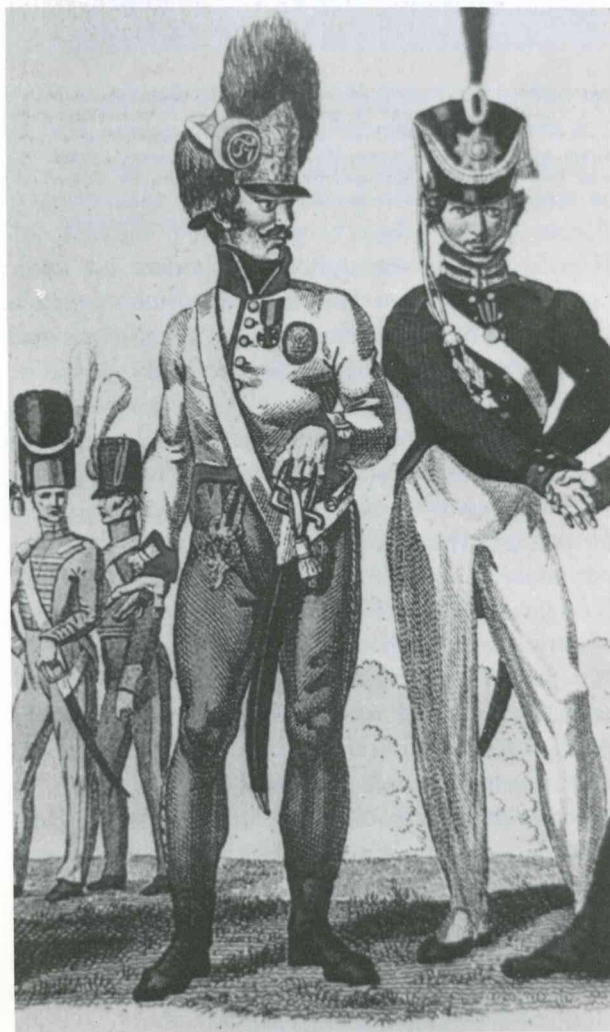
German regiments wore white breeches and stockings, the latter covered by long black gaiters extending over the knee, with 14 buttons on the outer seam. Hungarians wore their traditional long pantaloons, tucked into the anklets of the Hungarian boots, which were laced at the front. Though sometimes depicted as a dark shade, the Hungarian breeches were usually medium to light blue, ornamented with mixed yellow and black braid worn as small knots on the front of the thigh and running down the outer seam.

Head-dress for fusiliers was the *Casquet*, a squat, peakless leather cap with a taller false front bearing a brass plate; until 1790 this was embossed with the Emperor's cypher, when it was replaced by a double-headed eagle. At the left side of the cap was the national pompon, a yellow woollen flattened ball with a black centre. Behind this was often worn

the *Feldzeichen*, a sprig of green foliage, a relic of the 'field sign' used in the 17th century to distinguish friend from foe in the days before recognisable uniforms were in use. The Austrian army was the only one to retain this archaic decoration, which they used into the early 20th century.

White leather equipment consisted of a wide belt over the left shoulder, supporting a large black leather cartridge box at the rear of the right hip, the box bearing a 14 × 17cm brass plate bearing an embossed, crowned double eagle. A wide leather waistbelt, fastened with a rectangular brass buckle,

**Left, a Hungarian grenadier of 1815, in a French print depicting troops of various Allied nations during the occupation of Paris. Aided, no doubt, by the striking effect of the sky blue breeches and distinctive cap, the Hungarian grenadier seems to have become the archetype of the Austrian army in the eyes of foreigners. Note the large size of the cockade shown here at the side of the fur cap.**



supported a bayonet and a short, curved sabre in a frog at the left side; for grenadiers and Hungarians the sabre had a brass stirrup hilt, and for German fusiliers a simple cross-guard. Scabbards were dark brown leather with brass chape and throat, a characteristic feature of Austrian sidearms throughout being the extension of the leather over the upper part of the chape, creating a bulbous shape at the end of the scabbard. The tan hide knapsack was slung by a white leather strap over the right shoulder, resting at the left of the small of the back; a grey-brown greatcoat was folded atop the knapsack. The ovoid canteen with a reinforcing 'frame' of brown leather was carried on a woven fabric strap. The 1784 pattern musket was 150cm in length, with a calibre of 18.3mm and a weight of 4.8kg; the 1774 musket was also still in use, of similar dimensions but slightly heavier. The sling was white leather, and the lock had a waterproof cover for field service. The triangular-section bayonet was 32cm in length. It was common for grenadiers' musket stocks to be of polished walnut, and those of fusiliers of stained beech, but doubtless such differences were not universal, especially in wartime.

Grenadiers were distinguished by a grenade badge on the cartridge box and a brass match case upon the shoulder belt (originally the tube in which a lighted match was carried, in the days when hand grenades were still used), and by their headdress. This was a peakless black bearskin cap with a high front bearing a brass plate embossed with the Austrian arms and trophies of arms, and a low rear section, the top and reverse of the high front being lined with cloth bearing white lace decoration; the cloth rear resembled the 'bag' of a hussar cap, the end of which crossed to the right side of the cap, where a yellow and black woollen pompon was carried. At this period the cloth rear was in the facing colour, with the white lace in a wavy decoration of varied styles.

### **The 1798 Uniform**

Experience of campaigning revealed that changes of uniform and equipment were necessary; indeed, modifications may already have been made unofficially. In 1797 a commission was established to modernise the army's equipment, not without opposition from traditionalists. Some proposals

were rejected, among them apparently a scheme for numbering the buttons, and introducing black belts and red leather musket slings.

Most dramatic of the changes introduced by the 1798 regulations, which probably came into force in the following year, were a new jacket, and, instead of the *Casquet*, a large leather helmet. Supposedly styled upon classical designs, this headdress consisted of a skull of black laquered leather  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ins high, topped with a raised comb running from front to back, upon which was fixed a crest of black-over-yellow wool  $1\frac{3}{4}$  ins high. Reinforcing bands ran up the sides of the helmet, usually of black leather, or blackened or shiny brass; the front of the helmet bore a large brass plate bearing the Emperor's cypher embossed, 'F.II' (with the adoption of the title 'Emperor of Austria' in 1804 it changed to 'F.I'). It had a large, brass-edged peak and a wide rear peak, with a  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. leather flap at each side between the front and rear peaks, intended to divert rain-water from the wearer's ears. On each side of the helmet were brass bosses to support the chinstrap, of black leather for the rank and file, officers' chinstraps being covered with chain. It is conceivable that some helmets had two chinstraps, one for use and another, covered with brass chains, as a decoration around the rear of the helmet; but despite this unusual arrangement featuring in a number of reconstructions, it is unlikely that the practice was widespread and it may have been limited to officers. Many variations appear to have existed in the dimensions and minutiae of the helmet's construction, and though many illustrations show it as handsome and well-proportioned, some extant examples appear clumsy, especially when officers (unofficially) increased the height (with crests up to 4 ins high) or reduced the rear peaks to a size which rendered them useless in practical terms.

The new jacket was of white cloth with ten yellow or white buttons on the breast; the collar (now upright), cuffs and turnbacks (the latter smaller and the skirts less voluminous) were in the facing colour. Shoulder straps were now present at both sides, either white with facing-coloured piping, or vice versa. Two small buttons fastened the open rear seam of the cuffs. The vertical pockets had flaps about  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. wide, fastened with a single button at the centre of each flap. Two buttons were present at



German fusiliers in the field, c. 1813. Note the metal, rectangular canteens; the two-peaked shako; the officer's shako, with both a true rear peak and a false 'turned up neck flap' outlined in gold lace; and the way in which the drummer alone still carries a knapsack slung around the body, while the other soldiers have conventional shoulder harness. (Ottenfeld)

waist level at the rear of the skirts, which had three vertical lines of facing-coloured piping. About 1808–09 the cut was altered slightly, the turnbacks being somewhat reduced, and the rear piping reduced to two lines; from around this time it was common for the turnbacks to be slightly deeper at the front of the jacket, so that a band of facing colour was visible at the lower edge of the breast. Hungarian regiments retained their pointed cuffs with button and *Bärentatzen* lace.

From 1798 the white breeches of German infantry extended to below the knee, with half-stockings below, the latter covered by shorter black gaiters. The boots introduced at this time had wide heels and soles protruding slightly from the leather uppers. Hungarians retained their light blue pantaloons with black and yellow braid, and their lace-up shoes with a seam at the rear and raised ankles. White or off-white overall trousers probably continued in use on campaign.

The 1798 knapsack was small, 9 ins high  $\times$  3 ins deep, carried on white leather shoulder straps joined by a horizontal connecting strap with a half-



Members of various *Frei-Corps*, 1798. Left to right: Mihalovich's (brown jacket faced red, breeches sky blue with red lace, peakless black shako with black or very dark green plume); Wurmser's (blue faced with red, red waistcoat and cap, Albanian weaponry); O'Donel's (see Plate F2 for colours); Mahony's (black hat and equipment, grey uniform faced with green). The results of the long diaspora of Irish fighting men were to be found in the names of units of the Austrian, as of many other European armies. (Ottenfeld)

round iron buckle across the breast. The knapsack closed with three white leather straps on the rear face, similar straps secured the folded greatcoat on top; flaps on the sides excluded rainwater, and on the right side was a 10-in. leather thong used for tying the wooden tent pegs to the knapsack. However, several varieties of knapsack appear to have been used during this period, including a larger variety with a rear flap some 12 ins deep, which sometimes buckled on the under edge of the knapsack rather than in the middle of the rear face.

The cartridge box was similar to that used previously, with an 8cm shoulder belt; consisting of a wooden framework covered with black leather, it had a flap fastened on the under edge (preventing penetration of rain); the large brass plate was discontinued. At the right side was a pocket in which flints, etc., were stored. The waist belt was abolished, the sabre being withdrawn from all except grenadiers, NCOs and musicians; the

bayonet was now carried in a single frog 12 × 6.5cm at the rear of the left hip, suspended from a 5cm white leather belt over the right shoulder, with a half-round brass buckle; the bayonet-scabbard was unchanged. The wooden canteen with funnel-shaped mouth and wooden stopper was in common use, though in later years contemporary illustrations show an increasing use of metal, box-shaped canteens, similar to types apparently carried earlier.

A new musket was introduced in 1798, similar to the earlier patterns but of improved construction with brass fittings, of 17.6mm calibre, measuring 150cm overall and weighing 4.8kg. The lock-protector was withdrawn. The next pattern (1807) had the same specifications but was slightly lighter and had iron fittings. The triangular-section bayonet was between 32 and 38cm in length.

### Officers

As with the previous uniform, officers' coats were more elegantly cut than those of the other ranks, with tails sufficiently long to touch the ground when the wearer knelt. The white, single-breasted coat had a standing collar and round 'German' cuffs of the facing colour, with two buttons closing the rear seam of the cuff; like those of the rank and file, the buttons were undecorated and in the regimental colour (gilt or silver). Skirt lining and turnbacks were white, the skirts being swept back from immediately below the line of buttons on the breast. No markings distinguished the various commissioned ranks until 1848–50, the only distinction being metallic lace of the regimental 'colour' around the upper edge and rear seam of the cuffs of field officers; the earlier (though forbidden) practice of wearing similar lace on the collar seems to have lingered for some time. The only lace worn by company officers was the *Bärentatzen* on the pointed cuffs of Hungarians; no epaulettes were worn, though some uniforms had small shoulder straps to secure the pistol belt. The white waistcoat was single-breasted, with small buttons, with the lace worn unofficially in some cases now being prohibited. Breeches were white for Germans and light blue for Hungarians, the latter with ¼-in. gold or silver lace on the outer seams and as knots on the thigh. The black boots reached to the knee; Hungarians also wore laced hussar boots. The 1798

helmet had gilded fittings, with a crest of black and gold cord for field officers, and black and yellow silk for others.

The sword was carried on slings from a waist belt just over 5cm wide, of black and gold stripes for field officers and white leather for others, with a plate bearing a gilt eagle; some company officers seem to have adopted the black and gold unofficially. The black and gold sash (*Feldbinde*), the universal mark of commissioned rank, passed twice around the waist, over the belt, and knotted at the left side, from which fell two heavy tassels; it was of silk for field officers and camel hair for others. Only from 1798 was an attempt made to standardise the design of swords. Germans carried a straight-bladed *épée* or *Degen*, with a large pommel, short quillons and single knuckle bow, gilded fittings and leather scabbard with gilded locket and chape; the knot was black and gold. Grenadiers and Hungarians carried curved sabres with gilded stirrup hilts.

To conserve the expensive white coat, officers were permitted for ordinary duty to wear a dark grey, double-breasted frock coat or *Oberrock*, extending no lower than mid-calf (or even shorter), with regimentally-coloured buttons; it normally had the collar, or collar and cuffs, of the regimental facing colour, but its lining was dark grey. Officially to be worn when the rank and file used their greatcoats, the *Oberrock* was the favourite wear for all active service, and was probably the most common garment worn by officers throughout the Napoleonic wars. Its colour varied from dark grey to almost black. In addition, the full-length grey greatcoat with detachable short cape continued in use.

