

Clipping sheet: Danish Artillery etc. 1941

Introduction

In continuation of the description of the cut-out sheets with drawings of the Army as it might have looked in 1941, here is a sheet with some of the material that was not reproduced in the "Danmarks Hær og Flaade" series.

The sheet is marked "Dansk Arbejde" and bears the letters C, N and P intertwined in a kind of logo. The sheet is also numbered as Series 15, number 3. Unfortunately, the sheet does not bear any indication of when it was drawn. Whether the interlaced letters are the initials of the artist or a designation of the publisher is not known.

The original sheet measures a good 32 x 24 cm; the reproduction here is a good 80% so that it fits an A4 sheet. The stroke is light and elegant, and sufficiently detailed that all essential elements are shown.

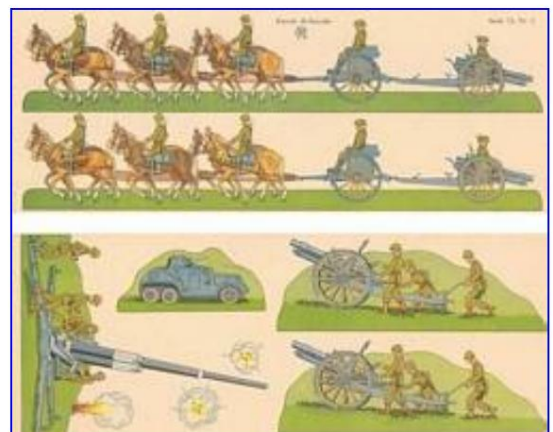
Thanks to Søren Juul, who carried out the scan.

"Danish Artillery etc. 1941"

I have chosen to give the sheet this title, in the absence of an imprinted title and date. However, the sheet can be drawn in 1936 at the earliest, when the armored car was purchased, and is unlikely to have been drawn much later than 29 August 1943, when the German occupying power took over the Army's equipment. I therefore chose the year 1941, so that it can be seen as an extension of the series with images from the sheets "Danmarks Hær og Flaade".

The sheet contains drawings of:

- 75 mm L/30 field gun M.1902 with sights.
- 75 mm L/30 field gun M.1902 in firing position.
- 75 mm L/49 anti-aircraft gun M.1932.
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- Armored car M.1936.



The field guns were part of the army's light horse-drawn and motor-drawn artillery divisions, while the anti-aircraft gun was part of the army's two modern equipped anti-aircraft divisions (13th and 14th). The batteries in both the field artillery and the anti-aircraft artillery consisted of 4 pamphlets.

The army had two examples of this armored car, which served from 1936 to 1943; the 2 copies were designated FP 7 and 8 (FP = experimental armored vehicle), which was later changed to PV 7 and 8 (PV = armored vehicle). The armored car consisted of an armored body from the Swedish Landsverk factory, mounted on a German Büssing chassis.

The drawing of the armored car does not really give the impression of how big it actually was. A few years ago, I had the opportunity to stand next to an armored car of the type Landsverk 180 (in principle Panservogn M.36), which can be found at the Swedish armored museum in Axvall - it's a real stunner!

The soldiers are shown with black or brown boots and brown leather clothing.

The black boots are the correct ones, while brown leather clothing and brown boots were planned to be introduced along with the tawny (khaki) uniform Model 1923. However, this never came to fruition as inexhaustible layers of black items were available.

The color of the material is rendered as greyish, but this should have been shown in the grey-brown, withered green paint used in the period.

Sources

1. *Armored weapons in Denmark* by Ole Drostrup, Tøjhusmuseet 1991, ISBN 87-89022-20-3.
2. *Danish infantry's uniform and equipment during the last 200 years* of AN White, no year (estimated mid-1960s).
3. *Artillery's materiel* by Ole L. Frantzen, reproduced in Danish Artillery's journal, no. 4, August 1984, 70th year, ISSN 0011-6203.

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