



Police Cap Of Colonel Ponsard Of The 4th Voltigeurs Regiment Of The Imperial Guard, 1870

2 000 EUR



Period : 19th century

Condition : Etat d'usage

Material : Linen

Description

The body of the cap is made of scarlet wool with jonquil piping placed on the vertical seams and middle of the front and back. These pipings merge on the right side to form a peak at the base of the cap.

Two elliptical side flaps, made of dark blue wool, bordered on their convex side with a double trimming of golden silver braiding in a "cul de dé" weave, a wider one on the outside (width 3 cm), and a narrower one outlining the wider (width 1 cm); these two pieces are sewn onto the cap.

On the front, in the curved angle formed by the notches in the flaps, is embroidered a grenade in gold threads, channels, and sequins (height 6.2 cm, width 2 cm). Fully leather-lined interior marked in black ink with a quill "Colonel of the

Dealer

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4th Voltigeur of the Guard Mr. Monorel, 7 9bre
1870."

Height of flaps 12 cm. Total height 14 cm.

At the top of the front peak, a golden braided
tassel with large twisted fringe.

France.

Second Empire.

Fair condition, moth holes, fabric loss, and
repairs.

HISTORY:

The 4th Voltigeur Regiment was raised in
December 1855 in Crimea. The first three
battalions were reviewed in May 1856 near the
walls of Sevastopol by Marshal Pélissier. Upon
return to France, it received its eagle from the
Emperor on May 6, 1857, during a review in
honor of Grand Duke Constantin.

During the Italian campaign, the regiment saw
little action at Magenta, intervening only in the
final moments of the battle. This pattern
continued during the Battle of Solferino.

In 1870, the regiment engaged at Rezonville and
detached two battalions to protect the Guard's
artillery pieces on the plateau between Rezonville
and Gravelotte, later in the day at Bois des
Ognons. It suffered 4 killed and 90 wounded.

The regiment was not involved at Saint-Privat but
joined the besieged city of Metz. It was engaged
on October 7th at Ladon champs, where it lost 6
officers and 130 voltigeurs before capitulating at
Metz.