

Chapter 1 : Review: Napoleon's Red Lancer | IPMS/USA Reviews

The following year, in , the Red Lancers were a distinguished regiment in a battle in Germany, and once again, in , where they fought in the areas then known as the Low Countries. [1] [2] The next year after that, in , Napoleon returned from his exile. [2].

And this is easy to understand why. In July Napoleon wrote: He has sent the Guard a bad character who has spent 3 months in jail. Order him to place the responsible parties under hour arrest and publish the fact in his orders. The inspectors will select the men for the Guard hereafter. But it must be remembered that Napoleon intended that the guard serves as a training ground for the NCOs from the army so the guard functioned as a military school. For example sergeants of the Old Guard were commissioned as the second lieutenants in the line. The other regiments suffered only few setbacks during the many years of campaigning. In almost each case they were outnumbered by the enemy. The Guard Dragoons were defeated in by the Russians. They met with a strong force of Russian light cavalry from the rear-guard, were defeated and pursued all the way to the main French army, creating confusion in the ranks of the infantry and artillery. Lachoque writes from his pro-French perspective: Sulpice was sent to Bezovka, halfway to Mozhaisk, with the Guard Dragoons, two horse batteries, and an infantry regiment to guard the line of communications. Two days later a patrol of dragoons fell into an ambush set up by 4, Cossacks More than 80 dragoons were killed, wounded, or captured. The chasseurs lost men, and their commander, Lefebvre-Desnouettes, was captured by a German named Bergmann, who gave up his prize to British hussar Grisdale. The Cossacks and their methods of combat were unknown to the Dutch. Only very few survived this campaign. General Konopka, 13 officers, and men were captured. He was a tall man, always impeccably uniformed and rigorous in discipline. Bessieres was one of the Good Marshals, like by soldiers. According to Colonel John Elting of US Army, Bessieres was a thorough soldier and all soldier - loyal, brave and even-tempered, "possessing a cold courage that never flinched. Bessieres was borne unconscious from the field on a litter. His guardsmen thought he was dead and some were sobbing. All swore to avenge him. The first round decapitated a sergeant of the Polish light cavalry of the escort. Bessieres, saddened, galloped toward the enemy to inspect their position more closely, then returned: Napoleon, learning shortly afterwards of his death, appeared distressed. When walking away, he murmured: Napoleon had in his disposal 4 squadrons drawn from the four regiments of Guard cavalry: Horse Grenadiers, Chasseurs, Dragoons and Polish lancers. These squadrons were called "the duty squadrons". Among the four duty squadrons the Chasseurs had a special task: Only on rare occasions other troops enjoyed this privilege. The Guard was so exhausted on arrival that the hussars continued to escort Napoleon. In the battle of Eckmuhl in the 1st Chasseurs-a-Cheval this was line regiment, not guard escorted the Emperor. Shortly, also in , the 1st Horse Carabiniers enjoyed this privilege. In after the battle of Dresden , Napoleon was escorted by the Elite Gendarmes. In most campaigns Napoleon had in his disposal 4 squadrons drawn from the four regiments of Guard cavalry: In the beginning the duty squadrons were one each from the chasseurs and grenadiers, later augmented by the dragoons and Poles, when they became "Old Guard". In Leipzig in the situation was critical and Napoleon was forced to unleash the four duty squadrons grenadiers, Polish lancers, dragoons and chasseurs. These superb cavalrymen led by Letort "scored a brilliant victory against the Austrian horse, including the capture of officers and men of the famous Vincent [Latour] Chevaulegers. One of the four carried his despatch case and another his field glass. If the Emperor dismounted these men would immediately do likewise. This horse-drawn bomb killed many people and demolished a building. There then appeared the Old Guard Horse Grenadiers in line formation and the Cossacks disappeared into the forest. In Museum of the Polish Army in Warsaw is exhibited his uniform with the visible hole in the sleeve and stained in blood. The Cossacks returned in large numbers and surrounded the Red Lancers on three sides. The Dutch lost more than men and the Poles lost approx. Chlapowski of Guard Lancers writes: He never used spurs nor did he use leg pressure to put the horse into a gallop - he started it with a blow of his whip. Lozier, Napoleon owned approx. Napoleon preferred Arab horses though he often had to make do with other mounts. His horses were schooled by Jardin, who accustomed them to every kind of object. His skeleton is kept at the National Army Museum in

