

Life Guard Squadron 1848



Annual figure [1\)](#)

The company's annual figure 2006

On 31 May 1866 - i.e. 140 years ago - Den Kgl. Lifeguard til Hest disbanded after the unit had formed a permanent part of the Danish/Norwegian and later of the Danish army since the unit's establishment in January 1661. Throughout the period, the unit has served as heavy cavalry in regular battles - not least against the Swedes at Helsingborg on 10 March 1710 and at Gadebusch on 20 December 1712 - just as it has performed an extensive royal guard and escort service over generations. In addition, the unit's status as the most distinguished cavalry unit and its exquisite uniform, armament and equipment made it particularly picturesque wherever it moved.

The figure and the artist

For acquisition by the members, the Society has produced a pewter figure in several individual parts in 90 mm size. The figure, which is a retired royal Danish bodyguard on horseback as he looked in 1848, was modeled by now deceased long-time member of the Society, Einar Hansen. The figure on offer is produced in the following way: Original parts are first put in sling casting form by John Winther Hansen and then newly cast, so that the figure parts - torso with legs, head, arms, pallasch, saber case, cartridge case and straps with buckles - can be delivered in fine tin.



The publisher for the figure is Chr. Bruun's *Danish Uniforms*, First Collection, 1837, plate no. 18: Guardsman at the Life Guard on Horse.



Einar Hansen, who was born on 30 June 1923 and who was buried on 11 November 2004, is not least known for his large and absolutely excellent model of a Danish redoubt, which today stands at the History Center Dybbøl Banke, and which is manned by Danish personnel and equipped with Danish guns in 20mm size as well as for his pioneering modeling in both 54mm and 120mm size of the Danish artillery system Fibiger 1834, which was used in both the Schleswig wars. The model of a standing Danish lifeguard for horse 1848 is Einar Hansen's first major modelling, and the quality is impressively high, which is why it is a great pleasure to be able to offer it for purchase to the Society's members this year. The figure can be used as is. It can be browned, painted in the right colours, or

it can also be converted into, for example, an officer or a trumpeter; the figure can also be supplemented with a horse - for example by using the excellent horses from the company Poste Militaire in the 90mm size. The section texts below about From two to one squadron and uniform changes along the way and the Uniforming also serve the purpose of illustrating how the figure can be changed more or less extensively through conversions than by simply following the text in the section Garderen in revue uniform in 1848.

The creation

The Horse Guard was established in January 1661, when the War College determined pay rates for each of the ranks: one colonel, one master of the horse, two lieutenants, one quartermaster, one pattern writer, three corporals, two trumpeters and 120 guards. The unit's first colonel was Frederik von Arenstorff (1626-1689), who had been in Swedish service during the siege of Copenhagen, but who now took the oath of allegiance to the absolute Danish king, Frederik III (1609-1670). Arenstorff was naturalized in 1670 as a Danish nobleman.

From two to one squadron and uniform changes along the way

During the Napoleonic Wars, the Royal Horse Guards mustered two squadrons, whose primary purpose was to provide guard and escort service for the royal family, and where each squadron numbered four officers, five non-commissioned officers and 60 guardsmen, in addition to subordinate staff with a total strength of 153 men. The sub-staff included a quartermaster, field cutter, auditor, rider and his assistant, sub-field cutter, timpani, flag smith and saddler, in addition to five trumpeters.

The unit of only one squadron, which the Lifeguard of Horse was reduced to during the Three Years' War, was influenced and shaped by a number of organizational and equipment regulations until 1848.

In 1815 it was decided that the unit should no longer use the carbine, except when dismounted at parades and on guard duty, and on horseback only the flankers should carry the carbine. In 1828, the provision was made to no longer use the carbine during guard duty, but instead the dragoon pallasch. In July 1832, the sample cuirass had been tested, which was then sent to Solingen together with an order for cuirasses. When a sample from the factory had been approved the following year, Frederiksværk could now order similar cuirasses but for the officers. With the introduction of cuirassiers in 1833, the unit's gunnery department was abolished, but half of each squadron's 2nd platoon had to be trained in flashing with cavalry pistols instead.

