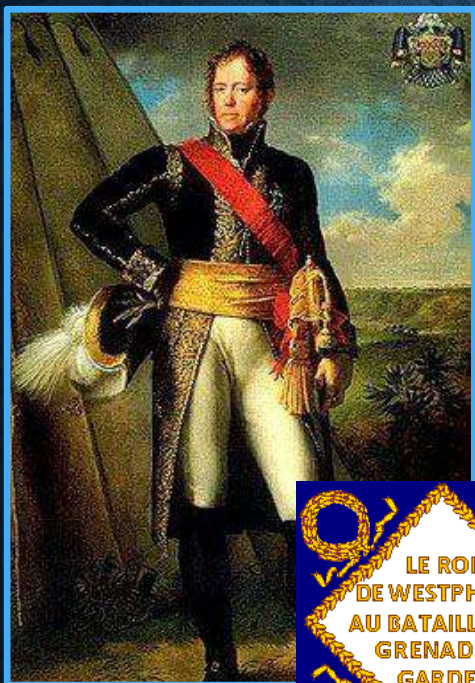


La Bataille de Berlin 1813



Includes: Gross Beeren, Hagelberg and Dennewitz

**THESE GAMES AND SCENARIOS
REPRESENT NAPOLEON'S ATTEMPT
TO CAPTURE BERLIN AND FORCE
PRUSSIA FROM THE WAR**



La Bataille de Berlin 1813©

By Marshal Enterprises

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Game Specific Rules

- Special Rules
- Special Unit Types and Formations
- Morale Levels and Charts (See Marshal Enterprises Website)



La Bataille de Berlin 1813 - Spécial Rules



TERRAIN EFFECTS

Clear
Hamlet /Village *
Swamp**
Woods*
Garden*
Heather
Garden Wall
Slope (Up or Down)
Road
Streams
Bridge (Stream)
Ford

MOVEMENT

1
3
4 Inf / Artillery and Cav. Prohibited
4 Inf / 5 Cav / Artillery Prohibited
2 Inf / 2 Cav / 4 Art
2 Inf, 2 Cav, 3 Art
Inf +2 cross, Cav. Art. Prohibited
Inf +2/ Cav +3 / Art +4
 $\frac{1}{2}$ when in *Road March* formation
Inf +3 / Cav +5 / Artillery +4
Inf +2 / Cav +4 / Artillery +2 in *Road March* formation
Inf +3 / Cav +4 / Art. +4

*Infantry / Cavalry forms general order in this terrain. Units with a *Skirmish* Ability may *Skirmish* in these hexes if they so elect.

** Only Infantry in *Skirmish Order* may enter a Swamp

Road March through a Hamlet or Village is 2 movement points per hex. (vs. 3 movement points normal)

Any road that crosses a stream or river without a bridge is considered a ford.



La Bataille de Berlin 1813 - Spécial Rules

STACKING

Clear / Heather	1 Infantry Regiment or 18 Infantry Increments or 18 Cavalry Increments or 6 Artillery Increments or 12 Infantry & 1 Battery
Hamlet /Village Garden	1 Infantry Battalion or 6 increments of Infantry 4 Artillery Increments or 1 Infantry Battalion & 1 Battery 1 Cav. Regiment
Swamp	1 Infantry Battalion in <i>Skirmish</i> Order
Woods	1 Infantry Battalion or 1 Cavalry Regiment Artillery may not enter
Road / Bridge	4 Increments in <i>Road March</i>

In Clear terrain, no more than 3 Infantry Battalions may be stacked together regardless of total
In Clear terrain, no more than 3 Cavalry Regiments may be stacked together regardless of total
(This means you may stack 3 x 6 increment Cavalry Regiments in a clear hex but not 4 x 4
increment Regiments.)

INFANTRY UNIT FIRE VALUES (All Disordered formations fire at half strength)

French (Based on Unit Movement)

	Ligne (6)	Légère (7)	Ligne (7)	Légère (8)
Column	Printed	Printed	Printed	Printed
Line	X 2	X 2	X3	X3
<i>Carre</i>	X 2	X 2	X3	X3
General Order	Printed	Printed	Printed	Printed
Skirmish –if noted		X 2		X3

French Allies and Garrison

	Italien	Rheinbund	Foreign	Polish	Magd. Garrison
Column	Printed	Printed	Printed	Printed	Printed
Line	X 2	X 2	X 2	X3	X2
<i>Carre</i>	X 2	X 2	X 2	X3	X2
General Order	Printed	Printed	Printed	Printed	Printed
Skirmish – if noted	X2	X3	X2		X2

La Bataille de Berlin 1813 - Spécial Rules

Russian

Jaeger

Column	Printed
Line	X 3
<i>Carre</i>	X 2
General Order	Printed
Skirmish	X3

Prussian

	Reg, Infanterie	Jäger	Reg. Fusiler	Reserve	Reserve Fus.
Column	Printed				
Line	X 3	X 3	X 3	X3	X3
<i>Carre</i>	X 3	X 2	X 3	X3	X3
General Order	Printed	Printed	Printed	Printed	Printed
Skirmish– if noted		X4*	X4		X3

Prussian Landwehr, Schützen und Elbe

	Landwehr	Schützen	Elbe	Grenadier
Column	Printed	Printed	Printed	Printed
Line	NA	X3	X3	X3
<i>Carre</i>	X 2	X2	X3	X 3.5
General Order	Printed	Printed	Printed	Printed
Skirmish– if noted	X2	X4*	X2	

*Schützen /Jägers are rifle armed and fire X4 adjacent, X3 at 2 hexes, and X2 at 3 hex range

Landwehr infanterie may not form line. Landwehr may form *Carre* during their movement only.



La Bataille de Berlin 1813 - Spécial Rules

TERRAIN FIRE DEFENCE VALUES

	Column	Line	Carre	General	Skirmish	Disorder/Rout	Artillery
Clear / Heather	6	9	4		12	14	6/8*
Swamp					12	14	
Garden				10	12	16	6/8*
Garden Wall (across)				14			
Hamlet				10	12	16	6/8*
Village				10	14	16	7/9*
Woods				10	12	16	

*Artillery Fire Defenses are Limbered / Unlimbered

- If a hex has infantry and artillery present, the Fire Defense is 2 less than for infantry alone unless the infantry formation is in *Carre* (consider terrain)
- Formations fired upon thru the flank have a fire defense of 6
- Formations fired upon thru a rear are normal
- Formations add 1 to the Fire Attack die roll for every increment in a target hex, over 9.
- Formations in *Road March* have a fire defense of 4.
- Across the wall and other terrain are not cumulative

FIRE ATTACK MORALE CHECKS

French

Ligne Infanterie will check with every even-numbered increment loss
 Légère Infanterie will check with every even-numbered increment loss
 Polish Infanterie will check with every even-numbered increment loss
 Cavalerie Formations will check with every increment loss
 Artillerie Formations will check with every increment loss

French Allied

Italian will check with every even-numbered increment loss
 Rheinbund and French Foreign Infanterie will check with odd-numbered increment loss
 Cavalerie Formations will check with every increment loss
 Artillerie Formations will check with every increment loss

La Bataille de Berlin 1813 - Spécial Rules

Russia / Swedish

Linie Infanterie and Jaeger formations will check with every even-numbered increment loss
 Cavalerie formations will check with every increment loss
 Artillerie formations will check with every increment loss

Prussia

Infanterie, Elbe, Grenadiers, and Jägers formations will check with every even-numbered increment loss.
 Reserve, Fusiliers, Schützen and Landwehr will check with every odd-numbered increment loss
 Kavallerie formations will check with every increment loss
 Artillerie formations will check with every increment loss

CARRE REALIZATION TABLE

French, Polish	CARRE	DISORDER	ROUT
----------------	-------	----------	------

When forming from *Column*

4 Movement Points	11-62	63-66	
3 Movement Points	11-56	61-66	
2 Movement Points	11-33	34-54	55-66
1 Movement Point	1-21	22-51	52-66

When forming from *Line*

4 Movement Points	11-53	54-65	66
3 Movement Points	11-36	41-54	55-66
2 Movement Points	11-22	23-52	53-66
1 Movement Point	11-15	16-44	45-66

French Allied, Rheinbund	CARRE	DISORDER	ROUT
--------------------------	-------	----------	------

When forming from *Column / Line*

4 Movement Points	11-52	53-61	62-66
3 Movement Points	11-46	51-55	56-66
2 Movement Points	11-35	36-52	53-66
1 Movement Point	1-22	23-45	46-66

Personalities MINUS their Infantry melee (def) value from the die roll, if present in the hex

If Cavalry is Light ADD three to the die roll

If Cavalry is Lance Armed ADD six to die roll

If the defender is on a morale level ADD three to the die roll for each level

Line of sight of cavalry on a *Carre* starts in the next hex when the cavalry leaves the *Carre*

Additions are not cumulative.