London. In being brought to Elba, and in it was ridden from Golf-Juan to Paris. In Napoleon brought it with him to Saint-Helena. It was painted in green, drawn by 6 large grey horses three ex-drivers of Guard Horse Artillery rode on them , and had 2 coachmen on top and a servant on the box. The coach contained pull-out bed, hand-operated printing press, his mobile treasury, and small library. The escort of the coach was as follow: At night 5 lamps illuminated the coach, which gave extraordinary appearance as it raced through villages. In the Russian , Prussian , and Austrian armies entered France and after several battles reached the gates of Paris. Napoleon abdicated on April 6. However, occasional military actions continued in Italy, Spain, and Holland throughout the spring of The Allies allowed for infantrymen, cavalrymen and artillerymen. Generals Petit and Pelet were soon swamped with requests. Many officers asked to serve as simple privates. Out of the French and Polish cavalry only Polish lancers were chosen. There were additionally several hundred volunteers from infantry, grenadiers and chasseurs of Old Guard. These men were his escort, his protectors in this very difficult and sad time. As he took his leave of the Emperor he uttered these words, which do the greatest credit to his nation: Loud cries for vengeance were heard along with "Vive l'Empereur! Troops on Elba Island: There was also a group of 7 chasseurs and Mamelukes commanded by Lieutenant Seraphin a Mameluke For parade their horses were decorated with red, braided forelocks and crupper rosettes. The Horse Grenadiers were the senior regiment in the Guard and the Army. Their priviledged position the whole army - and even the Guard - had envied. Below is a short history of this splendid unit. Soon Napoleon enlarged the troop to two and then to four squadrons. The privates wore dark blue coats and collars, white lapels and tall boots. In they received tall fur caps. In the Consular Guard became Imperial Guard. The food was good and the wine even better. The regiment usually had four large squadrons and squadrons of so-called velites. In Leipzig Campaign the regiment consisted of 6 squadrons and enlarged staff. General de Brigade Laferriere and Castex ----- Quartier-maitre tresorier: Scribe, Lepot ----- Capitaine adjudant-de admin.: Varnout, Messenger ----- Lieutenant sous-adjutant-major: Desiles, Tabary, Leleu 4 squadrons.

After Waterloo, it was the Red Lancers that escorted Napoleon away from the scene of his army's destruction. In Napoleon's Red Lancers, Ronald Pawly, has given us a superb look at one of the great military regiments of the Napoleonic Era.