Likewise in 1832, it was decided that the officers' collars should have the same cut as the men's, and that the buttonholes on the collar and the notices on the collar as well as on the lapels should not be embroidered but provided with a silver braid, and that the distinctions previously used on the collar's sleeves should be abolished, and that instead epaulettes should be worn on the collets of the same color as before, with the change that the epaulettes for first and second lieutenants should have bright red edges. In 1833, the officers could place a silver-embroidered crown on the collar's lap, and the crew was standardized with a similar one.

With the new army regulation of 28 April 1842, which was implemented on 1 June, the Lifeguard of Horse was reduced to one squadron, and it was annexed a hussar division with 2 hussar squadrons. Until the introduction of the cowl helmet in 1835, it had been possible to distinguish between the two squadrons by means of the top of the casque's feathers, which were red or blue.

In January 1843, detailed regulations for officers' uniforms followed:

1. Galla: red uniform dress with silver embroidery in bows, white trousers and stiff boots, triangular hat, sash and cord.
2. Semi-gala: same attire but with light blue dress pants with silver galloon instead of white.

3. Revue dress: collar, cuirass, leather trousers and stiff boots, casque, gala cartridge bag in black strap, sash, pallask, saber bag and gloves with stiff collars.

4. For daily guard duty: revue dress but without cuirass and with daily cartridge bag in black strap.

5. In service under rifle: colt with or without cuirass, light blue dress trousers with white galloon, casque, daily cartridge bag in black strap, sash, pallask and saber case.

6. In daily service: uniform dress or coat, light blue dress trousers with white trim, triangular hat and pallask.

7. In internal service: same dress as in daily service, but with cap instead of triangular hat.

Unsaddled, no cuirass was to be donned, unless it was expressly commanded.

In 1844, the squadron's non-commissioned officers were regulated with epaulettes just as the foot guard's non-commissioned officers had it, but with the difference that the dress crew had to be ponceau red instead of the foot guard's light blue. In addition, the shoulder straps of the collets for trumpeters, corporals and guards were to be provided with the royal insignia ("Rexer") with a crown of new silver.

In September, the officers of the Life Guard Squadron had to immediately put on capes of light blue cloth with bright red edges, just as the non-commissioned officers, the trumpeters and the guards had to when the wear-out period for the existing red capes and mantle sacks expired. This means that light blue cloaks and mantle sacks should then be continuously delivered as in the rest of the cavalry.

Subsequently - under Frederik 7th (1808-1863) both the cloaks and the mantle sacks became red again. In 1844 it was also decided that the squadron should wear light blue dress trousers with white galloon over the boots on daily guard duty instead of leather trousers and stiff boots as before.

Participation in the Three Years' War 1848-1851

In reality, the Lifeguard Squadron, as the unit was called during the Three Years' War, did not participate in hostilities during the campaigns. At the outbreak of the rebellion in March 1848, the Danish army corps was increased in order to move into Schleswig. On April 1st, the Lifeguard Squadron marched from the capital, over Funen and through Kolding they reached Flensburg and went back to Kolding again on April 16th. This was followed - together with other cavalry units - by cantonment between Middelfart and Odense. Early in May, the Lifeguard Squadron was withdrawn to Frederiksborg. Otto Bache's famous painting of the unit's embarkation in Korsør has its background in the fact that the unit under the command of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sønderborg-Glücksborg - the later King Christian IX (1818-1906) - on 20 June was ordered to depart from Frederiksborg to Korsør, where they transfer to Kolding.



Prince Christian's meeting, on 28 April 1848, with Carl baron Blixen-Finecke (1822-1873), who led one of the two squadrons of the Manor Riflemen. Illustration by K. Hansen-Reistrup, 1897.

The Life Guard Squadron was then part of a cavalry brigade together with the two hussar squadrons, and in mid-July the brigade had withdrawn to the Vejle area with the Life Guard Squadron at Konstantia Kro and Hedensted. Few were the outpost services that followed until the armistice on 2 September, after which the squadron was sent back to royal guard duty at Frederiksborg.

At the outbreak of war, the unit marched again on 14 March 1849 to Funen and returned to the capital in mid-April. After that it was on guard duty at Frederiksborg and Christiansborg castles and at a royal revue on 11 September at Amager Fælled. During the campaign in 1850, the Life Guard squadron stayed in Copenhagen.

