

# **The Imperial Cavalry 1691 – 1714**

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## THE IMPERIAL CAVALRY 1691 - 1714

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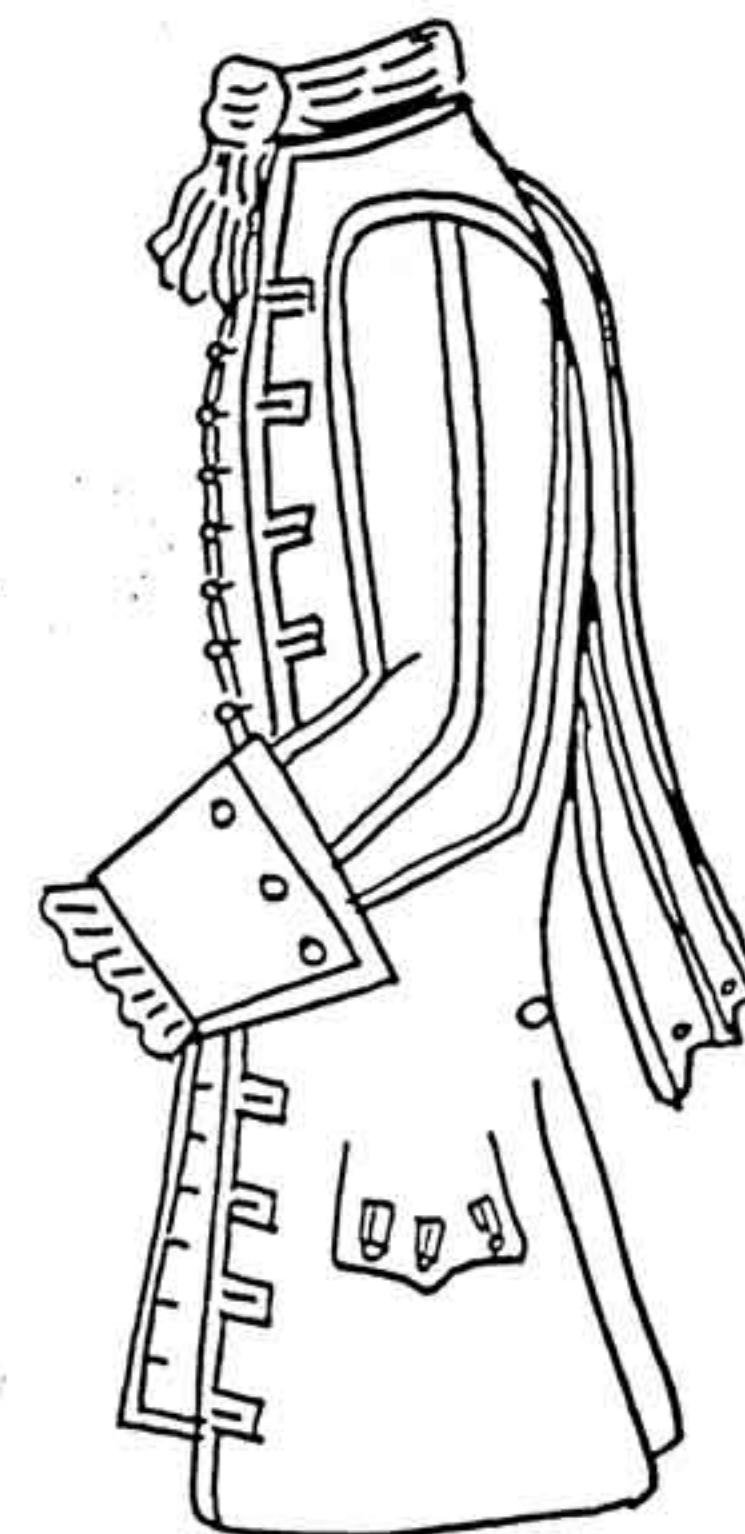
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Cuirassier Trumpeter's Coat and Cap (note the false sleeves)

## Introduction

The period covered by this booklet saw the army of Imperial Austria involved in fighting over much of Europe. Up to 1699, there was Leopold I's Second Turkish War, which secured Austria's control of most of Hungary, Croatia and Slavonia. The result of the Austrian victories was the Peace of Carlowitz which left Austria free to turn her eyes to the west.

At the same time, the threat of Louis XIV's expansionist policies for France caused the Emperor to combine with the nations of the Grand Alliance. Between 1688 and 1697, Imperial troops were fighting in both Germany and Italy.

After a short period of peace, in 1701 Leopold I found himself once more in conflict with Louis XIV over the matter of the succession to the throne of Spain. The French candidate was Philip of Anjou, later to become Philip V, one of Louis' grandsons. Leopold's candidate was his brother, the Archduke Charles. For the next thirteen years the struggle went on, until both sides were nearly exhausted.

In 1713, the Maritime powers, Britain and the Netherlands, made peace with Louis, but another year was to pass before Austria and the Holy Roman Empire finally agreed to the terms of the Treaty of Utrecht in separate Treaties, those of Rastatt and Baden.

There is sometimes some confusion with regard to the Imperial army. The Emperor had, in effect, two armies. There was firstly, the army raised and paid for by the Hapsburg Hereditary lands in Austria, the military borders and Hungary. This was the actual Imperial army. There was secondly, the army raised from the contingents of the various states which belonged to the Holy Roman Empire, of which Austria was a part. Although often referred to as the Imperial army or Reichsarmee, this was the Empire's army rather than the Emperor's. Because of his pre-eminent position within the Holy Roman Empire, the Emperor was usually able to control its actions, nevertheless, states such as Bavaria actually fought against him during most of the war.

This booklet does not attempt to deal with the Reichsarmee but will try to give a picture of the Emperor's own forces.

### Note.

In the following lists, the Imperial regiments have been allotted numbers. These numbers are completely unofficial and bear no relationship to any numbers given to the units at a later date. They are simply numbers which I have arbitrarily given to facilitate my research. Usually, I have given seniority to regiments relating to the year in which the unit was raised. Where a regiment was both raised and disbanded within the period covered by the book, I have allotted a different series of numbers.



### Abbreviations, etc.

FM	Feld Marschal	FML	Feld Marschal Leutnant
FZM	Feld Zugmeister	GdK	General der Kavallerie
GL	General Leutnant	GM	General Major
Freiherr	Lord	Graf	Count
Furst	Ruling Prince	Kurfurst	Elector
Prinz	Prince	Konig	King
GFWM	General Feld Wachtmeister		

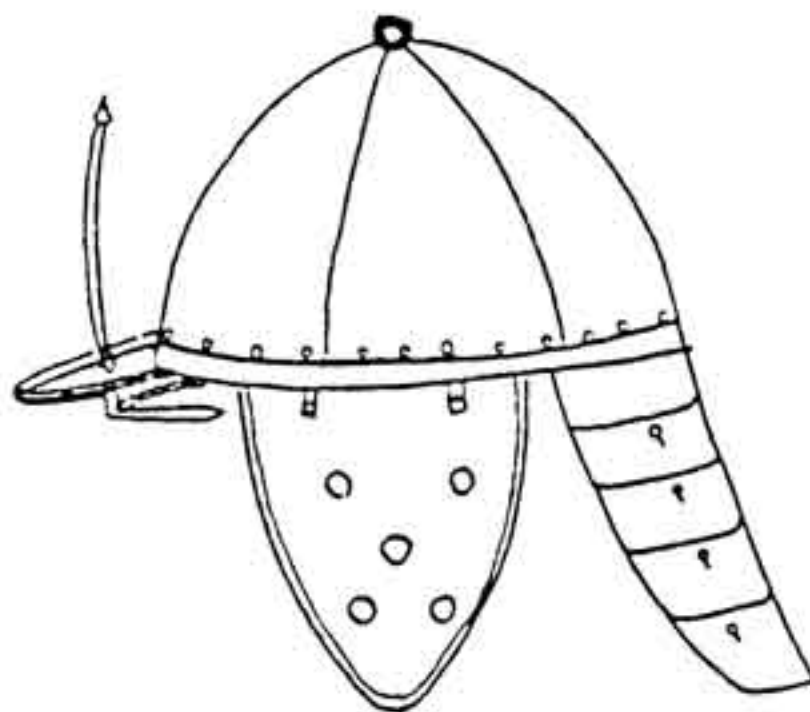
It should always be remembered that there was at this time a system of each regimental colonel purchasing the cloth for the uniforms and linings of the men. This was done every two or three years and it was not uncommon for the choice of colours to depend on which material the colonel could buy cheapest. This explains apparent contradictions where two different uniforms are described for the same unit.

All dyes used for cloth were vegetable in origin and had a tendency to fade rapidly. The effect of sun, rain and hard wear soon caused colour changes and a regiment which went to war in bright scarlet, for instance, would very soon be clothed in uniforms of every shade between pale pink and rusty brown.