Some sources mention only five squadrons total of 10 companies. One company of Vistula Uhlans was attached to this regiment and numbered 11th Company. The regiment on the march would be to walk for the first hour, then stop for 10 minutes to dismount, give our horses water, and tighten all their saddle straps. The men then remounted and walked on for a few hundred paces, then break into a trot if the ground allowed and continue for 2 hours. When they reached destination the quartermaster would distribute billeting cards. One squadron of the Poles served as escort to Marshal Davout, another squadron to the Emperor. One of the Polish officers wrote: Unhesitatingly these elite troops do so. At first they ride in good order, and when they can no longer touch bottom they redouble their efforts. Swimming, they soon reach midstream. But the current, which is at its swiftest there, scatters them. Their loss is certain, but it's their own country that lies ahead, their devotion is to the liberator! About to be engulfed, they renounce their efforts, and turning their heads towards Napoleon, shout as they drown. A deputation came from Polish parliament in Warsaw to ask the Emperor to announce the union of Lithuania and the Duchy of Warsaw, but the Emperor gave an ambiguous reply which saddened many lancers. Napoleon wanted to appease Russia, but the Tsar refused to make peace. That way he could never bring England to heel. A few miles short of this city there was a bloody skirmish at Ostrowno One of our squadrons, which was escorting Murat in person, lost heavily on this occasion as the King of Naples cared as little for his own safety as for that of anybody else. All they did each time was sent out flankers to harry us, while the main body retired. We caught a few red cossacks Lifeguard Cossacks. They are a very tall and powerful race. The Emperor sent four squadrons [from the total of six] of Polish Guards under Koziatulski to investigate. We set off after midnight, and There we encountered our first Cossacks. Our main body halted by some building and one squadron went out to meet them. The Cossacks retreated off to our left, towards the Dnieper. At about this time the sun rose and we were able to see the country round about. To our front stood a line of cavalry on the crest of a hill, screened by a few hundred Cossacks. Koziatulski now recalled the first platoon, which had already come to grips with the Cossacks, and he formed the leading squadron into line. The regular cavalry must have been able to see our other three squadrons in support, as they did not move from their position. But the Cossacks approached with increasing boldness, firing with their ancient pistols. A Cossack officer on a fine grey horse came as close as a paces, perhaps less, and in good Polish challenged us to meet him in single combat. Koziatulski forbade any of us to move. The Cossacks must have fired a hundred shots at us, but not one hit its target. Cossack will not charge even a lone squadron if is in good order. They like best to rackle individuals, whom they taunt in order to lure them out of the way, entrap them, and take them prisoner. For that reason you should never let impetuous, bold, or excitable troopers go out and skirmish with Cossacks. There were masses of Cossacks circling in front of the city. Between the French line and the city walls was a massive gully into which the Cossacks had spilled. As I was on duty that day, I was ordered by the Emperor to take a squadron and force the Cossacks wiwthdrew. Coming up out of the ditch on the far side, I deployed the squadron in a single line, as I expected the enemy to shoot at us from the walls. Sure enough, they fired a number of howitzer shells, one of which exploded in the middle of the squadron. A few men were wounded, and some horses broke ranks in fright, so the Cossacks seized the moment to charge us. They were upon us very quickly, and I had to parry one of their lances with my saber. Captain Skarzynski accounted for 2 or 3 Cossacks. Cossack lances are longer than ours, and in a close fight they handled less well. Our squadron repulsed this attack and sent the Cossacks back to the shelter of their walls. The regiment moved in support and charge in turn if the heavies were repulsed. The cuirassiers captued the earthwork and cut the infantry to pieces. These were used as translators or put into the advance guard. They would speak Russian to anybody they came across and pass themselves off as Russian troops. Some of the locals knew that the Russian army had uhlan regiments, so they mistook the Polish Guard for one of those units. At Famonskoie

the Cossacks ambushed and captured a whole Dutch detachment! General Colbert mounted his horse and set off with 2 squadrons in pursuit, but the Cossacks made off with their prisoners so quickly that all that could be seen were their hoof prints in the mud. General Colbert sent him to the Emperor under escort. In Moscow, officer Chlapowski was ordered to leave 1 officer and 25 lancers in the Kremlin where Napoleon was. Chlapowski was given quarters in the palace of Prince Lubanov, Colonel Krasinski in the palace of Baryshnikov, the great banker. There were stockpiles of fur coats and hats. The audience consisted exclusively of soldiers. In late October the regiment left Moscow and after several days was in Mozajsk. There then appeared the Old Guard Horse Grenadiers in line formation and the Cossacks disappeared into the forest. In Museum of the Polish Army in Warsaw is exhibited his uniform with the visible hole in the sleeve and stained in blood. The Cossacks returned in large numbers and surrounded the Red Lancers on three sides. The Dutch lost more than men and the Poles lost approx. We could have avoided suffering losses if he had charged with only a few squadrons and followed up with the rest of the brigade at a slow and orderly pace. You should never engage your whole strength at once, especially when dealing with Cossacks. This was the worst loss we suffered during the entire Russian campaign. The Dutchmen were less experienced than our men and did not know how to handle Cossacks. Every time they were in the rearguard they would lose a few men, and the Cossacks were becoming increasingly bold in attacking them. So one day Colbert ordered a squadron of our boys to swap their white greatcoats for the Dutch ones. The Poles, whose homeland habitually suffered bitter winters and cold winds from the east, will have been better prepared for the hardships, mentally and perhaps physically. After the battle of Krasne Napoleon moved toward Smolensk. Murat ordered the regiment to follow him at the trot and then ordered to charge right in to the village occupied by Russian jagers. The Poles suffered 10 killed and wounded before they reached the center of the village. The cavalry was unable to gallop in deep snow, they lost several horses to close range fire, came out the other side and formed up again. Napoleon was furious at Murat and sent a single infantry company of Old Guard Foot Grenadiers who took the village without a single shot. The Foot Grenadiers also freed several Poles who had been unhorsed and taken prisoner by the jagers. Chlapowski was greatly impressed with the Foot Grenadiers, saying that they "stood as solid as a wall. Napoleon said to the Poles: In case of certain danger I want you to kill me rather than let me be captured. He busy himself cooking whatever the lancers collected, flour, beef and horse meat. Every morning before setting off, every lancer would receive a round of bread and a piece of meat. They crossed the Niemen River at Kovno, left the hostile territory behind and entered Lithuania. They no longer slept in the open. I was delighted when one of them said: This picture is not authentic in its details but is evidence of the enduring interest in the regiment. After the retreat from Russia and massive losses the regiment was forced to accept many young soldiers without battle experience. In the beginning of April the regiment had men in 3 squadrons and was part of 1st Guard Cavalry Division. In mid August they still were part of the 1st Guard Cavalry Division, their strength however was increased to 7 squadrons 1. Officer Julian Krasinski had his head taken off by cannonball in front of the regiment. Officer Kruszewski was mortally wounded. But the Guard Lancers had no reason to complain, at Dresden Napoleon defeated Russia, Prussia and Austria, all three participants of the partitions of Kingdom of Poland. The campaign in Saxony was a busy time for the Guard Lancers. They participated in numerous skirmishes and several battles. He participated in every major campaign and after the Napoleonic Wars he escaped to the United States, and spent the next few years farming in Louisiana. In May near Zgorzelec Gorlitz General Walther was ordered to take all regiments of the cavalry of Imperial Guard and move to the right. Chlapowski describes the actions of his regiment: There we had to halt and cross slowly in pairs. As soon as my 2 squadrons had crossed, General Lefebvre-Desnouettes

