

# The Danish Army 1699 – 1715

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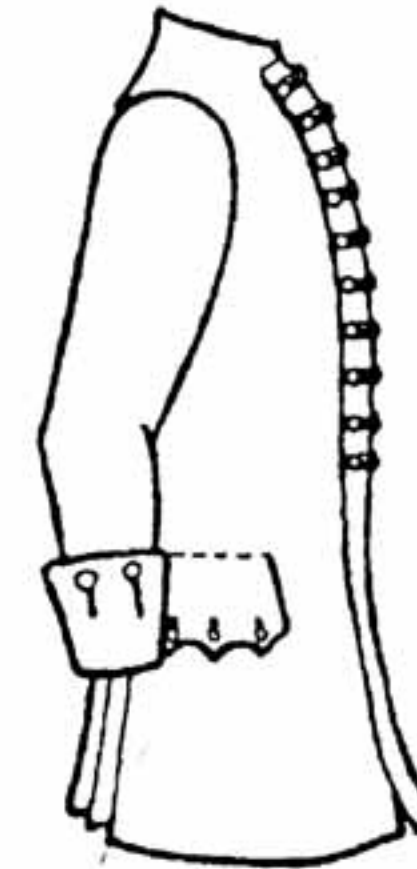
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Infantry Coat

## Introduction

In the period between 1688 and 1715, the kingdom of Denmark was far more extensive than it is today. It consisted of present day Denmark, Norway, the German province of Holstein and some small areas along the north German coastline. During the period covered in this booklet, it was ruled by Christian V, who died in 1699; and Frederick IV. For most of the period, Denmark was closely allied with the powers which were fighting against the expansionist policies of Louis XIV. She had strong ties with Britain and the Netherlands, which included the marriage of Christian's son, Prince George, to Princess, later Queen Anne, of Great Britain. Much of her trade was with the Netherlands. To the north, was the kingdom of Sweden, which was interested in the acquisition of Norway; later in the period, Denmark became involved in the Great Northern Wars in an attempt to stifle Sweden's ambitions.

During the War of the Grand Alliance (1689-97), the Danes supported the forces fighting against Louis XIV with a strong expeditionary force, paid for mainly by England and the Netherlands. In the War of the Spanish Succession she was to do the same. Some of her troops also served in the Imperial army, mainly in Italy and Hungary. The Danish troops were withdrawn from Imperial service after 1709, when she became involved in the Great Northern Wars, but those serving the maritime powers remained,

Denmark was not a rich country and the only way in which she could maintain large forces was by taking subsidies from her richer allies. This was a system whereby a country such as England would pay the king a specified sum of money. In return he would supply an agreed number of troops. The hiring country would feed, supply and pay these troops until they were no longer required. The king would make sure that the force was kept up to strength by means of drafts of reinforcements, sent annually. The subsidy system was very common amongst the smaller nations of Europe and certain countries almost relied upon it as the main source of their national income. These troops were not mercenaries, they were serving their own government under the command of the subsidising nation. The system allowed the poorer nations to maintain armies which they could not otherwise have afforded and they provided the hiring countries with a convenient and quick way of increasing their strength in time of war.

The king of Denmark had, in fact, two armies, that of Denmark and the army of Norway. The troops raised in Holstein were usually classed as being part of the Danish forces. The troops in Norway were not usually available for overseas service, as they had to be constantly prepared for attack from their aggressive neighbours, the Swedes. Some cavalry, however, did serve abroad.

The army was in some ways similar to that of its northern neighbour, Sweden. The regiments were either "hvervede" or "national" units. The "hvervede" units were all regulars and professional troops. The units called "national" regiments were based and recruited from the various provinces of the country and in peacetime were not kept at full strength. When war threatened they were brought up to full strength as quickly as

possible. There was also quite a considerable force of militia which could be called upon in time of need.

The army is described as it was at the time of the coronation of Fredrik IV, in 1699. It did not basically change from this organisation until after the War of the Spanish Succession was over. For those interested in the earlier period of the War of the Grand Alliance, the details of the regiments and their organisation was almost certainly the same. There may have been minor changes in the uniforms, both in colour and style, but these were not very great. Uniform information is rather scanty and because of the tendency of the vegetable dyes used in the period to fade, the colours described are quite likely to be approximate rather than accurate. Grey, for example, could be anything from a dark iron shade to almost white, as a result of sun and rain and red could be anything from pink to deep carmine. Because of this, the original shade may be a "guesstimate".

## The Danish Forces

### 1. THE HIGH COMMAND

#### General Staff

##### One General

Ferdinand Wilhelm, Herzog von Wurttemberg-Neustadt  
(Chef of the Garden til Fods, he had commanded the Danish troops in Ireland under William III, at the Boyne.)

Two Lieutenant-Generals (Generallojtnant)

Hans Christian Schack  
(Chef of the Schack Infantry regiment, commandant of Copenhagen) Samuel Christoph Plessen (Chef of the Livgarden til Hast)

Eight Major-Generals (Generalmajor)

Andreas Fuchs (Commandant of Rendsborg)  
Charles Damas Cormaillon.  
Jobst Scholten. (Chief of fortifications in Holstein)  
Laurids Munk (Colonel of the Danish Artillery)  
Andreas Harboe (Colonel of the Holstein Artillery)  
Adam Frederik Trampe  
Carl Rudolph, Prince of Wurttemberg-Neustadt  
Johan Rantzau

Three Brigadiers (Brigader)

Anton Gunter Pottendorf (Commandant of Oldenberg)  
Hartvig Passau (Commandant of Gluckstadt)  
Johan Didrik Haxthausen (Chef of the Dronningens Livregiment)

There were also two lieutenant-colonels on the staff, plus the Stadshauptmand, or City Captain, of Copenhagen, Niels Enevoldsen.

Norway had its own General Staff and a completely separate organisation, which will be described later.

### 2. The INFANTRY

All the Danish infantry were regular "hvervede", or permanently embodied, units. In time of peace, the various companies were spread around in garrisons all over the country.

There was a total of eleven infantry regiments; eight had three battalions each, two had two battalions and the teuth had a single battalion.

#### The Regiments

Garden til Fods	(Foot Guards)
Dronningens Livregiment	(Queen's Own Regiment)
Prins Frederiks Regiment, later Prins Christians, or Kronprints	
Prins Georgs Regiment	
Prins Carls Regiment	
Sjaelandske Regiment	(Zealand Regiment)
Jyske or Jylland Regiment	(Jutland Regiment)
Fynske Regiment	(Funen Regiment)
Schacks Regiment, later Swartzels, then Karl von Hessen (2 Bn.)	
Oldenborgske Bataillon	(Oldenburg Battalion)
Marineregiment (2 Bn.)	

Note. The Fynske Regiment is sometimes mistakenly identified by some writers as a Finnish unit, but this, of course, is incorrect.

The majority of the regiments were organised in the same way. There was a regimental staff, which was responsible for the administration of the unit as a whole and a varying number of companies of grenadiers and musketeers.

The regimental Staff was composed of:

Colonel	(Oberst)
Lieutenant-Colonel	(Oberstlojtnant)
Major	(Major)
Regimental Quartermaster	(Regimentskvartermester)
Paymaster Clerk	(Auditor)
Adjutant	(Adjutant)
Regimental Surgeon	(Regimentsfeltskacr)
Surgeon's Assistant	(Svende)
Five Hautbois (musicians)	(Skalmjblaesere)
Chaplain	(Gevaldiger)
Driver/Servant	(Stokkeknaegt)

Total 15 officers and men.

#### Variations:

The Foot Guards had six hautbois and a drum-major.

The Funen Regiment had 2 colonels, 2 lieutenant colonels and 3 majors.

The Oldenburg Battalion had no colonel and a staff of only the regimental quartermaster, the auditor, the surgeon, the chaplain and the driver/servant.

The majority of the regiments had 18 musketeer companies and a single grenadier company. These were organised into three battalions, each of six musketeer companies. The grenadiers were attached to the first of the battalions on those occasions when they were not detached to form independent grenadier units. Later, the grenadier companies were withdrawn from the various regiments, to form a new unit which was styled the Grenadier Corps. This unit was ranked as a royal regiment, next in seniority to the Foot Guards. After a time, the grenadier companies of the regiments were reconstituted, so that their parent units were able to come back up to full strength.

### Variations

The Guards and the Queen's regiments had two grenadier companies, rather than one. Schack's regiment had only 12 musketeer companies and one of grenadiers, in two battalions.

The Marines had 10 musketeer companies and one of grenadiers, in two battalions, but the musketeer companies were larger than those of a normal regiment.

The Oldenburg Battalion had 5 musketeer companies and one of grenadiers.

### Organisation of a Musketeer Company

Captain	(Kaptain)
Senior or First Lieutenant	(Premierlojtnant)
Second Lieutenant	(Sekondlojtnant)
Two Sergeants (3 in wartime)	(Sargent)
Wagon Driver	(Furer)
Three Corporals	(Korporal)
Two Drummers	(Tambour)
Two Carpenter/Pioneers	(Tommermand)
Six Senior Privates (10 in wartime)	(Gefrejter)
Sixty Two Musketeers (80 in wartime)	

Total 81 officers and men, or 103 on a war footing.

