

WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEON



WACForum
ARMIES

WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

INTRODUCTION

The Napoleon supplement for War & Conquest was created and will be updated by the WAC Forum community. Collected and written by Olaf "Leondegrande" Behrens with assistance from Martin "dwarf" Heger, Robert "Goltron" Pfliegler and Gerhard "gboeck" Böck. The main goal of it is to be able to play the period with the existing WAC ruleset plus a few special rules to express the unique atmosphere. And to have a reason to buy and paint more miniatures.

The amazing cover- and most of the chapter-pictures are from Guiseppe Rava. Many thanks for let us use them. You can find them here:
<http://myworld.ebay.com/g.ravahistoricalprints>

Special thanks to Cyrille "Custodes" Barillot for the allowance to use his very nice pictures of painted armies and the inspiration because of the french version of a napoleonic variant. Also thanks to Tom "Diomedes" Weiss for his pictures of painted units. Without those great pictures the book would be only a collection of words and quotes and no inspiration to play a wonderful period.

The beautiful flags are made by Victrix Limited. www.victrixlimited.com

Historical text and pictures are taken mainly from Wikipedia.

Last but not least many thanks to all supporters who give their ideas and comments and playtest the lists and rules again and again.

Hopefully you enjoy this book and play a lot of funny and relaxed games with its rules and lists on amazing big tables full of nice terrain and hundreds of painted miniatures.

Version 0.9

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The **Napoleonic Wars** were a series of conflicts declared against Napoleon's French Empire by opposing coalitions that ran from 1803 to 1815. As a continuation of the wars sparked by the French Revolution of 1789, they revolutionized European armies and played out on an unprecedented scale, mainly due to the application of modern mass conscription. French power rose quickly as Napoleon's armies conquered much of Europe but collapsed rapidly after France's disastrous invasion of Russia in 1812. Napoleon's empire ultimately suffered complete military defeat resulting in the restoration of the Bourbon monarchy in France. The wars resulted in the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire and sowed the seeds of nascent nationalism in Germany and Italy that would lead to the two nations' consolidation later in the century. Meanwhile, the global Spanish Empire began to unravel as French occupation of Spain weakened Spain's hold over its colonies, providing an opening for nationalist revolutions in Spanish America. As a direct result of the Napoleonic wars, the British Empire became the foremost world power for the next century, thus beginning Pax Britannica.

Background 1789–1802

The French Revolution of 1789 had a significant impact throughout Europe, which only increased with the arrest of King Louis XVI of France in 1792 and his execution in January 1793 for "crimes of tyranny" against the French people. The first attempt to crush the French Republic came in 1793 when Austria, the Kingdom of Sardinia, the Kingdom of Naples, Prussia, Spain and the Kingdom of Great Britain formed the First Coalition. French measures, including general conscription (*levée en masse*), military reform, and total war, contributed to the defeat of the First Coalition, despite the civil war occurring in France. The war ended when General Napoleon Bonaparte forced the Austrians to accept his terms in the Treaty of Campo Formio. Only Great Britain remained diplomatically opposed to the French Republic.

The Second Coalition was formed in 1798 by Austria, Great Britain, the Kingdom of Naples, the Ottoman Empire, Papal States, Portugal, Russia, Sweden and other states. During the War of the Second Coalition, the French Republic suffered from corruption and internal division under the Directory. France also lacked funds, and no longer had the services of Lazare Carnot, the war minister who had guided it to successive victories following extensive reforms during the early 1790s. Bonaparte, the main architect of victory in the last years of the First Coalition, had gone to campaign in Egypt. Missing two of its most important military figures from the previous conflict, the Republic suffered successive defeats against revitalized enemies whom British financial support brought back into the war.



Bonaparte returned from Egypt to France on 23 August 1799, and seized control of the French government on 9 November 1799 in the coup of 18 Brumaire, replacing the Directory with the Consulate. He reorganized the French military and created a reserve army positioned to support campaigns either on the Rhine or in Italy. On all fronts, French advances caught the Austrians off guard and knocked Russia out of the war. In Italy, Bonaparte won a notable victory against the Austrians at Marengo in 1800, but the decisive win came on the Rhine at Hohenlinden later that year. The defeated Austrians left the conflict after the Treaty of Lunéville

(9 February 1801), forcing Britain to sign the "peace of Amiens" with France. Thus the Second Coalition ended in another French triumph. However, the United Kingdom remained an important influence on the continental powers in encouraging their resistance to France. London had brought the Second Coalition together through subsidies, and Bonaparte realized that without either defeating the British or signing a treaty with them he could not achieve complete peace.



War between Britain and France, 1803–1814

Unlike its many coalition partners, Britain remained at war throughout the period of the Napoleonic Wars. Protected by naval supremacy (in the words of Admiral Jervis to the House of Lords "I do not say, my Lords, that the French will not come. I say only they will not come by sea"), the United Kingdom maintained low-intensity land warfare on a global scale for over a decade. The British Army provided long-term support to the Spanish rebellion in the Peninsular War of 1808–1814, assisted by Spanish guerilla ('little war') tactics. Anglo-Portuguese forces under Arthur Wellesley campaigned successfully against the French armies, eventually driving them from Spain and invading southern France. By 1815, the British Army would play the central role in the final defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo.

The Treaty of Amiens (25 March 1802) resulted in peace between the UK and France, but satisfied neither side. Both parties dishonoured parts of it: the French intervened in Swiss civil strife (*Stecklikrieg*) and occupied several coastal cities in Italy, while the UK occupied Malta. Bonaparte tried to exploit the brief peace at sea to restore French colonial rule in Haiti. The expedition, though initially successful, would soon turn to a disaster, with the French commander and Bonaparte's brother-in-law, Charles Leclerc, dying of yellow fever and almost his entire force destroyed by the disease combined with the fierce attacks by the rebels. Hostilities between Britain and France renewed on 18 May 1803. The Coalition's war aims changed over the course of the conflict: a general desire to restore the French monarchy became closely linked to the struggle to stop Bonaparte.

Previous wars had seen France lose most of its colonial empire. Haiti had won its independence, the Louisiana Territory had been sold to the United States of America, and British naval superiority threatened any potential for France to establish colonies outside Europe. Beyond minor naval actions against British imperial interests, the Napoleonic Wars were much less global in scope than preceding conflicts such as Seven Years' War which historians would term a "world war".

In 1806, Napoleon issued the series of Berlin Decrees, which brought into effect the Continental System. This policy aimed to eliminate the threat from Britain by closing French-controlled territory to its trade. Britain maintained a standing army of just 220,000 at the height of the Napoleonic Wars, whereas France's strength peaked at over 2,500,000, as well as several hundred thousand national guardsmen that Napoleon could draft into the military if necessary; however, British subsidies paid for a large proportion of the soldiers deployed by other coalition powers, peaking at about 450,000 in 1813. The Royal Navy effectively disrupted France's extra-continental trade — both by seizing and threatening French shipping and by seizing French colonial possessions — but could do nothing about France's trade with the major continental economies and posed little threat to French territory in Europe. Also, France's population and agricultural capacity far outstripped that of Britain. However, Britain had the greatest industrial capacity in Europe, and its mastery of the seas allowed it to build up considerable economic strength through trade. That sufficed to ensure that France could never consolidate its control over Europe in peace. However, many in the French government believed that

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cutting Britain off from the Continent would end its economic influence over Europe and isolate it.

War of the Third Coalition 1805

As Britain was gathering the Third Coalition against France, Napoleon planned an invasion of Great Britain, and massed 180,000 effectives at Boulogne. However, in order to mount his invasion, he needed to achieve naval superiority—or at least to pull the British fleet away from the English Channel. A complex plan to distract the British by threatening their possessions in the West Indies failed when a Franco-Spanish fleet under Admiral Villeneuve turned back after an indecisive action off Cape Finisterre on 22 July 1805. The Royal Navy blockaded Villeneuve in Cádiz until he left for Naples on 19 October; the British squadron subsequently caught and defeated his fleet in the Battle of Trafalgar on 21 October (the British commander, Lord Nelson, died in the battle). Napoleon would never again have the opportunity to challenge the British at sea. By this time, however, Napoleon had already all but abandoned plans to invade England, and had again turned his attention to enemies on the Continent. The French army left Boulogne and moved towards Austria.



European strategic situation in 1805 before the War of the Third Coalition

In April 1805, the United Kingdom and Russia signed a treaty with the aim of removing the French from the Batavian Republic (roughly present-day Netherlands) and the Swiss Confederation (Switzerland). Austria joined the alliance after the annexation of Genoa and the proclamation of Napoleon as King of Italy on 17 March 1805. Sweden, which had already agreed to lease Swedish Pomerania as a military base for British troops against France, formally entered the coalition on 9 August.

The Austrians began the war by invading Bavaria with an army of about 70,000 under Karl Mack von Leiberich, and the French army marched out from Boulogne in late July 1805 to confront them. At Ulm (25 September – 20 October) Napoleon surrounded Mack's army, forcing its surrender without significant losses. With the main Austrian army north of the Alps defeated (another army under Archduke Charles manoeuvred inconclusively against André Masséna's French army in Italy), Napoleon occupied Vienna. Far from his supply lines, he faced a larger Austro-Russian army under the command of Mikhail Kutuzov, with the Emperor Alexander I of Russia personally present. On 2 December, Napoleon crushed the joint Austro-Russian army in Moravia at Austerlitz (usually considered his greatest victory). He inflicted a total of 25,000 casualties on a numerically superior enemy army while sustaining fewer than 7,000 in his own force.

Austria signed the Treaty of Pressburg (26 December 1805) and left the Coalition. The Treaty required the Austrians to give up Venetia to the French-dominated Kingdom of Italy and the Tyrol to Bavaria.

With the withdrawal of Austria from the war, stalemate ensued. Napoleon's army had a record of continuous unbroken victories on land, but the full force of the Russian army had not yet come into play.

War of the Fourth Coalition 1806–1807



Within months of the collapse of the Third Coalition, the Fourth Coalition (1806–07) against France was formed by Prussia, Russia, Saxony, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. In July 1806, Napoleon formed the Confederation of the Rhine out of the many tiny German states which constituted the Rhineland and most other western parts of Germany. He amalgamated many of the smaller states into larger electorates, duchies and kingdoms to make the governance of non-Prussian Germany smoother. Napoleon elevated the rulers of the two largest Confederation states, Saxony and Bavaria, to the status of kings. In August 1806, the Prussian king, Friedrich Wilhelm III decided to go to war independently of any other great power except the distant Russia. The Russian army, an ally of Prussia, was still far away when Prussia declared war. In September, Napoleon unleashed all the French forces east of the Rhine. Napoleon himself defeated a Prussian army at Jena (14 October 1806), and Davout defeated another at Auerstädt on the same day. Some 160,000 French soldiers (increasing in number as the campaign went on) attacked Prussia, moving with such speed that they destroyed the entire Prussian army as an effective military force. Out of 250,000 troops the Prussians sustained 25,000 casualties, lost a further 150,000 prisoners 4,000 artillery pieces, and over 100,000 muskets. At Jena, Napoleon had fought only a detachment of the Prussian force. Auerstädt involved a single French corps defeating the bulk of the Prussian army. Napoleon entered Berlin on 27 October 1806. He visited the tomb of Frederick the Great and instructed his marshals to remove their hats there, saying, "If he were alive we wouldn't be here today". In total, Napoleon had taken only 19 days from beginning his attack on Prussia until knocking it out of the war with the capture of Berlin and the destruction of its principal armies at Jena and Auerstädt. By contrast, Prussia had fought for three years in the War of the First Coalition with little achievement.

In the next stage of the war the French drove Russian forces out of Poland and instituted a new state, the Duchy of Warsaw. Then Napoleon turned north to confront the remainder of the Russian army and to try to capture the temporary Prussian capital at Königsberg. A tactical draw at Eylau (7–8 February 1807) forced the Russians to withdraw further north. Napoleon then routed the Russian army at Friedland (14 June 1807). Following this defeat, Alexander had to make peace with Napoleon at Tilsit (7 July 1807). By September, Marshal Brune completed the occupation of Swedish Pomerania, allowing the Swedish army, however, to withdraw with all its munitions of war.

During 1807, Britain attacked Denmark and captured its fleet. The large Danish fleet could have greatly aided the French by replacing many of the ships France had lost at Trafalgar in 1805. The British attack helped bring Denmark into the war on the side of France.

At the Congress of Erfurt (September–October 1808), Napoleon and Alexander agreed that Russia should force Sweden to join the Continental System, which led to the Finnish War of 1808–09 and to the division of Sweden into two parts separated by the Gulf of Bothnia. The eastern part became the Russian Grand Duchy of Finland.

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War of the Fifth Coalition 1809



The Fifth Coalition (1809) of the United Kingdom and Austria against France formed as the UK engaged in the Peninsular War against France. Again the UK stood alone, and the sea became the major theatre of war against Napoleon's allies. During the time of the Fifth Coalition, the Royal Navy won a succession of victories in the French colonies. On land, the Fifth Coalition attempted few extensive military endeavours. One, the Walcheren Expedition of 1809, involved a dual effort by the British Army and the Royal Navy to relieve Austrian forces under intense French pressure. It ended in disaster after the Army commander, John Pitt, 2nd Earl of Chatham, failed to capture the objective, the naval base of French-controlled Antwerp. For the most part of the years of the Fifth Coalition, British military operations on land apart from in the Iberian Peninsula remained restricted to hit-and-run operations executed by the Royal Navy, which dominated the sea after having beaten down almost all substantial naval opposition from France and its allies and blockading what remained of France's naval forces in heavily fortified French-controlled ports. These rapid-attack operations were aimed mostly at destroying blockaded French naval and mercantile shipping and the disruption of French supplies, communications, and military units stationed near the coasts. Often, when British allies attempted military actions within several dozen miles or so of the sea, the Royal Navy would arrive and would land troops and supplies and aid the Coalition's land forces in a concerted operation. Royal Navy ships even provided artillery support against French units when fighting strayed near enough to the coastline. However, the ability and quality of the land forces governed these operations. For example, when operating with inexperienced guerrilla forces in Spain, the Royal Navy sometimes failed to achieve its objectives simply because of the lack of manpower that the Navy's guerrilla allies had promised to supply.



The European strategic situation in February 1809

Economic warfare also continued: the French Continental System against the British naval blockade of French-controlled territory. Due to military shortages and lack of organisation in French territory, many breaches of

the Continental System occurred as French-dominated states engaged in illicit (though often tolerated) trade with British smugglers. Both sides entered additional conflicts in attempts to enforce their blockade; the British fought the United States in the War of 1812 (1812–15), and the French engaged in the Peninsular War (1808–14). The Iberian conflict began when Portugal continued trade with the UK despite French restrictions. When Spain failed to maintain the continental system, the uneasy Spanish alliance with France ended in all but name. French troops gradually encroached on Spanish territory until they occupied Madrid, and installed a client monarchy. This provoked an explosion of popular rebellions across Spain. Heavy British involvement soon followed. Austria, previously an ally of France, took the opportunity to attempt to restore its imperial territories in Germany as held prior to Austerlitz. Austria achieved a number of initial victories against the thinly spread army of Marshal Berthier. Napoleon had left Berthier with only 170,000 men to defend France's entire eastern frontier (in the 1790s, 800,000 men had carried out the same task, but holding a much shorter front). Napoleon had enjoyed easy success in Spain, retaking Madrid, defeating the Spanish and consequently forcing a withdrawal of the heavily outnumbered British army from the Iberian Peninsula (Battle of Corunna, 16 January 1809). But when he left, the guerrilla war against his forces in the countryside continued to tie down great numbers of troops. Austria's attack prevented Napoleon from successfully wrapping up operations against British forces by necessitating his departure for Austria, and he never returned to the Peninsular theatre. In his absence and that of his best marshals (Davout remained in the east throughout the war) the French situation in Spain deteriorated, and then became dire when Sir Arthur Wellesley arrived to take charge of British-Portuguese forces. The Austrians drove into the Duchy of Warsaw, but suffered defeat at the Battle of Raszyn on 19 April 1809. The Polish army captured West Galicia following its earlier success.



The French Empire in Europe in 1811, near its peak extent. Dark and light green areas indicate the French Empire and its territories; blue, pink and yellow areas indicate French client and satellite states

Napoleon assumed personal command in the east and bolstered the army there for his counter-attack on Austria. After a few small battles, the well-run campaign forced the Austrians to withdraw from Bavaria, and Napoleon advanced into Austria. His hurried attempt to cross the Danube resulted in the massive Battle of Aspern-Essling (22 May 1809) — Napoleon's first significant tactical defeat. But the Austrian commander, Archduke Charles, failed to follow up on his indecisive victory, allowing Napoleon to prepare and seize Vienna in early July. He defeated the Austrians at Wagram, on 5–6 July. (It was during the middle of that battle that Marshal Bernadotte was stripped of his command after retreating contrary to Napoleon's orders. Shortly thereafter, Bernadotte took up the offer from Sweden to fill the vacant position of Crown Prince there. Later he would actively participate in wars against his former Emperor.) The War of the Fifth Coalition ended with the Treaty of Schönbrunn (14 October 1809). In the east, only the Tyrolean rebels led by Andreas Hofer continued to fight the French-Bavarian army until finally defeated in November 1809, while in the west the Peninsular War continued.

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In 1810, the French Empire reached its greatest extent. On the continent, the British and Portuguese remained restricted to the area around Lisbon (behind their impregnable lines of Torres Vedras) and to besieged Cadiz. Napoleon married Marie-Louise, an Austrian Archduchess, with the aim of ensuring a more stable alliance with Austria and of providing the Emperor with an heir (something his first wife, Josephine, had failed to do). As well as the French Empire, Napoleon controlled the Swiss Confederation, the Confederation of the Rhine, the Duchy of Warsaw and the Kingdom of Italy. Territories allied with the French included:

- the Kingdom of Spain (under Joseph Bonaparte, Napoleon's elder brother)
- the Kingdom of Westphalia (Jérôme Bonaparte, Napoleon's younger brother)
- the Kingdom of Naples (under Joachim Murat, husband of Napoleon's sister Caroline)
- the Principality of Lucca and Piombino (under Elisa Bonaparte (Napoleon's sister) and her husband Felice Baciocchi);

and Napoleon's former enemies, Prussia and Austria.

The Invasion of Russia 1812



The Treaty of Tilsit in 1807 resulted in the Anglo-Russian War (1807–12). Emperor Alexander I declared war on the United Kingdom after the British attack on Denmark in September 1807. British men-of-war supported the Swedish fleet during the Finnish War and had victories over the Russians in the Gulf of Finland in July 1808 and August 1809. However, the success of the Russian army on the land forced Sweden to sign peace treaties with Russia in 1809 and with France in 1810 and to join the Continental Blockade against Britain. But Franco-Russian relations became progressively worse after 1810, and the Russian war with the UK effectively ended. In April 1812, Britain, Russia and Sweden signed secret agreements directed against Napoleon.

In 1812, at the height of his power, Napoleon invaded Russia with a pan-European *Grande Armée*, consisting of 650,000 men (270,000 Frenchmen and many soldiers of allies or subject areas). He aimed to compel Emperor Alexander I to remain in the Continental System and to remove the imminent threat of a Russian invasion of Poland. The French forces crossed the Niemen River on 23 June 1812. Russia proclaimed a Patriotic War, while Napoleon proclaimed a Second Polish war. The

Poles supplied almost 100,000 men for the invasion-force, but against their expectations, Napoleon avoided any concessions to Poland, having in mind further negotiations with Russia.

The *Grande Armée* marched through Russia, winning a number of relatively minor engagements and the major Battle of Smolensk on 16–18 August. However, in the same days, a part of the French Army led by Marshal Nicolas Oudinot was stopped in the Battle of Polotsk by the right wing of the Russian Army, under command of General Peter Wittgenstein. This prevented the French march on the Russian capital, Saint Petersburg; the fate of the invasion was to be decided in Moscow, where Napoleon himself led his forces.



Russians used scorched-earth tactics, and harried the *Grande Armée* with light Cossack cavalry. The *Grande Armée* did not adjust its operational methods in response. This refusal led to most of the losses of the main column of the *Grande Armée*, which in one case amounted to 95,000 men, including deserters, in a single week.

At the same time, the main Russian army retreated for almost three months. This constant retreat led to the unpopularity of Field Marshal Michael Andreas Barclay de Tolly and a veteran, Prince Mikhail Kutuzov, was made the new Commander-in-Chief by Tsar Alexander I. Finally, the two armies engaged in the Battle of Borodino on 7 September, in the vicinity of Moscow. The battle was the largest and bloodiest single-day action of the Napoleonic Wars, involving more than 250,000 men and resulting in at least 70,000 casualties. The French captured the main positions on the battlefield, but failed to destroy the Russian army; logistical difficulties meant that French losses were irreplaceable, unlike Russian ones.

Napoleon entered Moscow on 14 September, after the Russian Army retreated yet again. But by then, the Russians had largely evacuated the city and even released criminals from the prisons to inconvenience the French; furthermore, the governor, Count Fyodor Rostopchin, ordered the city to be burnt. Alexander I refused to capitulate, and the peace talks, attempted by Napoleon, failed. In October, with no sign of clear victory in sight, Napoleon began the disastrous Great Retreat from Moscow.

At the Battle of Maloyaroslavets the French tried to reach Kaluga, where they could find food and forage supplies. But the replenished Russian Army blocked the road, and Napoleon was forced to retreat the same way he had come to Moscow, through the heavily ravaged areas along the Smolensk road. In the following weeks, the *Grande Armée* was dealt a catastrophic blow by the onset of the Russian Winter, the lack of supplies and constant guerilla warfare by Russian peasants and irregular troops.

When the remnants of the Napoleon's army crossed the Berezina River in November, only 27,000 fit soldiers remained, with some 380,000 men dead or missing and 100,000 captured. Napoleon then left his men and returned to Paris to prepare to defence against the advancing Russians, and the campaign effectively ended on 14 December 1812, when the last enemy troops left Russia. The Russians had lost around 210,000 men, but with their shorter supply lines, they soon replenished their armies.