Chapter 3 : Napoleon's Red Lancers < Uniformi - Distintivi < Milistoria

Send questions or comments about the functionality of this website to the Red Lancers Webmaster Order or product related inquiries should be directed to toys@theinnatdunvilla.com.

Battle of Somosierra The regiment was sent, detachment after detachment, to Spain. That day the 3rd Squadron under Koziatulski ad interim [39] was on duty as a personal escort to the Emperor. After the failure of the French infantry attack, Napoleon ordered Polish chevaulegers to take the pass defended by men and four batteries of Spanish cannons. The narrow road to the top meters level difference, 2, meters long , bordered from both sides with waist high stone walls, lined with poplar trees, precluded a demi-squadron or even a troop frontal attack. This was why the attack was conducted in a column four horses wide. The charge was led by Koziatulski who, however, lost his horse after taking the first battery. The squadron was then joined by Lt. Andrzej Niegolewski , who had previously been on reconnaissance with his troop. The charge, which continued to the last battery, was led by Niegolewski, who miraculously survived when the Spanish attacked him he received nine wounds from bayonets and two carbine shots to the head. The regiment marched to Austria. On 22 May the light horse took part in the Battle of Essling. After the battle, Napoleon supposedly said: Over the next two years 11 the Regiment spent time in Chantilly resting, drilling, receiving awards, and from time to time participating in court duties. Many other officers and men obtained promotions and awards for gallantry. During the Battle of Borodino they were kept in reserve. Some fifty chevaulegers-lancers escorted the Emperor from the burning Kremlin, covering him - in the most critical moment - with their overcoats. The Regiment was one of very few detachments which remained battle-ready until the end. The same day a service squadron saved Napoleon, about to be kidnapped by Cossacks near Horodnia. He was escorted to Ashmyany by the 7th company of chevaulegers newly formed. In the end of December there were only men with horses. During the campaign of the Regiment was fighting, but at the same time was being reorganized. Eight younger companies, plus a company of Tartars, were included into the 2nd light cavalry division of General Lefebvre. After this battle even "old breed" chevaulegers felt disappointed and frustrated. Some fifty of the younger even deserted. They took part in the battle of Paris. To the end they remained loyal to Napoleon. After his abdication, the victorious powers excluded chevaulegers from the French Army. After the defeat, the squadron retreated along with Marshal Davout to the left banks of Loire.