The Imperial troops were dressed in many different colours at the beginning of the period. By 1714, the majority wore white or pearl grey but it is difficult to ascertain whether the white was intentional or merely faded grey. Prince Eugene of Savoy certainly tried to get all his regiments of infantry to wear pearl grey, although he was not entirely successful.

### Names and Spellings

The spelling of names varies very much in this period, especially for those of Slavonic or Hungarian origin. I have used that which seems to me to be nearest to the actual way in which the name was pronounced.



Lobster Pot Helmet

### General Information about the Army

The majority of the army was raised in the Hereditary Lands of the Hapsburg royal family. These included Austria itself, several small enclaves within the Holy Roman Empire and part of northern Italy.

The newly acquired lands in the east had the potential to supply large forces, but in actual fact the number of men available was not large. There were two main reasons for this. Firstly, large numbers of troops were tied down on the military borders, to keep an eye on the Turks. In addition to this, because of the stupidity of the Imperial administration, most of Hungary was in revolt, under the leadership of Rakoczy and large numbers of Imperial troops were to be tied down in crushing the revolt, which lasted from 1703 to 1709.

A third source of manpower was the Mieth troops. These were units hired from various governments by the Emperor. Contracts were made with several smaller states for the supply of troops. Some units served for only a short time, others were in service for much of the period.

Some of the states supplying troops were Denmark, Brandenburg-Prussia, Pfalz, Saxony, Wurzburg and the cantons of the Swiss confederation.

Towards the end of the War of the Spanish Succession, a number of existing Carlist Spanish and Italian regiments were taken into Imperial pay. It is rather difficult to ascertain if these were actually Mieth troops or if they were taken on as part of the Imperial army itself. In this book I have treated them as hired foreign regiments rather than native troops.

The overall commander of the army was the Emperor, assisted by the officials of the Hofkriegsrat (Supreme War Council). Leopold I himself made the major decisions and the Hofkriegsrat saw to the day to day routine of carrying them out. There were other state departments which looked after equipment and war materiel (General-Kriegskommisariat) and the supply of forage and rations (Obrist-Proviantamt). The Emperor was also responsible for the granting of the commissions for the raising of new regiments and the appointment of the various colonels who were to command them. The bureaucracy which was to develop, plus the need for the Emperor to make the major decisions was rather stultifying for many of the Imperial field commanders, although the situation was not as bad as it was to become later in the eighteenth century.

In spite of language differences and the many different nationalities which made up the army, it was a quite efficient force for the time and although not renowned for its fire and elan it always proved to be a sturdy opponent to its enemies. It fought on three very disparate fronts. In western Europe and the Netherlands it combined with the Reichsarmee and the forces of the Maritime powers. In the south it was allied with the army of Savoy and controlled Naples, later sending powerful forces to Spain supporting the aims of the Archduke Charles. In the east it fought the Hungarian rebels and fended off any threat from the Ottoman Turks. The need to be so spread out meant that although the army totalled some 150,000 men at its largest, only at the very beginning of the war could the Emperor concentrate his forces in large numbers.



The different types of troops will be dealt with in their turn.

# 1. THE CUIRASSIER REGIMENTS. (Kurassiere-regimenten)

These were the heavy cavalry of the army. They were big men on big horses. The organisation of the regiments did not change during the period. There was a regimental staff, known as the Prima Plana, with a total of twelve companies of troopers. In the field, the companies were paired off to form six squadrons. The Imperial cuirassiers had a good reputation for steadiness and the large size of the regiments made them a force to be reckoned with.

## Regimental Staff:

1 Colonel-Proprietor	(Obrist/Inhaber)	
1 Lieutenant Colonel	(Obristleutnant)	
1 Sergeant Colonel	(Obristwachtmeister)=Major	
1 Chaplain	(Caplan)	
1 Judge	(Auditor)	
1 Paymaster	(Rechnungsfuhrer)	
1 Commissary	(Proviantmeister)	
1 Adjutant		
1 Regimental Surgeon	(Regiments-Chirurg)	
2 Assistant Surgeons	(Unter-Chirugen)[from 1700]	
1 Wagonmaster	(Wagenmeister)	
1 Provost	(Profoss)	
1 Kettledrummer	(Pauker)	Total. 14 Staff

Each company had:	1 Captain	(Rittmeister)
	1 Lieutenant	(Leutnant)
	1 Cornet	(Coronet)
	1 Sergeant	(Wachtmeister)
	3 Corporals	(Corporal)
	1 Quartermaster	(Fourier)
	1 Company Clerk	(Musterschreiber)
	1 Surgeon	(Feldscherr)
	1 Trumpeter	(Trompeter)
	1 Saddler/Harnesser	(Sattler)
	1 Blacksmith	(Schmied)
	1 Armourer	(Plattner)
between 70 and 89 Troopers		(Kurassiere)

This gave the company a strength of 84 to 103 men. The normal size of a regiment appears to have been somewhere around 1000 troopers at full strength.

The troopers were uniformed in buff leather coats and breeches with heavy knee boots. During the latter part of the War of the Spanish Succession, the buff leather coat was sometimes replaced by one of grey-white cloth. The coat was lined in coloured cloth which was revealed on the coat skirts and cuffs. At the throat was worn a coloured neckcloth. All belts, straps and gloves were also buff leather. The cuirassiers presented a rather archaic appearance as a result of their armour. They wore a full cuirass and a lobster tailed burget and would not have looked out of place in the Thirty Years War. The metal of the armour was blackened. Some sources state that during the Spanish Succession War, the helmets were made of leather, lined with metal. The reason that they persevered with the heavy

armour was probably as a result of the campaigns against the Turks, where heavily armoured cavalry were at an advantage.

The weapons carried were a long straight sword, two pistols and a carbine. On the rear of the saddle was a rolled up greatcoat, usually grey in colour. Unlike the Swedish, Dutch and British, the Imperial cavalry still tended to approach their enemies and then halt to discharge their firearms before closing to use their swords.

Officers and NCOs wore much the same uniform as the troopers but made of better materials and with gold or silver lace. They also usually wore a soft hat lined with a metal skullcap rather than the helmet. After about 1705, the tricorne hat with iron cap began to be adopted by several units for the use of the troopers. Senior officers often wore a decorative rim of feathers round the top edge of the tricorne.

Musicians were brightly dressed, with no armour. Their headgear was a round, brimless, flat topped hat, usually decorated with two or more long plumes. Whether or not these were worn in the field, is not certain. The coat was liberally trimmed with lace and had false sleeves dangling at the back.

Horse furniture consisted of the usual leatherwork, saddle cloth and pistol holsters. The usual colour of the saddle furniture was red, with a coloured border.

## The Regiments

The names of the colonels have been listed with the name by which the regiment was most commonly known at that time underlined and in capital letters. Only those who were colonels during the actual period covered by the book have been listed.

KR.1 Raised 1618. Colonels: 1685 FML Adam Bernhard, Freiherr von ST CROIX  
1697 GM Joseph, Prinz LOTHRINGEN  
1705 GM Ferdinand, Graf BREUNER  
1710 FML Thomas Emmanuel, Prinz von SAVOYEN

KR 2 Raised 1629. Colonel: 1658 FM Clemens Sylvius, Graf CAPRARA.  
This regiment was disbanded in 1701.

KR.3 Raised 1632. Colonel: 1680 Graf MONTECUCCOLI  
1700 Hannibal, Marquis VISCONTI.

KR 4 Raised 1633. Colonels: 1687 GFWM Johann Alexander, Graf NOIRQUESNES  
1698 Friedrich Wilhelm, Furst zu HOHENZOLLERN-Hechingen.  
1712 Friedrich Ludwig, Furst zu HOHENZOLLERN-Hechingen.

KR. 5 Raised during the Thirty Years War.  
Colonels: 1676 FM Franz, Graf TAAFE.  
1704 GdK Phillip Lidwig, Graf LEININGEN.  
1705 GM Thomas, Graf REISING.  
1706 GM Otto von PFEFFERKORN.  
1707 FM Josef von Browne, Graf von HAUTOIS.