Otto Bache's painting of the Lifeguard Squadron



The Horse Guard is embarked in Korsør to go to the Theater of War 1848

Otto Bache (1839-1927) was the son of a merchant from Roskilde: He became a professor at the Academy of Fine Arts in Copenhagen 1887-1909, and developed, among other things, to become an excellent animal painter. Among his major works are the image of the conspirators riding from Finderup the morning after the murder of Erik Glipping, the rendering of a couple of horses outside the Lindenberg Inn near Roskilde and the return of the soldiers to Copenhagen in 1849.

As a commissioned work, he painted the magnificent and war-romantic reproduction of the Lifeguard squadron's embarkation in revue uniform, so that the painting could be presented as a gift to Christian IX in connection with the king's 25th anniversary on 15 November 1888. The painting, entitled "*The Horse Guard is embarked in Korsør to go to the Theater of War 1848*", is a national treasure in the possession of the royal house, but deposited at the Museum at Sønderborg Castle, where it can be viewed.

The completely naturalistic and romantic-realist painting measures 4 cubits in length and 2 cubits and 16 inches in height (262 cm X 173 cm). The outline of the painting is unusual and has also been the subject of considerations as to whether Christian IX might have found that the artist had assigned the later king too withdrawn a position. However, there is nothing to complain about in terms of proportions and perspective.

The scene unfolds on Korsørs Esplanade, by Gammel Bro and with the Fortress in the background. On the right you see a guardsman bending for a lost leather strap and on the left another guardsman who has been careless enough to drop his cavalry pistol, one has taken off his bugle helmet while watering his horse, another is wiping the sweat from his forehead. The horses are led by hand on board the ship.

In the middle of the painting we then find the little boy - probably Peter "Forgaard". In his memoirs, Otto Bache writes, among other things, about his childhood, when he lived in Amager in 1848 as a nine-year-old. In the farm where the family lived, there were "*two Peters, who, in order to distinguish them from each other, were called after their residences, Peter Forgaard and Peter Bagggaard, the first was barefoot in the summer and during the war he sold Skillingsviser (I have sought to glorify him in the image of the horse farm).*"

Peter has worn clogs in the painting, and is in the process of selling his pennies, whereby the group in the foreground is also highlighted.

Ritmeister Prince Christian to Glücksborg - the later Christian 9th - can be found in a withdrawn position with his hand on his hip, to his right the adjutant, chamberlain, lieutenant Alexander Georg Berner (1793-1850) and in conversation with probably captain Peter Wilhelm Tegner (1798-1857), head of the maritime transport service.

Immediately to the right of the Fortress Tower, the standard standard of the Lifeguard Squadron is seen carried by a non-commissioned officer.

In front of the lieutenant with the standard is a trumpeter with a red horsehair caterpillar on the crest, who is in the process of adjusting the saddlery of his gray horse. On his shoulders he wears red swallow's nests with silver braid, and he is equipped with a model 1828 trumpet.

On the Post and Telegraph Service's armored paddle steamer, *Skirner*, the sailors are partly washing and scrubbing deck planks, and partly inspecting sails and pipes - because even a steamship could need to use wind power. In the bow, a line infantryman stands guard - not with a chakot but with a Hungarian cap - and in the stern a couple of guardsmen and a sailor are talking together. Finally, a pipe-smoking officer with a fez sits in front of the compass house. In the background there are mastheads from the smacklers - a schooner and a couple of yachts.

It has been discussed on which date the depicted embarkation will take place, with two possibilities: March 31/1. April or the 24th/25th June. The decision is probably straightforward, namely that the artist must have worked with the latter of the two dates, all the while that there are leaves on the trees in the background. Therefore, we must be talking about the situation after the squadron was ordered to march from Frederiksborg on 20 June, had spent the night in Slagelse, after which it arrived at Korsør early in the morning and was embarked in the paddle steamer *Skirner* amid lively commotion at the Harbor Square.

Otto Bache also painted the smaller picture (69 X 93 cm.) "*Hestgarden rides out from the Barracks*", which he signed in 1911, and which depicts the front of the squadron, with two trumpeters and Prince Christian at the front, leaving the Hestgarden's Barracks in Frederiksholms Canal in the direction of Marmorbroen.