La Bataille de Berlin 1813 - Spécial Rules

Russian	CARRE	DISORDER	ROUT
---------	-------	----------	------

When forming from column

4 Movement Points	11-52	53-65	66
3 Movement Points	11-41	42-56	61-66
2 Movement Points	11-26	31-46	51-66
1 Movement Point	11-15	16-36	41-66

When forming from line

4 Movement Points	11-64	65	66
3 Movement Points	11-62	63-64	65-66
2 Movement Points	11-32	33-55	56-66
1 Movement Point	11-31	32-45	46-66

Personalities MINUS their Infantry melee (def) value from the die roll, if present in the hex
 If Cavalry is Light ADD three to the die roll
 If Cavalry is Lance Armed ADD six to die roll
 If defender is on a morale level ADD three to the die roll for each level
 Line of sight of cavalry on a *Carre* starts in the next hex when the cavalry leaves the *Carre*.
 Additions are not cumulative.

Prussian	CARRE	DISORDER	ROUT
----------	-------	----------	------

When forming from column

4 Movement Points	11-63	64-65	66
3 Movement Points	11-45	46-55	56-66
2 Movement Points	11-35	36-55	56-66
1 Movement Point	11-25	26-45	46-66

When forming from Line

4 Movement Points	11-64	65	66
3 Movement Points	11-52	53-61	62-66
2 Movement Points	11-32	33-53	54-66
1 Movement Point	11-22	23-44	45-66

Personalities MINUS their Infantry melee (def) value from the die roll, if present in the hex
 Jägers ADD two to the die roll
 Landwehr may only form *Carre* in their turn
 If Cavalry is Light ADD three to the die roll
 If Cavalry is Lance Armed ADD six to die roll
 If defender is on a morale level ADD three to the die roll for each level
 Line of sight of cavalry on a *Carre* starts in the next hex when the cavalry leaves the *Carre*

La Bataille de Berlin 1813 - Spécial Rules

CAVALRY RECALL

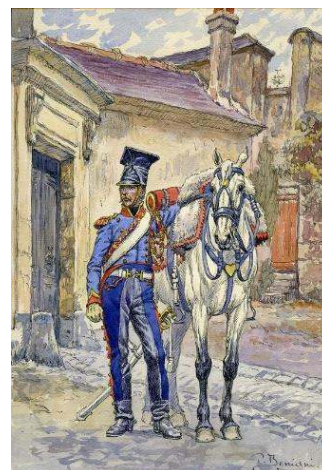
FRENCH	2-6 successfully recalls
SAXON	2-6 successfully recalls
RHEINBUND	4-6 successfully recalls
ITALIAN	4-6 successfully recalls
RUSSIAN Light Cavalry	3-6 successfully recalls
PRUSSIAN Light Cavalry	2-6 successfully recalls
PRUSSIAN Hussars	2-6 successfully recalls
PRUSSIAN Heavy Cavalry	3-6 successfully recalls
RUSSIAN Cossacks	5-6 successfully recalls
RUSSIAN Cavalry	2-6 successfully recalls
SWEDISH Cavalry	3-6 successfully recalls
POLISH Cavalry	2-6 successfully recalls
Personalities who have a cavalry modifier and are commanders of the unit, add one to the die roll.	

CAVALRY CHARGE MORALE MODIFIERS

Condition	Defending Infantry/Artillery
Charged in flank	minus 12 to die roll
Charged in rear	minus 6 to die roll
In skirmish order	minus 12 to die roll
In Line	plus 3 to die roll
In disordered state	minus 6 to die roll
In routed state	unit suffers pursuit loss
In <i>carre</i>	plus 6 to die roll
If charged by Lancers	minus 6 to die roll
If charged by Heavy Cavalry	minus 3 to die roll
Charge across a Slope Hexside	plus 3 to the die roll
Charge into town, woods or swamp	
interdit	

PRE MELEE MORALE CHECK MODIFIERS

Odds	Attacker	Defender
1/2	minus 6	plus 6
1/1	minus 3	plus 3
2/1		
3/1	plus 3	minus 3
4/1	plus 6	minus 6
5/1 & over	plus 9	minus 9



La Bataille de Berlin 1813 - Spécial Rules

INFANTRY MELEE MORALE MODIFIERS:

Condition	Modification to the Die Roll:	
	<u>Attacker</u>	<u>Defender</u>
Defender is assaulted in flank		Minus 12
Defender is assaulted in rear		Minus 6
Defender is in Skirmish order	No check	Minus 6
Defender is in Line		Minus 3
Defender is in Square		Plus 6
Defender is Disordered		Minus 3
Defender is Routed (PGD)		Minus 6
Attacker is assaulting up a slope	Minus 2	Plus 2
Attacker is assaulting across a stream, w/ ford or bridge	Minus 6	Plus 6
Attacker is assaulting across a stream	Minus 6	Plus 6
Attacker lost an increment due to defensive fire	Minus 3 for each loss	
Elite Infantry..... Morale of 15 or 16		Minus 6
Morale of 13 or 14		Minus 9
Morale of 11 or 12		Minus 12

MELEE VALUE MODIFIERS Summary:

Condition	Modification to the Melee Value:	
	<u>Attacker</u>	<u>Defender</u>
Assaulting in flank	X 2	
Assaulting in rear	X 1.5	
Disordered (Infantry / Artillery)	X .5	X .5
Road March		X .25
Infantry in Skirmish order		X .5
Infantry Attackers vs. Defender in Carre	X 1.5	
Infantry Routing		X .33
Cavalry Charge 3 hexes straight	X 2	
Heavy Cavalry attacks Light Cavalry (front hexside)	X 2	
Heavy Cavalry in line	X .5	X .5
Cavalry is Tired	X .5	X .5
Cavalry is Exhausted	X .33	X .33
Cavalry elects to stay Fresh	X .33	X .33
Cavalry Attacker vs. Carre	X .33	
Cavalry in Skirmish Order	X .5	X .5

La Bataille de Berlin 1813 - Spécial Rules

Cavalry in General Order

X .33

X .33

ARTILLERY SPECIAL RULES

All batteries which wish to limber must roll one die to do so

A French Batterie á Pied may limber with a roll of 4, 5 or 6.

A French Batterie á Cheval may limber with a roll of 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6.

A French Allied or RB Batterie á Cheval may limber with a roll of 3, 4, 5 or 6.

A French Allied or RB Batterie á Pied may limber with a roll of 4, 5 or 6.

Prussian Batterie zu Fuß Artillerie may limber with a roll of 5 or 6

Prussian Batterie reitende Artillerie may limber with a roll of 4, 5 or 6.

Russian Battery may limber with a roll of 5 or 6.

Swedish Battery may limber with a roll of 5 or 6.

Leaders with an artillery bonus number add one to this roll.

Special Terrain Types and Notes

Villages /Hamlets

All hexes which contain buildings are considered Villages.

Any single building by itself is considered a Hamlet

Windmill / Churches

A windmill or church is placed on some of the maps for historical reference and is not a victory condition objective. The structure has no special defense. Churches are considered a village hex.

Units forced off of the map

All units forced off the map by combat must wait for two turns before re-entering. To re-enter, they may not be PGD. Therefore it may be necessary for PGD units to wait off the board until they are successful with their morale roll. They would re-enter within three hexes of their off map exit if the leader of the division or corps is sitting on the selected entry hex. In other words, the leader must accompany them back onto the map. Use a box to designate the location and so the units don't get misplaced.

City Wall

There is a stone wall on the east side of Hagelberg that runs a few hexes. Check scenario for specific rules.

La Bataille de Berlin 1813 - Spécial Rules



Charlottenburg Schloss, Berlin



La Bataille de Berlin 1813

Special Unit Types and Formations

Each of the national armies fighting in this campaign has a unique quality and tactical doctrine which is revealed in the rules and will necessarily change the perspective and play of the contestants.

Elite Infantry Troops

None are available at these battles. However, the quality of the French Army varied greatly from veterans to depot troops to recent conscripts. To simplify the division of ability some of the Linie infantry move 7 while some moves 6. Some of the Legere infantry moves 8 and some moves 7. The infantry with the higher movement factor, per class, will have a higher fire multiplier. Generally the better troops have a regimental organization intact. Consult the *Special Rules*.

Cavalry Recovery of Readiness

Cavalry may not recover a level of readiness if it is in an enemy zone of influence or is under fire as a target of an offensive or defensive attack (feu).

Combining Coalition Forces

Prussian, Swedish or Russian troops may not stack together in the same hex. If, as a result of movement (end of turn); combat, or morale recovery they are stacked; displace the affected unit(s) 2 hexes to the rear. Thus a nationality would remain and the others would be displaced. The unit(s) displaced may not move in your next turn.

Prussian leaders have no effect on Russian troops. Russian leaders have no effect on Prussian Troops. Swedish leaders only have an effect on the Swedish troops/

Artillery Leaders of “Special” Ability

Adjacent batteries may fire upon the same target hex only if there is a leader in one of the firing hexes, *and* the leader has an artillery bonus. If three hexes of artillery are to fire at the same target, then a leader of special ability must be present and adjacent to all three firing hexes. No Artillery Leaders of special ability are available for these battles. There may be some in future expansion kits.

All batteries which wish to limber must roll one die to do so. Ney, Bertrand, Oudinot, Reynier and von Bülow (Prussian only) add two.

