



# The Grumbler

The Official Newsletter of the Group North Historical Wargames Society



**Volume 18    Issue 4**

**September 2018**

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*Cover image: La Vieille Garde, by Alexander Averianov.*

## Editorial

Welcome to the new edition of The Grumbler! Thanks to Lance Holden for contributing the event report and the game survey results, and a big thank you to Paul Webb, Mark Cook, and Mike Colclough for providing excellent contributions at a very short notice.

Apart of being the club's newsletter, The Grumbler is also a way of presenting the club to the wider audience. People interested in our club may now have a look at the current issue at the entrance or past issues on the club web-site and get an impression on the society they're thinking of joining. A wide variety of interesting articles is a good way of showing the true breadth and depth of interests of club members. Please think of what could you contribute to the future issues: it could be a notice, a report, or even a good photo with a catchy caption.

Meanwhile, I hope you enjoy the read.

Sergiy (Editor)

## Submission guidelines:

Items for “The Grumbler” can be e-mailed to: [TheGrumblerGNHWS@gmail.com](mailto:TheGrumblerGNHWS@gmail.com). Paper submissions (“hard copies”) can be dropped into “The Grumbler” box in the Society Library room. Please feel free to include pictures, maps, drawings, and photographs – these will be scanned and returned to the owner. Finally, paper submissions can be posted to the club mail address (see below).

The next issue deadlines are listed below. Don't be stressed if you've missed the deadlines – there will be more future issues with enough pages for your writing!

Club address: A. E. Martin Hall (building 36), Penfield Avenue, Edinburgh SA

Mail address: PO Box 1040, Salisbury, SA 5108

Web: <http://www.groupnorth.club>

## Planned issues of The Grumbler:

Volume and issue No	Submission deadline	Scheduled release
18, No 5	31 October 2018	November 2019
18, No 6 (Christmas edition)	30 November 2018	December 2018
19, No 1	28 February 2019	March 2019

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*Opinions expressed by contributors are not necessarily those of the Society*

## Diary

### Gaming nights:

Regular: every Wednesday from 19:00

Subject to members' interest: other days must be confirmed with a "key master" from the Club's Committee.

Sunday 9 September 2018	Big Game Sunday
Sunday 21 October 2018	Big Game Sunday
Sunday 28 October 2018	Open Day

## General Notices and Announcements

### **Big Game Sunday 9th September**

*From Mike Allen*

The next Sunday meeting is coming up soon. If you are not keeping up with the information on the club's Facebook page then email this group to say you are interested. The day runs from 10am to 4pm though I'm usually there by 9.30 to open up.

Hope to see more members use this day for some games.

### **WWI Games on Big Game Sundays**

*From Ross Dawe*

For the next two big game Sundays, I am running World War One games in honour of the upcoming Armistice centenary.

The game on September 9th is Australians versus Ottoman Turks.

I have just finished painting some Australian Light Horse riding around waving bayonets, so no prizes for guessing the battle that the game will be loosely based on!

If you want to join in the September game, please let me know.

The October game will be based on the Western Front fighting.

## Club events

### Game Obsession Expo Demonstration

*From Lance Holden*

On August 5<sup>th</sup> Group North set up a demonstration stall at the Game Obsession Expo at Mannum. Lance, Andrew, Nic and Gerry went down to run games for the public to play and to show of aspects of our wargaming hobby. We were set up in the games shed with the Murray Bridge Warhammer players, train and slot cars and the arcade and VR games. Tanks, Gaslands and Song of Blades and Heroes were out for people to play, Nic was painting miniatures and our display case had a good range of miniatures to impress the public.



The weather for the day was fantastic and avoided all of the forecast rain. We showed some children how to play games and talked to some experienced gamers. Hopefully we'll see some come along and welcome them to games at the club. Nic's painting gathered interested spectators and many liked to look at the models on display.

A big thank you to all the members who helped with the demonstration.



*The Group North table and display at the expo*



*Nic's painting*

## Game survey

*From Lance Holden*

Every year the club runs a survey of members to see what games are played. We had 43 members, 12 responded which makes this years a lower response than previous ones.

Gamers indicate regular (4 points), sometimes (2 points), or rarely (1 point) for how often they play. This is subjective to each individual's interpretation. We excluded games not played at the club, which means not all our members games are listed. The scores were tallied up to see what games are most likely to be played at the club.

The first place (17 points) was equally shared by Kinds of War: our main fantasy game with four responses indicating they play the game a lot and another as a new player with only a few plays, and Blucher: while not played as regularly, there were seven responses indicating more players get this game out at times. Wings of Glory WWI (12 points) came as the third with a few of the respondents were regular players and some others had occasional games as well. Interestingly, Warhammer 40K is getting a surge of players back and made into the fourth spot (10 points).

### **Fantasy, Sci-Fi, Post-Apocalypses and Dystopian games**

<b><i>Game genre and title</i></b>	<b><i>Club score</i></b>
<b>Fantasy</b>	
Kings of War	17
Arena Rex	9
Kingdom Death: Monster	6
Gloomhaven	4
Saga	4
Hordes of the Things	3
Frostgrave	2
Lord of the Rings	2
Massive Darkness	2
Mythic Battles	1
Mordheim	1
The 9th Age	1
<b>Sci-Fi and Dystopian</b>	
Warhammer 40K	10
Dystopian Wars Naval	5
Battletech Alpha Strike	4
Infinity	4
Gaslands	3
X-Wing	2
Dust 1947	1
Guild Ball	1
Wings of Glory Tripods and Triplanes	1

## Historical games

<b>Game genre and title</b>	<b>Club score</b>
<b>Ancient and Medieval</b>	
Field of Glory: Ancients	9
Test of Honour	4
Field of Glory Lite	1
L'Art de la Guerre	1
Command and Colours	1
DBA	1
Warhammer Historical	1
<b>Black Powder and Colonial</b>	
Blucher	17
La Salle	4
Pike & Shotte	4
Black Powder	3
The Men Who Would Be Kings	3
Maurice	2
On to Richmond	2
Sharpe's skirmish	2
Fire and Fury	1
Muskets & Tomahawks	1
<b>Modern land warfare</b>	
Bolt Action	9
Chain of Command	9
RMAS Aldershot Skirmish	4
Black Ops	2
Tanks	2
Rommel	2
<b>Air combat</b>	
Wings of Glory	12
<b>Naval warfare</b>	
Away Boarders!	8

You may also check the Boardgamegeek page for 2017-18 and 2016-17 survey results:

<https://boardgamegeek.com/geeklist/245431/group-north-historical-wargames-society-201718-gam>

## **Rimmer's War Diaries**

"Rimmer's War Diaries are composed so that, for future generations of tabletop commanders, the experiences and insights of successful (and not so successful) commanders can be made available to them. Through such magnanimous generosity of their predecessors, the future commanders can be suitably informed and over-awed by the brilliance of those who have gone before."