- KR. 6 Raised cl648. Colonel: 1685 Graf PACE  
1700 GdK Jakob, Marquis CUSANI
- KR. 7 Raised 1663. Colonels: 1691 Veit Heinrich, TRUCHSESS von Westhausen.  
1697 Christian, Prinz von Braunschweig-Lüneburg-HANNOVER(JUNG)  
1703 GdK Julius Lamoral, Graf Thurn und Taxis. (Known as LA TOUR)  
1711 FML Peter, baron VIARD.
- KR. 8 Raised 1673. Colonel: 1672 Anton, Graf CARAFFA  
1693 Franz Christian, Graf SCHRATENBACH  
1695 FM Maximilian Wilhelm, Prinz von Braunschweig-Lüneburg-HANNOVER
- KR. 9 Raised 1674. Colonel: 1690 Lorenz, Graf HOFKIRCHEN  
1693 GFWM Johann Anton, Graf HERBERSTEIN  
1700 FM Leo, Graf UHLEFELD.
- KR.10 Raised 1680. Colonels: 1684 Graf HEISSLER  
1693 GdK Johann Andreas, Graf CORBELLI  
1704 GdK Carl Ludwig, Graf ROCCAVIONE  
1711 FML Franz, baron von ST.CROIX
- KR.11 Raised 1681. Colonel: 1690 Graf BASSOMPIERRE.  
1698 FM Stephen, Graf STAINVILLE.
- KR.12. Raised 1681. Colonel: 1681 FM Carl Phillip, Prinz von Pfalz-NEUBERG. (Later Kurfurst von Pfalz)
- KR.13 Raised 1682. Colonel: 1689 Johann Baptist, Marchese de DORIA  
1692 FML Johann Franz, Graf GRONSFELD von Bronhorst
- KR.14 Raised 1682. Colonels: 1691 FM Carl Thomas, Prinz von VAUDEMONT  
1704 Graf MARTIGNY
- KR.15 Raised 1682. Colonels: 1686 FM Carl von Lothringen, Prinz von COMMERCE  
1702 GdK Franz Leopold, Freiherr von FALKENSTEIN
- KR.16. Raised 1682. Colonel: 1682 Graf GONDOLA  
1700 Johann, Graf PALFFY von Erdod
- KR.17 Raised 1683. Colonels: 1683 Julius, Graf VETERANI  
1695 GdK Wilhelm Jakob, Baron XANTHE  
1704 FML Josef Anton, Furst von LOBKOWITZ
- KR.18 Raised 1684. Colonels: 1691 FM Georg, Prinz von Hessen-DARMSTADT  
1705 FML Dietrich, baron GLOCKELSBURG  
1707 FM Johann, Graf CARAFFA
- KR.19 Raised 1701. Colonel: 1701 FM Philipp, Prinz zu Hessen-DARMSTADT
- KR.20. Raised 1701. Colonel: 1701 FM Hercules, Graf MONTECUCCOLI

- KR 21 Raised 1702. Colonel: 1702 Markgraf von ANSBACH-BAYREUTH.  
Usually referred to by the name of its colonel-commandant. Claudius Florimond, Graf MERCY.

There were some other cuirassier units which existed. These were mainly Spanish and Netherlands troops which were taken into service towards the end of the War of the Spanish Succession. They will be listed at the end of this section of the book. Worth mention are the following units:

- KR(a) Raised 1672. PALFFY, in 1694 SAPIEHA. Disbanded in 1700.  
KR(b) Raised 1691 and disbanded in the same year. HERBERSTEIN.  
KR(c) Raised 1705. Colonel BARTHEL. Disbanded in 1707.

#### Uniform Details

These are the most commonly worn uniforms for the majority of the period.

Regiment.	Coat	Waistcoat	Breeches	Lining	Buttons	Stock
KR 1 Breuner	Buff	Buff	Red	Red	Tin	Black
KR 2 Caprara	Buff	Buff	Red	Red	Brass	White
KR 3 Visconti	Buff	Red	Red	Red	Tin	Red
KR 4 Hohenzollern	Buff	Red	Red	Red	Brass	White
KR 5 Leiningen	Buff	Buff	Red	Red	Tin	White
KR 6 Cusani	Buff	Deep red	Red	Deep red	Brass	Red
KR 7 J.Hannover	Buff	Red	Red	Red	Tin	White
KR 8 Alt Hannover	Buff	Red	Red	Red	Tin	White
KR 9 Uhlefeld	Buff	Red	Red	Red	Brass	White
KR10 Roccavione	Buff	Buff	Red	Red	Tin	White
KR11 Stainville	Buff	Buff	Red	Red	Brass	White
KR12 Neuberg	Buff	Red	Red	See note	Tin	Black
KR13 Gronsfeld	Buff	Buff	Red	Green	Tin	White
KR14 Vaudemont	Buff	Red	Red	Red	Tin	Red
KR15 Commercy	Buff	Buff	Red	Yellow	Brass	Red
KR16 Palffy	Buff	Red	Red	Red	Tin	See note
KR17 Lobkowitz	Buff	Buff	Red	Red	Brass	White
KR18 Glockelsberg	Buff	Red	Red	Red	Tin	White
KR19 J.Darmstadt	Buff	Blue	Red	Blue	Tin	Red
KR20 Montecuccoli	Buff	Buff	Buff	Blue	Tin	White
KR21 Mercy	Buff	?	Red	Red	Brass	White
KR(c) Barthel	Grey/white	Buff	Buff	Red	Brass	Black

#### Notes

Where I have other sources of information which differ from the above list, I have noted them below.

- KR 1 Brass buttons (Foure)  
KR 3 White stock (Foure)  
KR 4 Tin buttons (Foure)  
KR 6 White stock (Foure)  
KR 9 Red stock (Foure)  
KR12 Brass buttons and red stock. (Foure)  
KR12 Cuffs: Red, edged in light blue, Coat skirts: light blue.  
KR16 Different sources give either white or black stock.



KR14 White stock. (Foure)  
 KR15 White stock (Foure)

#### Trumpeters

KR 1. Carmine red coat, Red breeches, waistcoat, linings and stock. Brown cap with red and white plumes.  
 KR 3. Blue coat, laced silver. Brown cap with blue and white plumes.  
 KR 6. Deep red coat, gold lace. Brown cap with red and white plumes  
 KR 7. Deep red coat, silver lace. Brown cap with red and white plumes  
 KR 9. Red coat, silver lace. red and white plumes  
 KR10. Deep red coat, silver lace. Brown cap with red and white plumes.  
 KR12. Light blue coat, waistcoat and breeches, gold lace. Brown cap trimmed in silver, with light blue and white plumes.  
 KR13. Red coat, silver lace. Black cap, with silver trim, red and white plumes.  
 KR14. Red coat, blue and silver lace. Black cap, blue and white plumes  
 KR15. Yellow coat, laced deep red. Brown cap, with white and yellow plumes.  
 KR16. Red coat, silver lace. Brown cap with blue and white plumes.  
 KR17. Blue coat, gold lace. Deep brown cap with blue and white plumes  
 KR19. Light blue coat, waistcoat, silver lace. Black cap, silver trim, light blue plumes.

#### SHABRAQUE BORDER PATTERNS

As the dress of most units was very similar, it was the distinctions between the shabraque borders which was the best way to identify them. The horse furniture was red, unless otherwise indicated.

KR 1. Breuner	Yellow, narrow red edge. (Type 1)
KR 2. Caprara	Yellow, lighter yellow edge. (Type 1)
KR 3. Visconti	White, yellow edge. Along the centre was a line of pale blue oval shapes.
KR 4. Hohenzollern	Yellow, edged red. Along the border ran a row of chevrons, one side blue and the other red.
KR 5. Leiningen	Blue over white stripe, edged red.
KR 6. Cusani	Yellow, edged red. (Type 1)
KR 7. J. Hannover	Yellow, edged red. (Type 1)
KR 8. A. Hannover	Yellow, edged red. Red central stripe.
KR 9. Uhlefeld	White, edged red. (Type)
KR10. Roccavione	White, edged red. (Type 1). On rear corner of the shabraque was a red 'R' cypher, above a half wreath. This was red, edged in white.
KR11. Stainville	Yellow, edged in blue. (Type 1)
KR12. Neuberg	Pale blue, edged yellow. (Type 1)
KR13. Gronsfield	Yellow, edged red. (Type 1).
KR14. Vaudemont	White and blue triangles, blue pointing down. Edged in red.
KR15. Commercy	Yellow, edged red. Holster caps, no red edge. (Type 1)
KR16. Palffy	White, edged red. Red central stripe.
KR17. Lobkowitz	Yellow, with narrow blue diagonal stripe. Edge blue
KR18. Glockelsberg	Yellow, edged red. (Type 1)
KR19. J. Darmstadt	Yellow, edged above and below in blue.

KR20. Montecuccoli Blue shabraque. White and light blue triangles, edge blue. White triangles pointing up.  
 KR21. Mercy White. Edged in a yellow zigzag line.  
 KR(c) Barthel Yellow, edged red. Type 1).

Around 1710, many of the regiments made changes in their uniform. The information I have available is listed below.