### Variations

The Guards had 2 extra Gefrejtere and 8 extra musketeers per company.

In addition there were 6 officers rather than 3 when in the field.

The Marines had 10 Gefrejtere and 90 musketeers per company. They also had an ensign (Faendrik) in each company as an additional officer.

The Oldenburg Battalion also had an ensign in each company.

### Organisation of a Grenadier Company

Captain.
First Lieutenant
Second Lieutenant.
Three Sergeants
Driver
Three Corporals
Two Drummers
One Hundred Grenadiers

Total 112 officers and men.

The two Free Companies had the following organisation. The captains were commandants of fortresses and did not go into the field on campaign.

A lieutenant or ensign
One Sergeant
Two corporal
One drummer
Five "gefrijtere"
Forty privates.

Total 50 officers and men.

### Uniforms and Equipment

The Danish foot regiments were dressed in the same way as most of the other infantry of western Europe. The uniform consisted of a hat, a knee length coat, shirt, neckcloth, sleeved waistcoat, breeches, stockings and buckled shoes.

For those interested in the period 1689-97, the only major difference in the uniform was the shape of the hat, which was not turned up on three sides but only on one. It was not until about 1703, that all the infantry appear to have worn the true tricorne. Up to the time when the tricorne appeared, the hat was usually plain black, but the tricorne hats were often edged in lace and had a coloured cockade.

The coat was collarless and, unlike most other coats of the period, it was double breasted. The skirts and lapels were not turned back to reveal the lining colour. The linings could only be seen on the cuffs. There were two buttons on each cuff. On the front of the coat were eight or ten pairs of buttons, set quite close together, with the buttonholes joined by a small loop of lace. There were two large pockets on the front of the coat, each with three buttons and buttonholes. The waistcoat, breeches and stockings were often the same colour as the coat lining. It is likely, as was the custom in the English army of the time, that the waistcoat was made from the coat issued at the last uniform distribution, with its sleeves cut down and worn inside out. The shoes were black, with steel buckles. The neckcloth was usually white and in many cases, as time went on, the coloured stockings were replaced by white ones.

Up to about 1700, the equipment worn consisted of a waistbelt carrying the bayonet scabbard, bullet pouch and powder horn; a belt over the right shoulder carrying the sword and a bandolier carrying prepared charges for the musket over the left shoulder. These two belts crossed over the chest. From about 1701, the bandolier was replaced by a cartridge box slung over the left shoulder and the sword scabbard was slung from the waistbelt. The leather of the belts was natural buff and the cartridge box and scabbards were black.

The Danes were amongst the first nations in Europe to relinquish the pike as an infantry weapon. As early as the battle of the Boyne (1690), the Danish infantry were armed with musket and bayonet only. In this period the bayonet was of the plug variety, which was jammed into the barrel of the musket. Once the bayonet was fixed, the gun could not be fired and this was often a great inconvenience. By the turn of the

century the plug bayonet was being replaced by a socket bayonet which could remain fixed whilst the musket was being fired. Each musketeer was armed with a musket, bayonet and sword. The sword had a brass hilt.

The grenadiers wore much the same uniform as the musketeers, with the exception of a grenadier cap. This seems to have had a red sack and a front plate which appears likely to have been in the regimental facing colour. This is not certain but a clue is given by the fact that it is known that the Queen's regiment, which had yellow facings, had yellow front plates on its grenadier caps. The insignia on the front of the caps is not certain but it may well have been in the regimental button colour, usually, white metal or brass.

In addition to the usual infantry equipment, grenadiers also wore a shoulder belt carrying a large grenade pouch. On the front of the belt was a brass match case. The belt was worn over the left shoulder, over the belt which carried the cartridge box. The sword carried by the grenadiers seems to have been a curved hanger with a plain cross hilt rather than a round guard like that of the musketeers.

Officers appear to have worn the same style of uniform as the men, but made of better quality material. The hat was trimmed with silver or gold lace, dependent upon the regimental button colour, and there was a similar lace trim on the cuffs and buttonholes. The officers of the Guards wore very ornate lace trim all over the uniform and they also had laced "wings" on the shoulders of the coat. Officers wore a black and silver sash round the waist. Sometimes the sash was worn over the shoulder, tied below the hip. Senior officers above the rank of captain, often appear to have worn red coats, liberally trimmed with gold lace. Officers hats were trimmed with feathers.

The drummers and musicians, although this is not certain, probably wore the lace on the coat which was typical in this period. Some may have worn the typically Germanic "swallow's nest" lace on the shoulders. They sometimes wore the uniform colours of the regiment reversed.

#### The Regiments and their Uniforms.

**GARDEN TIL FODS:** 2 grenadier and 18 musketeer companies = 3 battalions

**Chef:** General Ferdinand Wilhelm, Herzog von Wurttemberg-Neustadt.

H.Q. at Copenhagen.

**Uniform:** Straw yellow coat, lined in ~~orange~~ ~~carmine~~. Carmine waistcoat and stockings. The breeches were either ~~carmine~~ or straw coloured. The cravat was white and the coat buttons were tin. The tricorne hat had a white border and a carmine cockade. Button lace, white.

The drummers wore the same dress with carmine lace. The drum was brass, with red and white cords. The drum belt was either white or buff leather.

Officers wore a carmine coat, lined in straw, with carmine breeches and waistcoat. Stockings and cravats were white. The coat had gold buttons and lace decoration. The gold trimmed hat had carmine plumes. The sash was red and yellow.

**DRONNINGENS LIVREGIMENT:** 2 grenadier and 18 musketeer companies = 3 battalions.

**Chef:** Brigader Johan Didrik Haxthausen.

H.Q. at Gluckstadt.

**Uniform:** ~~Red~~ coat, lined in yellow. ~~Grey~~ waistcoat and breeches. White stockings and cravat. Brass buttons. Yellow hat border and cockade. white button loops. Grenadiers wore a cap with a yellow front plate, bordered in white. On it was LA REINE in brass. The bag was ~~red~~, piped in white.

Drummers wore the same uniform with white lace. The drum was brass with red and yellow cords. On it was LA REINE below a gold crown with a red lining.

Officers wore the same basic uniform with gold lace and buttons. The hat plumes were white.

**PRINDS FREDERIKS REGIMENT (later PRINDS CHRISTIANS):** 1 grenadier company and 18 of musketeers, in 3 battalions.

**Chef:** Oberst Palle Krag.

H.Q. at Copenhagen.

**Uniform:** Light grey coat, lined in crimson ~~or deep red~~. Grey breeches, ~~crimson~~ waistcoat and stockings. Tin buttons, white button loops and cravat. Hat border and cockade, ~~crimson~~.

Drummers wore the same. The drummers' lace was white, with red knots. The drum was brass, with red cords and a buff drum belt.

Company officers wore the same, in better material, with silver buttons, lace and hat trim. The hat plumes were red. Senior officers wore an all crimson uniform, lined in light grey, with silver lace and buttons. The sash was red and yellow.

**PRINDS GEORGS REGIMENT:** Same organisation as Prinds Frederiks.

**Chef:** Oberst Claus Ulrik Roepstorff.

H.Q. at Flensborg.

**Uniform:** Up to 1701, the coat, was pale green. After this date the coat became light grey. Waistcoat, breeches and linings and stockings were ~~orange~~. The buttons were tin, with white loops. The cravat and hat border were white and the cockade was yellow.

Drummers wore the same, with white lace. The drum was brass, with red cords.

Company officers, dressed as the men, with silver buttons and lace. Hat plumes were white. The senior officers wore orange coats lined in pale green up to 1701, then red coats, lined in orange. The sash was red and gold.

**PRINDS CARLS REGIMENT:** Same organisation as for Prinds Frederiks.

**Chef:** Oberst Christopher Bielke.

H.Q. at Itzchoe.

**Uniform:** Light grey coat with yellow linings. Yellow waistcoat and stockings. Grey breeches. The buttons were tin with white loops. The hat was untrimmed and had a yellow cockade. The cravat was white.

The drummers wore the same, with red lace and a buff drum belt. The drum was brass with red cords.

Company officers wore the same uniform as the men, with gold lace and buttons. The hat plumes were white. Senior officers wore red coats, lined in yellow. The sash was red and yellow, trimmed with gold.

**SJAELLANDSKE REGIMENT:** Same organisation as for Prinds Frederiks.

**Chef:** Oberst Georg Christopher Puttkamer.

H.Q. at Copenhagen.

**Uniform:** Light grey coat with deep blue linings. Deep blue waistcoat and breeches. White cravat and stockings. Some authorities give the waistcoat and breeches colour as light grey. The buttons were brass, with white loops. The hat trim and cockade were yellow.

Drummers wore the same. The drummers' lace was white, with deep blue knots. The brass drum had red and white cords.

Officers wore a red coat lined in deep blue, with red breeches and waistcoat. Buttons and lace were gold and the plumes were white. The sash was red and yellow.

**JYSKE REGIMENT:** Same organisation as for Prinds Frederiks.

**Chef:** Oberst Herman Frederik Boyneburg.

H.Q. at Fredericia.