## **Saga Battle Report – 6-Point Armies**

*By Paul Webb*

### **ANGLO-SAXONS VERSUS VIKINGS**

#### **THE 30. DAY OF AUGUST**

#### **ANNO DOMINI 2018**

It is a beautiful sunny day and the villagers of Dunwich, located on the Suffolk Coast in England, are either attending church or naughtily watching the entertainment of a couple of travelling bards who are passing-by. All seems very peaceful but that is about to all change. A portent is the figure of a young lad who can be seen running in the top right-hand background to the bards' performance. He has an important message for Warlord Paul Cenhelm and his Ealdorman Alan Stithulf – the Vikings have landed on the nearby coast and are about to attack the village. As a ruse they have beached their Viking ship further up the coast and have travelled from there in some "requisitioned" Anglo-Saxon boats. The Vikings belong to the dreaded Mike Skallagrimsson, the half-mad son of Queen Iggy Azalea. They are led by his female warchief Lagertha with a large percentage of female warriors.

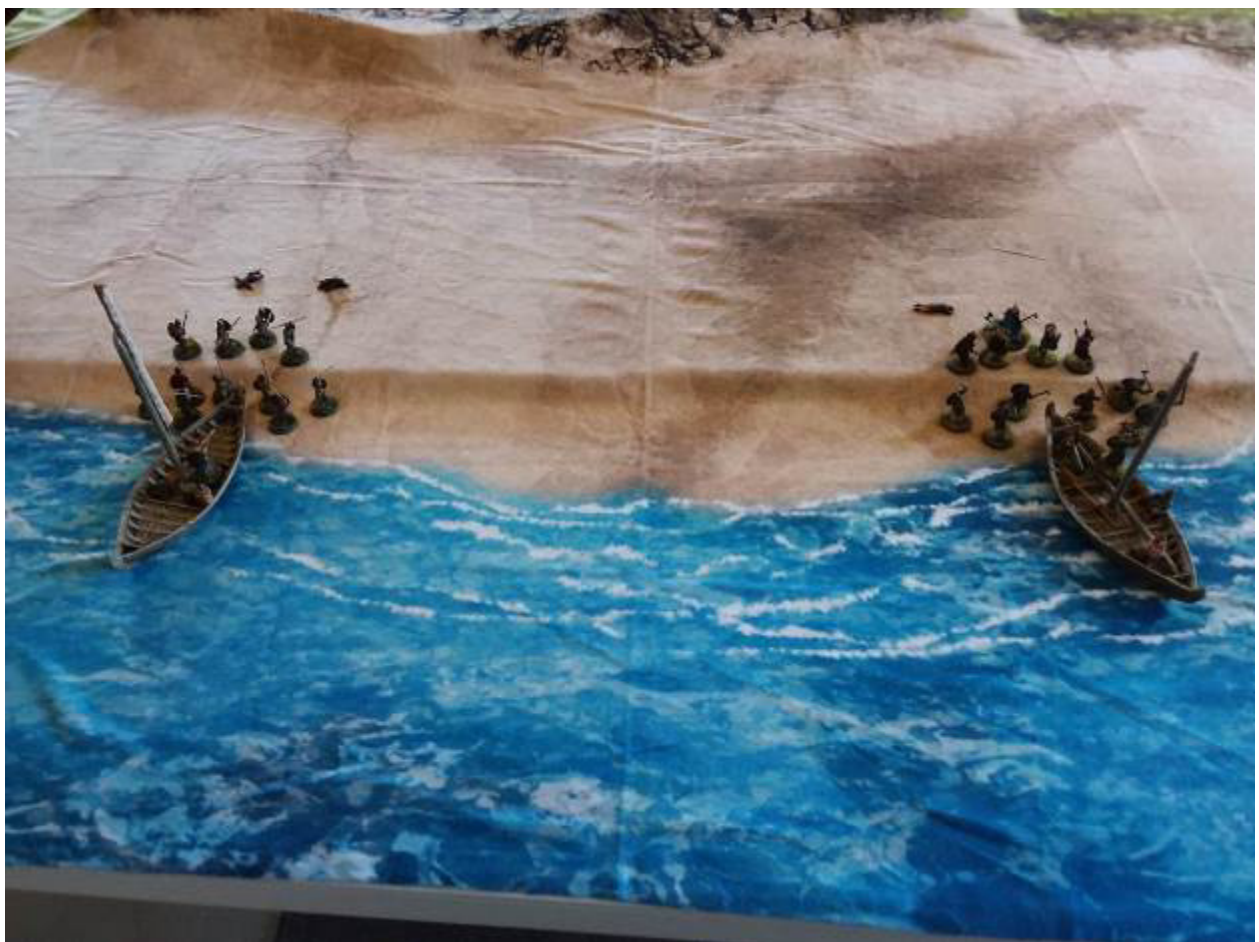


*It is a beautiful and sunny day in Dunwich...*





*... some pious locals are attending church, while others are naughtily watching the entertainment of a couple of travelling bards...*



*...not knowing yet that the Vikings have landed!*

Having landed the Vikings make quick work of any locals they find on the beach and continue their path of destruction to the village.

Warlord Paul Cenhelm and Ealdorman Alan Stithulf, having been alerted by the young villager, prepare for battle. Odin (aka Mike in his dual role on the day) looks down favourably on the Vikings as he can see a harvest for Valhalla pending, as well as death and destruction to the followers of the Christian god. Both sides size each other up but really the dice gods are the only ones who will prevail in the end!