Rheinbund Infantry

The infantry of Würzburg; Württemberg, and Saxony are still rooted in the linear tactics of warfare. Therefore when in line, subtract 2 from their printed morale value. In response to an enemy charge, they can only form *Carre* if already in line.

Bavarian; Italian; Polish and Croatian troops have the flexibility of the French for all formations and changes.



La Bataille de Berlin 1813

If Würzburg or Saxony troops fail to recover their morale, they lose an increment for each attempt during morale recovery.

Reaction and Opportunity Charges (Revises Premier Rules for this battle)

The insufficiently trained French infantry was not accustomed to advancing on and changing formation in the face of charging cavalry. Thus any French infantry or artillery unit that reinforces a meeting that is the result of an opportunity or reaction charge, in the reacting or opportunity's Zd'I, must check morale, at the conclusion of movement. If any fail, they would rout (PGD). This infantry or artillery may not change formation in the Zd'I of the reacting or opportunity charging cavalry. The (defending) charging cavalry is not subject to recall as a result of the rout.

This situation typically occurs when the reacting / opportunity charging cavalry contacts the phasing player's unit. The phasing player then moves addition units into the friendly, contacted hex or adjacent hexes to add fire or melee factors.

Morale Levels

Consult the *Morale Levels Summary* contained in this electronic booklet as a *pdf*. The chart sets a threshold, at the hour, to check the condition of the organization based on the number of battalions PGD or eliminated. Cavalry and Artillery don't count against this total and are not affected. Usually those affected by morale levels are corps sized organizations



La Bataille de Berlin 1813

Order of Battles

The armies fighting at Gross Beeren and Dennewitz are primarily the same. Thus *La Bataille de Berlin 1813* offers different battlefield maps for the almost the same armies but there are differences. Some units have been added and while others have been removed or rearranged.

The Swedes contributed little to either battle and thus the majority of their units are not represented. Only a few Russian troops were engaged. The troops from *La Bataille de Hagelberg 1813* may also be used for the other battles.

A future expansion kit may include all of the Swedes, Russians and the arrival of Napoleon. Originally Napoleon planned on moving north and directing operations himself. Of course he brings the Imperial Guard with him. Look for a future announcement.

Other Notable Troops

Russian Cossagues

The Russian Cossaque Regiments that are present in the game, in certain scenarios, are irregular cavalry. Based upon that premise, please apply the following series of adjustments to their use and interaction with other units within the structure of the game:

- The Cossagues will check morale whenever an infantry formation which is not disordered or an artillery unit fires at the Cossaque, unless the Cossaque is in the woods. It does not require the result of a casualty to force the morale check.
- The Cossaque in the woods would have to receive a casualty in order to check for morale. This is because the woods are much denser in this area.
- The Cossagues may not charge formed infantry or unlimbered artillery into a front hexside of the enemy.
- The most reasonable uses of the Cossagues are to work the edges of the battle and target disordered and routed elements as the morale challenged involuntarily move away from the main battle. Cossagues will also charge artillerie and infanterie from the rear or flank hexside.

Landwehr Infanterie und Kavallrie

While patriotic to the Vaterland, the Landwehr's performance could be very inconsistent on the battlefield. Thus, the following rules are to be used with the Landwehr :

- Any Prussian Landwehr infantry that loses an increment to artillery fire in the French turn, must roll an even number with one die to move closer to the French in the next Prussian turn. This is in addition to any morale roll.
- Landwehr may not form *Carre* in response to a cavalry charge. *Carre* could be formed in the Prussian turn.
- Prussian Landwehr Cavalry must roll over their morale value to charge, in the Prussian turn. *Reaction* and *Opportunity* charges also require this roll.
- Only the Landwehr battalions that have a *range factor* of two, on the specific side of their counters, may enter skirmish formation.
- Prussian Landwehr which does not have a range factor on their specific counter face may not enter skirmish order.

La Bataille de Berlin 1813

- Prussian Landwehr does not have the option of forming into a line.

PGD Direction

All units rout in the direction of their entry. Primarily the French are moving from South to North. The Prussians are defending the North. (Berlin)

Troops Entering the Map

French and Prussian units entering the map for the first time may use *Road March* if there are no enemy cavalry within 10 hexes. Units that have recovered morale off-board may not use *Road March* to re-enter the map.

La Bataille de Berlin 1813 Orders of Battle



La Bataille de Gross Beeren 1813

- Coalition
- French



La Bataille de Hagelberg 1813

- All Troops

La Bataille de Dennewitz 1813

- Coalition
- French





Sechste Koalition

Armee des Nordens

23. August 1813

Für König und Vaterland

III. Armee-Korps

GL Freiherr von Bülow

Stabchef - Oberst von Boyen

3. Brigade - GM Prinz von Hessen-Homburg
II/Ost Preussisches Grenadier, Battalion

3. Ost Preussisches Infanterie Regiment

4. Reserve Infanterie Regiment

3. Ost Preussisches Landwehr Regiment

1. Lieb Husaren (Totenkopf) Regiment

5. Batterie zu Fuss "Glassenapp"

4. Brigade - GM von Thümen

4. Infanterie Regiment

2. Ost Preussisches Jäger Battalion
Elbe Infanterie Regiment

5. Reserve Infanterie Regiment

Pommer. National Landwehr Kav.

6. Batterie zu Fuss "Ludwig"

5. Brigade -GM von Borstell

1. Pommersches Infanterie Regiment

2. Reserve Infanterie Regiment

2. Kurmärk Landwehr Infanterie Regiment

5. Pommersches Husaren Regiment

1. West Preussisches Uhlanen Regiment

10. Batterie zu Fuss "Magenhofer"

6. Brigade - GM von Kraft

10. Kolberg Infanterie Regiment

Attached Jäger Battalion (10.)

9. Reserve Infanterie Regiment

1. Neumärk Landwehr Infanterie Regiment

1. Pommersches Landwehr Kavallerie Regiment

16. Batterie zu Fuss "Spreuth"





Für König und Vaterland

Reserve Kavallerie

GM von Oppen

1. Königen Dragoner Regiment
2. West Preussisches Dragoner Regiment
2. Kurmärk Landwehr Kavallerie Regiment
4. Kurmärk Landwehr Kavallerie Regiment
2. Schlesiische Husaren Regiment
5. Brandenburg Dragoon Regiment

5. Batterie Reitende "Neindorf"
6. Batterie Reitende "Steinwher"

III Korps Reserve Artillerie

19. Batterie zu Fuss "Baumgarten"
4. Schwer Batterie zu Fuss "Meyer"
5. Schwer Batterie zu Fuss "Condradi"
7. Russische Schwer Batterie "Dietrich"
21. Russische Schwer Batterie "Schluter"

IV. Armee-Korps

GL Graf von Tauentzien

Stabchef - Major von Rothenburg

1. Brigade - GM von Dobschütz
3. Reserve Infanterie Regiment
1. Kurmärk Landwehr Infanterie Regiment
2. Neumärk Landwehr Kavallerie Regiment
3. Ost Preussisches Landwehr Kavallerie Regiment

2. Brigade – Oberst Graf von Lindenau
5. Kurmärk Landwehr Infanterie Regiment
2. Neumärk Landwehr Infanterie Regiment
1. Schlesiische Landwehr Infanterie Regiment
1. Kurmärk Landwehr Kavallerie Regiment
3. Pommersches Landwehr Kavallerie Regiment
7. Kurmärk Landwehr Kavallerie Regiment

IV Korps Reserve Artillerie

17. Batterie zu Fuss "Gleim"
27. Batterie zu Fuss "Matthias"
11. Batterie Reitende "Borchard"
20. Batterie zu Fuss "Papendick"





Für König und Vaterland

Überwachung Korps:
GL von Hirschfeldt

1. Reserve Infanterie Regiment
1. Reserve Fusilier Battalion
- Elbe Infanterie 2. Battalion (Detached from regiment, III Korps, 4. Brigade)
3. Kurmärk Landwehr Regiment
4. Kurmärk Landwehr Regiment
6. Kurmärk Landwehr Regiment
7. Kurmärk Landwehr Regiment
26. Russische Batterie ‘Chamborand’ (R)

Oberst von Bismarck

3. Kurmärk Landwehr Kavallerie Regiment
5. Kurmärk Landwehr Kavallerie Regiment
6. Kurmärk Landwehr Kavallerie Regiment

Abgetrennt Korps - Oder / Spree
GM von Wobeser

1. West Preussisches Landwehr Regiment
2. West Preussisches Landwehr Regiment
3. West Preussisches Landwehr Regiment
- IV/1. Ost Preussisches Landwehr

22. Batterie zu fuss “Wegner”

Oberst von Jeanneret

1. West Preussisches Landwehr Kavallerie Regiment
2. West Preussisches Landwehr Kavallerie Regiment
3. West Preussisches Landwehr Kavallerie Regiment





