

Men-at-Arms

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Frederick the Great's Army (2)

Infantry



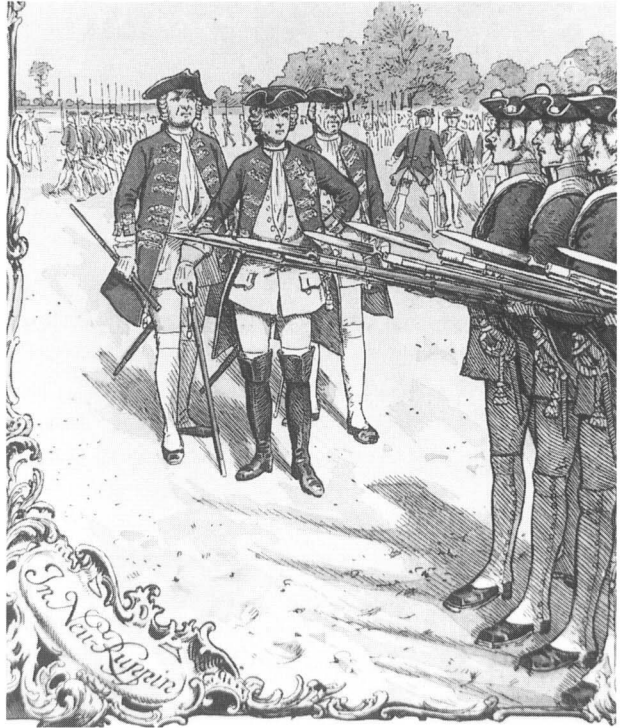
Philip Haythornthwaite • Illustrated by Bryan Fosten

FREDERICK THE GREAT 2

INTRODUCTION

Throughout the wars undertaken by Frederick the Great, probably his greatest resource was his infantry. It was essentially the creation of his father, Frederick William I, who lavished upon his army immense care and attention; not known for an ascetic lifestyle, Frederick William remarked that 'the most beautiful girl or woman in the world would be a matter of indifference to me; but soldiers, they are my weakness!' Consequently the infantry inherited by Frederick the Great was in a state of some perfection; but it is a mark of the new king's determination that despite wars which almost destroyed both the state and its army, he was able to maintain its numbers – even if the quality declined as the attritional campaigns took their toll.

It is equally remarkable that a state of Prussia's size could maintain so large an army; it was 83,000 strong when Frederick the Great came to the throne; but even this figure was dwarfed by the numbers of men swallowed by the army during Frederick's campaigns, and at the end of his reign it numbered some 190,000 men, from a state of less than five million people, including the territories secured by Frederick in his wars. The losses suffered, especially during the Seven Years' War, would probably have been insupportable by many other nations. In 1756 the army consisted of around 89,000 infantry, 32,000 cavalry and 20,000 garrison troops; fatalities during the war amounted to around 180,000, which when wounded, deserters and prisoners are added indicates that, in effect, the army was annihilated several times over. (The losses of individual regiments could be immense: at Torgau, for example, Regt. 8 suffered about 1,000 casualties from 1,300.) That the king and his state could emerge triumphant after such slaughter is testimony to the determination of Frederick and the resilience of his army, even if it is representative of his scant concern for those individuals who had to carry out his foreign policy at the point of a bayonet.



Frederick the Great's first military command: as Chef of Regt. No. 15, previously 'von der Goltz', to which Frederick was appointed, when Crown Prince, in February 1732. At this date the regiment

was stationed at Ruppin, where Frederick gained his education in military theory. When he became king the regiment was transformed into his Guard. (Print after Richard Knötel)

That Frederick was able to maintain such forces without denuding the nation of workers and consequently wrecking the economy was due largely to the system of recruiting. The native recruits were obtained principally by conscription, based on the system of 'cantons' established by Frederick William I. Each regiment had an established garrison town and drew its recruits from the surrounding area, so that to a certain degree regiments had a regional identity, on which Frederick put some store (believing that Brandenburg and Pomerania provided the best recruits, Berlin the worst, for example). There were exemptions from conscription, both by occupa-



Frederick as king: at Breslau, 1741. There being no prescribed staff uniform, he wears the dress coat of Regt. No. 15, with scarlet Swedish cuffs and elaborate, embroidered loops in the

form of S-shaped foliate branches with simulated tassel ends. The horse-furniture is crimson with silver embroidery and fringe. (Print after Richard Knötel)

tion (the most valuable members of society being excused service) and by area (some entire localities were exempt), but otherwise all were liable for service, though in general only the best and fittest were taken. There was no limit on length of service; men remained with the Colours until injury or age prevented them serving further, but in peacetime the native Prussians served for only a very limited period. Although they had to be present with the regiment for the spring and summer reviews and manoeuvres, for the rest of the time they were allowed to remain at home and pursue their civilian occupations, so that they might actually serve in the army for as little as two months per year. In this way the army remained trained without materially affecting the state's economy. (Even when with the regiment, men were permitted to conduct their own trades providing they were present at the necessary parades.)

The remainder of the army, rising from over one-third to half at the end of Frederick's reign, was composed of foreigners. Recruiters were sent throughout Europe to attract or deceive likely men into the ranks, including even French and Italians. Prisoners of war were also recruited, but the practice of dragooning complete regiments into Prussian service was a hopeless failure: ten Saxon regiments were taken over in 1756, of which only three had not

faded away by desertion within a year. Nevertheless, in time of peace, excluding the manoeuvre season and those 'native' recruits under training, the principal part of the army actually with their regiments was foreign. Foreigners were not distributed equally throughout the regiments, and at times some regiments were almost entirely non-Prussian: in 1763, for example, Regt. No. 45 had only eight per cent Prussians, Regt. No. 39 was seventy per cent foreign, and Regt. No. 46, which had lost almost all its active personnel at Landeshut, was filled with the men of Heer's *Freikorps*, originally Swiss deserters from the French army.

This composition was largely the cause of the Prussian army's persistent desertion problem; as Frederick stated in the *Instructions* issued to his generals, half the army comprised 'foreigners who enlist for money' and 'only wait for a favourable opportunity to quit a service to which they have no particular attachment'. To prevent desertion Frederick ordered extensive precautions, for example by surrounding the army with hussars, by not withdrawing guard-posts until the army was under arms, by forming entrenched camps, by avoiding night marches, by ensuring that the men were provisioned with 'bread, flesh, beer, brandy, &c.', and by concealing any retrograde movement from the men by 'giving some specious flattering pretext for so doing'. (An even more desperate remedy was adopted in 1792, when the Duke of Brunswick's Regt. No. 21 had its coats and shoes taken from it when in quarters, so that the men had to walk about wearing their waistcoats and red or yellow slippers!) Nevertheless, the problem of desertion was never solved, and was such a drain upon the army that some regiments lost almost the equivalent of their entire strength during the Seven Years' War.

Outbreaks of violent mutiny were rare, however, although in the previous reign King Frederick William was not even immune from the attentions of his own Guard (not surprisingly, when many had been recruited by means of kidnap): one of them shot him in the shoulder during a review, and as late as 1739 another fired his ramrod at the king, which narrowly missed and hit an NCO instead.

The prevention of desertion necessitated a level of discipline regarded as savage even by the standards of the time. Jointly with concern for his soldiers'

welfare, Frederick urged that 'the most exact discipline is ever to be maintained', arguing that experienced men could not be spared and that deserters' positions could not be filled effectively by second-rate replacements. His army was, he stated, 'composed for the most part of idle and inactive men' which without discipline 'will very soon fall to pieces'. Measures taken to enforce this discipline were draconian: physical beatings by NCOs, branding, running the gauntlet (under which the prisoner could die) and execution—barbaric treatment resulting from Frederick's belief that a soldier must fear his superiors more than the enemy. That it was not essential is suggested by the fact that Seydlitz almost eradicated corporal punishment in the cavalry, though cavalrymen were generally drawn from a more reliable calibre of recruit than the infantry.

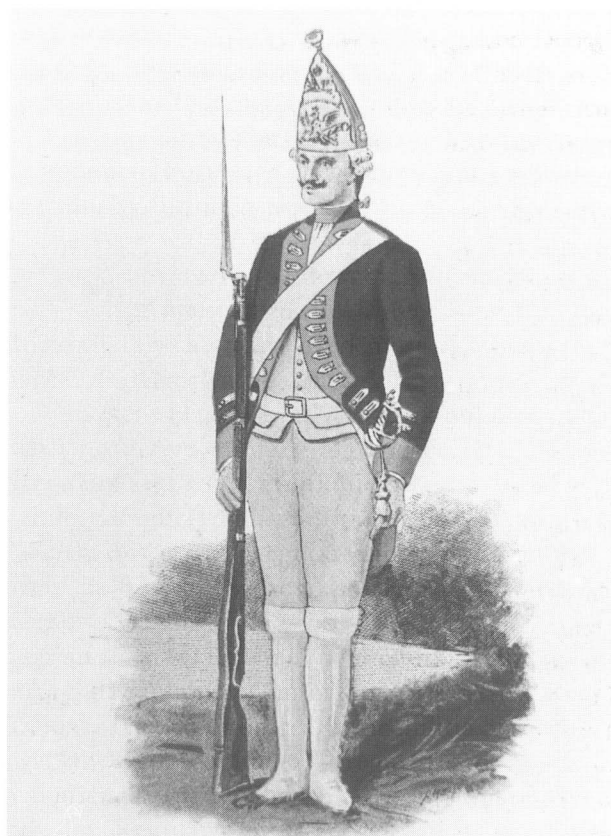
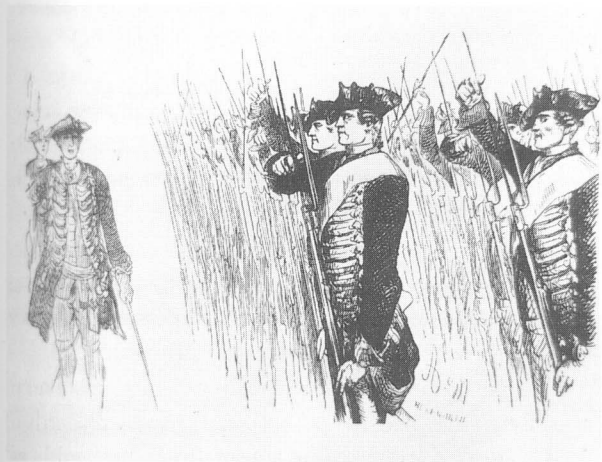
Officers came largely from the nobility, Frederick actively discouraging the commissioning of even the most influential members of the middle classes. However, it was possible for a 'commoner' to be elevated to the nobility (involving the addition of 'von' before their surname), and some officers of middle-class or even more lowly origin attained high rank. About one-third of officers entered the army from the Berlin cadet school (for which preliminary schools existed from 1769); the remainder joined their regiments as aspirant officers, initially serving as NCOs. Foreigners, including many who had gained

experience in foreign armies, formed a considerable proportion, including those from other German states, renegade Austrians, French (mostly fugitive Huguenots whose previous generations had fled to Prussia), Russians, and even at least one Turk. Such foreign officers did not suffer discrimination like the middle-class Prussians; indeed, Frederick numbered some foreigners among his closest confidants, such as Henri-Auguste de la Motte Fouqué (of Huguenot descent); Francis Edward James Keith, a Scot born at Peterhead who came to Frederick from Spanish and Russian service; and Rupert Scipio von Lentulus, who came from Switzerland but claimed descent from ancient Rome. (A measure of the extent of foreign service is the fact that after Keith's death at Hochkirch his body was buried with honours by the Austrian General Franz Moritz Lacy, son of Count Lacy, an Irish Jacobite who had been Keith's old commander in Russian service.) Foreign officers tended to congregate to some extent in the newer fusilier regiments.

Frederick recommended that his officers learn subordination and get to know their men, to 'secure

▼ *Musketeers of Regt. No. 15 in dress uniform, including the very heavily-laced coat. (Engraving after Adolph Menzel)*

► *Grenadier uniform at the end of the reign of Frederick William I, and the beginning of that of Frederick the Great.*



the friendship and confidence of the private soldier, which, in all expeditions, may prove of the highest advantage'—although this hardly accords with the brutality of the discipline. Above all, he stressed that the foundation of an officer's success was 'the true point of honour . . . he should therefore constantly regard it as the *main-spring* of all his actions', which reinforced Frederick's belief that only the nobility had the qualities required. He also urged his officers to study their profession, 'which will afford them the most certain opportunity of acquiring glory, rescuing their names from the rust of oblivion, and securing by their brilliant actions a glorious and immortal fame'.

ORGANIZATION

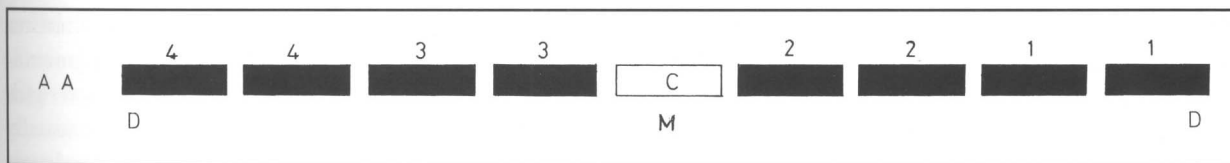
Frederick inherited an infantry which was already in a state of considerable perfection (inasmuch as the reliance upon precision drill was the main criterion for gauging a perfect regiment), and the organization remained standard. There being no permanently-organized higher formations, the principal unit was the regiment, which usually consisted of two battalions (Regt. No. 3 and the Guard maintained three battalions). It was usual, though by no means inevitable, that the battalions served together; and in the organizational details which follow it should be noted that losses were such that actual strength on

campaign was frequently very much less than the official establishment. It was not unknown during wartime for regiments to consist of only a single battalion, according to circumstances: e.g. Regt. No. 9 could muster only one battalion in 1759–60, although increased to two by 1760 despite its lack of replacements from its region, Westphalia, then occupied by the French.

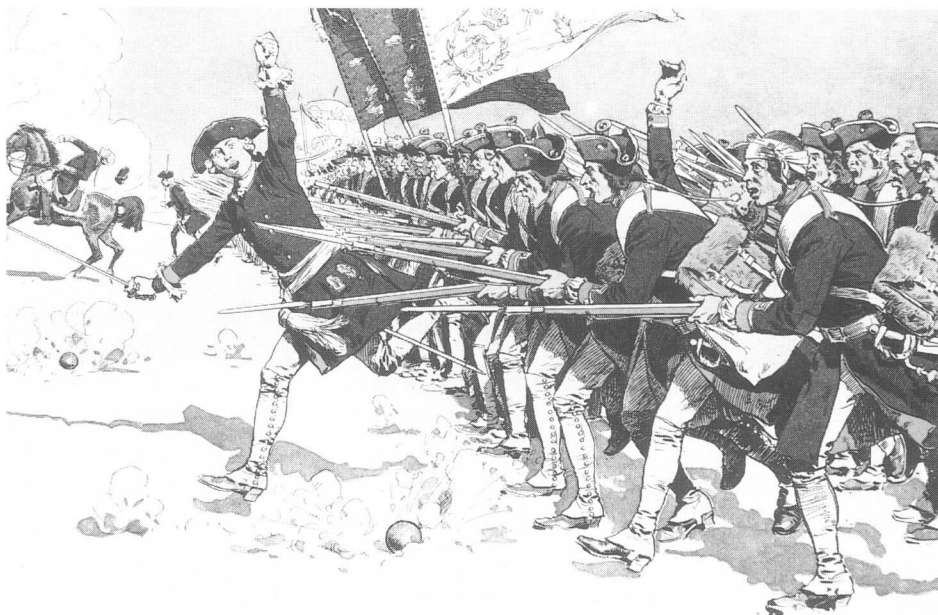
The regiment was the principal administrative unit and was to some extent the property of the colonel-in-chief or *Chef*. Although the *Chef* was usually a general and thus served in other ways than actually leading the unit in action (the responsibility of the colonel-commandant), the *Chef* was generally involved closely with the regiment, responsible for its administration and finances (a portion of which might be diverted to personal coffers). Such was the influence of the *Chef* that the regiment was generally known by his name, which can cause problems of identification when consulting contemporary sources; for this reason, in the details which follow, the name (and one forename) and date of appointment of each *Chef* is given, the date being necessary due to the possible confusion caused by a *Chef*'s change of regiment. As an example, until February 1746 Regt. No. 31 was known as von Schwerin, who transferred on the 12th of that month to Regt. 13, previously von Polentz (its *Chef* who had died of wounds sustained at Kesselsdorf). Regt. No. 31 was henceforth known as von Lestwitz, until 25 June



Infantry in action: a view showing the three-rank line delivering fire, the first rank kneeling. (Engraving after Menzel)



An infantry battalion in line. Key: (1-4) 'Divisions', each of two platoons. (A) Light fieldpiece—'battalion guns'. (C) Colours and escort. (D) Company drummers, assembled in two bodies. (M) Musicians.



Infantry at Mollwitz, 10 April 1741. The regiment shown in the foreground is apparently No. 20 (distinguished by pompons of green and white quarters over red), although only their grenadiers were actually engaged—with those of Regt. No. 22 in Bn. Buddenbrock. (Print after Carl Röchling)

1763 when this *Chef* transferred his name to Regt. No. 32, previously von Tresckow.