KR 3 Visconti (1710)	Grey-white coat, straw waistcoat and breeches, red facings. Brass buttons, white stock. Red shabraque with gold 'JC' cypher below a crown, on rear corners. Border white, edged in yellow. On it, a line of blue diamonds.
KR 5 Leiningen (1710)	Grey-white coat, straw waistcoat and breeches, orange facings. Tin buttons. Shabraque red, the border was white, edged red. On it was a zigzag black line.
KR 7 J. Hannover (1710)	Grey-white coat, buff waistcoat and breeches, The shabraque had a white 'JC' cypher below a crown on its rear corner.
KR12 Vaudemont (1704)	The shabraque border made up of blue and white squares.
KR13 Gronsfield (1711)	Grey-white coat, buff waistcoat and breeches, red facings. gold 'JC' cypher below crown on shabraque.
KR14 Neuberg (1700)	Shabraque border light blue, edged yellow.
(1700)	Shabraque border white, edged above and below in light blue, outer edge red.
KR15 Commercy (1710)	Grey-white coat, straw waistcoat and breeches, deep red facings. Shabraque border yellow, edged red. Gold 'JC' cypher below a crown on rear corners of shabraque.
KR20 Montecuccoli (1710)	Grey-white coat, straw waistcoat and breeches, brass buttons. Shabraque border yellow, with white centre stripe and edges. Gold 'JC' cypher below crown on corners

#### Extra information

KR16 Palffy. Kettledrummer.	Blue coat, laced in silver, with red linings. Black cap, trimmed in silver with blue above white plumes. Drum belt red, trimmed in silver. Drum banner red, on it a black double-eagle. Drum rim of red and white alternating vertical stripes
Officer.	Broad bands of silver lace on cuffs, coatfront and pockets. Shabraque border silver with a yellow edge at the top, and red one below.

The following regiments were added to the army between 1706 and 1713. It is difficult to determine if they are to be classed as Imperial or foreign hired troops. Many of them were raised to support the claims of the Archduke Karl, in Spain. When the Imperial troops moved out of



Catalonia at the end of the Peninsular War, these units accompanied them.

KR SP 1. Raised 1708 Caspar CORDOVA

Grey-white coat and waistcoat, buff breeches, deep red lining. Brass buttons, yellow hat lace. White stock. Red shabraque, in the rear corners, a gold 'C VI' cypher, below a crown.

KR SP 2. Raised 1708 Don Rubin MORRAS

Grey-white coat, deep red waistcoat, buff breeches, deep red linings. Brass buttons and yellow hat lace. Shabraque red, border of yellow, with same cypher as for Cordova. Rolled cloak grey-white, trimmed blue.

KR SP 3. Raised 1708 SOBUAS

No dress details.

KR SP 4. Raised 1708 Ralph NEBOT

No dress details.

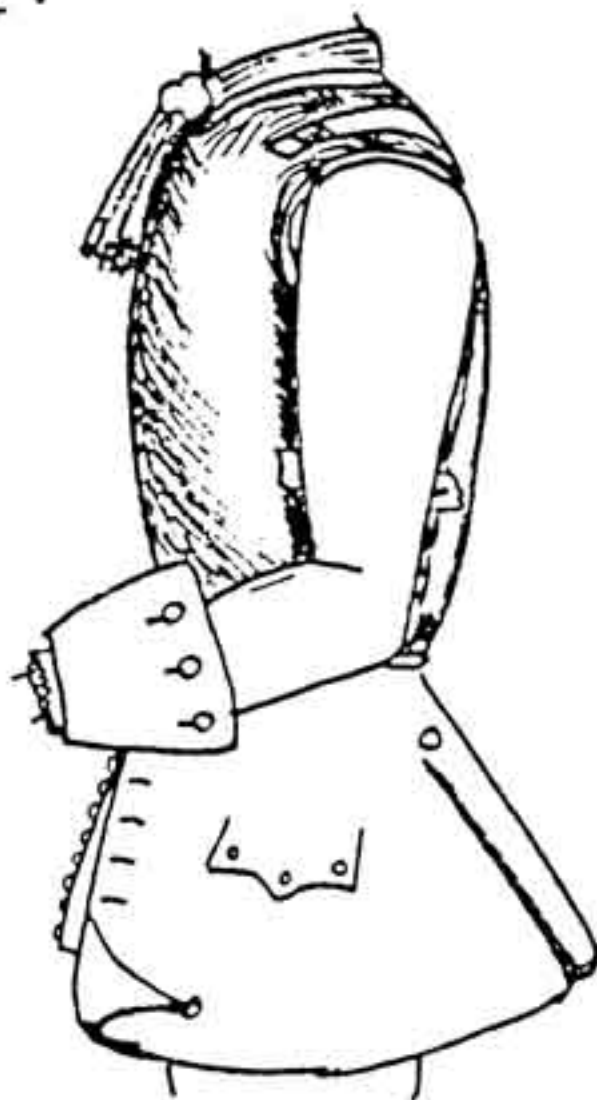
KR SP 5. Raised 1710 CLARIANA, in 1712, Phillip CORDOVA. No information.

KR SP 6. Raised 1713 SORMANI Disbanded same year. No information.

KR SP 7. Raised 1714 CARRERAS. Disbanded 1718. No information.

There was also a heavy cavalry regiment raised in the Spanish Netherlands in 1706.

KR NETH 1. WESTERLOO.



Cuirassier Uniform

## THE DRAGOON REGIMENTS (Dragon-regimenten)

Like the cuirassier regiments, the Imperial Dragoons were formed into very large units. Up to 1700, each had ten companies, formed into five squadrons. After this date, a further two companies were added to each regiment, making them the same size as the cuirassiers.

In 1713, one company in each regiment was designated Horse Grenadiers. They received different equipment and a higher rate of pay. At times, the horse grenadier companies were withdrawn from their parent units and massed to form separate horse grenadier regiments. These were 'ad hoc' formations, dissolved when the need for them had passed.

Because of the large size of the regiments, when they formed part of a smallish force, the squadrons were often split up, acting as separate, smaller independent units.

### Organisation

The regimental staff was the same as that of the cuirassiers. The company organisation was as follows:

1 Captain	(Hauptmann)
1 Lieutenant	(Leutnant)
1 Subaltern	(Fahnrich)
1 Sergeant	(Wachtmeister)
4 Corporals	
1 Quartermaster	(Fourier)
1 Company Clerk	(Musterschreiber)
1 Surgeon	(Feldsherr)
1 Drummer	(Tambour)
1 Saddler/Harness maker	(Sattler)
1 Blacksmith	(Schmied)

from 60 to 84 dragoons.

This gave each company a strength of between 74 and 98 men. In the field, the dragoon regiments tended to have a strength of somewhere between 900 and 1,000 men.

At the beginning of the period, the dragoons were often used as a form of mounted infantry, but by 1700, they were usually classed as part of the cavalry proper.

### The Regiments

DR 1. Raised 1640. Colonel: 1689 FM Johann Ludwig, Graf RABUTIN-Bussy

DR 2. Raised 1678. Colonels: 1678 FM Hermann Otto, Graf Limburg-STYRUM  
1704 GM August, Graf SINZENDORF  
1707 FM Christoph Otto, Graf VEHLEN

DR 3. Raised 1682. Colonel: 1684 FM und GL Eugen Franz, Graf von Soissons, Prinz von SAVOYEN



DR 4. Raised 1682. Colonels: 1682 Graf von SORAU  
 1693 HANNOVER  
 1693 Franz Adam, Graf DIETRICHSTEIN  
 1702 Sigmund Joachim, Graf TRAUTMANNSDORFF  
 1706 GM Thomas, Graf REISING  
 1711 FML Sylvester, Graf ST.AMOUR

DR 5. Raised 1682. Colonels: 1682 Graf CASTELL  
 1704 Graf PALFFY ab Erdod  
 1706 GdK Freiherr von BATTE

DR 6. Raised 1683. Colonels: 1683 FM Ludwig, Graf HERBEVILLE  
 1709 GdK Franz, Graf JORGER zu Tollet

DR 7. Raised 1688. Colonels: 1690 FM Leopold, Graf SCHLICK  
 1705 Gundlar, Graf ALTHANN

DR 8. Raised 1688. Colonels: 1688 GdK Donatus, Graf HEISSLER von Heitersheimb  
 1692 Phillip Jakob von der Porten Known as LA PORTE  
 1692 Franz Josef, Graf SERENI  
 1705 GdK Carl Colonna, Graf von FELS  
 1713 Eberhard Ludwig, Herzog von WURTEMBERG

DR 9. Raised 1688. Colonels: 1688 Markgraf von BAYREUTH  
 1695 Graf PURGSTALL  
 1696 FML Joseph, Marquis de VAUBONNE

DR10. Raised 1701. Colonels: 1701 FM Christian Ernst, Markgraf von BAYREUTH  
 1712 FM Georg, Markgraf von BAYREUTH

DR11. Raised 1705 Colonels: Early 1705 GdK Carl Colonna, Graf FELS  
 1705 GM Ferdinand, Graf BREUNER

The following regiment was raised by the Elector of Mainz and then was taken into the Imperial service. It remained in this service until 1802. I have therefore classed it as an Imperial rather than a hired unit.

DR12. Raised 1706. Colonels: 1706 Lothar, Graf SCHONBORN, Kurfurst von Mainz  
 1706 GdK Anselm Franz, Graf SCHONBORN

There were three Imperial units which were also in service during the period.