**Uniform:** Whitish grey coat with bright red linings. Bright red waistcoat and grey breeches. Tin buttons, white loops and black cravat. Red stockings. The hat border was red and white and the cockade has been described as either red or yellow. Grenadiers had a fur cap with a red bag piped in white.

Drummers wore the same, with red lace. The brass drum had red cords and was carried on a white leather drum belt.

Officers wore the same, with gold lace and buttons, a red and yellow sash and red plumes.

**FYNSKE REGIMENT:** Same organisation as for Prinds Frederiks.

**Chef:** Oberst Jacob de Bruin.

H.Q. at Odense.

**Uniform:** Bluish grey coat (iron grey?) with green linings. Green waistcoat and breeches. White or green stockings. The coat is sometimes just described as bluish-grey, which may mean that it was darker than the usual Danish coat. In 1702 they were reported by the British ambassador as having red collars,

but these may have been red neckcloths. The hat was said to be trimmed in yellow and the cockade to be green and white, by the same source. The troops appear to have had a grey watch cap, with a green lining. The buttons were tin, with white loops.

The drummers wore the same with white lace. The brass drum had red cords.

Officers wore the same with silver buttons and lace. The plumes were white.

**SCHACKS REGIMENT** (later **SWARTZELS**, then **PRINTS KARL** von **HESSE**): 1 grenadier company and 12 of musketeers, in 2 battalions.

**Chef:** Generallojtmant Hans Christian Schack.

H.Q. at Copenhagen.

**Uniform:** Light grey coat, lined in burnt yellow.

**MARINEREGIMENT:** 1 grenadier and 10 marine companies, in 2 battalions.

**Uniform:** Light grey coat with white linings. White waistcoat, breeches and stockings.

**OLDENBORGSKE BATAILLON:** 1 grenadier and 5 musketeer companies in a single battalion.

**Uniform:** In 1691 the coat was light grey, by 1702 this had changed to red. The coat lining and waistcoat were blue, the breeches were grey. The buttons were tin, with white loops. The stockings and cravat were white. The hat trim and cockade were red.

Drummers had white lace. The brass drum had red cords and a white leather drum belt.

Officers wore the same uniform as the men, with silver buttons and lace. The plumes were white. The sash was red and gold.

After the beginning of the Spanish Succession War, several further units came into service. Amongst these were the following regiments.

**WURTEMBERG-OELS**

Raised in 1703, the regiment had one battalion.(10 coy. of 100 men)

**Uniform:** Light grey coat, grey breeches. Yellow linings, waistcoat and stockings. Tin buttons with white loops. Black cravat. The hat was untrimmed and had a yellow cockade.

Drummers had white lace and a buff drum belt. The brass drum had red cords. Officers wore the same, with gold buttons and lace, a red and yellow sash and white plumes.

**GRENADERKORPS (Grenadier Corps)**

At first the men wore the uniform of their parent unit. Later, they appear to have worn red coats lined in blue, blue waistcoat and breeches. Buttons were tin, with white loops. Officers lace may have been silver.

**VON EMDENS (or ENDENS)**

Came into service about 1703. Probably wore light grey coats, lined in yellow.

**The National Regiments, or Landmilitia**

There were several National infantry regiments. They were mainly raised at the outbreak of war, from cadres. They wore the normal style of infantry dress. The uniform coats were light grey and the hat trim seems to have usually been in the lining colour. In 1701, the lining colours were as follows. These units were good enough to take their place in the battleline, alongside the regular army units.

**OSTSJAELANDSKE NATIONAL REGIMENT** Orange, later aurora.

**VESTSJAELANDSKE NATIONAL REGIMENT** Deep wine red.

**FYNSKE NATIONAL REGIMENT** Cinnabar, later vermilion. In 1702, this unit had steel grey coats, lined in red. White stockings with red garters. Red hat trim and cockade.

**AALBORGSKE NATIONAL REGIMENT** Light brown.

**AARHUSKE NATIONAL REGIMENT** Deep blue.

**RIBE NATIONAL REGIMENT** Light green.

**VIBORGSKE NATIONAL REGIMENT** Yellow.

**OLDENBURSKE NATIONAL REGIMENT** In 1704, red brown, or filamot.

The regiments were organised into three battalions, each of four companies. There was no grenadier company, although the regiment's grenadiers could be massed to form an ad-hoc unit.. The companies each consisted of:

- 1 Captain
- 1 Lieutenant
- 9 Corporals
- 2 Pioneers
- 8 Grenadiers
- 140 Musketeers

This gives a total company strength of 161 officers and men. Each regiment, if a staff of 8 is added, had, therefore, a strength of some 1,940.

The two units listed below were also in existence during the period.

**HANSENS REGIMENT** Red linings, piped in blue.

**BAASTIGS BATAILLON** Red linings, piped in blue.

**THE UNIFORM CHANGE OF 1711**

On October 24th of 1711, the king gave orders that the army was henceforth to be uniformed in red. This change was not immediate, the coats were probably changed as each unit re-equipped on its usual two yearly cycle. The orders gave the regiments red coats, breeches, waistcoats and stockings. The cravat was white. It is not absolutely clear whether the hat trim was in the button colour or, as was often the case earlier, in the lining colour. The colour of the cockade is also unclear. In the field, the red stockings were often covered by a gaiter-like garment. This reached to above the knee and was usually white, grey or black. There were several different types of cuff on the coat and these will be described with the appropriate unit. All cuffs had two buttons.

Regiment	Lining colour	Button colour	Cuff
Garden til Føds	Straw	Silver	Plain. Straw
Grenaderkorpset	Blue	Silver	Plain. Blue
Dronningens	Yellow	Pewter	Plain. Yellow
Prinds Christian	Black	Brass	Plain. Black
Fynske	Green	Brass	Plain. Green
Jyske	White	Brass	Plain. White
Sjællandske	Filamot	Brass	Filamot, 2 lace loops
Mariner	Aurora	Brass	Aurora, 2 lace loops
Hansens	Iron Grey	Brass	Iron Grey, white strip round the top edge
Baartigs	Orange	Brass	Orange, as Hansens

The four Danish regiments in Imperial Service all wore red coats with brass buttons. The cuffs had a narrow coloured strip around the top edge.

Regiment	Lining colour	Cuff Colours
1st Regiment	Blue	White over blue
2nd Regiment	Yellow	Yellow over blue
3rd Regiment	Green	White over green
4th Regiment	Yellow	Yellow over black

The National Regiments also had brass buttons. With the exception of the Oldenburgske Regiment, the cuffs consisted of three horizontal bands of colour. These are described in the order top to bottom. The Oldenburgske regiment's cuffs had four horizontal bars.

Regiment	Lining colour	Cuff colours
Ostsjællandske	Blue	Blue over White over Red
Vestsjællandske	Aurora	Aurora over White over Red
Fynske	Green	Green over White over Red
Riberske	Yellow	Black over Yellow over Red
Aarhuske	Blue	Blue over Black over Red
Aalborgske	Yellow	Yellow over Blue over Red
Viborgske	Straw	Green over Straw over Red
Oldenburgske	Filamot	Filamot over White over Blue over Red



The regiments serving in Flanders retained the old uniform colours. They did not go into red coats until after they returned to Denmark in 1713-14.

The four regiments in Imperial service were formed from the remains of the the battalions which had been serving the Emperor since the beginning of the war. They returned to Denmark towards the end of 1709. Their consistuent regiments were as follows.

- 1st Regiment: Dronningens/Prinds Georgs/1/3 of Mariner
- 2nd Regiment: Prinds Christian/Prinds Carl/1/3 of Mariner
- 3rd Regiment: Sjaelandske/Jyske/ 1/3 of Mariner
- 4th Regiment: Von Emdens/ Maltzahns Mecklenburg Bn.

There was a further change in the uniforms of the army in 1716, but this is outside the scope of this booklet.

## THE CAVALRY

Unlike the infantry, the cavalry regiments were not all "hvervede" units. The expense of maintaining cavalry probably led to the fact that of the thirteen regiments of horse, only three were full time regular units. The other ten were "national" regiments.

All the regiments were organised in the same way. They had a regimental staff and six companies. The 1st Jyske Regiment, which had recently returned from foreign service, had been reduced to only four companies, as a result of campaign losses. On the outbreak of war in 1702, because of its weakness, the unit was not hired out for service.

There were a number of officers who formed the general staff of the cavalry. These consisted of two major generals, four colonels, three lieutenant-colonels, nine captains, six lieutenants and a cornet.

### Organisation of the Regimental Staff

Colonel	
Lieutenant-Colonel	
Major	
Regimental Quartermaster	
Auditor/Paymaster	
Regimental Surgeon	
Assistant to surgeon	
Chaplain	
Servant/Driver	
Kettledrummer	(Pauker)

Total 10 officers and men.

### Variations

The Livgarden had an extra Quartermaster, an adjutant and a muster clerk.

(Monsterskriver).

Each of the ten "national" regiments had a regimental clerk. (Regimentsskriver).

Each company was organised as follows:

Captain	(Ritmester)
Lieutenant	
Quartermaster	(Kvartermester)
Three Corporals	
Trumpeter	(Trompeter)
Fifty troopers ( Sixty in wartime)	

Total 57 officers and men, 67 on a war footing.