Where two *Chefs* bore the same name, their regiments were distinguished by the prefix *Jung* or *Alt*; in the above case, Regt. No. 32 was known as 'Jung-Tresckow' until 1755, to differentiate it from No. 8, whose *Chef* bore the same name. It was possible for the regiment to be known by different names without changing its *Chef*; for example, during the decade in which Franz von Kleist was *Chef* of Regt. No. 27, it was known progressively as 'Jung-Kleist' (1747-49), 'Kleist' (1749-56) and 'Alt-Kleist' (1756 until the fatal wounding of its *Chef* at Lobositz). Some regiments had a bewildering succession of *Chefs* during Frederick's reign; Nos. 20 and 43 each had ten *Chefs* (and thus ten changes of name) within this period. Conversely, Nos. 34, 35 and 42 had the same *Chef* throughout Frederick's reign, though in the case of No. 42 the situation was rather unusual. The Margrave of Brandenburg-Schwedt (having been removed from Regt. No. 12 in 1741 under suspicion of malingering) was *Chef* from 1741 to 1788, but was so little esteemed by the king that he was not allowed

to exert any influence, so that this was the only regiment not to have a *Leib-Company*. In some cases a regiment almost became a family possession: four successive *Chefs* of Regt. No. 39 were princes of Brunswick.

Because a *Chef* did not actually command his regiment in action did not mean that he was invariably shielded from danger: Regt. No. 13 lost three *Chefs* in action and had a fourth assassinated (the Czar of Russia, who was *Chef* for less than a month). Such importance was put upon the status of *Chef* that it is interesting to note that Frederick William regarded himself as *Chef* first and king second in his relationship with his own regiment. Having been insulted by a Major Massow, he did not inflict the dire punishment for insulting a monarch, but merely ordered the unit's CO to reprimand Massow 'for want of due respect to me as his superior. As he was very drunk, I forgive him; but he must know that he is major and I colonel'.

Immediately below the *Chef* ranked the regimental commandant, either a colonel, sometimes a lieutenant-colonel, or even a major (despite a regiment



The death of Margrave Friedrich Wilhelm of Brandenburg at the siege of Prague, 11 September

1744. The officer in the background carries a typical spontoon. (Engraving after Menzel)

needing only two majors, one to command each battalion, it was not unusual for a regiment to possess more than this requirement in order to have a reserve of regimental staff officers for detached service or to remedy losses in action).

Administratively, the battalion comprised five companies of musketeers and one of grenadiers. Each company generally comprised a captain in command, a first-lieutenant, one or two second-lieutenants, an ensign, up to 16 NCOs, 114 rank-and-file, plus a small number of supernumeraries who were generally released from service. In 1756 the supernumeraries were armed and added to the company, and additional supernumeraries were added to the battalion strength. An additional augmentation in January 1757 added a further 30 men, though exigencies of service resulted in the establishment rarely being attained. Grenadier companies were originally weaker, but were augmented in 1743 by 30 to about 120 strong. At the beginning of the period regimental strength generally stood at about 50 officers, 118 to 160 NCOs, 38 drummers, 6 fifiers, 6 oboists, 12 pioneers, 1,220 musketeers and 196 grenadiers; included in the regimental staff were the musicians, drum-major, provost, clerical staff, craftsmen (armourers and gunsmiths), quartermasters, chap-

lain, and medical staff (a regimental medical officer and one assistant per company). After augmentations, total strength rose to around 1,800 plus grenadiers. Disposition of musicians was usually three drummers per company, with the senior drummer acting as drum-major. Although the senior musketeer companies had a fifer, most were concentrated in the grenadiers (two per company); thus a grenadier battalion (four companies) had 12 drummers and 8 fifiers.

The captain (*Hauptmann*) was responsible for the entire administration of his company, and received a sum of money to cover pay, maintenance and the supply of the smaller items of equipment (equating to the 'necessaries' in British service). A considerable proportion of these allowances could be appropriated by the captain, by making the men pay for their small clothing and by drawing the pay of men on furlough. Until recruiting was centralized in 1763 the captain was expected to spend some of the money saved in acquiring foreign recruits; but nevertheless, the acquisition of a company was regarded as a way of securing an officer's fortune. (Even the company's weapons were regarded as the captain's property, to be sold to his successor.)

General and field officers retained command of their companies; the king himself commanded the *Chef's* company of the 1st Bn. of Regt. No. 15. In each regiment the *Chef's* company was the unit's senior, styled the *Leib-Company*; the next in seniority was the company commanded by the regimental commanding officer. As field and general officers could not actually run the affairs of their company, its administration was entrusted to a 'staff captain' (*Stabskapitän*) who was actually a lieutenant (corresponding to the 'captain-lieutenant' in British service); similarly, lieutenants often ran the affairs of the ordinary companies for the captain, sometimes in return for an emolument.

The commissioned ranks below captain were lieutenant and ensign (*Fähnrich*), although the latter was not in every respect a commissioned officer, enjoying only some of the privileges of rank. As in other armies, the rank of ensign did not imply that the holder was a Colour-bearer: these were usually carried by an NCO, generally a *Freikorporal*.

There existed a dual system of NCO appointment. The experienced NCOs promoted from the ranks

included corporal, sergeant and sergeant-major (*Feldwebel*); the lowest rank, lance-corporal (*Gefreiter*) was not a true NCO but rather an experienced private. There was also a parallel organization of aspirant officers, men of sufficiently good family to expect a commission but who had first to master the duties of the lower ranks. Usually, after basic training in the ranks (though maintaining a superior station to the ordinary enlisted men), these *Junkers* were appointed to the rank of 'free corporal' (*Freikorporal*: *Fahnenjunkers* in the cavalry, *Standartenjunkers* in the cuirassiers), performing NCO duties but associating with the officers; the system is perhaps most comprehensible by comparing it to the British rank of 'volunteer', young gentlemen who served as privates but lived with the officers until a commission became vacant.

For tactical organization, each battalion was subdivided into eight platoons, two platoons forming a 'division'. As the four divisions could not be divided equally into the five musketeer companies, it was necessary for the men to be separated from their companies and re-assigned into the eight platoons, so that in combat some men served with NCOs and officers with whom they were not familiar.

The grenadiers did not normally serve with the remainder of the regiment, but for active service were withdrawn and formed into composite grenadier battalions; normally the grenadiers of two regiments were joined into a battalion known either by the name of the commander, or sometimes by the numbers of the regiments which had provided the four companies, e.g. '1/23'. The assignment of regimental grenadiers to their composite battalion was made at the commencement of a war, and the alliance maintained throughout. The organization of grenadier battalions did not remain constant for all Frederick's wars, but the alliances of some regiments were of considerable duration: e.g., the grenadiers of Regts. 3 and 6 were joined in 1744, continued thus throughout the Seven Years' War, and were re-united in 1778.

The purpose was to form additional tactical units of reliable men; grenadiers were not selected for their

height, as in some armies, but for their stalwart character, experience and aggression. The resulting composite units were weaker than the musketeer battalions (generally around 700 of all ranks), and the separation from the parent regiment could cause difficulties of replenishment, especially (as often happened) when grenadier battalions were assigned the most hazardous tasks and suffered extremely heavy casualties (3/6 quoted above, for example, was almost annihilated at Torgau). When losses were especially severe two or more shattered battalions might be united temporarily to form one unit. The establishment of a grenadier battalion in four companies coincided with the tactical organization (each company forming a division of two platoons), so that the worst features of the five-company musketeer system did not occur in grenadier units.

In addition to the combined grenadier battalions, Frederick formed 'Standing Grenadier Battalions' (*Stehende grenadier-bataillone*), two during the Second Silesian War and four others after the peace. Created largely from the grenadiers of garrison regiments, they were also known as 'Garrison Grenadiers' (*Garnison-grenadiere*) and ranked accordingly, but unlike the grenadier battalions formed from line regiments remained in existence throughout, not just being mobilized for war and manoeuvres. They normally comprised six companies each.

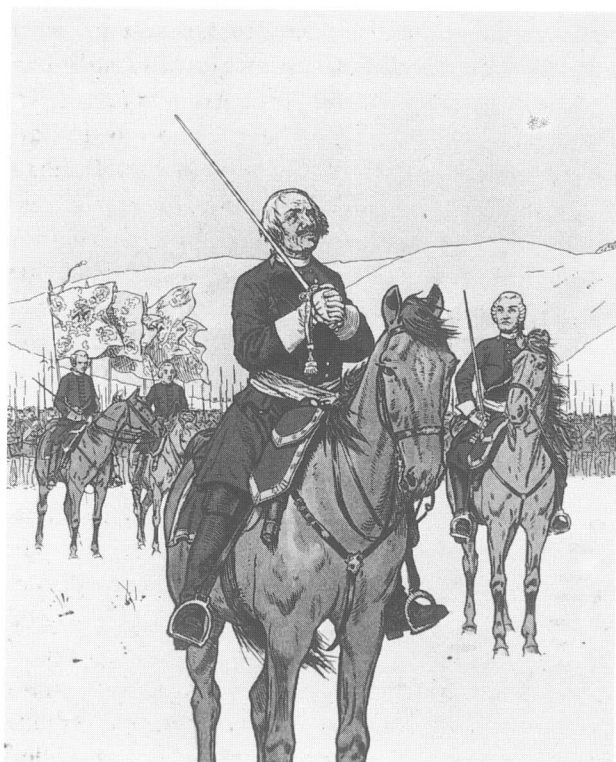


Grenadiers at Hohenfriedberg, 4 June 1745. From the black eagles on the cap-plates it may be that Regt. No. 18 is depicted here, the

grenadiers of which served in the right-centre of the Prussian line as part of Bn. Wedell, with the grenadiers of Regt. No. 15. (Engraving after Menzel)

Of the new regiments created by Frederick, only Nos. 34, 50 and the ephemeral Saxon regiments were musketeers. The others (including No. 32, which was soon converted to musketeers) were styled 'fusiliers'; these were not the light infantry which this term later implied, but ordinary line infantry, generally raised from the newly-acquired territory, whose inhabitants were of smaller physical stature than those of 'old' Prussia. Because of their size, fusiliers carried shorter muskets, and wore metal-fronted caps to make them appear more formidable.

Not all regiments had a regional identity or specified recruiting-grounds; e.g. the Guard (Regt. 15) received only selected personnel, either by direct recruiting or from hand-picked drafts from other regiments (each infantry regiment annually supplied three men, each cavalry regiment two). The number of foreigners in the army diluted the regional nature of regiments, but the following were the specified identities: *Brandenburg*, Regts. 1, 12, 13, 18, 19, 23–27, 34; *Silesia*, 50; *Lower Silesia*, 28, 29, 31, 32, 37, 40, 43, 49; *Upper Silesia*, 38, 42, 47; *Pomerania*, 7, 8, 17, 22, 30, 36; *East Prussia*, 2, 4, 11, 14, 16; *West Prussia*, 51–55; *Magdeburg*, 3, 5, 20; *Westphalia*, 9, 10, 41; *Halberstadt*, 21; *Glatz*, 33.



The Guard

Frederick inherited from his father the most eccentric guard regiment in Europe, the 'Giant Grenadiers'. This bizarre unit was formed from the tallest men Frederick William could tempt or kidnap, the only criterion being height. His agents scoured Europe for tall men; any sovereign or individual who wished to ingratiate himself with the king had only to present him with a recruit of six feet six inches or seven feet height. ('He who sends me tall soldiers can do with me whatever he likes', as Frederick William declared). The unit was largely useless and kept entirely for show, with its personnel (some of them feeble-minded) often held in the corps under duress, and not even the threat of international incident over the kidnapping of a foreign 'giant' could persuade Frederick William to relinquish a single one. Ignoring the demands of those who wished to release kidnapped recruits, Frederick William justified his conduct by quoting I Samuel, 8/16: 'And he will take your manservants, and your maidservants, and your goodliest young men, and your asses, and put them to his work'—which as an anointed king Frederick William claimed was his right! This absurd predilection continued to the end of his reign; in 1739, for example, he received as a gift from Russia 18 Turkish janissaries captured at the siege of Oczakow. By the date of his death the giant regiment had expanded to three battalions (each of seven companies), with a minimum height requirement of six feet. The front rank of the tallest men included some curiosities around eight feet high; so obsessed was Frederick William that when one of these died, a Norwegian blacksmith named Jonas, the king had him reproduced in marble.

Though impressive if bizarre in appearance, the unit was of little use except for parade-ground show; and Frederick William had lavished so much upon them that upon his accession Frederick the Great

Prince Leopold of Anhalt-Dessau, 'the Old Dessauer', before the battle of Kesselsdorf (15 December 1745). The old warrior is shown saying his prayer before battle: 'Heavenly father, graciously aid me this day; but if thou shouldst not be

so disposed, lend not, at least, thy aid to those scoundrels, the enemy, but passively await the issue!' Chef of Regt. No. 3, he wears a very plain blue coat with red collar and cuffs. (Print after Richard Knötel)

discovered that eight infantry regiments could be maintained for the annual cost of the giants. It was this, rather than Frederick William's dying repentance that he had kidnapped so many and wasted so much money, which probably decided Frederick to disband the corps forthwith. Regt. No. 6 reverted to a single battalion, the *Grenadier-Garde-Bataillon*, retaining its uniform and equipment in memory of Frederick William, even to the extent of bearing the 'FWR' cypher on its Colours.

Frederick the Great's Guard was henceforth Regt. No. 15, *Regiment-Garde*, comprising three battalions plus a depot battalion (*Corps der Unrangirten*). The 1st Bn., styled the *Leib-Garde* or *Bataillon-Garde*, was the most prestigious in the army, a status reflected by the magnificence of their full-dress uniform; stationed at Potsdam, they formed a ceremonial *corps d'élite* whose parade performance was probably unsurpassed in Europe. The 2nd and 3rd Bns., whilst lacking the prestige of the 1st, together formed a separate combat unit; the 3rd was especially distinguished at Leuthen. The depot battalion became the training school for virtually the whole army.

TACTICS

The 'minor tactics' of the Prussian army were in existence upon Frederick's accession, and followed reasonably standard procedure: combat in line to maximize firepower, and manoeuvre in a succession of lines forming an open column. In all formations, the files were closed up very tightly, until 1748 so closely that each man's right arm was positioned behind his neighbour's left arm (which bore the musket, vertically). Frederick inherited a four-rank line, but this was amended to three ranks from November 1740. Shortages during the Seven Years' War led to the use of two-deep ranks, but as soon as possible the third rank was reinstated; this added solidity but did not prevent the third rank from using its muskets, as after firing the first rank dropped to one knee and the third fired between the intervals in the second.

Manoeuvre was generally in an open column of platoons, with a frontage of between 20 and 25 paces and an interval between platoons sufficient to allow

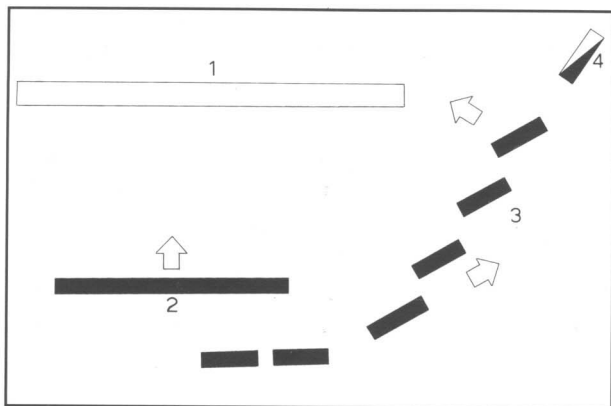


Infantry scaling the Saxon-held heights at Kesselsdorf, despite these being covered with snow

and ice so as to make an ascent apparently impossible. (Engraving after Menzel)

each to wheel to form a line-of-battle at right-angles to the line of approach. This was Frederick's preferred method: approaching parallel to the enemy and wheeling each sub-unit to face them; or an approach at right-angles in which the sub-units moved obliquely to form a line. After 1752 this was accomplished by simply facing the sub-unit to right or left and marching to a position which corresponded to their intended post in the line, and then facing front towards the enemy. Prior to this date an oblique march was used, a somewhat crab-like manoeuvre known as 'sloping march' or 'traversing step', in which the following leg crossed over the leading leg, which must have been difficult to execute.

The Prussian infantry was capable of firing more rapidly than any other, up to seven rounds per minute, and about half that under combat conditions. Fire was normally given in line, and loading and firing could even be performed on the move. 'Platoon fire' produced a 'rolling volley' along a unit's front as each platoon fired in succession, so that a fusillade was always coming from one part of the line; but in combat it was impossible to maintain such discipline, and musketry usually degenerated into mass volley-



The oblique order. Although very simplified, this illustrates the basics of Frederick's most famous tactic. Key: (1) Enemy line. (2) Prussian advance guard, occupying the enemy and screening the flank-march from enemy view. (3) Prussian infantry advancing against

the enemy flank, in 'oblique order', units coming into action progressively and increasing pressure on the flank. (4) Prussian cavalry serving as flank-protection to the oblique attack, and ready to pursue the enemy when the flank collapsed.

fire. Until after the first actions of the Seven Years' War, Frederick believed that a rapid attack with the bayonet was preferable to a musketry duel, as he noted in his instructions: 'by means of this impetuosity, the coward is hurried away, and obliged to do his duty as well as the bravest . . . the whole depends upon the *spirit* of the attack'. He stated that 'To shed the blood of soldiers when there is no occasion for it, is to lead them inhumanly to slaughter', and pressed the 'bayonet' case by stating that 'I would not permit the infantry to fire, for it only retards their march, and the victory is not decided by the number of slain, but

by the extent of territory which you have gained'. Whether this implies that a rapid advance with the bayonet was less costly than a protracted fire-fight is debatable; but such bayonet-charges resulted in immense losses (as at Prague), so that by the time of Leuthen the doctrine of firepower had been reasserted.

Although skirmishing was mainly the duty of the light troops, the infantry could perform limited skirmish-drill, a manoeuvre known as 'hedgerow-fire', in which files would advance a short distance in front of the main line, fire, and return to re-load, being replaced by the next file, which would also fire and return, and so on—apparently an infantry version of the previous century's cavalry tactic of the *caracole*.