War of the Sixth Coalition 1812–1814

Seeing an opportunity in Napoleon's historic defeat, Prussia, Sweden, Austria, and a number of German states re-entered the war. Napoleon vowed that he would create a new army as large as the one he had sent into Russia, and quickly built up his forces in the east from 30,000 to 130,000 and eventually to 400,000. Napoleon inflicted 40,000 casualties on the Allies at Lützen (2 May 1813) and Bautzen (20–21 May 1813).

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Both battles involved total forces of over 250,000, making them some of the largest conflicts of the wars so far.

Meanwhile, in the Peninsular War, Arthur Wellesley renewed the Anglo-Portuguese advance into Spain just after New Year in 1812, besieging and capturing the fortified towns of Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, and in the Battle of Salamanca (which was a damaging defeat to the French). As the French regrouped, the Anglo-Portuguese entered Madrid and advanced towards Burgos, before retreating all the way to Portugal when renewed French concentrations threatened to trap them. As a consequence of the Salamanca campaign, the French were forced to end their long siege of Cadiz and to permanently evacuate the provinces of Andalusia and Asturias.

In a strategic move, Wellesley planned to move his supply-base from Lisbon to Santander. The Anglo-Portuguese forces swept northwards in late May and seized Burgos. On 21 June, at Vitoria, the combined Anglo-Portuguese and Spanish armies won against Joseph Bonaparte, finally breaking French power in Spain. The French had to retreat out of the Iberian peninsula, over the Pyrenees.

The belligerents declared an armistice from 4 June 1813 (continuing until 13 August) during which time both sides attempted to recover from the loss of approximately a quarter of a million total men in the preceding two months. During this time Coalition negotiations finally brought Austria out in open opposition to France. Two principal Austrian armies took the field, adding an additional 300,000 men to the Coalition armies in Germany. In total the Allies now had around 800,000 front-line soldiers in the German theatre, with a strategic reserve of 350,000 formed to support the frontline operations.

Napoleon succeeded in bringing the total imperial forces in the region to around 650,000—although only 250,000 came under his direct command, with another 120,000 under Nicolas Charles Oudinot and 30,000 under Davout. The remainder of imperial forces came mostly from the Confederation of the Rhine, especially Saxony and Bavaria. In addition, to the south, Murat's Kingdom of Naples and Eugène de Beauharnais's Kingdom of Italy had a total of 100,000 armed men. In Spain, another 150,000 to 200,000 French troops steadily retreated before Anglo-Portuguese forces numbering around 100,000. Thus in total, around 900,000 Frenchmen in all theatres faced around 1,800,000 Coalition soldiers (including the strategic reserve under formation in Germany). The gross figures may mislead slightly, as most of the German troops fighting on the side of the French fought at best unreliably and stood on the verge of defecting to the Allies. One can reasonably say that Napoleon could count on no more than 450,000 men in Germany—which left him outnumbered about four to one.

Following the end of the armistice, Napoleon seemed to have regained the initiative at Dresden (August 1813), where he once again defeated a numerically superior Coalition army and inflicted enormous casualties, while sustaining relatively few. However, the failures of his marshals and a slow resumption of the offensive on his part cost him any advantage that this victory might have secured. At the Battle of Leipzig in Saxony (16–19 October 1813), also called the "Battle of the Nations", 191,000 French fought more than 300,000 Allies, and the defeated French had to retreat into France. Napoleon then fought a series of battles, including the Battle of Arcis-sur-Aube, in France itself, but the overwhelming numbers of the Allies steadily forced him back. His remaining ally Denmark-Norway became isolated and fell to the coalition.

The Allies entered Paris on 30 March 1814. During this time Napoleon fought his Six Days Campaign, in which he won multiple battles against the enemy forces advancing towards Paris. However, during this entire campaign he never managed to field more than 70,000 men against more than half a million Coalition soldiers. At the Treaty of Chaumont (9 March 1814), the Allies agreed to preserve the Coalition until Napoleon's total defeat.

Napoleon determined to fight on, even now, incapable of fathoming his massive fall from power. During the campaign he had issued a decree for 900,000 fresh conscripts, but only a fraction of these ever materialized, and Napoleon's schemes for victory eventually gave way to the reality of the hopeless situation. Napoleon abdicated on 6 April. However, occasional military actions continued in Italy, Spain, and Holland throughout the spring of 1814.



The victors exiled Napoleon to the island of Elba, and restored the French Bourbon monarchy in the person of Louis XVIII. They signed the Treaty of Fontainebleau (11 April 1814) and initiated the Congress of Vienna to redraw the map of Europe.

Gunboat War 1807–1814

Initially, Denmark-Norway declared itself neutral in the Napoleonic Wars, established a navy, and traded with both sides. But the British attacked and captured or destroyed large portions of the Dano-Norwegian fleet in the First Battle of Copenhagen (2 April 1801), and again in the Second Battle of Copenhagen (August–September 1807). This ended Dano-Norwegian neutrality, beginning an engaged in a naval guerrilla war in which small gunboats would attack larger British ships in Danish and Norwegian waters. The Gunboat War effectively ended with a British victory at the Battle of Lyngør in 1812, involving the destruction of the last large Dano-Norwegian ship—the frigate *Najaden*.

War of 1812

Coinciding with the War of the Sixth Coalition but not considered part of the Napoleonic Wars by most Americans, the otherwise neutral United States, owing to various transgressions (such as impressment), by the British Royal Navy, declared war on the United Kingdom and attempted to invade British North America. The war ended in the *status quo ante bellum* under the Treaty of Ghent, signed on 24 December 1814, though sporadic fighting continued for several months (most notably, the Battle of New Orleans). Apart from the seizing of then-Spanish Mobile by the United States, there was negligible involvement from other participants of the broader Napoleonic War. Notably, a series of British raids, later called the Burning of Washington, would result in the burning of the White House, the Capitol, the Navy Yard, and other public buildings. The main effect of the War of 1812 on the wider Napoleonic Wars was to force Britain to divert troops, supplies and funds to defending Canada. This inadvertently helped Napoleon in that Britain could no longer use these troops, supplies and funds in the war against France.

War of the Seventh Coalition 1815

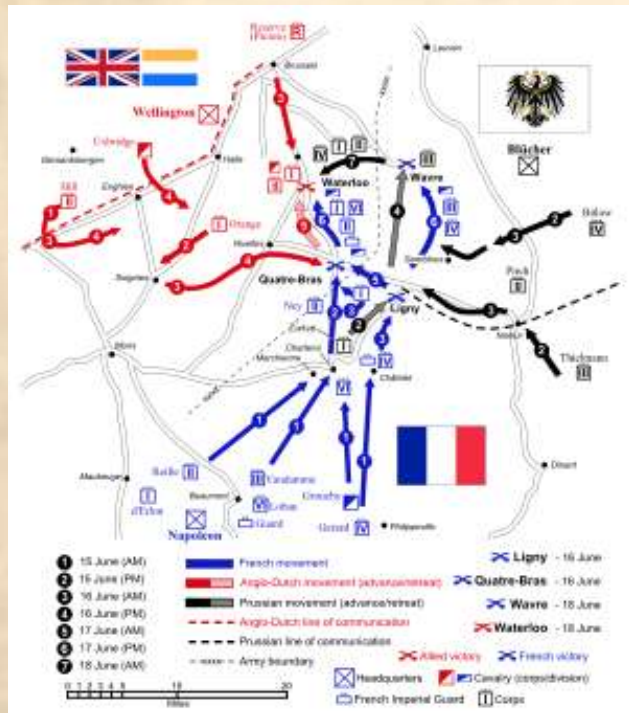


The Seventh Coalition (1815) pitted the United Kingdom, Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Austria, the Netherlands and a number of German states against France. The period known as the Hundred Days began after Napoleon escaped from Elba and landed at Cannes (1 March 1815). Travelling to Paris, picking up support as he went, he eventually overthrew the restored Louis XVIII. The Allies rapidly gathered their armies to meet him again. Napoleon raised 280,000 men, whom he distributed among several armies. To add to the 90,000-strong standing army, he recalled well over a quarter of a million veterans from past

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campaigns and issued a decree for the eventual draft of around 2.5 million new men into the French army. This faced an initial Coalition force of about 700,000—although Coalition campaign-plans provided for one million front-line soldiers, supported by around 200,000 garrison, logistics and other auxiliary personnel. The Coalition intended this force to have overwhelming numbers against the numerically inferior imperial French army—which in fact never came close to reaching Napoleon's goal of more than 2.5 million under arms.



Map of the Waterloo campaign

Napoleon took about 124,000 men of the Army of the North on a pre-emptive strike against the Allies in Belgium. He intended to attack the Coalition armies before they combined, in hope of driving the British into the sea and the Prussians out of the war. His march to the frontier achieved the surprise he had planned, catching the Anglo-Dutch Army in a dispersed arrangement. The Prussians had been more wary, concentrating 3/4 of their Army in and around Ligny. The Prussians forced the Armée du Nord to fight all the day of the 15th to reach Ligny in a delaying action by the Prussian 1st Corps. He forced Prussia to fight at Ligny on 16 June 1815, and the defeated Prussians retreated in some disorder. On the same day, the left wing of the Armée du Nord, under the command of Marshal Michel Ney, succeeded in stopping any of Wellington's forces going to aid Blücher's Prussians by fighting a blocking action at Quatre Bras. Ney failed to clear the cross-roads and Wellington reinforced the position. But with the Prussian retreat, Wellington too had to retreat. He fell back to a previously reconnoitred position on an escarpment at Mont St Jean, a few miles south of the village of Waterloo.

Napoleon took the reserve of the Army of the North, and reunited his forces with those of Ney to pursue Wellington's army, after he ordered Marshal Grouchy to take the right wing of the Army of the North and stop the Prussians re-grouping. In the first of a series of miscalculations, both Grouchy and Napoleon failed to realize that the Prussian forces were already reorganized and were assembling at the village of Wavre. In any event the French army did nothing to stop a rather leisurely retreat that took place throughout the night and into the early morning by the Prussians. As the 4th, 1st, and 2nd Prussian Corps marched through the town towards the Battlefield of Waterloo the 3rd Prussian Corp took up blocking positions across the river, and although Grouchy engaged and defeated the Prussian rearguard under the command of Lt-Gen von Thielmann in the Battle of Wavre (18–19 June) it was 12 hours too late. In the end, 17,000 Prussians had kept 33,000 badly needed French reinforcements off the field.

Napoleon delayed the start of fighting at the Battle of Waterloo on the morning of 18 June for several hours while he waited for the ground to dry after the previous night's rain. By late afternoon, the French army had not succeeded in driving Wellington's forces from the escarpment on which they stood. When the Prussians arrived and attacked the French right flank in ever-increasing numbers, Napoleon's strategy of keeping the Coalition armies divided had failed and a combined Coalition general advance drove his army from the field in confusion.

Grouchy organized a successful and well-ordered retreat towards Paris, where Marshal Davout had 117,000 men ready to turn back the 116,000 men of Blücher and Wellington. Militarily, it appeared quite possible that the French could defeat Wellington and Blücher, but politics proved the source of the Emperor's downfall. In any event Davout was defeated at Issy and negotiations for surrender had begun.

On arriving at Paris three days after Waterloo, Napoleon still clung to the hope of a concerted national resistance; but the temper of the legislative chambers, and of the public generally, did not favour his view. The politicians forced Napoleon to abdicate again on 22 June 1815. Despite the Emperor's abdication, irregular warfare continued along the eastern borders and on the outskirts of Paris until the signing of a cease-fire on 4 July. On 15 July, Napoleon surrendered himself to the British squadron at Rochefort. The Allies exiled him to the remote South Atlantic island of Saint Helena, where he died on 5 May 1821.

Meanwhile in Italy, Joachim Murat, whom the Allies had allowed to remain King of Naples after Napoleon's initial defeat, once again allied with his brother-in-law, triggering the Neapolitan War (March to May, 1815). Hoping to find support among Italian nationalists fearing the increasing influence of the Habsburgs in Italy, Murat issued the Rimini Proclamation inciting them to war. But the proclamation failed and the Austrians soon crushed Murat at the Battle of Tolentino (2 May to 3 May 1815), forcing him to flee. The Bourbons returned to the throne of Naples on 20 May 1815. Murat tried to regain his throne, but after that failed, a firing squad executed him on 13 October 1815.

WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815



Charge of the Russian Imperial Guard cavalry against French cuirassiers at the Battle of Friedland, 14 June 1807



The Battle of Borodino as depicted by Louis Lejeune. The battle was the largest and bloodiest single-day action of the Napoleonic Wars.

WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLÉONIC WARS 1800-1815

SPECIAL RULES

CARBINE

- range 16", KA3

FEARSOME REPUTATION

If charged by or charging a fearsome unit the enemy have to make a command test, if failed -1CA and Mo as long as they are in contact with.

LINE CAVALRY

- Durability 8 as long as over half strength
- Armour value +1
- Shock Charge +1

LINE INFANTRY

- rank bonus for the third rank and fourth instead of first and second
- charge reaction Square if attacked by cavalry (Mo-test required, -1 if charged into the flank, -2 rear)
- units two ranks deep take casualties from shooting from the flank instead of the rear rank only, so you always remain two ranks deep.

MUSKET

- range 18" with KA3, 4 at effective but only for the first shot
- one rank may fire in case of formed units
- if not moved last and this turn and in formation (2x6 models at least) two ranks may shoot a salvoe, but no further salvoe including next round, enemy unit make the 20% moral test with -2 if it has casualties from the salvoe

ORDERS

Each character model enables a unit (command-test of the unit) to have extra movement or change formation before the normal movement phase. The extra movement does not include a double or triple move. In case the command-test of the unit is not successful the unit have to remain stationary for this turn, is not able to shoot and count as moved.

Range: Division General 15", Brigade General 10", Officer 5"

Exception: The french Army General has two orders instead of one.

Explanation: A unit moved with the order cannot charge a unit that wasn't visible before the move and cannot charge flank or rear of a unit if it wasn't in flank or rear before it performed the order.

Allowed Orders:

- units may perform an additional movement phase without marching or charging
- light artillery may limber/unlimber

PISTOLS

Due to limited influence in this period, we left them out of the game.

RIFLE

- range 24", KA3,KA4 at effective range but only for the first shot, cannot move&shoot

SQUARE

Line Infantry units of at least 8 models may change formation into a Square with equal models per side looking in the same direction. This formation is useful in case of a charge from a cavalry unit. A Square don't has a flank or rear, can shoot as normal but no salvoe at unengaged sides and against cavalry it cannot be broken. A unit in square formation is not allowed to pursue. Additional models are placed in the center. As soon as the unit has less than 8 models the Square is canceled and the normal formation takes place immediately. Cavalry can quit a charge voluntarily and make it a failed charge if the attacked unit reform in a square successfully.

UNMOTIVATED

Units not allowed to use SIP for.

ARTILLERY

BATTERY

A battery always contains 2-4 cannons of the same type at the start of the game, one cannon can be exchanged for a light howitzer.

Skirmishers : Can choose to attack or glancing against batteries.

Firezone: The battery firezone is the frontal attack zone, with not more than 2" between the cannons/howitzer.

Shooting: All cannons and the howitzer have to shoot at one target within the firezone, splitting targets is not allowed. The cannons can adjust to target such a unit without counting as moved.

Cannister Shot: Cannons and howitzers can fire a cannister shot. Range is 8/12/15" and hit automatically, also as charge reaction.

Grand Battery: Two batteries can be merged to a Grand Battery.

Limber Cannons/Howitzer: All artillery have to be limbered to move. If limbered they can move (Light M7, Medium M6, Heavy M5, +1 if Guard) and march move, no fast march. To limber or unlimber artillery takes one full movement phase but can be faster for Light Artillery in case of a successful order. If a limbered battery is attacked successfully it is automatically destroyed.

Gun Smoke: After three shots without a pause the cannon/howitzer have to wait for one round to shoot again. During this pause is a cloud of gun smoke within 10" of the cannon which make -1 SA to shoot/shoot at.

Howitzer Battery: A battery of 2-4 Light Howitzer

CANNONS (75/100/125pts)

	CA	SA	KA	S	Mo	L
Cannon&Crew	3	3	3	2	7	4

Equipment: Hand weapon. Crew of 4 men

A cannon has a 60x80mm base. Durability 8, Armour value 2.

Light (6pdr)/ Medium (8/9pdr)/ Heavy (12pdr):

Range 36/48/60", D3/D3+2/D6+2 casualties per hit

Roll two dices and count the lower one in case of Skirmishers.

Special Rules: Artillery

GUARD ARTILLERY (+20pts per Cannon/Howitzer)

SA4, Mo8, Drilled

HORSE ARTILLERY (+10pts per Cannon/Howitzer)

Count as Light artillery. Can limber and move (not march) or unlimber and shoot in the same turn without order.

Exception: Britain can have a Medium Horse Artillery Battery and Russia a Heavy Horse Artillery Battery.

HOWITZER (100/125/150pts)

	CA	SA	KA	S	Mo	L
Howitzer&Crew	3	3	3	2	7	4

Equipment: Hand weapon. Crew of 4 men

A howitzer has a 60x80mm base. Durability 8, Armour value 2.

Light (5.5/6/7pdr)/ Medium (10pdr) / Heavy (20pdr):

Range 36/48/60", D3/D3+2/D6+2 casualties per hit, do not suffer penalties for shooting through skirmishers or for units behind cover.

Roll two dices count the lower one in case of Skirmishers.

Special Rules: Artillery

0-1 ROCKET ARTILLERY (100pts)

	CA	SA	KA	S	Mo	L
Rocket&Crew	3	2	3	2	7	4

Equipment: Hand weapon. Crew of 4 men

A rocket launcher has a 60x80mm base. Durability 8, Armour value 2.

Range 60". D3casualties per hit.

If the enemy unit shot at is cavalry moral test -2 for cavalry regardless of 20% casualties or not.

WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815



The Battle of Hanau (30–31 October 1814), took part between Austro-Bavarian and French forces.



Wellington at Waterloo by Robert Alexander Hillingford.

WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

SONDERREGELN

CARBINE (Karabiner)

- 16", KA3

FEARSOME REPUTATION (Gefürchteter Feind)

Wenn Einheiten solche Einheiten angreifen oder von ihnen angegriffen werden, müssen sie einen Kommandotest bestehen, falls nicht -1 auf CA und Mo solange sie in Kontakt mit diesen sind.

LINE CAVALRY (Linienkavallerie)

- Widerstand 8 solange über halbe Sollstärke
- Rüstungswert +1
- Schockangriff +1

LINE INFANTRY (Linieninfanterie)

- Reihenbonus für dritte und vierte statt erste und zweite Reihe
- Angriffsreaktion Karee bei Angriffen durch Kavallerie (Moraltest nötig, -1 wenn in Flanke, -2 in Rücken)
- Einheiten die zwei Reihen tief stehen dürfen Verluste durch Beschuss von den Flanken nehmen, statt ausschließlich aus der letzten Reihe.

MUSKET

- 18" mit KA3, 4 auf kurze Distanz aber nur beim ersten Abfeuern
- wenn in der vorigen Runde nicht bewegt und in Formation (2x6 Modelle mindestens) dürfen die ersten beiden Reihen eine Salve schießen, danach wieder eine Runde Pause, wobei normal geschossen werden kann, Zieleinheit muss bei 20% Verlusten Moraltest mit -2 machen wenn sie Verluste durch Salve hatte

ORDERS (Befehle)

Jedes Charaktermodell kann einer Einheit (Kommando-Test der Einheit) einen Befehl erteilen wodurch sie zusätzliche Bewegung oder eine freie Umformierung bekommt vor der Bewegungsphase. Die extra Bewegung beinhaltet kein doppelt Bewegen oder Angreifen. Verpatzt die Einheit den Kommando-Test, bleibt sie diese Runde stehen, darf auch nicht schießen und zählt als bewegt.

Kommandozone: Divisionsgeneral 15", Brigadegeneral 10", Offizier 5".

Ausnahme: Französischer General darf zwei Befehle erteilen pro Runde.

Erklärung: Einheiten die sich per Befehl bewegt haben dürfen nicht in Flanke oder Rücken angreifen wenn sie nicht schon vor dem Befehl dort gestanden haben und keine Einheiten angreifen die sie vor dem Befehl nicht sehen konnten.

Erlaubte Befehle:

- Einheiten können eine zusätzliche Bewegungsphase ausführen ohne marschieren oder angreifen
- Leichte Artillerie darf auf- und abprotzen

PISTOLS

Da sie keinen nennenswerten Einfluss hatten sind sie nicht im Spiel.

RIFLE (Büchse)

- 24", KA3, 4 auf kurze Distanz aber nur beim ersten Abfeuern, kein bewegen&schießen

SQUARE (Karee)

Linieninfanterie aus mindestens 8 Modellen kann ein Karee bilden mit gleich vielen Modellen auf jeder Seite, auch als Angriffsreaktion (-1 Mo wenn in Flanke angegriffen, -2 Rücken). Ein Karee hat weder Flanke noch Rücken, kann an nicht im Nahkampf befindlichen Seiten normal schießen (keine Salve), kann von Kavallerie nicht gebrochen werden und darf nie verfolgen. Sobald die Einheit unter 8 Modelle fällt verliert sie die Formation und wird wieder in Reihen aufgestellt. Kavallerie darf bei Angriffen auf Einheiten die ein Karee als Angriffsreaktion bilden freiwillig den Angriff verpatzen.

UNMOTIVIERT

Für diese Einheiten dürfen keine SIP verwendet werden.

ARTILLERIE

BATTERY (Geschütz-Batterie)

Eine Batterie besteht anfangs immer aus 2-4 Kanonen gleichen Typs, eine Kanone kann gegen eine leichte Haubitze eingetauscht werden.

Plänkler: Können sowohl angreifen als auch Glancing gegen Batterien.

Feuerzone: Die Feuerzone entspricht der Frontalen Angriffs Zone, mit maximal 2" zwischen den Kanonen/Haubitzen.