The length of the queue was set at 5 ins, 4 ins wrapped with black ribbon and 1 in. protruding at the end. Instead of being dressed in curls at the side, the hair was now combed down from the temples. Officers still carried canes as a symbol of rank, with silver head, brass ferrule and gold tassel. Grenadier officers wore the bearskin cap with gilt plate, but (especially in peacetime) officers often wore a bicorn hat instead of the helmet. As worn before 1798, the hat was black with a gold or silver loop some 5 ins long, with matching button, and gold 'roses' in the corners. When the hat was worn, it was common to omit the sash, and to wear just the waist belt over the *Oberrock*. A common addition on

campaign was a pistol holster on a belt over the shoulder, usually of brown leather and worn either at the front or rear of the hip.

## Grenadiers

The unique fur cap was retained, maintaining the high front and low rear which gave rise to its French nickname *fauteuil*, or 'armchair'. It would seem impossible to be definite about its evolution, as old examples were doubtless worn for years after a new pattern had been authorised. At some time (probably between 1798 and 1805) a black leather front peak was added; a watercolour by von Kobell, c. 1806, shows both peaked and peakless caps worn concurrently, so the change was probably gradual.

Another version of Wurmser's *Frei-Corps*, this one c. 1793, in an engraving by Chrétien de Mehel. Typically 'native' Balkan costume of dark blue, with red collar, lapels and cuffs and white piping. The breeches and boots are Hungarian-style, and note buff leather insert at rear of lower calf. The equipment is of brown leather, the waist pouches of grey fabric. The pistols are of Balkan type, the Turkish knife has a brass hilt, and the brass-fitted sabre has a gold knot. The black cap has a turned-up rear flap, a gold and black cockade, silver bands round the top, and green 'field sign' foliage. An officer, or perhaps a *Prima Plana* NCO?







Light infantry 1798-1801. The officer has Hungarian cuffs, the other men 'German' cuffs. The NCO at right carries his cane passed through a loop on his sabre belt. Note absence of helmet plate—'FII' cypher only. (Ottenfeld)

The cap almost always had the nap of the hair upswept, though some illustrations may record examples with drooping fur. The large brass plate with irregular edges was not universal in design; the central arms were altered over the years, and a variety of trophies of arms are recorded. Some extant caps feature a small black leather rear peak, and even smaller side flaps over the ears, though these are rarely depicted in contemporary illustrations, probably because they were usually concealed by fur. The cloth rears seem to have continued in the facing colour for some time, though at some date (probably before 1811) rear patches were ordered to be yellow with white lace for all regiments. The 1811 regulations specify yellow, but delays in the implementation result in facing-coloured patches being depicted as late as 1813-14. The design of wavy lace on the patches seems to have varied, judging from illustrations and extant examples, including caps with horizontally-striped patches (an artist's error?), and examples

without that part of the 'bag' crossing to the right of the cap. Grenadiers continued to carry the stirrup-hilted sabre in a combined frog with the bayonet, and to use the brass grenade badge on the cartridge box, but the match case on the shoulder belt was replaced in later years (probably after 1809) by a brass grenade badge.

### Non-commissioned officers

Like the different commissioned ranks, those of NCOs were not distinguished by badges of rank. The *Prima Plana* ranks (*Feldwebel*, *Fourier*, *ordinäre Cadetten*) carried sabres of a higher quality than those of grenadiers, with gilded fittings and yellow and black camel hair sword knots, in a combined frog with the bayonet; they had leather gloves, and carried a 'Spanish reed' cane, normally suspended by its thong from a button on the breast of the jacket, with a loop on the shoulder belt to secure it when the owner was under arms. Corporals carried similar equipment, but with a grenadier sabre with woollen knot, leather gloves, and a hazel cane.

### The 1806 Uniform

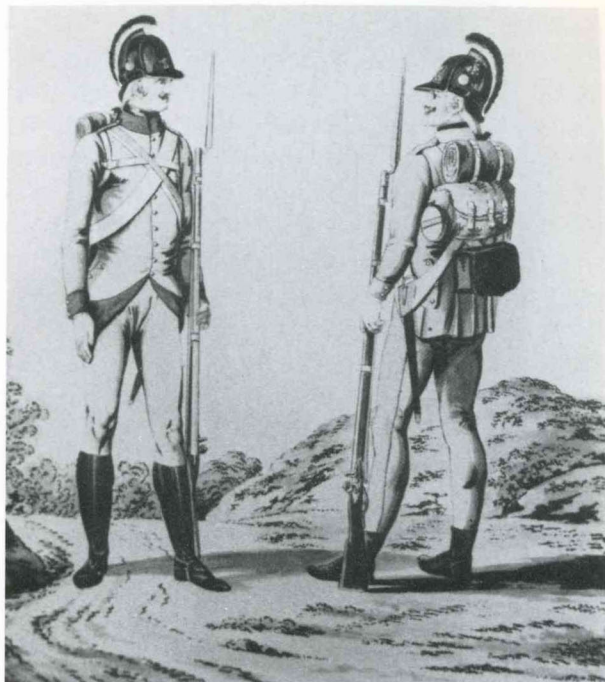
Changes of uniform were instituted following the 1805 campaign. Emphasis continued to be placed upon a smart appearance, ranks from *Feldwebel* upwards being urged to set an example, and never to appear in a uniform other than that prescribed by regulations or mixed with civilian clothing. Officers were urged to dress with propriety and to eschew ostentation and foreign styles, though variations in officers' uniforms were not regarded with as much disfavour as before. No officer or soldier was to move beyond his company area in wartime without his sidearm.

In 1805 the 'queue' was abolished, and hair powder was restricted to officers for grand parades, galas and appearance at court.

The infantry helmet had proved only a limited success; instead of the intended 12 years, it was lasting only six, and was thus more expensive than planned. It had proved tiring to wear and of limited protection; and as many returning prisoners of war needed new headgear, it was resolved to issue a cheaper item. Despite the new regulation, the old helmet remained in use with many regiments for several years, being worn side by side with the new shako at least as late as the 1809 campaign.

In August 1806 a shako was authorised, its introduction delayed until the helmets were due for replacement. First introduced into the Hungarian regiments, the new cap was originally made of black cloth (or cloth on leather), 8 ins high and 1 in. wider at the top than the bottom, with a wide leather peak and rear peak; on the front was a brass loop and button with a brass cockade shaped to resemble pleated fabric, painted black and yellow. Leather cockades and lace loops probably also existed at this period. At the top of the front was a yellow woollen pompon with a black centre. An upper band of  $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. yellow lace was worn by corporals, and two such bands by *Prima Plana* ranks. A number of varieties are recorded. Temporary issues were made initially from canvas pasted onto cardboard; and in December 1810 a second version was ordered, made of felt.

For officers, the shako was described by the 1811 dress regulations, confirming rank markings apparently introduced from 1806: for senior officers a broad lace band around the top, with narrow gold piping on either side, and for subalterns two narrower gold bands with a line of black between, the upper band about  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. from the edge. The pompon was  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ins broad, standing 1 in. higher than the upper edge of the cap, its black velvet centre bearing the Emperor's cypher. The gold lace cockade loop was  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide, with a gilt or silver button (whichever the regiment wore). Instead of a rear peak, officers' caps had an upturned dummy neck guard at the rear, having, like the front peak, a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. gold lace edging; a black waterproof cover could be worn on campaign. For field officers, and for grenadier officers on the march and similar occasions, the bicorn hat could be used, with a 2-in. gold border for field ranks, a  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. gold loop, and corner roses bearing 'FI' on a black centre. Grenadier officers retained the fur cap, specified as 12 ins high at the front and 5 ins at the rear. In 1806 a new grenadier cap plate was introduced, with curved sides and bearing a crowned double eagle with 'F.I.' on a shield on its breast, but earlier patterns doubtless remained in use. A third distinct pattern featured the eagle of 1806 but with an irregular edge like that worn before, with the plate fretted out around the motifs. Officers' plates were gilded, and the cloth rear was specified as 'Emperor yellow'. The bicorn was worn in marching order.



Compare this Tranquillo Mollo contemporary print of light infantry of 1798 with the previous illustration. Again, note the small size of the knapsack in these early illustrations. The left-hand man wears German, and the right-hand man Hungarian legwear.

The 1811 officers' regulations described the white coatee as having white turnbacks, but several sources (including Ottenfeld & Teuber and some contemporary ones) indicate that coloured turnbacks were worn by some, either by individual or regimental practice. The 1811 regulations noted that the collar should not exceed 4 ins deep nor the cuffs 3 ins; for field officers, cuff lace was to be  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. wide. Hungarian breeches were to have  $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. metallic lace down the side and as thigh knots, with 1-in. lace for field officers; grey breeches were to be reserved for active service and not worn on parade, and some seem to have worn grey cavalry overalls on campaign. Officers' gloves were yellow leather, with gauntlet cuffs between  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and 2 ins broad; the cane was dropped from general use by ranks from *Oberst* downwards. The sash was unchanged; it was worn over the left shoulder by adjutants. From April 1810 only field officers and adjutants were permitted to wear steel spurs.

By the 1811 regulations metal scabbards were prohibited; the *Degen* or *épée* of German infantry had a blade length of between 29 and 32 ins, 1 in. wide,

with brown leather scabbard. Until this date no close specifications for sabres had been given; Hungarians, grenadier, *Jäger* and *Grenz* officers had carried hussar-style sabres of their choice, but from 1811 some standardisation was introduced, though considerable latitude was still permitted. Officers were allowed to choose between plain gilded brass hilts and scabbard fittings (preferred by grenadiers and *Jägers*), or more ornate ones (carried by Hungarians and *Grenzers*); the blade was to be 27 or 28 ins long and 1½ ins wide, with black leather scabbard. The previous sword belts remained in use

*Jäger*, c. 1800, wearing the *Jäger* version of the 1798 helmet; it bears the imperial cypher, and a green crest. The light grey uniform is faced with green; leather and gaiters are black; and note the long socket bayonet for the 1795 *Jäger* rifle. (Ottenfeld)



(white leather, or gold with four black stripes 2¾ ins wide, upon 3-in. red leather backing, with eagle plate for field officers); sword knots were gold with black stripes and gold tassel.

### Other orders of dress

Undress uniform consisted of a sleeved, single-breasted white cloth waistcoat with ten buttons, or a similar but shorter and sleeveless garment apparently adopted around 1808–09; both could be worn underneath the jacket. German regiments wore their white breeches with the white stockings normally concealed by the gaiters; Hungarians wore their ordinary pantaloons. Undress caps were issued regimentally, so many varieties probably existed. The general German type appears to have been a round, white cloth cap with a semi-circular turned-up front, though facing-coloured piping may have been used, and possibly a facing-coloured grenade badge by grenadiers. Hungarians appear to have worn a blue cloth 'stocking cap'. Among regimental variations, the 3rd Regt. wore sky blue (facing-coloured) caps with a 'bag' ending in a white tassel; while in 1801 the officers of the 50th designed for themselves a gold-trimmed red cap with an edging of black and gold.

The single-breasted greatcoat was made of greyish-brown cloth, some contemporary pictures indicating the colour more brown than grey. With wide skirts and deep, turned-up cuffs, it fastened with six buttons on the breast and had a shoulder strap on the left, piped in the facing colour (some sources show two shoulder straps). Its standing collar was either piped in the facing colour and fastened with two small buttons, or bore a facing-coloured patch with a button on each side. Some NCOs appear to have worn shorter-skirted coats resembling officers' *Oberrocks*. Grenadiers wore a facing-coloured grenade on the collar in addition to the patch.

### Drummers and musicians

Theoretically, each regiment had 42 drummers and musicians. Drummers wore the ordinary uniform with standard distinctions of facing-coloured 'swallow's nest' wings on the shoulders, edged with scalloped white lace and bearing a white rosette in the centre. Similar lace was borne upon the cuffs and collar, though many illustrations show the lace

restricted to the wings, or wings and cuffs only. Equipment included a leather apron on the right thigh, a sabre, and a knapsack on a shoulder belt in pre-1798 style. Drum hoops are normally depicted with black and yellow diagonal stripes. Regimental variations, more splendid than the regulation, appear to have been most prevalent in the 1814–15 period; but even earlier, despite stringent efforts to enforce regulation dress, variations existed. Most surprisingly (because their *Inhaber* was Archduke Charles, the strictest enforcer of regulations) the drummers of the 3rd Regt. had lace on the jacket breast, one version showing not only tassel-ended loops of sky blue and white, but also the 1798 helmet with a sky-blue-over-white crest. Drum majors wore a laced baldric.