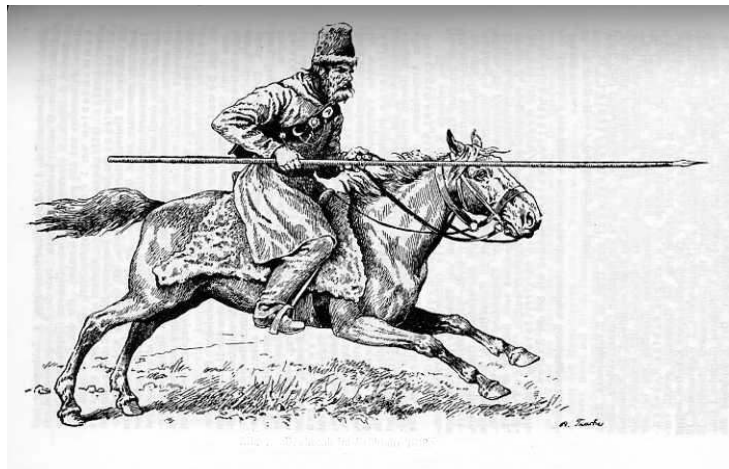
Für König und Vaterland

Misc. Formation

General Chernyshyov
Grekhov Cossack Regiment
Sisoiev Cossack Regiment
Rebreiev Cossack Regiment
Pantelev Cossack Regiment
Vlasov Cossack Regiment

Russische Avante Gard
44th Jaeger Regiment
Izoum Hussars Regiment
Converged Hussars Regiment

Schwedische Kavallerie-Brigade
General Mörner
7. Mörnerska Svenska Hussars
Hästartilleribatteri



Armée française de Berlin

23 Aout 1813

Maréchal d'Empire Oudinot
General de Brigade Lejeune



IV Corps

Général de division Comte Bertrand
Général de brigade Delort

12e Division

Général de Division Morand

- 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 / 13e Ligne Régiment
- 2, 4 / 8e Légère Battalions (AG)
- 1, 2, 4, 6 / 23e Ligne Régiment

- 1/2e Batterie à Pied
- 3/2e Batterie à Pied

15e Division

Général de Division Fontanelli

- 1, 2, 3, 4 / 1ere Italian Legere Régiment
- 3, 4 / 1ere Italian Ligne Battalions
- 2, 3, 4 / 4e Italian Ligne Régiment
- 3, 4 / 6e Italian Ligne Battalions
- 1ere Milan Garde Battalion
- 2, 3, 4 / 7e Italian Ligne Régiment

- 1ere Italian Batterie à Pied
- 13e Italian Batterie à Pied

38e Division

Generallieutenant Graf von Franquemont

- 1/9. Württemberg Leicht Battalion
- 1/10. Württemberg Leicht Battalion
- 1,2/7. Württemberg Linie
- 1,2/1. Württemberg Linie
- 1,2/2. Württemberg Linie
- 1,2 / 4. Württemberg Linie
- 1.2 / 6. Württemberg Linie



1. Württemberg Batterie zu Fuss
1. Württemberg Batterie zu Fuss Schwer

24e Légère Cavalrie Brigade:

Generalmajor Jett

1. Württemberg Chevaulegers (Prinz Adam)
3. Württemberg Chevaulegers (Herzog Ludwig)
1. Württemberg Batterie à Cheval

24/2e Batterie à Pied

26/2e Batterie à Pied

26/4e Batterie à Pied

8/ 4e Batterie à Cheval

VII Corps

Général de Division Reynier

Général de Brigade Gressot

24e Sächsisch Division

Général de Division Le Coq

1. Leicht Battalions 1 und 2
- Maximilian Infanterie Battalion
- Garde Grenadier Battalion
- von Rechten Infanterie Battalion
- Spiegel Converged Grenadier Battalion
- Prinz Frederick August Infanterie Regiment 1 und 2
- von Steindel Infanterie Regiment 1 und 2

1. Sächsisch Batterie zu Fuss 'Dietrich'
2. Sächsisch Batterie zu Fuss "Zandt"

25e Sächsisch Division

Général de Division von Sahr

Sperl Converged Grenadier Battalion

2. Leicht Battalions 'von Sahr' 1 und 3

König Infanterie Battalion

Niesemenschel Infanterie Battalion

Prinz Anton Infanterie Regiment 1 und 2

von Low Infanterie Regiment 1 und 2



3. Sächsisch Batterie zu Fuss 'Kuhnel'
4. Sächsisch Batterie zu Fuss 'Rouvroy II'

26e Legere Cavalerie Brigade
 General de Brigade Gablenz
 Sächsisch Hussaren
 Sächsisch Prinz Clemens Chevauxleger
 1ere Sächsisch Batterie à Cheval 'Birnburn'
 2e Sächsisch Batterie à Cheval 'Probsthayn'

Reserve Arillery
 5. Sächsisch Schwer Batterie 'Rouvroy I'

32^e División
 Général de Division Durutte
 1, 2, 4 / 35^e Légère Régiment
 1, 2, 4 / 36^e Légère Régiment
 1, 3, 4 / 131^e Ligne Régiment
 1, 2, 3, 4 / 132^e Ligne Regiment
 3, 4 / 133^e Ligne Régiment
 2, 3 / Würzburg Régiment

Reserve Artillerie
 12/1 Artillerie a' Pied
 13/8 Artillerie a Pied

XII Corps
 Maréchal d'Empire Oudinot
 Général de Brigade Lacoste

13e Division
 Général de Division Pachtod
 4/1ere Légère Battalion
 3, 4/7e Ligne Battalions
 4/42e Ligne Battalion
 3, 4/67e Ligne Régiment
 2, 3, 4/101e Ligne Régiment

 4/4e Batterie à Pied
 20/4e Batterie à Pied



14e Division

Général de Division Guilleminot

- 2, 6 / 18^e Legere Régiment
- 1, 2, 3 / 156^e Ligne Régiment
- 3, 4 / 52^e Ligne Régiment
- 1, 2, 3 / 137^e Ligne Régiment
- 1/ 2e Illyrian Regiment
- Illyrian Chasseurs

2/4e Batterie à Pied

1/8e Batterie à Pied

29e Division Bavaois

Generallieutenant Raglovich

- 1. Leicht Battalion
- 2/Prinz Karl 3. Bavaois Infanterie Battalion
- 1 / 13. Bavaois Infanterie Battalion
- 1/Isenburg 4. Bavaois Infanterie Battalion
- 2/Herzog Pius 8. Bavaois Infanterie Battalion
- 2. Leicht Battalion
- 2/Preysing 5. Bavaois Infanterie Battalion
- 2 /7. Bavaois Infanterie Battalion
- 2/9. Bavaois Infanterie Battalion
- 2/Junker #10. Bavaois Infanterie Battalion

1. Bavaois Batterie zu Fuss

2. Bavaois Batterie zu Fuss

Bavaois Reserve Batterie zu Fuss

Cavalry Brigade –GdD Beaumont

Westphalian Cheveauxlegers - Lancers

Hessian Cheveauxlegers

Bavaois Cheveauxlegers



III Cavalrie Corps

Général de Division Arrighi duc de Padua

Général de Brigade Salei

5e Légère Cavalrie Division

Général de division Lorge

5e Chasseur à Cheval

10e Chasseur à Cheval

13e Chasseur à Cheval

15e Chasseur à Cheval

21e Chasseur à Cheval

22e Chasseur à Cheval



6e Légère Cavalrie Division

Général de Division Fournier

29e Chasseur à Cheval

31e Chasseur à Cheval

1ere Hussar

2e Hussar

4e Hussar

12e Hussar

4ere Grosse Cavalrie Division

Général de Division DeFrance

4e Dragoon

5e Dragoon

12e Dragoon

24e / (14e Dragoon)

16e Dragoon

17e Dragoon

21e Dragoon

27e / (26e Dragoon)

13e Cuirassier



1/5e Batterie à Cheval

5/5e Batterie à Cheval

2/1ere Batterie à Cheval

4/6e Batterie à Cheval

Dragoon regiments have been combined

La Bataille de Hagelberg 1813

27 August 1813

Überwachung Korps

GL von Hirschfeldt
Oberst Jeanerette

1. Reserve Infanterie Regiment
- Elbe Infanterie Regiment (1 battalion)
3. Kurmärk Landwehr Regiment
4. Kurmärk Landwehr Regiment
6. Kurmärk Landwehr Regiment
7. Kurmärk Landwehr Regiment

26. Russische Batterie

- Oberst von Bismarck
3. Kurmärk Landwehr Kavallerie Regiment
 5. Kurmärk Landwehr Kavallerie Regiment
 6. Kurmärk Landwehr Kavallerie Regiment

General Chernyshyov

Vlasov Cossack Regiment
Rebreiev Cossack Regiment
Pantelev Cossack Regiment
Grekhov Cossack Regiment
Sisoiev Cossack Regiment

Magdeburg Garrison

General de Division Girard
III Battalion of 24e Legere Infantry Regiment
III Battalion of 26e Legere Infantry Regiment
III Battalion of 18e Line Infantry Regiment
III Battalion of 19e Line Infantry Regiment
III Battalion of 56e Line Infantry Regiment
III Battalion of 72e Line Infantry Regiment
III un IV Battalion of 134th Line Infantry Regiment
2e Saxon Jaeger battalion
5e Westphalian Ligne - battalion
7e Saxon Ligne battalion –
13e Hussar Regiment (3 squadrons)
28e Chasseur a Cheval (combined)
8/11e Art. a Pied
7/11e Art. a Pied
10/11e Art. a Pied