DR(a) Raised 1674. Colonels: 1674 GAVRIANI  
 1693 GLOCKELSBURG . Disbanded in 1700.

DR(b) Raised 1683. Colonels: 1684 MAGNI  
 1690 BUCQUOY Disbanded in 1691.

DR(c) Raised 1683. Colonels: 1690 BOLANDT  
 1690 UHLEFELD Disbanded in 1700.

There were several regiments raised in Poland, Spain and the Spanish Netherlands which are often classed as Imperial units, but I have decided to treat them as non-Imperial.

The majority were regiments raised to support the claims of the Archduke Charles to the Spanish throne. They accompanied the Imperial troops when they left Spanish territory. The Polish regiments were raised late in the war, when Bavaria and Austria were once more on friendly terms.

DR SP 1. Raised 1708. KONIG (Dragones del Rey)

DR SP 2. Raised 1711. HAMILTON Raised in Italy.

DR SP 3. Raised 1713. ROMA Raised in Italy.

DR SP 4. Raised 1714. SOMAGLIA Raised in Italy.

DR NL 1. Raised 1706. D'AUDIGNIES Raised in the Spanish Netherlands.

DR NL 2. Raised 1714. PALEOTTI Raised in the Spanish Netherlands.

DR POL 1. Raised 1709. THEODOR LUBOMIRSKI Disbanded 1711. Polish.

DR POL 2. Raised 1709. GEORG LUBOMIRSKI Disbanded 1711. Polish.

Other regiments taken into Imperial service included:

Dragoon Regiment FERDINAND MAX von BAYERN.

Dragoon Regiment ANSPACH.



Dragoon NCO coat with loop (Lace on cuff denotes NCO)



## Uniforms

The dragoons wore a uniform very similar to that worn by other dragoons in this period. It consisted of a long-skirted, single breasted, collarless coat with the cuffs turned back to reveal the coat lining colour. The front of the coat was not turned back. There were three buttons on the cuff and three on each of the pockets. After about 1703, many units wore a coloured and tasselled loop of cord hanging from the right shoulder. Under the coat were a sleeved waistcoat and a white shirt. Round the throat was a cloth stock. This was almost always white. On the lower half of the body were breeches and long boots, which reached above the knee. On the head was a broad brimmed hat, turned up at the sides. By 1700, this hat had assumed the familiar tricorne form common throughout the eighteenth century. The edge of the brim was trimmed in coloured lace and on it was a black silk bow.

Officers and non-commissioned officers wore much the same uniform, but this was made of better quality material. There was also much gold or silver lace decorating the uniform. Senior officers often had white feathers all round the brim of their hats. The horse furniture was decorated with ornately patterned lace and fringes.

Musicians had lace decoration on the coat with "swallows' nests" on each shoulder. The musicians' headgear was a cap rather like a grenadier mitre with coloured plumes on top. Whether or not the plumes were worn in the field is not certain.

The horse furniture was usually red, with a coloured border. Officers had an ornate lace border on the shabraque and pistol holsters. Most leatherwork was natural buff except for the boots and scabbards, which were black.

The troopers were armed with a straight bladed sword, musket, bayonet and one pistol. In the other pistol holster there was usually a small hatchet. The musket was of the infantry pattern and had a flintlock.

The blue mentioned as a coat colour was quite a light shade. Medium and deep blue will be mentioned when it occurs.

	Coat	Waistcoat	Breeches	Lining	Loop	Buttons	Lace
DR 1 Rabutin	Blue	Blue	Buff	Red	Red	Tin	White
DR 2 Styrum	Red	Buff	Buff	Green	White	Brass	Yellow
DR 3 Savoyen	Red	Red	Buff	Black	?	Brass	Yellow
DR 4 St. Amour	Blue	Blue	Straw	Red	Yellow	Brass	Yellow
DR 5 Batte	Blue	Red	Blue	Red	Red	Brass	Yellow
DR 6 Herbeville	Mid/Blue	Mid/Blue	Buff	Yellow	Red	Brass	Yellow
DR 6 Jorger	Red	Red	?	Black	?	Tin	White
DR 7 Althann	Green	Red	Red	Red	?	Brass	Yellow
DR 8 Fels	Yellow	Black	Buff	Black	?	Brass	White
DR 9 Vaubonne	Blue	Blue	Buff	Red	?	Brass	Yellow
DR10 Bayreuth	Blue	Blue	Red	Red	?	Tin	White
DR11 Breuner	Blue	Blue	Straw	Red	Red	Brass	Yellow
DR12 Schonborn	Blue	Red	Blue	Red	none	Tin	White
Max v. Bayern	Red	Red	Straw	Blue	none	Silver	White
Anspach	Red	Red	Straw	Blue	none	Brass	Yellow

## Extra Notes

DR 1. Officer- red coat, blue lining, silver lace.  
In 1706, officer- blue coat, faced red, like the troopers.  
In 1709, men had brass buttons and yellow hat lace.

DR 2. Musician- green coat, red lining and waistcoat, gold lace.  
Black cap, trimmed in yellow, white plumes.  
Troopers- had a grey cloak, lined in green.  
In 1709, red waistcoat.

DR 3. Musician- black coat, red lining, silver lace (after 1709, gold lace). Black cap with red front plate. This was decorated with a gold shield and trim. The plumes were probably white. The drums had a flame pattern on the barrel, with red and black flames, the red pointing down. The rim had red and black diagonal stripes.

DR 5. In 1709, the lining colour became blue. On the right shoulder was a white loop.

DR 6. (Jorger) Troopers had white cloaks, lined in black.  
Officers had silver lace, otherwise dressed like men.  
Drummer- Light grey coat, red lining, silver buttons and lace.  
Swallows nest red and silver. Brown cap with red front plate decorated with a silver badge and trim. Drums had red and black flames. The drum rim was edged in red-white and black triangles.

DR 7. Drummer- Red coat, green lining, gold lace. Brown cap with red front plate and gold shield and trim.  
In 1709, Troopers had red coats and waistcoats, green linings buff breeches and a white stock. White shoulder loop.  
Drummers had green coats with red linings.

DR 8. In 1709, Red coat and waistcoat, white linings, yellow hat lace. The shoulder loops were white.

DR 9. In 1709, Troopers had red shoulder loops. Some sources give the men blue breeches.

DR10. In 1713, Coat and waistcoat deep blue, buff breeches. Red loop on shoulder. Brass buttons and yellow lace.

DR12. Troopers had white cloaks lined in red.  
In 1709, Red coat and waistcoat, blue lining. Silver buttons. Hat lace was white. The cloak lining was changed to blue.

I have little information on the uniforms worn by the grenadier companies what information there is, is listed below.

DR 3. Savoy. Dark fur cap, red bag, gold tuft and yellow lace.

DR 8. Fels. Fur cap, black bag, gold tuft and lace.



## SHABRAQUE BORDER COLOURS

With one exception, the horse furniture of all the dragoon regiments was red. This exception was the Anspach regiment, which had green shabraques and holster caps.

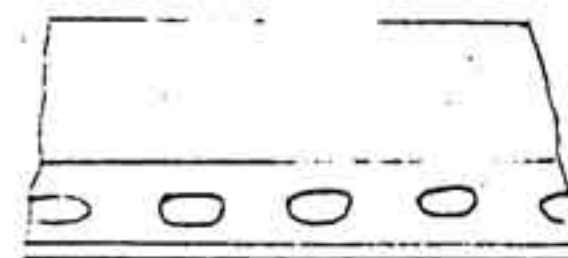
DR 1. Rabutin	Border - yellow. Along the top and bottom edges was a row of small red circles. In 1709, the yellow border was edged at top and bottom with blue and red checks.
DR 2. Styrum	Border - yellow. In 1709, this and most of the other regiments began to carry a yellow 'JC' cypher below a crown, on the rear corners of the shabraque.
DR 3. Savoyen	Border - yellow. In 1709, crown and 'JC' cypher on shabraque.
DR 4. St. Amour	Border - yellow, 'JC' and crown on shabraque.
DR 5. Batte	Border - yellow with a narrow blue central stripe. In 1709, 'JC' cypher and crown on shabraque.
DR 6. Herbeville	Border - yellow
DR 6. Jorger	Border - yellow. 'JT' cypher and crown on shabraque.
DR 7. Althann	Border - Yellow. In 1709, 'JC' and crown on shabraque.
DR 8. Fels	Border - yellow.
DR 9. Vaubonne	Border - yellow. In 1709, a blue edge at top and bottom of the yellow border, 'JC' and crown on corners.
DR10. Bayreuth	Border - yellow, with narrow black edges and a series of black diagonal crosses running along. In 1706, the border was yellow, with black edges above and below. 'JC' cypher and crown.
DR11. Breuner	Border - white, with blue edges above and below. Yellow 'JC' and crown on shabraque corners.
DR12. Schonborn	Border - yellow. In 1709, the border was blue, with yellow 'JC' cypher and crown on shabraque corners.
Max von Bayern	Border - white, edged in blue. Yellow 'JC' and crown.
Anspach	Green shabraque. Border - yellow, 'JC' and crown in corners.