Battle now ensues and the Vikings (Hirdmen and Bondi) eventually take on a “V” formation but the Anglo-Saxons rally (Ealdormen, Thegns and Ceorls). Cunning Lagertha uses her Battle Board to continually nullify the Anglo-Saxon archers (Ceorls), after their first salvo kills one of the enemy.



So, the archers are ordered to move into hand-to-hand battle with their better armed adversaries. Bloody conflict ensues with both sides taking heavy casualties. The archers prevail but with some losses. Overall, however, the Anglo-Saxons are now on the back-foot.



The Anglo-Saxon Ealdorman Alan Stithulf then advises his Warlord to attack personally to turn the tide but this fails miserably and Warlord Paul Cenhelm is slain. Coincidentally, Ealdorman Alan Stithulf then promotes himself to Warlord of Dunwich.



*C'est la guerre!*

## Articles

# 1775 – 1783: The American Revolution Part VI

*By Mark Cook*

## Continental Cavalry 1777 - 1781



*Colonel William Washington falling foul of the 3rd Foot “The Buffs” at Eutaw Springs in September 1781. Painting by Don Troiani.*

The American or Continental mounted forces of the Revolutionary War had generally small combat roles in the war until the Southern campaigns after 1778. The Americans raised four Continental cavalry units numbered 1 through to 4. They were small and saw little combat life.

As with the other American arms, the early horse troops were militia units. Most, if not all of the colonies had a troop of horse while Pennsylvania, Virginia and perhaps Connecticut had more than just one troop. Throughout the war, the southern and western militias rode their own horse to the battlefield, but fought on foot. This was true of both patriot and loyalist militia of the region.

The Americans were slow to utilize and raise units of cavalry until 1777, and even then they never mounted any more than 5% of all organized forces, or more than 10% of any single force in the field. American terrain was rarely practical for mounted troops, and being mostly forest. The size of the armies was not as large to require a large mobile flank covering force. Besides there was a very critical shortage of suitable mounts, and the old plough horse just didn't make a good battle horse. Also to be considered is the fact that the concept of war in those days was to outmanoeuvre and besiege the opposing force – armies cost too much to be recklessly thrown into battle. So the

mounted units were mostly used for foraging and raids, both supplies and information.

Until 1777 the Americans had no real horse units. None are mentioned at Boston or in Canada in 1775. In 1776 at Long Island the Americans had but four horse volunteer units watching the flanks. A Connecticut unit showed up in New York, but were dismissed for causing dissension in the camp. At Princeton (3rd January 1777) the troop called Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse may have taken part, but this was a militia unit. In general, whatever horse may have been present was used as scouts and messengers.

The Americans renewed their army and reorganized in 1777 and decided to raise a corps of light dragoons to be used for scouting, raiding, screening, pursuit and if necessary, to fight dismounted. After 1780 the last role was totally disregarded (in that all regiments were organised as legions of foot and horse), and was rarely used in such a role previous to that, except for those men for whom mounts were unavailable. In truth, all the mounted units became what is termed light horse, but were not supposed to charge enemy troops in battle formation. The four regiments so approved were formed after the British fashion, but none were ever fully recruited and invariably suffered for want of horses. None of the units ever totalled over 300 men or 150 horses.



*Modern day reenactors of the 2nd Light Dragoons*



*Left: 1<sup>st</sup> Continental Light Dragoon Private. Fall-Winter 1780-1781; right: 2<sup>nd</sup> Continental Light Dragoon sergeant 1778, by Don Troiani.*



*Left: 3rd Continental Dragoon, by Gerry Embleton; right: 4th Continental Light Dragoon, 1779-1781, by Don Troiani*

**1st Continental Dragoon Regiment** was formed from a Virginia militia unit under Colonel Bland. One of his troops (the first) was led by Captain Henry “light horse” Lee, father of Robert E. Lee and himself a good leader. His troop later became the nucleus of the well regarded Lee’s Legion. The regiment took part in the Philadelphia (1777) and the Monmouth (1778) campaign. Lt. Colonel White took actual control command in December of 1779 and led the depleted regiment south in 1780. Destroyed in the Charleston campaign (1780), it merged into Washington’s dragoons, not to appear as a separate unit again until Yorktown (1781) where 60 recruits took part, before heading further south. Even these were merged in the Third Regiment in 1782.

**2nd Continental Dragoon Regiment** was formed from Connecticut militia who were led both before and after by Colonel Sheldon. It was used as scouts in the Philadelphia campaign, and thereafter fought the war on the New England side of the Hudson River. It was the first continental dragoon regiment to be accepted.

**3rd Continental Dragoon Regiment** was raised from scratch by Colonel Baylor in Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and New Jersey. Its history is much the same as that of the first regiment. It is especially noted for being the victim of the Tappan Massacre, where it lost its Colonel (captured), Major (killed) and about 80-120 dragoons. It was slowly rebuilt to a larger force under Lt. Colonel William Washington. It regained some fame and standing as the basis of the force that Washington led in the southern campaigns of 1780-1. Colonel Baylor returned in 1782 to command all the continental mounted forces in Georgia and the Carolinas.

**4th Continental Dragoon Regiment** was raised by Colonel Moylan from scratch. It was mostly recruited in Pennsylvania and Maryland. It saw little action until the Charleston campaign of 1780. Thereafter its history was similar to the first and third regiments until 1782, when the remaining men were drafted into the infantry of the Pennsylvania Line.

The first official organization was set in March of 1777 and altered in May of 1778, which reduced the staff and increased the numbers of troopers. It must have been wishful thinking, as none of the four regiments seemed to come near full strength. As of January 1781 the last organization change was made. The regiments were henceforth known as legions and were to consist of four troops of horse and two of light infantry. This was a logical step as the very understrength units never had sufficient horses anyway.

As of February 1778 the Continental Dragoon Regiments had:

1st Regiment – 10 company officers, 22 NCOs, 6 trumpeters/farriers, 80 privates

2nd Regiment – 8 company officers, 20 NCOs, 6 trumpeters/farriers, 104 privates

3rd Regiment – 6 company officers, 6 NCOs, 3 trumpeters/farriers, 96 privates

4th Regiment – 15 company officers, 17 NCOs, 7 trumpeters/farriers, 69 privates

There were three other Legions. Pulaski’s Legion, Armand’s Legion and Lee’s Legion. These units saw more action and were in the case of Pulaski and Lee’s better led than the Continental units. They contained a significant number of

foreigners who had experience in European cavalry units. Their descriptions and histories will be covered in future article.