Chapter 4 : Napoleon Series Military Reviews: The Red Lancers: Anatomy of a Napoleonic Regiment

The legendary Dutch 'Red' Lancers - the 2nd Light Horse Lancers of Napoleon's Imperial Guard - were formed in after the emperor annexed Holland and its army to France. The former hussars of the Dutch Royal Guard got a handsome new uniform, a new weapon, and a hard-driving new colonel in Baron Edouard Colbert.

Upon opening this box, the modeler will find one sprue of gray plastic with 45 parts. Detail is good, with the kit representing a mounted French Red Lancer as he marches through Holland on his way to Russia, a local girl has provided a drink for him and his mount. Napoleon formed a unit made of Polish volunteers, which became the 1st Regiment of Lancers of the Imperial Guard. In , following the annexation of the Kingdom of Holland by France, a second Lancer Regiment of the Imperial Guard was formed of Dutch volunteers, the Dutch Lancers, but due to their bright red uniforms they were more commonly called the Red Lancers. The Red Lancers served Napoleon to the end and fought at Waterloo. You may notice by the pictures, that there is no lance. Not all Lancers carried one. Half the men formed the front rank, armed with lance, saber and pistol. The rest were armed with saber, pistol and musket. In a charge, the men in the front rank would attack with lances, but if the men in the rear had lances, they posed a danger to the men and horses in front. The figure in our kit has no musket either, only a saber, so he is, in fact, a sergeant. I had in my kit collection a Historex Dutch Lancer, and the instruction sheet served as the basis for my research on the uniform. The figure is in campaign dress, usually worn in the field to protect the fine uniform from the elements. This consisted of a cloth cover for the Polish style chapska helmet, and heavy overalls with leather reinforced inseam. These could be various colors, it is dark blue on the box art, but gray was also common. I began assembly with the horse, which required some filler along the seams on the back, belly, and chest. Then I glued together the saddle, to make sure it fit the horse correctly. Each part required clean up along the seam. I drilled a hole and widened it with a hobby knife. I glued it on the horse and later filed the sides of the straps down till they lined up with the straps on the horse. This raised area under the saddle is also where the rider kept his pistols. Cut a narrow piece of paper and attach it to the center of the collar and the girth, this part should be loose, as shown in the box art. A heart shaped breastplate is shown on the box art, but the Red Lancers used a round plate, so a slice of round plastic stock in a suitable size will do nicely. I added a wire handle to the bucket. The drinking cup held by the lancer is too thick to fit in his hand properly, and as I was trying to thin it down I dropped the cup, losing it on the floor somewhere. I looked in my spare accessories and found a Historex cup that was a perfect fit. There were a couple of minor mistakes on the figure that need to be addressed. First, since the figure is in campaign dress, the lapel would be buttoned over. So the edge of the lapel on the left side must be filled in. Be careful to not damage the button detail. The shabraque, the cloth cover on the saddle, is also incorrect. The way it is now, the shabraque without the sheepskin and the large "N" on the front half is correct for the Polish Lancers. You could paint the figure in a blue uniform with crimson trim and make him a Polish Lancer. I chose to build mine as a Red Lancer, so I scraped off the Napoleonic N on the sides, and made a sheepskin cover from Milliput. Using the piece from the Historex kit as a guide, I laid on the Milliput and covered the straps on the saddle assembly. You will not have to apply the putty on the saddle where the figure sits, or where the saddle roll is behind the figure. I used a knife to cut the sawtooth design on the sheepskin edge. A book is molded on the right side of the saddle, most likely a roster of some type used by the sergeant, I filed this off and added a new booklet made from a folded piece of paper. Then I added paper straps which held the sheepskin and booklet in place. I also gave the putty texture on the sheepskin. If you have experience with Epoxy putty or Milliput, this is an easy conversion. After a shot of Tamiya primer, it was time to start laying paint on the model. The horse was painted Model Master Leather, the Red Lancers rode chestnuts and bays, so any reasonable color of brown will work. Leather work was black, the harness was lined in red cloth, but in this scale I had trouble depicting this. The mane, tail and lower legs were also done in black, with a drybrushed highlight of Wood Tan and black. The shabraque is Testors Dark Blue, the lining on the edge is yellow, as is the Napoleonic Eagle and teeth on the sheepskin. The portmanteau, or saddle roll, is red with yellow trim on the edges. The bucket was painted to look like old oak, and I used Vallejo Water Effects, a

