



WSS Know-Who & Painting Guide

112: Jaen Infantry Regiment

"Regimiento de Jaén"



First created in 1694 as *Tercio Nuevo de Jaén*, it was reorganized as a modern unit under the name of *Regimiento de Jaén* in 1707. Around 1715 it was added the second battalion of the old *Tercio de Saavedra*, which dated back from 1634 –and by this Jaen IR inherited the history of that latter. In 1733, the regiment was finally merged into *Regimiento de La Corona* as its second battalion.

Uniform up to 1707 («Tercio Nuevo de Jaén»)



As described by Picouet

1707 onwards uniform («Regimiento de Jaén»)

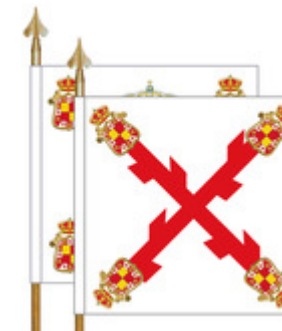


According to Gómez Ruiz and
Alonso Juanola

Colonels

1714: Fermín de Veraiz

Battalion flag since 1728



New regulations issued in 1728 came to set a further design for either King's and Battalion's flags, that survived with only minor changes until the Napoleonic Wars.

Uniform element	Colour description	Painting suggestion *
Coat	White	70-918 Ivory
Facings	Red	70-908 Carmine Red
Waistcoat	Red	70-908 Carmine Red
Neckcloth	White	70-951 White
Trousers	Red	70-908 Carmine Red
Musketeer stockings	White?	70-951 White
Grenadier stockings	Red	70-908 Carmine Red
Buttons	Gilt?	70-996 Gold
Hat	Black	70-950 Black
Hat border	White	70-951 White
Hat lace	Red	70-908 Carmine Red
Gaiters (if worn)	-	70-918 Ivory
Officers' sash	Red	70-908 Carmine Red
Officers' hat plume	White?	70-951 White

* According to Vallejo's Model Color 70 Range chart

History
In the first stages of war, this unit was very active in Flanders, fighting for instance at Ramillies (1706) and Oudenaarde (1708).
Later it was transferred in the Iberian Peninsula, fighting at Saragossa-Monte Torrero (1710), Brihuega (1710), Villaviciosa (1710), St. Pol de Mar (1713) and the siege of Barcelona (1713-1714).

Spanish hat laces: these are traditionally known to be red, but during WSS times they were temporarily changed to interlaced white and red, as a symbol of commitment to the Two Crowns cause.



General information

The old Spanish «tercios» suffered a progressive series of reforms since 1703 onwards, when their uniform, equipment and organization started to change following French trends – a black felt tricorn replacing the old white «chambergos» hats, while coats were given longer sleeves with also larger cuffs, and belly cartridge boxes replaced the old-fashioned apostles. Old «tercios» uniform assorted colours changed around 1707 or 1708 too, to be given new white, or off-white, uniforms with distinctive facings. Only grenadier companies were now allowed to wear red stockings. Spanish infantry main weapon was now a musket with socket bayonet, supplemented with a sword; although pikes were still used on battlefield until as early as 1703 or as late as 1708, depending on when each particular «tercio» was reformed into a modern regiment.

Grenadiers wore a cap trimmed with sheepskin all around and a medium sized frontal plate in regimental colours, with yellow or white edging and device (often a royal coat of arms). Shoulder laces or «dragoneras» continued to be used.

As for drummers, they were at first expected to dress similarly to rank and file, but in 1707 colonels were allowed to dress musicians in their personal liveries – so a huge variety can be expected at this regard.

Officers wore a red sash around the waist, with their precise grade symbolized by various pipings and distinctive canes.