

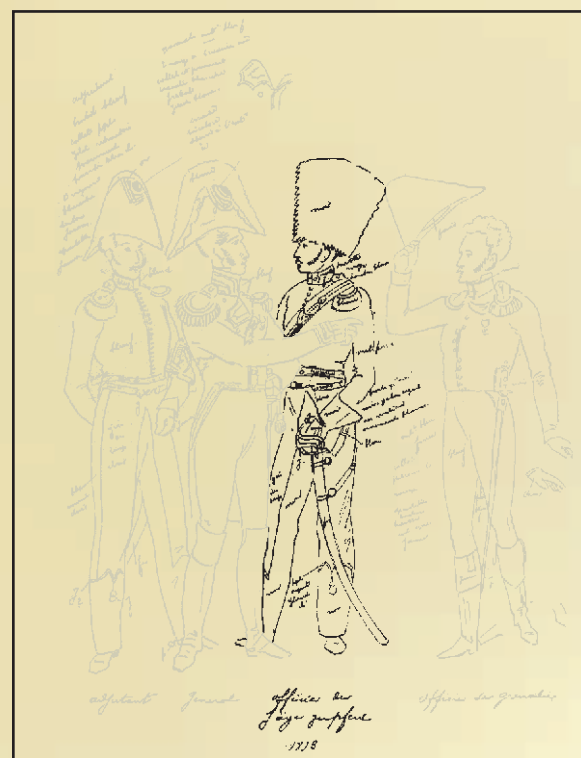
## BRUN TRACINGS OF THE FREIBERG FIGURES

In 1994 in the Brunon Library, 91 unattributed traced figures were discovered by Edmund Wagner; subsequently, the author's research revealed that they were made by artist Charles Brun directly from the original *Freiberg* uniform plates. Brun made color illustrations based on 78 of these figures. These tracings are displayed on the page opposite the final Brun paintings. For example, the tracing of IIIB, 152 (3, 4) — the third and fourth figures on original plate 152 of Part IIIB of the *Freiberg Manuscript* — appears on page 110 opposite the Brun final color painting of these figures (presented as Plate 48 in this collection).

Brun apparently did not make a final color drawing of 13 of the 91 traced figures. For four of these tracings, we have the original *Freiberg* illustration and the Brun tracing appears on the page opposite the original *Freiberg* painting: I, 16 is our Plate 3; I, 41 is our Plate 5; and IIIA, 131 (1, 2) is our Plate 66.

The nine remaining tracings for which there is no Brun final illustration and no *Freiberg* original are grouped on the following three pages along with their hand-written detailed notes that are translated in the text below these figures.

Brun made color illustrations of five additional *Freiberg* plates presented in this book as our Plates 25, 58, 87, 92, and 103. It is likely that Brun also made tracings of the *Freiberg* originals, but these tracings have not been located. Note that Brun made a final drawing of only one figure (the first) from the original *Freiberg* IIIB, 148 (1–3). In addition to this Brun illustration (Brun N° 13 is our Plate 25), the original *Freiberg* painting is presented in this book as our Plate 24.



This is a reduced example of one of the 25 sheets of tracings comprising 91 figures discovered in the Brunon Library.

This group of four figures was traced from *Freiberg* Part IIIA, plate 141 (1–4). Brun did not make a final illustration of the highlighted figure (3), and the original *Freiberg* plate was not available to be included in this collection. Therefore, the tracing is presented in this section at full size along with Brun's notes.

of the *Freiberg Manuscript*. (Winkler did not paint any soldiers of Sweden, the other major Coalition member to have large numbers of troops in the 1813 campaign.)

Winkler did not paint any uniform plates of the many small German states such as Mecklenburg, Würzburg, Frankfurt am Main, etc. The soldiers of these French allies were either in Spain, or in other theaters where Winkler would not have seen them.

Our book presents a total of 63 separate Brun color plates based upon *Freiberg* originals. Brun also made 35 color drawings that appear in the second part of this book covering the *Dresden Manuscript* for a total of 98 final Brun illustrations. These 98 paintings represent all of the known Brun renditions of original *Freiberg* and *Dresden* (Bommer) plates done for the collector Gabriel Cottreau. A complete and detailed list of the Brun illustrations appears in the indexes prepared for this book.

There are 50 original *Freiberg* paintings reproduced in this book, along with the 63 Brun color illustrations and 91 Brun tracings of *Freiberg* plates noted above. Based upon Richard Knötel's descriptions he wrote in 1912 for the uniform plates contained in the *Freiberg Manuscript*, we believe that all of the French and French-allied soldiers painted by Winkler are covered in this book (either as a Winkler original or in a Brun copy or tracing). There is one exception: the subject of *Freiberg* original I, 5 and its whereabouts remain unknown, although based on the surrounding plates it may be a Westphalian or Dutch soldier. If Winkler did prepare a plate that he numbered "5," Richard Knötel did not see it when he examined the work nearly a hundred years ago.

Two significant French allies are not represented in the *Freiberg Manuscript*. Winkler did not paint any Bavarian soldiers. The few Saxons that Winkler illustrated are post-1814 when Saxony was no longer a French ally and are therefore grouped with the Coalition uniform plates that Winkler did of Austrians, Russians, and Prussians that appear in Part Two and Part Three



IIIA, 132 (3, 4)

IIIB, 151 (2)

IIIA, 132 (3, 4) — These two tracings are both captains of the Dutch Lancers of the Imperial Guard titled *Holländische Ublanen 1815*. They are similar to the two other figures (1, 2) on the same sheet of the tracing of IIIA, 132, presented as Brun N° 12 (our Plate 23). They wear the same uniform as the figure on the far right of IIIB, 148 (our Plate 24).

IIIB, 151 (2) — Winkler titled the plate that included this figure *Franz. Linien Infanterie* ("French Line Infantry"). The other figures of IIIB, 151 appear as our Plates 33, 37, and 38. This is a line infantry grenadier of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regiment according to the number on his cartridge pouch cover. The hand written annotations describe his uniform:

Pompon, collar, cuffs, epaulettes, piping of lapels, cuff flaps, and pockets are all red. His *habit-veste* is blue with long tails and white turnbacks with blue stars. A white neckstock is visible just above the collar. The tightly fitting pantaloons (overalls), shoulder belts, and pouch cover are all white, but the cartridge pouch (of which the side is visible) is black. Of the inscription on the white pouch cover only "REG ° N° 42" is readable. His shako has a black oilskin cover identical with the officer in IIIB, 151 (4) presented in our Plate 37, but seen from the back in this view. He has a black backpack with three white straps, a gray greatcoat rolled on top of the backpack fixed by two white straps, and his hair is worn in a queue fixed by a black band and a pin.

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In August, at the end of the summer armistice, one battalion of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Line Regiment served in Marshal Nicolas-Charles Oudinot's 12<sup>th</sup> Corps and took part in the ill-fated advance on Berlin.