## Cuirassier Shabraques

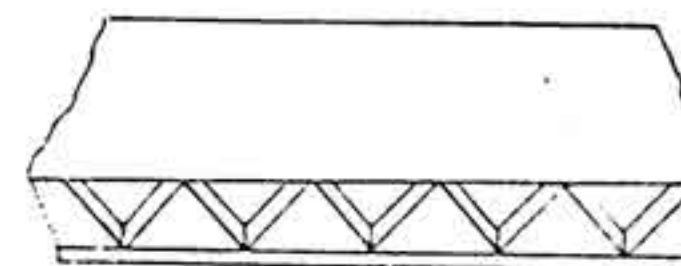
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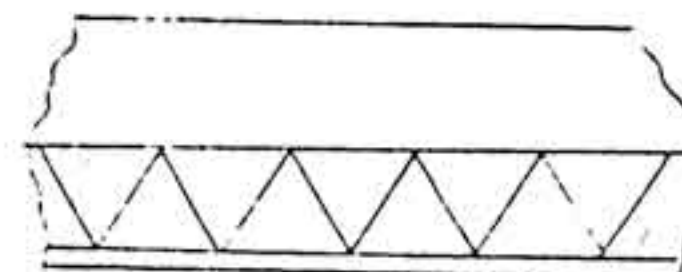
KR3 Visconti



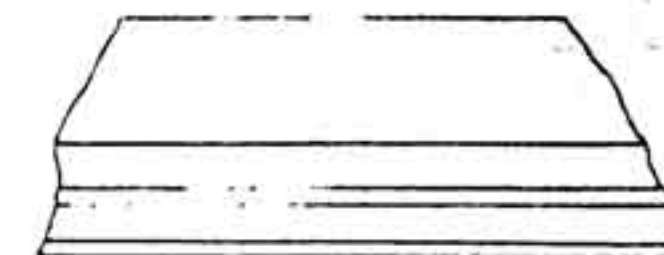
KR4 Hohenzollern



KR5 Leiningen &  
KR14 Vaudemont



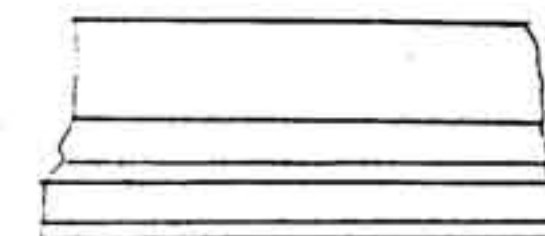
KR8 Alt Hannover



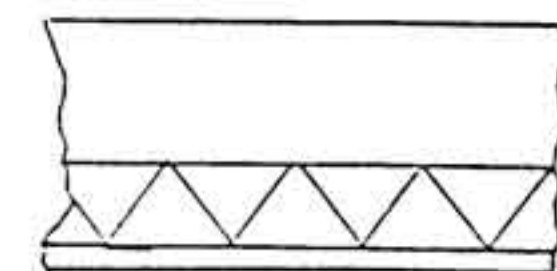
KR10 Roccavione Cypher



KR16 Palffy



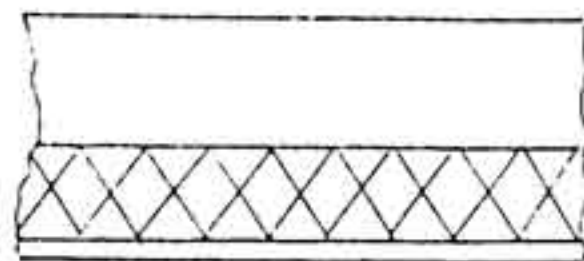
KR20 Montecuccoli



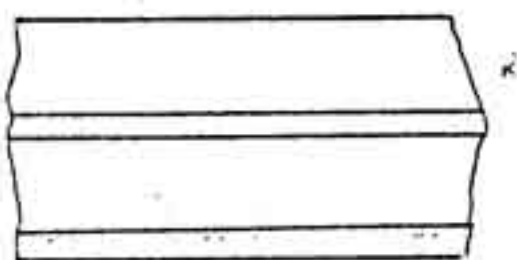
KR17 Lobkowitz



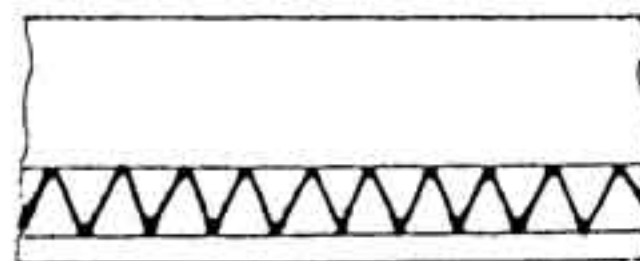
KR3 Visconti (1710)



KR19 Darmstadt

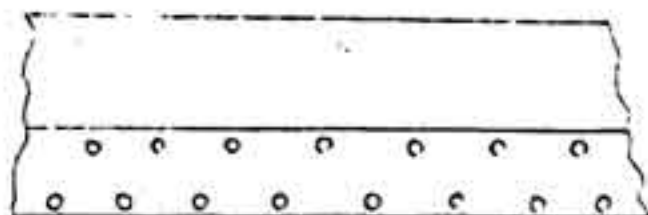


KR5 Leiningen (1710)

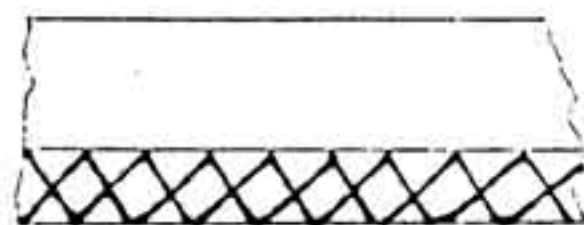


#### Dragoon Shabraques

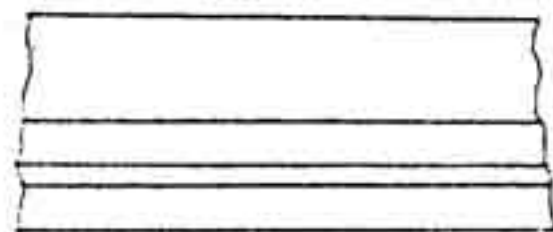
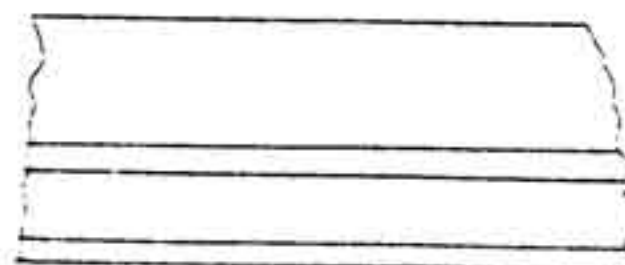
DR1 Rabutin



DR10 Bayreuth



DR5 Batte

DR11 Breuner &  
DR Max von Bayern

#### THE REGIMENTS OF HUSSARS (Husaren-regimenten)

These units were the unique contribution made by the Austrian Empire to the troop types of the period. So effective were they, that almost all the other powers of Europe attempted to copy them, usually with little success. The hussars were the native cavalry of the kingdom of Hungary. When Austria achieved control of that country she began to regularise the hussars and turn them into part of the regular army.

The first organised regiment came into being in 1688, followed by another in 1689. By 1700, there were four hussar regiments and a further eight were raised during the course of the War of the Spanish Succession, although some of these were swiftly disbanded. Five units survived into the eighteenth century.

Although organised on a regular basis, they did not operate as regular cavalry. Their main use was as skirmishers, scouts, foragers and raiders, working on the flanks and in advance of the army. They were very effective in this role and soon achieved a reputation which made them far more effective than their numbers would have indicated. They caused much dismay to the enemy when they were operating in the field due to their effect on the morale of their opponents.

By the turn of the century, each of the regiments was organised into ten companies and a regimental staff. The first two units had twelve companies, like the heavy cavalry and dragoons. Each pair of companies formed a squadron.

#### Organisation

The regimental staff numbered 12 officers and men, including the colonel, lieutenant-colonel and sergeant-colonel.

The make up of a company was probably as follows:

- 1 Captain
- 1 Lieutenant
- 1 Subaltern, or Cornet
- 1 Quartermaster
- 1 Company Clerk
- 1 Surgeon
- 1 Trumpeter
- 1 Saddler
- 1 Smith
- 1 Sergeant
- 3 Corporals
- 87 Hussars.

This made a total of 100 officers and men.