#### **Sources:**

Berg, F.A. *Encyclopedia of Continental Army units*. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania: Stackpole Books, 1972

Boatner, M.M. *Encyclopedia of the American Revolution*. New York: D. McKay Co., 1966

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## **The Bavarian Army of the War of Spanish Succession**

*By Michael Colclough*

The Bavarian Army was the army of the Electorate (1682–1806) and then Kingdom (1806–1919) of Bavaria. It existed from 1682 as the standing army of Bavaria until the merger of the military sovereignty (*Wehrhoheit*) of Bavaria into that of the German State in 1919. The Bavarian army was never comparable to the armies of the Great Powers of the 19th century, but it did provide the Wittelsbach dynasty with sufficient scope of action, in the context of effective alliance politics, to transform Bavaria from a territorially-disjointed small state to the second-largest state of the German Empire after Prussia.

### **From the First Standing Army to the War of the Spanish Succession**

The *Reichskriegsverfassung* (Imperial War Constitution) of 1681 obliged Bavaria to provide troops for the Imperial army. Moreover, the establishment of a standing army was increasingly seen as a sign of nation-statehood and an important tool of absolutist power-politics. At a field camp in Schwabing on 12 October 1682, the newly recruited troops were officially taken into Bavarian service. The traditional mid-blue colour was already in wide use among the Bavarian infantry and would be used throughout from 1684. The cuirassiers and artillery wore light grey tunics, while the dragoons wore red or blue tunics. The army distinguished itself under Maximilian II during the Great Turkish War, particularly during the Siege of Belgrade in 1688.

The army recruited in 1682 under Maximilian II consisted of seven regiments of infantry, two regiments of dragoons and two of cuirassiers, along with an artillery corps. This size of this army was substantially below that of any of the major powers, but even then it could not be maintained by the income and credit of Bavaria. The substantial participation of the Bavarian army in the war against the Turks, where it gained a lot of experience, was therefore only possible on account of subsidies. After the peace of Rijswijk (Ryswick) the size of the Bavarian army was reduced. By 1701, the composition of the army was the same as that before the Turkish wars, only now with three regiments each of cuirassiers and dragoons.

During the War of the Spanish Succession, Bavaria fought on the side of France.

In 1701, Bavaria started to deal with France and concluded a first treaty. By this it was obliged to raise the strength of its army to 15,000 men in return for a monthly subsidy of 45,000 livre. The regiments stationed in the Spanish



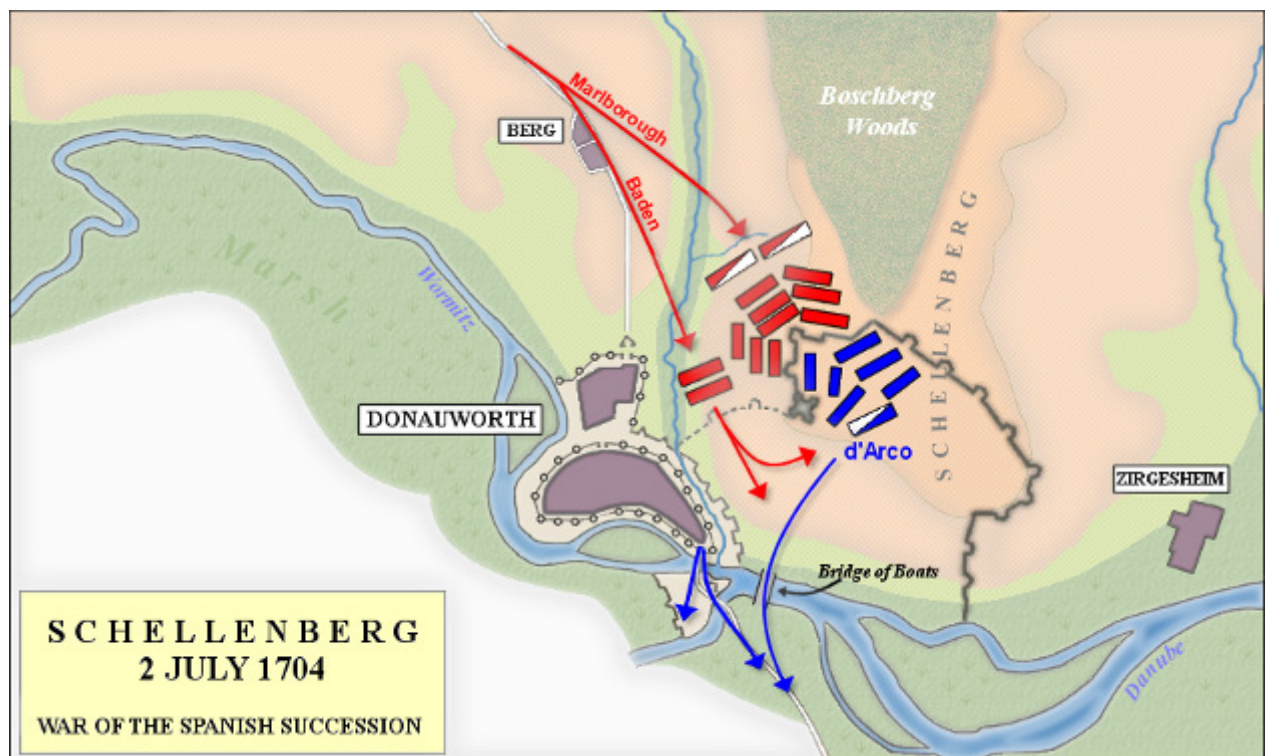
Netherlands were meanwhile returned to Bavaria, a movement which was completed in April 1701. In 1701 the regular infantry counted a guard regiment of three battalions, five regiments of two battalions and four independent battalions. The militia counted 12 battalions and so the infantry totalled 29 battalions. The cavalry consisted of 17 cavalry squadrons and 12 dragoon squadrons. According to its numbers the Bavarian army was very comparable to the Prussian.