The organization of the squadron

With the army regulation of 1842, the cavalry's cuirassier and dragoon regiments were abolished and replaced with six numbered dragoon regiments of four squadrons each, while the Royal Lifeguard of Horse was reduced from two to one lifeguard squadron. Together, the Life Guard Squadron and the Guard Hussar Division of two squadrons formed a cavalry regiment under the designation Den Kongelige Garde til Hest. The life guard squadron consisted of one master of the 1st class (squadron commander), one master of the 2nd class, two first lieutenants, four second lieutenants, one quartermaster, one quartermaster, four watch masters, six corporals, one drummer, four trumpeters and 120 guards of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th year crews including eight corporals - a total of 145 men as peacekeepers. In addition, there were 120 guards as a war reserve of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th year crews including eight corporals.



Postcard [2\)](#)

Prince Christian to Schleswig-Holstein-Sønderborg-Glücksborg was commander and riding master of the 1st class. Adolph Frederik Schack von Brockdorff (1810-1859) was a 2nd class riding master.

The uniform

While the red life dress was ordered in March 1848 to be replaced by a dark blue coat of arms in the infantry (with the exception of the hunters, who were standardized with green), the Life Guard Squadron also had to be radically re-uniformed from sandy yellow to dark blue. However, the resistance must have been too considerable, because in reality there was not that much change for the Lifeguard Squadron. The issued circular opened up the possibility of the exception that under the cuirass the sand-yellow coat standardized in 1832 could be worn, which therefore happened on the march in 1848. The new dark blue coats of arms could be handed over to the Life Guards on Foot in December 1848 by the Lifeguard Squadron, and sand-yellow could be used again coats of arms - but in the same cut as the coat of arms.

In November, the Lifeguard Squadron adopted uniforms, and the collars were to be used only for galas. For the cuirass, the officers again applied the previously used sleeve distinctions instead of epaulettes, only they were placed so high up that they were not covered by the glove collars.

The guard in revue uniform 1848



Crawler helmet for
Lifeguard squadron model
1835

Crawler helmet

Black crawler helmet model 1835 with comb, front plate and edge on the front shade in brass. Black horsehair caterpillar on comb. On the front plate a "silver sun" with the coat of arms in brass in the middle. Chinstrap with brass scales. Above the chin strap's brass rosette on the left side, a red/white/red leather cockade.



Guardsman 1849 [3](#))

Collet

Sand yellow (paille) collet model 1832 with crimson notices with silver braid (hidden by the collar gloves), lapel edges and collar. The collar is trimmed with silver studs. A small silver crown is affixed to the center of each of the deeds.

Kyras

Brass kyras model 1832 consists of chest and back piece of iron plates coated with brass tin and with iron rim with brass rivets. The back piece has leather shoulder pads covered with brass scales and is held to the chest piece with the pads, buckle and strap. The weight is just under 7.5 kg. Red crepe edging at the bottom and around the openings for the arms. Cuirasses for guards and non-commissioned officers were delivered from a factory in Solingen, while those for officers were delivered from Frederiksværk.

Collar gloves

Gloves are white (cream colour). Presumably the collars have been chalked and the gloves not.

Leather

trousers Pants in *ramskin* are white (cream colour).



Officer's cartridge bag 4) __

NCO cartridge case

Waist belt

Black lacquered strap on top of the collar but below the cuirass.

Collared boots

Boots are black with strapped iron spurs. The white woolen stockings can be seen at the top of the boots.

Cartridge bag bandoliers

Bandoliers are in black lacquered leather with a silver buckle and a triangular sign with the coat of arms in nickel silver surrounded by laurel and oak branches as with the bandolier sign for the Life Guard for Foot. A charging stick was carried in the cartridge case bandolet for the two pistols.

Cartridge bag

Bag is in black lacquered leather with a shield in nickel silver with the crowned coat of arms surrounded by a laurel and an oak branch, supported by two savages surrounded by plumes and drum on the bag lid. On each of the two lower corners of the bag is attached a "fly" in sterling silver.

Pallaskgehäng and saber case

Pallaskgeheng is in black lacquered leather with two sabre-carrying straps, iron suspension hook and square lock of nickel silver, on which the royal coat of arms in brass and rings and buckles of nickel silver. The black saber bag is carried in three carrying straps and bears the royal crowned name badge (FR VII) in silver.