Für König und Vaterland

Sechste Koalition

Armee des Nordens

23. August 1813

III. Armee-Korps

GL Freiherr von Bülow

Stabchef - Oberst von Boyen

3. Brigade - GM Prinz von Hessen-Homburg

II/Ost Preussisches Grenadier, Battalion

3. Ost Preussisches Infanterie Regiment

4. Reserve Infanterie Regiment

3. Ost Preussisches Landwehr Regiment

1. Lieb Husaren (Totenkopf) Regiment

5. Batterie zu Fuss "Glassenapp"

4. Brigade - GM von Thümen

4. Infanterie Regiment

2. Ost Preussisches Jäger Battalion

Elbe Infanterie Regiment

5. Reserve Infanterie Regiment

5. Brandenburg Dragoon Regiment*

6. Batterie zu Fuss "Ludwig"

12. Batterie zu Fuss*

5. Brigade -GM von Borstell

1. Pommersches Infanterie Regiment

2. Reserve Infanterie Regiment

2. Kurmärk Landwehr Infanterie Regiment

5. Pommersches Husaren Regiment

10. Batterie zu Fuss "Magenhofer"

6. Brigade - GM von Kraft

10. Kolberg Infanterie Regiment

Attached Jäger Battalion (10.)

9. Reserve Infanterie Regiment

1. Neumärk Landwehr Infanterie Regiment

West Preussisches Dragoner Regiment*

1. Pommersches Landwehr Kavallerie Regiment





Für König und Vaterland

16. Batterie zu Fuss "Spreuth"

Reserve Kavallerie

GM von Oppen

1. Königen Dragoner Regiment
2. West Preussisches Dragoner Regiment
2. Kurmärk Landwehr Kavallerie Regiment
4. Kurmärk Landwehr Kavallerie Regiment
2. Schlelische Husaren Regiment
2. Pommersches Landwehr Kavallerie Regiment*

5. Batterie Reitende "Neindorf"

6. Batterie Reitende "Steinwehr"

III Korps Reserve Artillerie

19. Batterie zu Fuss "Baumgarten"
4. Schwer Batterie zu Fuss "Meyer"
5. Schwer Batterie zu Fuss "Condradi"
7. Russische Schwer Batterie "Dietrich"
21. Russische Schwer Batterie "Schluter"

IV. Armee-Korps

GL Graf von Tautentzien

Stabchef - Major von Rothenburg

1. Brigade - GM von Dobschütz
3. Reserve Infanterie Regiment
1. Kurmärk Landwehr Infanterie Regiment
2. Neumärk Landwehr Kavallerie Regiment
3. Ost Preussisches Landwehr Kavallerie Regiment

2. Brigade – Oberst Graf von Lindenau
5. Kurmärk Landwehr Infanterie Regiment
2. Neumärk Landwehr Infanterie Regiment
1. Schlelische Landwehr Infanterie Regiment
1. Kurmärk Landwehr Kavallerie Regiment
3. Pommersches Landwehr Kavallerie Regiment
7. Kurmärk Landwehr Kavallerie Regiment





Für König und Vaterland

IV Korps Reserve Artillerie

- 17. Batterie zu Fuss "Gleim"
- 20. Batterie zu Fuss "Matthias"
- 27. Batterie zu Fuss "Borchard"
- 11. Batterie Reitende "Papendick"

Überwachung Korps:

GL von Hirschfeldt

- 1. Reserve Infanterie Regiment
- 1. Reserve Fusilier Battalion
(Elbe Battalion returned to Regiment – v. Thümen)
- 3. Kurmärk Landwehr Regiment
- 4. Kurmärk Landwehr Regiment
- 6. Kurmärk Landwehr Regiment
- 7. Kurmärk Landwehr Regiment

26. Russische Batterie 'Chamborand' (R)

Oberst von Bismarck

- 3. Kurmärk Landwehr Kavallerie Regiment
- 5. Kurmärk Landwehr Kavallerie Regiment
- 6. Kurmärk Landwehr Kavallerie Regiment

Abgetrennt Korps - Oder / Spree

GM von Wobeser

- 1. West Preussisches Landwehr Regiment
- 2. West Preussisches Landwehr Regiment
- 3. West Preussisches Landwehr Regiment
- IV/1. Ost Preussisches Landwehr

22. Batterie zu fuss "Wegner"

Oberst von Jeanneret

- 1. West Preussisches Landwehr Kavallerie Regiment
- 2. West Preussisches Landwehr Kavallerie Regiment
- 3. West Preussisches Landwehr Kavallerie Regiment





Für König und Vaterland

Misc. Formation

General Chernyshyov
Grekhov Cossack Regiment
Sisoiev Cossack Regiment
Rebreiev Cossack Regiment
Pantelev Cossack Regiment
Vlasov Cossack Regiment

Russische Avante Gard
44th Jaeger Regiment
Izoum Hussars Regiment
Converged Hussars Regiment

Schwedische Kavallerie-Brigade
General Mörner
7. Mörnerska Svenska Hussars
Hästartilleribatteri

* Note Differences with Gross Beeren OB



Armée française de Berlin

6 Septembre 1813

Maréchal d'Empire Ney

Chef d'état-major General de Brigade de Cramayel

IV Corps

Général de Division Comte Bertrand

Général de Brigade Delort

12e Division

Général de Division Morand

2, 3, 4, 6 / 13e Ligne Regiment *

2, 4 / 8e Légère Battalions

1, 2, 4 / 23e Ligne Regiment

1/2e Batterie à Pied

3/2e Batterie à Pied

15e Division

Général de Division Fontanelli

2, 3, 4 / 1ere Italian Legere Regiment*

3, 4/1ere Italian Ligne Battalions

2, 3, 4 / 4e Italian Ligne Regiment

3, 4/6e Italian Ligne Battalions

1/Milan Garde Battalion

2, 3, 4/ 7e Italian Ligne

1ere Italian Batterie à Pied

13e Italian Batterie à Pied

38e Division

Generallieutenant Graf von Franquemont

1/9. Württemberg Leicht Battalion

1/10. Württemberg Leicht Battalion

1,2/7. Württemberg Linie Battalion

1,2/1. Württemberg Linie Battalion

1,2/2. Württemberg Linie Battalion

1 /4. Württemberg Linie* Battalion

2/6 Württemberg Linie* Battalion



1. Württemberg Batterie zu Fuss
1. Württemberg Batterie zu Fuss Schwer

24e Légère Cavarlie Brigade:

Generalmajor Jett

1. Württemberg Chevaulegers (Prinz Adam)
3. Württemberg Chevaulegers (Herzog Ludwig)
1. Württemberg Batterie à Cheval

24/2e Batterie à Pied

26/2e Batterie à Pied

26/4e Batterie à Pied

8/ 4e Batterie à Cheval

27e Infanterie Division

General de Division Drabrowski

1.2/Polish 2^e Infanterie Regiment

1,2/Polish 4^e Infanterie Regiment

Poish 2^e Uhlans

Polish 4^e Chasseurs a' Cheval



VII Corps

Général de Division Reynier

Général de Brigade Gressot

24e Sächsisch Division

Général de Division Le Coq

1. Leicht Maximilian Infanterie 1 und 2

Garde Grenadier Battalion

v. Rechten Infanterie Battalion

Spiegel Grenadier Battalion

Prinz Frederick August Infanterie Regiment, 1 und 2

v. Steindel Infanterie Regiment, 1 und 2

1. Sächsisch Batterie zu fuss 'Dietrich'

2. Sächsisch Batterie zu fuss 'Zandt'



25e Sächsisch Division

Général de Division von Sahr

Sperl Grenadier Battalion

2. Leicht Regiment 1 und 3

König Infanterie Battalion

Niesemenschel Infanterie Battalion

Prinz Anton Infanterie Regiment , 1 und 2

v. Low Infanterie Regiment, 1 und 2

3. Sächsisch Batterie zu fuss 'Kuhnel'

4. Sächsisch Batterie zu fuss 'Rouvroy II)

26e Legere Cavalerie Brigade

General de Brigade Gablenz

Sächsisch Hussaren

Sächsisch Prinz Clemens Ulhan

1ere Sächsisch Batterie a Cheval

2e Sächsisch Batterie a Cheval

Reserve Artillerie

5. Sächsisch Schwer Batterie – one incrément reduced

32e Division

Général de Division Durutte

1, 2, 4/35e Légère Regiment

1, 2, 4 /36e Légère Regiment

1, 3, 4/131e Ligne Regiment

1, 2, 3, 4/132e Ligne Regiment

3, 4/133e Ligne Regiment

2, 3/Würzburg Regiment

Reserve Atillery

12/1 Artillerie a Pied

13/8 Artillerie a Pied

XII Corps

Maréchal d'Empire Oudinot

Général de Brigade Lajeune



13e Division

Général de Division Pachtod

4/1ere Légère Battalion
3, 4/7e Ligne Battalions
4/42e Ligne Battalion
3, 4/67e Ligne Regiment
2, 3 ,4/ 101e Ligne Regiment