The tactic probably associated most familiarly with Frederick is the 'oblique order', a concept known since the Theban general Epaminondas (c.418–362 BC), and postulated by later theorists. Although not an innovation, it was Frederick who gave it substance, and perfected it in the period between the Silesian and Seven Years' Wars. In essence, it was a departure from the stereotyped tactic of arraying an army in line and battering at the enemy until a weakness in the opponent's line allowed an exploitation. Instead, the oblique order employed a concealment of Frederick's manoeuvres (either by folds in the terrain or by an advance-guard), and a concentration upon one of the enemy's wings. With an advance-guard occupying the enemy's attention, Frederick arrayed his forces on the chosen flank in echelon, so that the pressure on the enemy wing was increased as each succeeding Prussian unit came up.



An infantry battalion advancing: note the drummers gathered in a body at the rear of the end of the line, and the Colours in the background, marking the centre of the battalion. (Engraving after Menzel)

By concentrating the bulk of his strength against one of the enemy's wings, Frederick could achieve 'local superiority' (a crucial factor, as he was generally heavily outnumbered), drive in a flank, and roll up the enemy line. The manoeuvre was potentially even more successful if an outflanking march could be made before the attack was launched, and was theoretically sufficiently flexible to allow defeated units to withdraw in good order.

It required the excellent discipline for manoeuvre under fire which Frederick's infantry possessed; but it could also be observed that such iron discipline stifled flexibility and initiative among the subordinate commanders. Successful at Rossbach and Leuthen, its disadvantages were apparent at Kolin and Zorndorf where the parts of the army not directly involved in the oblique attack respectively rushed unwisely into combat or held back; and by the end of the Seven Years' War and later, Frederick was beginning to devise new tactics to replace the oblique order.

UNIFORMS

As noted in the previous title, *Frederick the Great's Army (I) Cavalry* (MAA 236), Frederick's reign was not marked by any fundamental change in uniform from the styles in vogue at his accession; instead, there was a steady progression which led, e.g., to the tricorne hat having its front 'peak' flattened until the headdress at the end of Frederick's reign was half way to becoming a genuine bicorne. The uniform included a wide range of regimental distinctions, some of which were introduced or amended during the period; and the exigencies of service, especially during the Seven Years' War when Prussian resources were severely stretched, would undoubtedly hinder the regular issue of new clothing which was observed in peacetime.

All except grenadiers and fusiliers wore the black tricorne hat, slightly smaller than that of the cavalry, with a narrow lace edging and a button of regimental colour at the right front. The pompon and the cords

which encircled the crown, ending in rosettes at the side corners, were in a colour-scheme distinctive to each regiment, and repeated in the tuft of the grenadier cap. These were mitres with tall brass or white-metal fronts bearing embossed devices, which although they generally included a number of common motifs (notably the eagle and king's cypher) were distinctive for each regiment, and in rare cases included the use of coloured enamel. The rear of the cap consisted of a deep headband, generally bearing metal flame- or grenade-badges, but many varieties existed, including trophies of arms, cyphers and even grotesque masks (Regts. 27, 43). The cloth rear bore vertical lace decoration; the pompon at the front was tufted to resemble a bursting grenade. Although the cap appeared unwieldy, and normally had to be tied on by a cord under the queue, an advantage was noted at Hochkirch, where the cap served to identify the Prussians amid the smoke and darkness. The fusilier mitre was similar, with a lower cloth rear topped by a metal dome with a small bursting grenade on the top, and with three vertical metal strips on the sides and rear.

The hairstyle consisted of a very long queue bound with black tape (false ones were worn by those whose own hair was insufficient), with the side hair generally rolled or curled—one roll less at the right for those wearing tricorns, to allow the hat to be angled slightly towards the right. Moustaches were compulsory for grenadiers (supposedly to increase their frightening appearance, resulting from the height of their caps and the solemn demeanour they were exhorted to adopt), which they were ordered to tie up at night and



Grenadier cap, Regt. No. 9: over yellow pompon, red brass plate and badges, red back and headband, red lace with yellow edges.



Prussian grenadiers, including an officer wearing a gorget. (Engraving after Menzel)

to treat with black wax so as to keep them rigid and smooth.

A coarse linen shirt was worn with a finer linen shirt-front and a stiff black stock (red for Regts. 1–6, 8–14, 16, 17, 19–27, 29, 30, 44 and 45; in ‘red-stocked’ regiments officers wore white, as did NCOs of Regt. No. 6). Over the shirt was worn a single-breasted, collarless, sleeveless waistcoat, cut longer than waistlevel, with a flapped pocket below the waist at each side of the front. The breeches, of coarse wool with a flap frontal opening, were dyed the same colour as the waistcoat. These were white for all except the following regiments: straw-yellow (sometimes appearing as light yellowish-buff or even off-white) for Regts. 2, 4–7, 12, 16, 19, 21, 22, 28, 41, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 55, and light straw for No. 13; lemon yellow for Regts. 10, 15, 34 and 39; sulphur yellow for Regt. 35; and, somewhat eccentrically, rose-pink for Regt. 40 and dark orange for No. 49.

The gaiters, extending above the knee and worn on all occasions, were constructed for strength and ease of marching rather than for appearance, according to Frederick’s own instructions (although many were cut considerably tighter, and even padded at the rear with false calves in order to present a smooth appearance on parade), closed down the outer seam by a row of buttons, with a garter below the knee. Initially they were linen for parade and ticking for

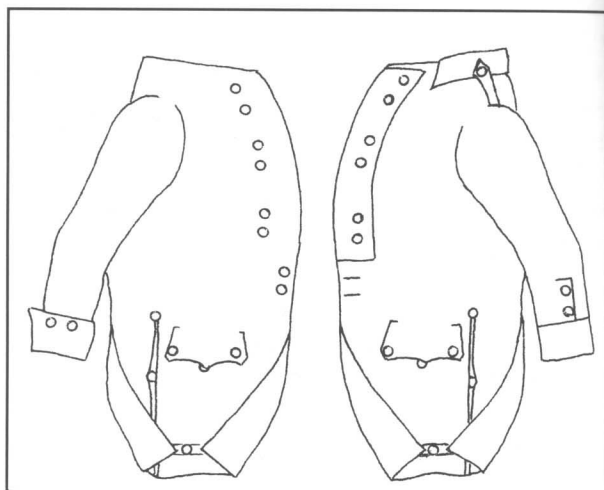
Patterns of two basic styles of infantry coat: left, without collar and lapels

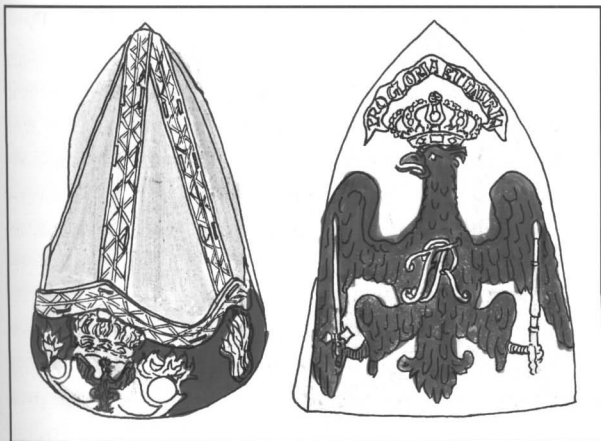
right, lapelled coat with Prussian cuffs.

ordinary wear, but after the Seven Years’ War longer-lasting ordinary cloth replaced the ticking. The gaiters were white originally, but in 1741 black gaiters were issued to Fouqué’s grenadiers. As these were more serviceable and presented a pleasing appearance, Frederick issued black gaiters universally in 1744 for winter dress, and with the exception of the 1st Bn. of Regt. 15 white gaiters were discontinued entirely after the Seven Years’ War.

The coat

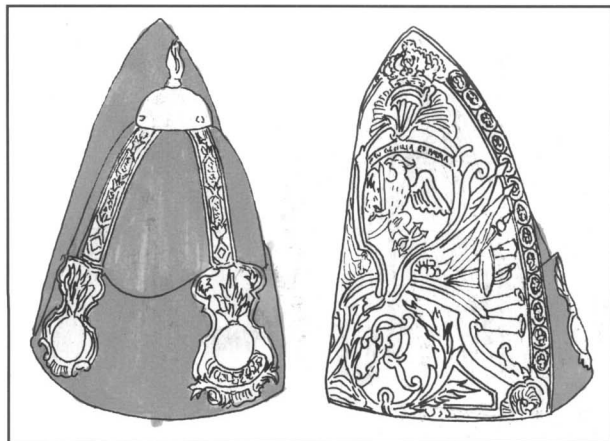
Though based upon the prevailing civilian style, this was not as voluminous as that worn by other nations, but was deliberately cut short and close to economize on cloth, with tails extending only so far as the end of the middle finger when the arm was held at the side of the body. The quality of material was not good, calculated to last only two years, after which what remained of the coat could be sold by the soldiers to civilian old-clothes dealers—once the facings had been cut off, so that civilians should not appear in uniform. Although many regiments had coats with lapels, which were designed originally to button across in bad weather, other regiments had no lapels, and in the later part of Frederick’s reign the lapels were cut so meanly that they could not be fastened over. The colour of the coat was a universal ‘Prussian blue’, with varied facings; not all had a collar. There were two designs of cuff: the ‘Prussian’ pattern with a flap, which was generally visible only above the cuff but sometimes extended to the bottom edge of the sleeve; and the ‘Swedish’ pattern, worn by Regts. 7, 15, 28, 31–43, 46, 47 and 49–55, of gauntlet style with





▲ Grenadier cap, Regt. No. 12: brass plate and rear badge with black-enamelled eagles, red

headband, blue back, yellow lace; pompon (not illustrated) blue over red.



Fusilier cap, Regt. No. 33: orange back and headband, brass plate and fittings.

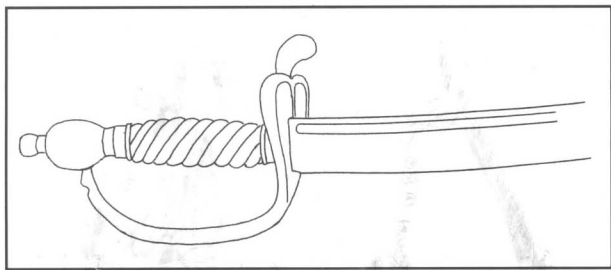
two buttons on the upper edge. The coat-skirts were turned back, revealing the colour of the lining (generally a dull poppy red); a shoulder strap at the rear of the left shoulder, sometimes in the facing-colour, was worn by all except officers and NCOs. Pockets at the sides of the skirts were three-pointed, horizontal, with buttons, and were lined red, as was the vent (also with buttons) on each skirt. Buttons on the breast were generally in pairs, with six on each lapel (or on the place where lapels would have been for those regiments which did not wear them), with an additional pair at the lower right breast with corresponding button-holes at the left, sometimes with lace loops. Loops were sometimes present at the rear waist. The tasselled loops worn by many regiments were originally peculiar to the Prussian army, apparently deriving from the lace on the eastern European 'cassock' or kaftan, so that this pattern of lace became known as a *brandenbourg*.

Despite the scanty nature of the coat, little provision was made for additional protection against inclement weather. Frederick abolished cloaks for the infantry in 1740, and although sentries might use 'watchcoats' (not part of the individual's equipment, but passed from a sentry to his relief), the majority had to make do with the poor-quality uniform coat, supplemented by such measures as strips of fur wrapped around the body in the coldest weather (sometimes acquired from captured Austrian grenadier caps).

Renewal of clothing was not always possible on campaign (new issues were supposedly made in May), and when a man returned to his regiment from furlough he was instructed to bring with him, at his own expense, a tanned calf-skin and three ells of coarse linen, which were deposited in the company stores and issued whenever he required leather or cloth to repair his shoes, gaiters, smallclothes or the lining of his coat. Any colouring of the smaller items of uniform or equipment was done for the company as a whole, so that the shade (of waistcoat, breeches, facings, etc.) would be uniform within the company, which might not have been the case (especially with yellows) had items been dyed in smaller quantities.

Equipment

At the rear of the right hip, suspended from a whitened buff-leather belt up to 5 ins. wide, was a leather cartridge-box with provision for about 80 rounds (the actual issue was increased in 1741 from 30 to 60), the compartmented cartridge-holder being contained in a leather bag which could be tied at the top to exclude rain. The cartridge-box was blackened and wax-polished to give a glossy sheen; metal badges were affixed to the flap. Over the right shoulder, on a much narrower leather belt, was suspended a calfskin knapsack containing the soldier's personal equipment and spare clothing, including the items listed in *New Regulations for the Prussian Infantry* (London, 1757): comb, brush, looking-glass, wax for shoes and mous-



Infantry sabre: cast brass hilt, slightly-curved blade, 25 inches long after 1744.

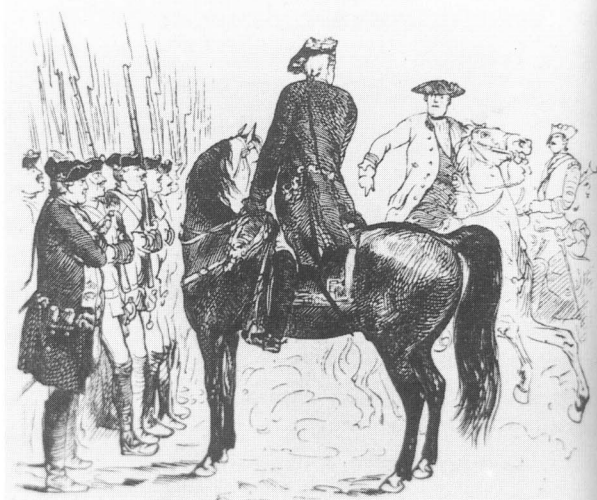
tache, polishing equipment (a wooden polisher and a piece of buff-leather), a screwdriver, spare gaiter-buttons and a hook for fastening the gaiters. Three tent-pegs were affixed to the knapsack. Over the same shoulder was carried a linen haversack, hanging below the knapsack, and atop it a tin canteen. Each member of a tent's mess took turns in carrying the large field kettle, until in 1748 it was carried with the tents on the unit's pack-horses. From 1744 Frederick attempted to increase the manoeuvrability of the infantry in action by ordering that when circumstances allowed knapsacks and other items should be removed before combat.

A sword-belt of whitened buff-leather was worn around the waist, over the waistcoat, fastened by a rectangular brass buckle. The sabre had a slightly curved blade and a cast brass hilt with spirally-ribbed grip, a single knucklebow, ovoid pommel, shell guards and a slightly downturned rear quillon; introduced by Frederick William I, it originally had a slightly-curved blade about 31 ins. in length; in 1744 Frederick the Great reduced the length by six inches. The brown leather scabbard had a metal chape and frog-hook, the chape and throat covered by leather leaving only the finial of the chape and the hook visible. A woollen sword-knot was wound around the grip and knucklebow, with a white strap and the various parts of the tassel coloured according to the company.

The musket was based upon the pattern introduced in 1723, with a barrel-length of 41½ ins., and a wooden stock with very little 'fall-away' towards the butt, the lower edge of the stock being almost

straight, yet with an elevated comb on the upper butt. Originally walnut was used, but maple was adopted as a cheaper substitute. Regts. 3, 6 and 15 had stocks of light colour, but for the remainder the wood was treated with a brown paste and then rubbed with oil and wax, acting as a preservative and imparting a high gloss. After the Seven Years' War the stocks were stained black. Trigger-guard, butt-plate, rammer-pipes and other fittings were brass; the iron parts were burnished with oil and emery by the regimental armourer, and polished every day by the soldier using a piece of thick buff-leather kept in the cartridge-box (this had disadvantages: in the approach to Zorndorf Frederick had to order the army to march with musket-butts uppermost, so as not to reveal their presence by the glint of light on the barrels). The leather slings were varnished red.

