PRUSSIAN INFANTRY 1808 - 1840



Dr. Stephen Summerfield



Dr Stephen Summerfield born in 1967 within cannon shot of The Rayal Arsenol in Woolwich, inherited his fother's foscination in history and technology. His interest in the colourful Napoleonic period was kindled during his first degree with winning a number of national wargames competitions before turning his hand to umpining. His involvement in the co-ordination of LARPing battles for over a decade and as a member of an artillery re-enactment group in recent years has given him an insight into the mativation, logistics, command and control of an army.

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Publishing History:

- Dr Stephen Summerfield (2005), Cossack Humah, Partizon Press
- Anthony & Paul Dawson, Dr Stephen Summerfield (2007) Napoleonic Artillery, Crowood Press.
- Dr Stephen Summerfield (2007), The Brazen Cross of Courage, Partizon Press,
- Paul Dowson and Dr Stephen Summerfield (2008) French Artiflery of 1824: Volume 1 Gribeauval, AnXI System and Drill Manual, The NARG Library, DP&G Publishing.



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ISBN: 978-1-85818-584-2 Printed in the UK by the MPG Books Group Jacket design by Jay Forster This second volume on Prussian Infantry 1808-40 looks at the evolution of infantry formations and tactics as consolidated into the 1812 Infantry Regulation, rifle armed light infantry battalions (Jäger and Schützen), Reserve Infantry Regiments, Freikorps and Infantry until the death of Frederick William III. It was not until the 1820s that the reforms started during the late Napoleonic Wars were completed.

Upon mobilisation in March 1813, the Prussian Infantry doubled in size by forming the Krumper, discharged soldiers and new recruits around a cadre of regulars to form Reserve Battalion that became Reserve Infantry Regiments 1-12 (1-12RIR) in June and in 1815, renamed IR13-24. These were supplemented by Freikorps and Foreign units that were absorbed into the Prussian Army in 1815 to form IR25-34.

The regimental history, organisation, and uniforms from 1813 to 1840 are lavishly illustrated. The 102 plates include 175 separate uniforms in colour. In addition, there are 26 OOBs and 25 tables.

Front Cover:

Silesian Schützen Bottalion Rifleman c.1810-1814 by Bob Morrion (○ Bob Marrion)

Back Page:

(Left) 1st Bottollon, 11th Reserve Infantry regiment c. 1813, (Right) 2nd Battolon, 10th Reserve Infantry regiment c. 1813 by Bob Marrion (© Bob Marrion)

CONTENTS

| CONTENTS | 1 |
|--|----|
| Tables | 5 |
| Figures | 6 |
| Maps | 6 |
| ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS | 7 |
| PREFACE | 7 |
| 1.0 Infantry Tactics | 31 |
| 1812 Infantry Regulations | 32 |
| Examples of Prussian Use of Open Order | 35 |
| 2.0 Jäger and Schützen | 72 |
| Rifles | 72 |
| Jäger | 73 |
| East Prussian Jäger Battalion (1808) | 74 |
| Magdeburg Jäger Battalion (1815) | 75 |
| Schützen | 76 |
| Silesian Schützen Battalion (1808) | 76 |
| Silesian Freiwillige Jäger Detachment (1813) | 77 |
| Rhineland Schützen Battalion (1815) | 77 |
| 3.0 Reserve Battalions (1807-13) | 78 |
| Depot and Third Battalions | 79 |
| Garrison Battalions | 79 |
| Reserve Battalions | 80 |
| Bülow's Reserve Battalions | 80 |
| Borstell's Reserve Battalions | 83 |
| East Prussian Reserve Battalions | 83 |
| 4.0 Reserve Infantry Regiments (1813-14) | 84 |
| Reservist Uniform | 85 |
| Regulation Reservist Uniform | 85 |
| Captured Uniforms | 85 |
| Portuguese or Spanish style blue uniform | 85 |
| British Rifleman Style uniform | 86 |
| 1RIR (IR13 in 1815) | 87 |
| 2RIR (IR14 in 1815) | 88 |
| 3RIR (IR15 in 1815) | 89 |
| 4RIR (IR16 in 1815) | 90 |
| 5RIR (IR17 in 1815) | 91 |
| 6RIR (IR18 in 1815) | 93 |
| 7RIR (IR19 in 1815) | 94 |
| 8RIR (IR20 in 1815) | 95 |
| 9RIR (IR21 in 1815) | 96 |
| 10RIR (IR22 in 1815) | 97 |
| 11RIR (IR23 in 1815) | 98 |