Zielauswahl: Alle Kanonen/Haubitzen müssen auf ein Ziel innerhalb der Feuerzone zielen, aufteilen ist nicht erlaubt. Liegt ein Ziel innerhalb der Feuerzone können die es beschießen ohne sich zu bewegen.

Kartätsche: Kanonen und Haubitzen können Kartätschen abfeuern. Reichweite 8/12/15" und Treffen automatisch, auch Angriffsreaktion.

Groß-Batterie: Zwei Batterien können zu einer Groß-Batterie zusammengefügt werden.

Auf- und Abprotzen: Alle Kanonen/Haubitzen müssen aufgeprotzt werden, um sie bewegen zu können (Leichte M7, Mittlere M6, Schwere M5, +1 wenn Garde). Wenn aufgeprotzt können sie sich bewegen und sogar marschieren (jedoch nicht freifach). Auf- und abprotzen gilt als Neuformierung, lediglich berittene Artillerie kann einen Befehl zum Auf- oder Abprotzen ausführen. Wird eine aufgeprotzte Batterie erfolgreich angegriffen gilt sie als an Ort und Stelle zerstört.

Rauchwolke: Nach drei Schuss in Folge müssen Kanonen/Haubitzen eine Runde aussetzen. In dieser Pause liegt eine Rauchwolke über allen Kanonen/Haubitzen in 12" Umkreis. In diesem Bereich bekommt jeder Beschuss raus und rein -1 SA.

Haubitzen-Batterie: Eine Batterie aus Haubitzen.

KANONEN (75/100/125pts)

	CA	SA	KA	S	Mo	L
Kanone&Crew	3	3	3	2	7	6

Ausrüstung: Handwaffe. Vier Mann Besatzung

Basierung 60x80mm. Widerstand 8, Rüstungswert 2

Leicht (6pdr)/ Mittel (8/9pdr)/ Schwer (12pdr):

Reichweite 36/48/60", W3/W3+2/W6+2 Verluste pro Treffer

Wirf zwei Würfel bei Plänklern und zähl den niedrigeren

Sonderregeln: Artillerie

GARDE ARTILLERIE (+20pts pro Kanone/Haubitze)

SA4, Mo8, Drilled

BERITTENE ARTILLERIE (+10pts pro Kanone/Haubitze)

Zählen als Leichte Kanonen/Haubitzen. Können ohne Order aufprotzen und bewegen (nicht marschieren) oder Abprotzen und schießen.

Ausnahme: Briten können auch Mittlere, Russen auch Schwere Berittene Artillerie haben.

HAUBITZEN (75/100/125pts)

	CA	SA	KA	S	Mo	L
Haubitze&Crew	3	3	3	2	7	6

Ausrüstung: Handwaffe. Vier Mann Besatzung

Basierung 60x80mm. Widerstand 8, Rüstungswert 2

Leicht (5.5/6/7pdr)/ Mittel (10pdr) / Schwer (20pdr)

Reichweite 36/48/60", W3/W3+2/W6+2 Verluste pro Treffer

Kein Abzug für durch Plänkler, Ziel in Deckung (Bogenschuss)

Wirf zwei Würfel bei Plänklern und zähl den niedrigeren

Sonderregeln: Artillerie

0-1 RAKETEN ARTILLERIE (100pts)

	CA	SA	KA	S	Mo	L
Raketenwerfer&Crew	3	2	3	2	7	6

Ausrüstung: Handwaffe. Vier Mann Besatzung

Basierung 60x80mm. Widerstand 8, Rüstungswert 2

Reichweite 60". W3 Verluste pro Treffer. Wenn Ziel Kavallerie

Moraltest -2 auch bei weniger als 20%.

WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815



Grande Armée



WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

HISTORY

The Grande Armée (French for "Great Army" or "Grand Army") first entered the annals of history when, in 1805, Napoleon I renamed the army that he had assembled on the French coast of the English Channel for the proposed invasion of Britain. It never achieved its primary goal, as Napoleon had to re-deploy it East in order to eliminate the threat of Austria and Russia, which were part of the Third Coalition assembled against France.

Thereafter, the name was used for the principal French army deployed in the Campaigns of 1805–07 (where it got its prestige), 1812, and 1813–14. In practice, however, the term "Grande Armée" is used in English to refer to all of the multinational forces gathered by Napoleon I in his campaigns of the early 19th century (see Napoleonic Wars).

The first Grande Armée consisted of six corps under the command of Napoleon's marshals and senior generals. When Napoleon discovered that Russian and Austrian armies were preparing to invade France in late 1805, the Grande Armée was quickly ordered across the Rhine into Southern Germany, leading to Napoleon's victories at Ulm, Austerlitz and Jena.

The army grew in size as Napoleon's might spread across Europe. It reached its maximum size of 600,000 men at the start of the invasion of Russia in 1812. All contingents were commanded by French generals, except for a Polish and an Austrian corps. The huge multinational army marched slowly eastwards, with the Russians falling back before it. After the capture of Smolensk and victory in the Battle of Borodino, Napoleon and a part of the Grande Armée reached Moscow on 14 September 1812; however, the army was already drastically reduced due to the numbers killed and wounded in battles with the Russians, disease (principally typhus), desertion and long communication lines. The army spent a month in Moscow, but was ultimately forced to march back westwards. Assailed by cold, starvation and disease, and constantly harassed by Cossacks and Russian irregulars, the retreat utterly destroyed the Grande Armée as a fighting force. Only 120,000 men survived to leave Russia (excluding early deserters). Of these 50,000 were Austrians, Prussians and other Germans, 20,000 Poles and 35,000 Frenchmen. As many as 400,000 died in the campaign.

Napoleon led a new army to the Battle of the Nations at Leipzig in 1813, in the defence of France in 1814 and in the Waterloo campaign in 1815, but the Napoleonic French army would never regain the heights of the Grande Armée in June 1812.

1804–1806



Napoleon distributing the Légion d'honneur at the Boulogne camps, in August 1804

The Grande Armée was originally formed as L'Armée des côtes de l'Océan (Army of the Ocean Coasts) intended for the invasion of England, at the port of Boulogne in 1803. Following Napoleon's coronation as Emperor of the French in 1804, the Third Coalition was formed against him and La Grande Armée turned its sights eastwards in 1805. They left the Boulogne camps late in August and through a rapid

march surrounded General Karl Mack's isolated Austrian army at the fortress of Ulm. The Ulm Campaign, as it came to be known, resulted in 60,000 Austrian captives at the cost of just 2,000 French soldiers. In November Vienna was taken, however, Austria refused to capitulate, maintaining an army in the field and their Russian allies had not yet been committed to action. The war would continue for a while longer. Affairs were decisively settled on December 2, 1805, at the Battle of Austerlitz, where a numerically inferior Armée routed a combined Russo-Austrian army led by Czar Alexander I. The stunning victory led to the Treaty of Pressburg on December 26, 1805, with the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire coming the following year.

The alarming increase of French power in Central Europe disturbed Prussia, which had remained neutral in the conflicts of the previous year. After much diplomatic wrangling, Prussia secured promises of Russian military aid and the Fourth Coalition against France came into being in 1806. La Grande Armée advanced into Prussian territory with the famed bataillon-carré ("battalion square") system, whereby corps marched in close supporting distances and became vanguards, rearguards, or flank forces as the situation demanded, and severely defeated the Prussian armies at the Battle of Jena and the Battle of Auerstadt, both fought on October 14, 1806. After a legendary pursuit, the French had captured about 140,000 Prussians and killed and wounded roughly 25,000. Davout's III Corps, the victors at Auerstadt, received the honours of first marching into Berlin. Once more, the French had defeated an enemy before allies could arrive, and once more, this did not bring peace.

1807–1809

Napoleon now turned his attentions to Poland, where the remaining Prussian armies were linking up with their Russian counterparts. A difficult winter campaign produced nothing but a stalemate, made worse by the Battle of Eylau on February 7 – February 8, 1807, where Russian and French casualties soared for little gain. The campaign resumed in the Spring and this time Bennigsen's Russian army was soundly defeated at the Battle of Friedland on June 14, 1807. This victory produced the Treaty of Tilsit between France and Russia in July, leaving Napoleon with no enemies on the continent.

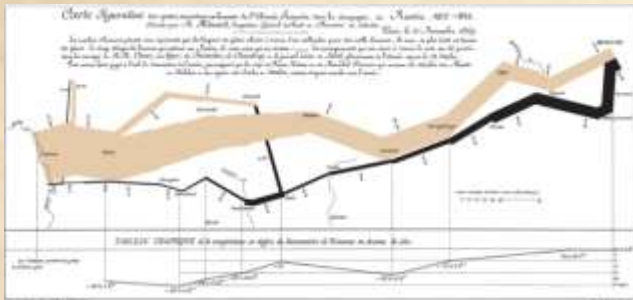
Portugal's refusal to comply with the Continental System led to a punitive French expedition in late 1807. This campaign formed the basis for the Peninsular War, which was to last six years and drain the First Empire of vital resources and manpower. The French attempted to occupy Spain in 1808, but a series of disasters prompted Napoleon to intervene personally later in the year. The 125,000-strong Grande Armée marched inexorably forward, capturing the fortress of Burgos, clearing the way to Madrid at the Battle of Somosierra, and forcing the Spanish armies to retreat. They then hurled themselves towards Moore's British army, prompting them to withdraw from the Iberian Peninsula after a heroic action at the Battle of Corunna on January 16, 1809. The campaign was successful, but it would still be some time before the French were able to occupy Southern Spain.

Meanwhile, a revived Austria was preparing to strike. The War Hawks at the court of King Francis I convinced him to take full advantage of France's preoccupation with Spain. In April 1809, the Austrians opened the campaign without a formal declaration of war and caught the French by surprise. They were too slow to exploit their gains, however, and Napoleon's arrival from Paris finally stabilized the situation. The Austrians were defeated at the Battle of Eckmühl, fled over the Danube, and lost the fortress of Ratisbon. But they still remained a cohesive, fighting force, which meant further campaigning was required to settle the issue. The French captured Vienna and attempted to cross the Danube via Lobau island southeast of the Austrian capital, but they lost the subsequent Battle of Aspern-Essling, the first defeat for La Grande Armée. A second attempt to cross the river proved more successful in July and set the stage for the two-day Battle of Wagram, where the French emerged victorious, inflicting some 40,000 casualties on the Austrians. The defeat demoralized the Austrians so heavily that they agreed to an armistice shortly afterwards. This eventually led to the Peace of Schönbrunn in October 1809. La Grande Armée had brought the Fifth Coalition to an end and the Austrian Empire lost three million citizens as a result of the treaty's border changes.

WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

1810–1812



Charles Joseph Minard's famous graph showing the decreasing size of the Grande Armée as it marches to Moscow (brown line, from left to right) and back (black line, from right to left) with the size of the army equal to the width of the line. Temperature is plotted on the lower graph for the return journey (Multiply Réaumur temperatures by $\frac{1}{4}$ to get Celsius, e.g. $-30^{\circ}\text{R} = -37.5^{\circ}\text{C}$)

With the exception of Spain, a three-year lull ensued. Diplomatic tensions with Russia, however, became so acute that they eventually led to war in 1812. Napoleon assembled the largest army he had ever commanded to deal with this menace.

The new Grande Armée was somewhat different than before; over half of its ranks were now filled by non-French conscripts coming from satellite states or countries allied to France. The behemoth force crossed the Niemen on June 23, 1812, and Napoleon hoped that quick marching could place his men between the two main Russian armies, commanded by Barclay de Tolly and Bagration. However, the campaign was characterized by many frustrations, as the Russians succeeded no less than three times in evading Napoleon's pincers. A final stand for the defence of Moscow led to the massive Battle of Borodino on September 7, 1812. There the Armée won a bloody but indecisive and arguably Pyrrhic victory. Seven days after Borodino, La Grande Armée entered Moscow only to find the city largely empty and ablaze. Its soldiers were now forced to deal with the fires while hunting down the arsonists and guarding Moscow's historic districts. Napoleon and his army spent over a month in Moscow, vainly hoping that the Czar would respond to the French peace feelers. After these efforts failed, the French set out on October 19, now only a shadow of their former selves. The epic retreat over the famous Russian Winter dominates popular conceptions of the war, even though over half of the French army had been lost during the Summer. The French were harassed repeatedly by the converging Russian armies, Ney even conducting a famous rearguard separation between his troops and the Russians, and by the time the Berezina was reached Napoleon only had about 49,000 troops and 40,000 stragglers of little military value. The resulting Battle of Berezina and the monumental work of Eblé's engineers saved the remnants of the Armée. Napoleon left his men in order to reach Paris and address new military and political matters. Of the 690,000 men that comprised the initial invasion force, only 93,000 survived.

1813–1815

The catastrophe in Russia now emboldened anti-French sentiments throughout Germany and Austria. The Sixth Coalition was formed and Germany became the centrepiece of the upcoming campaign. With customary genius, Napoleon raised new armies and opened up the campaign with a series of victories at the Battle of Lützen and the Battle of Bautzen. But due to the poor quality of French cavalry following the Russian campaign, along with miscalculations by certain subordinate Marshals, these triumphs were not decisive enough to permanently conclude the war, and only secured an armistice. Napoleon hoped to use this break to increase the quantity and improve the quality of his Armée, but when Austria joined the Allies, his strategic situation grew bleak. The campaign reopened in August with a significant French victory at the two-day Battle of Dresden. However, the adoption of the Trachenburg Plan by the Allies, which called for avoiding direct conflict with Napoleon and focusing on his subordinates, paid dividends as the French suffered defeats at Katzbach, Kulm, Grossbeeren, and Dennewitz. Growing Allied numbers eventually hemmed the French in at Leipzig, where the famous three-day Battle of the Nations witnessed a heavy loss for Napoleon when a bridge was prematurely destroyed, abandoning 30,000 French soldiers on the other side of the Elster River. The

campaign, however, did end on a victorious note when the French destroyed an isolated Bavarian army which was trying to block their retreat at Hanau.

"The Grand Empire is no more. It is France herself we must now defend" were Napoleon's words to the Senate at the end of 1813. The Emperor managed to raise new armies, but strategically he was in a virtually hopeless position. Allied armies were invading from the Pyrenees, across the plains of Northern Italy, and via France's eastern borders as well. The campaign began ominously when Napoleon suffered defeat at the Battle of La Rothiere, but he quickly regained his former spirit. In the Six Days Campaign of February 1814, the 30,000-man French army inflicted 20,000 casualties on Blücher's scattered corps at a cost of just 2,000 for themselves. They then headed south and defeated Schwarzenberg at the Battle of Montereau. These victories, however, could not cure such a bad situation, and French defeats at the Battle of Laon and the Battle of Arcis-sur-Aube dampened moods. At the end of March, Paris fell to the Allies. Napoleon wanted to keep fighting, but his marshals refused, forcing the Emperor of the French to abdicate on April 6, 1814.

After returning from Elba in February 1815, Napoleon busied himself in making a renewed push to secure his Empire. For the first time since 1812, L'Armée du Nord he would be commanding for the upcoming campaign was professional and competent. Napoleon hoped to catch and defeat the Allied armies under Wellington and Blücher in Belgium before the Russians and Austrians could arrive. The campaign, beginning on June 15, 1815, was initially successful, leading to victory over the Prussians at the Battle of Ligny on June 16; however, poor staff work, and bad commanders led to many problems for the French army throughout the entire campaign. Grouchy's delayed advance against the Prussians allowed Blücher to rally his men after Ligny and march on to Wellington's aid at the Battle of Waterloo, which resulted in the final, decisive defeat for Napoleon and his beloved army.

Staff system

Prior to the late 18th century, there was generally no organizational support for staff functions such as military intelligence, logistics, planning or personnel. Unit commanders handled such functions for their units, with informal help from subordinates who were usually not trained for or assigned to a specific task.

The first modern use of a General Staff was in the French Revolutionary Wars, when General Louis Alexandre Berthier (later the first Marshal of the Empire) was assigned as Chief of Staff to the French Army of Italy in 1795. Berthier was able to establish a well organized staff support team. Napoleon Bonaparte took over the army the following year and rapidly came to appreciate Berthier's system, adopting it for his own headquarters, although Napoleon's usage was limited to his own command group.

The Staff of the Grande Armée was known as the Imperial Headquarters and was divided into two major sections: Napoleon's Military Household and the Army General Headquarters. A third department dependent on the Imperial Headquarters was the office of the Intendant Général (Quartermaster General), providing the administrative staff of the army.

Napoleon's Military Household

The Maison Militaire de l'Empereur (Military Household of the Emperor) was Napoleon's personal military staff and included the department of aides-de-camp (ADCs), orderly officers (until 1809), the Emperor's Cabinet with the Secretariat, a department that collected intelligence about the enemy using spies and the topographical department. Attached was also the Emperor's Civil Cabinet that included the office of the Grand Marshal of the Palace and the Grand Écuyer.

The ADCs to the Emperor were mainly loyal, experienced generals or, at times, other senior officers whom he knew from his Italian or Egyptian campaigns. All were famous for their bravery and were experts in their own branches of service. Working directly under the supervision of the Emperor, these officers were sometimes assigned to temporary command of units or formations or entrusted with diplomatic missions. Most of the time, however, their tasks consisted of making detailed inspection tours and long-distance reconnaissances. When they had to carry orders from the Emperor to an army commander, these would be verbal rather than written. The appointment of ADC to the Emperor was so influential that they were considered to be "Napoleon's eyes and ears" and even marshals

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were wise to follow their advice and render them the respect due to their function.



Napoleon snatches a moment's rest on the battlefield of Wagram, his staff and household working around him.

On 29 April 1809, a decree organized their service. Every morning at 0700, the duty ADC and his staff were relieved and the new ADC for the next 24 hours had to present the Emperor with a list of names of the staff under his command. This would consist of two supplementary daytime general ADCs and one night ADC, one equerry and (through a rotation system) half the number of orderly officers, half the number of the *petits aides de camp* (two or three personal ADCs to the general ADCs, who might also be commanded directly by the Emperor) and half the number of pages. Their number differed from time to time, but only 37 officers were ever commissioned ADC to the Emperor and at normal times their number was restricted to 12. Each of these officers wore the normal general's uniform of his rank, but with gold *aiguillettes* as the symbol of his function. The appointment of ADC to the Emperor did not always last as long as the Emperor's reign; an ADC might be given another position such as a field command, a governorship, etc. and would be removed from his ADC status until recalled to that post.

The officers *d'ordonnance* (orderly officers) may be considered as junior ADCs, with the rank of *chef d'escadron*, captain or lieutenant. They, too, were used for special missions such as reconnaissance and inspections, but also to carry written orders. In 1806, when these posts were created, they were members of the Imperial Guard; in 1809, while retaining their military status, they were taken under control of the *Grand Écuyer* in the Emperor's Civil Household. The decrees regulating their service were signed on 15, 19 and 24 September 1806 and finally on 19 September 1809.

Army General Headquarters

Alongside the Emperor's Military Household but functioning as a totally independent organization was the *Grand État-Major Général* (Army General Headquarters). Since the earliest collaboration of Napoleon and Berthier, its organization was more or less fixed and it would see only slight changes during the later campaigns of the Empire. The Army General Headquarters included the office of the *Major-Général's* (Chief of Staff's) Cabinet with their four departments: Movements, Secretariat, Accounting and Intelligence (orders of battle). The *Major-Général* also had his own private Military Staff which included duty Generals and Staff aides-de-camp. Finally there was the Army General Staff with the offices of the three Assistant Major-Generals to the *Major-Général*.

The role of Chief of Staff in the *Grande Armée* became almost synonymous with Marshal Louis Alexandre Berthier, who occupied this position in almost all the major campaigns of Napoleon. The General Headquarters was Berthier's unique domain and the Emperor respected this demarcation. Its personnel received orders only from Berthier and even Napoleon did not interfere in its immense tasks; he would never walk in on Berthier's private staff while they were writing and copying the orders that he had just given. Since the Emperor was his own "operations officer", it can be said that Berthier's job consisted of

absorbing Napoleon's strategic intentions, translating them into written orders and transmitting them with the utmost speed and clarity. He also received in the Emperor's name the reports of the marshals and commanding generals and when necessary signed them on Napoleon's behalf. Detailed reports on everything that occurred for good or ill were to be sent to Berthier, who would in turn select the most important ones and transmit them to the Emperor; nothing was to be concealed from Napoleon.

Lest one think this was a safe officejob of the modern staff officers, a contemporary subordinate staff officer, Brossier, reports that at the Battle of Marengo:

"The General-in-Chief Berthier gave his orders with the precision of a consummate warrior, and at Marengo maintained the reputation that he so rightly acquired in Italy and in Egypt under the orders of Bonaparte. He himself was hit by a bullet in the arm. Two of his aides-de-camp, Dutailis and La Borde, had their horses killed."



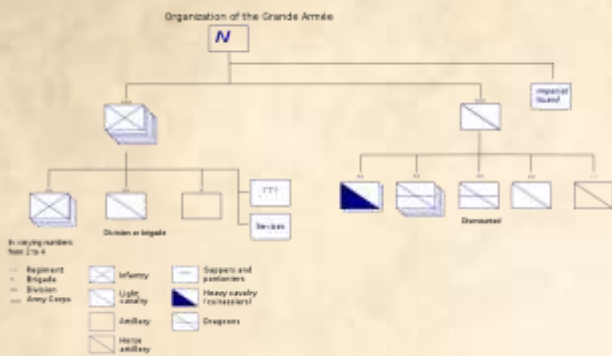
Louis Alexandre Berthier acted as Napoleon's Chief of Staff from 1796 until 1814, after his death being replaced by Jean-de-Dieu Soult during the Hundred Days.