### Variations

The Livgarden had a cornet (Kornet) and an extra trumpeter in each company.

In the "national" regiments, one of the staff officers commanded each of three of the companies and the captain acted as a lieutenant.

### Uniforms and Equipment

The uniform was that usual in this period. High boots, breeches, shirt, waistcoat, neckcloth, coat and hat. The hat was lined with a steel skullcap for protection. In 1701, the horse were issued with a cuirass. This was blackened steel and only protected the front of the body. Officers' cuirasses were edged in brass and bore the king's initials below the edge of the neck. It is likely that the cuirasses were lined in the regimental lining colour. The waistcoat and breeches were leather, either elk-skin, like those of the Swedes, or buff.

The horse furniture was black leather, with steel and brass fittings. The shabraque seems to have usually the same colour as the regimental lining colour, with a yellow or white stripe round the edge.

The coat appears to have been similar to that of the infantry in style, but with no buttonhole loops. The belts worn were a natural buff in colour and consisted of a sword belt over the right shoulder, crossed with a carbine bandolier over the left shoulder. The weapons carried were a straight bladed sword and cavalry carbine. Two pistols were carried in saddle holsters.

In 1703, a Cuirassier regiment was formed (KYRASSERREGIMENT). This was first known as Dithmars Cuirassiers and later, became the Dewitz Regiment. Other units were also raised as the war continued.



Grenadier Cap, Queen's Regiment

## The Regiments

### LIVGARDEN TIL HEST (Lifeguards of Horse)

**Chef:** Generallojtnant Samuel Christoph Plessen.

H.Q. at Copenhagen. A "hveverde" regiment.

**Uniform:** This is uncertain, but may have been either yellow with red linings, like that of the Footguards, or red with yellow linings. (The uniform was yellow with red facings later in the 18th Century.) Behind the saddle was a red cloak, lined in yellow, which would suggest that these were the uniform colours.

### LIVREGIMENT TIL HAST (Horseguards)

**Chef:** Oberst Christopher Ditlev, Greve (Count) Reventlow.

H.Q. at Copenhagen. A "hvervede" regiment.

**Uniform:** A grey coat, lined yellow with red cuffs. The grey was rather darker than that of the other cavalry units. The cravat was white and the buttons were brass. The hat trim was gold. A grey cloak lined in red was carried rooled behind the saddle. The shabraque was red, with a yellow border. Trumpeters wore a red coat, waistcoat and breeches, trimmed with gold lace.

### 1st SJAELLANDSKE REGIMENT (1st Zealand)

**Chef:** Oberst Claus Von See.

H.Q. at Frydendal. A "national" regiment.

**Uniform:** The coat was light grey, lined in carmine.

### 2nd SJAELLANDSKE REGIMENT (2nd Zealand)

**Chef:** Oberst Mathias Numsen.

H.Q. at Ringsted. A "national" regiment.

**Uniform:** A light grey coat with maroon linings. White cravat and brass buttons. The hat trim was yellow. The shabraque was maroon, with a yellow border. The cloak was grey, lined in yellow.

Trumpeters wore light grey, lined in maroon, with red waistcoat and breeches. The lace on the coat was red.

Officers wore the same uniform as the trumpeters with gold buttons and lace.

### 3rd SJAELLANDSKE REGIMENT (3rd Zealand)

**Chef:** Oberst Baltzer Frederik Rabe.

H.Q. at Slagelse. A "national" regiment.

**Uniform:** A light grey coat, lined in light blue.

### 1st JYSKE REGIMENT (1st Jutland)

**Chef:** Oberst Frederik Leegard.

H.Q. at Bratskov. A "national" regiment. Only four companies strong.

**Uniform:** The coat was light grey, lined in grass green.

### 2nd JYSKE REGIMENT (2nd Jutland)

**Chef:** Oberst Adam Marcus Uterwick.

H.Q. at Eltang. A "national" regiment.

**Uniform:** Coat light grey, with deep blue linings. White cravat and brass buttons. The hat border was yellow. On the saddle was a grey cloak, lined in deep blue.

Trumpeters wore the same coat colours with two lines of gold lace on the cuffs and eight lines on the sleeves. There was also gold lace on the buttonholes. The waistcoat and breeches were deep blue.

Officers wore a similar uniform to the trumpeters, with gold lace and buttons.

### 3rd JYSKE REGIMENT (3rd Jutland)

**Chef:** Oberst Ditlev Brockdorff.

H.Q. at Bramminge. A "national" regiment.

**Uniform:** The grey coat had brown or perhaps filamot linings. It was probably light grey but some descriptions seem to infer that it was a darker shade than was usual.

### 4th JYSKE REGIMENT (4th Jutland)

**Chef:** Oberst Jorgen Rantzau.

H.Q. at Taastrup. A "national" regiment.

**Uniform:** Coat mid or light grey, lined in Isabella.

(Isabella is a greyish yellow, rather like creamy coffee)

### 5th JYSKE REGIMENT (5th Jutland)

**Chef:** Oberst Adam Ehrenreich Prehn.

H.Q. at Viborg. A "national" regiment.

**Uniform:** Coat, mid or light grey, with yellow linings.

### 1st FYNSKE REGIMENT (1st Funen)

**Chef:** Oberst Schack, Baron Brockdorff.

H.Q. at Odense. A "national" regiment.

**Uniform:** A light grey coat, lined in light green.

### 2nd FYNSKE REGIMENT (2nd Funen)

**Chef:** Oberst Frederik Ahlefeldt.

H.Q. at Gribsvad. A "national" regiment.

**Uniform:** A light grey coat, lined in orange.

### BERNSTORFFS REGIMENT (also known as OLDENBORGSKE and later HOLSTENSKE)

**Chef:** Oberst Eggert Ditlev Bernstorff.

H.Q. at Segeberg. A "hvervede" regiment.

**Uniform:** A light grey coat, lined in red.

**KYRASSERREGIMENT DITHMER, 1706 TRAPPAUD, 1707 WINTERFELD, 1707 PREHN, 1709 DEWITZ (Cuirassiers)**

**Chef:** At first Dithmer, then Dewitz.

Probably six companies like the other regiments of horse. In 1709, the unit wore grey coats with blue linings. Black cuirasses.

**AHLEFELDT'S KYRASSERREGIMENT** Raised 1701. Later, 1706, **WURTEMBERG**

**Uniform:** A light grey coat, lined in blue.

It is likely that the majority of the regiments had white or yellow metal buttons and lace.

There were some mounted units on the Landmilitia, but these were all classed as dragoons.

When the army changed its uniforms in 1711, there seem to have been many changes in the lining colours. A list in *The Courier*, Vol VIII, No.2, gives the following information.

Livregiment til Hest	Blue linings, plain blue cuffs.
1st Sjaellandske	Black linings, plain black cuffs.
3rd Sjaellandske	Yellow linings, black over yellow cuffs.
1st Jyske	Filamot linings, white over filamot cuffs.
1st Fynske	Deep green linings, white over deep green cuffs.
2nd Fynske	Green linings, green over aurora cuffs.
Prehns Cuirassiers	Light green linings, red over light green cuffs.
Dewitz Cuirassiers	Iron grey linings, white lace on iron grey cuffs
Brockdorffs Cuirr	Violet linings, white lace on violet cuffs.
Fyrsmanns Cuirr ?	Light blue linings, black over light blue cuffs.

After 1711, the cavalry shabraques were red, with a border in the regimental lining colour.

In addition to the field forces, there was a small force of household troops. These always remained with the king and saw no active service.

**DRABANTGARDE (Trabant Guard)**

**Captain (Drabant Hauptmand)** Oberst Christoph Bielke.

**Personnel:**

1	Captain	
2	"Forere"	(Some kind of non-commissioned officer)
2	"Underforere"	
1	Regimental Quartermaster	
1	Auditor	
50	"Drabanter"	(Guardsmen)

**Total** 57 officers and men.

## THE DRAGOONS

There were, at first, two dragoon regiments in the army. Both were "hvervede" units. The organisation consisted, like the regiments of horse, of a staff and six companies. Each of the companies, however, was rather stronger than a company of horse.

The staff consisted of:

Colonel	
Lieutenant-Colonel	
Major	
Regimental Quartermaster	
Auditor/Paymaster	
Surgeon	
Surgeon's Assistant	
Chaplain	
Driver/Servant	
Four Hautbois (Musicians)	(Skalmjeblaeser)

**Total** 13 officers and men.

Each Company had:

Captain	(Kaptajn)
Lieutenant	
Sergeant	
Three Corporals	
Drummer	
Sixty Dragoons	(Dragoner)

**Total:** 67 officers and men.

### Variations

In the Livregiment companies, the lieutenant was known as the Captain Lieutenant. (Kaptajnlojtmant).

One of the six companies in the Livregiment was composed of Horse Grenadiers. In the Holstein regiment there was no grenadier company but six men in each company were grenadiers.

### Uniforms and Equipment

The dragoons were dressed and equipped in the same way as the regiments of horse. Their horses, however, would tend to be smaller and of a poorer quality. They were armed with sword and two pistols, but instead of a carbine they had a musket and bayonet. The boots worn by dragoons tended to be lighter than those of the horse, so that they could move with greater freedom on foot.

