

Danish Infantry of the Line and Light Infantry

1803-1814

The Perry Achievement

2. part

Alan Perry has designed a series of metal figures of Danish-Norwegian infantry from the Napoleonic era.



Hand Weapons

In Denmark, musketeers and grenadiers were equipped with Musket M 1794 or Musket M 1807. Norwegian units used older muskets, but began receiving some M 1794 and M 1807 muskets from 1811 onwards.

The Companies "Skarpskytter" (until 1803 in Denmark, 1810 in Norway) were armed with musket for light infantry M

1789 with combined ramrod/bayonet, which could fit into the ramrod holder underneath the barrel of the weapon. The same type of weapon was used by Lette/skarpskytte/ski (Norway) Corps, until 1811. All NCOs were also armed with this weapon.

Regimental Jaegers (from 1803) were armed with Rifle M 1803 and M 1807 with hunting knife bayonet. In 1811 as a consequence of the forming of new re-

gimental jaeger companies with the new 3rd and 4th battalions, it was decided that "First rank of all jaeger companies, shall in the future use bayonet muskets". So, for the front rank to make armament more suitable, the weapon to be used onwards was the special shortened jaeger musket M 1794/1808 and later the jaeger musket M 1807/1811.

Regarding Jaeger Corps, they also used Rifle M 1803 and M 1807 with hunting knife bayonet for all jaegers, until 1811.

In 1811 as a consequence of the forming of new jaeger and skarpskytte Corps (2nd Battalions), 1st rank was armed with musket for light infantry M 1789 or jaeger musket M 1794/1808, and



DAN 1. Infantry command (with two standard bearers) 1803-1808.

This is the standard command set for the 1803-1808 In Denmark and 1805-1810 in Norway. Officers and NCOs can be used as command for Danish jaeger corps/lights and regimental jaegers 1803-1808 and Norwegian jaeger corps, lights and ski units 1805-1810. Note: bayonets should be removed from the muskets of the NCOs to make it into "sharpshooters musket 1789", which was the musket type used by all NCOs.



DAN 3 Grenadiers in bearskins, marching 1803-1808.

This can only be used for Danish grenadiers 1803-1808 and by some units until 1814. Resent research reveals that



By Hans Chr. Wolter

This article has benefitted considerably from very qualified assistance from Mr. Jørgen K. Larsen and Mr. Ole Thureholm.

DAN 2. Musketeers in round hats, marching 1803-1808.

Standard infantry in Denmark 1803-1808 and Norway 1805-1810. These can with small modification also be used for light infantry in Denmark until 1808 (removal of bayonet on musket, and a sidearm made of "Grenstuff" added).



Above is shown how Allan Perry has worked, forming at left a musketeer, in round hat, marching 1803-1808 from DAN 2, and at right a Norwegian grenadier in M1789 cap, marching 1803-1808 from set DAN 4.



Detail of Norwegian grenadiers DAN 4.



these bearskins were not distributed/made in Norway, but that here the "grenadier hat M1789", was used instead.



DAN 4 Norwegian grenadiers in M1789 caps, marching 1803-1808.

This is how Norwegian grenadiers looked 1803-1810, Resent research tells, that bearskins were not distributed/made in Norway, but that here the old "grenadier

hat M1789", was used instead. Officers of the grenadiers (and grenadier colour bearers) normally did not wear this hat model, but preferred to use the standard M1803 officers' hat (as found in command set DAN

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2nd rank armed with Rifle M 1803 and M 1807, in both jaeger and skarpskytte formations onwards.

Grenadiers carried sabre for infantry M 1756. In Norske Livregiment, Marineregiment and Københavns Infanteriregiment, musketeers carried the same sabre model. All company "Skarpskytter" (until 1803 in Denmark, 1810 in Norway) used this weapon. Some of the regimental jaegers armed with jaeger musket M 1794/08, from 1811, used it too. It was also carried by several light corps, and by all NCOs.

Regular Jaeger Corps and Lette/skarpskytte Corps, were equipped with musket for light infantry M 1789 or jaeger musket M 1794/1808, and



Detail of Norwegian grenadiers DAN 4.



DAN 5 Regimental jaegers in round hats, marching 1803-1808.

Standard regimental jaegers, and regular jaeger corps in Denmark 1803-1808. For Norway they can be used as regular jaegers 1805-1810. With small modification they can also be used for light infantry in Denmark until 1808 (Removal of powder horn, ammunition box and extra shot bag at front of waist belt). These so modified, can also be used for regimental sharpshooters, lights and ski units in Norway 1805-1810.