Organization

One of the most important factors in the *Grande Armée's* success was its superior and highly flexible organization. It was subdivided into several Corps (usually from five to seven), each numbering anywhere between 10,000 to 50,000, with the average size being around 20,000 to 30,000 troops. These Corps d'Armée were self-contained, smaller armies of combined arms, consisting of elements from all the forces and support services discussed below. While capable of fully independent operations and of defending themselves until reinforced, the Corps usually worked in close concert together and kept within a day's marching distance of one another. The Corps would often follow separate routes on a wide front and were small enough to live by foraging, allowing fewer supplies to be carried. Through dispersion and the use of forced marches the *Grande Armée* was often able to surprise opposing armies by its speed of maneuver. A Corps, depending on its size and the importance of its mission, was commanded by a Marshal or *général de division* (Major General).

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Organization of the Grande Armée during the War of the Third Coalition

Napoleon placed great trust in his Corps commanders and usually allowed them a wide freedom of action, provided they acted within the outlines of his strategic objectives and worked together to accomplish them. When they failed to do this to his satisfaction, however, he would not hesitate to reprimand or relieve them and in many cases took personal command of their Corps himself. Corps were first formed in 1800, when General Moreau divided the Army of the Rhine into four Corps. These were only temporary groupings, however, and it was not until 1804 that Napoleon made them permanent units. He would sometimes form the cavalry into separate Corps, so they would be able to move and mass more quickly without being slowed by the infantry or foot artillery.

The main tactical units of the Corps were the divisions, usually consisting of 4,000 to 10,000 infantry or 2,000 to 4,000 cavalymen. These in turn were made up of two or three brigades of two regiments apiece and supported by an artillery brigade of three or four batteries, each with six field cannons and two howitzers, making 24 to 32 guns in all. The divisions were also permanent administrative and operational units, commanded by a général de division and likewise capable of independent actions.

Forces of the Grande Armée

Imperial Guard

France's Imperial Guard (Garde Impériale) was the elite military force of its time and grew out of the Garde du Directoire and Garde Consulaire. It was, quite literally, a Corps d'Armée itself with infantry, cavalry and artillery. Napoleon wanted it also to be an example for the entire army to follow, and a force that, since it had fought with him over several campaigns, was completely loyal. Although the infantry was rarely committed en masse, the Guard's cavalry was often thrown into battle as the killing blow and its artillery used to pound enemies prior to assaults.

Size of the guard over time

Year Number of soldiers

1800	3,000
1804	8,000
1805	12,000
1810	56,000
1812	112,000
1813	85,000 (mostly young guards)
1815	28,000

Infantry of the Guard

There were three sections:

Old Guard (Vieille Garde): Composed of the longest serving veterans who had served three to five campaigns in Napoleon's army, the Old Guard was the elite of the elite guards regiments of the Grande Armée.



Grenadier à Pied, 1812 (Napoleon can be seen in the background)

- **Grenadiers à Pied** de la Garde Impériale (Imperial Guard Foot Grenadiers): The Grenadiers of the Guard was the most senior regiment in La Grande Armée. During the 1807 campaign in Poland, the Grenadiers were given the nickname les grognards ("the grumblers") by Napoleon himself. They were the most experienced and brave infantrymen in the Guard, some veterans having served in over 20 campaigns. To join the Grenadiers, a recruit had to have been under the colours for at least 10 years, have received a citation for bravery, be literate and be over 178 cm tall. The troops of the Old Guard were usually held in reserve for crucial moments on the battlefield and unleashed to act as a hammer blow to a shaken enemy, the 1st regiment of Grenadiers à Pied saw heavy action at the Battle of Eylau. By 1815, the Old Guard grenadiers numbered four regiments, the 3e Grenadiers and 4e Grenadiers having been added in 1810 and 1815 respectively. These regiments (3rd, 4th grenadiers) plus the older 2nd grenadiers were fully engaged at Ligny. Two days after Ligny, it was these regiments which were defeated by the British as they advanced to in an attempt smash the weakened British line at Waterloo, the two battalions of the 1st Grenadiers formed square and fended off allied attacks to protect the general retreat. The Grenadiers à Pied wore a dark blue habit long (coat with long tails) with red tumbucks, epaulettes and white lapels. The Grenadiers most distinguishing feature was the tall bearskin hat, decorated with an engraved gold plate, a red plume and white cords.

- **Chasseurs à Pied** de la Garde Impériale (Imperial Guard Foot Chasseurs): The Chasseurs of the Guard were the second most senior regiment in La Grande Armée. The 1er Chasseurs were the sister

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formation to the 1er Grenadiers à Pied. They had the same entry criteria, however accepted men who were 172 cm and taller. The Chasseurs were in action in several crucial battles. Following Napoleon's return in 1815, the Chasseurs was expanded to four regiments also, with the 2e, 3e and 4e regiments being formed from recruits with only four years experience. These regiments also formed the assault of the Guard during the final phase of the battle of Waterloo. The 2nd battalion of the 1st Chasseurs joined in the main attack of the Middle Guard, but were repulsed, while the second guarded the Emperor's headquarters. The Chasseurs à Pied wore a dark blue habit long (coat with long tails) with red turnbacks, red epaulettes fringed green and white lapels. On campaign, the Chasseurs often wore dark blue trousers. As with the Grenadiers, the Chasseurs most distinguishing feature was the tall bearskin, decorated with a red over green plume and white cords.



Grognard of the Old Guard in 1813

Middle Guard (Moyenne Garde): Consisted of veteran soldiers of at least 3 campaigns. Fusiliers-Chasseurs: In 1806, the Fusiliers-Chasseurs was formed as a regiment of middle guard infantry. All members of the Middle guard were veterans of 2-3 campaigns, and were commissioned as NCOs in the Line regiments. Arguably the best infantry of the entire Guard, the Fusiliers-Chasseurs most often operated together with its sister formation, the Fusiliers-Grenadiers, as part of a Guard Fusilier-Brigade. - **The Fusilier-Chasseurs** saw extensive action, proving their worth time and time again, until they were disbanded in 1814 following Napoleon's abdication. The Fusiliers-Chasseurs were not reformed in 1815 for the Waterloo campaign. Fusiliers-Chasseurs wore a dark blue habit (or coat) with green epaulettes fringed red, red turnbacks and white lapels. Under this they wore a white waistcoat and either blue or brown trousers. The Fusiliers-Chasseurs shako had white cords and a tall red over green plume. The Fusiliers-Chasseurs were armed with a Charleville modele 1777 musket, bayonet and a short sabre.

- **Fusiliers-Grenadiers:** Formed in 1807, the Fusiliers-Grenadiers was a regiment of middle guard infantry. The Fusiliers-Grenadiers was organised in the same way as the Fusiliers-Chasseurs, being a slightly larger formation. The Fusiliers-Grenadiers most often operated together with its sister formation, the Fusiliers-Chasseurs, as a part of a Guard Fusilier-Brigade. The Fusilier-Grenadiers saw extensive action, proving their worth time and time again, until they were disbanded in 1814 following Napoleon's abdication. The Fusiliers-Grenadiers were not reformed in 1815. Fusiliers-Grenadiers wore a dark blue habit (or coat) with red epaulettes, red turnbacks and white lapels. Under this they wore a white waistcoat and white trousers. The Fusiliers-Grenadiers shako had white cords and a tall red plume. The Fusiliers-Grenadiers were armed with a Charleville modele 1777 musket, bayonet and a short sabre.

- **Marins de la Garde (Marines of the Guard):** Sometimes translated as The Seamen of the Guard, were formed in 1803, with their initial purpose being to man the vessel transporting the Emperor during the expected crossing of the English channel prior to the invasion of England. The battalion was formed with five equipages (or crews), companies in all but name. After the cancellation of the invasion, the Marines remained a part of the Guard, manning whatever boat, barge or other water vessel Napoleon traveled in, as well as acting as a combat unit. Seamen of the Guard wore navy blue hussar-style dolman jackets, laced gold, with navy blue Hungarian style trousers decorated with gold lace. They wore a shako trimmed in Gold with a tall red plume. Seamen were armed as infantry, with a Charleville modele 1777 musket and bayonet, and many seamen were also equipped with pistols, less cumbersome during their engineering tasks.



Fusilier-Grenadiers and Fusilier-Chasseurs of the Middle Guard, 1806-1814.

Young Guard (Jeune Garde): Initially was made up of veterans with at least one campaign under their belts, together with bright young officers and the best of the annual intake of conscripts. Later its ranks would be filled almost entirely by select conscripts and volunteers.

- **Tirailleurs-Grenadiers:** In 1808, Napoleon ordered the most intelligent and strongest recruits to be formed into the first regiments of the Young Guard. The taller of the recruits were inducted into the Tirailleurs-Grenadier regiments (renamed to Tirailleurs in 1810). All officers of the Tirailleurs-Grenadiers were drawn from the Old Guard, and as such were entitled to wear bearskins. The NCOs were drawn from the Middle Guard. Having this leavening of hardened veterans helped to increase the morale and combat abilities of the Tirailleurs-Grenadiers, and its sister formations the Tirailleurs-Chasseurs. Tirailleurs-Grenadiers wore a dark blue habit (or coat) with red epaulettes and dark blue turnbacks and lapels piped white. The Tirailleurs-Grenadiers' shako had red cords, with a long red plume.

- **Tirailleurs-Chasseurs:** The shorter recruits of the Young Guard were inducted into the Tirailleurs-Chasseurs (renamed to Voltigeurs in 1810). The formation was identical to that of the Tirailleurs-Grenadiers, with all officers being drawn from the Old Guard, and NCOs coming from the Middle Guard. Tirailleurs-Grenadiers wore a dark blue habit (or coat) with red turnbacks and dark blue lapels piped white. This was further decorated by green epaulettes with red fringing. Their shako was decorated with a large plume, which could be coloured either green or red over green.

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Tirailleur of the 1e Regiment Tirailleurs, Young Guard 1811.

Cavalry of the Guard

In 1804, the Cavalry of the Guard consisted of two regiments, the Chasseurs à Cheval and the Grenadiers à Cheval, along with a small unit of elite Gendarmes and a squadron of Mamelukes. A third regiment was added in 1806, the Regiment de Dragons de la Garde Impériale (Later known as the Dragons de l'Imperatrice, the Empress Dragoons). Following the Campaign in Poland in 1807, a regiment of Polish Lancers, the Regiment de Cheval-Légers de la Garde Impériale Polonais was added. The final addition was made in 1810, with another Regiment of Lancers, this time drawn from French and Dutch recruits, the 2e Regiment de Cheval-Légers Lanciers de la Garde Impériale or Red Lancers. The cavalry of the Guard was involved in combat numerous times, and with few exceptions proved its worth in action.

- **Imperial Guard Horse Grenadiers (Grenadiers à Cheval de la Garde Impériale):** Known as the Gods or the Giants, these troopers were the elite of Napoleon's guard cavalry and the mounted counterparts of the Grognards. The Horse Grenadiers wore tall bearskins, dark blue coats and collars, white lapels and tall boots. The entire formation was mounted on large black horses. A prospective recruit had to be over 176 cm tall, have accrued 10 years of service serving in a minimum of four campaigns, and have received a citation for bravery. The Grenadiers performed admirably at Austerlitz, where they defeated the Russian Guard Cavalry, but their most famous combat was at the Battle of Eylau. After standing under the fire of sixty Russian guns for a time, the troopers began to search for cover. Their commander, Colonel Louis Lepic, ordered the troops "Up with your heads gentlemen, those are only bullets, not turds".[30] Soon after they joined Murat's charge into the Russian lines. The Horse Grenadiers, together with the Polish Lancers, were the only Guard Cavalry units never beaten in battle.



Le Chasseur de la Garde (Chasseur of the guard, often mistranslated as The Charging Chasseur), 1812 by Géricault.

- **Imperial Guard Horse Chasseurs (Chasseurs à cheval de la Garde Impériale):** Known as the "Favoured Children" (connotations of Spoiled Brats), the Chasseurs à Cheval of the Guard were the light cavalry of the Guard, Napoleon's favourites and one of the most recognisable units in La Grande Armée. In 1796, during the Italian Campaign, Napoleon ordered the formation of a bodyguard unit after he narrowly escaped an attack by Austrian light cavalry at Borghetto while at lunch. This 200 man unit of Guides was the forerunner of the Chasseurs à Cheval of the Guard, and their close affiliation with the Emperor was shown by the fact that he often wore the uniform of a Colonel of their regiment. In their flamboyant green, red and gold hussar style uniforms, the chasseurs were known to exploit their position as the emperor's favourites, showing poor discipline and even insubordination on some occasions. They first saw combat during the battle of Austerlitz, where they played a role in defeating the Russian Guard cavalry. During the Peninsular War the Chasseurs were ambushed by a large British cavalry force at Benavente in 1808 and defeated. They regained their reputation by showing extreme bravery during the Battle of Waterloo.

- **Elite Gendarmes (Gendarmerie d'Elite):** Nicknamed The Immortals because they rarely saw combat, the Gendarmes nonetheless performed a vital role. Gendarmes were the military police of La Grande Armée. Along with maintaining security and order near the headquarters, the Gendarmes would provide honour guards for high ranking visitors, interrogate prisoners and protect the Emperor's personal baggage. The Gendarmes wore dark blue coats with red lapels and tall boots, along with a bearskin slightly smaller than that of the Horse Grenadiers. After 1807, the Gendarmes began to see more combat, distinguishing themselves in guarding the Danube bridge at Aspern-Essling in 1809.

- **Squadron of Mamelukes (Escadron de Mamalukes):** Fearsome desert warriors, whose loyalty Bonaparte purchased during his Egyptian campaign. They combined superb horsemanship and swordsmanship with fanatical courage. Often romantically viewed as "authentic sons of the desert" or even "head-hunters", their officers were French, the NCOs and ranks comprised not only Egyptians and Turks but Greeks, Georgians, Syrians and Cypriots as well, and even many of them were French. Originally they were an attached company (or "Half-Squadron") of the Chasseurs-a-Cheval de la Garde. They distinguished themselves at Austerlitz in 1805, winning their own standard, a second trumpeter and promotion to full squadron. This unit eventually became part of the Old guard, and served the Emperor right up to Waterloo. In 1813, a second

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Mameluke company was raised and attached to the Young guard. As with their predecessors, they were incorporated into the Chasseurs, and served alongside with them during the Hundred days in 1815. By this time the personnel comprised almost exclusively of Frenchmen. Their distinct and colourful uniforms consisted of a green (later red) cahouk (hat), white turban, a loose shirt and a vest and red saroual (pants), with yellow, red or tan boots. Their weapons consisted of a long, curved Scimitar, a brace of pistols and a dagger. Their hats and weapons were inscribed with a crescent and star insignia of brass.

- Lancers of the Guard (Cheveau-Légers-Lanciers de la Garde Impériale):

-- 1st Light Horse Regiment (Polish) In 1807 Napoleon authorized the raising of a guard regiment of Polish light horse. They were to be given French instructors and training. But during their first review before the Emperor, their ranks became so entangled that Bonaparte quipped, "These people only know how to fight!" and dismissed their instructors on the spot. But he kept his Poles by his side and the following year at Somosierra they would have another opportunity to prove themselves, on the battlefield instead of the parade ground. Napoleon ordered them to charge against a heavily fortified Spanish artillery position. Armed with only sabres and pistols, they overran four batteries, capturing over 20 cannons and decisively turned the tide. Following this, almost legendary, feat Napoleon proclaimed "Poles, You are worthy of my Old Guard I proclaim you my bravest cavalry!". Promoted to the Old Guard, they were then given lances, remained at the Emperor's side until Waterloo, and were never defeated by enemy cavalry. The 1e Regiment of the Guard developed a rivalry with their fellow Poles of the 1e Vistula Uhlans of the regular Armee. This was not simply based on who was the better unit, but on deep political differences as well, with the Lancers fanatical Bonapartists, while many, if not most, of the Uhlans held fiercely Republican sentiments. Such differences, political and otherwise, between units were not unusual and are well illustrated here. From being instructed by the French, they, along with their Vistula rivals, would go on to serve as instructors and models for the French and most other lancer regiments of the Armée, thus greatly multiplying their fearsome effectiveness.



A Red Lancer.

-- 2e Regt (French-Dutch Lancers) Formed in 1810 from a French and Dutch cadre. They were called Les Lanciers Rouges (the Red Lancers) due to their distinctive uniforms. They too suffered heavily in Russia at the hands of the Cossacks and the hardships of the winter, with most of its men and all but a handful of the horses lost. The regiment was rebuilt in 1813 and it became a powerful unit with its first four squadrons of veterans in the Old Guard and the new recruits of 6 junior squadrons in the young. They would distinguish themselves in numerous engagements, including, finally, Waterloo.

-- 3e regt (Polish) was formed in 1812 as part of the Young Guard. Its officers and NCOs were veterans, but its ranks were filled by enthusiastic yet inexperienced students and sons of Polish and Lithuanian landholders. With little training, they were thrown into the Russian campaign where they were surrounded and the entire regiment wiped out at Slonim, later that year by Cossacks and hussars.

Empress Dragoons (Dragons de l'Impératrice): Formed in 1806 as the Imperial Guard Dragoon Regiment (Regiment de Dragons de la Garde

Impériale), it was renamed in honor of Empress Josephine the following year. Originally candidates had to have at least 6 (later 10) years of service, participated in no fewer than 2 campaigns with citations for bravery, be literate and at least 173 cm tall (slightly shorter than for the Horse Grenadier Guards). No more than 12 candidates from each of the 30 regular Dragoon regiments were allowed to apply at any one call, this quota would later be reduced to 10. Volunteers from other guard regiments were also allowed to transfer. Since this was as much a ceremonial as a combat unit and was rarely committed in battle, billets in the Empress Dragoons were highly sought after positions. As with the Red Lancers, it had squadrons in both the Old and Young guards and served with the Emperor until the end.

- Scouts of the Imperial Guard (Eclaireurs de la Garde Impériale) :

During the terrible retreat from Moscow, Napoleon was very impressed by the skills of many regiments of cossacks. He used them as a model to create a new cavalry brigade, the Scouts, which were formed during the Imperial Guard reorganization in December 1813. 3 regiments of a thousand men each were created and their squadrons attached to existing regiments:

-- 1st Rgt: scouts-grenadiers under Colonel-Major Claude Testot-Ferry's command (wounded and titled Baron of the Empire by Napoleon himself on the battlefield of Craonne on 7 March 1814)

-- 2nd Rgt: scouts-dragoons under Colonel Hoffmayer's command

-- 3rd Rgt: scouts-lanciers under Jean Kozieltulski's command

The scouts had only the time to distinguish themselves during the French Campaign in 1814 and were dissolved by Louis XVIII upon his restoration.

Infantry

While the infantry was perhaps not the most glamorous arm of service in the Grand Armée, they bore the brunt of most of the fighting, and their performance resulted in victory or defeat. The Infantry was divided up into two major types, the Infantry of the Line (Infanterie de Ligne) and the Light Infantry (Infanterie Légère).

Line Infantry

The Line Infantry made up the majority of the Grande Armée. In 1803, Napoleon had reinstated the term Regiment, the revolutionary term demi-brigade (due to the fact there were two per brigade and it lacked the royal connotations) was now only used for provisional troops and depot units. At the time of the formation of the Grande Armée, the French Army had 133 Régiments de Ligne, a number which roughly corresponded with the number of départements in France. There would eventually be 156 Ligne regiments

The Régiments de Ligne varied in size throughout the Napoleonic Wars, but the basic building block of the Infanterie of the Line was the battalion. A line infantry battalion was numbered at about 840 men; however, this was the battalion's 'full strength' and few units ever reached this. A more typical strength for a battalion would be 400–600 men. From 1800 to 1803 a line infantry battalion had eight fusilier companies, and one grenadier company. From 1804 to 1807 a line infantry battalion had seven fusilier companies, one grenadier company, and one voltigeur company. From 1808 to 1815 a line infantry battalion had four companies of fusiliers, one company of grenadiers, and one company of voltigeurs. According to the rules, every company was to have: 120 privates, 1 Corporal-fourrier(Clerk), 8 Corporals, 4 Sergeants, 1 Sergeant major, 2 second lieutenants, 1 first lieutenant and 1 captain

Grenadiers

Grenadiers were the elite of the line infantry and the veteran shock troops of the Napoleonic infantry. Newly formed battalions did not have a Grenadier company; rather, Napoleon ordered that after two campaigns, several of the strongest, bravest and tallest fusiliers were to be promoted to the Grenadier company, so each line battalion which had seen more than two campaigns had one company of Grenadiers.

Regulations required that Grenadiers recruits were to be the tallest, most fearsome men in the regiments, and all were to have moustaches. To add to this, Grenadiers were initially equipped the a bonnet à poil or bearskin, as well as red epaulettes on their coat. After 1807 regulations stipulated that line Grenadiers were to replace their bearskin with a shako lined red with a red plume; however, many chose to retain their bearskins. In addition to the standard Charleville model 1777 and bayonet, Grenadiers

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were also equipped with a short sabre. This was to be used for close combat, but most often ended up serving as a tool to cut wood for campfires.



A French Line Infantry grenadier (left) and voltigeur (right) c.1808, by Hippolyte Bellangé.

The Grenadier company would usually be situated on the right side of a formation, traditionally the place of greatest honour. During a campaign, Grenadier companies could be detached to form a Grenadier battalion or occasionally a regiment or brigade. These formations would then be used as a shock force or the vanguard for a larger formation.

Voltigeurs of the Line

Voltigeurs (literally, Vaulters or Leapers) were élite light infantry of the line regiments. In 1805, Napoleon ordered that the smallest, most agile men of the line battalions be chosen to form a Voltigeur company. These troops were to be second only to the Grenadiers in the battalion hierarchy. Their name comes from their original mission. Voltigeurs were to combat enemy cavalry by vaulting up onto the enemy's horses, a fanciful idea which failed to succeed in combat. Despite this, the Voltigeurs did perform a valuable task, skirmishing and providing scouts for each battalion, as well as providing an organic light infantry component for each line regiment. In Voltigeur training, emphasis was placed on marksmanship and quick movement.

Voltigeurs were equipped with large yellow and green or yellow and red plumes for their bicorne hats. After 1807, their shakos were lined with yellow and carried similar plumes. They also had yellow epaulettes lined green and a yellow collar on their coats.