| 12RIR (IR24 in 1815) | 99 |
|---|-----|
| 5.0 Freikorps and Freiwillige Jäger | 101 |
| Freiwillige Jäger | 102 |
| Koniglich Preussisches Freikorps von Lützow | 103 |
| Elbe Infanterie Regiment | 107 |
| Elbe Reserve Infantry Battalion | 107 |
| Auslander Jäger battalion von Reiche | 108 |
| Other Freikorps | 108 |
| Bergleute Corps from Waldenburg | 108 |
| Revier Jäger Corps | 108 |
| von Rochow's Forest Rangers and Jäger Corps | 108 |
| Berg | 109 |
| 6.0 Prussian Army 1815-40 | 115 |
| Waterloo Campaign 1815 | 115 |
| The Conclusion of the Napoleonic Wars | 120 |
| Triumph of Tradition (1815-40) | 120 |
| 7.0 The New Infantry Regiments of 1815 | 123 |
| M1814 Regular Infantry Uniform | 123 |
| IR25 then IR25 (1. Rheinisches) in 1816 | 125 |
| IR26 then IR26 (1. Magdeburgisches) in 1816 | 125 |
| IR27 then IR27 (2. Magdeburgisches) in 1816 | 126 |
| IR28 then IR28 (2. Rheinisches) in 1816 | 127 |
| IR29 then IR29 (3. Rheinisches) in 1816 | 128 |
| IR30 then IR30 (4. Rheinisches) in 1816 | 129 |
| IR31 then IR31 (1. Thuringisches) in 1816 | 130 |
| IR32 then IR32 (2. Thuringisches) in 1816 | 130 |
| 8.0 Infantry Regiments (1816-40) | 132 |
| Line Infantry Uniform (1816-43) | 132 |
| IR33 then IR33 (1. Res. Regt.) in 1816-60 | 134 |
| IR34 then IR34 (2. Res. Regt) in 1816-20 | 135 |
| Forging the New Army (1820-30) | 136 |
| IR34 (2. Res Regt) in 1820-60 | 136 |
| IR35 (3. Res Regt) in 1820-60 | 136 |
| IR36 (4. Res Regt) in 1820-60 | 137 |
| IR37 (5. Res Regt) in 1820-60 | 137 |
| IR38 (6. Res Regt) in 1820-60 | 138 |
| IR39 (7. Res Regt) in 1820-60 | 138 |
| IR40 (8. Res Regt) in 1820-60 | 138 |
| Appendix A: Prussian Army (Jan 1813) | 155 |
| Appendix A1: Yorck's Armeekorps (1 Jan 1813) | 156 |
| Appendix A2: French Army of Occupation (Jan-Feb 1813) | 156 |
| Appendix A3: French Garrisons along the Vistula (21 Jan 1813) | 157 |
| Appendix B: Prussian Army (May 1813) | 158 |
| Appendix B1: Blücher's Army of Silesia | 158 |
| Appendix B2: Yorck's I Armeekorps (2 May 1813) | 159 |
| Appendix B3: Ersatz (Depot) Battalions on 28 May 1813 | 159 |
| Appendix C: Prussian Army (10 Aug 1813) | 160 |
| Appendix C1: Allied Armies (10 Aug 1813) | 161 |
| Appendix C2: Tauentzien's IV Armeekorps (23 Aug 1813) | 161 |

| Appendix C3: Garrison Battalions (10 Aug 1813). | 163 |
|---|-----|
| Appendix C4: Armeekorps GL von Wallmoden-Gimborn | 163 |
| Appendix D: Prussian Army 1815 | 164 |
| Appendix D1: V Armeekorps in June 1815 | 165 |
| Appendix D2: VI Armeekorps in June 1815 | 165 |
| Appendix D3: VII (Garde und Grenadiere) Armeekorps in June 1815 | 166 |
| Appendix E: Prussian Army (1816-40) | 167 |
| Appendix E1: Prussian Army (5 Nov 1816) | 167 |
| Appendix E2: Prussian Army (c1830) | 168 |
| Glossary | 171 |
| Abreviations | 173 |
| References | 174 |
| Biographies | 176 |
| Prussian Army | 176 |
| Tactics | 17 |
| Uniform Plates | 179 |
| Weapons | 18 |