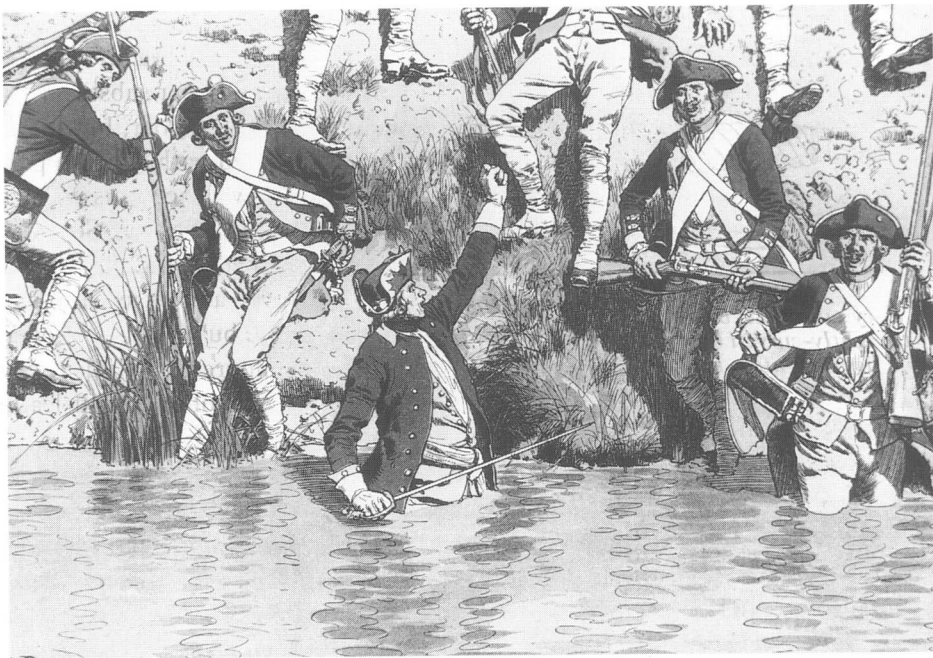
Fusiliers, generally men of smaller stature, carried muskets of a slightly reduced length. Iron ramrods were a considerable improvement upon the earlier wooden type, and during the later 1770s a double-ended ramrod was introduced, as wide at the bottom as the top, which obviated the necessity of reversing the ramrod once it had been drawn; to compensate for the increased weight of the new ramrod the barrels were shortened to fusilier length. An improved conical touch-hole was introduced in the 1780s, to enable powder to be forced into the pan from inside the barrel by the action of ramming down the cartridge, making separate priming unnecessary; and from 1776 a leather lock-cover was introduced, attached to the leather sling. Despite such improve-



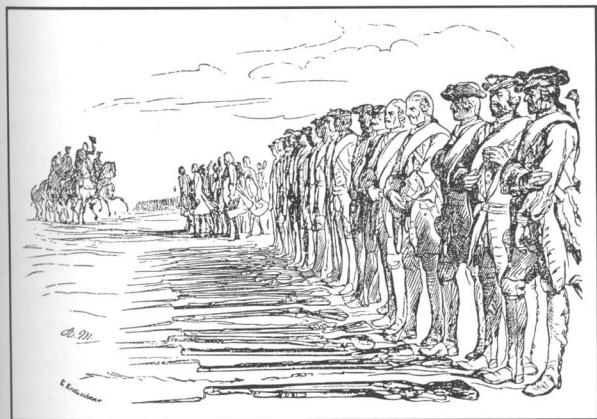
Prussian infantry, including a field officer—mounted, centre—with an

Austrian envoy—right background. (Engraving after Menzel)

► **Prince Heinrich** encourages **Regt. No. 13** to wade across the **Rocketnitzer-Bach** stream at **Prague, 6 May 1757**; the men had hesitated until the prince demonstrated that it was fordable even for a man of his small stature. **Regt. No. 13** wears its straw yellow facings and yellow pompons; **Prince Heinrich** wears the plain blue coat with sulphur yellow collar, cuffs and smallclothes of **Regt. No. 35**, of which he was **Chef**. (Print after **Carl Röchling**)



▼ **Saxon regiments** lay down their arms, **October 1756**, prior to being taken en masse into the **Prussian** army. (Engraving after **Menzel**)



ments the general configuration of the musket did not allow it to perform well, even by the limited standards of the time; the shape of the stock and length and weight of the barrel tended to make it so heavy that the muzzle dropped, resulting in shots falling short. From April 1741 Frederick ordered that the triangular-section bayonet be fixed permanently when the soldier was on duty.

NCOs

Sergeants and above had metallic lace edging to the tricorn, with pompon and corner rosettes of black and white. The coat had metallic lace, frequently of a different pattern from that worn by the rank and file, and as most sergeants did not carry a firearm (save for

the rifled carbines of some grenadiers) and thus no cartridge box, no shoulder straps were present. Short gauntlets and a sword knot of mixed black and white were marks of rank, as was the cane (often suspended from a button on the breast); it was also a functional implement with which to beat recalcitrant soldiers. Sergeants and *Junkers* (*Freikorporals*) carried a 10 ft. half-pike (*Kurzgewehr*), of very limited combat use but a symbol of rank and an implement for dressing ranks, pushing men into line, and even for slaying any man who fled. In an experiment in February 1755 Frederick issued 13 ft. pikes to the NCOs and to some of the third-rank men; but the weight of the generally leaf-shaped blade was such that the weapon was unmanageable, and it was withdrawn from the third-rank men and replaced by the original half-pike for the NCOs.

Officers

Officers' uniforms were greatly superior to those of the other ranks in manufacture and materials. The tricorn had a metallic lace edging, often scalloped or embroidered, and usually a black cockade secured by a metallic lace loop and gilt or silver button. From 1742 feathered edging to the tricorn was the distinction of general officers (who usually wore the uniform of their regiment), but was also worn by officers of the *Leib-Garde-Bataillon* in full dress. The hat was worn

by all officers, even those of grenadiers and fusiliers. The hair was dressed like that of the other ranks, including the long queue.

The coat was a more generous garment than that of the other ranks, with velvet facings and voluminous skirts which were not usually turned back. The arrangement of buttons normally followed that of the other ranks, but with more elaborate lace, often in the form of tasselled *brandenbourgs* or curving loops of foliate embroidery in the rococo style beloved by Frederick. These were carried on the breast, cuffs, pockets and rear waist; the lining of the coat was normally red and visible at the edge of the pocket-flap and side-vents. There was no differentiation of rank among the commissioned officers: apart from the hat-edging a general's regimental uniform would be exactly like that of a subaltern.

Waistcoat and breeches usually matched the colour worn by those of the other ranks, although dark-coloured or black breeches were not unknown, a fashion worn by the king. Officers wore gaiters like those of the other ranks for dismounted duty, with riding boots for general and field officers and for adjutants, who were normally mounted. Around the waist, under the coat, was worn the universal symbol of commissioned rank, a silver waist-sash with black interwoven lines, knotted at the front of the left hip,

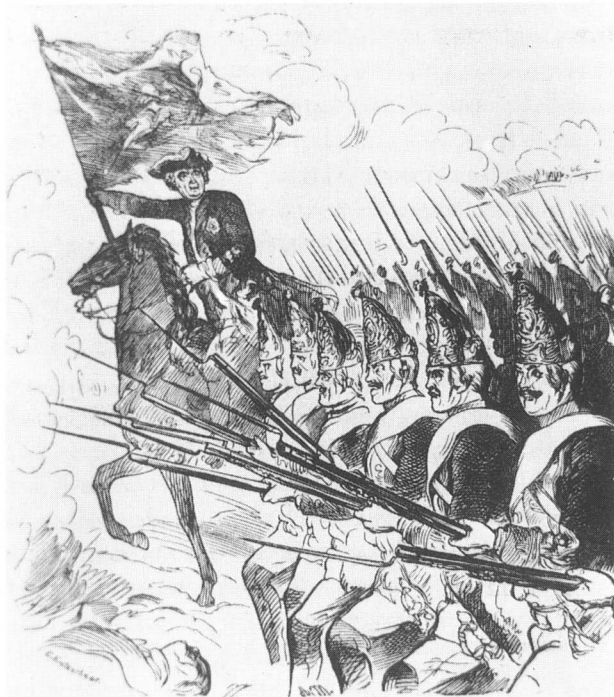
with two pendant tassels. Similarly worn only on duty was the silver and gilt gorget, frequently enamelled; it often bore a trophy of arms device (for example, gilt on silver) and at this period was considerably larger than the small crescent shape it attained in several armies by the beginning of the 19th century. Dark blue cloaks or greatcoats were worn in cold weather.

The officers' sword was a straight-bladed *épée* with single knucklebow, carried on a waist-belt largely concealed by the waistcoat and sash; the sword knot was black and silver. Officers also carried 8 ft. half-pikes or spontoons; of little combat use, these were universal to all commissioned ranks when serving on foot, even to generals when parading with their regiments. It is interesting to note that Prince Heinrich apparently objected to parading with his spontoon, regarding it as somewhat demeaning for a *Chef* to appear thus armed.

Musicians

The uniform of drummers and musicians was like that of the rank and file, including ordinary head-dress, but with often-elaborate lace decoration on the coat, design of which was at the discretion of the *Chef*. Most of the regimental lace-designs were already established by Frederick's accession, for regiments then extant, and might be based on the arms of an ex-*Chef*: e.g. the lace of Regt. No. 25 seems to have been derived from the arms of Anton von Pannewitz (1713–15). The lace might be changed upon the installation of a new *Chef*: e.g. that of Regt. No. 19, originally orange with white Maltese crosses, changed (as did the Colours) upon the assumption of command by Friedrich August of Brunswick in 1763, when the Brunswick colours were adopted (white with yellow stripes).

Both narrow and wide laces were used, the latter either a broader version of the former, or the equivalent of two strips of narrow lace. The only universal application of lace was around, and as vertical strips upon, a 'swallow's-nest'-style wing; in



The seizing of Colours was a not uncommon way of encouraging troops: Frederick did so with the Colours of Regt. No. 3 at Kolin (where he was supposed to have made his

immortal exhortation, 'Rogues, do you want to live forever?'), and with the Colours of Regt. No. 11 at Zorndorf. This engraving after Menzel shows Schwerin at Prague.

many regiments it also edged the facings (or front edges of the coat for those without lapels), cuff-flaps, pockets, and as a rosette of lace behind the upper button of the side-vent. Lace might also be carried on the sleeves, edging the seams and as chevrons or horizontal bands; among regiments using the former were Nos. 2, 5–7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24–27 and 48; and the latter Nos. 1, 3, 4, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 29, 30, 44 and 45, though a number of variations are recorded; Menzel, for example, shows chevrons for Regt. 20. Most fusilier regiments had plainer uniforms with lace restricted to facings, pockets and wings. Musicians' lace might also edge the drum-carriage and sling for the fife-case; drummers wore a leather apron under the coat to protect the leg from wear in the position where the drum rested. Drums were brass, bearing an embossed oval trophy of arms and royal cypher; the hoops were coloured according to the wishes of the *Chef*, so were liable for change, and could resemble the musicians' lace.

REGIMENTS

In the following list only a basic guide to regimental services is given, which does not show the entire career of any unit, nor the services of the regimental grenadiers in a combined battalion. The numbered battles are: (1) Mollwitz, 10 April 1741; (2) Chotusitz, 17 May 1742; (3) Hohenfriedberg, 4 June 1745; (4) Soor, 30 September 1745; (5) Lobositz, 1 October 1756; (6) Prague, 6 May 1757; (7) Kolin, 18 June 1757; (8) Gross-Jägersdorf, 30 August 1757; (9) Rossbach, 5 November 1757; (10) Leuthen, 5 December 1757; (11) Zorndorf, 25 August 1758; (12)



Marshal Curt, Graf von Schwerin, at Prague, 6 May 1757. Seeing his own regiment (No. 24) wavering, Schwerin seized a Colour and exclaimed, 'Come on, children, come on!'; he was hit by a discharge of canister shot and fell dead. In this illustration by Richard

Knötel, Schwerin holds the white Leibfahne with green cross and centre, though apparently it was a flag of the 2nd Bn. which he grabbed. The sergeant immediately behind him has gold loops on his lapels, a black and white quartered pompon, and a Kurzgewehr.

Hochkirch, 14 October 1758; (13) Kay, 23 July 1759; (14) Kunersdorf, 12 August 1759; (15) Liegnitz, 15 August 1760; (16) Torgau, 3 November 1760; (17) Burkersdorf, 21 July 1762.

Uniforms: pompon colours are given in the table of grenadier cap details. *Facings* are indicated by the letters (A)—collar, lapels and cuffs; (B)—lapels and cuffs, no collar; (C)—collar and cuffs, no lapels; and (D)—cuffs, no collar or lapels. *Position of lace loops* is indicated by the letters (A)—on lapels or breast; (B)—lower breast; (C)—cuff-flap; (D)—rear waist; (E)—pocket; *lace edging* by (F)—to lapels; (G)—to cuffs; and (H)—to cuff flaps. Generally coats had six buttons in pairs on the lapel or breast, and two loops on the lower breast or below the lapel, and on the cuff flaps. Buttons were white for Regts. Nos. 1, 3, 7, 10, 13, 15, 18, 23, 28, 34, 35, 39, 40, 49–53 and 55; and yellow for the remainder.

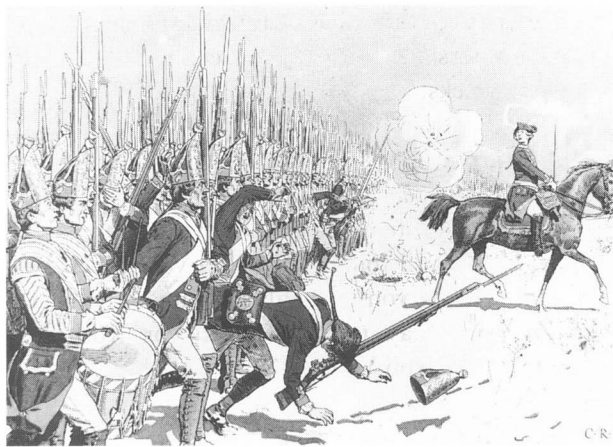
Regt. No. 1

Raised 1615. *Chefs:* Apl. 1723 Caspar von Glasenapp; Aug. 1742 Hans, Graf von Hacke; May 1756 Hans

Prussian infantry overrun by Austrian and Saxon cavalry at Kolin, 18 June

1757. (Engraving after Menzel)





Die Potsdamer Wachparade: 'the Potsdam watch-parade' (i.e. a guard-mounting) was a name given to Frederick's army at Leuthen by the Austrians, expressing contempt at the small size

of the force. This print after Carl Röchling shows the grenadiers of Regt. No. 22 advancing into artillery fire; they formed part of a combined battalion with those of Regt. No. 17.

von Winterfeldt; Jan. 1758 Johann von Latorff; Feb. 1760 Karl von Zeuner; Feb. 1768 Ernst von Koschembahr; Oct. 1776 Christian von Bandemer; March 1778 Ludwig von Kalckreuth; Apl. 1778 Hans von Bordnstedt.

Actions: 1, 3, 6, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17.

Uniform: see Plate B.

Regt. No. 2

Raised 1655. *Chefs:* Dec. 1717 Erhard von Roeder; Oct. 1743 Samuel von Schlinchting; June 1750 Hans von Kanitz; Nov. 1768 Joachim von Stutterheim; Dec. 1783 Joachim von Anhalt.

Actions: 2, 3, 4, 8, 11, 13, 14.

Uniform: facings B, poppy red; lace B, D, red loops with white tassels. NCOs: lace gold, B. Officers: gold foliate edging, F, G, H. Musicians' lace: red with black and white figuring.

Regt. No. 3

Raised 1655. *Chefs:* Aug. 1693 Leopold, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau; Apl. 1747 Leopold II, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau; July 1756 Leopold Friedrich, Erbprinz of Anhalt-Dessau; Jan. 1758 Henning von Kahlden; March 1759 Franz, Prince of Anhalt-Bernburg; Apl. 1784 Heinrich von Leipziger.

Actions: 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 15, 17.

Uniform: facings C, red; lace B, D, white tasselled loops, seven buttons on breast. NCOs: silver tasselled loops. Officers: no lace. Musicians' lace: white (red wings). Unit carried a hanger with brass two-bar knucklebow. Regiment scattered at Dresden, as a punishment for which Frederick deprived it of its sword and hat-lace. At Liegnitz the unit was so anxious to recover its reputation that it charged, heedless of orders, and broke the Austrian line. Frederick declared that 'everything is forgiven and everything forgotten except this day', and paid personally for the hat-lace to be replaced.

Regt. No. 4

Raised 1672. *Chefs:* Sept. 1740 Lewin von der Gröben; July 1744 Samuel von Polenz; July 1745 Christoph, Graf zu Dohna; Oct. 1745 Carl von Kalnein; Oct. 1757 Carl von Rauter; Sept. 1758 Georg von Kleist; Jan. 1761 Georg von Thadden; June 1774 Friedrich von Pelkowsky; May 1782 Baron Albrecht von Egloffstein.

Actions: 2, 4, 8, 11, 17.

Uniform: see Plate C.

Regt. No. 5

Raised 1655. *Chefs:* Apl. 1739 Johann von Wedell; July 1742 Anselm von Bonin; June 1755 Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick (regt. known as 'Alt-Braunschweig'); Dec. 1766 Friedrich von Saldern; Apl. 1785 Christoph von Lengefeld.

Actions: 3, 5, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17.

Uniform: see Plate C.

Regt. No. 6 (Guard Grenadiers)

Raised 1675, reconstructed 1740. *Chefs:* June 1740 Gottfried von Einsiedel; Oct. 1745 Wolf von Retzow; Feb. 1760 Friedrich von Saldern; Dec. 1766 Hans von Lestwitz; June 1779 Friedrich von Rohdich.

Actions: 3, 4, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17.

Uniform: see Plate A.

Regt. No. 7

Raised 1676. *Chefs:* Aug. 1737 Carl von Bredow; Oct. 1741 August, Prince of Brunswick-Bevern (regt. known as 'Alt-Bevern' 1756–57, 'Bevern' thereafter); Aug. 1781 Carl von Winterfeldt; Apl. 1784 Wilhelm, Freiherr von der Goltz.

Actions: 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 14, 16.

Uniform: facings A, rose pink. NCOs: silver lace, G. Officers: no lace. Musicians' lace: white (pink wings).

Regt. No. 8

Raised 1679. *Chefs:* Dec. 1714 Prince Christian of Anhalt-Zerbst; Mar. 1747 Johann von Tresckow; June 1754 Georg von Anstell; May 1757 Carl, Freiherr von Hagen; Feb. 1759 Julius von Queiss; Dec. 1769 Levin von Hacke; Apl. 1785 Johann, Freiherr von Keller; Mar. 1786 Johann von Scholten.

Actions: 3, 6, 10, 12, 16.

Uniform: facings B, red; lace A, B, C, D, pointed white loops with two blue stripes, eleven on lapel. NCOs: lace B, D, gold zigzag loops. Officers: lace B, C, D, E, gold foliate loops. Musicians' lace: red and green alternate bars with white longitudinal stripes.

Regt. No. 9

Raised 1679, but descent traced from 1646. *Chefs:* July 1735 Otto von Leps; Oct. 1747 Johann, Freiherr von Quadt (mortally wounded Lobositz); Oct. 1756 Friedrich von Kleist (regt. known as 'Jung-Kleist'); Jan. 1758 Georg von Oldenburg; Mar. 1758 Nikolaus von Puttkamer; July 1759 Friedrich von Schenckendorff (regt. known as 'Jung-Schenckendorff'); July 1763 Karl von Wolfersdorff; May 1782 Alexander von Budberg.

Actions: 5, 6, 9, 13, 14, 16.

Uniform: facings B, red; lace A, B, C, D, G, white. NCOs: lace A (five loops), C, gold zigzag loops. Officers: gold embroidery, F, G. Musicians' lace: white with two broad red stripes with black chain-pattern in centre.