An early practice caused musicians to wear the livery of the *Inhaber*; later they usually wore white, or even blue or red coats with regimental facings and white or yellow lace, and laced breeches; the 1798 helmet might have a red crest and large feather plume. Shakos were introduced *c.* 1812, with a degree of decoration depending upon the liberality of the *Inhaber* or officers who paid for them. Several examples are shown by artists sketching the Allied armies in Paris in 1814–15; though these illustrations are frequently inaccurate in detail, they do show large plumes and shako cords, epaulettes (otherwise virtually unknown in Austrian service), and one (shown by Genty) in a double-breasted blue coatee faced crimson, silver and crimson epaulettes, silver shako cords and a crimson feather *panache*. Bandmasters usually wore officers'-pattern coats; musicians usually carried grenadier sabres, and some regiments (e.g. the 30th and 50th) had musicians dressed in Turkish costume.

### Pioneers

Pioneers wore ordinary uniform, with the addition of an apron of natural leather and a red crossed axes device on the left upper arm; they were equipped with a felling axe with leather case and belt.

### Provisional regiments

Upon the recovery of parts of northern Italy, new regiments were formed to replace those disbanded in 1809 due to loss of recruiting grounds, and were taken into the Line in 1814. Initially there were four



Tranquillo Mollo print of *Jägers* published in 1808. The black Corsican hat has a tall black plume; the jacket and breeches are light grey, tending towards blue-grey, and are faced with green; boots and equipment are black, the knapsack natural tan hide, and the roll grey.

provisional or supernumerary regiments, wearing white uniform, Nos. 1 and 2 with rose pink facings, yellow and white buttons respectively; and Nos. 3 and 4, carmine facings, white and yellow buttons respectively. There were also four light battalions wearing green with Emperor yellow facings and the battalion number on the shako; when the initial issue was expended, they adopted pike grey. The Line regiments received the numbers 13, 23, 38 and 43, and the four light battalions were combined to form a new 45th Regt.

### Note on Table 1:

The initial title (of *Inhaber*) and initial facing (where these changed) are those pertaining to 1798. Lists of facing colours throughout this period use varied terminology; for example, 'pompadour' and 'dark red' described the same shade of crimson; '*grisdelin*' or 'pale red' seems to have been a mauvish shade; the 1798 facing colour '*bleumoreau*' is described elsewhere as pale blue. '*Ponceau*' has been rendered as 'poppy red', the same shade apparently also referred to as 'carmine'.

**Table 1: Line Infantry, post-1798**

<i>No. Inhaber</i>	<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Facings</i>	<i>Buttons (yellow/ white)</i>
1. Kaiser Franz	Moravian	Pompadour (dark red)	Y
2. FM Erzherzog Ferdinand; later, Hiller	Hungarian	Emperor yellow	Y
3. FM Erzherzog Carl	Lower Austrian	Sky blue	W
4. Hoch- und Deutschmeister	Lower Austrian	Sky blue	Y
5. 1st Garrison Regt.; 1807, 1st & 2nd Garrison Bns.		Dark blue; later black	W
6. 2nd Garrison Regt.; 1807, 3rd & 4th Garrison Bns.		Black; later dark brown	W
7. FML Baron Schröder	Moravian	Dark blue; later dark brown	W
8. Baron Huff; Erzherzog Ludwig	Moravian	Poppy red; later grass green	Y
9. Graf Clerfayt; later, Czartoryski	Walloon; later Galician	Apple green	Y
10. Baron Kheul; later Anton Mittrowski; then Reiski	Bohemian	Parrot green	W
11. Graf Michael Wallis; later Erzherzog Rainer	Bohemian	Pink; later dark blue	W; later Y
12. Manfreddini; 1809 Alois Lichtenstein	Moravian	Dark brown	Y
13. Reisky; disbanded 1809	Inner Austrian	Grass green	Y
14. Oranien; later Baron Klebek; then Erzherzog Rudolf	Upper Austrian	Black	Y
15. Graf d'Alton; later Zach	Bohemian	Madder red	Y
16. Baron Terzi; later Erzherzog Rudolf; then Lusignan	Styrian	Violet; later sulphur yellow	Y
17. Fürst Wilhelm Hohenlohe; 1801 Reuss-Plauen	Bohemian	Light brown	W
18. Graf Stuart; 1809 d'Aspre; later Reuss-Greiz	Bohemian	Pompadour	W
19. Alvinczy; later Hessen-Homburg	Hungarian	Light blue	W
20. Wenzel Kaunitz	Silesian	Crab red	W
21. Baron Gemmingen; later Rohan; then Albert Gyulayi	Bohemian	Sea green	Y
22. Graf Lacy; 1802 Josias Coburg	Illyrian; later Moravian	Emperor yellow	W
23. Grossherzog von Toscana; later Würzburg; disbanded 1809	Lower Austrian; later Galician	Poppy red	W
24. Baron Preiss; 1801 Fürst Carl Auersperg; 1808 Baron Strauch	Lower Austrian; later Galician	Dark blue	W
25. Graf Brechainville; 1801 Johann Spork; later Zedtwitz; then de Vaux	Bohemian	Sea green	W

<i>No. Inhaber</i>	<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Facings</i>	<i>Buttons (yellow/ white)</i>
26. Baron Wilhelm Schröder; 1801 Hohenlohe-Bartenstein	Carinthian	Parrot green	Y
27. Graf Strassoldo; later Chasteler	Styrian; later Inner Austrian	Emperor yellow	Y
28. Graf Wartensleben; later Baron Frelich	Bohemian	Grass green	W
29. Graf Oliver Wallis; 1803 Lindenau	Moravian	Pale blue	W
30. Prinz de Ligne	Walloon	Light pike grey	Y
31. Benjowsky	Transylvanian (Hungarian)	Emperor yellow	W
32. Graf Sam. Gyulai; 1802 Esterházy	Hungarian	Light blue	Y
33. Graf Sztaray; 1804 Colloredo	Hungarian	Dark blue	W
34. Fürst Anton Esterházy; later Kray; 1804 Davidovich	Hungarian	Madder red ('crab red' 1798)	W
35. Baron Wenkheim; later Erzherzog Max; 1809 Graf Argenteau	Bohemian	Crab red	Y
36. Fürstenberg; 1801 Kolowrat	Bohemian	Pale red (mauve)	W
37. Barond de Vins; 1802 Auffenberg; 1808 Weidenfeld	Hungarian	Poppy red	Y
38. FM Herzog Ferdinand von Württemberg; disbanded 1809	Walloon	Rose pink	Y
39. Thomas Nadasdy; 1803 Baron Duka	Hungarian	Poppy red	W
40. Graf Joseph Mittrowsky; 1809 Ferdinand von Württemberg	Moravian	Carmine; later pale blue	W
41. FM Baron Bender; 1805 Sachsen- Hildburghausen; 1808 Kottulinsky	Galician	Sulphur yellow	W
42. Graf Erbach	Bohemian	Orange-yellow	W
43. Graf Thurn; 1806 Baron Simbschen; disbanded 1809	Carinthian/ Inner Austrian	Sulphur yellow; later carmine	Y
44. Graf Belgiojoso; 1801 Bellegarde	Italian; later Germany	Madder red	W
45. Baron Lattermann; 1809 de Vaux; disbanded 1809	Lower Austrian/ Styrian; later Italian	Poppy red	Y
46. Baron Neugebauer; 1809 Chasteler; disbanded 1809	<i>Tiroler Land- und Feld-Regiment</i> ; later Galician	Dark blue	Y
47. Graf Franz Kinsky; 1805 Vogelsang	Bohemian	Steel green	W
48. Baron Schmidfeld; 1798 Vukassovich	Hungarian	Steel green	Y
49. Graf Pellegrini; 1797 Baron Kerpen	Lower Austrian	Light pike grey	W
50. Graf Stain; disbanded 1809	Upper Austrian	Violet	W; later Y

*continued overleaf*

**Table 1** (continued)

<i>No. Inhaber</i>	<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Facings</i>	<i>Buttons (yellow/ white)</i>
51. Baron Splényi	Transylvanian (Hungarian)	Dark blue	Y
52. Erzherzog Anton Victor; 1804 Erzherzog Franz Carl	Hungarian	Pompadour	Y
53. Johann Jellačić	Slavonian (Hungarian)	Pompadour	W
54. Graf Callenberg; 1805 Froom	Bohemian	Apple green	W
55. Graf Murray; 1803 Reuss-Greitz; disbanded 1809	Walloon; later Galician	Pale blue	Y
56. Graf Wenzel Colloredo	Moravian	Steel green	Y
57. Graf Josef Colloredo	Bohemian	Pale red (mauve)	Y
58. Baron Beaulieu	Walloon	Black	W
59. Jordis	Upper Austria	Orange-yellow	Y; later W
60. (1801) Ignaz Gyulayi	Hungarian	Steel green	W
61. (1802) St. Julien	Hungarian	Grass green	Y
62. (1802) Franz Jellačić	Hungarian	Grass green	W
63. 1799 Erzherzog Joseph Franz; later Baillet Latour; then Bianchi	Walloon; later Galician	Light brown	Y
64. 1802 Chasteler: <i>Tiroler Feldjäger Regt.</i>			

## *Frei-Corps*

Until the formation of the light infantry in 1798, the Austrian army's skirmishing and scouting capacity rested largely with the *Frei-Corps*, independent units raised in the provinces during wartime and disbanded upon cessation of hostilities (plus some *Jäger* companies employed piecemeal in the 1788–89 Turkish war). Some *Frei-Corps* had a dubious reputation in the eyes of other nations; for example, from the British *Weekly Dispatch* of 27 September 1801: '... the improvements the Archduke is introducing into the Austrian army give great satisfaction. He has disbanded the corps of Red Mantles, a regiment of chasseurs. These men, besides being bad soldiers, disgraced the Austrian army by frequent robberies and assassination. At the commencement of the war they received a florin for the head of every Frenchman they brought into the advanced posts; but it was found that these banditti used to cut off the heads of unfortunate peasants whom they met with in the fields, in order to obtain the promised reward!'

Some units raised for the Turkish war were still in existence at the outbreak of the French wars; their uniform was usually totally different from that of the Line regiments, and brief details of the most prominent corps are given below:

*Grün-Laudon Regt.* Two battalions raised on lower Rhine 1790; commander, *Oberst* Baron Mylius. Black shako trimmed yellow, black and yellow pompon. Grey-green or green Hungarian coat, red cuffs, folding collar and lining, yellow buttons, green waistcoat and Hungarian breeches; brown leatherwork; musket, bayonet and Hungarian sabre.

*O'Donel's Frei-Corps* See Plate F2.

*Le Loup Jägers (Niederlandische Feld-Jäger)* Raised Netherlands, founder Major Johann Le Loup. 1792, bn. of six companies; 1801 Austrian personnel transferred to *Tiroler-Jäger-Regt.*, Dutch personnel into French service. *Casquet*, pike grey coat, waistcoat and breeches, green collar, cuffs and lining, yellow buttons; black leatherwork, hunting

- 1: German grenadier, pre-1798  
2: Hungarian fusilier, pre-1798  
3: Fifer, German fusiliers, pre-1798





- 1: Field officer, German fusiliers, 1798  
2: Company officer, German fusiliers, 1798  
3: German fusilier, 1798



- 1: Officer, Hungarian grenadiers, c. 1805  
2: Drummer, German fusiliers, c. 1805  
3: NCO, German grenadiers, c. 1805



- 1: Hungarian fusilier, c. 1809
- 2: NCO, German fusiliers, c. 1809
- 3: Officer, German fusiliers, c. 1809
- 4: Officer, Hungarian fusiliers, c. 1809



- 1: Field Officer, German fusiliers, c. 1813  
2: German grenadier, c. 1813  
3: Hungarian grenadier, c. 1813



2

3

- 1: Hungarian light infantryman, 1798  
2: Private, O'Donel's Frei-Corps, 1798  
3: Private, University Bde., Vienna Volunteers, 1797



- 1: Private, Styrian Landwehr, 1809  
2: Hauptmann, Styrian Landwehr, 1809  
3: Jäger, Upper Austrian Landwehr, 1809  
4: Private, Bohemian Landwehr, 1809



1: Jäger, 1809  
2: Private, Grenz Infantry  
3: Private, Hungarian Insurrectio  
4: Private, Austro-German Legion, 1814



horn on cartridge box. Short carbine, brass-mounted hunting sword (*Hirschfänger*).

*Limburg Volunteers (Limburger Freiwillige)* Formed 1792, though a Limburg *Jäger* company had existed in Le Loup's since 1790. Commandant, Major de Mays. 1794, eight companies; re-styled *Erzherzog Carl-Legion*. Leather helmet similar to 1798 pattern, double peak, comb with horsehair crest, brass badge, upright black and yellow feather plume at left. Pike grey coat, red lining, short lapels, cuffs, narrow standing collar; white waistcoat; pike grey Hungarian breeches, hussar boots, white leatherwork; musket and bayonet.