The Horse Grenadiers wore a grenadier cap and probably would have had only one pistol. In the second saddle holster they would probably have carried a hatchet. The belt over the left shoulder would have supported a grenade pouch. The style of the

grenadier cap is not known, but it would be likely that it resembled that worn by the infantry grenadiers.

(Knotel, in *Handbuch der Uniformkunde*, says that the sacks of the Danish grenadier caps were blue at the beginning of the 18th century, but gives very little other information.)

### The Regiments

#### LIVREGIMENT DRAGONER (Guard Dragoons)

**Chef:** Oberst Ulrik Frederik Valdemar, Baron Lovendal.

H.Q. at Uetersen.

**Uniform:** Coat crimson red, linings white. Horse furniture white, bordered in crimson.

#### HOLSTENSKE DRAGONREGIMENT (Holstein Dragoons)

**Chef:** Oberst Caesar la Batt.

H.Q. at Rendsborg.

**Uniform:** Coat red, with green linings. Horse furniture red with green borders. In 1703, it is described as having a yellow collar on the coat, with a light blue trim on the hat.

#### WURTTENBERG-OELS DRAGONREGIMENT

Raised in 1703, this unit served with the army in Flanders. It was maintained jointly by Britain and the Netherlands and was very strong. It had a total of ten companies in five squadrons.

**Uniform:** The coat was a whitish grey, lined in yellow.

#### RODSTEENS later BULOWS DRAGONREGIMENT.

This unit is described as having a light grey coat, lined in orange. After the uniform change of 1711, the cuffs appear to have been white over orange.

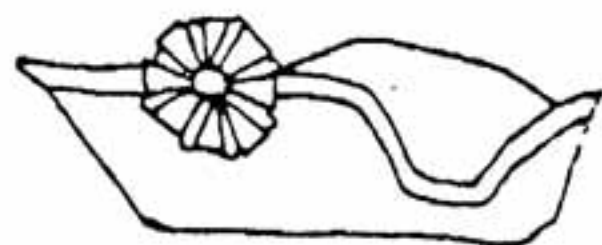
In addition to the regiments listed above, there were some units classed as Landmilitia. These served in the field and seem to have been equal to the regular regiments. The organisation was probably the same as for the regular regiments.

The uniforms, in 1701, were as follows:

Sjaellandsk-Fynske Dragoner Light grey coat, lined in blue.

Jyske Land Dragoner Light grey coat, lined in red.

The Sjaellands-Fynske regiment is said to have worn an all blue uniform during the SKANE war of 1709-10.



Tricorne Hat with Rosette

## THE ARTILLERY.

There were two regiments of artillery. They were organised as follows in 1699.

### DANSKE ARTILLERI (Danish Artillery Regiment)

**Chef:** Generalmajor Laurids Munk.

H.Q. at Copenhagen. The regiment consisted of a staff, an arsenal company and five artillery companies.

#### Staff:

The Chef	
Major	
Arsenal Clerk	(Tojhusskrijver)
Two assistant clerks	(Undertojhusskrijver)
Master Technician	(Rustmester)
Eight technicians	(Rustknaegte)
Quartermaster	
Master Painter?	(Kunstbossemager)

Total 16 officers and men.

#### The "Tojhuskompagnie" (Arsenal company)

Lieutenant Captain	(Kaptajnlojtnant)
Two Cadet officers	(Stykjunker)
Twelve "Fireworkers"	(Fyrverker)
Twelve Trained Gunners	(Konstabler)
Twenty four Gunhandlers	(Haandlanger)
Drummer	
Captain of Miners	(Minorkaptajn)
Master Miner	(Minormester)
Five assistant miners	(Minorsvende)
Powder maker	(Krudtmester)
Two assistant powdermakers	(Svende)
Four "Invalids"	(Kvaestede)
Eight labourers	(Arbejdskarle)
Thirteen craftsmen of various trades.	
Seventeen assistants to the above.	

Total 104 officers and men.

#### Each artillery company was made up of:

Captain
Lieutenant
Cadet/Ensign
Ten Constables or Trained Gunners
Twenty Gunhandlers

Total 33 officers and men.

The Danish regiment had, therefore, about 219 officers and men.

**Chef:** Generalmajor Andreas Harboe.

The regiment consisted of a staff, a fire- and handwork company, plus six artillery companies in Holstein and another in Oldenburg.

#### Staff.

Chef  
Lieutenant-Colonel  
Major  
Two Clerks, one for fortress and one for field artillery.  
Clerical Assistant to the above.  
Auditor  
Adjutant  
Quartermaster  
Surgeon  
Master Technician, in Oldenburg

Total: 11 officers and men.

#### Fire-and Handwork Company

Master Engineer  
Lieutenant Fireworker (Fyrvaerkerlojtnant)  
Cadet  
Twelve Fireworkers  
Lieutenant Miner  
Six miner assistants  
Eleven master craftsmen of various trades  
Fifteen assistant craftsmen

Total 48 officers and men.

#### The six Holstein artillery companies each had:

Captain  
Lieutenant  
Cadet/Ensign  
Three underofficers (Non-commissioned)  
Two Junior Fireworkers (Underfyrvaerker)  
Two Assistant Miners (Underminorsvende)  
Fourteen master gunners (Konstabler)  
Thirty Six Gunhandlers  
Drummer

Total 61 officers and men

The Oldenburg Company consisted of:

Captain  
Lieutenant  
Cadet/Ensign  
Two Fireworkers  
Two Underofficers  
Ten Master Gunners  
Twenty Gunhandlers

Total 37 officers and men.

This gave the Holstein regiment a total strength of 462 officers and men.

These numbers were much expanded when the army went onto a war footing at the beginning of the War of the Spanish Succession.

When the army was in the field, the guns attached to the infantry battalions were manned for the most part by men withdrawn from the infantry supported by one or two trained artillerymen. The actual artillery companies manned the heavier guns which formed the army artillery reserve.

In addition to the above mentioned troops, there were a number of troops attached to the various fortresses. In time of peace, these were but skeleton forces of a few technicians, but the garrisons could be increased rapidly in wartime.

#### The Garrisons of the Danish Fortresses Personnel

Copenhagen and Christiansoe	7
Frederikshaven Citadel	8
Kronborg	19
Korsor	2
Nyborg	4
Fredericia	5
Frederiksort	9
Hals and Fladstrand	4
Rendsborg	61
Gluckstadt	7
Steinburg	1
Hitler Skanse	4
Oldenburg	4
Delmenhorst	3

#### Uniforms of the Artillery

The style of dress was the same as that of the infantry.

The Danish Artillery Regiment wore a most unusual coloured coat. It was violet, lined in green. The Holstein Regiment had a deep blue coat, lined in red. Leatherwork and belts were in natural buff.

## The Forces Maintained in Norway

### The General Staff

Commander in Chief:

Feltmarskalk Ulrik Frederik Gyldenlove (Field Marshal)

This officer held the position of Norges Statholder (Governor General)

Feltmarskalklojtnant (Lieutenant Field Marshal) Christian Gyldenlove.

Generalmajor Johan Vibe.

Generalmajor Hans Ernst Tritzschler.

Brigader Caspar Hermann Hausmann.

The army consisted of a mixture of "hvervede" and "national" units. There were eight infantry regiments, two garrison companies and five companies of marines.

The cavalry consisted of two regiments, each of which had a mixture of "hvervede" and "national" companies.

It is pretty certain that the troops were armed and equipped in the same way as their Danish counterparts and so it would be a waste of time to go through this information for a second time.

### The Infantry Regiments

**GYLDENLOVES REGIMENT** A "hvervede" regiment.

**Chef:** Feltmarskalklojtnant Christian Gyldenlove.

Staff:

Colonel

Lieutenant Colonel

Major

Regimental Quartermaster

Auditor

Surgeon

Four Hautbois

Chaplain

Driver/Servant

Total 12 officers and men.

One Grenadier Company:

Captain

Lieutenant

Ensign

Captain-at-arms

2 Sergeants

3 Corporals

Drummer

100 Grenadiers

Total 110 officers and men.

There were eight companies of musketeers, they had the same organisation as the grenadiers except that instead of 100 grenadiers there were 80 musketeers and 10 gefrijtere (lance-corporals). This gave each company a strength of 100 officers and men. The whole regiment had a strength of 922, in two battalions.

**Uniform:** A red coat, lined in deep green, with brass buttons and, probably, yellow lace.

**HAUSMANN'S REGIMENT** A "hvervede" regiment.

**Chef:** Brigader Caspar Hermann Hausmann.

The regiment was organised in exactly the same way as that of Gyldenlove. It also seems to have worn the same uniform.

**AGERSHUSISKE REGIMENT** A "national" regiment. **Chef:** Oberst Peter Bertelsen Holst.

Staff:

Colonel

Lieutenant Colonel

Major

Regimental clerk

Auditor/paymaster

Provost

(Profos)

Gunsmith

(Bossemager)

Total 7 officers and men.

There were nine musketeer companies, each with a captain, lieutenant, ensign, two sergeants, three corporals and two drummers. The number of men in each company could vary, but the aggregate was a total of 1,360 gefrijtere and musketeers, giving the regiment a total of 1,457 officers and men, in three battalions.