product that dries hard and crystal clear. Since it is in a paste form out of the jar, I used a toothpick to apply it to the bucket, and had to add a bit of Crystal Clear to even out the top smoothly. I looked for info on civilian female dress of the era, and found much on the upper class clothing, but nothing on the dress of the lower class, such as this Dutch farm girl. The high-waisted dress style was very popular throughout Europe at this time, and light colors were common. So I gave her a dress of light green made from blue and yellow paint. Her blouse, apron and bonnet would be white. The wooden shoes are light tan. I painted her vase in the Delft style, very common in Holland, it is white with blue designs. The lancer has a red jacket with dark blue collar. This blue is much darker than what is shown on the box, and it also trims the coattails and piping on the back. The epaulette on right shoulder is gold with a red stripe running lengthwise, and gold and red fringe. The overalls are blue, with black leather inner section. A red stripe runs down the outer leg, with brass buttons. I glued the saddle assembly to the horse, and my next step was to add the reins. I cut the length I needed of the 1 mm size, gave it some primer and painted it black. There are no good clear connection points on the bit, so study the box art carefully, I super-glued the bent wire to the bits, and formed the rein over the horse's neck. I left off the sword to add after the figure was mounted on the horse. The sword and scabbard are both brass, with black trim on the hilt, and a black slit on both sides of the scabbard. I realized the sword knot was not included on the kit, although it is prominently shown in the cover illustration, and one must be added. I found a small tassel in a spares box of Historex parts, which I glued to the end of a small strip of plastic. This was then glued to the sword. When I tried to place the sword on the figure, it would not fit, I had dry fitted the sword previously, but the portmanteau on the shabraque was in the way. I tried to bend the sword straps, but they just broke. So I cut them off just above the buckle detail, and added straps made from the useful flat lead wire I had used for the reins. It came out perfectly. The figure is fragile, and this mini-scene needs to be put on a base. I had a spare base in the right size, gave it some stain and varnish, and groundwork of craft paint, white glue, water and Celluclay. I glued the horse and rider, woman and bucket to the base with white glue. This builds up into a nice little figure, beginners may want to make it right out of the box, but advanced modelers will want to correct the minor mistakes. I did enjoy the model, and look forward to the other mounted figures in this series, French Hussar and Cuiriasser figures.

Chapter 5 : Napoleon's Red Lancers (Men-at-Arms) - theinnatdunvilla.com

The Red Lancers wore one of the most striking uniforms in Napoleonic cavalry. Initially it had been intended to dress the Red Lancers in uniforms similar to those worn by the Guard Chasseurs-a-Cheval.