*Gyulai's Croatian Corps (Croatisches Frei-Corps Gyulai)* Mostly Croatian; 12 companies and three hussar squadrons served in Turkish war. Three bns. served under Graf Gyulai (later Baron Löwenburg) on the Rhine, two bns. under *Obersts* Machoracz and Luleckner in Italy. Originally wore *Casquet*, brown coat faced red, white waistcoat and buttons, blue breeches, red 'Russia leather' equipment, musket, sabre, pistol and Turkish knife. Later, low cocked hat with white feather; brown coat, red collar and cuffs, black-and-yellow braid on button holes and edges; blue Hungarian breeches with similar braid, Hungarian boots; red leather belt and cartridge box, musket and bayonet, Turkish knife, pair of pistols.

*Mihalovich's Corps (Slavonisch-Serbisches Corps Mihalovich)* Raised 1792 by *Oberst* Stephan Mihalovich. Shako with black feather plume, lace for NCOs; short brown coat, red collar and cuffs; blue breeches with black-and-yellow (or red) braid; black leatherwork; musket and sabres (carbines for NCOs).

*Carneville Legion (Carneville-Frei-Legion)* Raised Netherlands 1793 at cost of *Inhaber*, *Oberst* Carl Franz Graf Carneville; mostly French *émigrés*. Two companies of infantry and *Jägers*, division of hussars. Shako with brass rosette, black and yellow feather; green coat, red collar, black cuffs and lapels, yellow lace and buttons, white waistcoat, blue Hungarian breeches; white leatherwork, black for *Jägers*, who carried carbines.

*Wurmser's Corps (Steier-Wurmser'sches Frei-Corps)* Slavonic corps formed 1793; two bns. infantry, four squadrons hussars. Commandants, *Oberstleutnant* Baron Johann Knesevich, 1797 Graf Paul Esterhazy, 1798 Graf Carl Westenröde, 1800 *Oberst* Ignaz Kengyel. Red cap, blue coat faced red, blue Turkish breeches laced white, red waistcoat laced white, low shoes; Albanian long musket, sabre, pair of pistols and Turkish knife stuck in black waist belt. Calfskin knapsack with black straps.

*Bourbon Legion* French *émigré* corps formed Netherlands 1794, commandant *Oberst* Nortmann, 1795 *Oberst* Graf Johann Isidor Knoult. Six infantry companies, one hussar squadron. Cocked hat, later 1798 helmet; white uniform faced dark blue, white buttons.

*Lüttich's Volunteers (Lütticher Freiwillige)* Formed 1794, bn. of six companies, by Fürstbischof von Lüttich, commandant *Oberst* Baron Wasseige. Plain hat, sky blue coat with crab red collar, cuffs and lapels, white buttons and waistcoat, sky blue Hungarian breeches, high boots, white belts.

*Rohan's Corps (Rohan'sches Frei-Corps)* French *émigrés*, formed Netherlands 1794. Infantry regt. (commandant *Oberst* Prinz Victor Rohan), six hussar squadrons. Black shako, brass badge, black and yellow feather plume; sky blue coat, ponceau folding collar, cuffs, lining and shoulder straps, yellow buttons, green Hungarian breeches, white waistcoat, natural leatherwork.

*Brentano's Feldjäger-Corps* Raised Turin, 1799, by *Oberst* Philipp Freiherr von Brentano; disbanded 1801. Corsican hat; pike grey coat, waistcoat and breeches, steel green facings, yellow buttons, black gaiters and leatherwork, carbines.

*Italian Light Bn (Italiensches Leichtes Bataillon)* Raised Italy 1799, commandant Major Josef Chevalier Bona-Corsi; disbanded 1801. 1798 helmet, green crest; dark blue uniform faced red, as a light battalion.

*Dalmatian Light Bn* Raised Dalmatia 1800; commandant Major Dominik Ertel. Disbanded 1801. Dalmatian native dress.





*Grenz infantry, pre-1798. Left: white uniform, an infantry-style Casquet, scalloped white/silver lace on the cap and the Hungarian cuff, Hungarian 'bear paw' lace decoration on the yellow cuff facing, a rifle, and an old-fashioned half-pike. Right: black peakless shako, brown jacket faced red, infantry musket. Both wear white Hungarian breeches. (Ottenfeld)*

*Lower Austrian Volunteers (Niederösterreichisches Freiwilligen-Corps) Jäger and two Schützen bns. raised 1800, each of six companies of 184 men. Jägers wore bearskin cap with brass hunting horn badge with Austrian arms therein, crowned for officers, brass edged peak; brown coat and breeches, green collar, cuffs and lace on buttonholes and on Hungarian breeches; black leatherwork and gaiters. Officers had silver horns on collar, silver epaulettes and breeches-lace, green skirt lining, high boots, brass-scaled chinstrap. Scharfschützen similar, but red instead of green.*

*Erzherzog Carl Legion November 1800 to 1801; establishment 22 bns., Bohemian and Moravian Jäger corps of 1,500 and 1,000 men respectively. Hat with white feather, white band (gold for*

*Although dated c. 1820, this officer of Grenz infantry displays the uniform worn in the later part of the Napoleonic Wars. His conventional infantry shako has regulation rank lace at the top; his brown coat is faced and lined red, and his sky blue Hungarian breeches have the usual gold officer's trim—including, though obscured here, the trefoil knot on the fronts of the thighs. (Ottenfeld)*

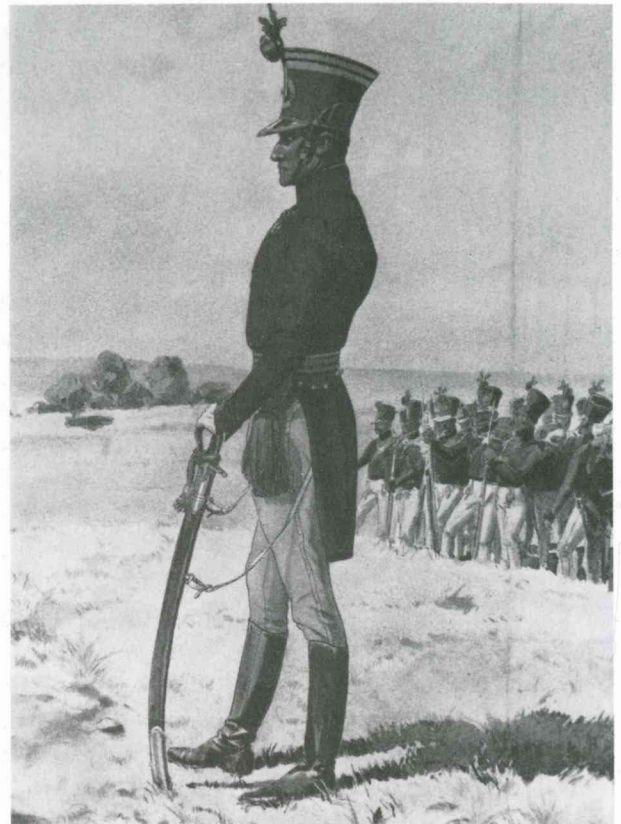
officers); dark brown coat faced red, white lace, blue Hungarian breeches, black leatherwork.

*Frei-Corps Maria Ludovika Italian, raised and disbanded 1814. Bearskin cap, brown coat with red collar and cuffs, blue Hungarian breeches.*

*Serbian Frei-Corps Raised 1814, disbanded 1815. Facings and cap varied with battalion; red or blue cap with black and yellow rosette, black leather trim; brown Turkish jacket, yellow lace and waistcoat, blue Turkish trousers laced yellow; black leatherwork, line pattern sabre.*

## *Light Infantry*

Not until 1798 were regular light infantry battalions formed, from the various *Frei-Corps* which thus largely ceased to exist. Not surprisingly, given the general inability to recognise the merits of light infantry, all the battalions were disbanded in 1801. All wore the 1798 helmet with brass F.II cypher instead of a plate, and pike grey coats; the coat,



**Table 2: Light Infantry Battalions**

<i>No. Title</i>	<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Facings</i>	<i>Buttons</i>	<i>Source</i>
1. Strozzi	Galician	crab red	yellow	O'Donel's
2. Carl Rohan	Italian	crab red	white	Legions of Bourbon, Rohan, Erzherzog Carl
3. Am Ende	Italian	brick red	yellow	Grün-Laudon
4. Bach	Italian	brick red	white	Grün-Laudon
5. Paul Radivojevich	Slavonian	orange-yellow	yellow	Serbian <i>Frei-Corps</i>
6. Trauttenberg	Hungarian	orange-yellow	yellow	Gyulai's
7. Otto (later Schmelzer)	Hungarian	steel green	yellow	Gyulai's
8. Wurmser	Hungarian	sulphur yellow	white	Gyulai's
9. Greth	Hungarian	carmine	yellow	Gyulai's
10. Siegenfeld	Croatian	dark blue	white	Gyulai's
11. Franz Carneville	Italian	dark blue	yellow	Carneville's, Lüttich's, Anhalt-Zerbst Infantry
12. Rubenitz	Galician	steel green	white	O'Donel's
13. Munkácsy	Hungarian	sulphur yellow	yellow	Gyulai's
14. Louis Rohan	Italian	black	white	Legions Bourbon, Rohan and Carl
15. Mihalović	Slavonian	black	yellow	Serbian <i>Frei-Corps</i>

breeches and gaiters of the five Italian regiments were of German style, the remainder wearing Hungarian pantaloons.

## *Jägers*

To replace the light battalions, a regiment of Tyrolean *Jägers* was formed in 1801, three battalions each of six companies. Prior to this date, *Jägers* (riflemen) had been deployed in individual companies, with the 46th Regt. possessing two six-company battalions, and a four-company rifle battalion recruited from the Tyrol, which traditionally supplied the army's riflemen. The new unit was numbered 64 and styled the *Tiroler-Jäger-Regiment*, its personnel coming from the previous Tyrolean Sharpshooters, d'Aspre and Le Loup *Frei-Corps* and the 46th's Tyroleans. The *Inhaber* was the Marquis de Chasteler, commander of the Tyrol area, but after its loss in 1805 the designation became *Jäger-Regiment Chasteler*. Uniformed similarly to the light infantry, they wore grey with green

facings and helmet crest and black leatherwork; officers carried grenadier sabres, and at least in part were armed with the 1798 rifle.

In 1808 nine 'divisions' of *Jägers* were formed, four in Bohemia, two each in Austria and Moravia and one in Inner Austria. Each had a peacetime establishment of a staff officer, two assistant surgeons, three quartermaster staff, two *Hauptleute* (captain or captain-lieutenant), two *Oberleutnants*, four *Unterleutnants*, four *Oberjäger*s and 16 *Unterjäger*s (NCOs), four hornists, two pioneers, 240 *Jägers* and six servants. On 1 December 1808 each 'division' was expanded into a six-company battalion, each company with two officers, seven NCOs, ten *Patrouilleführers* ('patrol leaders', equivalent to corporals), a hornist and between 50 and 60 men; in wartime each battalion was expanded to 860 men.

*Jägers* wore pike grey breeches and a single-breasted jacket, grass green collar, cuffs and turnbacks, yellow buttons bearing the battalion number, and a black 'Corsican hat' (*Korséhut*) with a feather and a leather chinstrap; this 'round hat' with an upturned brim had a 2¼ in. high brass shield specified, bearing the battalion number, but this is

## Grenz-Infanterie



Privates of *Grenz-Infanterie*: the left-hand man wears the brown uniform with a red cloak, the right-hand man the white 'service' uniform, complete with *bärenatzen* on the cuffs. (Ottenfeld)

not shown by all sources. Hornists had grass green wings laced white. Officers wore cocked hats with gold lace and loop, and gold horn turnback badges; field officers had the usual sword belts and gold cuff lace, leatherwork for lower ranks being black. Their breeches were pike grey with gold braid thigh knots and  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. stripes. Overcoats for 'other ranks' were dark 'mixed grey' with six buttons, for officers of dark 'Moorish grey' with grass green collar and cuffs. NCOs had black and gold sword knots and light yellow gloves, *Oberjäger*s carrying 'Spanish reed' canes, *Unterjäger*s and *Stabstrompeter*s hazel canes with black straps. Cadets had gloves and sword knots. *Fouriers* wore coat and breeches of dark 'mixed grey' (the latter white for parade), with green collar and cuffs, overcoats of 'mixed grey', hat with gold loop, and an *épée* with NCO knot. Surgeons wore pike grey coats with black collars. Officers were clean shaven, but others wore moustaches.

The Military Borders in Croatia, Slavonia, Hungary and Transylvania were a narrow strip of land along the frontier, where every able-bodied male was a peasant-soldier, guarding against Turkish incursions. In wartime they could form light battalions for service with the field army. Training them as ordinary infantry in the later 18th century, however, had somewhat lessened their natural aptitude for scouting and skirmishing.

In 1792 there existed 17 *Grenz* (Border) regiments, each of two field battalions of six companies each, 256 sharpshooters armed with a combined rifle/shotgun, and an artillery detachment with three 3-pdr. guns. Despite a large 'paper' establishment (nominal strength of 56,644 in 1799), losses in the Turkish war and adverse economic conditions had reduced those available for active service to only 13,000. When regiments joined the field army, they left behind a local reserve of two *Landes-Defensions-Divisions*.