**Uniform:** A light grey coat lined in green.

**SMAALENSKE REGIMENT** A "national" regiment.

**Chef:** Oberst Barthold Henrik Lutzow.

Organised exactly as the Agershus regiment, with a total of 1,466 officers and men.

**Uniform:** A light grey coat, lined in blue.

**OPLANDSKE REGIMENT** A "national" regiment.

**Chef:** Oberst Caspar Christopher Brockenhaus.

Organised as the Agershus regiment, with a total of 1,234 officers and men.

**Uniform:** A light grey coat, lined in red.

**VESTERLENSKE REGIMENT** A "national" regiment.

**Chef:** Oberst Johan Arnold.

Organised as the Agershus regiment, with a total of 1,429 officers and men.

**Uniform:** A light grey coat lined in yellow.

**BERGENHUSISKE REGIMENT** A "national" regiment.

**Chef:** Oberst Albert Christopher von Heinen.

Organised as the Agershus regiment, with a total of 1,495 officers and men.

**Uniform:** A light grey coat, lined in red.

**TRONDHJEMSKE REGIMENT** A "national" regiment.

**Chef:** Oberst Georg Christopher Schultz.

The same organisation as the Agershus regiment but there were ten companies instead of nine, as in the other units. Total, 2,178 officers and men. At a later date, a second Trondheim regiment appears to have been raised.

**Uniform:** A red coat, lined in yellow.

The two Garrison companies were stationed one at Bergen and the other at Trondhjem. They were both "hvervede" units maintained on a permanent basis at full strength. As independent units, each was commanded by a major rather than a captain.

**Organisation**

- Major
- First Lieutenant
- Second Lieutenant
- Ensign
- Captain-at-arms
- 3 Sergeants
- 3 Corporals
- Assistant Surgeon
- Driver/Servant
- 2 Technicians
- 120 Musketeers

Total: 135 officers and men.

The five marine companies only maintained a cadre of seven officers and men each. If troops were needed to expand them, they were taken from the infantry.

Each company cadre had a captain or lieutenant, a clerk, a drummer, four other ranks.



Cuirassier Coat

**The Cavalry**

**RYTTERREGIMENT SEHESTED** (Sehested's Horse)

**Chef:** Oberst Jens Maltesen Sehested.

Eight companies, all "national" troops.

**Staff:**

- Colonel
- Lieutenant Colonel
- Major
- Auditor/Paymaster
- Surgeon
- Kettledrummer

**Each Company:**

- Captain
- Lieutenant
- Cornet
- Quartermaster
- 3 Corporals
- Trumpeter
- Saddlemaker
- Smith
- Driver/Servant
- 60 Troopers

Total: 71 officers and men.

This gave the regiment a total strength of 574 officers and men.

**Uniform:** A light grey coat, lined in red.

**FOLCKERSAM DRAGONREGIMENT**

**Chef:** Oberst Frands Vilhelm Folckersam

This regiment had six "national" and four "hvervede" companies.

**Staff:**

- Colonel
- Lieutenant Colonel
- Major
- Auditor/Paymaster
- Surgeon
- Gunsmith
- 4 Hautbois
- Chaplain
- 3 Driver/Servants

Total: 14 officers and men.

Each company had:  
 Captain  
 Lieutenant  
 Ensign  
 Captain-at-arms  
 Sergeant  
 3 Corporals  
 100 Dragoons

Total 108 officers and men.

The four "hvervede" companies each had, in addition, a smith and a saddlemaker.

This gave the regiment a total strength of 1,102 officers and men.

**Uniform:** A blue coat, lined in white.

There was a third dragoon regiment, known as the NORDENFJELDSKE DRAGONER. This appears to have had the same organisation as Folckersam's and wore grey coats, lined in green.

#### NORSKE ARTILLERI (Norwegian Artillery Regiment)

The Norwegian Artillery regiment consisted of seven companies under the command of Oberstlojtnant David Felber. The companies were all of different sizes and were distributed amongst the various Norwegian garrisons.

The total personnel consisted of:

1 Lieutenant Colonel  
 1 Major  
 4 Captains  
 7 Lieutenants  
 7 Cadet/Ensigns  
 10 Fireworkers  
 6 Master Technicians  
 65 Master Gunners  
 130 Gunhandlers  
 1 Master Miner  
 7 Assistant Miners  
 21 Master Craftsmen of various trades

Total: 260 officers and men.

The companies were based at Agershus, Kongsvinger, Frederiksstad, Frederikshald, Christianssund, Bergenhus and Trondhjem. There were also a number of permanent fortress staff at the various Norwegian strongholds. The total personnel numbered 73 officers and men.

The uniform of the Norwegian artillery appears to have been the same as that of the Danish regiment. It was a violet coat, lined in green.

In addition to the forces in Denmark and Norway, there was another small force

raised to defend the island of Bornholm, which was a Danish possession in the Baltic Sea. This was a mixed force of all arms. I have no information on its uniforms or equipment, but this was likely to be identical to that used by the Danish army.

#### BORNHOLMS MILICE (Bornholm Militia Regiment)

**Chef:** Oberstlojtnant Andreas Bugenhagen.

(This officer was commander of one of the infantry companies and also the cavalry company.)

Staff:

1 Lieutenant Colonel  
 1 Auditor/Paymaster  
 1 Surgeon  
 1 Provost  
 2 "Pilots"

(Boat crew?)

Total: 6 officers and men.

There were three infantry companies, each with the following organisation:

1 Captain  
 1 Lieutenant  
 1 Ensign  
 1 Captain-at-arms  
 2 Sergeants  
 3 Corporals  
 133 Musketeers

Total 142 officers and men.

There was also one large cavalry company:

2 Lieutenants  
 1 Cornet  
 2 Quartermasters  
 6 Corporals  
 2 Trumpeters  
 150 Troopers

Total 164 officers and men.

There was an artillery company based at Hammershus with an outpost at Ronne.

At Hammershus were a captain, a lieutenant, an ensign, a technician, 4 master gunners and a number of volunteer gunhandlers. At Ronne were 2 master gunners and 6 gunhandlers.

At Christinsoe was a small Free Company of volunteers, consisting of three officers and about 80 men.



## Total Forces Available to the Danish Crown, middle 1699

## 1. In Denmark

General Staff	16	
Drabantgarden	56	
Lifeguards	362	
"Hvervede" Horse, two regiments	694	
"Nationale" Horse, nine regiments	3,163	
Dragoons, two regiments	820	
Foot Guards	1,881	
Other Infantry, eight regiments	13,097	
Marine Regiment	1,255	
Free Companies	102	
Artillery	742	
Fortress troops	193	
Bomholm Militia	613	
Administrative staff	27	Total 23,021.

## 2. In Norway

Staff and administration	21	
Horse	571	
Dragoons	1,123	
"Hvervede" Infantry	1,838	
"National" Infantry	8,668	
Marines	35	
Artillery and garrison troops	591	Total 12,848.

Each of the provinces produced the following number of companies.

Province	Infantry	Cavalry	Artillery
Sjaelland	82	24	4
Fyn	13	12	1/2
Jylland	10	28	1/2
Slesvig	15	9	1
Holsten	60	15	5
Oldenborg	6	-	1
Bomholm	3	1	1

These forces were much enlarged upon the outbreak of war.



Grenadier Cap

This area is a difficult one to discuss. There is much that is still unknown about the flags carried by the Danish troops in this early period, although new material keeps coming to light. Much of what appears in this section of the book will be educated guesswork based on those facts which are known and what was the common practice in other armies at the time.

## The Infantry

From what has been discovered, the six companies of a Danish regiment each carried its own colour into battle. This practice was an old fashioned one and it may have died out during the period. In most armies, although each company possessed its own colours, only two or three were actually taken into battle, as rallying points. These were usually the Leib, or regimental colour, together with that of the lieutenant colonel's or the major's company. As the Danish companies in a battalion were quite few in number and the companies were quite large, it is not inconceivable that all the colours were taken into the field. In the other armies of the period, the grenadier companies carried no colours and it would be reasonable to assume that this would also be the case with the Danish troops. From "reading between the lines" it is possible that the Leib colour of most of the regiments was white, but this is only a guess.

The basic infantry colour was about five feet square, with no fringes. For the most part, in the upper corner nearest the staff was a small canton containing the "dannebrogge". This was the Danish national emblem, a white cross on a red field. The canton would appear to have been about a foot square. Each unit would have its own individual patterns on the fly of the colour.

## 1. GARDET TIL FODS

Two examples are available. The first appears to be the regimental, or Leib colour.

Field, white. In the top canton, a white cross on a red field. Large gold crown, with red cap and lining. Light blue ribbon, supporting the Order of the Elephant. Silver elephant, with gold chain and castle. In the centre, the Great State Shield. Four cantons, divided by a silver cross, edged in red. In the centre, a smaller shield

Small shield. 1st Canton. Gold, two red lions.

2nd Canton. Red, silver tower.

3rd Canton. Red, silver goose.