Originally, Voltigeurs were to be equipped with the short dragoon musket, however in practice they were equipped with the Charleville model 1777 and bayonet. Like Grenadiers, Voltigeurs were equipped with a short sabre for close combat, and like Grenadiers this was rarely

used. Voltigeur companies could be detached and formed into regiments or brigades to create a light infantry formation. After 1808, the Voltigeur company was situated on the left of the line when in combat. This was traditionally the second highest position of honour in the line of battle.

Fusiliers



Fusilier of the Line, c.1812.

The Fusiliers made up the majority of a line infantry battalion, and may be considered the typical infantryman of the Grande Armée. The Fusilier was armed with a smoothbore, muzzle-loaded flintlock Charleville model 1777 musket and a bayonet. Fusilier training placed emphasis on speed of march and endurance, along with individually aimed fire at close range and close quarters combat. This differed greatly from the training given to the majority of European armies, which emphasised moving in rigid formations and firing massed volleys. Many of the early Napoleonic victories were due to the ability of the French armies to cover long distances with speed, and this ability was thanks to the training given to the infantry. From 1803, each battalion comprised eight Fusilier companies. Each company numbered around 120 men.

In 1805, one of the Fusilier companies was dissolved and reformed as a Voltigeur company. In 1808, Napoleon reorganised the Infantry battalion from nine to six companies. The new companies were to be larger, comprising 140 men, and four of these were to be made up of Fusiliers, one of Grenadiers, and one of Voltigeurs.

The line Fusilier wore a bicorne hat, until this was superseded by the shako in 1807. The uniform of a Fusilier consisted of white trousers, white surcoat and a dark blue coat (the habit long model until 1812, thereafter the habit veste) with white lapels, red collar and cuffs. Each Fusilier wore a coloured pom-pom on his hat. The colour of this pom-pom changed depending on the company the man belonged to. After the 1808 reorganisation, the First company was issued with a dark green

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pom-pom, the second with sky blue, the third with orange and the fourth with violet.

Light Infantry

While the Infantry of the Line made up the majority of the Grande Armée's infantry, the Infanterie Légère (Light Infantry) also played an important role. The Légère regiments never numbered more than 36 (compared with the 133 of the Ligne regiments), and the Ligne could perform all the same manoeuvres, including skirmishing. The difference lay in the training and the resulting high esprit de corps.



Officers of Infanterie Légère, 1803-1815.

Training for Légère units placed a strong emphasis on marksmanship and fast movement. As a result, the general Légère soldier was able to shoot more accurately and move faster than his Ligne counterpart. Légère regiments tended to see more action and were often used to screen large manoeuvres. Naturally, because commanders turned to the Légère for more missions than the Ligne, the Légère troopers enjoyed a higher esprit de corps and were known for their flamboyant uniforms and attitude. Also, Légère troops were required to be shorter than line troops, which helped them to move quickly through forests as well as to hide behind obstacles when skirmishing. The formation of a Légère battalion exactly mirrored that of a battalion of line infantry, but different troop types were substituted for the Grenadiers, Fusiliers and Voltigeurs.

Foot Carabiniers

The Carabiniers were the grenadiers of the Légère battalions. After two campaigns, the tallest and bravest chasseurs were chosen to join the Carabinier company. They performed as élite shock troops for the battalion. As with the grenadiers, Carabiniers were required to wear moustaches. They were armed with the Charleville model 1777, a bayonet and a short sabre. The Carabinier uniform consisted of a tall bearskin cap (superseded in 1807 by a red trimmed shako with a red plume). They wore the same uniform as the chasseurs, but with red epaulettes. Carabinier companies could be detached to form larger all Carabinier formations for assaults or other operations requiring assault troops.

Light Voltigeurs

Voltigeurs performed exactly the same mission in the Légère battalion as they did in the line battalions, only they were more nimble and better marksmen. The Légère voltigeurs were dressed as chasseurs, but with Yellow and green epaulettes and before 1806, a colpack (or busby) replaced the shako. The colpack had a large yellow over red plume and green cords. After 1807, a shako replaced the colpack, with a large yellow plume and yellow lining. As with the line voltigeurs, légère voltigeurs could be detached and used to form larger formations as needed.

Chasseurs

Chasseurs (Hunters) were the fusiliers of the Légère battalions. They made up the majority of the formation. They were armed with the Charleville model 1777 musket and a bayonet, and also with a short sabre for close combat. As was common in the Napoleonic army, this weapon was quickly blunted by being used to chop wood for fires.

From 1803, each battalion comprised eight chasseur companies. Each company numbered around 120 men. In 1808, Napoleon reorganised the Infantry battalion from nine to six companies. The new companies were to be larger, comprising 140 men, and four of these were to be made up of chasseurs.

The chasseurs had far more ornate uniforms than their contemporaries the fusiliers. Until 1806, they were equipped with a cylindrical shako with a large dark green plume and decorated with white cords. Their uniform was a darker blue than that of the line regiments, to aid with camouflage while skirmishing. Their coat was similar to that of the line troops, but their lapels and cuffs were also dark blue, and it featured dark green and red epaulettes. They also wore dark blue trousers and high imitation hussar boots. After 1807, the cylindrical shako was replaced with the standard shako, but was still embellished by white cords. As with the line fusiliers, chasseur companies were distinguished by coloured pom-poms, but the colours for the different companies changed from regiment to regiment.



Chasseurs of Infanterie Légère 1806.

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Cavalry

By decree of the Emperor himself, cavalry typically comprised between a fifth and a sixth of the Grande Armée. Cavalry regiments of 800–1,200 men were made up of three or four Escadrons of two companies each, plus supporting elements. In light cavalry and dragoon regiments, the first company of the every regiment's first escadron, was always designated as 'Elite', with presumably, the best men and horses. In the revolution's wake, the cavalry suffered the greatest from the loss of experienced aristocratic officers and NCOs still loyal to the crown of the Ancien Régime. Consequently, the quality of French cavalry drastically declined. Napoleon rebuilt the branch, turning it into arguably the finest in the world. Until 1812 it was undefeated in any large engagements above the regimental level. There were two primary types of cavalry for different roles, heavy and light.

Heavy cavalry

Carabiniers-à-Cheval (Horse Carabiners)

The elite among all French heavy cavalry line formations, the two regiments of Mounted Carabiniers have a very similar appearance with the Mounted Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard; bearskins, long blue coats, etc. and were mounted exclusively on big black horse prior to 1813. They were largely used in identical manner to the Cuirassiers, however, being (initially) unarmored, they were less suited for close-quarters, melee combat compared to their armored brethren. It should be noted though that unarmored heavy cavalry was the norm in Europe during most of the Napoleonic War, with the French being the first to reintroduce the back-and-breastplate. In 1809, appalled by their mauling at the hands of the Austrian Uhlans, Napoleon ordered that they be given armour. The Carabinier's refusal to copy the less elite Cuirassiers resulted in them being given special armor, with their helmets and cuirasses being sheathed in bronze for added visual effect. But this did not prevent them from being defeated by the Russian cuirassiers at Borodino in 1812, and panicking before the Hungarian hussars at Leipzig the following year.



A French Carabinier.

Cuirassiers

The heavy (Grosse) cavalry, equipped and armed almost like the knights of old with a heavy cuirass (breastplate) and helmets of brass and iron and armed with straight long sabers, pistols and later carbines. As with the knights, they served as the shock troops of the cavalry. Because of the

weight of their armour and weapons, both trooper and horse had to be big and strong, and could consequently put a lot of force behind their charge. Though the cuirass could not protect against flintlock musket fire, it could deflect shots from long range, offered some protection from pistol fire and could protect the wearer from ricochets. More importantly, in an age which saw cavalry used in large numbers, the breastplates provided protection against the swords and lances of opposing cavalry. Napoleon usually combined together all of his cuirassiers and carabiniers into a cavalry reserve, to be used at the decisive moment of the battle. In this manner they proved to be an extremely potent force on the battlefield, leaving their opponents impressed if not awestruck. The British, in particular, who mistakenly believed the cuirassiers were Napoleon's bodyguard, and would later come to adapt their distinctive helmets and breastplates for their own Household Cavalry. There were originally 25 cuirassier regiments, reduced to 12 by Napoleon initially who later added three more. At the beginning of his rule most of Cuirassier regiments were severely understrength, so Napoleon ordered the best men and horse to be allocated to the first 12 regiments, while the rest were changed into dragoons. He also reintroduced the practice of wearing body armor, which had practically disappeared in Europe during the 18th century.



Dragoon Officer of the 21ème Régiment de Dragons

Dragoons (Dragons)

The medium-weight mainstays of the French cavalry, although considered heavy cavalry, who were used for battle, skirmishing and scouting. They were highly versatile being armed not only with traditional sabres (the finest with three edges made of Toledo steel), but also muskets with bayonets (which were kept in a saddleboot when riding), enabling them to fight on foot as infantry as well as mounted. Part of the price for this versatility was their horsemanship and swordsmanship were often not up to the same standards as that of the other cavalry troops, which made them the subjects of some mockery and derision. Finding enough of the right kinds of horses for these part-time cavalymen also proved a challenge. Some infantry officers were even required to give up their mounts for the dragoons, creating resentment towards them from this branch as well. There were 25, later 30, dragoon regiments. In 1815, only 15 could be raised and mounted in time for the Hundred Days.

Light cavalry

Hussars (Hussards)

These fast, light cavalymen were the eyes, ears and egos of Napoleonic armies. They regarded themselves as the best horsemen and swordsmen (beau sabreurs) in the entire Armée. This opinion was not entirely unjustified and their flamboyant uniforms reflected their panache. Tactically, they were used for reconnaissance, skirmishing and screening for the army to keep their commanders informed of enemy movements while denying the foe the same information and to pursue fleeing enemy troops. Armed only with curved sabres and pistols, they had reputations for reckless bravery to the point of being almost suicidal. It was said by their most famous commander Antoine Lasalle that a Hussar who lived to be 30 was truly an old guard and very fortunate. There were 10 regiments in 1804, with an 11th added in 1810 and two more in 1813.

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Trooper of the élite company of the 8th regiment of Hussars

Chasseurs-à-Cheval (Horse Rifle Hunters)

These were light cavalry identical to Hussars in arms and role. But, unlike the chasseurs of the Imperial guard discussed previously and their infantry counterparts discussed below, they were considered less prestigious or elite. Their uniforms were less colourful as well, consisting of infantry-style shakos (in contrast to the fur busby worn by some French hussars), green coats, green breeches and short boots. They were, however, the most numerous of the light cavalry, with 31 regiments in 1811, 6 of which comprised non-French Belgians, Swiss, Italians and Germans.

Lancers (Lanciers)

Some of the most feared cavalry in Napoleon's armies were the Polish lancers of the Vistula Uhlans. Nicknamed Hell's Picadors or Los Diablos Polacos (The Polish Devils) by the Spanish, these medium and light horse (Cheval-Légers Lanciers) cavalry had speed nearly equal to the Hussars, shock power almost as great as the Cuirassiers and were nearly as versatile as the Dragoons. They were armed with, as their name indicates, lances along with sabres and pistols. Initially French ministers of war insisted on arming all lancers identically, real battlefield experience however proved that the Polish way of arming only the first line with lance while the second rank carried carbine instead was much more practical and thus was adopted. Lancers were the best cavalry for charging against infantry in square, where their lances could outreach the infantry's bayonets, (as happened to Colborne's British brigade at Albuera in 1811) and also in hunting down a routed enemy. They could be deadly against other types of cavalry as well, most famously demonstrated by the fate of Sir William Ponsonby and his Scots Greys at Waterloo. Excluding those of the guard, there were 9 lancer regiments. After the wars, the British were impressed enough to create their own lancer regiments.

Artillery

The Emperor was a former artillery officer, and reportedly said "God fights on the side with the best artillery." [33] As may therefore be expected, French cannons were the backbone of the Grande Armée's forces, possessing the greatest firepower of the three arms and hence the ability to inflict the most casualties in the least amount of time. The French guns were often used in massed batteries (or grandes batteries) to

soften up enemy formations before being subjected to the closer attention of the infantry or cavalry. Superb gun-crew training allowed Napoleon to move the weapons at great speed to either bolster a weakening defensive position, or else hammer a potential break in enemy lines.

Besides superior training, Napoleon's artillery was also greatly aided by the numerous technical improvements to French cannons by Jean Baptiste de Gribeauval which made them lighter, faster and much easier to sight, as well as strengthened the carriages and introduced standard sized calibres. In general, French guns were 4-pounders, 8-pounders or 12-pounders and 6-inch (150 mm) howitzers with the lighter calibres being phased out and replaced by 6-pounders later in the wars. French cannons had brass barrels and their carriages, wheels and limbers were painted olive-green. Superb organization, fully integrated the artillery into the infantry and cavalry units it supported, yet also allowed it to operate independently if the need arose. There were two basic types, Artillerie à pied (Foot artillery) and Artillerie à cheval (Horse artillery).

Foot artillery

As the name indicates, these gunners marched alongside their guns, which were, of course, pulled by horses when limbered (undeployed). Hence they travelled at the Infantry's pace or slower. In 1805 there were 8, later 10, regiments of foot artillery in the Armée plus 2 more in the Imperial guard, but unlike cavalry and infantry regiments, these were administrative organizations. The main operational and tactical units were the batteries (or companies) of 120 men each which were formed into brigades and assigned to the divisions and corps.

- Divisional artillery: Every division had a brigade of 3 or 4 batteries of 8 guns (6 cannons and 2 howitzers) each.
- Corps artillery reserve: Each Corps would also have its own artillery reserve, of one of more Brigades, armed mostly with the larger, heavier calibre pieces.

Battery personnel included not only gun crews, NCOs and officers but drummers, metal workers, woodworkers, ouvriers, furriers and artificers. They would be responsible for fashioning spare parts, maintaining and repairing the guns, carriages, caissons and wagons, as well as tending the horses and storing munitions.

Horse artillery

The cavalry were supported by the fast moving, fast firing light guns of the horse artillery. This arm was a hybrid of cavalry and artillery with their crews either riding on the horses or on the carriages into battle. Because they operated much closer to the front lines, the officers and crews were better armed and trained for close quarters combat, mounted or dismounted much as were the dragoons. Once in position they were trained to quickly dismount, unlimber (deploy) and sight their guns, then fire rapid barrages at the enemy. They could then quickly limber (undeploy) the guns, remount, and move on to a new position. To accomplish this, they had to be the best trained and most elite of all artillerymen. The horse batteries of the Imperial guard could go from riding at full gallop to firing their first shot in just under a minute. After witnessing such a performance, an astounded Duke of Wellington remarked, "They move their cannon as if it were a pistol!" There were 6 administrative regiments of horse artillery plus one in the guard. In addition to the batteries assigned to the cavalry units, Napoleon would also assign at least one battery to each infantry corps or, if available, to each division. Their abilities came at a price, however, horse batteries were very expensive to raise and maintain. Consequently they were far fewer in number than their foot counterparts, typically comprising only 1/5 of the artillery's strength. It was a boastful joke among their ranks that the Emperor knew every horse gunner by name. Besides better training, horses, weapons and equipment, they used far more ammunition. Horse batteries were given twice the ammo ration of the foot, those of the guard three times.

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Gunner from the horse artillery of the Imperial Guard

Ammunition

Of all the types of ammunition used in the Napoleonic Wars the cast iron, spherical, round shot was the staple of the gunner. Even at long range when the shot was travelling relatively slowly it could be deadly, though it might appear to be bouncing or rolling along the ground relatively gently. At short range carnage would result.

Round shot were undeniably inaccurate. This was because, despite their name, round shot were never perfectly spherical, nor did they fit their gun barrels exactly. Air acted on the irregular surface of the projectile. These irregularities invariably threw them off target to some degree. It is often also a matter of confusion as to why a 12pdr shot was so much more effective than a 6pdr shot. This is because the impact of a shot was not only related to its weight but also to its velocity, which, with a heavier projectile, was much greater at the end of the trajectory.

There were two forms of close-range weapon, which were extremely useful at up to 274 m (300 yards). Grape shot and canister, or case, were the anti-personnel weapons of choice of the gunner. Grape was a cluster of large metal spheres tied together around a central spindle and base and normally sewn into a bag, whereas canister was a metal case filled with smaller iron or lead spheres. The whole purpose of these types of shot was to break up when fired from the gun forming a wide cone of flying metal that acted in the same way as a shotgun cartridge.

For longer-range anti-personnel work the common shell was also used. This was normally only fired from a mortar or howitzer and was a hollow sphere filled with gunpowder charge. The top of the shell had thinner walls than the bottom and had an orifice into which was forced a wooden fuse normally made of beechwood. The fuse was designed to be ignited by the discharge of the gun and had a central channel drilled through it filled with a burning compound. Before firing, the fuse was cut to a certain length corresponding to the desired time of burning and hammered into the top of the shell by a mallet. When it arrived over the target the fuse, if correctly prepared, exploded the main charge, breaking

open the metal outer casing and forcing flying fragments in all directions. Although favoured for siege work, the common shell was not always effective against infantry.

The final type of projectile for the field artillery used by the French was the incendiary or carcass (a name for an incendiary projectile). Initially this device was composed of a metal frame, which was covered with a canvas cover and filled with a special recipe, typically saltpetre 50 parts, sulfur 25 parts, rosin 8 parts, antimony 5 parts, and pitch 5 parts. However, during the early 19th century, another form of carcass became common and this took the form of a common shell with two or three apertures in its exterior into which a similar composition was put. Carcass rounds were normally only issued to howitzers or mortars, the suggestion being they were intended to attack towns. This does not preclude them from being used on the field but quite what their purpose would have been there is not clear.

It is important to know that not all nations shared the same types of artillery projectiles. For example, the Congreve rocket, inspired from the Mysorean rocket artillery, or the Shrapnel shell, which combined the killing effect of grape shot with the ranges achieved by round shot, were used only by the British Army.

Artillery train

The Train d'artillerie, was established by Bonaparte in January 1800. Its function was to provide the teamsters and drivers which handled the horses that hauled the artillery's vehicles. Prior to this, the French, like all other period armies, had employed contracted, civilian teamsters who would sometimes abandon the guns under fire, rendering them immobile, rather than risk their lives or their valuable teams of horses. Its personnel, unlike their civilian predecessors, were armed, trained and uniformed as soldiers. Apart from making them look better on parade, this made them subject to military discipline and capable of fighting back if attacked. The drivers were armed with a carbine, a short sword of the same type used by the infantry and a pistol. They needed little encouragement to use these weapons, earning surly reputations for gambling, brawling and various forms of mischief. Their uniforms and coats of grey helped enhance their tough appearance. But their combativeness could prove useful as they often found themselves attacked by cossacks, Spanish and Tyrolian guerrillas.

Each train d'artillerie battalion was originally composed of 5 companies. The first company was considered elite and was assigned to a horse artillery battery; the three "centre" companies were assigned to the foot artillery batteries and "parks" (spare caissons, field forges, supply wagons, etc.); and one became the depot company for training recruits and remounts. Following the campaigns of 1800, the train was re-organized into eight battalions of six companies each. As Napoleon enlarged his artillery, additional battalions were created, rising to a total of fourteen in 1810. In 1809, 1812 and 1813 the first thirteen battalions were "doubled" to create 13 additional battalions. Additionally, after 1809 some battalions raised extra companies to handle the regimental guns attached to the infantry.

The Imperial Guard had its own train, which expanded as La Garde's artillery park was increased, albeit organized as regiments rather than battalions. At their zenith, in 1813–14, the Old Guard artillery was supported by a 12-company regiment while the Young Guard had a 16-company regiment, one for each of their component artillery batteries.

Imperial marines

The four regiments of the marines of the Ancien Régime disappeared on 28 January 1794. The Marins (French spelling) of the Grande Armée were divided into the Bataillon des Marins de la Garde Impériale, also known eventually as the Matelots de la Garde, formed on 17 September 1803, and Matelots des Bataillons de la Marine Impériale of which some 32,000 served with the French Navy at its height of expansion by Napoleon. Units of the later were created for service on land by conscripting naval personnel surplus to requirement of the Navy. There also existed the marine artillery, which were mostly naval gunners used for coastal batteries and fortresses called bataillons de la Matelot du Haut-Bord (or Les Equipages de Haut-Bord – marines of the High Shore) created by Napoleon's decree on 1 April 1808. The flag of the 1er Régiment d'Artillerie de Marine survives today, and lists Lutzen 1813 as

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one of its battle honours. Some 63 artillery batteries were so manned (some numbers remaining vacant). Some examples include:

- 22ième Équipage de Haut-Bord from the ship Donauwörth
- Marine Regiment de Rochefort included the 16ième bataillon de marins
- Marine equipage de vasseux Admiral de Ruyter
- Marine equipage de vasseux L'Hannibal (serving with the Regiment de Rochefort 16ième bataillon)
- 4ième Équipage de Haut-Bord de vasseux Friedland
- 5ième and 48ième Équipage de Haut-Bord de vasseux La Licorne

The Marins of the Guard were organised into five equipages (ship's company), each with five escouades, with a total strength of 737 men, the unit having been created ostensibly for the preparation of the invasion of England.

The unit was almost entirely destroyed in the Spanish Campaign of 1808 at Baylen, but was rebuilt, and in 1810 the battalion was expanded to eight equipages with a total of 1,136 men, but this was severely reduced by the casualties of the Russian Campaign, and only 350 officers and men remained in the ranks in 1813. With Napoleon's first abdication, an ensign and 21 marins accompanied him to Elba, and returned with him for the Hundred Days Campaign when their strength was increased to an equipage of 150 officers and men.

The marines were distinct in several ways from other Grande Armée units in that naval rather than Army ranks were used, the uniform was based on that of those of the Hussars, and it was the only unit of the Grande Armée in which the musicians used both the drums and the trumpets.[45]

The battalions of marine artillery were conscripted for the 1813 campaign, and included four regiments with the 1st regiment intended to have 8 battalions, 2nd regiment 10 battalions and the 3rd and 4th regiments four battalions each, totalling 9,640 men in all[46] serving with Marshal Marmont's 6th Corps. Combined with sailor battalions, these fought as part of the Division de Marine at the battles of Lutzen, Bautzen, Dresden, and won high praise at the Battle of Leipzig. The marine units were disbanded in 1815.