In August 1702 the first treaty with France was followed by a treaty which obliged Maximilian II to raise his army to 25,000 men. Apart from adding a cuirassier regiment in 1702, an additional infantry regiment in 1703 and a third battalion to the infantry regiments, the basic organisation of the Bavarian army did however remain unchanged till early 1704. Maximilian II also started to strengthen his militia troops. In the early summer of 1704 the Bavarian army reached its zenith: 8 cavalry regiments fielding 47 squadrons and 9 regular infantry regiments fielding 26 battalions. This for a “should-be” strength of 28,250 men which was probably nearer to 19,000 in reality.

By 1704 Marlborough got word of the French and Bavarians co-operating in an effort of knocking Austria out of the war. Marlborough marched his army along the Danube while the French marched to Bavaria. On the 2nd of July 1704, Marlborough made his attack on the Bavarians before the French under Duc de Tallard could link up.

### **The First and Only Major Battle of the Bavarian Army**

The Battle of Schellenberg 2 July 1704 was the culmination of the march to the Danube and it came within an inch of achieving its goals there. The follow-up put so much pressure on Bavaria that the Grand Alliance almost succeeded in getting Maximilian II into their camp.



*The Battle of Schellenberg. Map from Wikipedia.*

The Bavarian army at the Schellenberg was commanded by Johann Baptist, Comte d'Arco (Graf von Arco) and General Marquis de Maffei (Alexander von Maffei) who commanded 16 Bavarian and 6 French battalions and 4 Cavalry regiments totalling about 13,000 men. In Donauwörth itself were 1,000 French under Du Bordet with other French units in the surrounding villages.

The Allies launched a series of hard fought attacks which resulted in the Bavarians fleeing the field, losing most of their baggage, all regimental colours and deprived the Elector of his best troops for the rest of the war. Only the cavalry remained, mostly the cuirassiers, as the only real effective force to continue the fight.

The Elector of Bavaria had lost many of his best troops which had a profound effect on the ability of the Franco-Bavarian forces to face the Allies in the rest of the campaign. Very few of the men who had defended the Schellenberg re-joined the Elector's and Marsin's army. Included amongst this number, however, were the Comte d'Arco and his second-in-command, the Marquis de Maffei, both of whom later defended Lutzingen at the Battle of Blenheim.

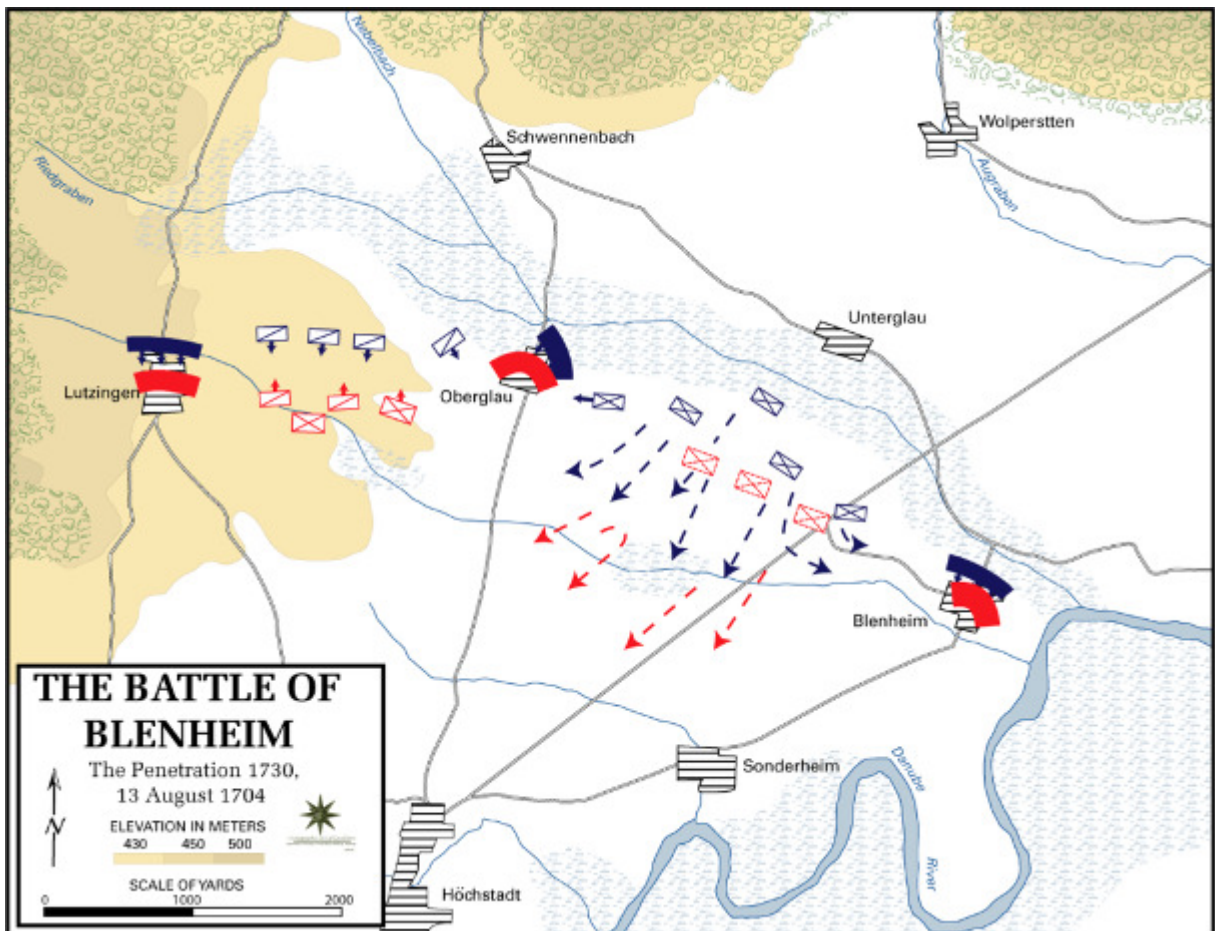
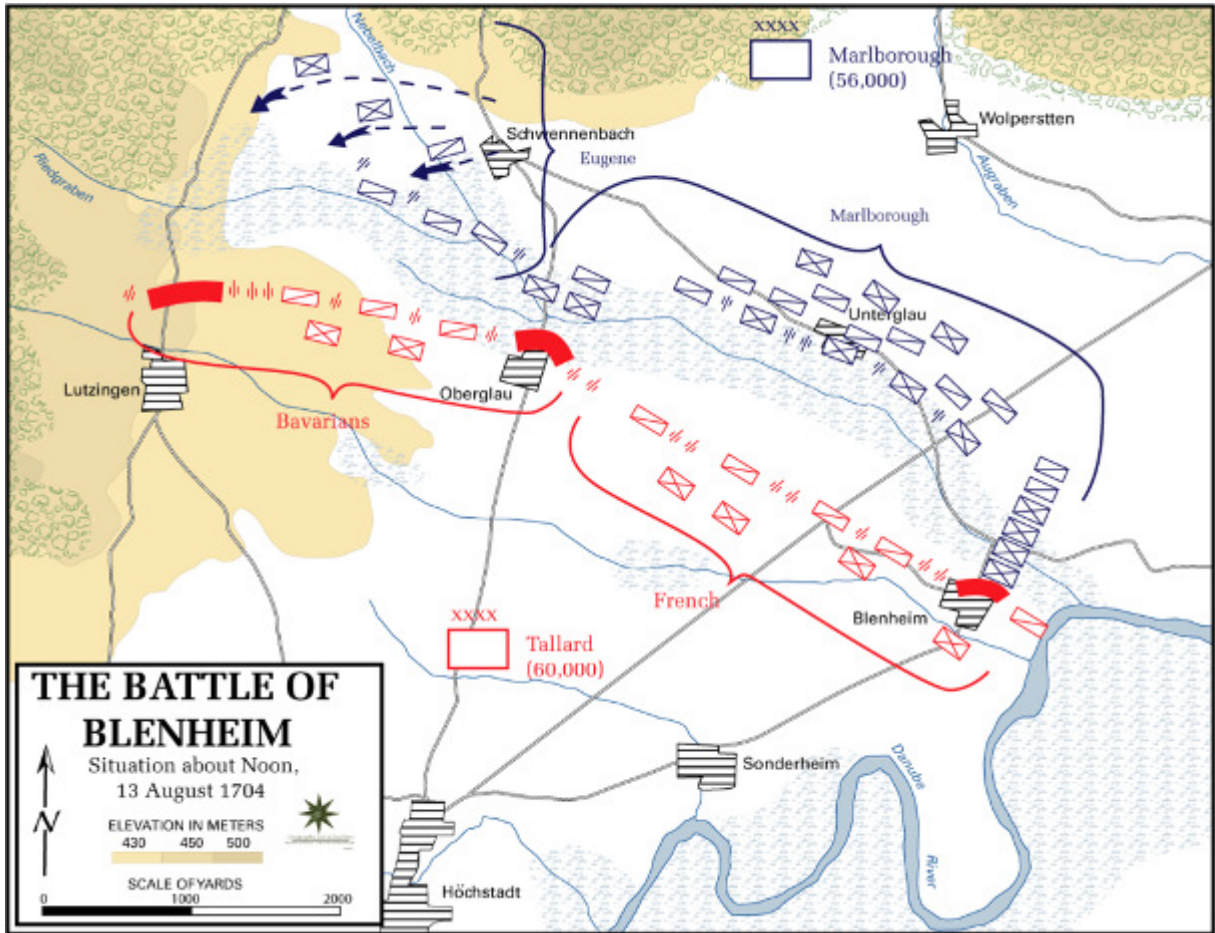
In the aftermath the Elector sat behind his defences at Augsburg while Marlborough sent his troops deep into Bavaria on raids of destruction, burning buildings and destroying crops, trying to lure the Bavarian commander into battle or convince him to change his allegiance back to Emperor Leopold I.