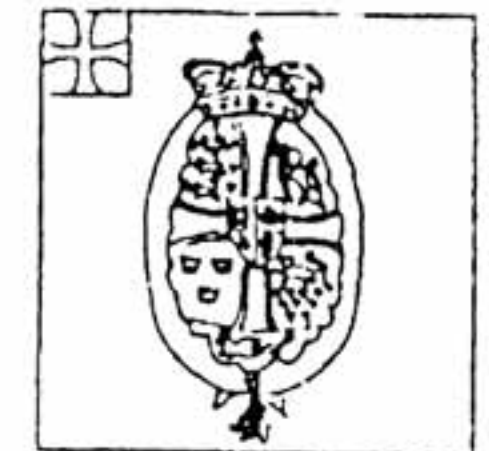
4th Canton. Silver, red armoured rider.

Large shield. 1st Canton. Gold, three blue lions, nine red hearts.

2nd Canton. Red, gold lion holding silver axe.

3rd Canton. Blue, three gold crowns.

4th Canton. Gold, red lion over nine red hearts



The second example appears to be a battalion colour.

White field. White cross on a red field. Gold crown with cap and lining of red. Light blue ribbon supporting Order of the Elephant. (Colour as above). Gold F4 cypher, gold "Gardes Danoises". Red and yellow flaming grenades.



## 2. DRONNINGENS LIVREGIMENT

Although not known for certain, probably a white field bearing the royal cypher or the queen's cypher, within a gold wreath, below a gold crown with a red cap. In the top corner a white cross on a red field.

## 3. PRINDS FREDERICK/PRINDS CHRISTIAN



A black field bearing the royal cypher in gold, within a gold wreath, below a gold crown with a red cap. In each corner were red/yellow "flames", pointing towards the centre. Above the crown was the motto "AVT MQR AVT VINCERE".

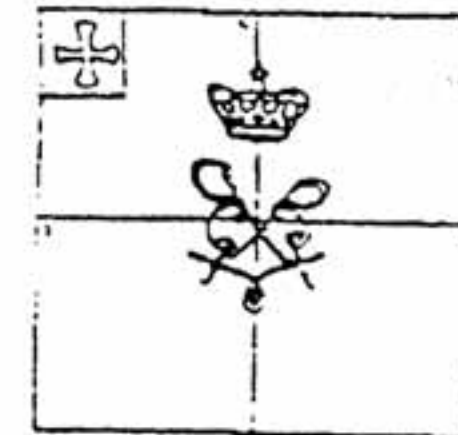
## 4. PRINDS GEORG

Three examples are known, two of which appear to be battalion or company colours.

Firstly. Field quartered. 1 and 3 white, 2 and 4 green. In the top canton a white cross on a red field. Gold crown with red cap and lining. In the centre a gold lion with a red tongue, carrying a silver axe.



Second. The same design as the first, but with a gold PG cypher in the centre.



The third example would appear to be the Leib standard. As it bears the Royal Arms of Great Britain, it was probably in use at the time Prince Georg was consort to Anne of Great Britain.

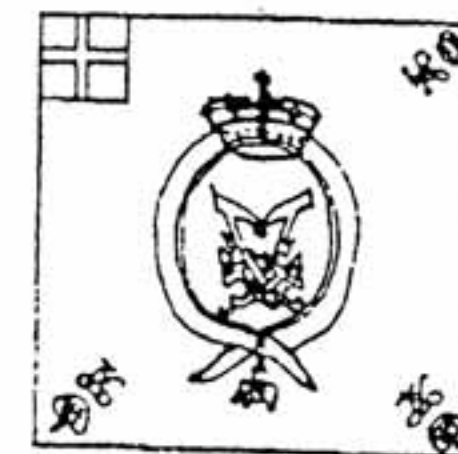
The field was orange. In each corner a red shield bearing a gold lion carrying a silver axe. To the left of the shield was a light blue flag over a maroon one and to the right a maroon flag over a light blue one. Along the edges were carmine ribbons. In the centre a blue Garter with gold trim and "HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE" motto. Above this was a gold crown with red cap and lining. In the centre, the Royal Arms, supported by a gold lion and a silver unicorn with a golden horn.



1st Canton. Red, three gold lions.  
2nd Canton. Gold, red lion and borders.  
3rd Canton. Blue, gold harp.  
4th Canton. Blue, three gold fleur-de-lys.  
In the very centre, a small red shield bearing a gold lion.

## 5. PRINDS CARL

A yellow field. In the centre, the Order of the Elephant. (Described above). Within the ribbon was a white oval bearing the royal cypher in gold. Above the cypher and on top of the ribbon was a gold crown with a red cap and lining. In each corner of the fly was the cypher PC, below a small crown, both in gold.



## 11. OLDENBORGSKE BATAILLON

A pale red field. White cross in the top corner. Order of the Elephant round a gold F4 cypher. Above, a gold crown with red cap and lining.



Gold wreath and gold crown with red cap and lining. Gold C5 cypher. The motto was gold but is not found on all the standards. The field colours known are light blue, deep blue, green, red, yellow and violet.

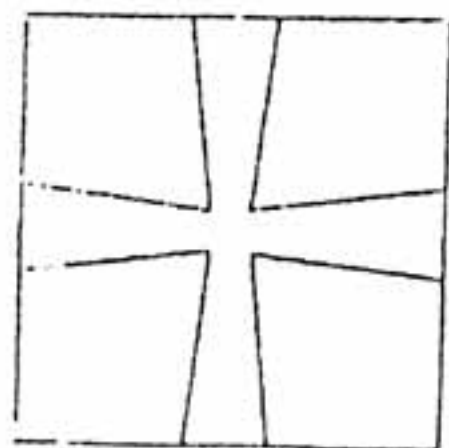


## 12. GRENADERKORPSET



The Grenadier Corps carried a white flag with a white cross on a red field in the top corner. In the centre, the Order of the Elephant within a gold wreath. Above, a gold crown with red cap and lining. Within the Order, a gold F4 cypher. Above, was a blue scroll bearing the motto "AVT MORI AVT VINCERE." The lettering was gold or black.

The various National or Landmilitia regiments are described as carrying a white "Maltese" cross on a red field.



## THE CAVALRY

The cavalry standards appear to have been about two feet square. They were made from silk damask and were formed by sewing together two lined and embroidered pieces. The resulting flag was quite stiff and did not flutter so much as the infantry colours, which were made from a single thickness of silk which was painted on both sides.

Many of the cavalry standards we know are of a uniform type. They had a canton about six inches square in the upper corner nearest the staff. This bore the "dannebrogge". The edges were fringed in gold or silver. In the centre was the royal cypher surrounded by a wreath, both in gold. Each of the companies carried a standard.

Six such colours exist from the reign of Christian V. Several of these were used well into the reign of Frederick IV. They are all in figured damask, with gold fringes.

Those regiments for which details are available, are listed below.

Regiments in the reign of Frederick IV carried much the same standard, as those described above, with the F4 cypher and with or without the crown. The motto appears not to have been used.

### LIVREGIMENT TIL HEST



A white field. Normal design as described above with a gold crown above the wreath.

A standard of 1715 exists which probably belongs either to the LIVREGIMENT or the GARDET TIL HEST. It has a white field, and has exactly the same central design as that of the Gardet til Fods. This was the Great State Shield, within the Order of the Elephant, surmounted by a crown. The cavalry standard has a small F4 cypher below a crown in each of the two top corners and the State Shield is supported on each side by "wild men. These are bearded figures in lion or leopard skins carrying large knotted clubs.

### 1st SJAELLANDSKE

A violet field with the normal design.

### 2nd SJAELLANDSKE

A red field with the normal design.

## 2nd JYSKE

A variation. A yellow field with no "dannebrogge". On the field was a blue lion surrounded by nine red hearts. Gold fringes.



## 3rd and 4th JYSKE.

A yellow field bearing the normal design.

## 5th JYSKE.

A red field bearing the normal design.

There are several examples known where the regiment is uncertain.

A standard probably belonging to the Holstenske Cuirassier regiment but possibly that of a Jyske regiment.



Deep red field with silver fringes. A gold, red lined crown above a gold shield. The shield supported by two silver lions. On the shield, a blue lion with a red tongue, over nine red hearts, arranged in three rows, 4, 3 and 2. There are mottos above and below the design, but these are unreadable.

A standard in two types. These were probably Jyske units.

First. A yellow and silver brocade field with gold fringes. White cross in the top corner. Gold wreath round a gold F4 cypher. Above, a gold crown with red cap and lining. In the bottom left corner 17, in the bottom right corner, 06. Between these numbers, in gold, the motto "ZU GOTT UND DES KONIGS EHRE".



Second. A yellow and gold field. Gold fringes. Exactly the same pattern, but with the motto "UNTREUE UND LUGEN FLIEHE ICH", between the 17 and the 06.