Józef Antoni Poniatowski

Foreign troops in the Grande Armée

Many European armies recruited foreign troops, and Napoleonic France was no exception. Foreign troops played an important role and fought with distinction in La Grande Armée during the Napoleonic Wars. Almost every continental European country was, at different stages, a part of La Grande Armée. By the end of the conflict tens-of-thousands had served. In 1805 35,000 troops from the Confederation of the Rhine were used to protect lines of communications and flanks of the main army. In 1806 27,000 more troops were called up for similar purposes, plus 20,000 Saxon troops were used for mopping up operations against the Prussians. In the Winter Campaign of 1806–7, Germans, Poles, and Spaniards helped seize Baltic ports at Stralsund and Danzig on La Grande Armée's left flank. At the Battle of Friedland in 1807, the Corps of Marshal Lannes was formed considerably from Poles, Saxons, and Dutch. For the first time foreign troops had played a role in a major battle, and done so with distinction. In the 1809 Austrian Campaign possibly as many as one-third of the La Grande Armée, were from the Confederation of the Rhine,[47] and one-quarter of the Army in Italy was Italian. At La Grande Armée's peak in 1812, more than half the troops that marched into Russia were non-French and represented 20 different countries, including Austrian and Prussian troops. Grawert initially led the Prussian detachment, but was replaced by Yorck.

Support services

Engineers

While the glory of battle went to the cavalry, infantry and artillery, the army also included military engineers of various types.

The bridge builders of the Grande Armée, the pontonniers, were an indispensable part of Napoleon's military machine. Their main contribution was helping the emperor to get his forces across water obstacles by erecting pontoon bridges. The skills of his pontonniers allowed Napoleon to outflank enemy positions by crossing rivers where the enemy least expected and, in the case of the great retreat from Moscow, saved the army from complete annihilation at the Beresina.

They may not have had the glory, but Napoleon clearly valued his pontonniers and had 14 companies commissioned into his armies, under the command of the brilliant engineer, General Jean Baptiste Eblé. His training along with their specialized tools and equipment, enabled them to quickly build the various parts of the bridges, which could then be rapidly assembled and reused later. All the needed materials, tools and parts were carried on their wagon trains. If they did not have a part or item, it could be quickly made using the pontonniers' mobile wagon-mounted forges. A single company of pontonniers could construct a bridge of up to 80 pontoons (a span of some 120 to 150 metres long) in a just under seven hours, an impressive feat even by today's standards.

In addition to the pontonniers, there were companies of sappers, to deal with enemy fortifications. They were used far less often in their intended role than the pontonniers, however, since the emperor had learned in his early campaigns (such as at the Siege of Acre) that it was better to bypass and isolate fixed fortifications, if possible, than to directly assault them, so the sapper companies were usually put to other tasks.

The different types of engineer companies were formed into battalions and regiments called Génie, which was originally a slang term for engineer. This name, which is still used today, was both a play on the word (jeu de mot) and a reference to their seemingly magical abilities to grant wishes and make things appear much like the mythical Genie.

Logistics

One of Napoleon's most quoted lines is his dictum that "An army is a creature which marches on its stomach". This clearly illustrates the vital importance of military logistics. The troops of the Grande Armée each carried 4 days' provisions. The supply wagon trains following them carried 8 days', but these were to be consumed only in emergency. Insofar as possible, Napoleon encouraged his men to live off the land through foraging and requisition of food (which was known as La Maraude). An integral part of the French logistics system was the inclusion in every regiment of several women known as cantinières (also known as viandières, but "cantinière" was by far the more common term among French troops). These women were married to soldiers in their regiments, and acted as sutlers, selling food and drink (especially alcohol) to the troops. They were considered "absolutely necessary" to the functioning of

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the army, and the Consular Decree of 7 Thermidor, Year VIII set their number at four per battalion and two per cavalry squadron. These women fed the troops when all other logistical arrangements broke down.

Additional supplies would be stockpiled and stored at forward bases and depots which he would establish before the start of his campaigns. These would then be moved forward as the army advanced. The Grande Armée's supply bases would replenish the Corps and Divisional depots, which in turn would replenish the Brigade and Regimental supply trains, which would distribute rations and ammunition to the troops as needed to supplement their foraging. The reliance on foraging was sometimes determined by political pressures. When marching over friendly territory armies were told to "live off what the country can supply", but when marching over neutral territory they were issued with supplies. It was this system of planned and improvised logistics which enabled the Grande Armée to sustain rapid marches of up to 15 miles per day for up to 5 weeks. The logistical system was also aided by a technological innovation in the form of the food preservation technique invented by Nicolas Appert, which led to modern canning methods.

Medical staff

The medical services had the least glory or prestige, yet they were required to deal with the full horrors of war's aftermath. Every regiment, division and corps had its own medical staff, consisting of corporals to find and transport the wounded, orderlies to provide assistance and nursing functions, apothecaries, surgeons and doctors. These staffs were often filled by poorly-trained and inept men, unfit for any other work. Conditions in the Grande Armée, as in all armies of the time, were primitive at best. Far more soldiers died of their wounds or from sickness than in battle (see Napoleonic Wars casualties). There was no knowledge of hygiene or antibiotics. Virtually the only surgical procedure was amputation. The only anaesthetic consisted of strong alcoholic drink or even, in some cases, knocking the patient unconscious. Typically only a third survived the operation.

While the technology and practice of military medicine did not advance significantly during the Napoleonic wars, the Grande Armée did benefit from improvements in the organization of staffs and the establishment of a Flying Ambulance system, by its Surgeon General, Baron Dominique Jean Larrey. After seeing the speed with which the carriages of the French flying artillery manoeuvred across the battlefields, General Larrey adapted them for rapid transport of the wounded and manned them with trained crews of drivers, corporals and litter bearers. This forerunner of the modern military ambulance system, was eventually adapted by armies throughout the world in the following decades. In addition, Larrey increased the mobility and improved the organization of field hospitals, effectively creating a prototype for the modern Mobile Army Surgical Hospital.

Accounts of the ordeals of the wounded are horrific reading. Napoleon, himself, once noted "It requires more courage to suffer than to die", so he made sure those who did survive were given the best treatment available at the best hospitals in France while they recuperated. In addition, the wounded survivors were often treated as heroes, awarded medals, pensions and provided with prosthetic limbs if needed. Knowing that they would be promptly attended to, then honored and well looked after once back home, helped boost morale in the Grande Armée, and thus further contributed to its fighting abilities.

Communications

Communications, though described here last, were certainly not the least of essential support services. Most dispatches were conveyed as they had been for centuries, via messengers on horseback. Hussars, due to their bravery and riding skills, were often favoured for this task. Shorter range tactical signals could be sent visually by flags or audibly by drums, bugles, trumpets and other musical instruments. Thus standard bearers and musicians, in addition to their symbolic, ceremonial and morale functions, also played important communication roles.



A Chappe semaphore tower near Saverne, France.

The Grande Armée did benefit from innovations made in long range communications during the French Revolution. The French army was among the first to employ homing pigeons as messengers in any large and organized manner, and also the first to use observation balloons for reconnaissance and communications. But the real advance for conveying long range dispatches came in the form of an ingenious optical Telegraph Semaphore system invented by Claude Chappe.

Chappe's system comprised an intricate network of small towers, within visual range of one another. On top of each was a 9 metre mast, with three large, movable wooden rods mounted on them. These rods, called the régulateur (regulator), were operated by trained crews using a series of pulleys and levers. The four basic positions of the rods could be combined to form 196 different "signs". Provided with good crews of operators and decent visibility conditions, a sign could be sent through the 15 station towers between Paris and Lille, a distance of 193 km (120 mi), in only 9 minutes, a complete message of 36 signs in about 32 minutes. From Paris to Venice, a message could be sent in only six hours.

Chappe's telegraph soon became one of Napoleon's favourite and most important secret weapons. A special portable version semaphore telegraph travelled with his headquarters. Using it he was able to coordinate his logistics and forces over longer distances in far less time than his enemies. Work was even begun on a wagon-mounted version in 1812, but not completed in time for use in the wars.

Formations and tactics



Banner of the 1st Regiment of Grenadier a Pied, showing the battle honours.

While Napoleon is best known as a master strategist and charismatic presence on the battlefield, he was also a tactical innovator. He combined classic formations and tactics which had been used for thousands of years, with more recent ones such as Frederick the Great's "Oblique Order" (Best illustrated at the Battle of Leuthen) and the "Mob tactics" of the early Levée en masse armies of the Revolution. Napoleonic tactics and formations were highly fluid and flexible. In contrast, many of the Armée's opponents were still wed to a rigid system of "Linear" (or Line)

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tactics and formations, in which masses of infantry would simply line up and exchange volleys of fire, in an attempt to either blow the enemy from the field or outflank them. Due to the vulnerabilities of the line formations to flanking attacks, it was considered the highest form of military manoeuvre to outflank ones' adversary. Armies would often retreat or even surrender if this was accomplished. Consequently, commanders who adhered to this system would place a great emphasis on flank security, often at the expense of a strong centre or reserve. Napoleon would frequently take full advantage of this linear mentality, by feigning flank attacks, or offering the enemy his own flank as "bait" (Best illustrated at the Battle of Austerlitz and also later at Lützen), then throw his main effort against their centre, split their lines and roll up their flanks. He always kept a strong reserve as well, mainly in the form of his Imperial Guard, which could deliver a "knockout blow" if the battle was going well or turn the tide if it was not.

Some of the more famous, widely used, effective and interesting formations and tactics included:

- **Line (Ligne):** The basic three rank line formation, best used for delivering volley fire and was also a decent melee formation for infantry or cavalry, but it was relatively slow moving and vulnerable on the flanks.

- **March Column (Colonne de Marche):** The best formation for rapid or sustained movement of troops and a good melee attacking formation, but it offered little firepower and was also vulnerable to flank attack, ambush, artillery and "funneling".

- **Wedge (Colonne de Charge):** An arrow or spearhead shaped cavalry formation, designed to close rapidly and break the enemy's line. Classic, and effective, mounted formation used throughout history, and still used by tanks today. But if the wedge is halted, or its attack loses momentum, then it is vulnerable to counter-pincer attack on its flanks.

- **Attack Column (Colonne d'Attaque):** A wide column of infantry, almost a hybrid of line and column, with light infantry skirmishers in front to disrupt the enemy and screen the column's advance. Once the column closed, the skirmishers would move off to its flanks, then the column would fire a massed musket salvo and charge with their bayonets. An excellent formation against a standard, thin line. The Attack Column was developed from the "Mob" or "Horde" tactics of the early French revolutionary armies. Its disadvantages were a lack of massed firepower and vulnerability to artillery fire.

- **Mixed Order (Ordre Mixte):** Was Napoleon's preferred infantry formation. Some units (usually regiments or battalions in size) would be placed in line formation, with other units in attack column behind and in between them. This combined the firepower of the line with the speed, melee and skirmishing advantages of the attack column. It also had some of the disadvantages of both, so support from artillery and cavalry were especially vital for this tactic to succeed.

- **Open Order (Ordre Ouvert):** Foot and/or horse would spread out by unit and/or individually. This formation was best for light troops and skirmishers. It allowed for rapid movement, especially over "broken" or rough terrain such as hills or forests, and offered the best protection from enemy fire since the troops were spread out. Its disadvantages were it did not allow for massed or volley fire and was terrible for melee or close quarters fighting and thus, especially vulnerable to cavalry.

- **Square (Carré):** Classic infantry formation for defence against cavalry. Soldiers would form a hollow square at least three or four ranks deep on each side, with officers and artillery or cavalry in the middle. It offered infantry their best protection against charges, especially on good defensive terrain such as on the top or reverse slope of a hill. Squares were slow moving, almost stationary targets, however. This, along with their density, made squares very vulnerable to artillery and to a lesser extent, infantry fire. Once broken, squares tended to completely collapse.

- **Flying Battery (Batterie Volante):** Designed to take advantage of French artillery's mobility and training. A battery would move to one area on the field, lay down a short, sharp barrage, then rapidly redeploy to another area and fire another barrage, then quickly redeploy again, etc. The combined, cumulative effect of numerous batteries doing this all along the enemy's lines could be devastating. The horse artillery were especially well suited for this tactic. Napoleon used it to great success in the Armée's early campaigns. Its flexibility allowed him to quickly mass well-aimed fire anywhere it was needed. But it required superbly trained and conditioned artillerymen and horses as well as close command, coordination and control in order to work.

- **Grand Battery (Grande Batterie):** An alternative artillery tactic, when circumstances prohibited the flying batteries. Artillery would mass its fire at a single, crucial point on the battlefield (usually against the enemy's

centre). It could be devastating if the enemy was caught by surprise or in the open. But massing large numbers of guns in a single area without the enemy's knowledge could be tricky. Once the batterie opened fire and its target became clear, measures could be taken to avoid it. It was also vulnerable to Counter-battery fire from enemy artillery and needed protection from cavalry attack. Although this has become the most well known French artillery tactic, Napoleon preferred the flying batteries and used it only when he had to or thought it posed a better chance of success. Often at the start of a battle, he would mass batteries into a Big Battery, then after a few salvos, break up it up into flying batteries. In the early campaigns it was rarely used, but as the quantity of the Armée's horses and quality of its artillerymen declined, Bonaparte would be forced to employ it much more frequently in later battles.

- **Boar's Head (Tête du Sanglier):** Was another hybrid formation, somewhat like the mixed order but combining all three arms into a wedge-like square, which could be used for assault or defence. Infantry would form a short, but thick, line many ranks deep on the front, which would be the boar's "snout" (boutoir). Behind them would be two groups of artillery batteries or the "eyes" of the boar. On their flanks and behind them, in oblique order, would be other infantry in column, line or square to form the boar's "face". Protecting their flanks and rear would be two groups of cavalry, which would serve as the boar's "tusk". This was a highly complex formation, which could not be formed as easily or quickly as the others. Once formed, except for the tusks, it had slow mobility. It was, however, faster moving than the traditional square and less vulnerable to artillery or infantry fire. The "tusks" also gave it stronger offensive capabilities. It would later be employed to great effect during the French conquests in North Africa during the 1830s and 1840s, and would be used up until the 1920s.

Ranks of the Grande Armée

Unlike the armies of the Ancien Régime and other monarchies, advancement in the Grande Armée was based on proven ability rather than social class or wealth. Napoleon wanted his army to be a meritocracy, where every soldier, no matter how humble of birth, could rise rapidly to the highest levels of command, much as he had done (provided, of course, they did not rise too high or too fast). This was equally applied to the French and foreign officers, and no less than 140 foreigners attained the rank of Général. By and large this goal was achieved. Given the right opportunities to prove themselves, capable men could rise to the top within a few years, whereas in other armies it usually required decades if at all. It was said that even the lowliest private carried a marshal's baton in his knapsack.

Great Powers



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FRANCE

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%
CAVALRY: Up to 25% (0-2 units of guard)
INFANTRY: At least 25%
ARTILLERY: Up to 25%
ALLIES: Up to 50%
SIP: automatically pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Brigade General	-	-	-	9	2	+1	140
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	70
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	1	-	60

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit
Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". In games with 4000pts and more the Army General can be upgraded to Division General with Mo10 and Zone of Command 15" (50pts). May ride a horse. One officer per 1000pts allowed. Aide de Camp counts as Battle Standard.

Brigade General 2 SIP (3 if upgraded), may add up 2 SIP for 20pts each.
 Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

CAVALRY

GRENADIERS A CHEVAL (Guard)

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Grenadier	4	3	4	9	34

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV: 2**
Special Rules: *Line Cavalry, Drilled, Fearsome Reputation*

CUIRASSIERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Cuirassier	3	3	3	8	28

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV: 3**
 May be upgraded to *Drilled* (+2)
Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

CARABINIER

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Carabinier	3	3	3	8	24

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV: 2**
 Only from 1809: May be upgraded to *Drilled* (+2). May have AV4 (+4)
Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*, Only until 1812 and in 1815

DRAGOONS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Draagoon	3	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV: 2**
 0-1 May be upgrade to Guard (+4) with CA4 and Mo8
Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

CHEVEAUX-LEGER LANCERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Lancer	3	3	3	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, thrusting spear, carbine **AV: 1**
 0-1 upgrade to Guard (+4) with CA4, Mo8
Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*, Thrusting spear always strikes first

0-1 MAMLUKS (Guard)

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Mamluk	4	3	3	8	24

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV: 6**
Special Rules: *Light Cavalry, Feign Flight*

CHASSEURS A CHEVAL

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Chasseur	3	3	3	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV: 6**
 0-1 May be upgrade to Guard (+4) with CA4 and Mo8
Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, Can change to Skirmish and vice versa

HUSSARS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Hussar	4	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV: 1**
Special Rules: *Light Cavalry, Feign Flight*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Old Guard Grenadier	4	4	3	9	20
Old Guard Chasseur	4	4	3	9	20
Middle Guard Grenadier	4	3	3	8	14
Middle Guard Chasseur	4	3	3	8	14
Fusilier	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket, bayonet
 Guards are *Drilled*, Old Guard has *Fearsome Reputation*
 You may have more Guard models than normal troopers.
 Only one unit of each Guard Infantry is allowed per army.
Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

LIGHT INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Young Guard Fusilier	3	4	3	8	16
Young Guard Tirailleur	3	4	3	8	16
Légere	3	4	3	7	12

Equipment: Musket, bayonet
 0-1 unit of *Light Infantry* per three units of *Line Infantry*
 Guards are *Drilled*.
 Only one unit of each Guard Infantry is allowed per army.
 You may have more Guard models than normal troopers.
Special Rules: *Light Infantry*, Can change to Skirmish and vice versa

ARTILLERY

0-2 Batteries Light Cannons (2-4, 75pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)
 0-1 Battery Medium Cannons (2-4, 100pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)
 0-2 Batteries Heavy Cannons (2-4, 125pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)
 0-2 Batteries Horse Artillery (2-4, 85pts each or one Howitzer 110pts)

0-2 Batteries can be upgraded to *Guard Artillery* (+20 per cannon/howitzer)

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Louis-Alexandre Berthier



Early life

Alexandre was born at Versailles to Lieutenant-Colonel Jean Baptiste Berthier (1721 – 1804), an officer in the Corps of Topographical Engineers, and first wife (married in 1746) Marie Françoise L'Huilier de La Serre. He was the eldest of five children, with the three brothers also serving in the French Army, two becoming generals during the Napoleonic Wars.

Military career

As a boy he was instructed in the military art by his father, an officer of the Corps de genie (Engineer Corps), and at the age of seventeen he entered the army, serving successively in the staff, the engineers and the prince de Lambesq's dragoons. In 1780 he went to North America with Rochambeau, and on his return, having attained the rank of colonel, he was employed in various staff posts and in a military mission to Prussia. During the Revolution, as Chief of Staff of the Versailles National Guard, he protected the aunts of Louis XVI from popular violence, and aided their escape (1791).

In the war of 1792 he was at once made Chief of Staff to Marshal Lückner, and he bore a distinguished part in the Argonne campaign of Dumouriez and Kellermann. He served with great credit in the Vendéan War of 1793-95, and was in the next year made a general of division and chief of staff (Major-Général) to the army of Italy, which Bonaparte had recently been appointed to command. He played an important role in the Battle of Rivoli, relieving Barthélemy Joubert when the latter was attacked by the Austrian general Jozsef Alvinczi. His power of work, accuracy and quick comprehension, combined with his long and varied experience and his complete mastery of detail, made him the ideal chief of staff to a great soldier; and in this capacity he was Napoleon's most valued assistant for the rest of his career.

He accompanied Napoleon throughout the brilliant campaign of 1796, and was left in charge of the army after the Treaty of Campo Formio. He was in this post in 1798 when he entered Italy, invaded the Vatican, organized the Roman republic, and took the pope Pius VI as prisoner back to Valence (France) where, after a torturous journey under Berthier's supervision, the pope died, dealing a major blow to the Vatican's political power which, however did not prove as ephemeral as that of the First Empire. After this he joined his chief in Egypt, serving there until

Napoleon's return. He assisted in the coup d'état of 18th Brumaire, afterwards becoming minister of war for a time. In the campaign of Marengo he was the nominal head of the Army of Reserve, but the first consul accompanied the army and Berthier acted in reality, as always, as Chief of Staff to Napoleon.

Lest one think this was a relatively safe job, such as modern staff officers, a contemporary subordinate staff officer, Brossier, reports that at the Battle of Marengo:

"The General-in-Chief Berthier gave his orders with the precision of a consummate warrior, and at Marengo maintained the reputation that he so rightly acquired in Italy and in Egypt under the orders of Bonaparte. He himself was hit by a bullet in the arm. Two of his aides-de-camp, Dutailis and La Borde, had their horses killed."

At the close of the campaign he was employed in civil and diplomatic business. This included a mission to Spain in August, 1800, which resulted in the retrocession of Louisiana to France by the Treaty of San Ildefonso, October 1, 1800, and led to the Louisiana Purchase.

Bust of Louis-Alexandre Berthier in the Chateau de Chambord. When Napoleon became emperor, Berthier was at once made a marshal of the empire. He took part in the campaigns of Austerlitz, Jena and Friedland, and was created duke of Valengin in 1806, sovereign prince of Neuchâtel in the same year and vice-constable of the empire in 1807. In 1808 he served in the Peninsular War, and in 1809 in the Austrian War, after which he was given the title of prince of Wagram. He was with Napoleon in Russia in 1812, Germany in 1813, and France in 1814, fulfilling, till the fall of the empire, the functions of "major-general" of the Grande Armée.

Following Napoleon's first abdication, Berthier retired to his 600 acre (2.4 km²) estate, and resumed his hobbies of falconry and sculpture. He made peace with Louis XVIII in 1814, and accompanied the king in his solemn entry into Paris. During Napoleon's captivity in Elba, Berthier, whom he informed of his projects, was much perplexed as to his future course, and, being unwilling to commit him, fell under the suspicion both of his old leader and of Louis XVIII. On Napoleon's return he withdrew to Bamberg, where he later died.