IR13 then IR15 (1. Westfälisches) in 1816

On 28 March 1815, the 1RIR was renamed IR13 (1. Westphalian). Granted by AKO of 3 June 1814 new colours that were only presented on 18 October 1815. During 1815, in I (von Ziethen) Armeekorps. The I & Füs battalions were at the siege of Landau. II battalion was at the siege of Mainz. Renamed on 5 November 1816 as IR13 (1. Westphalian). Known up to 1918 as the IR13 (Westphalian) 'Herwarth von Bittenfeld'

Stationed (1816-51)

| 1816-17 | Königsberg with II Bn in Rastenburg and Rössel; |
|---------|--|
| 1817-51 | Münster with II Bn at Soest and Füs Bn at Wesel; |

Chef (1842-97)

| Citty (1042))) | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1842-45 | GdI von Pfuel |
| 1851-53 | Grand Duke August von Oldenburg |
| 1861-84 | GFM Herwarth von Bittenfeld |
| 1892-96 | Herzog Wilhelm Nikolaus von Württemberg |
| 1897 | GdI von Blume |

Commander (1813-41)

| 1813-15 | von Langen |
|---------|---------------------------|
| 1815 | Freiherr von Hüchtenbruck |
| 1815-30 | von Ledebur |
| 1830-36 | von Natzmer |
| 1836-41 | von Björnstjerna |

2RIR (IR14 in 1815)

On 6 July 1811, the III/IR2 (1. Pomeranian) was raised as the Depot battalion/IR2. Fought Damm (15 April 1813). On 20 December 1812, the 1 Reserve battalion/IR2 (1. Pomeranian) was formed as the 3. Pomeranian Reserve battalion and fought at Damm (15 April 1813). On 20 December 1812, the 4. Reserve battalion/IR2 (1. Pomeranian) was raised as the 6. Pomeranian Militia battalion. In March 1813, this battalion was renamed as the 1. Reserve Fusilier battalion/IR2 and fought at Hoyerswerda (26 Apr).

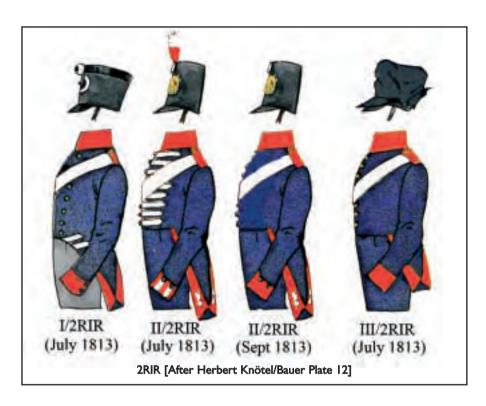
Uniform of 2RIR (March – June 1813)

Officers and the cadre wore regulation uniform of IR2 (1. Pomeranian) of white facings and shoulder straps.

UNIFORM: Grey regulation reservist uniform.



All battalions of the 2RIR (March to July 1813) [After Herbert Knötel/Bauer Plate 12]



On 1 July 1813, I-III/2RIR was formed from III/IR2, 1. Reserve battalion/IR2 and 4. Reserve battalion/IR2 respectively. The regiment fought at Gross-Beeren and Schmielkendorf (23 Aug), Thiessen (3 Sept), Woltersdorf (5 Sept), Dennewitz (6 Sept) where the regiment captured a howitzer. At Leipzig (19 Oct), the Füs/2RIR stormed the outer Grimma gate and took 2 generals, 46 officers, 2,670 men and 28 guns. At Neuss (2-3 Dec), took the eagle of the 150e Ligne. In 1814, the 2RIR fought at Hoogstraaten (11 Jan), Oudenarde (5 Mar), and Soissons (6 Apr).

Uniform of I/2RIR (July 1813-14) and I/IR14 (1815)

HEADWEAR: Portuguese stovepipe shako. On 5 December 1813 at a parade in Düsseldorf wore red plumes that had been captured in the depot in Neuss. Some sources state that they wore the Prussian Füsiliere shako. UNIFORM: Dark blue single-breasted jacket with two loops of lace both sides of the waist, white turnbacks & yellow metal buttons. Red collar, round cuffs and shoulder straps. [According to Knötel] Other sources suggest that it was the same as the II/2RIR.