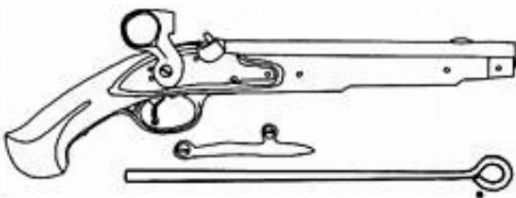


Pallask [5](#)

The armament

Pallask

Cuirassier pallasque model 1831 went to the Life Guard for Horse in 1842. The blade is single-edged with a wide and narrow hole grind. It has a strong iron basket mount with five hoops, longitudinal grooves on the neck piece. The leather-covered handle is wound with grooved brass wire. The scabbard is made of iron with two bearing rings. The entire pallasque measures 111 cm. The Pallask tassel is closed by blue yarn with silver fringes and is worn on a brown strap made of flat leather.



Pistol [6](#)

Pistols

Everyone in the Lifeguard Squadron carried two. cavalry pistol of an older model (model 1806 or 1807) with flint lock. It was not until 1849 that new (French) model 1849 percussion pistols were issued - a weapon that was never really satisfied with.

Officers



Officer, 1849 7) __

Scarf

Officer's scarf in the Oldenburg colors yellow and red.

Cartridge bag bandoles

Bandoles are in black lacquered leather with a silver buckle. Bandoler shield is in silver with the coat of arms and the Order of the Elephant surrounded by two wild men. The gallabandoler sign to the front is a lion's head in silver with three chains down to a silver shield with the crowned royal coat of arms (FR VII) in gilt monogram. A charging stick was carried in the cartridge case bandolet for the two pistols.

Cartridge bag

The bag is in black lacquered leather with the crowned gilt coat of arms and the Order of the Elephant surrounded by two wild men in silver on the bag lid.

Pallask

For guard duty, the officers continued to use the silver pallask model 1772.

Pallaskgehäng

Pallaskgeheng is in black lacquered leather with lion heads and silver chin as well as silver buckles and two sabre-carrying straps. Saber case in black lacquered leather with the crowned royal coat of arms (FRVII) in silver-plated metal.

Distinctions and degrees

From 1832 to 1849, the officers of the Lifeguard Squadron wore ordinary epaulettes like the rest of the army's officers - but with the crowned royal insignia (FRVII) in gold in the bowl. The rhythm master's epaulet had a fringe, the lieutenant's none. In the field in 1848, the officers and non-commissioned officers wore field distinctions, as they were carried over from the hussars' system of distinction. For this, a double silver shoulder cord was used for second lieutenants and lower non-commissioned officer ranks, a double gold shoulder cord with from none to three rosettes for officers, a double twisted gold cantille with none, two and three rosettes of the same kind for major, lieutenant colonel and colonel respectively and a quadruple twisted gold cantille with from one to three stars for the degrees

major general to general. In 1849, sleeve rank insignia were reintroduced for knight masters and lieutenants (one and four rosettes respectively), probably because the fitted cuirass made it difficult to read the rank.

According to the regulations of 20 August 1842, the Lifeguard squadron had to carry three types of pallask broom. In addition, the officers' insignia:

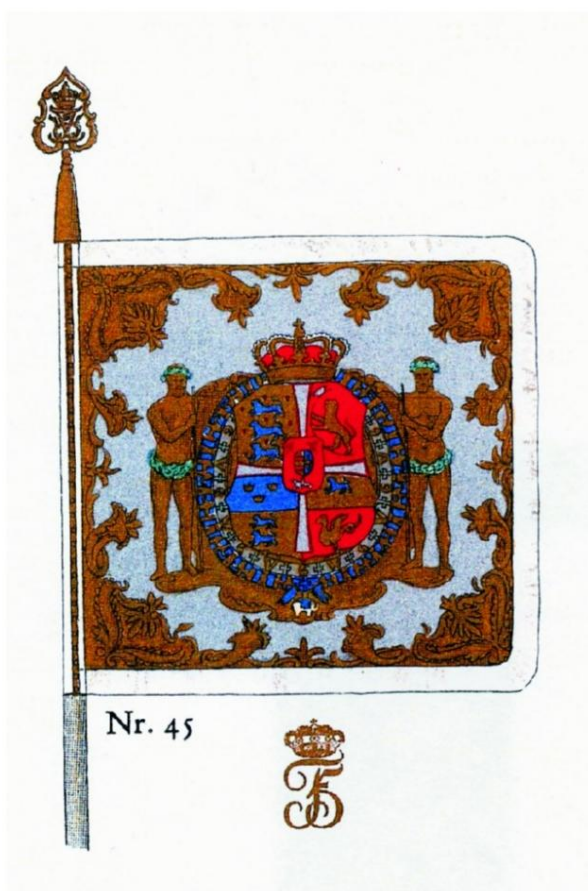
1. For officers yellow/red field sign.
2. For the chief warden and the staff trumpeter: a closed tassel of silver cantilever with strap of silver braid interwoven with two red silk stripes.
3. For Quartermasters, Wardens, Corporals, Trumpeters, and the Timpanist: a closed tassel of light blue yarn with silver cantilever and red saffian strap, stitched through with silver threads on both sides.
4. For corporals and guards: a closed tassel of blue yarn with silver fringes and with a brown strap of flat leather.

For daily use, the straps of flat leather were used.

Riding equipment

Valdrap model 1833 and mantle sacks are made in red cherry and edged with silver braid. The leather pistol holsters are also covered with red cherry and provided with the crowned royal coat of arms (FR VII) in silver embroidery and edged with silver braid. A combination of black and white leather straps was used in the horse's bridle and reins.

The standard



Standard 8)_

The standard, which Otto Bache has reproduced in his painting, originates from Frederik V. (1723-1766), and was carried

of the Life Guard on Horse until its disbandment in 1866. All other units in the army were regulated by royal resolution of 8 June 1842 to have the Dannebrog as a banner or standard, however the Life Guard on Foot only received its gala and daily Dannebrog banners in 1847.



Standard driver in the collet [9](#))

The tablecloth on the standard, which is of double silk damask, measures 58 cm in height and 60 cm in width with canvas in between. It is embroidered on both sides with gold and silver, with the silver as a base for the rest of the embroidery. On one side, the complete Danish coat of arms with crown is embroidered in goldwork.

Around the shield, held by two shield holders, hangs the chain of the Order of the Dannebrog and the Order of the Elephant. On the other side of the tablecloth, also covered in gold and silver embroidery, instead of the coat of arms, there is a folded FV. At the tip of the tab, Frederik 5's name digit can be seen in mirror monogram. The standard stands today in the Fanegemakket at Christiansborg Castle.

In the field, the Life Guard Squadron carried a field standard in 1848 - a so-called quarter banner - which was red with a Mantova cross and with one letter in each corner "L - G - t- H" (Life-Garden-to-Horse).

The barracks

Originally, the personnel of the Lifeguard til Hest - like other units in the capital - were housed with the citizens of Copenhagen. In Frederiksholms Kanal no. 26 there is today a group of yellowwashed buildings with the long front house in the middle of the group of single buildings; it was in these that the Lifeguard of Horse was barracked. Following the king's resolution of 13 January 1792, the Materielgården in Copenhagen ceded the northern part of its cadastre behind Ny Kongensgade, after which the Engineer Corps architect, court architect AJ

Kirkerup (1749-1810), in the same year a barracks was built for the Royal Horse Guards.

The building complex was designed to accommodate two squadrons with housing for one major, two wardens, 11 non-commissioned officers, two flagsmiths and 183 guards, as well as an assembly room, dressing rooms, infirmary and market tender, as well as stables for 201 horses. The main wing of the barracks stretched between Frederiksholms Kanal and Vester Voldgade and was connected by two cross buildings to a rear building. Towards Vester Voldgade, the barracks were built together with the large hay store. The stables were established on the lower floor, while housing, accommodation and storage were arranged on the first floor. However, the barracks already burned down on Sunday 25 March 1798, but immediately afterwards a new one was also built in neoclassical style, which