When in the field, looking at the various orders of battle available, it would appear that very often one squadron was not present with the regiment. The reason for this is not clear, as the maintaining of a depot squadron was not common practice at this time. The reason may be much simpler, a shortage of mounts. Very often also, the hussar units contained dismounted as well as mounted companies.



In addition to those regiments raised as part of the regular forces, there were several hussar units raised to form part of the Hungarian militia, or "Insurrection" and there were also quite a number of independent hussar companies guarding the borders. The bulk of the forces raised in Hungary were, in fact, tied down there both guarding the military borders with Turkey and trying to put down the uprising which resulted from the maladministration of the Imperial tax system.

#### The Regiments

HR 1. Raised 1688. Colonels: 1688 GFWM Adam, Graf CZOBOR.  
1688 FML Johann, Graf PALFFY ab Erdod.  
1700 FM Ladislaus, Freiherr von EBERGENYI.

This unit had twelve companies.

HR 2. Raised 1689. Colonel: 1689 FML Adam, Graf KOLLONITZ ze Kollowgrad

This unit also had twelve companies. All the rest had only ten.

HR 3. Raised 1696. Colonels: 1696 GFWM Paul DEAK de Mihaly.  
1706 Andreas Sigismund von VISZLAY.  
1706 FML Johann Ladislaus Stephan, Freiherr von SPLENNYI Mihaldy.

HR 4. Raised 1700. Colonels: 1700 Gabriel, Graf ESTERHAZY.  
1704 GM Joseph Simon ESTERHAZY.  
1714 Joseph ESTERHAZY.

This unit was often known as ALT-ESTERHAZY.

HR 5. Raised 1702. Colonels: 1702 GM Simon, Graf FORGACS de Ghymes.  
1704 GM Martin von LEHOCZKY.  
1712 GFWM Paul, Freiherr von BABOCZAY.

HR 6. Raised 1702, disbanded in 1704. Colonel: Graf CZUNGENBERG.

HR 7. Raised 1702, disbanded in 1706. Colonel: Graf GOMBOS.

HR 8. Raised 1702, disbanded in 1706. Colonels: 1702 Graf LOOSC.  
1703 Anton ESTERHAZY.  
1704 CZAKY.

From 1703 to 1704, this unit was known as JUNG ESTERHAZY.

HR 9. Raised 1708, disbanded 1714. Colonel: JUNG ESTERHAZY (Joseph?)

HR10. Raised 1708, disbanded 1714. Colonel: NADASTY.

HR11. Raised 1708, disbanded 1710. Colonel: OCZKAY.

HR12. Raised 1710, disbanded 1711. Colonel: JENAY.

The "Insurrections husaren" and independent companies will be listed later.

#### Uniforms and Equipment

The hussar uniform was to change very little through the years. Over the shirt was worn a single breasted, collarless tunic, with a coloured lining revealed at the cuffs. This reached the mid-thigh and was known as the dolman. Over this, often slung over the left shoulder, was a fur lined jacket with coloured cuffs. This was known as the pelisse. Both dolman and pelisse were liberally decorated with coloured braid and buttons. On the legs were tight breeches and soft leather boots. There was a "Hungarian knot" of lace at the top of the thigh and coloured trim round the top of the boots. Round the waist, was a barrel sash, usually in two colours. The headgear was the colpack. This was a fur cap, about three or four inches high, with a coloured bag hanging down at the rear and side. One or two long feathers were usually fastened to the front of the cap. The leatherwork of the belts and other equipment was usually a natural buff colour. Hanging from the sword belt was a coloured wallet, the sabretache.

The weapons borne by the troopers were a carbine, pistols and sword. The pistols were carried in saddle holsters, but the carbine was usually slung on the back, on a carbine belt. The sword was a heavy curved sabre, often with a straight guard. Some men appear to have had a second sword. This was straight, with a closed hilt. It seems to have been very long, nearly five feet, far too unwieldy to have been carried on foot. It was probably slung from the saddle.

The horse furniture consisted of the usual harness, in natural buff, a saddle cloth and holster caps. It was common for a fur or sheepskin to cover the saddle, often also covering the top of the holster caps. There were usually hanging tassels of braid and other decorations suspended from the harness.

##### HR 1 Ebergenyi

Pale yellow dolman, white pelisse, red breeches. Some sources give a red pelisse at first, later becoming green. The colpack bag was red. The braid colour is not known, nor is the colour of the saddlecloth.

##### HR 2. Kollonitz

Pale yellow dolman, white pelisse, trimmed with fox fur. Red braid trim. Red breeches and black boots, possibly trimmed in yellow. Red and white barrel sash. The colpack had a red bag and was had eagle feathers attached. The sabretache was red, trimmed in yellow. The saddlecloth was red with a yellow border.

##### HR 3. Paul Deak

Green dolman, green pelisse trimmed with fox fur. White braid. Red breeches and buff boots, trimmed in white. Red and green barrel sash. The colpack had a green bag and was decorated with eagle feathers. The sabretache was green trimmed in yellow. The saddlecloth was green. Its border was probably white.

##### HR 4. Alt-Esterhazy

Blue dolman, blue pelisse lined with sheepskin. Yellow braid. Red breeches and black boots, trimmed yellow. Red and yellow barrel sash. The colpack had a blue bag and was decorated with feathers. The sabretache was red, trimmed in yellow with black edges. The saddlecloth was blue, with a yellow border.



#### HR 5. Porgacs

Blue dolman, black pelisse lined with sheepskin. White braid. Red breeches and natural buff boots, trimmed in white. Red and blue barrel sash. Black fur colpack with a blue bag. The sabretache was deep red trimmed in white. The saddlecloth was blue, with a white border.

#### HR 6. Czungenberg

Red dolman, red pelisse trimmed with sheepskin. White braid. Deep red breeches with black boots, trimmed in white. Red and white barrel sash. Colpack with red bag, decorated with feathers. Saddlecloth not certain, but possibly red, with a white border if it follows the pattern of the other regiments.

#### HR 7 Gombos

Green dolman, green pelisse trimmed with sheepskin. Yellow braid. Red breeches. Boots not known. Red and yellow barrel sash. Red bag and feathers on colpack. Saddlecloth possibly blue, with a yellow border.

#### HR 8. Jung Esterhazy/Czaky

Red dolman, red pelisse trimmed with sheepskin. Yellow braid. Red breeches and natural buff leather boots, trimmed yellow. Red and yellow barrel sash. Blue bag on colpack. The sabretache was red, trimmed in yellow. Saddlecloth blue, with a yellow border.

I have no information on the uniforms worn by the other regiments of hussars.

Officers tended to wear a more ornate uniform, decorated with gold or silver lace. The trumpeters and kettledrummers also wore ornate dress, sometimes with reversed colours of dolman and pelisse.

#### Other Hussar Units

The "Insurrections husaren", the Hungarian national militia.

1703. HR KOHARY. 600 men.

1703. HR GOMBOS. 600 men.

1705. HR MONASTERLY. Ten companies, half mounted, half on foot. 2,000 men.

1706. HR SECU. Disbanded, January 1711.

1707. HR DIMITROVIC or DEMETRI.

#### Independent Hussar Companies

(a) Dudos.

(c) Simonyi.

(e) Thuroczy.

(g) Lipthay.

(b) Kortics.

(d) Desceo.

(f) Farkas.

These units were probably either 100 or 200 men strong.

#### THE MIETH TROOPS

The cavalry supplied by contract to the Imperial service will be described in more detail in later booklets which will deal with the national armies of their parent states. The list which follows is merely a list of some of the regiments which were involved.

##### 1. Wurzburg

Dragoon regiment. WOLFSKEHL Five squadrons.

##### 2. Pfalz

Cavalry regiments HATZFELD and VEHLEN, each three squadrons strong.

##### 3. Brandenburg-Prussia

Cuirassier regiments WARTENSLEBEN and DU PORTAIL each of three squadrons

Dragoon regiment SONSFELD of four squadrons.

##### 4. Sachsen-Gotha

Cavalry regiments PRINZ GEORG and PRINZ FRIEDRICH, each of two squadrons.

Dragoon regiment GRIEFFENDORFF of four squadrons.

##### 5. Denmark

Dragoon regiments JUEL and RODSTEEN each of three squadrons.

Cuirassier regiment DITHMER of three squadrons.

##### 6. Netherlands

The Dutch cavalry regiment DRYMBORN, of two squadrons, served with the Imperial forces in Italy and Catalonia, but it was probably serving as an allied unit rather than a Mieth regiment and should not really be listed as part of the Mieth troops.



Hussar Colpack



## FLAGS AND STANDARDS

In all the mounted regiments, each company had its own flag and it is likely that these were carried into battle.

The cuirassier standards were square, with sides measuring about 480mm, or 18 inches. They mostly had fringes and tassels. The dragoon flags were swallow tailed guidons, about the same in depth and about 700mm from the points of the guidon to the flagstaff.