EQUIPMENT: White belts. British knapsacks were issued.

Uniform of II/2RIR (July 1813-14) and II/IR14 (1815)

HEADWEAR: Stovepipe shako with Royal Arms & white over red wool plume. On 5 December 1813 at a parade in Düsseldorf, wore yellow plumes captured in the depot in Neuss.

UNIFORM: Portuguese blue coats with 8 bars of white lace and red turnbacks. Red collar, cuffs and shoulder straps. Blue or white pantaloons with black gaiters.

EQUIPMENT: Black cartridge box on white belts. British knapsacks.

Uniform of III/2RIR (July 1813-14) and III/IR14 (1815)

HEADWEAR: British stovepipe shakos. On 5 December 1813 at a parade in Düsseldorf wore red plumes that had been captured in the depot in Neuss. Some sources state that they wore the Prussian Füsiliere shako.

UNIFORM: Dark blue Kollet with scarlet collar, cuffs, shoulder straps and turnbacks. Bass buttons and dark blue trousers.

EQUIPMENT: Black cartridge box on white belts. British knapsacks.



II/2RIR by September 1813 had removed the white lace to give a more Prussian appearance.

[After Richard Knötel]

IR14 then IR14 (3. Pommersches) in 1816

On 25 March 1815, the 2RIR was renamed IR14 and were awarded colours by AKO on 3 June 1814 that were only presented on 3 September 1815. In 1815, part of 7. Brigade of II (von Pirch) Armeekorps and fought at Ligny (16 June). The I/IR14 with the 7. Engineer Company of II Armeekorps was involved in fighting a fire in Wavre that had started at 6 am on 18 June supposedly by a careless baker lighting his oven. This delayed the Prussians by about two hours marching to Waterloo. It arrived too late to be engaged at Waterloo. However, IR14 participated at the clash at Namur (20 June), then sieges of Mauberg (20 June-12 July), Laudrecies (14-21 July), Rocroy (22 July-16 Aug), Givet and Charlmont (22 August–24 Sept). Between 1813-15, the regiment lost 53 officers. On 5 November 1816, given a regional title of IR14 (3. Pommersches). In 1860, renamed IR 'Graf Schwerin' (3. Pommersches) Nr. 14.

Stationed (1815-47)

| 1815-18 | Occupation of France; |
|---------|--|
| 1818-19 | Glogau with II Bn in Schweidnitz, Füs in Glatz; |
| 1819-21 | Torgau with II Bn in Wittenberg and Füs in Weissenfels |
| 1821-30 | Königsberg (Neumark) and Stargard with II Bn in Soldin |
| | and Füs in Stargard |
| 1830-47 | Stargard with II Bn in Soldin and Füs Bn in Königsberg |
| | (Neumark) |

Chef (1861-90)

1890 GdI von Verdy du Vernois

Commander (1813-40)

| 1813-14 | von Knoblauch |
|---------|-----------------|
| 1814-21 | von Mirbach |
| 1821-31 | von Düring |
| 1831-40 | von Kaweczunski |

Uniform of IR14 (1815)

HEADWEAR: Prussian fusilier shakos with black wax cover.

UNIFORM: Most wore wearing British pattern jacket with the lace removed and an extra row of buttons. Scarlet cuffs, collar and shoulder

straps.

EQUIPMENT: Black cartridge box on white belts

3RIR (IR15 in 1815)

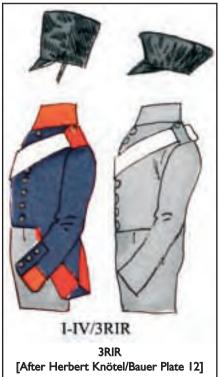
The 3. and 4. East Prussian Musketeer Reserve battalion and 2. Lithuanian Fusilier Reserve battalion served at the siege of Stettin, the relief of Pillau and the clash of Luckau (4 June).

Uniform (March-June 1813)

Officers and the cadre wore regulation Stamm Regiment uniform IR3 (2. East Prussian)] consisting of brick red facings and poppy red shoulder straps.

HEADWEAR: Grey Schirmütze. UNIFORM: Grey tail-less jacket, breeches and black gaiters.

EQUIPMENT: White belts with III Bn had black belts.





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