## SJAEELLAND-FYNSKE Cuirassier regiment. (A National unit)



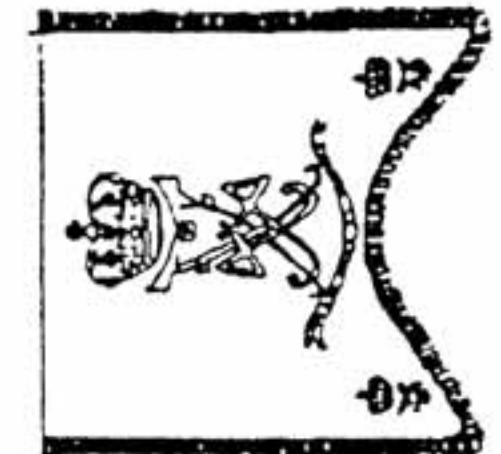
A deep red field, fringed in gold. In each corner, a small F4 cypher below a gold crown. In the centre a gold, red lined crown above a gold shield, lined in blue. The shield was supported by two "wild men", in natural colours. On the shield were three blue lions, surrounded by nine red hearts. Above the crown was the motto "PRO REGE ET PATRIA", below the shield was "VINCERE AVT MORI". There is another example of the standard with a light yellowish-white field. This may have been the Leib standard of the regiment.

## THE DRAGOONS

The dragoon standards are more difficult to find than those of the regiments of Horse. The standards were made of silk damask and were swallowtailed, with a fringe.

Two examples are known and have the same design. One has a white field and the other has a red one.

The design is vertical rather than horizontal. In each corner of the swallowtail is a small F4 cypher, below a crown, both in gold. In the centre is a large F4 cypher below a crown. The cypher is a very ornate baroque pattern. Both are in gold and the crown has a red lining. Below the cypher is a gold scroll ribbon. On the white flag, the motto on the scroll is "PRO DEO REGE ET HONORE". The motto on the red flag is illegible.



## SJAELLANDSKE NATIONAL DRAGONREGIMENT

Again, this unit has a vertical pattern on the standard. The field is white, fringed in gold. The design is like that of the previous type, with small cyphers in the swallowtail corners. The main design is a gold shield, below a crown, surrounded by a very ornate baroque gold wreath. On the shield are three blue lions, surrounded by nine red hearts. Below the shield is a gold scroll but no motto is discernible.

## SJAELLAND-FYNSKE NATIONAL Dragoon Regiment

The standard is very similar to that of the Sjaelland-Fynske Cuirassiers. A horizontal design on a white field, fringed in gold. Two "wild men", with clubs on their shoulders, supporting a gold shield, lined in blue. On the shield were three blue lions, surrounded by nine red hearts. Above the shield was a gold crown, lined in red. Scattered over the field was a sprinkling of sixteen red hearts. Above the crown was the motto "PRO REGE ET PATRIA". Below the shield was the motto "ANNO VINCERE AVT MORI 1704".

The swallowtailed dragoon flags were usually a little larger than the normal cavalry standards.

It would not be unreasonable to depict the other dragoon standards as similar to those described above. The field of the Livregiment flag was white and that of the Holstenske regiment was probably red or green.



Trooper's Coat, Horse Regiment

## THE NORWEGIAN REGIMENTS

### Infantry

In 1704, the Norwegian regiments were given new regulations as to the design of their colours.

The Leib colour was to be white with an F4 cypher in the centre. On each side of the cypher was a gold Norwegian lion, bearing a silver axe. Above the cypher was a gold, red lined crown.

The company colours were to be in the lining colour of the regiment. Instead of the cypher was to be an allegorical scene with a motto above, in Danish. The cavalry and dragoon standards appear to have followed this regulation.

A dragoon standard belonging to an unidentified regiment has the cypher surrounded by the Ribbon and badge of the Order of the Elephant, but otherwise follows the regulation pattern. The field is white, so it is almost certainly the Leib standard.



There is also a company flag of the FOLCKERSAM Dragoon regiment.



The field is blue over white, divided in the middle. The design is an oval, surrounded by a gold wreath below a gold crown. Inside the top of the oval is a scroll with the motto "MED GUDS HELP", above a scene showing David and Goliath. At the top of the wreath, below the crown, is the gold F4 cypher.

The information above is all that is so far available on the Norwegian flags.

## Appendix 1

### Forces Hired out by Denmark

#### 1. Ireland, 1690

Infantry		Cavalry
Gardet til Fods	1 Battalion	Juels Regiment
Dronningens Livregiment	1 Battalion	Donops Regiment
Prinds Frederik	1 Battalion	Sehesteds Regiment
Prinds Christian	1 Battalion	
Prinds Georg	1 Battalion	
Sjaellandske	1 Battalion	Total: 6,000 Foot
Jyske	1 Battalion	1,000 Horse
Fynske	1 Battalion	
Oldenborgske	1 Battalion	

As several companies of troops were lost in a shipwreck, en route to Ireland, Oldenborgske was combined with Dronningens, to form a single unit, which took the name of the Queens regiment.

#### 2. In Imperial Service, 1702-9

##### Infantry

Dronningens Livregiment	7 companies	1 Battalion	803 men
Prinds Christian	7 companies	1 Battalion	803 men
Prinds Carl	6 companies	1 Battalion	691 men
Prinds Georg	6 companies	1 Battalion	691 men
Sjaellandske	6 companies	1 Battalion	691 men
Jyske	7 companies	1 Battalion	803 men
Marinerregiment	5 companies	1 Battalion	690 men

##### Cavalry

Juel Dragonregiment	6 companies	2 Squadrons	510 men
Rodsteen Dragonregiment	6 companies	2 Squadrons	510 men

This force was later reinforced by  
 Von Emdens Infantry, 1 Battalion  
 Maltzahns (Mecklenburg) Battalion  
 Dithmers Regiment of Horse

#### 3. In the Service of Holland and Great Britain, 1701-14

##### Infantry

Gardet til Fods, 1st Bn.	7 companies	740 men
Prinds Carl, 1st and 2nd Bns.	13 companies	1,544 men
Prinds Georg, 1st and 2nd Bns.	13 companies	1,544 men
Sjaellandske, 1st and 2nd Bns.	13 companies	1,544 men
Fynske, 1st Bn.	7 companies	860 men
Oldenborgske Battalion	6 companies	740 men

#### Cavalry

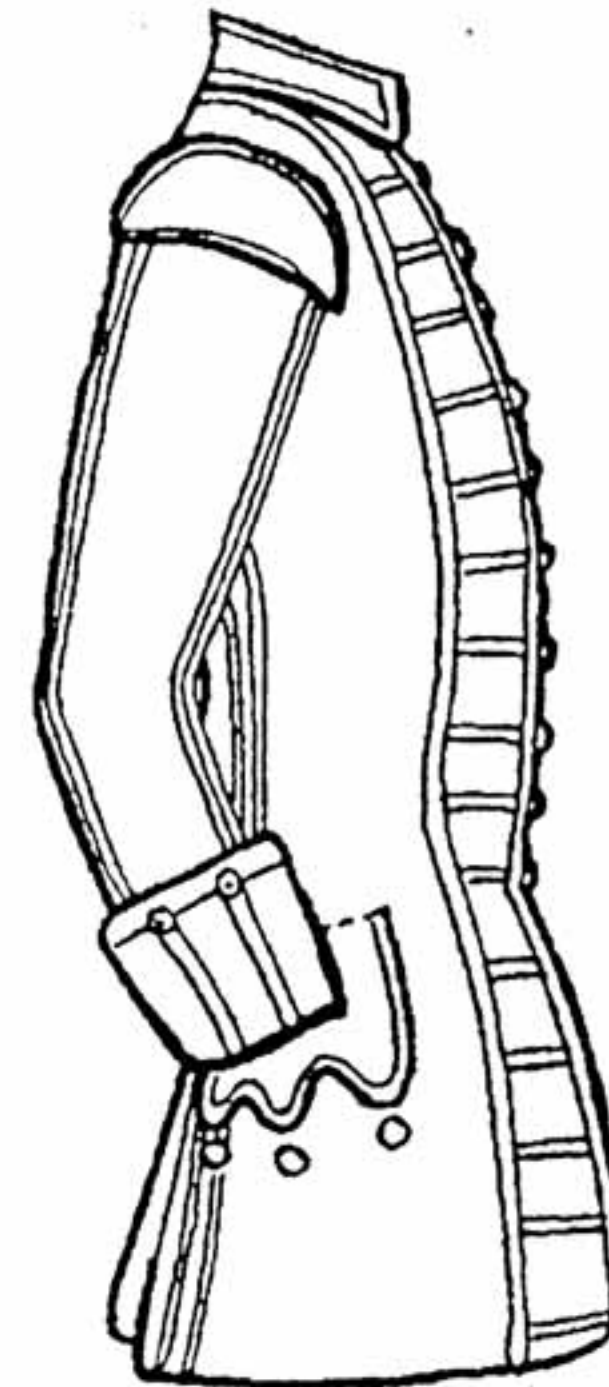
Each regiment had 8 staff and 6 companies. These formed two Squadrons with a total strength of 440 officers and men per regiment.

Livregiment til Hest	3rd Jyske
Holstenske Rytter	4th Jyske
2nd Sjaellandske	5th Jyske
2nd Jyske	Ahlefeldt Cuirassiers

In 1703, this force was later reinforced by:

Wurtemberg-Oels Infantry Battalion (1,007 men in 10 companies)  
 Wurtemberg-Oels Dragoon Regiment (1,008 men in 5 squadrons)

Total force, 12,507 officers and men.



Officer's Coat, Foot Guards

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