The Emperor had offered a full pardon, as well as subsidies and restoration of all his territories, with additional lands of Pfalz-Neuburg and Burgau if he returned to the Imperial fold, but negotiations between the parties were making little headway. Had Maximilian II not received word of French reinforcements on the very day he was about to sign a treaty, the Danube campaign would have ended after the Schellenberg. After the failure of negotiations a new strategic situation was then created with the Alliance cutting off Maximilian II from Bavaria and preparing to attack it. Within 6 weeks, both armies would come together in one of the greatest battles of the War of Spanish Succession, The Battle of Blenheim.

The Battle of Blenheim (German: *Zweite Schlacht bei Höchstädt*; French *Bataille de Höchstädt*), fought on 13 August 1704, was a major battle of the War of the Spanish Succession. The overwhelming Allied victory ensured the safety of Vienna from the Franco-Bavarian army, thus preventing the collapse of the Grand Alliance.

Bavarians were deployed on the left flank (see the map). In the village of Lutzingen, Count Maffei positioned five Bavarian battalions with a great battery of 16 guns at the village's edge. In the woods to the left of Lutzingen, seven French battalions under the Marquis de Rozel moved into place. Between Lutzingen and Oberglauheim the Elector placed 27 squadrons of cavalry – Count d'Arco commanded 14 Bavarian squadrons and Count Wolframsdorf had 13 more in support nearby.

After the battle the remnants of the defeated Elector of Bavaria's and Marshal Marsin's wing limped back to Strasbourg, losing another 7,000 men through desertion. Despite being offered the chance to remain as ruler of Bavaria (under strict terms of an alliance with Austria), the Elector left his country and family in order to continue the war against the Allies from the Spanish Netherlands where he still held the post of governor-general.



*The Battle of Blenheim, top: about noon, bottom: after 5 PM. Maps from Wikipedia*

Following defeats at the Battles of Schellensberg and Blenheim, the Bavarian army ceased to exist as a coherent fighting force, though small remainders continued to fight until the end of the war. The loss of the troops which were in Bavaria when the country was subsequently reduced did however lead to only a small force escaping to the Spanish Netherlands. This small force continued the struggle in the Spanish Netherlands. The Bavarian troops suffered again in the battle for the Brabant lines and the Battle of Ramillies, but did continue the fight till the end of the war.