In the 1790s composite battalions were formed for active service, and they fought well in Italy, Switzerland and Germany. However, reinforcements were difficult to find, as the frontier defences had to be maintained; and unrest—leading to mutiny in June 1800—was caused by reports of conditions at home. Some generals thought that the 'shiftless, false, and totally undisciplined' *Grenzers* should be disbanded; but an investigative commission decided that the organisation should remain. It declared the futility of training them as Line infantry, which negated their value as skirmishers, was contrary to their temperament, and impossible to reconcile with their part-time training, as the men had to maintain their farms in order to live. Successive re-organisation led to *Grenz* regiments in 1805 mustering three battalions of four companies each, but ill-equipped, partially trained and somewhat ineffective; some 48,000 men served at that time. The raising of the establishment to three battalions of six companies each, and a new code of law for the Military Borders (May 1808) did little to alleviate the economic hardships or the resentment of the peasants at having to supply so many men for active service. Nevertheless, it was *Grenzers* who mounted in 1809 the heroic defence of Malborgeth

and Predil, the 'Austrian Thermopylaes'. Though nominally light infantry, they continued to be neither one thing nor the other.

In 1809 the 17 *Grenz* regiments each had two field battalions of 2,966 men, 240 sharpshooters and 44 gunners, plus a reserve battalion of 1,437 men. Each of the 13 regular regiments (the Transylvanians, Nos. 14–17, counted as 'irregulars') had a *Landwehr* battalion of 675 men. The defeat of 1809 led to ceding of territory to France, regts. 1–4, 10 and 11 going into French service; by 1814 all had been recovered.



Contemporary print showing a member of the *Landsturm*, the worst equipped of all the auxiliary forces. The spray of leaves in his hat is the only 'military' feature of his civilian costume; he is armed with an ancient *estoc* or broadsword.

**Table 3: Grenz Regiments**

<i>No. Name</i>	<i>Station</i>	<i>Facings</i>	<i>Buttons</i>
1. Liccaner	Gospić	emperor yellow	yellow
2. Otočaner	Otočac	emperor yellow	white
3. Oguliner	Ogulin	orange-yellow	yellow
4. Szluiner	Karlstädt	orange-yellow	white
5. Warasdiner-Creuzer	St. Belovár	crab red	yellow
6. Warasdiner-St. Georger	St. Belovár	crab red	white
7. Brooder	Vincovce	pale red	white
8. Gradiscaner	Neugradisca	pale red	yellow
9. Peterwardeiner	Mitrowitz	light pike grey	yellow
10. 1st Banal	Glina	crimson	yellow
11. 2nd Banal	Petrinia	crimson	white
12. Deutschbanater	Pancsova	sky blue	white
13. Wallachisch-Illyrisches	Karansebes	light pike grey	white
14. 1st Szekler	Csik-Szereda	pink	yellow
15. 2nd Szekler	Kezdy-Váránhely	pink	white
16. 1st Walachisches	Orláth	parrot green	yellow
17. 2nd Walachisches	Naszód	parrot green	white

(Facings *c.* 1798 had been violet for the 1st and 2nd, orange for the 3rd and 4th, and dark pike grey for the 12th.)

In peacetime the *Grenz*ers wore their ordinary brown coat, a felt cap (*Klobuk*), and ordinary trousers. When mobilised, the official uniform was white waistcoat and breeches. The 1797 mobilis-

ation of composite battalions had white buttons, 'German' cuffs and facings as follows: Szekler Bn., rose pink; Transylvanian (Siebenbürgische), parrot green; Banalisten, dark brown; Slavonier (Brooder,



NCO (left) and private of the Salzburg *Landwehr*, 1809. The NCO wears the 'regulation' uniform of a green frock coat faced with yellow, but the private has only a makeshift grey or brown coat with yellow facings worn over civilian dress, his hat being decorated with a green and yellow cockade. (Ottenfeld)

Peterwardeiner and Gradiscaner), *krystallin* (mauve); Warasdiner, crab red; 1st Karlstädt (Liccaner and Otočaner), violet; 2nd Karlstädt (Szlainer and Oguliner), orange-yellow; Banater, crimson; and the two composite sharpshooter battalions, violet.

In 1808 the difference between ordinary ('*Haus*') and field uniform was suspended, though the white uniform was apparently retained by some despite new regulations which authorised a shako, dark brown infantry coat with regimental facings, and sky blue Hungarian breeches. Knötel, for example, lists for 1812 the 6th, 12th, 13th and 15th in brown, and the 5th, 7th–9th, 14th, 16th and 17th in white, with facings as above.

Issued equipment included a canvas haversack, cloth mittens, and forage cap, but depended upon availability; black leather equipment was often carried instead of white. NCOs had leather gloves and sword knots. The traditional short pikes were no longer carried; in 1805 the sharpshooters carried

sabres on shoulder belts. In 1809 their equipment included carbine and bayonet with black leather shoulder belt, and powder horn with tasselled cord. The artillery carried sabres on black leather shoulder belts, though in 1798 had white belts with brass match cases. Officers wore brown uniforms of infantry style, with shakos and black leather sabre belts. Red cloaks were an unusual distinction.

In addition, there existed a regiment of *Grenz* hussars; and a battalion of pontooneers, the *Czaikisten*, who wore blue faced crab red, their coats originally cut loose to facilitate rowing with oars, Hungarian breeches and black leatherwork. In 1809 their blue Hungarian jackets had red facings and blue collar with red patch, sky blue breeches with usual Hungarian braid, and a shako with black and yellow pompon and a brass anchor badge.

## *Landwehr*

The concept of a national militia or *Landwehr* was always viewed with unease by the authorities: as Archduke Charles wrote, they were potentially dangerous if the population were disaffected, and 'make it appear as if we have large masses of combatants and so induce a false sense of security'. By spring 1808, however, even he conceded that a militia was required; and in June the *Landwehr* was formed, service being compulsory for all men aged between 18 and 45, unless they belonged to exempt categories or were army reservists. It was estimated that Austria would raise 180,000 *Landwehr* and Hungary 50,000, but such numbers were never attained; the Hungarian Diet refused to sanction it, and it was thought dangerous to raise it in Galicia, whose Poles were believed disaffected. The organisation was divided into 'normal' and volunteer units, in three 'directorates' (Bohemia/Moravia, Inner Austria, Upper/Lower Austria); establishment was 170 battalions, each of four to six fusilier companies and two *Jäger* or *Schützen* companies, armed with rifles. Officers were recalled from the retired list, and units were to train on Sundays and at an annual three-week camp; but training was patchy and officers indifferent. Between five and ten battalions were to form each brigade—though when the *Landwehr* actually saw service they were

usually attached to Line formations. Except for the volunteer units (by definition more committed), the majority did not distinguish themselves; discipline was poor (one battalion attacked its commander with bayonets), and the Minister of War described them as 'a body without a soul' and useful only in supplying drafts to the regulars.

In 1809, Upper Austria mustered 12,200 men in 15 battalions; about three-quarters deserted upon the approach of the French, leaving only the volunteer units prepared to fight, as three battalions did with great gallantry at Ebelsberg. After the defeat of 1809 Napoleon demanded the deactivation of the *Landwehr*; but registers were kept, and in 1811 it was decreed that when re-formed, they would form the fourth battalions of each Line regiment.

The system is illustrated by the Styrian *Landwehr*, of which there were 13 battalions: five in the Graz district, two in the Brucker district, two in the Judenburg, two in Marburg and two in the Cilli district. In the first Graz and in each of the Brucker battalions there were two rifle companies, the best equipped and most active men, usually merchants, students and foresters. An order of June 1808 specified the uniform for Inner Austrian *Landwehr*, districts being distinguished by their facing colours: Styria (Steiermark), white; Carinthia (Kärnten) and Triest, red; Carniola (Krain), light blue; and Salzburg, yellow. Uniform comprised a grey-green or dark green short coat with facing-coloured collar, cuffs and shoulder strap piping, and white buttons; white or pike grey breeches, black gaiters, and a 'round hat' six ins high, with a 3½-in. brim usually turned up on one or both sides, bearing a cockade in provincial colours (green and white for Styria). White leather belts were worn, black for NCOs (but actually more widespread); NCOs also had sabres with white-and-green or green knots, and the usual canes. Officers wore bicorns with silver loop and button, silver and white tassels and provincial cockade; a green tail-coat with shoulder strap on the right; grey breeches with camel hair braid on the outer seams and as thigh knots; and carried a sabre with a silver and white knot on a black glazed shoulder belt. Rank markings were one, two or three silver loops on the collar for *Unterleutnant*, *Oberleutnant* and *Hauptmann* respectively; field officers had silver-edged collar and

shoulder straps, and silver braid on the breeches. *Jägers* wore a waist belt with a cartridge box at the front instead of shoulder belts, and carried a powder horn on a green cord over the left shoulder; their bayonet was suspended from the same belt, though NCOs also carried a sabre.

In practice, shortage of equipment resulted in wide variations. Though officers and NCOs usually wore regulation dress, other ranks were permitted different uniform providing all members of a company were dressed alike. In 1808 civilian dress was adapted (sometimes simply by adding a cockade to the hat!), the only issue items being the coat and the leather equipment. In Styria the rank and file had long grey or 'steel green' single-breasted coats, and quantities of grass green cloth

**Officer and privates of the Hungarian *Insurrectio*: cf. Plate H3. (Ottenfeld)**





*Landständisches Frei-Corps*, left, and Vienna Volunteers, right; 1797. Uniforms are, respectively, light grey faced with red, blue-grey breeches (infantry), light grey overalls striped red (cavalry), red plume with white centre (infantry), green plume (cavalry), white (infantry) and black (cavalry) equipment; and for the Vienna Volunteers, green faced with black, grey breeches, black hat laced white with black-over-yellow plume, black and yellow cockade.

were purchased as an alternative facing colour. In March 1809 the *Landwehr* in general was provided with shoes, mess tins and canteens, and permission was given for the use of overalls and grey or white greatcoats, so long as they were all alike in any battalion. The actual uniform worn by the Styrians in 1809 was a soft hat with turned-up brim, grey *Oberrock* with white collar and grass green cuff edge, civilian clothes underneath, with grey stockings (green for *Jägers*), lace-up shoes, black belts, and knapsack and haversack provided by the individual. Musicians had 'swallow's nest' wings. The Triest *Stadt-Bataillon* wore grey with light green facings, epaulettes and breeches-stripe, brass horn on the collar, crested helmet like the 1798 pattern with light green plume, black knee boots and equipment, and carried rifles.

In other 'directorates', *Landwehr* uniform was similarly varied. For Lower Austria the uniform was a grey infantry jacket faced red, white breeches, black gaiters and Corsican hat bearing a brass plate inscribed with district and battalion identification. Bohemian uniform is shown in Plate G4. The

Moravian *Landwehr* volunteers are shown dressed similarly, but with an infantry shako with ordinary cockade and pompon, a tall black plume, and brown leather equipment; while the ordinary *Landwehr* had a black round hat with brass badge, single-breasted brown *Oberrock* with red cuffs, collar patch and shoulder strap piping, white overalls and black gaiters and equipment. Their volunteer *Jägers* had a *Korséhut* with white loop and dark green plume, dark brown infantry jacket faced red, black equipment and knee boots. In Galicia, the only unit formed was a corps of dismounted cossacks (*Freikosaken-Abtheilungen zu Fuss*) who wore native dress, fur or felt busby, blue jackets faced red, baggy red or blue trousers, with knife and pistols in the belt or red girdle; as there was a shortage of muskets, many carried only lances or pikes.

*Landwehr* firearms depended upon availability; muskets of 1754, 1774 or 1784 pattern were used, with hunting rifles, cavalry carbines, even Crespi breech loaders and air rifles among the *Jägers*.

A new uniform was prescribed in 1813 when the *Landwehr* re-formed as the fourth battalions of Line regiments: black *Korséhut* bearing brass shield inscribed with the district number; iron grey infantry jacket with collar, cuffs, turnbacks, shoulder straps and piping in the regimental facing; white breeches, black belts and knee gaiters, grey-black greatcoat; regional cockades were replaced by the national black and yellow. NCOs carried sabres with black and yellow knots. Officers had bicorns with black silk binding, iron grey long-tailed infantry coats, white waistcoats, white or grey breeches with lace and thigh knot of the button colour (silver or gold), black boots, *épée* with gold knot, gold and black sash, and grey overcoat. If we continue to use the Styrians as an example, they raised four battalions affiliated to Line regiments nos. 27 (Graz) and 47 (Marburg); the Graz battalions thus used the 27th's 'Emperor yellow' facings and yellow buttons, and the Marburg units green facings and white buttons.

\* \* \*

### Vienna Volunteers

In 1796 a battalion of *Wiener Freiwillige* (Vienna Volunteers) of six companies of 190 men served in Italy under Major Carl von Kövesdi. Uniform consisted of a *Korséhut* with gold-edged brim, and

black and yellow feather; green coat, waistcoat and breeches; black collar, cuffs, lining and lapels; yellow buttons; hussar boots, white leatherwork, calfskin knapsack; sabre, musket and bayonet or Crespi breech loader.