4/4e Batterie à Pied
20/4e Batterie à Pied



14e Division

Général de Division Guilleminot

2, 6 / 18^e Legere Regiment
3, 4 / 52^e Ligne Regiment
1, 2, 3 / 137e Ligne Regiment
1, 2, 3 / 156e Ligne Regiment

2/4e Batterie à Pied
1/8e Batterie à Pied

29e Division Bavarois

Generallieutenant Raglovich

1. Liecht Battalion
2/Prinz Karl 3. Bavarois Infanterie Battalion
1 / 13. Bavarois Infanterie Battalion
1/Isenburg 4. Bavarois Infanterie Battalion
2/Herzog Pius 8. Bavarois Infanterie Battalion
2. Liecht Battalion
2/Preysing 5. Bavarois Infanterie Battalion
2 / 7. Bavarois Infanterie Battalion
2/9. Bavarois Infanterie Battalion
2/Junker #10 Bavarois Infanterie Battalion

1. Bavarois Batterie zu Fuss
2. Bavarois Batterie zu Fuss
Bavarios Reserve Artillerie –one incrément (reduced)



Cavalry Brigade –GdD Beaumont

Westphalian Cheveauxlegers - Lancers
Hessian Cheveauxlegers
Bavarios Cheveauxlegers

III Cavalerie Corps

Général de Division Arrighi duc de Padua

Général de brigade Salei

5e Légère Cavalerie Division

Général de division Lorge

5e Chasseur à Cheval

10e Chasseur à Cheval

13e Chasseur à Cheval

15e Chasseur à Cheval

21e Chasseur à Cheval

22e Chasseur à Cheval



6e Légère Cavalerie Division

Général de Division Fournier

29e Chasseur à Cheval

31e Chasseur à Cheval

1ere Hussar

2e Hussar

4e Hussar

12e Hussar

4ere Grosse Cavalerie Division

Général de Division DeFrance

4e Dragoon

5e Dragoon

12e Dragoon

16e Dragoon

17e Dragoon

21e Dragoon

24e Dragoon / (14e Dragoon)

26e Dragoon

27e Dragoon / (26e Draggon)

1/5e Batterie à Cheval

5/5e Batterie à Cheval

2/1ere Batterie à Cheval



*note revisions to French OB from Gross Beeren

Some battalions may be missing from regiments. Reduce regimental counter with incrément loss marker. Some artillerie is reduced to one incrément. Dragoon regiments are combined.

The Strategic Situation in Germany August 1813

During one of his many reflections upon his career during his imprisonment at St. Helena, Napoleon commented that his biggest mistake during all of his years in power was his decision to agree to the Armistice of Pläswitz on June 2, 1813. At the beginning of the truce, Napoleon had defeated the Russians and Prussians in two major battles (Lutzen and Bautzen) and had pushed the Coalition armies into Silesia and towards Poland. The Russians were seriously considering Germany and going back to Russia. The Prussians experiments with raising a national army using the Landwehr methods had not yet borne fruit, and there was no guarantee that the Austrians would enter the war on the Coalition's side. So what happened?

Napoleon, though winning his two pitched battles in May, believed he needed to rest his weary army of recruits, which had been plagued by both extensive straggling and desertion as well as very heavy casualties from the two battles. He also desperately needed to restore his cavalry arm, which had never recovered from the 1812 Campaign debacles. He also held on to the belief that he could keep Austria at neutral during the war. While he did much to restore his army's health and find enough mounts for his cavalry and artillery; he failed miserably to keep Austria out of the resumption of hostilities once the truce expired. That would prove to be his undoing.



Napoleon Meets Metternich In Dresden, June 1813

The Austrian Foreign Minister, Klemmons von Metternich traveled to Dresden, the capitol of Saxony, in June of 1813, to meet with Napoleon, to see if Austria and France could reach an accommodation. Metternich had decided to take a hard approach to Napoleon. Napoleon had always like Metternich, thinking he had been supportive of Napoleon's marriage to Marie-Louise in 1810. However, Metternich, always the master of *Realpolitik*, saw his meeting as an opportunity to make up for four Austrian defeats at the hands of Napoleon, and was probably looking for an excuse to go back to war with the French.

No Resolution of Austrian-French Differences After Eight Hours

Metternich and Napoleon met for over eight hours in the Saxon royal palace. There are differing accounts of what happened, but one thing is sure, the French and Austrians would not resolve their differences, and it would just be a matter of time before Austria would enter the Sixth Coalition.

When the truce began, the Russians were almost out of the war. Now they would have recovered their ascendent position. The Prussians would have additional time to build up their Landwehr, which would then perform so well in the August and September battles. Finally, the Austrians would declare war on France, and create a large army, the Army of Bohemia, which would, for all practical purposes, be behind the French central position in Saxony. Napoleon would start his campaign surrounded on three sides, and only maintain his lines of communication through Frankfurt and Hamburg.

Two other factors weighed heavily on the French situation as the armistice was ending. First, the Spanish situation had badly deteriorated badly. On June 21, The British, Portuguese and Spanish army defeated the French under Marshal Jourdan at Vittoria. This would, in effect, force the French out of Spain. Wellington would invade France in December of 1813.

The other factor which would dramatically affect the strategic situation were the very large sums of cash paid by the British crown to Prussia; Russia; and then Austria to support their war efforts. There would be no War of Liberation unless the British had played at a War of Cash Infusion.

As the armistice wore down in August, Napoleon found himself facing three independent armies. The original Army of Silesia under Blucher faced Napoleon in Saxony. A new army, Army of the North, under Swedish Crown Prince Charles John (Bernadotte) would be centered around Berlin; and finally, the newest army, which was also the largest army, was the mainly Austrian Army of Bohemia, which also included the entourages of the Russian Tsar; the Prussian King; and the Austrian Emperor. This army would threaten the French position in Saxony. Napoleon found himself outnumbered about three to two; and surrounded on three sides.

Another drawback to the French strategic situation was that the French had also been besieged in several German town such as Hamburg; Danzig; Magdeburg; and Mainz. For the most part, the French would control these towns until Napoleon's abdication in

1814; however, the French were unable to use these troops in the campaign, and they included some of the best French troops and commanders. Imagine Count Rapp at Leipzig rather than the Second Siege of Danzig.

As Napoleon would sadly discover, his only dependable independent commanders were Davout in Hamburg; Eugene in Italy; and Soult and Suchet in Spain. There would be no one in Germany to support his efforts. As a result, despite his best efforts and intentions, his commanding generals in Germany, would be utter failures. The Coalition had implemented the Trachenberg Plan, which purposefully avoided direct battle with Napoleon. The Coalition would be able to avoid, save at Dresden, direct battle with Napoleon. The Coalition would be able to rack up victory after victory in August and September against the French line-up of unworthy French commanders. Soon, the Coalition would be able to gather enough strength and courage to take Napoleon on directly at Leipzig in October. The result was not unexpected.



The Coalition Victory at Leipzig

Oudinot Like French Legend Bayard

The Oft-Wounded Marshal Oudinot

One of the greatest soldiers in French history is the Seigneur de Bayard, who served many French kings during the incessant wars of the Italian Renaissance. This legendary knight served as the French military ideal for both a soldierly attitude and behavioral ethic. He is called “Le Chevalier Sans Peur et Sans Reproche (fearless and beyond reproach) and his reputation only grew in the centuries which followed. Bayard was known to all in France and those who knew French history (like the young Romanov Tsar who faced Napoleon).