DAN 6 Infantry command, shakos (with two standard bearers) 1808-1812.

This is the standard command set for the 1808-1812 period in Denmark and for 1810-1812 in Norway. Officers and NCOs can be used as command for Danish jaeger corps/lights/sharpshooters, and regimental jaegers 1808-1812 and Norwegian jaeger corps, 1810-1812. By removing epaulettes for officers/NCOs from 1812, they can be used for the 1813-1814 campaign. Further, bayonets can be removed from the muskets of the NCOs to transform them into "sharpshooters musket 1789", which was the musket type used by all NCOs.



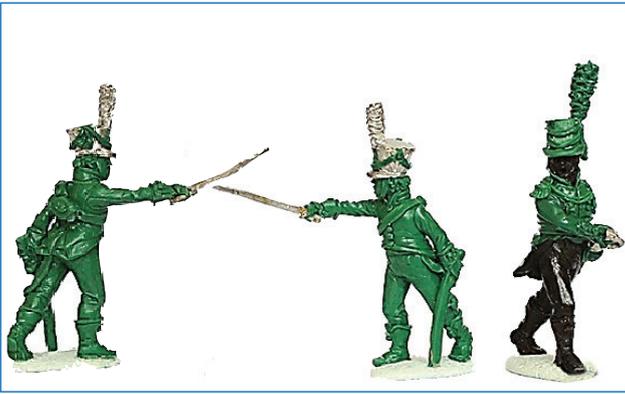
DAN 7 Infantry command, shakos (no standards) 1808-1812.

This is a "character" set of the above, with an "extra" drum major and a young officer "Cadet" straight from "Officers' Cadet School". By removing the epaulettes of officers/NCOs from 1812, they can be used for the 1813-1814 campaign. Ordinary soldiers in most instances did not receive new uniforms until in 1815, but had to use their 1808 uniforms throughout. Further, bayonets can be removed from the muskets of the NCOs to transform them into "sharpshooters musket 1789", which was the musket type used by all NCOs.



DAN 8 Musketeers marching, shakos 1808-1814.

Standard infantry in Denmark 1808-1814 and Norway 1810-1814. With small modifications they can also be used for light infantry/"sharpshooters" in Denmark until 1810 (removal of bayonet on musket, and a sidearm made of "Green stuff" added). In 1812 a new type of pointed cuffs were ordered, but only officers and NCOs were expected to change "right away". Ordinary soldiers were in both Denmark and Norway allowed to wait to "next change of uniform" (in 1814). Few regiments, did in fact change to the new model cuffs until then. So this set can be used for the entire period 1808-14.



In DAN 7 appears a young officer just out of the "Military Cadet School" c. 1812-1814.

With the country bankrupt, he has (as many a young officer tried), done what he could, to keep costs down. His old grey "daily" school uniform coat, has quickly been sewn into the new "officers' coat", which in 1812 was allowed, officers as "field uniform", a single breasted so-called "surtout", just adding the correct regimental facing colours on collar and cuffs. But young and "dandy", he has also kept his cadet officers' cross belt, which he also wears (a bit "out of regulations") Just to compare – to the right appears an officer in full splendour, from when time allowed so (1803-1808), and when an officer really could spend on his uniform!

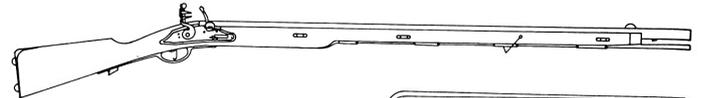


DAN 9 Grenadiers marching, M 1803 bearskin, 1808-1814.

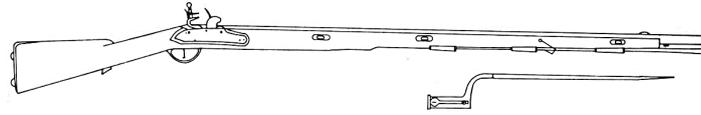
In 1808 a new larger and higher bearskin was adopted, but only two regiments "Kongens Regiment" and "Prins Christian Frederiks Regiment" in fact adopted it. The other units used a "modernised version of the M1803 bearskin (M1809). This is shown here. Contrary to common belief, very few units (if any at all) adopted grenadier shakoes until the campaign was over (in 1814). This set can be used for most regiments until 1814. Two at least, probably three regiments (presumably 1st Jyske, 3rd Jyske and probably Fynske Regiment), received a completely different bearskin c. 1811-1812, but this is not covered yet, by this range.