Volunteers were formed in Vienna to oppose the advance of the French in 1797; they received their Colours on 17 April, and left the city amid emotional scenes. Their ardour cooled quickly (one battalion marched two miles and then went home for the night!) and it is fortunate that they never faced the French in battle. The corps included:

*Lower Austrian State Corps* Three companies formed from aristocracy and bureaucracy; commandant, *Oberstleutnant* Freiherr Anton von Kölbl. *Korséhut* with red/white/red feather; pike grey coat, red folding collar, cuffs, lapels and turnbacks, white buttons; silver epaulettes on both shoulders. Light blue-grey waistcoat and Hungarian breeches; sabre and Crespi breech loader.

*Arts Academy Corps* Two companies; commandant, Jakob Schnutza. Bicorn with black feather; pike grey coat; green collar patch, shoulder straps, cuffs, turnbacks, breeches; black waistcoat, yellow buttons, high boots; grenadier sabre on black leather belt, white leather cartridge box belt.

*University Brigade* See Plate F3.

*Merchants' Corps* Four companies of merchants, two of gold- and silver-smiths; commandant, *Hauptmann* Graf Rotta. Uniform similar to University Brigade, but more bluish in shade; carbines.

*Vienna Suburban Corps* Seven legions each of two or three battalions (66 companies), and a *Jäger* corps. Hat with cockade, plain long grey coat, white or horn buttons and natural leatherwork; but actually poorly equipped and not properly uniformed. *Jägers* carried carbines, but of the remainder scarcely half had muskets, the others only pikes and halberds. A contemporary sketch (possibly by Mansfeld) entitled '*Bürgerliches Scharfschützen Corps in Wien*' may show *Jäger* uniform: green faced with scarlet, pale yellow breeches, black belts and half boots, black hat with gold binding, brass buttons, black and yellow plume.

*Volunteers of 1805* Battalion raised in Vienna following an appeal of 25 October 1805, with two *Jäger* companies raised in the provinces. 1798 helmet bearing hunting horn and Austrian arms, black crest, green feather; pike grey coat and

breeches, green collar and epaulettes, black gaiters and leatherwork. Upper Austrian *Jägers* had helmets with black feather, dark steel green coat faced red, green breeches, black gaiters.

*Volunteers of 1809* Shown in a single-breasted dark grey *Oberrock* faced red (or with red patch on grey collar), white breeches, black gaiters and equipment; *Korséhut* with brass badge.

## The Plates

A1: *German grenadier, pre-1798*

This figure wears the infantry uniform established in the late 1760s, the closed coat of a modern and functional style but still with wide skirts. The cap, match case and stirrup-hilted sabre indicate grenadier status, and the German legwear his nationality. The hairstyle was altered in 1798 by the removal of the rolls or curls over the ears, though the queue was retained until 1805.

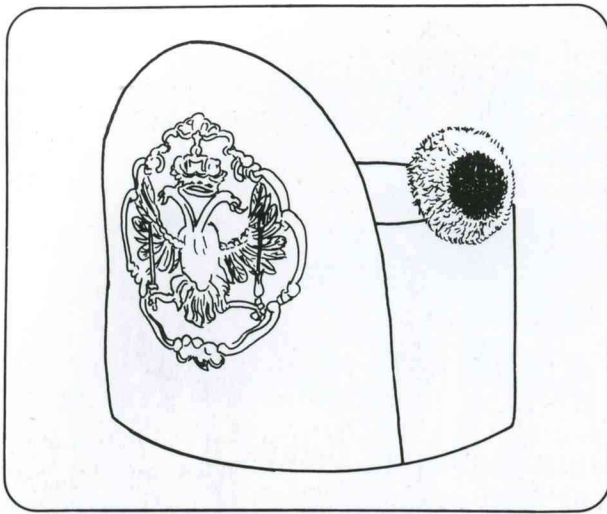
A2: *Hungarian fusilier, pre-1798*

This shows the distinctive Hungarian pantaloons with black and yellow braid, tucked into the anklets of the Hungarian shoe, whose pattern is often

**Hungarian fusiliers before 1798; note details of wearing the knapsack and roll, and cartridge box; and note particularly the way the single left-hand shoulder strap is set on. (Ottenfeld)**







**Infantry Casquet bearing the embossed brass plate used from 1790; the cap was of black leather, the pompon yellow with a black centre. Prior to 1790 the plate bore the cypher 'JII'.**

described by the French term *brodequin*. Laced at the front, the shoe's ankle appears from contemporary pictures to have varied in depth. The cuff bears *Bärenatzen* lace, and the *Casquet* has the plate introduced in 1790. The full equipment illustrated here was identical for German infantry, save the sabre, which for 'Germans' had no knuckle-bow.

*A3: Fifer, German fusiliers, pre-1798*

This rear view shows the 'wings' and the lace edging to collar and cuffs which also remained the distinctive insignia of drummers throughout the period, though later illustrations suggest that it was not universal on collar or cuffs. Note the design of knapsack, with thongs securing the middle of the greatcoat; and the brass fife case on a shoulder belt. Fifers were discontinued in 1806.

*B1: Field officer, German fusiliers, full dress, 1798*

The classic full dress of Austrian officers was 'neat but not gaudy', to quote Wesley out of context. The design of cuffs and breeches indicate nationality, and the gold cord helmet crest, cuff lace and sword belt of gold and black stripes indicate field rank. The coat had horizontal pockets. The helmet shown here has a single chain chinstrap; some illustrations suggest that this was decorative in some cases, with a 'practical' chinstrap in addition to that fastened around the rear of the helmet. This may have depended upon regimental practice, or may have

been simply another variation encountered in helmet design, like the unofficial varieties of height, shape and angle of peak, etc.

*B2: Company officer, German fusiliers, field dress, 1798*

This typical field dress was worn by some regiments as late as 1809 at least. The *Oberrock* is characteristic; coloured cuffs were equally common. The helmet has a silk crest instead of the gold cord of the field officers, and a camel hair sash is worn in place of their 'gold' silk. A common practice was to use the bicorn and omit the sash when wearing the *Oberrock*, with just the sword belt around the waist. The pistol could be carried at the rear or side of the body.

*B3: German fusilier, field dress, 1798*

The 1798 infantry uniform is perhaps the most familiar Austrian costume of the period, worn in the Marengo, Austerlitz and 1809 campaigns despite the helmet's official replacement by the 1806 shako. The jacket illustrated is in the first style, with turnbacks narrow at the front; the shoulder strap design (facing-coloured with white piping, or vice versa) seems to have varied indiscriminately. The knapsack is now supported by a shoulder harness instead of on a diagonal belt.

*C1: Officer, Hungarian grenadiers, c. 1805*

Featuring the distinctive Hungarian cuffs and breeches, this uniform is worn with Hungarian boots (though the 'German' boot could also be worn). The grenadier cap has the new peak added, and bears a plate with an irregular edge; the type with the Austrian arms upon the eagle's breast was replaced by one bearing 'F.I' on the shield after the Emperor's change of title, and a variety of the latter with a regular edge was designed in 1806, though it is likely that all patterns continued in use throughout the period.

*C2: Drummer, German fusiliers, c. 1805*

This figure wears 1798 uniform with drummers' distinctions as in A3—in this example, with laced wings and cuffs. Some German regiments appear to have used 'crenellated' rather than wavy-edged lace for drummers. The sabre is worn in a single frog (drummers having no bayonet), and the old pattern of knapsack is retained, presumably to allow the drum to be slung on the drummer's back on the

march. Despite the change of cypher to 'F.I' in 1804, the old helmet plate with 'F.II' is retained.

*C3: NCO, German grenadiers, c. 1805*

This shows the later type of 'other ranks' grenadier cap, with a rear peak and small side projections, which were often concealed by the fur of the cap. The rear still retains the facing-coloured patch; the design of lace is taken from an extant example, though several other lace patterns are recorded. The only marks of NCO rank are the sword knot, and the cane, passing through a loop on the sword belt and suspended from a button on the jacket by its decorative wrist loop.

*D1: Hungarian fusilier, c. 1809*

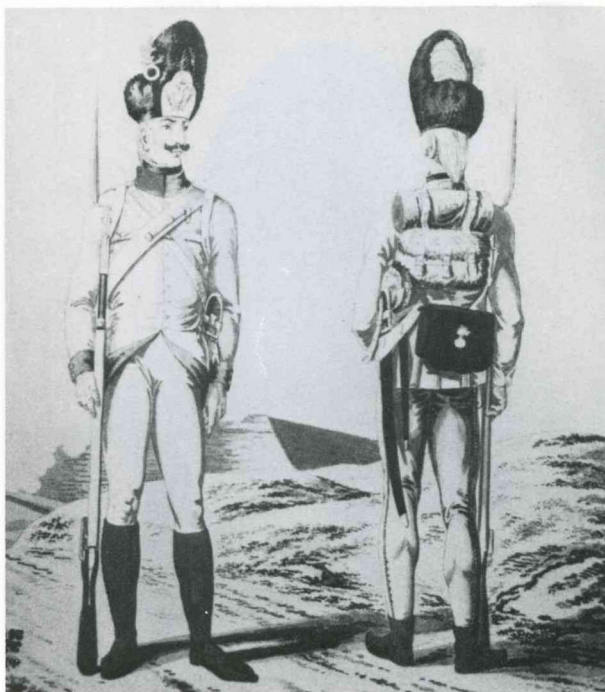
This figure illustrates two significant changes at about the time of the 1809 campaign. The jacket tails had the piping altered to two lines, with the turnbacks deepened to show a band of facing colour at the front. More importantly, the helmet has been replaced by the 1806 shako, which seems to have been issued to Hungarian regiments first (e.g. the 31st wore it as Aspern), with several varieties featuring in contemporary pictures. Georg Kinninger, for example, shows a shako of regulation design, but with small peaks over the ears; and a Hungarian regiment with a cap more closely resembling the French type, worn by NCOs with a broader top and no rear peak, and apparently metal chinscales with circular bosses.

*D2: NCO with Colour, German fusiliers, c. 1809*

This NCO wears the shako with double lace bands of *Prima Plana* rank. As a Colour bearer he carries no cartridge box, and is armed only with a sabre. The Colour, measuring 165 × 135 cm, is a *Leibfahne* with one white face and one yellow. The pike head bore the Emperor's cypher 'F.II', being an example of the continued use of the 1792 pattern of flag, which is believed to have been carried at this date by the unit whose pale grey facings and yellow buttons identify it as the 30th Regiment. Some regiments carried streamers or cravats tied below the pike head, e.g. white fringed with gold for the 14th Regiment, and white fringed red for the 39th.

*D3: Officer, German fusiliers, c. 1809*

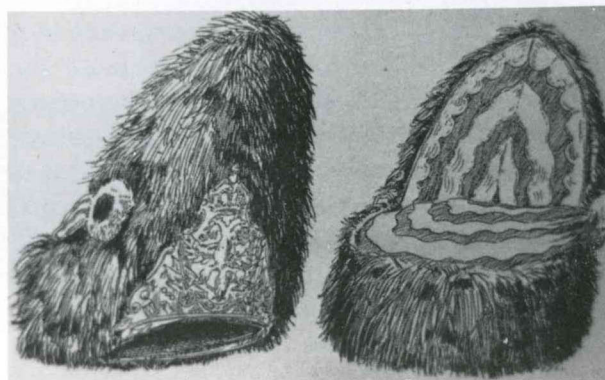
The officers' uniform post-1806 was like that worn



Tranquillo Mollo's contemporary (or nearly) print of grenadiers in 1798, a German on the left and a Hungarian on the right, both wearing the peakless grenadier cap of this date.

earlier, with minor differences in the cut of the coat (especially in turnback design), and the 1806 shako replacing the helmet. The cap illustrated has the two gold bands (or single band with black central line) which identified junior ranks, and the turned-up rear 'peak', though some contemporary sources show officers' shakos with an actual rear peak like those of the rank and file. Note the *Feldzeichen* (spray of foliage) worn behind the pompon. Despite a degree of standardisation after 1798, some latitude

Grenadier cap of c. 1793, drawn by Ottenfeld; note his reconstruction of at least one pattern of rear lace, though this is an area of some uncertainty.





**1798 helmet with fabric crest removed to show construction. This example has leather reinforcement ribs running vertically up the skull. (Wallis and Wallis)**

black and the outer thirds gold. In the rear corners was the Emperor's cypher in gold, 8 ins high. Adjutants had similar shabraques, or a plainer type with just the black and gold border and no other decoration. Harness was black.

*E2: German grenadier, campaign dress, c. 1813*

This figure wears the brown-grey greatcoat; another variety had a collar fastened by two buttons and piped in the facing colour. The grenade on the collar was worn only by grenadiers; fusiliers are usually depicted with a button on the facing-coloured collar patch. The waterproof cover worn over the cap in bad weather is shown by some sources bearing a painted device on the front, 'F' and 'I' at either side of a flaming grenade, in yellow with red flames.