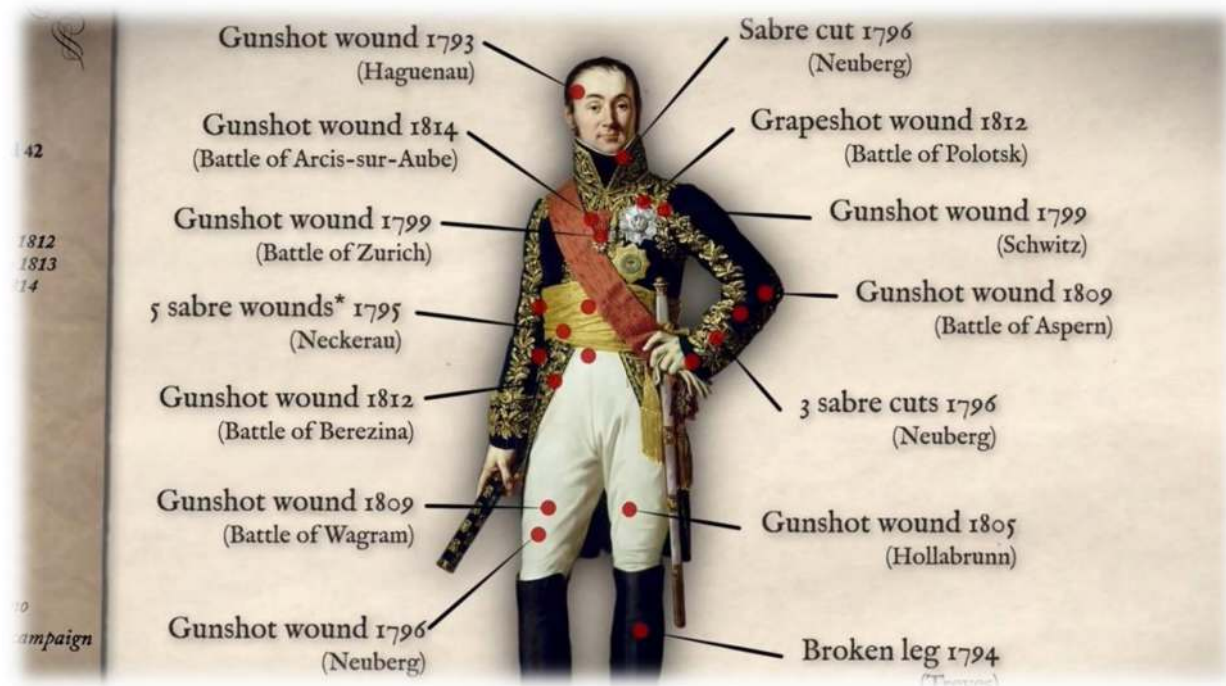
It was at Tilsit in 1807 when Napoleon introduced General Nicholas-Charles Oudinot, then commander of the French Grenadier Division, to the Russian Tsar Alexander as the modern-day Bayard of the French Army. Oudinot proved his mettle to the Russians first at Heilsberg and then at Friedland in the 1807 Spring campaign. Meant as the highest compliment, Alexander and the Russians already had had much contact with Oudinot and his fearlessness in 1805 at the Danube Bridges at Tabor; Schöngrabern (aka Hollabrunn); and then at Austerlitz (where Oudinot fought despite already being wounded); Heilsberg and Friedland would be only the most recent examples of the Bayard-like behavior the Russians experienced.

Oudinot would prove himself *sans reproche (beyond reproach)* on multiple occasions throughout his career. He was known as a stickler for not allowing his troops to do any looting and pillaging (a trait not universal in the French army). He was assigned to integrate the Kingdom of Holland into the Empire of the French in 1810. He did so with great tact and was greatly admired by the Dutch during this difficult time. When the Russian army was approaching his beloved Bar-le-Duc in 1814. Tsar Alexander had an honor guard placed around Oudinot’s estate

Oudinot was the son of a brewer and brandy distiller from what would have been called Lorraine. He entered the army as a private, and Oudinot was discharged before the revolution started.

Wounded More Than Any Other Napoleonic Marshal

After the Revolution began, Oudinot joined the National Guard, and within a year became the commander of the local unit. He then served in the Army of the Meuse. Oudinot would have a 21-year career of serving first the Republic; then the Consulate; and finally, the Empire. During that period, Oudinot would be wounded more times than any other Marshal. The estimates for his number of wounds range from a low of 22 times to a high of 36. His first injury was in 1793 with a shot to the head at Hagenau. More than 20 years later at Arcis-sur-Aube in March 1814, he suffered his final wound with a musket ball in his chest.



*The Wounds of Marshal Oudinot Outlined by Body Part and Battle
(Graphic As Viewed on Twitter 11-20)*

A recent Twitter posting in late 2020 wrote, “French Marshal Oudinot, was shot 36 times during his military career. A man who bathed with him and saw him naked remarked that he was little more than a colander.”

He suffered a broken leg twice, the second time, the leg was improperly set, so it had to be rebroken so it would heal properly. Another time, while fighting off Cossacks during the 1812 campaign, a final shot by a fleeing Cossack collapsed a ceiling beam in a hut where Oudinot was in, causing one of the roof’s timbers to hit him in the skull and cause a severe head injury.

Just in time for the Crossing at the Berezina

His second wife, who was back in France and had replaced his first wife who died in 1810, and new to her nuptials and taking care of his six children from his late first spouse—decided to make the thousand mile journey each way with an aged uncle driving a rickety wagon to retrieve her feisty husband and bring him home to Bar-le-Duc to make another one of his legendary quick recoveries. He was back in Russia in less than three months. Just in time for the Crossing at the Berezina.

No one could ever doubt the personal bravery of Oudinot as he fought with the upmost tenacity in any martial situation. He was a fine marshal, who had his moments of



Oudinot at Wagram being stitched up by the surgeon Capioment (Painting by Pils)

brilliance---both strategic and tactical. At Berezina, much of the French strategic success should be credited to the Duc de Reggio who found a way to get the French army across the swollen, icy-cold river and make Napoleon's escape from Russia possible. He also fought well at Leipzig, just one month away from the failure at Dennewitz, when his corps of 30,000 stopped the Allies from storming the city of Leipzig and cutting off the French retreat.

However, he clearly was not up to the challenges of independent army command. He failed as the overall commander at Gross Beeren; and then as the XII Corps Commander at Dennewitz, where his dallying and quibbles with Marshal Ney were much of the source for the failure of the overall battle plan for the French.

His most noteworthy leadership talent was in leading soldiers in a desperate situation; where his personal bravery, supplemented by his tenaciousness and fearlessness, could bring a brittle situation towards a French victory.

Despite his failures before Berlin in the late summer of 1813, Napoleon found a use for the Duc de Reggio at Leipzig. He was given command of a Young Guard Corps of two divisions, which fought well in defending the City of Leipzig, and subsequently acted as Napoleon's rear guard during his retreat back to Frankfort, even though a round of typhus was decimating the army. In fact, Oudinot himself became deathly ill and he was taken back to his estate in France, where his wife called a priest to perform the last rites.

1814: Ten Battles And Two Wounds in Two Months

However, Oudinot held on and recovered from his near-fatal fever. He returned to command his Corps in mid-January of 1814 in time for the defense of *le patrie*. In that intense but relatively short campaign, he fought 10 or so battles, was wounded twice, including at his final battle at Arcis-sur-Aube, where Oudinot was shot in the chest and saved from death when the musket ball hit his Legion of Honor medal.

Just two weeks later, Oudinot and McDonald convinced Napoleon to abdicate. Oudinot decided not to join Napoleon for the *Cent Jours*, but he wouldn't fight against Napoleon either.

Despite Oudinot's extensive history of injuries and illnesses, he lived a long and full life after Napoleon. He commanded a French corps in the 1823 invasion of Spain; was military governor of Madrid; and finally, was Inspector-General of the Paris National Guard before retiring to his estates in Bar-le-Duc. He had built a home there in 1805. He had 10 children there with his two wives. That home currently serves as the *hotel de ville* (city hall) in Bar-le Duc and is located a block from Rue Oudinot. There is a statue reminding all of the oft-wounded marshal and he and his family's contribution to the community.

With the resurgence of Bonapartism in the 1840's, Oudinot was called out of retirement, and served as the Governor of Les Invalides. He died at the age of 80 in 1847 and is interned in the crypt at that sacred place (along with the heart of his beloved commander Lannes). At his death, of the marshals who had received their batons from the Emperor, he was only survived by the disgraced Marmont and by Soult.



Vernet's Painting of Napoleon Instructing Oudinot at Friedland

Trachenberg Plan, Ensnaring Napoleon, Had Roots At Small Silesian Town

Nowadays, it is not unusual for diplomatic groups to meet frequently—often annually—to get together and discuss subjects of mutual concern and to set the groundwork for working in concert over the foreseeable future. Headlines proclaiming “NATO Leaders To Plan For War At Toney Spanish Beach Resorts” or “Axis Of Evil Gather At Morder’s Mount Doom For Annual Mischief Planning” are not unusual, in fact, they are rather commonplace. This type of meeting was frequent enough during World War II at such places as Tehran and Yalta.

However, these diplomatic gatherings that are now commonplace were rare or non-existent until the crucial and critical Sixth Coalition meeting at Trachenberg July 9 through July 12, 1813. Trachenberg was a small Silesian town just north of Breslau in what was then Prussia. Today it is called Zmigrod and is part of the Wroclaw (Breslau) metropolitan area. Whether in German or Polish, its name means Dragon’s Castle, and there was a palace there where the conference was held. Called the Hatzfeld Palace, that



Ruins of Hatzfeld Palace Where Trachenberg Conference Was Held in 1813

palace survived until the very end of World War II, when it was destroyed in a battle between Soviet troops and the German garrison. Shortly afterwards, the German

Silesian population left the area and was replaced by Poles coming from Vilnius. The palace remains in ruins.

In mid-year 1813, the Sixth Coalition was a hodge-podge of anti-Napoleonic powers whose predecessor coalitions had failed to rein in the world-spirit on horseback that was Napoleon. The Austrians had not yet joined the Coalition when Napoleon conducted his Spring Campaign and defeated the Prussians and Russians at Lutzen and Bautzen. The Austrians, led by Count Radetzky, were preparing to enter the war and were in active preparation to do so. The Swedes were also ready to enter the war, but Swedish Crown Prince Charles John (Bernadotte) had become dissatisfied that the Prussians and Russians had not agreed to Sweden's terms for entering the war, and the Swedes were threatening to leave the Coalition before Sweden had fired its first shot.