In each regiment, the colonel's, or Leibsquadron flag, was white. On one side were the arms of Austria, a red and white horizontally striped shield, supported by the black, double headed Imperial eagle. This carried a sword and sceptre. Above it was the Imperial crown and two scrolls. The reverse of the flag carried the colonel's arms or the Virgin and Child emblem. These designs were often accompanied by the initials of the colonel, heraldic designs of various types and scrollwork or wreaths.

The other flags were usually coloured but had the same pattern as the colonel's. The list which follows contains most of the cuirassier standards but not many of the dragoon standards are known.

Regiment	Field colour	Fringes	Embroidery
KR 1 Breuner	Carmine	Gold	Gold
KR 2 Caprara	Light Blue	Red	Silver
KR 3 Visconti	Blue	none	Silver
KR 4 Hohenzollern	Colour or design not known.		
KR 5 Leiningen	Colour not known.		
KR 6 Cusani	Deep red	Gold	Gold
KR 7 Jung-Hannover	Yellow	Black and gold	Silver
KR 8 Alt-Hannover	Red	Black and gold	Silver
KR 9 Uhlefeld	Colour and design not known		
KR10 Roccavione	Red	none	Silver
KR11 Stainville	Colour and design not known		
KR12 Neuberg	Light blue	Silver	Silver
KR13 Grönsfeld	Red	none	Silver
KR14 Martigny	Carmine	Silver	Gold
KR15 Commercy	Yellow	Silver	Silver
KR16 Palffy	Red	Gold	Gold
KR17 Lobkowitz	Red	Gold	Gold
KR18 Caraffa	Light blue	Red	Gold
KR19 Darmstadt	Colour and design not known		
KR20 Montecuccoli	Colour and design not known		
KR21 Mercy	Carmine	Black and silver	Silver
KR(c) Barthels	White	Gold	Gold
DR 3 Savoyen	Red	Gold	Gold
DR10 Bayreuth	Carmine	Gold	Gold

The hussar flags were also swallow tailed, with the Virgin and Child on the reverse. On the obverse were the arms of Hungary on a shield, with the usual double headed eagle supporting. The edge of the flag had green and white checks round it. The usual squadron flags were usually green or yellow, the colonels flag was white. I have information only for the flag of HR 3, Paul Deak.

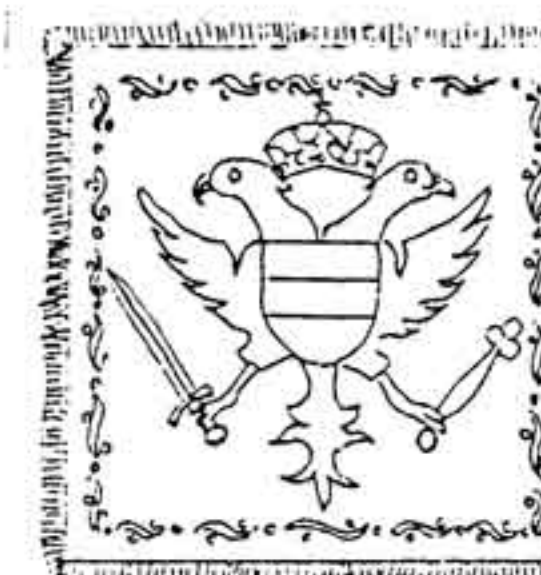
### KR 14 Vaudemont

Field carmine, medallions silver, Lorraine crosses silver outlined in gold on a silver background. Clouds, lightning, trees and other embroidery all gold.



### KR18 Glockelsberg

Reverse: Pale blue field. Fringe, embroidery, towers and base gold. Scroll silver with black motto "Qui legitime Cero"  
Obverse: Double eagle and shield (see below KR1 Lothringen).



### KR 1 Lothringen

a) Obverse: Carmine field. Red, white, red shield, black eagle, gold crown with blue cap, silver sword, gold hilt. Gold fringe embroidery and sceptre.

b) Reverse: Carmine field. Gold fringe, embroidery, explosive flames and mortar base. Silver mortar, grenade and scroll. Black lettering "Non Inulta cadam".



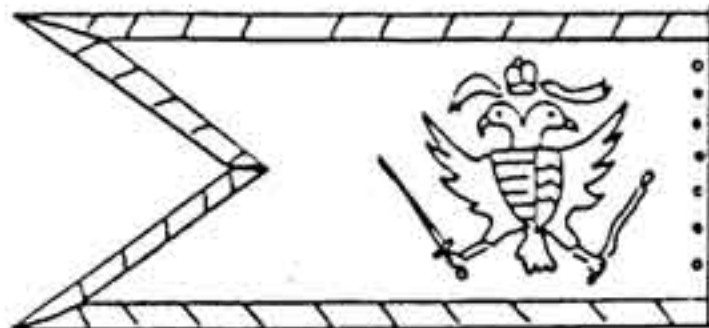
KR5 Leiningen

Reverse: Silver pelican and young, red blood on bird's breast. White scroll with black motto. Silver embroidery.  
Obverse: Similar to KR2 with same embroidery as reverse.



Leibstandard Obverse and Reverse

Obverse: White field, red, white, red shield with gold surround. Silver sword with gold hilt. Black eagle. Gold crown with blue cap. Gold sceptre. Gold embroidery.  
Reverse: White field. Madonna had blue cloak with red dress on a gold background. Gold embroidery.



HR Paul Deak

Reverse: White field. Red, green white fringe. Black eagle, silver embroidery. Shield red and white.  
Obverse: Had madonna and child and the motto "St Maria Mater Dei Patrona Hungariae".  
Company Standards were green or yellow.

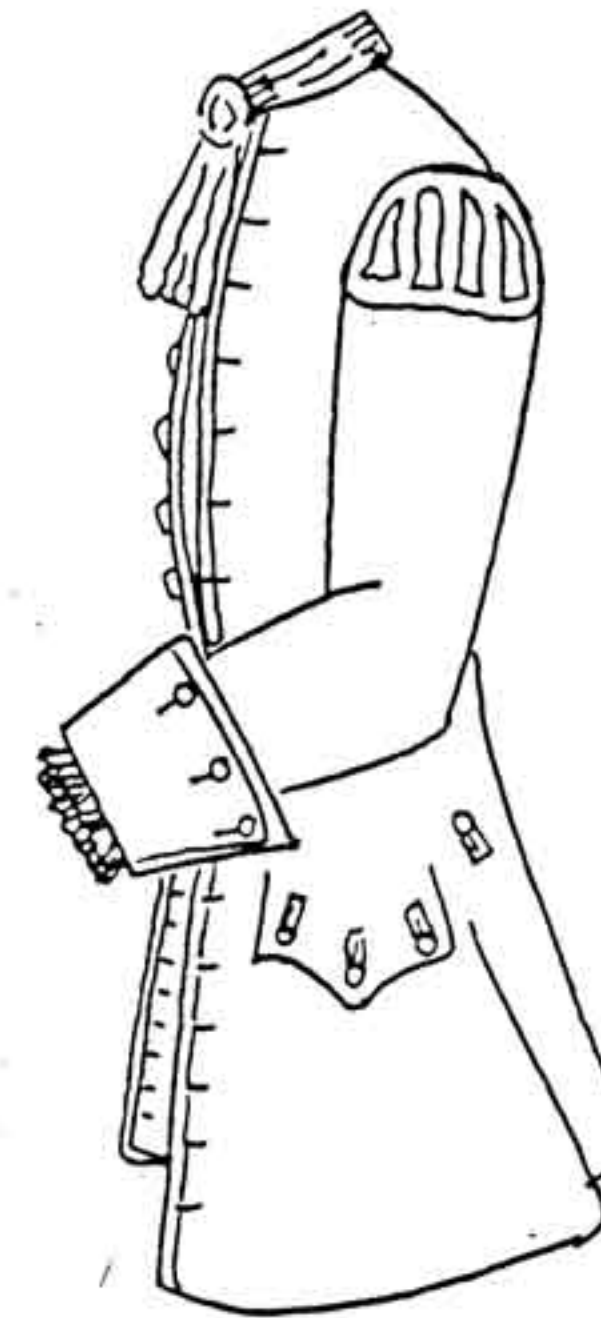
## OTHER FLAG INFORMATION

### KR2 CAPRARA

Pale blue field, red fringes, silver embroidery. Obverse: normal double eagle and shield. Reverse: Heavy silver embroidery. In the centre, below a gold crown, a shield supported by two blue and gold lions. In the top half of the shield a gold lion on a red lions. In the lower half of the shield six gold stars in a 3 - 2 - 1 formation on a blue field.

### KR7 JUNG-HANNOVER - Squadron standard

On both sides a silver imperial crown with waving ribbons flying from it. Under the crown a silver I (Iosephus). In the corners, silver laurel swags. Flag edges black and yellow with black and gold fringes.



Dragoon Musician



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