*E3: Hungarian grenadier, campaign dress, c. 1813*

This grenadier carries his greatcoat as a shoulder roll, a rudimentary defence against sword blows extensively used. The match case on his belt is replaced by a grenade badge, and the canteen is of the later metal flask variety. Though Austrian uniforms were distinctive, in common with other parts of the Allied army in 1814 they adopted a white brassard (a cloth tied around the upper left arm) as a recognition symbol, ordered in February 1814 after a British officer had been mistakenly wounded by a Cossack. The Bavarian artist Peter Hess, for example, shows a Hungarian with dark blue facings (33rd?) wearing the brassard as a narrow strip of white cloth knotted around the arm.

*F1: Private, Hungarian light infantry, 1798*

This figure wears the uniform of the Hungarian light battalions, with the facing colour of Bns. 5 and 6. Although he is in 'Hungarian' costume, and despite reconstructions like those of Ottenfeld showing appropriately pointed cuffs, the Tranquillo Mollo series clearly depicts a Hungarian regiment with 'German' cuffs, as shown here. The Italian light battalions wore the same uniform, with 'German' legwear; note the 1798 helmet with brass cypher.

*F2: Private, O'Donel's Frei-Corps, 1798*

O'Donel's *Frei-Corps*, raised in Galicia in 1790, was named after its commander, *Oberst Graf O'Donel*.

was still permitted in the design of officers' swords.

*D4: Officer, Hungarian fusiliers, c. 1809*

This shows the Hungarian version of the uniform in D3, with the distinctive cuffs, legwear and sabre instead of the *Degen* or *épée* of German regiments. Turnbacks are shown in the facing colour, a feature contrary to regulations but one shown by contemporary pictures as well as reconstructions (such as those by Ottenfeld), indicating that some regiments (or individuals) wore coloured turnbacks.

*E1: Field officer, German fusiliers, c. 1813*

This depicts a typical campaign uniform worn by a field officer, including a bicorn and *Oberrock*; the latter has both collar and cuffs of the facing colour, and the cuff lace of field rank. Horse furniture appears to have remained unchanged from that of the 1798 regulations to the 1811 description: the red cloth shabraque covered both the saddle and pistol holsters, with brown leather panels on the sides where the legs were positioned. The edge bore a  $\frac{5}{8}$ -in. braid in twisted black and gold, with a  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. wide lace a short distance inside, the middle third

Its uniform was typical, bearing little resemblance to Line infantry styles; similar to the Grün-Laudon Corps, it had instead a red and yellow pompon, yellow cords and black and yellow feather to the peakless shako; red breeches, and black leather-work.

*F3: Private, University Brigade, Vienna Volunteers, 1797*  
More ornate and less functional than that of the regulars, the uniform of the Vienna Volunteers reflected inversely the comparative combat value of the two categories. Commanded by *Oberstwachmeister* Huber von Hubersfeld, the University Brigade was formed from professors and students, in two battalions each five companies strong. Their uniform was similar to that of the Arts Academy corps, but with green feather plume, folding collar and waistcoat, and white buttons; they were armed with the Crespi breech loading musket with its unique spear bayonet which, when not 'fixed', fitted onto the underside of the musket with the 'spear' next to the trigger guard.

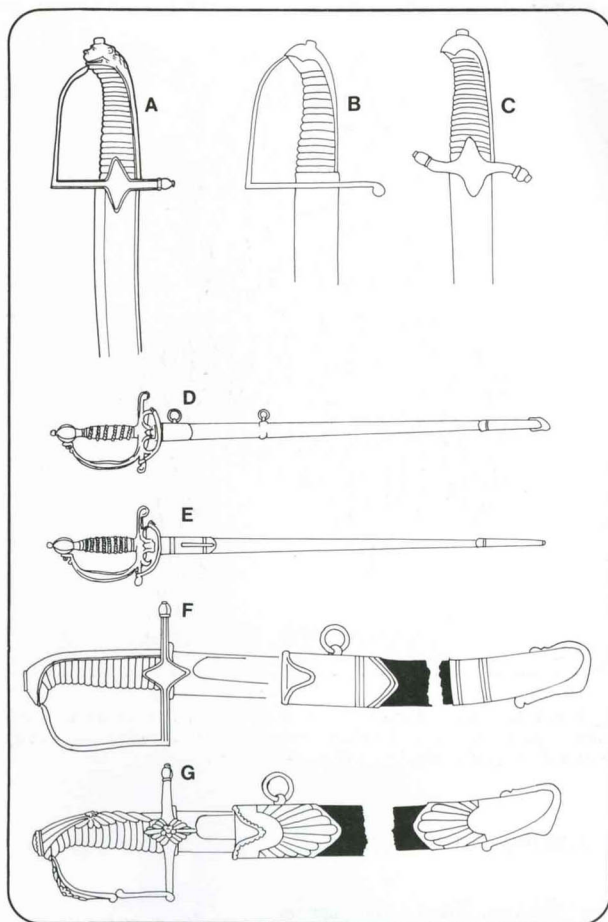
*G1: Private, Styrian Landwehr, 'emergency' uniform, 1809*  
Issued in place of the regulation green jacket of the Styrian *Landwehr*, the makeshift uniform worn by privates was generally a single-breasted 'steel green' or grey coat with the regulation white collar and, apparently, grass green trim at the cuffs. The hat and legwear are basically civilian, the former with a green and white provincial cockade; black leather equipment and a canteen were issued, but knapsacks or haversacks had to be provided by the individual. The musket is a re-issued 1754 pattern.

*G2: Hauptmann, Styrian Landwehr, 1809*

Contrasting with the makeshift uniform of their men, officers and NCOs were expected to wear regulation dress. This *Hauptmann* wears rank markings (unique in Austrian service) of three collar loops; note also that the sash was not worn. The sabre is the type used by grenadiers and Hungarians.

*G3: Jäger, Upper Austrian Landwehr, 1809*

Composed of middle class volunteers—usually students, and foresters used to rifle shooting—the *Jägers* were the best (and best equipped) of the *Landwehr*. The man illustrated wears the grey



(A) *Prima Plana* sabre, late 18th century—like ordinary grenadier weapon but of finer and more decorative work; slightly curved blade  $69 \times 3.5$ cm; gilded brass hilt, lion head pommel, leather-covered grip. (B) 1809 grenadier sabre hilt—iron, leather-covered grip;  $65 \times 3.7$ cm. (C) 1784–98 fusilier sabre hilt—brass, leather-covered grip;  $52 \times 3.5$ cm. Both had slightly curved blades, and leather scabbards with metal throats and chapes, the leather partly covering the latter. (D) 1811 officer's *épée*. (E) 1798 officer's *épée*—both types had gilded hilts, lockets and chapes, brown leather scabbards, and leather grips bound with gold and silver wire. (F) Grenadier and *Jäger* officer's plain pattern of sabre, 1811—brass or gilded hilt, locket and chape, leather-covered grip. (G) Ornate sabre carried at discretion by Hungarian and *Grenz* officers—same materials.

uniform faced with red identifying Upper Austria, with full *Jäger* equipment of corded powder horn, 1795 pattern rifle, and long, broad-bladed socket bayonet. The 'Corsican hat' (*Korséhut*) with brass plate was similar to that ordered for the re-formed *Landwehr* in 1813.

*G4: Private, Bohemian Landwehr, 1809*

The Bohemian *Landwehr* wore 'Hungarian' uniform



piping; white breeches, black gaiters and equipment, and a shako with brass badge and black and yellow pompon. The man illustrated carries a 1784 musket.

*H1: Jäger, service dress, 1809*

The *Jägers* were nicknamed 'grey devils' from their pike grey uniform. Their equipment included a powder horn with green cords, and a cartridge box belt with a ring fitting in which the ramrod of the rifle could be carried, to hasten the process of loading by being conveniently at hand instead of being returned to the pipes under the barrel between shots. A small mallet was carried on the side of the cartridge box, to hammer home any ball which became jammed in the rifling during loading.

*H2: Private, Grenz infantry*

This illustration depicts the brown *Grenz* uniform which became universal in 1808, though the old white service dress seems to have been retained by some regiments until at least 1812. The pointed cuffs illustrated here lack the *Bärentatzen* lace of Hungarian regiments, though it does appear on some illustrations. Around 1790, in fact, one of the *Grenz* regiments wore round 'German' cuffs on their white service uniform—appropriately, the 12th (*Deutschbanater*)—at which period white breeches were worn with the white jacket.

*H3: Private, Hungarian Insurrectio*

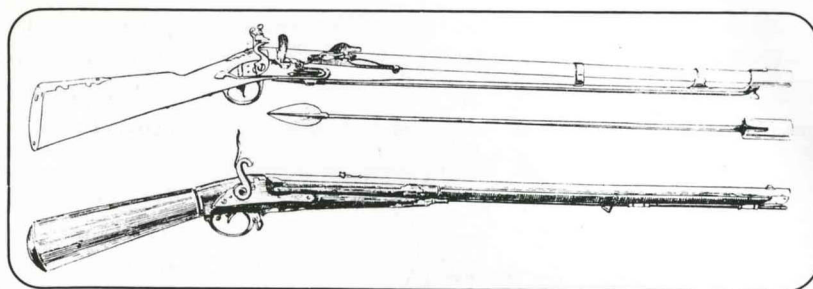
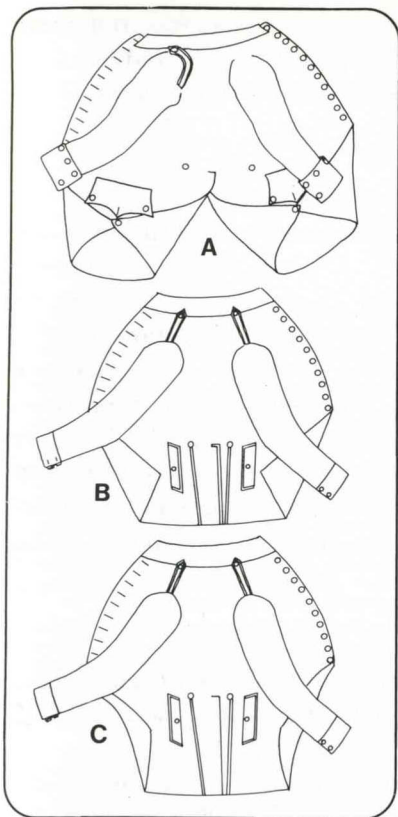
The old feudal levy or *Insurrectio* still existed in Hungary, though its effectiveness was always doubtful; in 1800 it refused to muster, and in 1805 it assembled only reluctantly, its second-in-command asserting that as Hungary was neutral in the war, it would not fight! The independently-minded Diet refused to introduce the *Landwehr* scheme in 1808, but pledged 60,000 members of the *Insurrectio* should war occur within five years. These comprised both infantry and hussars; the former wore tall black shakos bearing the national cockade, a blue, laced 'spencer' with differently coloured distinctions, Hungarian breeches and high boots; equipment was of natural brown leather.

*H4: Private, Austro-German Legion, 1814*

The 'German Legion' was raised in Prague in 1813

**Jäger hornist, showing rear of equipment and design of 'wings'; the horn was brass, with cords of mixed black and yellow. (Ottenfeld)**

of a brown 'spencer'-style jacket with red facings and braid, a round hat with black and yellow pompon, Hungarian breeches, high boots and black equipment. The Prague Student Corps wore similar dress plus a bicorn with a red-tipped white feather. The Prague city *Landwehr* had long, single-breasted brown coats with green collar, cuffs and



Patterns of the infantry coat of 1770–98 (A); the infantry jacket of 1798–1808 (B); and the infantry jacket of 1808–25 (C).

from German Bohemians and deserters from the Confederation of the Rhine; e.g. the two Westphalian hussar regiments which deserted to the Allies at Reichenberg were taken into the Legion. The corps was disbanded at Josephstadt after the end of the 1814 campaign. The infantry uniform (after a sketch by Joseph Adam Klein) consisted of a tall *Korséhut* with Austrian cockade and drooping plume, a sky blue jacket faced yellow, and white overalls (which are also shown tucked into short black gaiters).