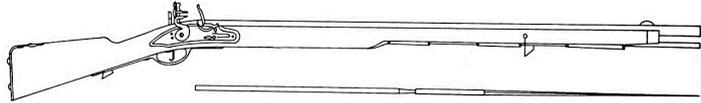
Detail of grenadier DAN 9.



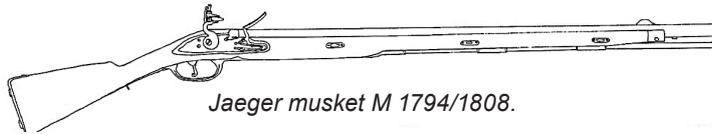
Musket M 1794, shown with (Long) model of "Kyhls" bayonet.



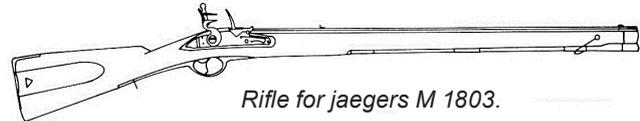
Musket M 1807, shown with (Short) model of "Kyhls" bayonet.



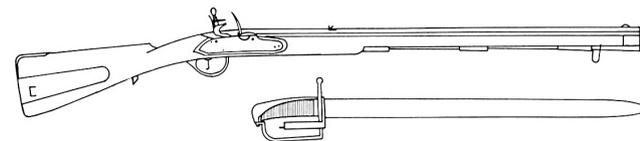
Musket for light infantry M 1789, shown with the special "ramrod bayonet".



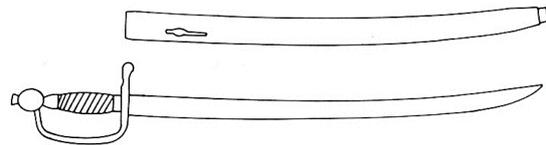
Jaeger musket M 1794/1808.



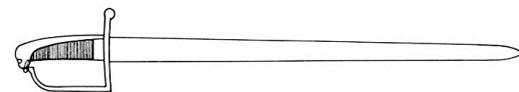
Rifle for jaegers M 1803.



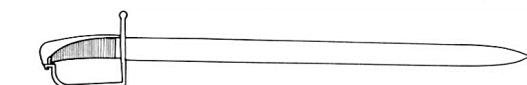
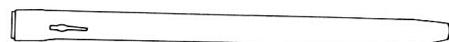
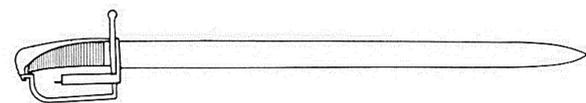
Rifle for jaegers M 1807, shown with hunting knife M1801 with bayonet stud, for attachment to rifle.



Sabre M 1756 for infantry.



Hunting knife M 1791. From 1803 used by those armed with musket for light infantry M 1789 or jaeger musket M 1794/08 (from 1811).



Hunting knife M 1801. Top: Model for rifled armed (with bayonet stud, for attachment to rifle). Bottom: Model for those armed with musket for light infantry M 1789 or Jaeger musket M 1794/08 (from 1811).



Detail of grenadier DAN 9.

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used hunting knife M 1791 or hunting knife M 1801 (Without a bayonet stud).

Perry's Danish and Norwegians of the Napoleonic Wars

Perry plans in time to cover all time periods and all branches of the army. This first "batch", covers the infantry in the time frame around 1803-1812, in both Denmark and Norway. It is intended that in due time the 1813-1814 period will be covered to include also light infantry and the militia: "Landeværnet". For those who, cannot wait for this, or like to "convert" figures, a few hints are provided below.

To be continued.



DAN 10 Regimental light company marching, shakos 1808-1813.

Standard regimental jaegers 1808-1814, and regular jaeger corps in Denmark 1808-1810. For Norway they can be used as regular jaegers 1810-1814. With small modifications they can also be used for light infantry in Denmark until 1810 (Removal of powder horn and extra shot bag at front of waist belt). These so modified, can also be used for regimental jaegers, "sharpshooters" and ski units in Norway 1810-1814.



The Danish Militia: "Landeværn" 1801-1808.



Infantry in greatcoats 1813-1814 campaign, is intended also to be "Next in line".