Radetzky and Charles John decided all of the Coalition members should gather for a meeting to resolve the growing disagreements between the membership. The various Coalition members decided to accept the overall leadership of Austria (with the presence of Britain in the background). The main component of the Coalition force would be the Army of Bohemia, reinforced at the expense of the Prussian Army of Silesia. There had been a push by Tsar Alexander to name the Austrian Archduke Charles, brother of the Austrian emperor, and the only general to have defeated Napoleon in a field battle



Charles John, Crown Prince of Sweden

(Aspern-Essling), as the commander of the Army of Bohemia. Complicating this dynamic was the relationship Charles had with the Tsar's sister. However, the Austrian

emperor and his staff (Radetzky) pushed for Prince Schwarzenberg, who had commanded the Austrian contingent in the French invasion of Russia in 1812. Schwarzenberg's diplomatic tenor would prevail and he would guide the Coalition for the next year.

Charles John would be named commander of the Coalition Army of the North, and the Swedes got the rest of what they wanted so they stayed in the Coalition.

Radetzky at Leipzig 1813



The debate over who would actually lead the Coalition armies took up much of the conference time. Once that was resolved with the Austrians leading the Coalition overall, and their choice of Schwarzenberg as the leader of the Army of Bohemia, the discussion of strategies could then take place.

Ironically, it would be military heroes from the French Revolution who would determine how Napoleon could be beaten. The Tsar had brought back the former French Revolutionary Military hero General Jean Moreau from his exile in America. Moreau was in active communication with Swedish Crown Prince Charles John (Bernadotte), a former Napoleonic Marshal. Both Bernadotte and Moreau, along with the Swiss staff officer Baron Antoine-Henry Jomini, who had defected from the French side after Bautzen, had strongly counseled that direct battle with Napoleon should be avoided. Jomini had his own revolutionary background. All of them would lobby the Austrian chief of staff Radetzky that that should be the Coalition position moving forward.

Radetzky and the former French soldiers were further convinced of their position by the general lack of success by Napoleonic subordinates in both Russia in 1812 and in Spain

in 1812 and 1813 (France had just lost the Battle of Vittoria in Spain). Unless Napoleon was directly involved, the chances for French success were greatly reduced.

Thus, avoidance of Napoleon became the guiding principle of the Trachenberg conference. Now set in stone, for the first time in 20 years the Coalition had a strategy that had some meaning. Other than the specific failure of the Dresden battle plan, the Coalition would never seriously be in danger of losing to Napoleon again.

The gist of the Radetzky/Charles John plan was to avoid meeting Napoleon directly in battle. Rather the Coalition would chip away and defeat Napoleonic subordinates in detail before gathering enough strength to take on Napoleon. The one time, Napoleon was able to directly meet the Coalition in battle, he prevailed at Dresden, proving the worth of the Trachenberg Plan. The Trachenberg Plan led to major Coalition victories in August and September at Gross Beeren; Hagelberg; Kulm; Katzenbach; and Dennewitz. This led to the noose around Napoleon's army being tightened. Napoleon would be forced to fight at a significant numerical disadvantage at Leipzig in October.

The detailed discussions shaped by Radetzky and Charles John at Trachenberg in July laid the groundwork for the late-summer and fall victories. There would be relatively minor disputes among the Coalition leaders and their generals for the next several months.

The beauty of the Trachenberg Plan was that it worked out the problems in the Coalition dynamics before those problems could unravel a delicate set of relationships in the midst of the largest war in the history of the world till the 20th Century.



The Battle of Leipzig 1813

House of Bernadotte Turns New Page

Sweden Not Always A Neutral In War—Once Bully of the Baltic In Its Viking Past

Sweden has had a long history neutrality in world affairs and peace with her neighbors in Scandinavia and the rest of northern Europe. But it always wasn't that way. Perhaps due to its origins as a Viking nation; or it being surrounded by hostile neighbors; Sweden has had a long history of warfare and conflict with its neighboring states. In fact, truth be it known, one could say that Sweden, for several hundred years, could have been called the Bully of the Baltic.

What led the Swedes to be what they are today? The origins of this substantial change in national direction came about in a five-year period at the end of the Napoleonic period when Sweden decided to take on a French King...the family of the same person whose dynasty still rules Sweden today: the Bernadottes.



Sweden's past remains shrouded in fog...the stuff half of legend and half of dim memories arising out of Varangian legends. While Vikings coming out of Danish lands made western Europe and the Atlantic their focus of travel and conquest, Vikings coming out of what would be called later called Sweden, would spread eastward over the Baltic; into northern Germany; and upon the rivers of Russia (the word Russia come from the word *Rus* for "men who row," referring to the Vikings to had come all the way from Sweden, and eventually serving Byzantine Rome).

The Swedes consolidated into one state by the early 1500's under Gustav Vasa as a Protestant nation. According to the Official Swedish website, "...Swedish foreign policy had been aimed at gaining dominion over the Baltic Sea, leading to repeated wars with Denmark from the 1560s onward." Within a hundred years, the Swedes under Gustavus Adolphus, had become a military powerhouse and had intervened successfully in the 30 Years War. They were certainly the most important Protestant power in Germany.

By the 1700's, the Baltic was a Swedish lake and Denmark; Poland; and Russia were compelled to unite to defeat Sweden in the Great Northern War in 1700-1721. Swedish King Charles XII became the first invader to suffer defeat at the hands of Russia and its ally, General Winter.

The loss at Poltava began a long period of decline for Sweden over the next hundred years in which Sweden lost most of its non-Swedish territories to Russia; Denmark; and in 1812, Pomerania, to Napoleon's French Empire. The loss of Swedish Pomerania to the French Marshal Davout, the new Swedish Crown Prince Charles John's (Bernadotte) old French rival, was a significant spur to Sweden's change in foreign policy.

Bernadotte's Kindness Gives Him Swedish Crown

Bernadotte had suddenly and unexpectedly become crown prince of Sweden in 1810—primarily due to one Swedish nobleman, Baron Karl Otto Mörner, and his independent campaign to make Bernadotte king, largely in response to Bernadotte's kindness to his uncle and his Swedish troops during French Siege of Lubeck in 1806.

Since Sweden's prospects looked none too good with an aged king in Charles John XIII, who had no offspring. Sweden had again been stuck in some losing wars, so Bernadotte with his impressive military and political resume appeared to be an answer to Sweden's run of bad fortune. Furthermore, Bernadotte's wife, Désirée Clary, had already given birth to Oscar, who would later become a Swedish King. Jean Bernadotte would take the name Charles John, convert to a Lutheran, and would quickly take his place as an important European leader.

While her husband was establishing his role as a leader of Sixth Coalition, Désirée preferred to stay in Paris, where she had long lived a life of intrigue and gossip, oft times with the likes of Talleyrand and Fouché. When she did become Queen of Sweden, her refusal to only speak French, and her unusual behaviors like taking solitary carriage rides through the streets of Stockholm at 4 am, would make her only tolerated by the Swedish people. However, her husband's behaviors made up for the Queen's actions.

Once made Sweden's Crown Prince, Charles John impressed his new nation with his fairness and independence. The French, in a heavy-handed move to enforce the Continental System, decided to occupy Swedish Pomerania. Once Marshal Davout, Bernadotte's old French rival, invaded Pomerania in 1812, Bernadotte actively lobbied both Russia and the United Kingdom and set-up the Sixth Coalition. It was primarily

through his perseverance, that the Coalition was maintained. Following the 1813 Armistice, the Allies followed Bernadotte's Trachenberg Plan and victories would come at Gross Beeren; Dennewitz and Leipzig.

For a time, after Leipzig, Russia and Charles John had campaigned to place Charles John on the throne of France, but Austria and the United Kingdom would not agree. Charles John returned to Sweden, and in one last war for Sweden in 1815, defeated Denmark and assumed to the throne in Norway. That was the last war for Sweden, and it remains neutral to this day. Charles John became King in 1818, he spent his reign making Sweden internally strong. Sweden was powerful, prosperous, and peaceful.



Charles John XIV & Desiree Meeting After Waterloo—No More Intrigues

A Meditation On Sources Of Manpower In 1813

From Valmy to Vauchamps is 22 years—1792 to 1814.

For 22 years, the French used the spirit of the citizen soldiers led by General Francois Kellerman at the Battle of Valmy, crying out "*Vive la Nation*," and French citizen-soldiers singing "*La Marseillaise*" as they turned back the Prussian general, the Duke of Brunswick shortly before Paris, to save the Revolution and later, feed the fodder to Napoleon and his Empire of the French, as he conquered most of Europe.

The French had declared a *levée en masse* in 1793 and were able to use the hordes of well-fed—both ideologically and calorically—French to fill with soldiers their many armies in their many campaigns throughout Europe and even Egypt and Syria. In 1798, the French codified further their conscription laws with the Jourdan laws. With few changes, this kept Napoleon—both the republican and imperial personas—well-fed with fresh troops for all of his military adventures for 20 years.



French Troops Defending At Valmy (Vernet 1826)

By the time of the Battle of Vauchamps, the conscription fueling Napoleon's ambitious endeavors from the Tagus to the Moscova had mostly run its course. While legally still in effect, the Jourdan laws had become less efficient. For example, in the last