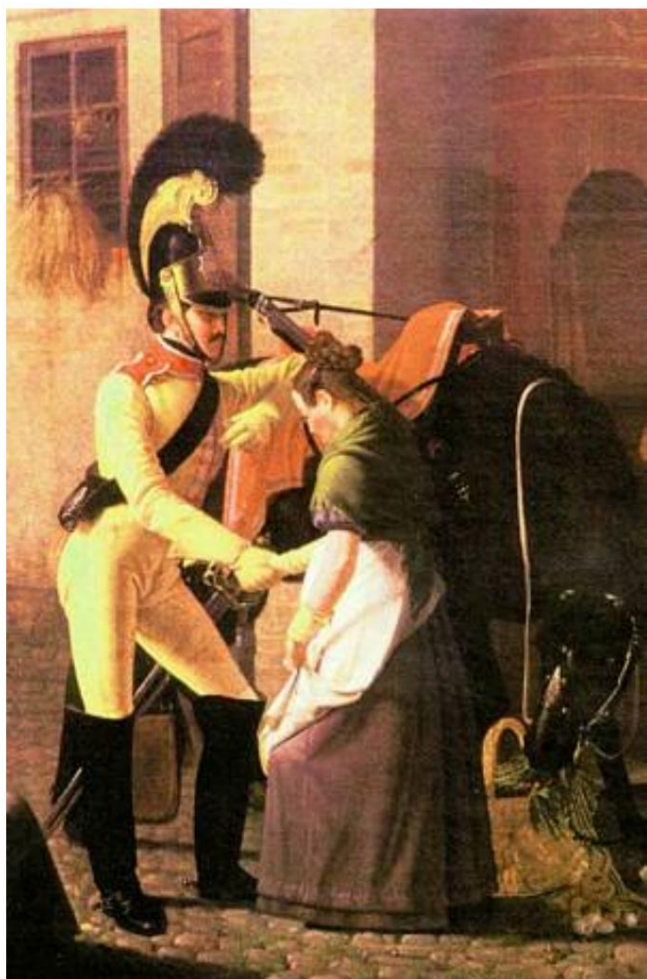
was put into use in March 1799. In the new barracks, one major, one adjutant, two lieutenants, one field cutter, one saddler, 19 married non-commissioned officers, trumpeters or guardsmen, 118-124 unmarried guardsmen and one market tender could be accommodated. stables for 170 horses and fodder for 2½ months - i.e. a reduction in both manpower and horses.

All the buildings depicted on the original plan are still there, and the long yellow long one, which is placed at right angles to the canal, has quite a short frontage to the water. During the reconstruction after the fire, the facade was slightly changed, and the semi-circular window on the ground floor was replaced with the three current ones, which correspond to the first floor. The barracks building thus consists of a long main building from the canal up to the hay store and behind the middle part of an enclosed yard surrounded by side buildings and a rear building.

Among the better-known residents is Hans Chr. Lumbye (1810-1870), who in August 1829 was employed as a trumpeter at the Royal Horse Guards until he retired from the unit on 31 August 1843.

During the part of the Three Years' War, when Frederik VII stayed at Frederiksborg, a barracks in the castle stable was used there for a detachment of two non-commissioned officers, one trumpeter and 25 guardsmen of the Lifeguard Squadron.

Decommissioning in 1866



Painting by Ditlev Conrad Blunck

"Farewell - a street scene" [10](#)

On 2 February 1866, a fast-working defense commission consisting of 10 parliamentarians, five land officers and four naval officers was set up, which, with the adoption of the new army law on 6 July 1867, realized its overall proposal. Presumably, the purpose of the composition of the commission was that it would thereby be possible to ensure or facilitate the processing of a possible bill in the Riksdag by having previously done

members of parliament from various political parties co-responsible. Among other things, the purpose of the commissariat was "to draw up a comprehensive plan for the arrangement of the land and sea defences, and thereby in particular to consider the questions of the distribution and training of personnel and material".

The aftermath of the war in 1864 necessitated savings in the army, and on that background the Lifeguard til Hest was probably weak, as during the war it had shown how the days and usefulness of the classic heavy cavalry for much more than guard and escort duty were numbered. Minister of War Johan Valdemar Neergaard (1810-1879) tried during the session of the Norwegian Parliament on 6 February 1866 to win a majority for a plan to reduce but preserve the unit. After another amendment, the garden's pass was put to a vote, and the proposal was rejected with 77 votes against and 2 in favor.

