



WSS Know-Who & Painting Guide

004: Saint Eulalia Infantry Regiment

«Regiment de Santa Eulàlia»



Raised in July 1713, this Regiment gathered Navarrese and Castilian soldiers of Archduke Charles who had refused to be evacuated to Naples. Later it had to be made up to strength with Catalan recruits, due to the losses suffered.

This unit enjoyed excellent officers and, at its maximum strength, it would have had about 500 soldiers. It seems that it had two grenadier companies, instead of the normal single one. *Santa Eulàlia* Regiment spent the whole campaign inside the walls of Barcelona, being therefore involved in most of the major attacks, counterattacks and *sorties* during the town's siege.

Uniform element	Colour description	Painting suggestion *
Coat	Blue	70-809 Royal Blue
Facings	Yellow	70-915 Deep Yellow
Waistcoat	Yellow	70-915 Deep Yellow
Neckcloth	White	70-951 White
Trousers	Blue	70-809 Royal Blue
Stockings	Red	70-908 Carmine Red
Buttons	Yellow?	70-915 Deep Yellow
Hat	Black	70-950 Black
Hat border	-	-
Hat lace	Yellow?	70-915 Deep Yellow
Gaiters (if worn)	Off-white	70-918 Ivory
Officers' sash	Yellow	70-915 Deep Yellow
Officers' hat plume	Red	70-908 Carmine Red

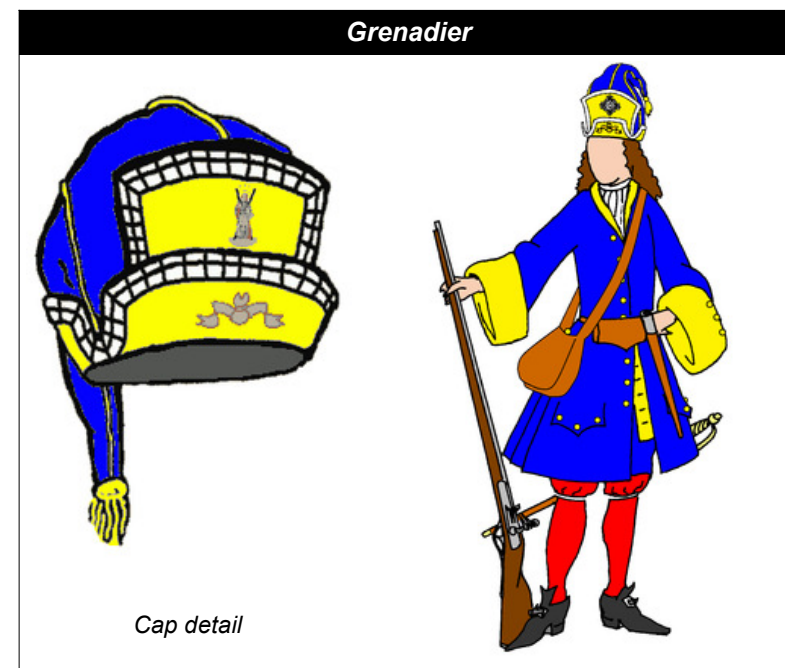
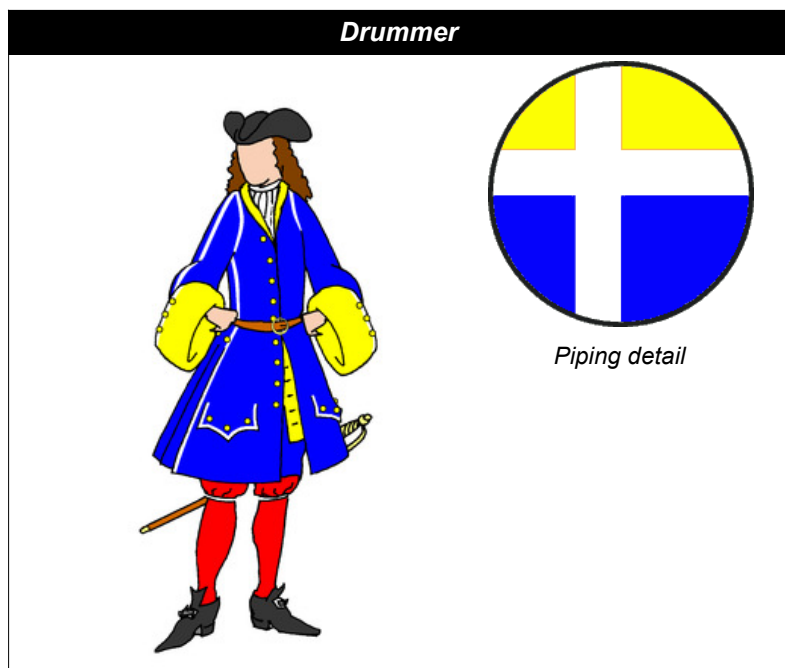
* According to Vallejo's Model Color 70 Range chart



According to Hernández & Riart

Uniform evolution
When the regiment was created in August 1713, soldiers were given off-white trousers, that were changed by yellow ones in January 1714; these being replaced in turn by blue trousers in August 1714.

Colonels
1713: José Iñiguez Abarca, marquis of Las Navas †
1714: Antonio del Castillo



Late war catalan infantry regiments were organized, following Archduke Charles' 1706 Ordnances, into a single battalion divided into up to 11 companies, with a theoretical full strength of 1,000 men. Every regiment was supposed to had one grenadier company, although it seems that at least a couple had two. Although most of the new units probably never acheived their full theoretical strength, it has been estimated that many managed to maintain a strength of 50-75% all through the war.

Units were dressed, equipped and armed following typical trends in armies of the period, taking Allied features as a model; the Imperial Army for internal organisation and the English for a number of tactical and equipment solutions. Some elements were common to all peninsular armies, such as frontal cartridge pouches. The main weapon was a musket with socket bayonet, supplemented with a sword; no records exist about the use of pikes by any unit.

The grenadiers' most distinctive features were a grenadier cap (with a lower frontal plate than the Spanish one) and the ubiquitous grenade bag. It seems that in some units grenadiers wore shoulder laces –following Spanish trends too. Grenadiers wore a saber as secondary weapon.

Drummers' coats and facings were usually the same as rank and file, being distinguished by various pipings.

Officers wore a yellow sash around the waist as a symbol of rank and their hats were decorated by red plumes.