The manner of his death is uncertain; according to some accounts he was assassinated by members of a secret society, others say that, maddened by the sight of Prussian troops marching to invade France, he threw himself from his window and was killed. Berthier was not a great field commander. When he was in temporary command in 1809, the French army in Bavaria underwent a series of reverses. His merit as a general was completely overshadowed by the genius of his emperor; he is nevertheless renowned for his excellent organising skills and being able to understand and carry out the emperor's directions to the minutest detail.

Division General (130pts)

Only Mo9, rolls 3D6 for Orders and ignores the lowest one



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Joachim Murat



Early life

Joachim Murat was born 25 March 1767, in La Bastide-Fortunière, (renamed Labastide-Murat after its renowned citizen), in the Lot department of France, in the former province of Guyenne, to Pierre Murat-Jordy, (d. 27 July 1799), an affluent farmer and an innkeeper, and his wife Jeanne Loubières (La Bastide Fortunière, b. 1722 – La Bastide Fortunière, d. 11 March 1806), daughter of Pierre Loubières and of his wife Jeanne Viellescazes. His father was the son of Guillaume Murat (1692 – 1754) and wife Marguerite Herbeil (d. 1755), paternal grandson of Pierre Murat, born in 1634, and wife Catherine Badourès, who died in 1697, and maternal grandson of Bertrand Herbeil and wife Anne Roques.

His parents intended he pursue a career in the church, and was taught by the parish priest, after which he won a place at the College of Saint-Michel at Cahors when he was ten years old. He then entered seminary of the Lazarists at Toulouse, but when a regiment of cavalry passed through the city in 1787, he ran away from seminary and enlisted on 23 February 1787 in the Chasseurs des Ardennes, which the following year became known as the Chasseurs de Champagne, also known as the 12th Chasseurs. In 1789, an affair forced him to resign, and he returned to his family, becoming a clerk to a haberdasher at Saint-Céré.

French Revolutionary Wars

Joachim Murat as a sous-lieutenant of the 12th Chasseur-à-cheval. By 1790, he had joined the National Guard and when the Fête of the Republic was organized on 14 July 1790, the Canton of Montaucon sent Murat as its representative. At that point, he managed to get himself reinstated into his old regiment. Part of the 12th Chasseurs had been sent to Montmédy as to protect the royal family on its flight to Varennes, making it necessary to for the regiment to defend its honor and loyalty to the Republic; Murat and the regiment's adjutant made a speech to the assembly at Toul to that effect. In 1792, he joined the Constitutional Guard, but left it that same year; his departure was attributed to various causes, including his constant quarreling and dueling, although he claimed he left to avoid punishment for being absent without leave.

An ardent Republican, Murat wrote to his brother in 1791, saying he was very preoccupied with revolutionary affairs, and would sooner die than cease to be a patriot. Upon his departure from the Constitutional Guard, he reported to the Committee of Surveillance of the Constitutional Assembly that the Guard was guilty of treason, and that his Lieutenant

Colonel, a man named Descours, had encouraged him to serve in the émigré army of Louis Joseph, Prince of Condé, then stationed in Koblenz. this garnered for him the support of the Republicans, for he rejoined his former regiment and was promoted to Corporal in April of that year, and to Sergeant in May. By 19 November 1792, he was 25 years old and elated at his latest promotion. As a sous-lieutenant, he thought, his family must recognize that he had no great tendency for the priesthood, and was hoping to prove that he had not been wrong in wishing to be a soldier. One of the Ministers had accused him of being an aristocrat, confusing him with the noble family of Murat d'Auvergne, an accusation that continued to haunt him for the next several years.

13 Vendémiaire

In the autumn of 1795, three years after King Louis XVI of France was deposed, royalist and counter-revolutionaries organised an armed uprising. On 3 October, General Napoleon Bonaparte, who was stationed in Paris, was named commander of the French National Convention's defending forces. This constitutional convention, after a long period of emergency rule, was striving to establish a more stable and permanent government in the uncertain period after the Reign of Terror. Bonaparte tasked Murat with the gathering of artillery from a suburb outside the control of the government's forces. Murat managed to take the cannons of the Camp des Sablons and transport them to the centre of Paris while avoiding the rioters. The use of these cannons on 4 October allowed Bonaparte to save the members of the National Convention. For this success Joachim Murat was made chef de brigade (colonel) and thereafter remained one of Napoleon's best officers.



General Murat at the battle of Abukir, where 11.000 Ottoman soldiers drowned into the Nile

Italian and Egyptian campaigns

.In 1796, with the situation in the capital and government apparently stabilised and the war going poorly (See also: French Revolutionary Wars), Napoleon lobbied to join the armies attempting to secure the revolution against the invading monarchist forces. Murat then went with Bonaparte to northern Italy, initially as his aide-de-camp, and was later named commander of the cavalry during the many campaigns against the Austrians and their allies. These forces were waging war on France and seeking to restore a monarchy in revolutionary France. His valour and his daring cavalry charges later earned him the rank of général in these important campaigns, the battles of which became famous as Bonaparte constantly used speed of maneuver to fend off and eventually defeat individually superior opposing armies closing in on the French forces from several directions. Thus, Murat's skills in no small part helped establish Bonaparte's legendary fame and enhance his popularity with the French people.

Murat commanded the cavalry of the French Egyptian expedition of 1798, again under Bonaparte. The expedition's strategic goal was to threaten Britain's rich holdings in India. (Some had been taken from France during the Seven Years' War). However, the overall effort ended prematurely because of lack of logistical support with the defeat of the French fleet due to British sea power (See: Battle of the Nile). After the sea battle, Napoleon led his troops on land toward Europe (via Palestine and thence Ottoman Turkey), but was recalled by the Directory (at least in part) as it feared an invasion by Britain. Abbé Sieyès also saw Bonaparte as an ally against a resurgent Jacobin movement, and so the expeditionary army was turned over to a subordinate.

The remaining non-military expedition staff officers, including Murat, and Bonaparte returned to France, eluding various British fleets in five

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frigates. A short while later, Murat played an important, even pivotal, role in Bonaparte's 'coup within a coup' of 18 Brumaire (9 November 1799) when Napoleon first assumed national power. Along with two others (including Director Abbé Sieyès), Napoleon Bonaparte set aside the five-man directory government, establishing the three-man French Consulate government.

Murat married Caroline Bonaparte in a civil ceremony on 20 January 1800 at Mortefontaine (Plailly?) and religiously on 4 January 1802 in Paris, thus becoming a son-in-law of Letizia Ramolino as well as brother-in-law to Joseph Bonaparte, Napoleon I of France, Lucien Bonaparte, Elisa Bonaparte, Louis Bonaparte, Pauline Bonaparte and Jérôme Bonaparte.



Marshal Murat, the most famous of many daring and charismatic French cavalry commanders of the era, leads a charge at the Battle of Jena, 14 October 1806.

Napoleonic wars

Napoleon made Murat a Marshal of France on 18 May 1804, and also granted him the title of "First Horseman of Europe". He was created Prince of the Empire in 1805, appointed Grand Duke of Berg and Cleves on 15 March 1806 and held this title until 1 August 1808 when he was named King of Naples and Sicily. He was in charge of the French Army in Madrid when the popular 2nd May uprising that started the Peninsular War happened.

Murat was equally useful in Napoleon's invasion of Russia (1812), and in the Battle of Leipzig (1813). However, after France's defeat at Leipzig, Murat reached an agreement with the Austrian Empire in order to save his own throne.

During the Hundred Days, he realized that the European powers, meeting as the Congress of Vienna, had the intention to remove him and return the Kingdom of Naples and Sicily to its pre-Napoleonic rulers. Murat deserted his new allies, and, after issuing a proclamation to the Italian patriots in Rimini, moved north to fight against the Austrians in the Neapolitan War to strengthen his rule in Italy by military means. He was defeated by Frederick Bianchi, a general of Francis I of Austria, in the Battle of Tolentino (2–3 May 1815).

He fled to Corsica after Napoleon's fall. During an attempt to regain Naples through an insurrection in Calabria by announcing a rebellion at the town square he was attacked by an old woman blaming him for the loss of her son, the incident sparking attention. Forces of the legitimate King, Ferdinand IV of Naples, arrested him and he was eventually executed by firing squad at the Castello di Pizzo, (Calabria).

When the fatal moment arrived, Murat walked with a firm step to the place of execution, as calm, as unmoved, as if he had been going to an ordinary review. He would not accept a chair, nor suffer his eyes to be bound. "I have braved death (said he) too often to fear it." He stood upright, proudly and undauntedly, with his countenance towards the soldiers; and when all was ready, he kissed a cameo on which the head of his wife was engraved, and gave the word — thus,

« Soldats ! Faites votre devoir ! Droit au cœur mais épargnez le visage. Feu ! »

"Soldiers! Do your duty! Straight to the heart but spare the face. Fire!"

Murat is memorialised by a grave in Père Lachaise Cemetery though it is claimed he is not actually buried there but that his body was lost or destroyed after his execution. Others say he was buried in a church in Pizzo making the removal of his body possible later on.

Division General (220pts)

He must accompany a unit of cavalry. Within zone of command¹⁵ all cavalry units get +1 to combat result but he/his unit has to make a test each turn about charging or not (like *Warband*)



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Louis Nicolas Davout



Biography

Davout was born at Annoux (Yonne), the son of Jean-François d'Avout (1739 – 1779) and wife (married in 1768) Françoise-Adélaïde Minard de Velars (1741 – 1810). He joined the French army as a sub-lieutenant in 1788. On the outbreak of the French Revolution, he embraced its principles. He was chef de bataillon in a volunteer corps in the campaign of 1792, and distinguished himself at the Battle of Neerwinden the following spring. He had just been promoted to general of brigade when he was removed from the active list because of his noble birth. He nevertheless served in the campaigns of 1794-1797 on the Rhine, and accompanied Desaix in the Egyptian expedition of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Although on his return he did not take part in the Battle of Marengo, where his friend Desaix was killed while making a decisive contribution to the victory. Napoleon, who had great confidence in his abilities, made him a general of division soon after, and around 1801 gave him a command in the consular guard. At the accession of Napoleon as emperor, Davout was one of the generals who were created marshals of France. As commander of the III Corps of the Grande Armée, Davout rendered his greatest services. At the Battle of Austerlitz, after a forced march of forty-eight hours, the III Corps bore the brunt of the allies' attack. In the subsequent War of the Fourth Coalition, Davout with a single corps fought and won the Battle of Auerstädt against the main Prussian army, which had more than twice as many soldiers at its disposal (more than 63,000, to Davout's 28,000). Historian François-Guy Hourtoulle writes: "At Jena, Napoleon won a battle he could not lose. At Auerstädt, Davout won a battle he could not win".

Davout added to his renown in the campaign of Eylau and Friedland. Napoleon left him as governor-general of the newly-created Duchy of Warsaw following the Treaty of Tilsit of 1807, and the next year created him Duke of Auerstädt. In the war of 1809, Davout took part in the actions which culminated in the Battle of Eckmühl, and also distinguished himself in the Battle of Wagram. He was created Prince of

Eckmühl following this campaign. He was entrusted by Napoleon with the task of organizing the "corps of observation of the Elbe", which was in reality the gigantic army with which Napoleon invaded Russia in 1812. In this, Davout commanded the I Corps, numbering over 70,000, and defeated the Russians at Mohilev before he joined the main army, with which he continued throughout the campaign and the retreat from Moscow. In 1813 he commanded the Hamburg military district, and defended Hamburg, a poorly fortified and provisioned city, through a long siege, only surrendering on the direct order of the new King Louis XVIII, who had come to the throne after the fall of Napoleon in April 1814.

Davout's military character has been interpreted as cruel, and he had to defend himself against many attacks upon his conduct at Hamburg. He was a stern disciplinarian, who exacted rigid and precise obedience from his troops, and consequently his corps was more trustworthy and exact in the performance of its duty than any other. For example, Davout forbade his troops from plundering enemy villages, a policy he would enforce by the use of the death penalty. Thus, in the early days of the Grande Armée, the III corps tended to be entrusted with the most difficult work. His loyalty and obedience to Napoleon were absolute. He was regarded by his contemporaries as one of the ablest of Napoleon's marshals. On the first restoration he retired into private life, openly displaying his hostility to the Bourbons, and when Napoleon returned from Elba, Davout rejoined him.



Marshal Davout in Chudov Monastery of Moscow Kremlin, by Vasilii Vereshchagin.

Appointed minister of war, he reorganized the French army insofar as time permitted, and he was so indispensable to the war department that Napoleon kept him in Paris during the Waterloo campaign. To what degree his skill and bravery would have altered the fortunes of the campaign of 1815 can only be surmised, but Napoleon has been criticized

WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

for his failure to avail himself in the field of the services of the best general he then possessed. Davout directed the gallant, but hopeless, defence of Paris after Waterloo, and was deprived of his marshalate and his titles at the second restoration. When some of his subordinate generals were proscribed, he demanded to be held responsible for their acts, as executed under his orders, and he endeavoured to prevent the condemnation of Michel Ney. After a time the hostility of the Bourbons towards Davout faded, and he became reconciled to the monarchy. In 1817 his rank and titles were restored, and in 1819 he became a member of the Chamber of Peers.

In 1822, Davout was elected mayor of Savigny-sur-Orge, a position he held for a year. His son Louis-Napoléon was also mayor of the city from 1843 to 1846. A main square bears their name in the city, as does a boulevard in Paris.



Personal life

Davout's military character was on this, as on many other occasions, interpreted as cruel and rapacious, and he had to defend himself against many attacks upon his conduct at Hamburg. He was a stern disciplinarian, almost the only one of the marshals who exacted rigid and precise obedience from his troops, and consequently his corps was more trustworthy and exact in the performance of its duty than any other. Thus, in the earlier days of the Grande Armée, it was always the III corps which was entrusted with the most difficult part of the work in hand. The same criterion is to be applied to his conduct of civil affairs. His rapacity was in reality Napoleon's, for he gave the same undeviating obedience to superior orders which he enforced in his own subordinates. As for his military talents, he was admitted by his contemporaries and by later judgment to be one of the ablest, perhaps the ablest, of all Napoleon's marshals. On the first restoration he retired into private life, openly displaying his hostility to the Bourbons, and when Napoleon returned from Elba, Davout rejoined him.

Davout was known as a methodical person in both military and personal affairs. Within the army and among his social peers, he was often considered cold and distant; while respected, he was not well-liked. During times of peace, he preferred to spend time with his family and care for his home, rather than cultivate his high social standing.

Because of his stubborn personality and limited social skills, he developed many enemies and antagonists within the army's officer corps, notably Jean-Baptiste Bernadotte, Joachim Murat (with whom he clashed strongly during the 1812 campaign), Louis Alexandre Berthier and Baron Thiébault (who would harshly criticize Davout in his memoirs).

Perhaps his fiercest anger was directed towards Bernadotte, who failed to come to his aid at Auerstadt, though close enough to observe the smoke and hear the cannonfire. His anger was so intense that Davout requested to settle the matter with a personal duel, averted only by Napoléon's personal intervention. Bernadotte was eventually sent back to Paris in disgrace after being caught by Napoleon retreating without orders at the battle of Wagram. Bernadotte then caught the eye of the Swedish ambassador, looking for a well-connected French officer to take on the role of heir to the Swedish throne. When Sweden threw in their lot against Napoleon in the War of the Sixth Coalition, Davout personally asked to be placed opposite Bernadotte's contingent, in order to teach him a lesson once and for all. But with Davout assigned to defend Hamburg (which he did, up to and beyond Napoleon's abdication), they never did face each other in battle.

Of the other Marshals, Davout had the best relations with Ney, Nicolas Charles Oudinot and Laurent Gouvion Saint-Cyr. His best friend was possibly Charles-Étienne Gudin de La Sablonnière, one of his subordinates, who was killed in battle in 1812.

Division General (300pts)

Within zone of command all moral test can be rolled with 3D6.



WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

Jean Lannes



Early life Lannes was born in the small town of Lectoure, in the Gers department in the south of France. He was the son of a Gascon farmer, Jeannet Lannes (1733 – 1812, son of Jean Lannes (d. 1746) and wife Jeanne Pomiès (d. 1770) and paternal grandson of Pierre Lane and wife Bernarde Escossio, both died in 1721), and wife Cécile Fouraignan (1741 – 1799), and was apprenticed to a dyer. He had little education, but his great strength and proficiency in all manly sports caused him in 1792 to be elected sergeant-major of the battalion of volunteers of Gers, which he had joined on the breaking out of war between Spain and the French republic. He served through the campaigns in the Pyrenees in 1793 and 1794, and rose by distinguished conduct to the rank of chef de brigade. However, in 1795, on the reform of the army introduced by the Thermidorians, he was dismissed from his rank.

He married twice, in Perpignan, 19 March 1795 to Paulette Méric, whom he divorced because of infidelity in 1800, after she had given birth to an illegitimate son while he was campaigning in Egypt and secondly at Dornes on 16 September 1800 to Louise Antoinette, Comtesse de Guéhéneuc (Paris, 26 February 1782 – Paris, 3 July 1856), by whom he had five children.

Campaigns of Italy and Egypt

He re-enlisted as a simple volunteer in the French Armée d'Italie, and in its campaign of 1796, he again fought his way up to high rank, being eventually made a general of brigade by orders of Bonaparte. He was distinguished in every battle, and was wounded in the Battle of the Bridge of Arcole while aiding Bonaparte to escape the Austrian advance. He was chosen by Bonaparte to accompany him to Egypt as commander in one of Kléber's brigades, in which capacity he greatly distinguished himself, especially on the retreat from Syria. He was wounded at the Battle of Aboukir. He went back to France with Bonaparte, and assisted him in his 1799 coup. After Bonaparte's take over and appointment as Consul of France, Lannes was promoted to the ranks of general of division and commandant of the consular guard. Back with the Armée d'Italie, Lannes commanded the advanced guard in the crossing of the Alps in 1800, was instrumental in winning the Battle of Montebello, from which he afterwards took his title, and bore the brunt of the Battle of Marengo.

Service to the Empire

In 1801 Napoleon sent him as ambassador to Portugal. Opinions differ as to his merits in this capacity; Napoleon never made such use of him again. Lannes purchased the seventeenth-century Château de Maisons, near Paris, in 1804 and had one of its state apartments redecored for a visit from Napoleon.

On the establishment of the empire he was created a Marshal of France (1804), and commanded once more the advanced guard of a great French army in the campaign of Austerlitz. At Austerlitz he had the left of the Grande Armée. In the 1806-07 campaign he was at his best, commanding his corps with the greatest credit in the march through the Thuringian Forest, the action of Saalfeld (which is studied as a model today at the French Staff College) and the Battle of Jena. His leadership of the advanced guard at Friedland was even more prominent.

After this, Lannes was to be tested as a commander-in-chief, for Napoleon took him to Spain in 1808, and gave him a detached wing of the army, with which he won a victory over Castaños at Tudela on 22 November. In January 1809 he was sent to attempt the capture of Saragossa, and by 21 February, after one of the most stubborn defences in history, was in possession of the place. He said "this damned Bonaparte is going to get us all killed" after his last campaign in Spain. Napoleon then in 1808 created him Duc de Montebello, and in 1809, for the last time, gave him command of the advanced guard. He took part in the engagements around Eckmühl and the advance on Vienna. With his corps he led the French army across the Danube, and bore the brunt, with Masséna, of the terrible battle of Aspern-Essling. On 22 May he received a mortal wound. His eldest son was made a peer of France by Louis XVIII.

Death

On 22 May, during a lull in the second day of the Battle of Aspern-Essling, Marshal Lannes went and sat down at the edge of a ditch, his hand over his eyes and his legs crossed. As he sat there, plunged in gloomy meditation, a small three-pound shot, fired from a gun at Enzersdorf, ricocheted, and struck him just where his legs crossed. The knee-pan of one was smashed, and the back sinews of the other torn. The Marshal said, "I am wounded; it's nothing much; give me your hand to help me up." He tried to rise, but could not. He was carried to the tête de port, where the chief surgeons proceeded to dress his wound. One of the marshal's legs was amputated. He bore the operation with great courage; it was hardly over when Napoleon came up and, kneeling beside the stretcher, wept as he embraced the marshal. Lannes' other leg was later also amputated. On 23 May he was transported by boat to the finest house in Kaiserebersdorf. Eight days later he succumbed to his wounds at daybreak on 30 May.

Division General (200pts)

He test for Orders with 3D6 and ignores the highest roll.



WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

André Masséna



Early life

André Masséna was born in Nice, then part of the Kingdom of Sardinia, the son of a shopkeeper Jules Masséna (Giulio Massena) and wife Marguerite Fabre, married on August 1, 1754. His father died in 1764, and after his mother remarried he was sent to live with relatives.

At the age of thirteen, Masséna became a cabin boy aboard a merchant ship; he sailed with it around the Mediterranean and on two extended voyages to French Guiana. In 1775, after four years at sea, he returned to Nice and enlisted in the French Army as a private in the Royal Italian regiment. He had risen to the rank of warrant officer (the top rank for a non-nobleman) when he left in 1789. In the same year he married on August 10 Anne Marie Rosalie Lamare (Antibes, September 4, 1765 – Paris on January 3, 1829) and they remained living at her birthplace. After a brief stint as a smuggler in Northern Italy (his knowledge of the road networks would later prove useful), he rejoined the army in 1791 and was made an officer, rising to the rank of colonel by 1792.

Revolutionary Wars

When the Revolutionary Wars broke out in April 1792, Masséna and his battalion were deployed along the border to Piedmont. Masséna continued training his battalion and prepared it for battle, hoping that it would be incorporated into the regular army. A month after the occupation of Nice, in October 1792, the battalion was one of four volunteer battalions that became part of the French Armée d'Italie.