Deals Napoleons Light Horse: They differed from the Austrian and Prussian equivalents in their main weapon being the Lance. Employed on the battlefield as shock troops they fulfilled a similar role to the more numerous Chasseurs , scouting, pursuit and gathering intelligence, protecting the flanks of the army and threatening the flanks of the opposing force at Waterloo the lancer brigades deployed to the right and left flank of the line, the right flank being a fortuitous disposition as will become clear later. This ensured the usefulness of the Lancer regiments, as a combination of heavy and light cavalry making a multi-purpose unit. History On the 5 and 6 July , north of Vienna, took place one of the most important confrontations in human history until then, the battle of Wagram. Napoleon in the grip of victory observed the Polish Light Horse pick up Lances discarded by the routing Austrian Uhlans and use them to good effect on the fleeing Austrian infantry and artillery. Impressed by this, Napoleon ordered a squadron of the 3rd Hussars to begin experimental training with the Lance. The Poles at that time were acknowledged to be the finest lancers in Europe. A British training manual produced some years after Waterloo stated that he had to master 55 different exercises with his lance â€” 22 against cavalry, 18 against infantry, with 15 general ones thrown in for good measure. The 7th and 8th Lancers were formed from Poles, by conversion of the 1st and 2nd Vistula Uhlans. They wore their traditional Polish style uniforms no helmets. The 9th Regiment was considered also Polish but actually, it was made of Germans and a small number of Poles and Frenchmen. This regiment was formed by conversion of the 30th Chasseurs. Actions and service Smolensk and La Moskowa Dresden, Leipzig, and Hanau. Moskowa, Winkowo, Beresina, and Wilna Genappes and Waterloo Battle Honours: None given 3e Regiment de Cheveau-Legers-Lanciers Polotsk and La Beresina Bautzen, Reichenbach, Dresden, Leipzig, and Hanau Champaubert, Vauchamps, and Troyes La Moskowa, Mojaisk, and Winkowo Leipzig and Hanau Champaubert and Vauchamps La Moskowa and Winkowo Jauer, Leipzig, and Hanau No specific actions given Magdebourg, Dresden, Naumbourg, and Hanau Jakubowo, Polotsk, and La Beresina Lutzen, Bautzen, Dresden, and Leipzig Mockern and Kulm The entire British brigade disintegrated â€” the poles captured several cannon, colours, and hundreds of prisoners. In at Quatre Bras the lancers again created havoc among the Netherlands and British troops. Fate had given the Lancers their day of glory at the expense of the proud Union Brigade. Weapons and Organisation The lance is 9ft1in cm long and its shaft is made of hardwood such as ash and steel. The centre of the shaft has a whitened leather grip and a loop for the fingers called a martingale. The lance was decorated with a small red and white flag called a pennon. It is secured by long steel straps called langets which made it harder to chop off the point with a sword. Armed also with sabres and carbines the Regiments only issued the lances to the front rank in the individual squadrons. In the men strong company of French lancers was armed as 1st rank. Regimental Organisation consisted of 4 squadrons, each of 2 companies, the 1st squadron having 1 company of elite troopers, and 1 regular company. There were also 2 non-combatant depot squadrons. The collar and cuffs were of the facings color, the green shoulder straps and the breeches were piped with the facing color. The uniform comprised pewter buttons, black boots, a brass Carabinier style helmet with a brass crest supporting a woollen comb over a sealskin turban a result of the previous dragoon role , black leather visor, brass chin scales and red epaulettes for elite companies. The full dress uniform had the facing colour on the front lapels of the jacket however on campaign green light cavalry overalls were worn with the facing colour on collar and cuffs. Normal light cavalry horse furniture being standard, with a sheepskin over the pistol holsters and the blanket in the regiments facing colour, see the chasseur a cheval article. The only variation on this were the 7th,8th and the mainly German 9th regiments that wore blue coats, white epaulettes and a blue polish czapka. Musicians had reversed colour schemes until when the Green-coat for infantry musicians was introduced. The relevant facing colours for the regiments are:

Chapter 6 : Napoleon, The Red Lancer

DOWNLOAD PDF NAPOLEONS RED LANCERS

The legendary Dutch 'Red' Lancers - the 2nd Light Horse Lancers of Napoleon's Imperial Guard - were formed in , during the Napoleonic Wars (), after the emperor annexed Holland and its army to France. The former hussars of the Dutch Royal Guard got a handsome new uniform, a new.

Chapter 7 : 2e rÃ©giment de cheveau-lÃ©gers lanciers de la Garde ImpÃ©riale - Wikipedia

The legendary Dutch 'Red' Lancers - the 2nd Light Horse Lancers of Napoleon's Imperial Guard - were formed in , during the Napoleonic Wars (), after the emperor annexed Holland and its army to France.

Chapter 8 : Download Napoleon's Red Lancers by Ronald Pawly PDF - Taste of Heaven Library

The Dutch 'Red' Lancers - the 2nd Light Horse Lancers of Napoleon's Imperial Guard - were formed in after the emperor annexed Holland and its army to France. The former hussars of the Dutch Royal Guard got a new uniform, a new weapon, and a new colonel, Baron Edouard Colbert. His lancers.

Chapter 9 : Napoleon's Polish Guard Lancers : Lighthorse : Weapons : Uniforms

The Polish Guard Lancers, the Red Lancers and the Berg Lancers formed brigade under General Charles comte Lefebvre-Desnouettes (-) He was a very brave man. He participated in every major campaign and after the Napoleonic Wars he escaped to the United States, and spent the next few years farming in Louisiana.