Regt. No. 10

Raised 1683. *Chefs:* Mar. 1730 Prince Dietrich of Anhalt-Dessau; Dec. 1750 Dietrich von Knobloch; May 1757 Gottlob von Pannwitz; Feb. 1759 Friedrich von der Mosel; Jan. 1768 Eggert von Petersdorff; May 1781 Ferdinand Stwolsky.

Actions: 1, 2, 10, 17.

Uniform: facings D, lemon yellow; lace A, B, C, D, white tasselled loops. NCOs: silver loops, only three

Regt. No. 27 on the march in mid-1758: the unit is immediately identifiable from the undulating white lace edging the lapels, cuffs and flaps (gold for

officers). The decrepit appearance of the legwear is entirely typical of troops on campaign. (Print after Carl Röchling)

on breast. Officers: silver embroidered loops with simulated tassels. Musicians' lace: red and white diagonal checks.

Regt. No. 11

Raised 1685. *Chefs:* Aug. 1721 Prince Friedrich Wilhelm of Holstein-Beck; Dec. 1749 Lorenz von Below; Sept. 1758 Johann, Freiherr von Rebentisch; July 1763 Hans von Tettenborn; June 1776 Jakob von Zastrow; May 1782 Friedrich von Rothkirch; Mar. 1786 Carl von Voss.

Actions: 2, 3, 8, 11.

Uniform: see Plate D.

Regt. No. 12

Raised 1685. *Chefs:* Mar. 1712 Heinrich, Margrave of Brandenburg-Schwedt; May 1741 Wolfgang von Selchow; Dec. 1743 Ludwig, Erbprinz of Hesse-Darmstadt (regt. known as 'Darmstadt'); Nov. 1757 Friedrich von Finck; May 1763 Johann von Wunsch.

Actions: 1, 3, 6, 14, 17.

Uniform: see Plate C.

Regt. No. 13

Raised 1686. *Chefs:* June 1740 Friedrich, Graf zu Waldburg (killed Hohenfriedberg); July 1745 Samuel von Polentz (mortally wounded Kesselsdorf); Feb. 1746 Philipp Bogislav von Schwerin (regt. known as 'Bogislav Schwerin' or 'Schwarz-Schwerin'); Nov. 1751 August von Itzenplitz (mortally wounded Kunersdorf); Feb. 1760 Friedrich von Syburg; June 1762 Czar Peter III of Russia; Apl. 1763 Friedrich, Graf von Lottum und Wylich; Dec. 1774 Heinrich von Braun. Known as the 'Thunder and Lightning Regiment'.



Actions: 1, 3, 5, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17.

Uniform: see Plate F.

Regt. No. 14

Raised 1626. *Chefs:* Aug. 1738 Hans von Lehwaldt; Nov. 1768 Friedrich, Graf von Anhalt; Jan. 1777 Johann von Steinwehr; May 1782 Victor, Graf Henckel von Donnersmarck.

Actions: 2, 3, 4, 8, 11, 14.

Uniform: facings B, red; lace A, C, white zigzag loops with two red stripes. NCOs: gold lace, G, H. Officers: lace B, D, gold loops with orange diamond interweaving, gold and orange tassels. Musicians' lace: crimson, white edges.

Regt. No. 15 (Garde)

Raised 1688. *Chef:* the king (from 1731, as Crown Prince).

1st Bn. (Leib-Garde or Bataillon-Garde): Actions: 1, 7. (At Mollwitz, only 180 were unscathed out of 800.) *Uniform:* see Plate B.

2nd & 3rd Bns.: Actions: 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17. *Uniform:* see Plate B.

Corps der Unrangirten ('Unranked Corps'): depot bn.: uniform like the service dress of 1st Bn., with only the officers' hats being laced (scalloped silver).

Regt. No. 16

Raised 1698. *Chefs:* July 1738 Adam von Flans; July 1748 Christoph, Graf zu Dohna; May 1762 Friedrich

von Syburg; May 1771 Christoph von Borck; Jan. 1777 Ludwig von Buddenbrock; May 1782 Carl von Schottenstein; Apl. 1785 Johann, Freiherr von Romberg.

Actions: 2, 8, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17.

Uniform: facings B, brick red; three groups of three buttons on lapel; lace B, D, pointed white loop with red edge, black centre, white/red/black tassel. NCOs: lace gold, A (6 loops). Officers: gold foliate loops, A, B, C, D, E. Musicians' lace: white with red edges, black centre.

Regt. No. 17

Raised 1693, but origin dating to 1672. *Chefs:* Aug. 1739 August de la Chevalerie, Baron de la Motte; Nov. 1748 Adam von Jeetze; July 1756 Gerd von Manteuffel; May 1764 Carl, Freiherr von Rosen; Jan. 1772 Constantin von Billerbeck; Mar. 1786 Heinrich von Könitz.

Actions: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 16.

Uniform: see Plate E.

Regt. No. 18

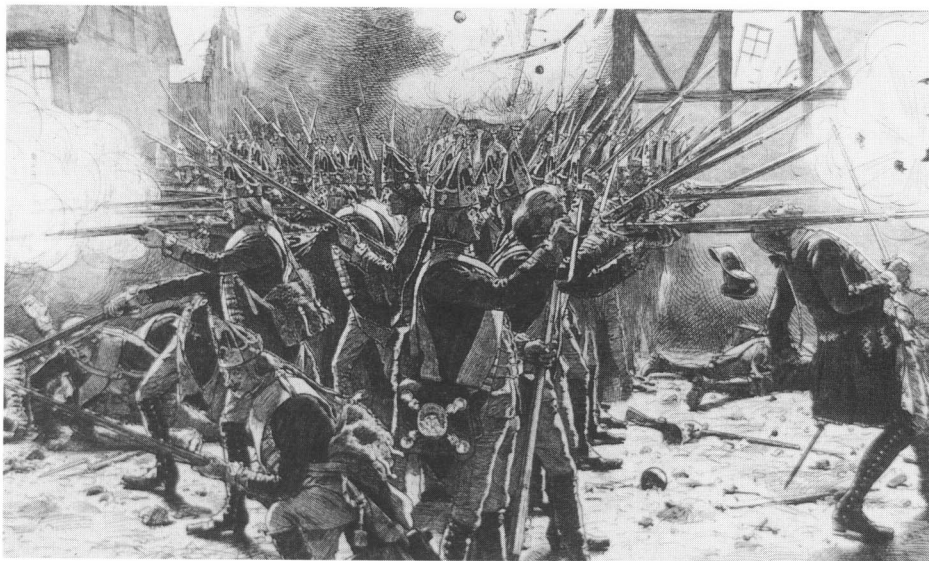
Raised 1698. *Chefs:* June 1738 Christian von Derschau; Nov. 1742 Prince August Wilhelm of Prussia (regt. known as 'Prinz von Preussen'); Dec. 1758 Prince Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia.

Actions: 6, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17.

Uniform: see Plates E, F.

Regt. No. 19

Raised 1702. *Chefs:* June 1731 Carl, Margrave of



Grenadiers in action in the dark at Hochkirch, where it was noted that the shape of the Prussian grenadier cap was of value in distinguishing the Prussians from the Austrians. The regiment shown in this print after Carl Röchling is apparently No. 12, identifiable by the large black-enamelled eagles upon the cap-plates.

Brandenburg; Apl. 1763 Hans von Tettenborn; July 1763 Friedrich, Duke of Brunswick.

Actions: 1, 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16.

Uniform: see Plates D, F.

Regt. No. 20

Raised 1674. *Chefs:* Jan. 1732 David von Grävenitz; Aug. 1741 Johann von Voigt; Aug. 1742 Johann von Hertzberg; Jan. 1746 Franz von Borcke; July 1756 Bernhard von Zastrow; May 1757 August von Bornstedt; Apl. 1759 Otto von Stutterheim (regt. known as 'Jung-Stutterheim'); Apl. 1778 Ludwig von Kalkstein; June 1784 Mathias von Below; Mar. 1786 Dietrich von Bornstedt (regt. known as 'Jung-Bornstedt').

Actions: 3, 5, 7, 12, 16.

Uniform: see Plate F.

Regt. No. 21

Raised 1713. *Chefs:* July 1724 Heinrich von der Marwitz; Dec. 1744 Asmus von Bredow; Feb. 1756 Johann von Hülsen; June 1767 Carl von Schwerin; Jan. 1773 Carl Wilhelm Ferdinand, Erbprinz of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel (Duke from 1780).

Actions: 3, 5, 7, 9, 14, 16.

Uniform: facings C, red; lace A, B, C, D, G, H (9 loops upper breast), white loops with red stripes. NCOs: lace gold, A (6 loops), G, H. Officers: facings D, gold plaited cord loops with tassels, A, B, C, D. Musicians' lace: white with yellow vandycked edge (red wings).

Regt. No. 3 (Anhalt-Bernburg) regains its lost honour at Liegnitz, 15 August 1760, when its three battalions charged and overturned the Austrian line. (Engraving after Menzel)



Regt. No. 22

Raised 1713. *Chefs:* Mar. 1713 Adrian von Borcke; May 1741 Prince Moritz of Anhalt-Dessau (regt. known as 'Prinz Moritz'); Apl. 1760 Balthasar von Schenckendorff (regt. known as 'Alt-Schenckendorff'); Apl. 1768 Carl von Plötz; Jan. 1777 Friedrich, Graf von Schlieben.

Actions: 1, 3, 7, 11, 16, 17.

Uniform: see Plate G.

Regt. No. 23

Raised 1713. *Chefs:* Mar. 1729 Egidius von Sydow; July 1743 Wolf von Blanckensee (killed Soor); Oct. 1745 Christoph, Graf zu Dohna; July 1748 Friedrich von Forcade de Biaix (regt. known as 'Forcade'); May 1765 Christoph von Puttkamer; May 1766 Christoph von Rentzel; Nov. 1778 August von Thüna; Mar. 1786 Stephan von Lichnowski.

Actions: 1, 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16.

Uniform: facings D, scarlet; lace white, A, B, C, rounded loops. NCOs: silver lace, A, C. Officers: wide, rounded silver loops, A, B, C, D. Musicians' lace: white with blue stripes on one edge, blue stylized crenellations on other.

Regt. No. 24

Raised 1713. *Chefs:* Jan. 1723 Curt von Schwerin (Graf from 1740, killed Prague; regt. known as 'Alt-Schwerin' to 1750); May 1757 Carl, Freiherr von der Goltz; Apl. 1764 Bernhard von Düringshofen; Jan. 1776 Prince Leopold Maximilian of Brunswick (regt.



Frederick congratulates men of Regt. No. 3 at Liegnitz, and restores to them their hat-lace and

sidearms lost some three weeks earlier when they broke at Dresden. (Print after Carl Röchling)

known as 'Leopold von Braunschweig'; May 1768 Gottlieb von Beville.

Actions: 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16.

Uniform: see Plate D.

Regt. No. 25

Raised 1713 but originated 1626. *Chefs:* March 1729 Christophe von Kalckstein; Feb. 1760 Friedrich von Ramin; Dec. 1783 Wichard von Möllendorff.

Actions: 1, 3, 4, 7, 10, 11, 16, 17.

Uniform: see Plate D.

Regt. No. 26

Raised 1714 but origins dating to 1659. *Chefs:* Mar. 1730 Henning von Kleist (regt. known as 'Alt-Kleist' from 1747); Aug. 1749 Dietrich von Meyerinck; Jan. 1758 Carl von Wedell; Dec. 1760 Bogislav von Linden; Dec. 1764 Anton von Steinkeller; Mar. 1778 Hans von Woldeck.

Actions: 1, 6, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16.

Uniform: see Plate F.

Regt. No. 27

Raised 1715. *Chefs:* Nov. 1715 Prince Leopold Maximilian of Anhalt-Dessau (regt. known as 'Prinz Leopold'); Apl. 1747 Franz von Kleist (mortally wounded Lobositz; regt. known as 'Jung-Kleist' 1747-49, 'Alt-Kleist' 1756-57); Jan. 1757 Moritz von der Asseburg; Mar. 1759 Daniel von Linstedt; July 1764 Peter von Stojentin; Oct. 1776 Alexander von Knobelsdorff.

Actions: 1, 2, 5, 10, 11.

Uniform: facings A, red; 9 buttons on lapel; undulating white lace, F, G, H. NCOs: same lace, gold. Officers: gold foliate embroidery, F, G, H, and edging to skirt and pocket. Musicians' lace: white.

Regt. No. 28

Raised 1723. *Chefs:* Sept. 1733 Friedrich, Graf du Dohna (regt. known as 'Alt-Dohna'); Jan. 1742 Carl de Hautcharmoy (mortally wounded Prague); Jan. 1758 Lorenz von Münchow (mortally wounded, Leuthen; regt. known as 'Jung-Münchow'); Apl. 1758 Johann von Kreytzen (regt. known as 'Jung-Kreytzen' 1758); May 1759 Friedrich von Ramin; Feb. 1760 Friedrich von Thile; June 1770 Michael von Kalinowa Zarembo (regt. known as 'Zarembo').

Actions: 3, 6.

Uniform: facings D, blue cuffs. NCOs: silver lace, G. Officers: silver aiguillette. Musicians' lace: red, white edges.

Regt. No. 29

Raised 1723. *Chefs:* May 1736 Georg von Borcke (regt. known as 'Jung-Borcke' to 1746, then 'Alt-Borcke'); Apl. 1747 Hans von Schultze (mortally wounded Breslau); Jan. 1758 Carl von Wedell; Apl. 1758 Carl von Knobloch; May 1764 Johann von Stechow; Mar. 1778 Heinrich von Flemming; May 1782 Balthasar von Wendssen.

Actions: 2, 3, 6, 7, 14.

Uniform: facings D, red; lace A, B, white with two red stripes, round end. NCOs: gold lace. Officers: gold foliate loops, A, B, C, D. Musicians' lace: red, blue centre with white stripe, white edges.

Regt. No. 30

Raised 1728. *Chefs:* Feb. 1733 Joachim von Jeetze (regt. known as 'Alt-Jeetze' from 1748); Sept. 1752 Christian von Uchländer; Nov. 1755 Berndt von Blanckensee; Oct. 1756 Johann von Pritz; Jan. 1757 Ernst von Kannacher; Jan. 1759 Joachim von Stutterheim (regt. known as 'Alt-Stutterheim' from Apl. 1759); Nov. 1768 Carl von Sobeck; Nov. 1778 Philipp von Birckensee; May 1782 Georg von Schonfeld.

Actions: 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 12, 16.

Uniform: facings D, crimson; lace A, B, C, D, orange with white tassel. NCOs: gold lace, G, H. Officers:

gold vandyked loops, A, B, C, D. Musicians' lace: white with centre of blue stripe and yellow vandyk.

Regt. No. 31

Raised 1729. *Chefs*: Feb. 1729 Friedrich von Dossow; Aug. 1743 Friedrich Wilhelm, Marquis de Varenne; Dec. 1744 Philipp Bogislav von Schwerin (regt. known as 'Bogislav Schwerin' or 'Schwarz-Schwerin'); Feb. 1746 Johann von Lestwitz; June 1763 Bogislav von Tauentzien.

Actions: 6, 8, 14, 15, 16.

Uniform: facings C and turnbacks, rose pink. NCOs: gold lace, G. Officers: no lace. Musicians' lace: pink with white stars edged yellow, white edge.

Regt. No. 32

Raised 1743, but origins 1718. *Chefs*: Aug. 1743 Friedrich von Schwerin (regt. known as 'Jung-Schwerin'); May 1747 Joachim von Tresckow (regt. known as 'Jung-Tresckow' until 1755); captured 1761, reformed 1763 from Regt. No. 56; June 1763 Johann Lestwitz; vacant 1767–70 (regt. known as 'vacant-Lestwitz'); Sept. 1770 Hans von Rothkirch (regt. known as 'Alt-Rothkirch' 1782); Mar. 1786 Friedrich, Erbprinz of Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen. Originally fusiliers; converted to musketeers 1745.

Actions: 6, 13.

Uniform: facings D, blue. NCOs: gold lace, G. Officers: no lace. Musicians' lace: blue with red diamonds edged white, yellow edges.

Regt. No. 33 (Fusiliers)

Raised 1740, but origins 1734. *Chefs*: June 1740 Andreas de Persod; Aug. 1743 Samuel von Schlichting; Oct. 1743 Asmus von Bredow; Dec. 1744 Heinrich, Baron de la Motte-Fouqué (regt. known as 'de la Motte'); June 1744 Georg von Thadden; Sept. 1784 Friedrich von Goetzen.

Actions: 6; captured at Landeshut, 23 June 1760.

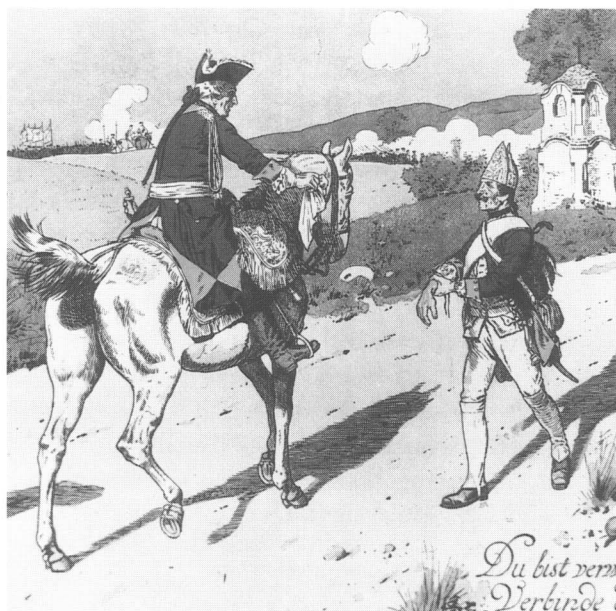
Uniform: see Plate G.