Electoꝛ Max Emmanuel of Bavaria  
1662 - 1726

*Maximilian II Emanuel, Elector of Bavaria.  
Image from Anthon Hoffman's Army of the Blue King*

## **Individual Regimental Uniform Facings and Regimental Colours Bavarians of the War of Spanish Succession**

In 1701 the regular infantry counted a guard regiment of three battalions, five regiments of two battalions and four independent battalions. The militia counted 12 battalions and so the infantry totalled 29 battalions. The cavalry consisted of 17 cavalry squadrons and 12 dragoon squadrons whilst adding a Cuirassier regiment in 1702, an additional infantry regiment in 1703 and a third battalion to the existing infantry regiments.

### *Bavarian Cavalry Regiments*

Twelve regiments of Cavalry were available at the start of the war. Most regiments started with four squadrons of 120 men each. However, through battle, attrition and a lack of reinforcements, several were either wiped out or combined to form new regiments. Whilst the cuirassier regiments tend to be reinforced, it was done at the expense of the Dragoons.

In 1704 at the Battle of Schellenburg, two squadrons of Monasterol's Dragoons and one squadron of Santini's dragoons were in Monasreol's Dragoon brigade along with 6 French Dragoon squadrons deployed in support of the foot). LtGen Topping-Seefeld commanded twenty-six sqadrons of Bavarian cavalry in support behind the Schellenburg, four cuirassier regiments six suqdrons each: Arco and Weickel regiments were in Weickel's brigade and Costa and Wolframsdorff along with two squadrons of Locatelli Hussars in de Costa's brigade.

At Blenheim, Von Wolframsdorff commanded 23 squadrons of Bavarian Horse deployed between Oberglauheim and Lutzingen as part of the Cavalry under Compte d'Arco. In the first line Weickel's brigade consisted of four squadrons each of Arco and Weickel cuirassiers, and three squadrons of Household Guard Horse - certainly the Garde Carabiniers and Garde Grenadiers. In the second line was de Costa's brigade with five squadrons of Wolframsdorff cuirassiers, four squadrons of Costa cuirassiers and two squadrons of Locatelli Hussars. The three Dragoon regiments appear to have been in Munich and Augsburg at the time.

Later, at the Battle of Ramillies (1706), the Bavarians had Cavalry as part of two brigades: first line Santini's brigade, three squadrons each of Arco, Weickel and Garde, brigaded with cavalry from Cologne; in second line in de Costa's brigade three squadrons each of Wolframsdorff, Costa and Prince Philip Carabiniers, also with a unit from Cologne. At the Battle of Malplaquet (1709) there were twelve squadrons of unnamed Bavarian Horse present in the cavalry of the left: seven squadrons in the first line and five in the second.

Other than that, there is very little and somewhat conflicting information regarding Bavarian cavalry, especially at this time. I have information (gathered from the Internet) which regiment fought in which battle as above, but apart from the term 'squadron' there are only speculations on the actual numbers involved on the day. Most assume 120 men per squadron, which exists on paper, however, the rigors of campaigning would reduce that quickly.

## *Artillery*

Very little is known about the artillery batteries of this time. There were several batteries in support to the siege of Belgrade in 1688. I can only provide a reference to a Bavarian Artillery drawing of 1743, however, I suspect very little would have changed between the end of the war and 1743 as finances were tight and the Elector let his Artillery arm run down. It is also unknown what colour the artillery guns or train were at the time, but historically, the Bavarians had dark or medium blue painted over blackwood.

\* \* \*

I hope you find my paper interesting and if you are ever looked at building a Bavarian Army of the War of Spanish Succession, my article offers a lot of ideas regarding colours and flags. However, it is a start.



*Bavarian artilleryman, 1743  
(the War of the Austrian Succession),  
by J. A. Drexler*

## **Bibliography:**

Bassett-Powell, B. *Anthon Hoffman's Army of the Blue King: the Bavarian army 1684-1727*. Uniformology Series book No 1.

Litten, N. *Ramillies: Marlborough's Masterpiece*. Eastwood, UK: Partizan Press.

Scott, C. *Malplaquet 1709*. Eastwood, UK: Partizan Press.

## Bavarian Cavalry Regiments

Images from Anthon Hoffman's *Army of the Blue King*.



Dragoon Regiment  
"Montasreef"  
1702



Dragoon Regiment  
"Santini"  
1702



Dragoon Regiment  
"Toring-Seeleß"  
1702



Carabinere Regiment  
"Prinz Philipp"  
1705-1709

## Bavarian Cavalry Regiments (continued)



Dragoon Regiment  
"Garde Karabinere"  
1702



Dragoon Regiment  
"Drenadier a Cheval"  
1702



Hussar Officer  
"Locatelli"  
1704



Kartischer Life Garde  
Sattler Drummer



## Bavarian Cavalry Regiments (continued)



Cuirassier Regiment  
"Costa"  
1702



Cuirassier Regiment  
"Weickel"  
1702







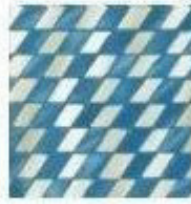














Cuirassier Regiment  
"Worframsdorf"  
1702



Cuirassier Regiment  
"Arco"  
1702


















## Bavarian Foot Regiments: War of Spanish Succession

*Compiled by Michael Colclough*

Regiment	Coat	Lining	Cuffs	Waistcoat	Breeches	Stockings	Uniform	Regiment Flag	Colonel (Conjecture)	Additional Information	In Service
LeibRegiment											
Grenadiers	Sky Blue	Blue	Sky Blue	Sky Blue	Sky Blue	White				Coat had 20 wide and 13 narrow silver bars. 1704 black conical bearskin, red bag silver lace and white tassel. Grenadier (1 Btn)	1689 - 1709
Fusiliers	Sky Blue	Blue	White	Sky Blue	Sky Blue	Grey				Coat had 20 wide and 13 narrow silver bars. Fusilier (2 Btn)	1689 - 1709
I.R. Kurprinz	Sky Blue	Sky Blue	Sky Blue	Sky Blue	Sky Blue	Grey/White				Four wide and 8 narrow white loops on coat. Silver lace on hat. Grenadiers hat brown fur, red bag white lace.	1694 - 1709
I.R. von Harthausen I.R. Mercy (1704)	Sky Blue	Red	Red	Sky Blue	Sky Blue	Grey/White				Black hat laced white. NCOs had red coats with sky blue cuff etc.. Name changed prior to Blenheim	1694 - 1704
I.R. Maffei	Sky Blue	Yellow	Yellow	Sky Blue	Sky Blue	Grey				 Black hat laced white with blue and white cockade. Tin buttons. This flag has been portraided incorrectly as the Company flag for the Maffie Regiment. It is the flag of I.R. Greder (German Volunteers).	1696 - 1705
I.R. Lutzelburg	Sky Blue	Red/ Maroon	Red/ Maroon	Red/ Maroon	Red/ Maroon	Grey				Black hat laced white with blue and white cockade. Tin buttons. Possible Pink facings instead of Red/Maroon	1696 - 1705