The disbandment of the Lifeguard for Horses thus did not wait for the new army law, as the king already announced the impending disbandment on 16 April and on 28 May 1866 held a farewell parade with the army's most distinguished unit, which at 10 stood in guard dress in the Ridehuset at Christiansborg. After this, it fell to the Ministry of War to take the necessary measures for delivery before 31 May of horses, dressage and armature cases as well as the inventory of boxes. These deliveries were then made to the cavalry and artillery regiments, the Goods Depot, the Arsenal and the Barracks Directorate. Much of the garden's equipment has subsequently fallen into disrepair.



Cartridge bag sign for guards 11) ___

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Timpani tab [13](#)

Hans Chr. Wolter



Neighborhood tab [12](#))

Illustrations

- 1) Painted 90 mm figure of a Guardsman from the Lifeguard Squadron 1848 in revue uniform. The company's annual figure is modeled by Einar Hansen and assembled and painted here by John Winther Hansen.
- 2) Postcard from the Tøjhusmuseet with coloring after Chr. Bruun, The royal Lifeguard for Horse 1837, Ritmester and Garder.
- 3) En Gardist 1849. *Arms History Yearbook 1992*. From a series of hand-coloured and very rare prints of unknown provenance with illustrations of the uniform of the entire Danish army in 1849. The series is the only and most reliable contemporary documentation of the uniforms of the time. In 1848, the mantle sack was red and not blue as shown. Presumably, however, it was blue in 1849, as shown here. [Vaabenhistorisk Selskab, which has published 11 (cavalry and artillery - with excellent comments by Rolf Christensen) of the series' total of 48 images, was able to garner recognition by publishing the remaining plates with correspondingly qualified texts. The series may not be fair due to the poor color quality used for colouring. But the series is unique and surprisingly little known (Ed.)]
- 4) Cartridge pouch bandoles with pouch for officers with the crowned, gilded royal coat of arms on the pouch and cartridge pouch bandoles with pouch for non-commissioned officers with the broad crowned coat of arms on the pouch.
- 5) Cuirassier pallas model 1831, which in 1842 was issued to the Life Guards Squadron. The mount and scabbard (from 1837) are in iron, and the grip is covered in leather and wrapped with brass wire (*Den nye Th. Møller*, no. 63).
- 6) Rider pistol model 1806/1846. The pistol in a beechwood stock was manufactured at the Kronborg Geværabrik originally with a flintlock and after approval in 1846 at the same place converted to percussion. (*The new Th. Møller* no. 63).
- 7) An Officer, 1849 *Arms History Yearbook 1992*. From the same series as the guardsman 1849. An overpaint makes it difficult to see the royal name feature on the pistol holsters.
- 8) The heavy, silk-woven standard, which from 1753, the time of Frederik V, was carried until the disbandment of the Life Guard Squadron in 1866, and which is today exhibited in the Audience Chamber at Christiansborg Castle.
- 9) Standard bearer in the colt, after HC Hyllested, 1829. The standard band can be seen in detailed marking on Chr. Würgler Hansen's plate, *The Royal Life Guard for Horse 1800-13*.

10) Painting by Ditlev Conrad Blunck (1798-1854) "*Farewell - a street scene*", where it is hardly the girlfriend at home from the parish that the guard says goodbye to outside the building, all the while the animals feed themselves. The trousers are shown here in the same color as the collar, where elsewhere they are shown lighter.

11) Cartridge case badge for Guards in sterling silver with the crowned cabinet coat of arms.

12) The field standard - also called a quarter banner - which was red with a mantova cross and with one letter in each corner "L - G - t - H" (Life-Garden-to-Horse). After drawing by Jørgen Koefoed Larsen.

13) The timpani flag for the Lifeguard Squadron is red with silver edging with tassels in a mixture of red, yellow and light blue threads. The savages who encircle the Danish coat of arms with the Order of the Elephant wear brown clubs and headgear and loincloths in light green. Like the trumpeters, the timpani wore a red horsehair cap on the crest of his cap, and on his shoulders he wore red swallow's nests with silver braid.

After drawing by Chr. Würgler Hansen.