Regt. No. 34

Raised 1740. *Chef*: June 1740 August Ferdinand, Prinz von Preussen (regt. known as 'Prinz Ferdinand').

Actions: 2, 10, 15.

Uniform: see Plate B.



Towards the end of the battle of Burkensdorf, Frederick encountered a wounded soldier (shown here as a fusilier of Regt. No. 37). Frederick asked how the battle was progressing: 'God be praised, all goes well; the enemy are running and we are winning', said the soldier. 'You are wounded,

my son', said the king, and gave the man his handkerchief; 'bind your wound with this.' This, remarked the Russian Count Chernyshev who was riding with Frederick, explained the devotion with which Frederick was regarded by many of his troops. (Print after Richard Knötel)

Regt. No. 35 (Fusiliers)

Raised 1740. *Chef*: June 1740 Friedrich Heinrich Ludwig, Prinz von Preussen (regt. known as 'Prinz Heinrich').

Actions: 6, 7, 10, 14, 16.

Uniform: see Plate H.

Regt. No. 36 (Fusiliers)

Raised 1740. *Chefs*: June 1740 Bogislav von Münchow (regt. known as 'Alt-Münchow' 1758); June 1766 Henning von Kleist; June 1780 Peter von Zitzwitz; Apl. 1786 Wilhelm von Brünning.

Actions: 5, 7, 10; captured at Maxen, reformed, and captured again at Schweidnitz, 1761.

Uniform: facings C, white. NCOs: gold lace, G. Officers: no lace. Musicians' lace: white, blue edges.

Regt. No. 37 (Fusiliers)

Raised 1740. *Chefs*: June 1740 Paul de Camas; Apl. 1741 Peter du Moulin; Sept. 1755 Heinrich von

- 1: Frederick the Great
2: Officer, Regt. No.6
3: NCO, Regt. No.6
4: Grenadier, Regt. No.6



- 1: Private, 1st Bn., Regt. No.15
2: Grenadier, 3rd Bn., Regt. No.15
3: Grenadier, Regt. No.1
4: Musketeer, Regt. No.34



- 1: Freikorporal, Regt. No.5
2: Grenadier, Regt. No.12
3: Officer, Regt. No.4



- 1: Musketeer, Regt. No.19
2: NCO, Regt. No.11
3: Musketeer, Regt. No.24
4: NCO, Regt. No.25



- 1: Field officer, Regt. No.17
- 2: Officer, Regt. No.19
- 3: Officer, Regt. No.46
- 4: Officer, Regt. No.18



- 1: Grenadier drummer, Regt. No.20
2: Drummer, Regt. No.13
3: Musician, Regt. No.18
4: Grenadier fifer, Regt. No.26



- 1: Pioneer, Regt. No.22
- 2: Fusilier, Regt. No.40
- 3: Fusilier, Regt. No.42
- 4: Fusilier, Regt. No.33



- 1: Private, Garrison Regt. No.3
- 2: Grenadier, Pomeranian Provinzial-Frei-Grenadier-Corps
- 3: Fusilier NCO, Regt. No.49
- 4: Fusilier, Regt. No.35



Kurssell (mortally wounded Zorndorf); Dec. 1758 August von Braun; July 1770 Johann, Freiherr von Keller; Apl. 1785 Adam von Wolframsdorff.

Actions: 3, 6, 10, 11, 14, 17; 1st Bn. captured at Landeshut, 2nd at Schweidnitz.

Uniform: facings C, red. NCOs: gold lace, G. Officers: no lace. Musicians' lace: white with two stripes of blue with red edges.

Regt. No. 38 (Fusiliers)

Raised 1740. *Chefs:* June 1740 Wilhelm, Graf zu Dohna (regt. known as 'Jung-Dohna'); Aug. 1749 Johann von Brandes; Dec. 1758 Carl, Freiherr von Zastrow; Sept. 1766 Friedrich von Falkenheyn; Apl. 1781 Heinrich von Anhalt; Dec. 1783 Eberhard von Hager.

Actions: 6, 14; suffered terribly at Breslau.

Uniform: facings A, red. NCOs: gold lace, G. Officers: no lace. Musicians' lace: white with three red stripes.

Regt. No. 39 (Fusiliers)

Raised 1740. *Chefs:* July 1740 Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick (regt. known as 'Braunschweig' to 1751); Dec. 1744 Prince Albert of Brunswick (killed Soor); Dec. 1745 Prince Friedrich Franz of Brunswick (killed Hochkirch; regt. known as 'Franz von Braunschweig' 1751–55, then 'Jung-Braunschweig');

vacant 1758–63; July 1763 Wilhelm of Brunswick; May 1771 Wichard von Möllendorff; Dec. 1783 Christian von Könitz (regt. known as 'Alt-Könitz').

Actions: 6, 10, 12.

Uniform: facings C, lemon yellow. NCOs: silver lace, G. Officers: no lace. Musicians' lace: white with yellow stylized crenellations.

Regt. No. 40 (Fusiliers)

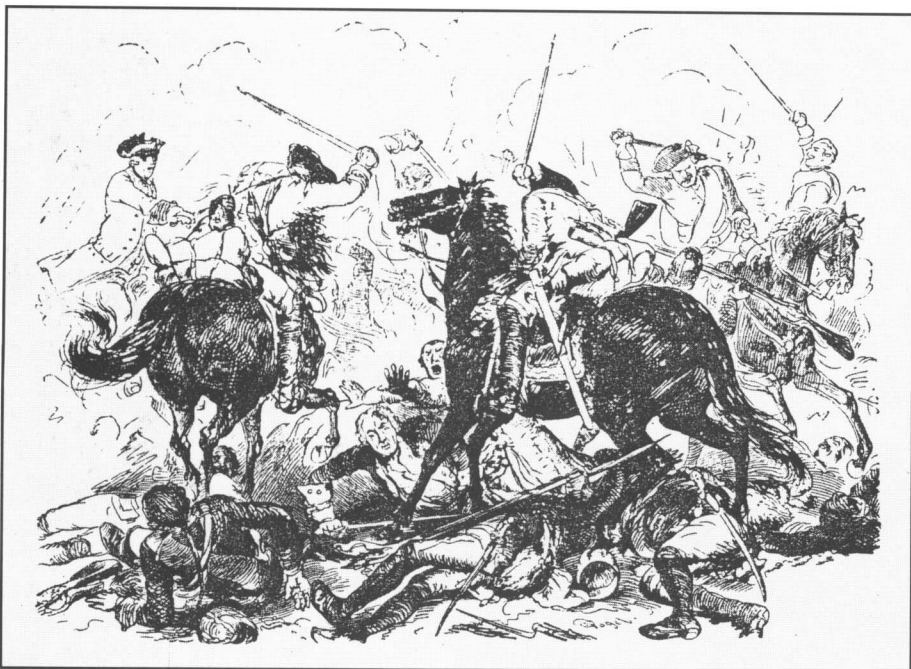
Raised 1740, but based on a Saxe-Eisenach regiment transferred to Prussian service, formed 1732. *Chefs:* Oct. 1740 Duke Wilhelm of Saxe-Eisenach; Aug. 1741 David von Graevenitz; July 1743 Georg von Kreytzen; May 1750 Johann von Kreytzen (brother of Georg; known as 'Alt-Kreytzen' from 1758); Apl. 1759 Georg von der Gabelentz; June 1777 Friedrich, Freiherr von Erlach.

Actions: 6, 7, 11, 13, 15.

Uniform: see Plate G.

Regt. No. 41 (Fusiliers)

Raised 1716 for Württemberg service; taken into Prussian service Jan. 1741. *Chefs:* June 1741 Prince August of Brunswick-Bevern (regt. known as 'Bevern'); Oct. 1741 Johann, Freiherr von Riedesel zu Eisenach (regt. known as 'Riedesel'); July 1746 Carl, Graf zu Wied-Neuweid (regt. known as 'Wied' or 'Neuweid'); Nov. 1765 Matthias von Lossow; May



The capture of Fouqué at Landeshut, 23 June 1760, where his corps was overwhelmed by the Austrians. Fouqué himself was saved only when his groom threw himself across his master's body and prevented the Austrian cavalry from killing him. (Engraving after Menzel)

1782 Alexander von Woldeck (regt. known as 'Jung-Woldeck').

Actions: 6, 7, 14, 15, 16.

Uniform: originally as Regt. No. 48. From 1756, facings A and turnbacks light crimson, lace B, D, pointed yellow loops. NCOs: lace gold, B, D, G. Officers: gold foliate loops, B, D. Musicians' lace: yellow.

Regt. No. 42 (Fusiliers)

Raised 1741. *Chef:* Nov. 1741 Heinrich, Margrave of Brandenburg-Schwedt. (The king having no opinion of him, he was not allowed to exercise command; actual commanders were: 1741 von Puttkamer, 1750 von Conrady, 1753 von Schenckendorff, 1760 von Kleist, 1764 von Lossow, 1776 von Lichnowsky, 1786 von Köthen.)

Actions: 6; 1st Bn. captured at Landeshut.

Uniform: see Plate G.

Regt. No. 43 (Fusiliers)

Raised 1741 as Breslau garrison, numbered 43 1744. *Chefs:* Aug. 1741 Maximilian von Rampusch; Feb. 1743 Philipp von Bardeleben; July 1744 Joachim von Zimmernow; Dec. 1744 Christian von Kalsow; Jan. 1759 Samuel von Kalckreuth; Jan. 1758 Joachim von Bredow; Feb. 1760 Christian von Zieten; June 1767 Döring von Krockow; Jan. 1773 Carl von Schwerin; Jan. 1776 Leopold, Graf zu Anhalt.

Actions: 6, 14.

Uniform: facings C, orange. NCOs: gold lace, G. Officers: no lace. Musicians' lace: white with orange edges and diamond-chain in centre.

Regt. No. 44 (Fusiliers)

Raised 1742. *Chefs:* Jan. 1742 Friedrich, Graf zu Dohna (regt. known as 'Alt-Dohna'); Jan. 1749 Martin von Jungkenn Müntzer von Mohrenstamm (regt. known as 'Jungkenn'); Jan. 1759 Rudolf von Hoffman; Feb. 1760 Johann von Grant; Dec. 1764 Hans von Brietzke; June 1779 Friedrich von Gaudi.

Actions: Freiberg (12 May 1762).

Uniform: facings D, red; lace A, B, C, D, red loop with white tassel. NCOs: double gold lace, G.

Prussian infantry scale enemy-held heights at Burkersdorf, 21 July 1762. (Engraving after Menzel)

Officers: gold foliate loops, A, B (one), C, D, E. Musicians' lace: yellow, red edges, black four-petalled flowers in centre.

Regt. No. 45 (Fusiliers)

Raised 1743. *Chefs:* Aug. 1743 Friedrich von Dossow; Jan. 1757 Friedrich, Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel; Mar. 1786 Johann von Eckartsberg.

Actions: captured at Maxen.

Uniform: facings D, red; lace A, B, C, D, white with red tassel. NCOs: pointed gold loops around edge of cuff, C. Officers: rounded gold loops, B, D, E. Musicians' lace: white with alternate blue diagonals and red flowers, red edge.

Regt. No. 46 (Fusiliers)

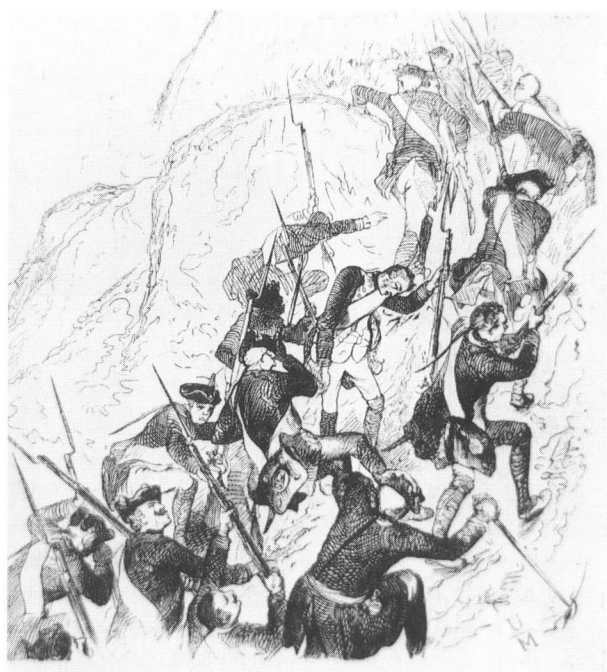
Raised exclusively from foreigners 1743. *Chefs:* Apl. 1743 Prince Carl of Württemberg-Stuttgart (regt. known as 'Alt-Württemberg'); Dec. 1757 Johann von Bülow; Oct. 1776 Heinrich von Lettow; June 1779 Ernst von Pfuhl.

Actions: 6, 10, 11, 14.

Uniform: see Plate E.

Regt. No. 47 (Fusiliers)

Taken from Holstein service 1743. *Chefs:* Aug. 1743 Prince Georg of Hesse-Darmstadt (regt. known as 'Prinz Georg' or 'Jung-Darmstadt'); Feb. 1747 Carl



von Derschau; Aug. 1752 Leopold von Wintersheim; Oct. 1756 Caspar von Rohr (killed Leuthen); Jan. 1758 Christoph von Grabow; Jan. 1764 Prince Johann of Nassau-Usingen; Nov. 1778 Wenzeslaus von Lehwaldt.

Actions: 14; captured at Maxen.

Uniform: facings A, lemon yellow. NCOs: gold lace, G. Officers: gold aiguillette. Musicians' lace: lemon yellow with red edges, light blue stylized eagle trimmed red in centre.

Regt. No. 48 (Fusiliers)

Formed 1756 from Minden garrison. *Chefs:* May 1756 Friedrich, Erbprinz of Hesse-Cassel (regt. known as 'Hessen-Cassel'); Jan. 1757 Friedrich von Salmuth (also known as 'Beringer'); Apl. 1763 Carl von Beckwith; July 1766 Martin von Eichmann.

Action: no major battles.

Uniform: facings B, red; lace A, B, C, D, white with orange tassels. NCOs: zigzag gold lace between straight bars, G, H. Officers: gold loops, A, B, C, D, E. Musicians' lace: half white with red diamonds, half white and orange checks, centre white.

Regt. No. 49 (Fusiliers)

Converted from *Pionier-Regiment* 1758. *Chefs:* Nov. 1758 Christian von Diericke; Sept. 1770 Carl von Schwartz.

Actions: 11, 13, 14, 16.

Uniform: see Plate H.

Saxon Infantry

Ten Saxon regiments were forcibly taken into Prussian service in October 1756; desertion was so bad that only the 54th–56th lasted more than a year, the remainder being disbanded. Regts. 51, 54, 55, 58 and 59 had white cuffs, waistcoat, breeches and grenadier cap, the others straw yellow; coats with neither lapels nor collar, stocks black, grenadier caps with brass plates and piping of pompon-colour: see table.

The remaining three regiments were disbanded after the end of the Seven Years' War, the 54th and 55th being absorbed by the 33rd and 36th respectively, and the 56th replacing the disbanded 32nd. The succeeding regiments numbered 50–55 had no connection with the ex-Saxon corps which had borne the same numbers.

Regt. No. 50

Raised 1773 for garrison of Silberberg, Upper Silesia. *Chefs:* Jan. 1773 Franz von Rossières; Nov. 1778 Carl von Troschke.

Uniform: facings A and turnbacks rose red; lace B, D, white. NCOs: silver lace, B, D, G. Officers: silver foliate loops, B, D, G. Musicians' lace: white.

Regt. No. 51 (Fusiliers)

Raised 1773. *Chefs:* Jan. 1773 Otto von Laxdehnen; Nov. 1773 Döring von Krockow.

Uniform: facings A, lemon yellow. NCOs: silver lace,

<i>Regt.</i>	<i>Saxon designation</i>	<i>Prussian Chef</i>	<i>pompon</i>	<i>buttons</i>
50	Rochow	Wintersheim	white	white
51	Bruhl	Wylich	crimson	yellow
52	Garde	Blanckensee; then Oldenburg	red	white
53	Minckwitz	Manstein	yellow	white
54	Sachsen-Gotha	Saldern; Plötho after Dec. 1758	orange	yellow
55	Lubomirski	Hauss; Röbel 1760	green	yellow
56	Prinz Friedrich August	Loen; 1758 Kalckreuth; 1758 Wintersheim; 1759 Horn	lt. green	yellow
57	Prinz Xaver	Braunschweig-Bevern (or 'Jung Bevern')	lt. blue	yellow
58	Prinz Clemens	Flemming	dk. blue	white
59	Prinz Maximilian	Friedrich Wilhelm, Prinz von Preussen	lt. green	white

► Prussian infantry wearing full field equipment, including drummers and NCO (right centre) armed with a *Kurzgewehr*. (Engraving after Menzel)



▼ Infantry on the march in winter; the musket-locks are wrapped, and the officer (right) has fastened over the lapels of his coat. (Engraving after Menzel)



Uniform: facings C, red. NCOs: silver lace, G. Officers: rounded silver loops, B, D. Musicians' lace: white with red edges.

Regt. No. 54 (Fusiliers)

Raised 1773. *Chefs:* Dec. 1773 Albrecht von Rohr; Apl. 1784 Carl von Klitzing; Mar. 1786 Bogislav von Bonin.

Uniform: facings C, carmine. NCOs: gold lace, G. Officers: plaited gold cord, tasselled loops, B, D. Musicians' lace: yellow with crimson edges.

G. Officers: silver foliate loops, B, D. Musicians' lace: blue with yellow stripe.

Regt. No. 52 (Fusiliers)

Raised 1773. *Chefs:* Dec. 1772 Christian von Lengefeld; Apl. 1785 Wilhelm, Graf von Schwerin. *Uniform:* facings A, red. NCOs: silver lace, G. Officers: silver foliate loops, B, D. Musicians' lace: red with white edges, blue centre.