### Bibliography

The Austrian forces are not well documented in modern English-language sources, though an invaluable study is *Napoleon's Great Adversaries: The Archduke Charles and the Austrian Army 1792–1814* (G. E. Rothenberg, London 1982), the best work published in English. Excluding contemporary

*Top*, the Crespi breech-loading flintlock musket. When not fixed for use the unique spear-pointed socket bayonet was reversed under the barrel. *Below*, the 1779–80 pattern Girardoni air rifle, a 20-shot repeater issued to Jägers in 1792–97 and 1799. Difficulty of maintenance in the field led to its withdrawal in 1800, though it remained in official stores until 1815. Length, 122.5cm. (Ottenfeld)

### Bottom

Grenadier accoutrements: the uniquely-shaped fur cap, the cartridge box with grenade badges on flap and belt, and the frogged sabre and bayonet. (Ottenfeld)

prints by such as J. & H. Mansfeld, published by Tranquillo Mollo, etc., the leading study on uniforms remains *Die Oesterreichische Armee* (R. von Ottenfeld & O. Teuber, Vienna 1895); while such other works as *Das Oesterreichische Heer von Ferdinand II Römisch Deutschen Kaiser bis Franz Josef I Kaiser von Oesterreich* (F. Gerasch, Vienna) are useful. Leading campaign studies such as the *Kriegsarchiv's Krieg 1809* (Vienna, 1907–10) and *Befreiungskrieg 1813 und 1814* (Vienna 1913) remain of interest; Rothenberg contains a bibliography. Important for the auxiliary forces is *Die Landwehr Anno Neun* (F. von Ravelsberg, Vienna 1909), while the *Landwehr* of a typical area is usefully covered in *Die Steirische*

*Landwehr Einst und Heute* (Graz, 1977). Weaponry is covered in such as *Monographie der k.u.k. Oestr.-Ung. Blanken- und handfeur* (A. Dolleczeck, Vienna 1896) and more recently in *Cut and Thrust Weapons* (E.

Wagner, Prague & London, 1967/69). *Napoleon et l'Autriche: la Campagne de 1809* (J. Tranié & J. C. Carmigniani, Paris 1979) contains a fine selection of illustrations.

## Notes sur les planches en couleur

**A1** Cet uniforme remonte aux années 1760; les guêtres permettent de reconnaître un régiment 'allemand' (c'est-à-dire non hongrois); le bonnet de poils, le sabre à manche à étrier et l'étui à mèches d'allumage au ceinturon indiquent qu'il s'agit d'un grenadier. Les boucles sur l'oreille furent abolies en 1798 quoique la queue fut portée jusqu'en 1805. **A2** Pantalons hongrois étroits et bottes courtes; d'autres caractéristiques de cet uniforme hongrois étaient la manchette à pointe et un galon de passepoil sur la manchette. **A3** Le 'nid d'hirondelle sur les épaules' et la bordure de passepoil sur le col et les manchettes permettent de reconnaître le tambour et le fifre.

**B1** Les détails dorés de la crête du casque, le passepoil de manchette et le ceinturon d'épée or et noir indiquent le grade d'officier supérieur. **B2** L'Oberrok, avec parfois des manchettes de couleur, était la tenue de campagne caractéristique des officiers. Si le bicorne était porté au lieu du casque, la ceinture d'étoffe était omise. **B3** Uniforme d'Austerlitz, Marengo et de la campagne de 1809. En plus du nouveau casque, un changement est le sac d'ordonnance porté sur une courroie d'épaule plutôt qu'en diagonale sur une sangle autour du corps.

**C1** Le bonnet de grenadier possède maintenant une pointe; il y avait plusieurs variations de la plaque de casque en laiton, probablement portée sans distinctions à la plupart des périodes. **C2** Uniforme de 1798 avec signes distinctifs de tambour; seuls les tambours conservaient le vieux sac d'ordonnance porté en diagonale sur le corps, de façon à pouvoir aussi porter le tambour. **C3** La dragonne et la canne à épée sont les seules marques du grade de sous-officier. La dernière version du bonnet de grenadier possédait une pointe à l'arrière et parfois des petites projections sur le côté aussi.

**D1** Shako de 1806 remplaçant le bonnet de 1789; détails modifiés sur les rabats de la capote; à l'époque de la campagne 1809, les anciens et les nouveaux styles de coiffe et d'uniforme étaient utilisés côte à côte. **D2** Deux bandes de passepoil à la partie supérieure du shako permettent de reconnaître un sous-officier supérieur—'Prima Plana'. Ce porte-drapeau ne porte qu'un sabre; les couleurs permettaient probablement de reconnaître le 30<sup>ème</sup> régiment d'infanterie. **D3** Deux galons dorés divisés par du noir autour de la partie supérieure du shako indiquent un officier subalterne; noter le 'pan replié' au dos, caractéristique des officiers de cette date. **D4** Version hongroise de l'uniforme de D3; des revers non réglementaires dans la couleur du parement sont montrés par quelques sources.

**E1** Tenue de campagne des officiers supérieurs comportant le bicorne, 'oberrok' avec manchettes à passepoils de la couleur de parement du régiment; tapis de selle rouge bordé d'une torsade noire et dorée et de passepoils or-noir-or. **E2** Une autre version de la capote avait un col à liseré de la couleur de parement fermé par deux boutons. La grenade sur le col dénote la compagnie; les fusilliers portaient un bouton sur un écusson de tissu de la couleur du parement. **E3** L'étui à mèches sur la bandoulière est maintenant remplacé par un écusson à grenade; la capote est enroulée autour du corps, pour commodité et pour protection contre les coups d'épée; un brassard blanc était porté comme signe de campagne.

**F1** Cette couleur de parement était portée par les bataillons légers hongrois 5 et 6. Certaines sources de la période montrent des manchettes 'allemandes' sur l'uniforme hongrois. Noter le casque 1798 avec monogramme impérial simple en laiton sur l'avant. **F2** Cette unité, commandée par un immigré irlandais, était typique des 'Frei-Corps' en cela que l'uniforme ne ressemblait pas beaucoup à celui de l'infanterie de ligne. **F3** Ses uniformes chamarrés faisaient un contraste avec la médiocre performance au combat de cette unité; cette brigade était composée de professeurs et d'étudiants et elle était armée du fusil se chargeant par la culasse Crespi avec sa bizarre bayonnette 'lance'.

**G1** Uniforme provisoire, émis lorsque la tenue réglementaire n'était pas disponible. La cocarde verte et blanche dénote la Styrie. **G2** Les officiers portaient l'uniforme réglementaire; les marques de grade sur le col étaient réservées à cette unité. **G3** Les volontaires bourgeois des 'Jägers' étaient les plus efficaces des unités 'Landwehr' et les mieux équipés; l'uniforme gris à parements rouges dénote la Haute Autriche. **G4** Un uniforme de style hongrois marron à parements rouges et un chapeau rond avec pompon national jaune et noir dénotent cette unité. Le Corps des Etudiants de Prague portait une tenue similaire mais avec un bicorne décoré d'une plume blanche à pointe rouge.

**H1** Les 'diables gris' portaient un uniforme gris à parements verts. L'écouvillon était porté dans une bague sur la ceinture à cartouchière, pour rapidité d'emploi. **H2** L'uniforme 'Grenz' marron devint réglementaire pour toutes les unités en 1808 mais l'ancien uniforme fut porté dans certains cas jusqu'en 1812. Certaines unités portaient le galon 'Bärenatzen' sur les manchettes. **H3** Cette organisation, qui manquait d'enthousiasme, portait l'uniforme de style hongrois à la veste bleue de style 'spencer' avec des couleurs de parement différentes selon l'unité. **H4** Formée à Prague en 1813 par le recrutement de déserteurs allemands, cette Légion fut licenciée après la campagne de 1814. La coiffe est le chapeau 'corse' à larges bords.

## Farbtafeln

**A1** Die Uniform stammt aus den 1760er Jahren; die Gamaschen verweisen auf ein 'deutsches', d.h. nicht-ungarisches Regiment; die Pelzkappe, der am Steigbügel befestigte Hüftsabel und der Messingzündkasten identifizieren den Grenadier. Die Locken über dem Ohr wurden 1798 abgeschafft, der Zopf wurde noch bis 1805 getragen. **A2** Enge ungarische lange Hosen und kurze Stiefel; weitere Kennzeichen der ungarischen Uniform waren die spitzen Maschetten mit dem Spitzenbesatz. **A3** 'Schwalbennester' auf den Schultern und Besatz an Kragen und Manschetten verweisen auf Trommler und Pfeifer.

**B1** Goldene Details des Helmschopfs, Manschettenspitzen und der goldenschwarze Schwertgürtel verweisen auf Stabsoffiziere. **B2** Der manchmal mit farbigen Manschetten getragene Oberrock war die charakteristische Feldzugsbekleidung für Offiziere. Wenn anstelle des Helms der zweispitzige Hut getragen wurde, wurde die Feldbinde weggelassen. **B3** Die Uniform von Austerlitz, Marengo und des Feldzugs von 1809. Abgesehen von dem neuen Helm ist auch der Tornister neu, der diesmal auf einem Schulterharnisch getragen, statt diagonal mit einem Riemen um den Körper geschultern wird.

**C1** Das Grenadierbonnet hat eine neue Spitze; es gab verschiedene Messing-Helmplaketten, wahrscheinlich willkürlich während der verschiedenen Perioden getragen. **C2** Uniform von 1798 mit Trommlerabzeichen; nur die Trommler behielten den alten geschnürten Tornister um auch die Trommel umbinden zu können. **C3** Schwertknoten und Reitpeitsche sind die einzigen Merkmale der Unteroffiziere. Die spätere Ausführung des Grenadierbonnetts hatte eine hintere Spitze und manchmal auch vorstehende Seitenstücke.

**D1** Tschako von 1806, der Ersatz für den Helm von 1798; einzelne Änderungen an den Mantelstulpen; während des Feldzugs von 1809 sah man neue und alte Vertreter von Kopfbedeckung und Uniform nebeneinander. **D2** Zwei Spitzenbänder auf dem Tschako identifizieren einen Unteroffizier—'Prima Plana'. Dieser Fahnenträger hat lediglich einen Säbel; die Farben verweisen wahrscheinlich auf das 30. Infanterie-Regiment. **D3** Zwei goldene Streifen, schwarz geteilt, rund um die Tschakospitze identifizieren einen niederen Offizier; man beachte die hintere Falte, ein typisches Merkmal für Offiziere dieser Periode. **D4** Ungarische Ausführung der Uniform von D3; einige Quellen zeigen ungewöhnliche Stulpen in der Farbe des Aufschlags.

**E1** Die Feldzugsbekleidung für höhere Offiziere enthielt den zweispitzigen Hut, den Oberrock mit Spitzenmanschetten und Regimentsfarben für den Aufschlag, und eine rote Schabracke mit schwarz-goldenem Zwirn und gold-schwarz-goldener Spitze an den Kanten. **E2** Eine andere Ausführung des Mantels zeigt den Kragen mit Aufschlagfarben-Borte und zwei Knöpfen. Die Granate auf dem Kragen identifiziert die Kompanie; Fusiliere trugen einen Knopf auf einem Aufschlag-farbenen Stoffabzeichen. **E3** Der Zündkasten am Kreuzbandler ist durch ein Granatenabzeichen ersetzt; Soldatenrock wird um den Körper gewickelt getragen, sowohl aus praktischen Gründen wie auch zum Schutz gegen Schwertwunden; als Feldzeichen wird eine weiße Armbinde getragen.

**F1** Diese Aufschlagfarbe wurde von den ungarischen leichten Bataillonen Nr. 5 und 6 getragen. Einige zeitgenössische Quellen zeigen 'deutsche' Manschetten an ungarischen Uniformen. Man beachte den Helm von 1798 mit einfachem kaiserlichem Monogramm aus Messing auf der Vorderseite. **F2** Diese von einem irischen Emigranten geführte Einheit war typisch für die Frei-Corps, insofern als die Uniform mit derjenigen der Infanterie nur wenig gemeinsam hatte. **F3** Geschmückte Uniformen kontrastierten mit der ärmlichen Kampfkleidung dieser Einheit; diese Brigade bestand aus Professoren und Studenten, bewaffnet mit dem Crespi-Hinterlader mit dem merkwürdigen 'Speer'-Bajonett.

**G1** Dies war eine improvisierte Uniform, die ausgestellt wurde, als keine ordnungsgemäße Bekleidung erhältlich war. Die grün-weiße Kokarde ist das Abzeichen für die Steiermark. **G2** Offiziere trugen reguläre Uniformen; die Rangabzeichen auf dem Kragen waren nur dieser Einheit eigen. **G3** Die bürgerlichen Freiwilligen der Jäger bildeten die tüchtigste der Landwehr-Einheiten und waren am besten ausgerüstet; die graue, rot ausgeschlagene Uniform identifizierten diese Einheit. Das Prager Studenten-Corps hatte ähnliche Bekleidung, aber der zweispitzige Hut war mit einer weißen Feder mit roter Spitze geschmückt.

**H1** Die 'Grauen Teufel' trugen hechtgraue, grün ausgeschlagene Uniformen. Der Ladestock wurde in einem Ring am Patronenhaltergürtel getragen, für schnellere Verwendung. **H2** Die braune Grenz-Uniform wurde 1803 die regelmäßige Bekleidung für alle Einheiten, wobei die alte weiße Uniform sich in einigen Fällen noch bis 1812 hielt. Einige Einheiten hatten die Bärenatzen-Spitzenstreifen an den Manschetten. **H3** Diese halberbige Gruppe trug Uniformen im ungarischen Stil mit einer blauen Jacke im 'Spencer'-Stil mit je nach Einheit verschiedenfarbigem Ausschlag. **H4** Diese 1813 in Prag durch deutsche Deserteure gebildete Legion wurde nach dem Feldzug von 1814 aufgelöst. Die Kopfbedeckung ist ein sogenannter 'korsischer' Hut.

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