### Bavarian Foot Regiments: War of Spanish Succession (continued)

*Compiled by Michael Colclough*

Regiment	Coat	Lining	Cuffs	Waistcoat	Breeches	Stockings	Uniform	Regiment Flag	Colonel (Conjecture)	Additional Information	In Service
I.R. Tattenbach	Sky Blue	Bright Yellow	Bright Yellow	Bright Yellow	Sky Blue	Red or Grey				Black hat laced white with blue and white cockade. Tin buttons.	1695 - 1704
I.R. Spilburg I.R. Schellenburg (1704)	Sky Blue	Red later Dark Blue	Red later Dark Blue	Dark Grey	Dark Grey	Grey				Black hat laced white. Name changed 1704	1698 - 1705
I.R. d'Octfort	Sky Blue	Sky Blue	Sky Blue	Grey	Sky Blue	Grey					1701 - 1704
I.R. de Bettendorf	Sky Blue	Red	Red	Red	Pale Blue	Pale Blue				Tin buttons.	1702 - 1704
Régiment de Royal Bavière	Blue	Blue	Dark Yellow	Blue	Dark Yellow	White				In French Service as Royal Baviere Commander Max II. Emanuel	1706 - 1716
Boismorel Grenadiers	Red	White	Red	Red	Red	White			No Colonels Flag	Mostly Felt Hats with some Bearskins Boismorel Grenadiers raised by Colonel de la Colonies disbanded after the Battle of Schellenburg (1704) Boismorel (Red) Grenadiers was a foreign Grenadier Regiment raised by the famous de la Colonie, mostly felt hats, not Bearskins	1703? - 04

## Bavarian Army Regiments up to and including the War of Spanish Succession

Year	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1682	Berlo	Puech	Degenfeld	Montfort	Perouse	Steinau	Preysing			
1683	Berlo/Mercy	Puech	Degenfeld/La Rosa	Montfort	Perouse/Rummel	Steinau	Preysing			
1684	Mercy/Leibregiment	Puech	La Rosa/Gallenfels	Montfort	Rummel	Steinau	Preysing			
1685	Leibregiment	Puech/Schwandenfeldt	La Rosa/Gallenfels	Montfort	Rummel	Steinau	Preysing/Seyboldsdorff			
1686	Leibregiment	Schwandenfeldt	Gallenfels	Montfort	Rummel/Prinz Veldenz	Steinau	Seyboldsdorff			
1687	Leibregiment	Schwandenfeldt	Gallenfels	Montfort	Prinz Veldenz	Steinau	Seyboldsdorff			
1688	Leibregiment	Schwandenfeldt disbanded	Gallenfels	Montfort disbanded	Prinz Veldenz	Steinau	Seyboldsdorff			
1689	Leibregiment	x	Gallenfels/Schwandenfeldt	x	Prinz Veldenz/Zacco	Steinau	Seyboldsdorff			
1690	Leibregiment	x	Schwandenfeldt	x	Zacco	Steinau	Seyboldsdorff			
1691	Leibregiment	x	Schwandenfeldt	x	Zacco	Steinau	Seyboldsdorff			
1692	Leibregiment	x	Schwandenfeldt	x	Zacco	Steinau	Seyboldsdorff			
1693	Leibregiment	x	Schwandenfeldt	Wollendorf-Kompagnien	Zacco	Steinau	Seyboldsdorff/Rivera			
1694	Leibregiment	x	Kurprinz	Harthausen	Zacco	Steinau/Desprez	Rivera			
1695	Leibregiment	x	Kurprinz	Harthausen/Rivera /Harthausen	Zacco	Desprez	Rivera/Tattenbach			
1696	Leibregiment	x	Kurprinz	Harthausen	Zacco/Maffei	Desprez/Lützelburg	Tattenbach			
1697	Leibregiment	x	Kurprinz	Harthausen	Maffei	Lützelburg	Tattenbach			
1698	Leibregiment	x	Kurprinz	Harthausen	Maffei	Lützelburg	Tattenbach	Spilberg (formed out of troops of the Bavarian Circle)		
1699	Leibregiment	x	Kurprinz	Harthausen	Maffei	Lützelburg	Tattenbach	Freikorps Spilberg und Batt. Bettendorff.		
1700	Leibregiment	x	Kurprinz	Harthausen	Maffei	Lützelburg	Tattenbach	Freikorps Spilberg		
1701	Leibregiment	x	Kurprinz	Harthausen	Maffei	Lützelburg	Tattenbach	Battailon Spilberg	Battailon d'Ocfort	
1702	Leibregiment	x	Kurprinz	Harthausen	Maffei	Lützelburg	Tattenbach	Spilberg	d'Ocfort	Bettendorf
1703	Leibregiment	x	Kurprinz	Mercy	Maffei	Lützelburg	Tattenbach	Spilberg	d'Ocfort	Bettendorf
1704	Leibregiment	x	Kurprinz	Mercy disbanded	Maffei	Lützelburg	Tattenbach disbanded	Schellenberg	d'Ocfort disbanded	Bettendorf disbanded
1705	Leibregiment	x	Kurprinz	x	Maffei disbanded	Lützelburg disbanded	x	Schellenberg disbanded		
1706	Leibregiment	x	Kurprinz	Chevalier de Baviere	x	x	x	x		
1707	Leibregiment	x	Kurprinz	Chevalier de Baviere	x	x	x	x		
1708	Leibregiment	x	Kurprinz	Chevalier de Baviere	x	x	x	x		
1709	Leibregiment	x	Kurprinz	1709 - 1716: In French Service as Royal Baviere, Commander Max II. Emanuel	x	x	x	x		
1710		x		till 1718: Lerchenfeld	since 1722: Cano	since 1722: Seyboldsdorff	x	x		