Regt. No. 53 (Fusiliers)

Raised 1773. *Chefs:* May 1773 Caspar von Luck; June 1780 Wilhelm, Freiherr von der Goltz; Apl. 1784 Wilhelm, Graf von Schwerin; Apl. 1785 Carl von Raumer; Mar. 1786 Franz von Favrat.

Regt. No. 55 (Fusiliers)

Raised 1774. *Chefs:* Feb. 1774 Adolph, Prince of Hesse-Philippsthal; June 1780 Georg von Blumenthal; Sept. 1784 Melchior von Koschenbahr. *Uniform:* facings C, rose red. NCOs: silver lace, G. Officers: tasselled silver loops, B, D. Musicians' lace: white, with red stripe edged yellow.

Colours

Until 1787 each musketeer company carried a Colour, that of the colonel's company being styled the *Leibfahne*; the remainder were known as 'ordinary' Colours (thus there was only one *Leibfahne* per regiment, not per battalion). Grenadiers carried no Colours.

Grenadier cap designs

<i>Regt.</i>	<i>plate</i>	<i>headband</i>	<i>back</i>	<i>pompon (colours from top to bottom)</i>	<i>pipng</i>
1	white	white	blue	white	white
2	yellow	red	straw	red/black	white
3	white, black eagle on brass backing, brass crown over	white	white	black-&-white/white	gold
4	yellow	red	straw	blue/red/blue	red edged blue
5	yellow	blue	straw	red/white/yellow	white edged red
6	yellow	brass	red	red/white	gold
7	white	white	rose	rose	white
8	yellow	red	blue	red/white/yellow	red edged yellow
9	yellow	red	red	red/yellow	red edged yellow
10	white	yellow	yellow	yellow	silver
11	white, black eagle on enamelled ground (light blue 'sky', green 'hill')	white	white	red	red
12	yellow, black eagle	red	blue	blue/red	yellow
13	white	white	blue	yellow	white
14	yellow	white	white	red	red
15	white	white metal	red	red/white	silver
15/ 3rd Btn.	white	white metal	sulphur yellow	yellow/white	silver
16	yellow	red	straw	red/black/white	white, black centre, red edges
17	yellow	white	white	white/red/green	white, red zigzag
18	white, black eagle	rose	rose	green/red/white	white
19	yellow	red	straw	orange/white	white, orange zigzag
20	yellow	red	blue	quartered green & white/red	green, red centre, white edges
21	yellow	red	straw	black/white/black/red	black, white edges
22	yellow	red	blue	red-&-blue/white	blue, white edges
23	white	white	blue	red-&-white/white	red
24	yellow	red	blue	red/white/black/yellow	white, red zigzags
25	yellow	white	red	red/yellow	black, two white stripes
26	yellow	white	white	red/white	white, red edges
27	yellow	white	red	yellow/red	white
28	white	blue	red	orange	white
29	yellow	red	white	blue/red/white	red, blue centre, white edges
30	yellow	red	white	red/blue/white	white, blue edges
31	yellow	rose	rose	red/yellow/white	white, red centre, yellow edges
32	yellow	yellow	red	yellow/blue/white/red	striped yellow/blue/white/ red/white/blue/yellow
33	yellow	orange	orange	red/orange/white	white, red open diamonds
34	white	white metal	blue	red/white/blue/white	white
35	white	yellow	yellow	red/white/red	mixed red and white, red edges

<i>Regt.</i>	<i>plate</i>	<i>headband</i>	<i>back</i>	<i>pompon (colours from top to bottom)</i>	<i>pipings</i>
36	yellow	white	white	white/light blue	white, blue centre and edges
37	yellow	red	red	white/red	red, white edges
38	yellow	lt. blue	lt. blue	yellow/white/yellow/white	yellow, white centre and edges
39	white	yellow	yellow	white	white
40	white	rose	rose	rose/white	white, rose zigzag
41	yellow	lt. crimson	lt. crimson	crimson/white/crimson	crimson, white edges
42	yellow	orange	orange	white/orange/white	orange, white edges
			(fusilier cap had black headband and back)		
43	yellow	orange	white	white/orange	white, yellow edges
44	yellow	red	straw	blue/black	blue, black edges
			(fusilier cap had black headband and back)		
45	yellow	blue	white	green/blue/red	blue, green centre, red edges
46	yellow	black	straw	red/yellow/red	yellow, black centre, red edges
47	yellow	yellow	yellow	red/yellow	red, yellow edges
48	yellow	blue	blue	blue/yellow	unknown
			(above colourings are those of fusilier cap: grenadier cap presumably same)		
49	white	orange	blue	unknown	unknown
			(above colourings are those of fusilier cap: grenadier cap presumably same)		
50	white	straw	lt. crimson	lt. crimson/white/lt. crimson	lt. crimson, white edges
51	white	yellow	yellow	yellow/blue	yellow, blue edges
52	white	red	lt. blue	blue/white/red	white, two red stripes
53	white	red	red	red/white	white, two red stripes
54	yellow	white	rose	white/rose	yellow, red edges
55	white	straw	rose	white/yellow/rose	yellow, rose centre, white edges

Grenadier battalions

Combined grenadier battalions during the Seven Years' War were formed from the following regiments: 1 and 23; 2 and Garrison Regt. 2; 3 and 6; 4 and 16; 5 and 20; 7 and 30; 8 and 46; 9 and 10; 11 and 14; 12 and 39; 13 and 26; 15 and 18; 17 and 22; 19 and 25; 21 and 27; 24 and 34; 28 and 32; 29 and 31; 33 and 42; 35 and 36; 37 and 40; 38 and 43; 41 and 44; 45, 48 and Garrison Regt. 9; 47 and Garrison Regt. 7; Garrison Regt. 1 and Garrison Regt. 11; Garrison Regt. 4 and New Garrison Regt. 3; Garrison Regt. 5 and Garrison Regt. 10; Garrison Regt. 6 and Garrison Regt. 8; Garrison Regt. 3 and New Garrison Regts. 3 and 4.

'Ordinary' Colours were about 55–60 ins. square, with the design painted, the ground of a colour which had no direct relevance to the regimental facings. To make each regimental design distinctive some had contrastingly-coloured 'darts' from the corners or undulating 'flames', either horizontal/vertical or saltire. In the centre was a white disc bearing a flying black eagle with gold crown, talons, beak and thunderbolt (held in one claw), and a gold-hilted silver sword in the other, below a scroll of the colour of the body of the flag (white for Regts. 42 and 43,

which had centres of the field-colour), bearing the motto 'Pro Gloria et Patria'. A crowned wreath surrounded the central disc, in each corner was a small 'FR' cypher within a crowned wreath, and on the horizontal and vertical edges was a bursting grenade or tongue of flame, pointing inwards. All these were painted silver or gold, according to the button-colour, except for Regts. 10, 26, 28, 33, 40, 41, 48 and 50, where they were in the reverse colour (e.g. silver for yellow-buttoned regiments). Regt. No. 15 had gold cyphers and crown, but silver wreaths



Infantry Colour of the 1740 pattern, showing the use of 'reversed' cyphers in two corners, positioned thus because the porous

material allowed the paint to soak through, producing a reversed image on the other side.



Colour of Garrison Regts., except for Nos. 1 and 2, which had centres like that

of the 1740-pattern infantry Colour.

outlined gold. As the paint soaked through the fabric, the eagle always faced away from the staff, and two of the corner cyphers were in mirror-image, so that two cyphers appeared correctly on each side.

The *Leibfahne* was of identical design, but with the ground-colour white and the centre of the ground-colour of the 'ordinary' Colours; where the centre of the *Leibfahne* was black, the eagle was painted in the metal-colour. This pattern was introduced upon Frederick's accession, but as in some cases they had not been issued in time for the First Silesian War, some examples of the previous issue were used. These were similar, but featured the 'FWR' cypher in the corners and a different eagle, flying over a landscape, and different motto, 'Non Soli Cedit'. The 'FWR' cypher was retained by Regt. No. 6 as a tribute to Frederick William I.

The pike-head of all Colours was gilt, spear-shaped and voided to show a crowned 'FR'; Colours were affixed to the staffs by nails of the colour of the crown and wreath, and streamers were black and silver. The colouring of all the staffs is not known, but among those recorded are the following, although colouring may not have been constant in all cases:

white, Regts. 2, 33, 35–38, 40–43, 46–49, 52–55; black, 22, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32; dark brown 4 (later black), 9, 14, 16, 20, 21, 44, 45; red-brown, 5, 11, 17, 19, 50, 51; light brown, 1, 10, 13, 25; yellow, 6, 15, 34, 39; ochre, 3; scarlet, 12.

Colouring of flags was as follows; 'flames' were horizontal/vertical unless stated:

Orange: Regts. 1, 42 (white darts, orange centre)

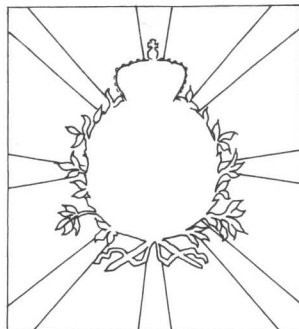
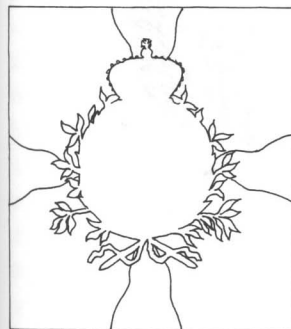
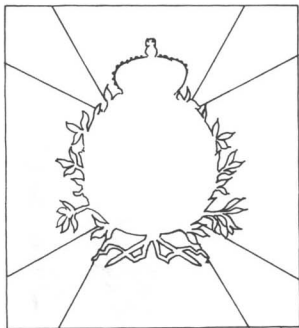
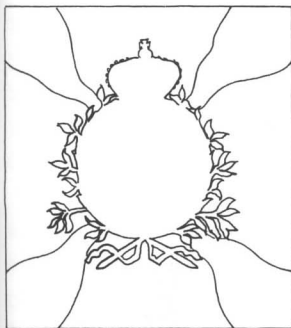
Black: Regts. 2, 8 (white saltire flames), 13 (crimson darts), 28 (blue darts), 54 (scarlet flames)

Pale yellow: Regts. 3 (lemon), 41 (straw), 46 (black saltire flames), 47 (light blue saltire flames), 51 (light blue darts)

Golden yellow: Regts. 5 (scarlet saltire flames), 26 (white flames), 39 (white darts)

Orange yellow: Regt. 16 (white saltire flames)

Dark red: Regts. 14 (crimson), 21 (black saltire flames), 19 (burgundy with white Maltese cross to 1763, when Prince Ferdinand, *Chef* of No. 34, became Grand Master of the Protestant Order of St. John; thereafter, No. 19 had narrow saltire, horizontal and vertical darts); 4 (yellow saltire flames), 11 (white saltire flames), 17 (white darts), 48 (light blue darts)



Infantry Colours: the principal methods of distinguishing regimental designs: top left, with saltire 'flames' or undulating rays from the corners; top right, with saltire

darts; bottom left, with horizontal and vertical 'flames'; bottom right, with narrow horizontal, vertical and saltire darts as used by Regts. 19 and 34.

Scarlet: Regt. 38

White: Regts. 6, 23 (both with blue centres, 23 with blue backing to cyphers; received white instead of blue 1747 in tribute to conduct at Soor).

Blue: Regts. 7 (red darts), 18 (cornflower, red saltire flames), 22 (red flames), 27 (yellow vertical flames, red horizontal), 29 (yellow darts), 31 (white darts after 1743; previously orange darts), 32 (red darts, black flames), 33 (cornflower), 45 (orange darts), 50 (crimson darts)

Light blue: Regts. 34 (narrow white horizontal, vertical and saltire darts to 1763; thereafter white Maltese cross); 35; 44 (red darts); 55 (yellow flames)

Light green: Regts. 9 (crimson saltire flames), 10 (sea-green), 12 (white darts), 24 (yellow-green, white flames), 25 (yellow-green, yellow darts), 37 (yellow-green), 43 (green centre, white centre for *Leibfahne*), 52 (apple-green, scarlet flames), 53 (apple-green, scarlet darts)

Dark green: Regts. 20 (emerald), 30 (olive, black darts)

Medium grey: Regt. 36

Pink: Regt. 40 (centre surrounded by collar of Order of the Black Eagle in proper colours)

Brown: Regt. 49

Regt. 15 had a unique design of a white Colour covered with vertical strips of silver lace, the centre of blue worked through with silver (silver brocade for the *Leibfahne*.)

Garrison Regiments

The task of guarding fortresses was entrusted originally to Garrison Battalions composed of men not regarded as capable of field service. Frederick inherited two battalions in East Prussia, one in Pomerania and one at Magdeburg, and expanded the organization to twelve units, of which a number had four battalions during the Seven Years' War (Regt. No. 7 had six). Some reverted to the smaller peace establishment at the conclusion of the war; others retained the larger establishment, or a compromise between the two (Regt. 2, for example, maintained three battalions). Organization was similar to that of the line regiments, but the additionally-raised battalions had no grenadiers.

During the Seven Years' War the shortage of personnel became so acute that some Garrison Regiments were mobilized for field duty, and although they were generally a lower calibre of troops than that of the line, many of their personnel were drafted in from experienced regiments; to form the additional battalions of Regt. No. 2 in 1756, for example, men were transferred from Dragoon Regts. 6, 7 and 8 and line Regts. 11 and 16. (Conversely, the weak Regt. No. 12 was described in 1757 as being totally unreliable, the men largely foreigners.)

A lower calibre still were the New Garrison Regiments (*Neue garnisonregimenter*), later Landregiments (*Landregimenter*), raised only in wartime, from men even less able to perform field duty, some being merely impressed peasants with little knowledge of military affairs. Five regiments existed, the New Garrison Regiment and others numbered 1-4, for garrisoning Berlin, Königsberg, Magdeburg and Stettin respectively.

Uniform of the Garrison Regiments was like that of the line, generally without collar and lapels, with Prussian cuffs (Swedish adopted latterly by some regiments), no lace, red turnbacks and lining, unlaced

hats generally with white corner-rosettes. Waistcoat and breeches were generally dark blue, and white after the Seven Years' War; officers' and NCOs' lace was carried only on the hat; drummers had white lace on the wings. Equipment was simpler than that of the line, swords not usually being carried. Buttons were white for Regts. 1, 2, 6, 8 and 11, and yellow for the remainder. Cuffs were dark blue for Regts. 1, 3 and 4, white (Regt. 2), black (Regts. 5, 8, 9, 10 and 12, 9 and 10 with black collar), dark orange (Regt. 6) or crimson (Regts. 7, 11). Hat-pompons were: Regt. 1, red/green; 2 green; 3 light blue; 4 red/white; 5 black/white; 6 dark orange; 7 white; 8 rose pink; 9 yellow/black/light blue; 10 yellow; 11 crimson; 12 red.

Regt. 8 was captured at Glatz in 1760 and not reformed until 1763, under Franziskus de le Noble, taking the light blue Swedish cuffs and smallclothes (and officers' collar and lapels) and blue over white pompon of his previous *Freikorps*. Regt. 9 was amalgamated with Constantin von Salenmon's *Freikorps* in 1763 and took its uniform, light blue pompon,



rosettes, smallclothes and later cuffs, and retained the sabres carried by Salenmon's *Freikorps*. From 1763 Regt. 12 took the uniform of Guillaume de l'Homme de Courbière's *Freikorps*: light blue collar, Swedish cuffs and waistcoat, white buttons, light blue over red pompon and rosettes.

The two senior Garrison Regiments carried infantry-pattern Colours; the remainder had Colours bearing a large 'FR' cypher within a crowned wreath, with grenades or tongues of flame in each corner and on each edge, pointing towards the centre. Ground-colours were blue (Regts. 1, 3, 4, 8), yellow (2), black (5), sea-green (6), red (7, 11), orange (9), and light blue (10, 12); Regts. 1-4 had black 'darts', and decorations were gold (Regts. 6, 8, 10, 11 silver).

Dates of formation of the Garrison Regiments were: No. 1, 1718; 2, 1717; 3, 1718; 4, 1740; 5-8, 1741; 9, 10, 1743; 11, 12, 1744, the former from Regts. 1 and 2, and the latter tracing its ancestry, somewhat tenuously, to 1682.

The *Neue Garnisonregiment* (raised 1742, antecedents dating to 1718) wore infantry uniform with red cuffs (later black Swedish cuffs), white buttons, and red over white pompon and hat rosettes. Regts. 1-4 had a uniform originally somewhat rudimentary, including a grey coat with blue facings and smallclothes, and later infantry coats with white buttons and collar and Swedish cuffs in red, yellow, crimson and black for Regts. 1-4 respectively.

Militia

Of a lower calibre even than the Landregiments, the militia was embodied in mid-1757 when the east of the kingdom was threatened by Russian invasion, as much to deny the Russians prospective recruits as to form effective units. Twelve battalions were raised in Pomerania, three each in Neumark, Kurmark and Magdeburg, and one plus *Jägers*, grenadiers and hussars in East Prussia. Uniform was basically of infantry style, though civilian clothes had to be pressed into service initially (as in the case of the early New Garrison Regiments). Pomerania had blue coats and smallclothes, with red turnbacks, and cuffs white (bns. 2 and 8), yellow (5 and 6), and black (7, 9 and

Fusiliers in action, illustrating the use of full equipment of haversack, knapsack and canteen,

donned over the right shoulder in that order. (Print after Menzel)

10); 7 had white buttons, the remainder yellow; yellow smallclothes for 5, white for 8. Pomerania's 'recruit battalions' had red cuffs (Bn. Paulsdorff) or yellow (Schöning), white buttons and white or yellow smallclothes respectively. Neumark's *Landbatallione* wore a grey, single-breasted frock coat with blue collar and cuffs, and the three militia battalions had blue infantry uniform with Swedish cuffs in black, red or white (1st–3rd Bns. respectively), and white buttons and smallclothes. Kurmark and Magdeburg wore similar, with red cuffs and yellow and white buttons respectively, and blue smallclothes. The East Prussian companies wore grey frock coats with blue, green or black cuffs and hat pompons, or blue with red, yellow or white cuffs and pompons; red stocks were an unusual distinction. Like some of the uniforms, equipment was often rudimentary, and weapons of the oldest patterns.

References

A number of sources were listed in the previous title, MAA 236 *Frederick the Great's Army (I): Cavalry*, of which some should be mentioned again here. Essential works are the two modern volumes by Christopher Duffy, *The Army of Frederick the Great* (Newton Abbot 1974) and *Frederick the Great: A Military Life* (London 1985). Incomparably the finest work on uniforms is included in Hans Bleckwenn's *Das Altpreuussische Heer*, available as *Die friderizianischen Uniformen* (Osnabruck 1987), to which every Frederickian enthusiast must refer. Although executed in the middle of the 19th century, Adolph Menzel's plates, published with a text by C. Jany in *Die Armee Friedrichs des Grossen in ihrer Uniformierung* (Berlin 1908), represent an extremely high standard of artistic merit. Richard Knötel featured uniforms of Frederick's army in his *Uniformenkunde* plates, and also in *Der Alte Fritz in 50 Bildern für Jung und Alt* (Berlin 1895), executed in collaboration with Carl Röchling. Frederick's writings can be found probably most conveniently in *Military Instructions from the late King of Prussia to his Generals* (trans. T. Foster, London 1797) and *Particular Instruction of the King of Prussia to the Officers of his Army*, reprinted in a combined edition, London 1818. *Die Infanterie-Regiment Friedrich des Grossen* (G. Dorn & J. Engelmann, Friedberg 1983), available in an English-language edition as *The In-*



Prussian infantry in line, awaiting a cavalry charge with the front rank kneeling. The officer stands at the end of the line, his prescribed

position, and accompanied by an NCO; another officer and most of the other NCOs stood behind the third rank of each platoon. (Engraving after Menzel)

fantry Regiments of Frederick the Great, West Chester, Pennsylvania, 1989) includes useful regimental histories. *New Regulations for the Prussian Infantry* (London 1757) is an interesting contemporary work; the history of Frederick William's Guard is recounted attractively in *The Romance of a Regiment* (J. R. Hutchinson, London 1898). The booklets *Prussian Infantry Uniforms: Seven Years War* (R. D. Pengel & G. R. Hurt, Birmingham 1978) are a useful guide; *Uniforms of the Seven Years War 1756–63* (J. Mollo, Poole 1977) includes a number of Prussian subjects. Illustrations of a large number of extant grenadier- and fusilier-caps may be found in *Europäische Helme* (H. Müller & F. Kunter, Berlin 1984).

THE PLATES

(Descriptions of facings and lace are in the same form as in the 'Regiments' section.)

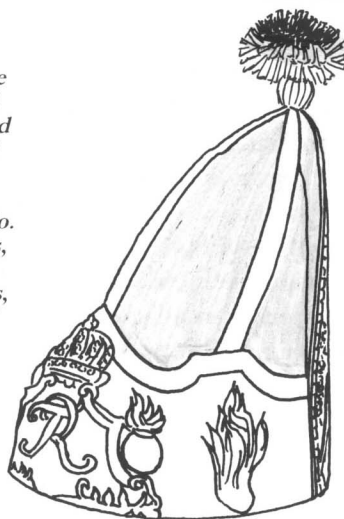
A1: Frederick the Great

Frederick's usual costume was a version of the undress uniform of Regt. No. 15, with lapels usually fastened across the body as he tended to feel the cold; the only decoration was a silver aiguillette at the right and the star of the Order of the Black Eagle on the left breast. His overall appearance was usually shabby and often stained with snuff; although naturally



◀ Grenadier cap, Regt. No. 7: white metal plate (and rear badge) of a large grenade on a scroll-edged plaque, rose pink back and pompon, white headband and lace.

Grenadier cap, Regt. No. 22: brass plate and badges, blue back, red headband, blue lace with white edges, pompon of mixed red and blue over white.



careless of his dress, Frederick probably retained this appearance deliberately to emphasize his connection with the ordinary soldiers. The sash he wore over the coat, apparently to conceal imperfections in his figure; the dark-coloured or black breeches were not unique to Frederick for service dress, and the feathered hat-edging was indicative of general's rank, worn from 1742.

A2: Officer, Regt. No. 6

Officers of Regt. No. 6 (*Garde-Grenadier-Bataillon*) wore a coat without collar or lapels, and with the cuff-flap fully visible. Lace: plaited, tasselled gold loops, A, B, C, D, E.

A3: NCO, Regt. No. 6

Grenadier caps were worn by all NCOs and other ranks of the Guard Grenadiers. Apart from the ordinary rank distinctions of black and white sword knot and quartered pompon, NCOs had white stocks and plaited gold loops, A, C, D. The head of the *Kurzgewehr* used by this regiment was one of a number of patterns.

A4: Grenadier, Regt. No. 6

The cartridge-box, visible here, shows a characteristic grenadier distinction in the separate grenades at the corners of the flap in addition to the ordinary regimental plate. The rank and file had pointed gold loops, A, C, D.

B1: Private, 1st Bn., Regt. No. 15

The dress uniform of the *Bataillon Garde* was among the most spectacular in the army, with scarlet collar, Swedish cuffs and shoulder strap, and very rich, tasselled silver loops and aiguillette; the undress (*Interims-Uniform*) had no lace, but retained the aiguillette. Musketeers had no pompon, but the hat was laced in undress. The cartridge-box bore an oval white-metal plate bearing a crowned trophy of arms with an eagle bearing crowned 'FR' in the centre, and oval plaques in the corners (grenades for grenadiers). NCOs had scarlet feathered hat-edging and tasselled figure-of-eight loops; officers had white hat-feathers and silver vandyked hat-lace, foliate loops and silver aiguillette; their undress coat had no lace and the hat no feathers. Musicians had silver lace like the privates, plus musicians' lace on wing and sleeve, silver with red stripe. The white gaiters were retained for full dress even after their general replacement in the rest of the army.

B2: Grenadier, 3rd Bn., Regt. No. 15

The 2nd and 3rd Bns. of Regt. No. 15 (collectively titled *Regiment Garde*) wore a much plainer uniform than that of the 1st Bn., the coats having scarlet lapels and pointed silver loops, officers' coats being similar to those of the 1st but with less rich embroidery. Grenadier caps were similar to those of the 1st, but for the 3rd Bn. had a sulphur yellow back and yellow over white pompon.

B3: Grenadier, Regt. No. 1

This typical grenadier wears the red facings and white loops of Regt. No. 1; NCOs had silver lace, F, G, H; officers silver foliate lace and loops, B, D, E, F, G, H, and no collar. Musicians' lace was white with red triangles on one edge, red zigzag on the other.

B4: Musketeer, Regt. No. 34

This musketeer, characterized by the tricorne hat, wears the red facings, including Swedish cuffs, of Regt. No. 34. NCOs had silver lace, G; and officers a silver aiguillette. Musicians' lace was yellow with red edges and black centre. Menzel shows a red stock.

C1: Freikorporal, Regt. No. 5

Shown here is an aspirant officer serving as an NCO, and bearing an 'ordinary' Colour (*Regimentsfahne*). Regt. No. 5 had straw yellow facings, with white-tasselled orange loops, B, D; NCOs had gold lace, B, C, D, G. Officers had gold foliate loops with simulated tassels, A, B, C, D, E; musicians' lace was white with black diamonds edged yellow. Shown here is the tubular waterproof case for the Colour, worn bandolier-fashion, which is sometimes depicted worn around the bearer's waist.

C2: Grenadier, Regt. No. 12

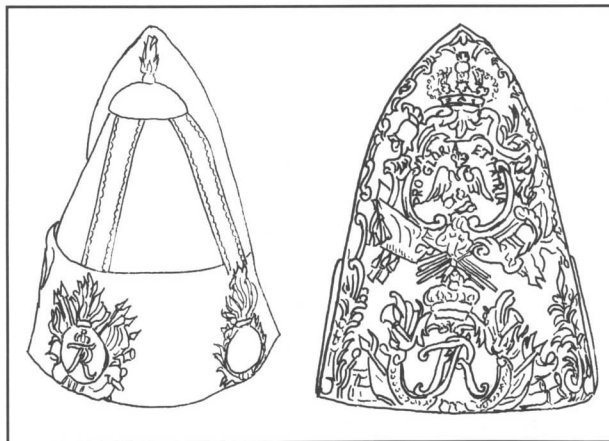
The most notable feature of the uniform of Regt. No. 12 was the black-enamelled eagle upon the plate of the grenadier cap; a black eagle was also borne upon a crowned plaque, flanked by grenades, at the rear of the headband. NCOs had gold loops, positioned as those shown; officers' gold foliate loops had simulated tassels. Musicians' lace was white with red stripes near the edges.

C3: Officer, Regt. No. 4

Until about 1767 officers of Regt. No. 4 had scalloped gold edging on the coat; this was replaced by tasselled gold loops, A, B, C, D. Other ranks' coats (faced D, red) had tasselled white loops; NCOs' coats originally had gold edging and tasselled loops, B, C, D, but later adopted loops as on the officers' coats. Musicians' lace was white, edged with alternate red and blue semi-circles.

D1: Musketeer, Regt. No. 19

Regt. No. 19 absorbed a large number of Irish



*Fusilier cap, Regt. No. 42:
black, brass plate and
fittings.*

soldiers from Saxon service in 1757. Although never accorded great respect by Frederick, it was considerably esteemed by the army: at Hochkirch the 2nd Bn. was virtually annihilated in defence of the churchyard, making a final bayonet-charge when its ammunition was expended, whilst the grenadiers lost heavily defending the battery which secured the left of the Prussian position. The regiment wore tasselled white loops with orange zigzags, A, B, C, D; NCOs had gold lace, A, C. Musicians' lace was orange with a white edge and Maltese cross, matching that on the Colours (to 1763).

D2: NCO, Regt. No. 11

Diamond-chain loops distinguished this regiment, for other ranks white, A, B, D, and undulating lace, G, H. Officers had gold foliate loops, A, B, C, D, E; musicians' lace was white with a blue stripe. Regt. No. 11 was not particularly distinguished, including large numbers of prisoners of war.

D3: Musketeer, Regt. No. 24

Regt. No. 24 was distinguished by white lace with red edges and central zigzag, A, B, C, D, F, G, H. NCOs had plaited gold loops, A; officers gold foliate loops, B, C, D, E. Musicians' lace was yellow with white centre and semi-crenellated edge, edged black, with red diamonds along the centre. Shown here is field equipment including knapsack, haversack and canteen.

D4: NCO, Regt. No. 25

This NCO carries the regimental *Kurzgewehr* with elaborate head and bearing the name of the *Chef*, von Kalckstein, on the central disc. Other ranks had tasselled white loops with blue stripes, A, B, C, D; NCOs gold loops, B, D, for which Menzel shows tassels. Officers had plaited gold cord loops, A, B, C, D. Musicians' lace was red with white figuring and black diamonds.

E1: Field officer, Regt. No. 17

Officers of Regt. No. 17 (a solid, reliable corps) had gold foliate loops with simulated tassels; NCOs had tasselled gold loops, A, B, C, D, and other ranks similar loops, white with red stripes. Musicians' lace was white with yellow diamonds bearing a stylized blue cross. Field officers and adjutants, serving mounted, wore riding boots.

E2: Officer, Regt. No. 19

This officer wears the regimental coat with 15 foliate-embroidered loops on the breast (and C, D, E), and the large gorget with blue-enamelled centre bearing 'FR' upon a gilt trophy of arms, suspended from a black ribbon with silver edges. He carries a typical half-pike.

E3: Officer, Regt. No. 46

Fusilier officers wore tricorne hats, not the fusilier cap. Officers of Regt. No. 46 wore a gold aiguillette; NCOs gold lace, G, typical of the generally plainer uniforms worn by fusilier regiments. Musicians' lace was yellow with red edges, bearing stylized black eagles highlighted in red.

E4: Officer, Regt. No. 18

Officers of this excellent and distinguished corps wore distinctive silver, wide, openwork plaited silver cord loops with tassels; other ranks had tasselled white loops, A, C, D, silver for NCOs. Unusually, the coat-lining was of the rose pink facing colour adopted 1742; before that facings had been white, with red lapels.

F1: Grenadier drummer, Regt. No. 20

The coat illustrated features a common disposition of lace on the sleeves, but a number of variations are recorded: for this regiment, for example, Menzel

shows wings with cross-hatched lacing, and sleeves with lace Vs with a tassel at the lowest point, and with loops on the lapels. The drum hoops are a variation recorded by Menzel, bearing blue grenades with yellow flames. Musicians' lace was red and blue checked with a white edge and white central stripe. Other ranks of Regt. No. 20 had white lace with three blue zigzags, F, G, H; NCOs gold lace, C, G, and officers tasselled, plaited gold loops, A, B, C, D, E.

F2: Drummer, Regt. No. 13

Regt. No. 13's facings and smallclothes were of very light straw colour, with white buttons, adopted 1742; earlier they were red, with yellow buttons and red and white lace. Tasselled white loops were worn, B, C, D, of plaited silver cord for NCOs; officers had silver foliate loops, B, C, D, E, and a silver aiguillette from 1762. Musicians' lace was red, with a white diamond chain-pattern.

F3: Musician, Regt. No. 18

The uniform of musicians was generally like that of drummers, and NCO distinctions might be worn. For Regt. No. 18, musicians' lace was white with an undulating rose pink stripe.

F4: Grenadier fifer, Regt. No. 26

Regt. No. 26 was a solid unit especially distinguished at Leuthen, where it spurned Moritz of Dessau's order to retire and charged with the bayonet, losing over 450 men. This fifer wears a version of regimental musicians' uniform: Menzel shows a variation with lace-edged pockets, V-shaped sleeve-chevrons and cross-hatched lace on the wings, and no breast loops. Musicians' lace, which also edges the fife-case belt, was white with red edges and red stylized stars. Other ranks had yellow loops, A, B, C, D; gold for NCOs. Officers had gold foliate loops with simulated tassels, A, B, C, D, E. The rear plate on the grenadier cap consisted of two grenades on a foliate backing.

G1: Pioneer, Regt. No. 22

This shows a typical uniform of a pioneer (*Zimmermann*), of grenadier style, with a pouch at the front of the waist, and the traditional axe and apron; the musket was carried slung, with the bayonet unfixed and carried in a scabbard beside the sabre. Regt. No. 22, which suffered severely at Kolin and

Zorndorf (at the former it lost 1,191 men), wore red facings, B, with white lace with red stripes, B, C, D, G. NCOs had plaited gold cord loops, A (four), C; officers gold foliate loops, A (four), B, C, D, E. Musicians' lace was white.

G2: Fusilier, Regt. No. 40

Fusilier uniform was generally plainer than those of the older regiments, with much reduced use of lace. Regt. No. 40, a somewhat undistinguished unit, had rose pink facings and lining and, most singularly, rose pink smallclothes. NCOs had silver lace, G; officers, plaited silver loops with simulated tassels, A (three), B, C, D, E. Musicians' lace was rose pink with white edges and zigzag stripe. The rear of the cap bore an eagle over crossed cannons badge.

G3: Fusilier, Regt. No. 42

This fusilier of Regt. No. 42 (another rather undistinguished unit) wears field equipment; regimental uniform included orange facings, NCOs with gold lace, G, and officers had no lace on the coat. Musicians' lace was white with an orange zigzag. This was one of few regiments whose fusilier caps did not match the colouring of their grenadier caps.

G4: Fusilier, Regt. No. 33

This member of the army's senior fusilier regiment wears the regimental uniform with white facings, and an orange cap bearing a grenade upon an ornamental plaque at the rear. NCOs had gold lace, G; officers' coats had no lace, and musicians' lace was white with three blue stripes.

H1: Private, Garrison Regt. No. 3

This shows the typical, comparatively plain uniform of the garrison regiments, No. 3 being distinguished by its light blue pompon and dark blue cuffs. Originally the Colberg garrison regiment, it served in the field during the Seven Years' War (Prague, Kolin, Leuthen, Hochkirch), both the 1st and 2nd Bns. being captured within seventeen days in 1760, at Torgau and Wittenberg respectively. It was reconstructed only in 1763, from its released prisoners and members of von Schony's *Freikorps*.



◀ Grenadier cap, Regt. No. 47 (Fusiliers). Brass plate and rear badge of a grenade upon a scroll-edged, hatched plaque; yellow back and headband, red lace edged yellow, pompon (not shown) red over yellow.



▼ Fusilier cap, Regt. No. 48: brass plate and fittings, dark blue back and headband.



H4: Fusilier, Regt. No. 35

Commanded by Frederick's brother Prince Heinrich, Regt. No. 35 was distinguished by sulphur yellow smallclothes, matching the facings; NCOs had silver lace, G, but officers' coats had no lace. The badge on the rear and sides of the cap was a crowned eagle over crossed cannon barrels; musicians' lace was yellow and blue checks.

H2: Grenadier, Pomeranian Provinzial-Frei-Grenadier-Corps

Two companies of Pomeranian Provincial Grenadiers were formed as part of the militia in 1758. Its uniform demonstrates that infantry styles were followed where possible, but frequently more rudimentary costume had to be utilized. Varieties are recorded for this uniform: one chart appears to show a grenadier cap with a light blue front bearing a large yellow grenade (conceivably a makeshift cap to compensate for lack of metal front-plates), and another illustration shows a white-edged tricorne with