Masséna distinguished himself in the war, and was quickly promoted, attaining the rank of general of brigade in August 1793, followed by general of division that December. He was prominent in all the campaigns on the Italian Riviera over the next two years, participating in the attack on Saorgio (1794) and the battle of Loano (1795), and was commanding the two divisions of the army's advance guard when Napoleon Bonaparte took command of it in March 1796.

Masséna remained one of Bonaparte's most important subordinates throughout the extraordinary 1796-7 campaign in Italy. He played a significant part in engagements at Montenotte and Dego in the spring. He took a leading role at the battles of Lonato, Castiglione, Bassano, Caldiero and Arcola in the summer and fall, and the Battle of Rivoli and

the fall of Mantua that winter. In 1799 Masséna was granted an important command in Switzerland replacing Charles Edward Jennings de Kilmaine. Though defeated by Archduke Charles at the First Battle of Zurich, he triumphed over the Russians under Alexander Korsakov at the Second Battle of Zurich in September. This, and other events led Russia to withdraw from the Second Coalition.

Meanwhile, his wife stayed at Antibes, where she had his children, the first of whom died in childhood: Marie Anne Elisabeth (July 8, 1790-March 18, 1794), Jacques Prosper, 2nd Prince d'Essling July 3, 1818 (June 25, 1793-May 13, 1821), unmarried and without issue, Victoire Thècle (September 28, 1794-March 28, 1857), married on September 12, 1814 Charles, Comte Reille (Antibes, September 1, 1775-March 4, 1860), and François Victor, 2nd Duc de Rivoli, 3rd Prince d'Essling (April 2, 1799-April 16, 1863), married on April 19, 1823 Anne Debelle (1802-January 28, 1887), and had issue.

In 1800, Masséna returned to Italy and led his forces at the Siege of Genoa, one of his greatest military achievements. Long after most generals would have capitulated, he continued to wage a vigorous defense. Masséna finally surrendered on June 4, with the condition that the Austrians provide him and his men a safe passage to French territories. He and the remaining 7,000 men retreated to France with full honors. Despite the fact that he had lost the city, Masséna had given Napoleon valuable time leading up to the Battle of Marengo on June 14. Masséna was then made commander of the French forces in Italy, but was later dismissed by Napoleon.

Napoleonic Wars

Not until 1804 did Masséna regain the trust of Napoleon. That year he was promoted to the rank of Marshal of France in May. He led an independent army that captured Verona and fought the Austrians at Caldiero on October 30, 1805. Masséna was given control of operations against the Kingdom of Naples. He commanded the right wing of the Grand Army in Poland in 1807. He was granted a (first) ducal victory title in chief of Rivoli on August 24, 1808.

Masséna did not serve again until 1809, against the forces of the Fifth Coalition. At the beginning of the campaign, he led the IV Corps at the battles of Eckmühl and Ebersberg. Later in the war, when Napoleon tried to cross to the north bank of the Danube, at the Battle of Aspern-Essling, Masséna's troops hung onto the village of Aspern in two days of savage fighting. He was rewarded on January 31, 1810 with a second, now princely victory title, Prince d'Essling, for his efforts there and in the Battle of Wagram.

During the Peninsular War, Napoleon appointed Masséna an army commander in the invasion of Portugal in 1810. He started out by capturing Ciudad Rodrigo and Almeida after successful sieges. He suffered a setback at the hands of Wellington's Anglo-Portuguese army at Buçaco on September 27. Pressing on, he forced the allies to retreat into the Lines of Torres Vedras where a stalemate ensued for several months. Finally forced to retreat due to lack of food and supplies, Masséna withdrew to the Spanish frontier, allegedly prompting the comment "So, Prince of Essling, you are no longer Massena." from Napoleon. After defeats at the battles of Sabugal and Fuentes de Oñoro, he was replaced by Marshal Auguste Marmont and did not serve again, being made a local commander at Marseilles.

Retirement

Masséna retained his command after the restoration of Louis XVIII. When Napoleon returned from exile the following year, Masséna refused to commit to either side and kept his area quiet. He was disinclined to prove his royalist loyalties after the defeat of Napoleon. For example, he was a member of the court-martial that refused to try Marshal Michel Ney. He died in Paris in 1817 and was buried at Père Lachaise, in a tomb he shares with his son-in-law Reille

Division General (300pts)

Automatically wins the roll for which side the army has to be deployed if it is randomly and starts first.

WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

Michel Ney



Early life

Michel Ney as a sous-lieutenant in the Hussards de Saxe in 1792, Adolphe Brune (Paris, 1802 ; Paris, 1875), 1834. Michel Ney was born in Saarlouis, the second son of Pierre Ney (1738–1826), a master barrel-cooper and veteran of the Seven Years' War, and of his wife Margarethe Grewelinger (1739–1791). Ney was the paternal grandson of Matthias Ney (1700–1780) and wife Margarethe Becker (d. 1767), and the maternal grandson of Valentin Grewelinger and wife Margaretha Ding. His hometown at the time of his birth comprised a French-speaking enclave in a predominantly German-speaking portion of Lorraine, and Ney grew up bilingual.

Ney was educated at the Collège des Augustins, and subsequently became a notary in Saarlouis, and then overseer of mines and forges.



French Revolutionary Wars

Life as a civil servant did not suit Ney, and he enlisted in the Colonel-General Hussar Regiment in 1787. Ney rapidly rose through the non-commissioned ranks. He served in the Army of the North from 1792 to 1794, with which he saw action at the Cannonade of Valmy, the Battle of Neerwinden, and other engagements. Ney was commissioned in October 1792, transferred to the Sambre-et-Meuse in June 1794, and wounded at

the Siege of Mainz. Ney was promoted to général de brigade in August 1796, and commanded cavalry on the German fronts. On 17 April 1797, during the Battle of Neuwied, Ney led a cavalry charge against Austrian lancers trying to seize French cannons. The lancers were beaten back, but Ney's cavalry were counter-attacked by heavy cavalry. During the mêlée, Ney was thrown from his horse and made a prisoner of war; on 8 May he was exchanged for an Austrian general. Following the capture of Mannheim, Ney was promoted to général de division in March 1799. Later in 1799, Ney commanded cavalry in the armies of Switzerland and the Danube. At Winterthur Ney received wounds in the thigh and wrist. After Ney's recovery he fought at Hohenlinden under General Moreau in December 1800. From September 1802, Ney commanded French troops in Switzerland and performed diplomatic duties.

Napoleonic Wars

On 19 May 1804, Ney received his Marshal's baton, emblematic of his status as a Marshal of the Empire, the Napoleonic era's equivalent of Marshal of France.[4] In the 1805 campaign Ney took command of VI Corps of La Grande Armée, and was praised for his conduct at Elchingen.[4] In November 1805, Ney invaded the Tyrol, capturing Innsbruck from Archduke John. In the 1806 campaign, Ney fought at Jena and then occupied Erfurt. Later in the campaign, Ney successfully besieged Magdeburg. In the 1807 campaign Ney arrived with reinforcements in time to save Napoleon from defeat at Eylau, although the battle ended as a draw. Later in the campaign, Ney fought at Guttstadt, and commanded the right wing at Friedland. On 6 June 1808, Ney was created Duke of Elchingen. In August 1808 Ney was sent to Spain in command of VI Corps, and won a number of minor actions. In 1809 he routed an Anglo-Portuguese force under Sir Robert Wilson at Baños. In 1810 Ney joined Marshal Masséna in the invasion of Portugal, where he took Ciudad Rodrigo from the Spanish and Almeida from the British and Portuguese, brusquely defeated the British on the River Côa, and fought at Buçaco. During the retreat from Torres Vedras, Ney worsted Wellington's forces in a series of lauded rearguard actions (Pombal, Redinha, Casal Novo, Foz d'Aronce) with which he delayed the pursuing enemy forces enough to allow the main French force to retreat unmolested. He was ultimately removed from command for insubordination.



Ney at the battle of Kaunas in 1812 (painting by Denis-August-Marie Raffet)

Russia to Fontainebleau

Known as "The Bravest of the Brave", Ney displayed great courage in action, above all during the retreat from Moscow, when he was reputed to have been the last Frenchman to leave Russian soil. Ney was given command of III Corps of La Grande Armée during the 1812 invasion of Russia. At Smolensk, Ney was wounded in the neck, but recovered enough to later fight in the central sector at Borodino. During the retreat from Moscow, Ney commanded the rear-guard and was anecdotally known as "the last Frenchman on Russian soil". After being cut off from the main army, Ney managed to rejoin it, which delighted Napoleon. For this action Ney was given the nickname "the bravest of the brave" by Napoleon. Ney fought at Beresina and helped hold the vital bridge at Kovno (modern-day Kaunas), where legend portrays Ney as the last of the invaders to cross the bridge and exit Russia. On 25 March 1813, Ney

WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

was given the title of Prince of the Moskowa. During the 1813 campaign Ney fought at Weissenfels, was wounded at Lützen, and commanded the left wing at Bautzen. Ney later fought at Dennewitz and Leipzig, where he was again wounded. In the 1814 campaign in France, Ney fought various battles and commanded various units. At Fontainebleau Ney became the spokesman for the Marshals' revolt on 4 April 1814, demanding Napoleon's abdication. Ney informed Napoleon that the army would not march on Paris; Napoleon responded "the army will obey me!" to which Ney answered, "the army will obey its chiefs".



Marshall Ney supporting the Rear Guard During the Retreat from Moscow, by Adolphe Yvon on exhibition at the Manchester Art Gallery

When Paris fell and the Bourbons reclaimed the throne, Ney, who had pressured Napoleon to accept his first abdication and exile, was promoted, lauded, and made a peer by the newly enthroned Louis XVIII. Although Ney had pledged his allegiance to the restored monarchy, the Bourbon court reacted coolly to his common origins.

The Hundred Days campaign

A public proclamation by Ney, dated March 1815, urging French soldiers to abandon the king and support Napoleon. When hearing of Napoleon's return to France, Ney, determined to keep France at peace and to show his loyalty to Louis XVIII, organized a force to stop Napoleon's march on Paris. Ney also pledged to bring Napoleon back alive in an iron cage. Napoleon was aware of Ney's plans and sent him a letter which said, in part, 'I shall receive you as after the Battle of the Moskowa'. Despite Ney's promise to the King, he joined Napoleon at Auxerre, on 18 March 1815.

On 15 June 1815, Napoleon appointed Ney commander of the left wing of the Army of the North. On 16 June Napoleon's forces split up into two wings to fight two separate battles simultaneously. Ney attacked Wellington at Quatre Bras (and received criticism for attacking slowly) while Napoleon attacked Blücher's Prussians at Ligny. Although Ney was criticized for not capturing Quatre Bras early, there is still debate as to what time Napoleon actually ordered Ney to capture Quatre Bras. At Ligny, Napoleon ordered General d'Erlon to move his corps (currently on Napoleon's left and Ney's right) to the Prussians' rear in order to cut off their line of retreat. D'Erlon began to move into position, but suddenly stopped and began moving away, much to the surprise and horror of Napoleon. The reason for the sudden change in movement is that Ney had ordered d'Erlon to come to his aid at Quatre Bras. Without d'Erlon's corps blocking the Prussians' line of retreat, the French victory at Ligny was not complete, and the Prussians were not routed. To be fair, Ney was d'Erlon's direct superior and Napoleon never informed Ney of his plans.

At Waterloo Ney was again in command of the left wing of the army. At around 3:30 p.m., Ney ordered a mass cavalry charge against the Anglo-Allied line. Ney's cavalry overran the enemy cannons, but found the infantry formed in cavalry-proof square formations. Ney, without infantry or artillery support, was unable to break the squares. The action earned Ney criticism, and some argue that it led to Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo. There is still debate as to the responsibility for the cavalry charge and why it was unsupported. Ney's cavalry also failed to spike enemy cannons (driving an iron spike into the firing hole) while they were under French control (during the cavalry attack, the crews of the cannon retreated into the squares for protection, and then re-manned their

pieces as the horsemen receded). Ney's cavalry carried equipment needed to spike cannons, and spiking the cannons would likely have made them useless for the rest of the battle. The loss of a large number of cannons would weaken an army and could have caused the Anglo-Allied force to withdraw from the battle. Ney was seen during one of the charges beating his sword against the side of a British cannon in furious frustration. During the battle he had five horses killed under him.

Execution

Marshal Ney's gravesite in Père Lachaise Cemetery. When Napoleon was defeated, dethroned, and exiled for the second time in the summer of 1815, Ney was arrested (on 3 August 1815), and tried (4 December 1815) for treason by the Chamber of Peers. On 6 December 1815 he was condemned, and executed by firing squad in Paris near the Luxembourg Garden on 7 December 1815 – an event that deeply divided the French public. He refused to wear a blindfold and was allowed the right to give the order to fire, reportedly saying:

"Soldiers, when I give the command to fire, fire straight at my heart. Wait for the order. It will be my last to you. I protest against my condemnation. I have fought a hundred battles for France, and not one against her ... Soldiers, Fire!"

Ney's execution was an example intended for Napoleon's other marshals and generals, many of whom were eventually exonerated by the Bourbon monarchy. Ney is buried in Paris at Père Lachaise Cemetery.

Division General (240pts)

Zone of command 20" instead of 15"



WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLÉONIC WARS 1800-1815

Jean-de-Dieu Soult



Early life

Soult was born at Saint-Arnans-la-Bastide (now Saint-Amans-Soult near Castres in the Tarn département), the son of a country notary Jean Soult (1726–1779) and wife Brigitte de Grenier, paternal grandson of Jean Soult (1698–1772) and wife Jeanne de Calvet and maternal grandson of Pierre François de Grenier de Lapierre and wife Marie de Robert.

He was well-educated, and intended to become a lawyer, but his father's death when he was still a boy made it necessary for him to seek his fortune, and he enlisted as a private in the French infantry in 1785.

Military career

His superior education ensured his promotion to the rank of sergeant after six years' service, and in July 1791 he became instructor to the first battalion of volunteers of the Bas-Rhin. He served with his battalion in 1792. By 1794 he was adjutant-general (with the rank of chef de brigade). After the Battle of Fleurus (1794), in which he greatly distinguished himself for coolness, he was promoted to general of brigade by the representatives on mission. He married Jeanne Louise Elisabeth Berg on 26 April 1796.

For the next five years he was constantly employed in Germany under Jourdan, Moreau, Kléber and Lefebvre, and in 1799 he was promoted general of division and ordered to proceed to Switzerland. It was at this time that he laid the foundations of his military fame, and he particularly distinguished himself in Masséna's great Swiss campaign, and especially at the Second Battle of Zurich. He accompanied Masséna to Genoa, and acted as his principal lieutenant throughout the protracted siege of that city, during which he operated with a detached force without the walls,

and after many successful actions he was wounded and taken prisoner at Monte Cretto on 13 April 1800.

Marshal of the Empire

The victory of Marengo restored his freedom, and Soult received the command of the southern part of the kingdom of Naples, and in 1802 he was appointed one of the four generals commanding the consular guard. Though he was one of those generals who had served under Moreau, and who therefore, as a rule, disliked and despised Napoléon Bonaparte, Soult had the wisdom to show his devotion to the ruling power; in consequence he was in August 1803 appointed to the command-in-chief of the camp of Boulogne, and in May 1804 he was made one of the first marshals of the Empire. He commanded a corps in the advance on Ulm, and at Austerlitz he led the decisive attack on the allied centre.

Soult played a great part in many of the famous battles of the Grande Armée, including the Battle of Austerlitz in 1805 and the Battle of Jena in 1806. However, he missed the Battle of Friedland because on that day he forced his way into Königsberg. After the conclusion of the Peace of Tilsit, he returned to France and was created (1808) 1st Duke of Dalmatia (French: Duc de Dalmatie). The award of this title greatly displeased him, for he felt that his proper title would be Duke of Austerlitz, a title Napoléon had reserved for himself. In the following year he was appointed to the command of the II corps of the army with which Napoléon intended to conquer Spain, and after winning the Battle of Gamonal he was detailed by the emperor to pursue Sir John Moore's British army. At the Battle of Corunna, in which the British general was killed, the Duc de Dalmatia was defeated and the British escaped by sea.

For the next four years the Duc remained in Spain, and his military history is that of the Peninsular War. In 1809, he invaded Portugal and took Oporto, but was isolated by General Silveira's strategy of contention. Busying himself with the political settlement of his conquests in the French interests and, as he hoped, for his own ultimate benefit as a possible candidate for the Portuguese throne, he attracted the hatred of Republican officers in his Army. Unable to move, he was eventually driven from Portugal in the Second Battle of Porto by Wellesley, making a painful and almost disastrous retreat over the mountains, pursued by Beresford and Silveira. After the Battle of Talavera (1809) he was made chief-of-staff of the French troops in Spain with extended powers, and on 19 November 1809, won a great victory at the Battle of Ocana.

In 1810 he invaded Andalusia, which he speedily reduced. However, because he turned aside to seize Seville, the capture of Cádiz eluded him. He said, "Give me Seville and I will answer for Cádiz." This led to the prolonged and futile Siege of Cadiz, a strategic disaster for the French. In 1811 he marched north into Extremadura and took Badajoz. When the Anglo-Portuguese army laid siege to the city he marched to its rescue, and fought and nearly won the famous and very bloody Battle of Albuera on 16 May.

In 1812, after the Duke of Wellington's great victory of Salamanca, he was obliged to evacuate Andalusia. In the subsequent Siege of Burgos campaign, Soult was able to drive Wellington's Anglo-Allied army back to Salamanca. There, Soult failed to attack Wellington despite a 80,000 to 65,000 superiority of numbers, and the British army retired to the Portuguese frontier. Soon after, he was recalled from Spain at the request of Joseph Bonaparte, with whom, as with the other marshals, he had always disagreed.

In March 1813 he assumed the command of IV Corps of the Grande Armée and commanded the centre at Lützen and Bautzen, but he was soon sent, with unlimited powers, to the South of France to repair the damage done by the great defeat of Vitoria. It is to Soult's credit that he was able to reorganise the demoralised French forces with a rapidity that even took Wellington by surprise.

Although often found wanting tactically – even some of his own aides queried his inability to amend a plan to take into account altered circumstances on the battlefield – his performance in the closing months of the Peninsular War is the finest proof of his talents as a general. Though repeatedly defeated in these campaigns by the Allies under Wellington, many of his soldiers were raw conscripts, while the Allies could count greater numbers of veterans among their ranks. His last offensives into Spain were turned back by Wellington in the Battle of the Pyrenees (Sorauren) and by Freire's Spaniards at San Marcial. Pursued

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onto French soil, Soult was maneuvered out of several positions at Nivelle, Nive, and Orthez, before dealing Wellington a final bloody nose at the Battle of Toulouse.

Political career

The political career of Marshal Soult was by no means as creditable, and it has been said of him that he had character only in the face of the enemy. After the first abdication of Napoléon (1814) he declared himself a Royalist, received the Order of St. Louis, and acted as minister of war from 3 December 1814 to 11 March 1815. When Napoléon returned from Elba, Soult at once declared himself a Bonapartist, was made a peer of France and acted as major-general (chief of staff) to the Emperor in the campaign of Waterloo, in which role he distinguished himself far less than he had done as commander of an over-matched army.



The Duc de Dalmatie in later life

At the Second Restoration (1815) he was exiled, but not for long, for in 1819 he was recalled and in 1820 again made a Marshal of France. He once more tried to show himself a fervent Royalist and was made a peer in 1827. After the revolution of 1830 he made out that he was a partisan of Louis Philippe, who welcomed his support and revived for him the title of Marshal-General (previously only held by Turenne, Claude Louis Hector de Villars and Maurice de Saxe). He served as minister of war from 1830 to 1834, as Prime Minister from 1832 to 1834, as ambassador extraordinary to London for the coronation of Queen Victoria in 1838 – where the Duke of Wellington reputedly caught him by the arm and exclaimed 'I have you at last!', again as Prime Minister from 1839 to 1840 and 1840 to 1847, and again as minister of war from 1840 to 1844. In 1848, when Louis Philippe was overthrown, the aged Marshal-General the Duc de Dalmatie again declared himself a republican. He died at his castle of Soultberg, near his birthplace.

Division General (240pts)

Within zone of command all fleeing friendly unit rally automatically.



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Jean-Baptiste Bessières



Bessières was born in Prayssac near Cahors in southern France. He served for a short time in the "Constitutional Guard" of Louis XVI and as a non-commissioned officer took part in the war against Spain.

In the Army of the Eastern Pyrenees and in the Army of the Moselle he repeatedly distinguished himself for valour, and in 1796, as captain, he served in Napoleon Bonaparte's Italian campaign. At Rovereto his conduct brought him to his chief's notice, and after the Battle of Rivoli he was sent to France to deliver the captured colours to the Directory. Hastening back to the front, he accompanied Napoleon in the invasion of Styria in command of the "Guides," who formed the nucleus of the later Consular and Imperial Guards.

As a chef de brigade he next served in the Egyptian expedition, and won further distinction at Acre and Aboukir.

Returning to Europe with Napoleon, he was present at Marengo (1800) as second-in-command of the Consular Guard, and led a brilliant and successful cavalry charge at the close of the day, though its effect on the battle was not as decisive as Napoleon pretended.

Promoted to general of division in 1802 and marshal of France in 1804, he made the most famous campaigns of the Grande Armée as colonel-general of the Guard Cavalry (1805, 1806 and 1807).

In 1805 he received the Grand Eagle of the Legion of Honour, and in 1809 was entitled Duke of Istria, or duc d'Istrie. It was a duché grand-fief, a rare, nominal, but hereditary honor (extinguished in 1856) in Napoleon's own Kingdom of Italy.

With the outbreak of the Peninsular War, Marshal Bessières had his first opportunity of an independent command, and his crushing victory over the Spaniards in the Battle of Medina del Rio Seco (1808) justified Napoleon's choice. When disaster in other parts of the theatre of war called Napoleon himself to the Peninsula, Bessières continued to give the Emperor the very greatest assistance in his campaign. In 1809 he was again with the Grande Armée in the Danube valley. At Essling his repeated and desperate charges checked the Austrians in the full tide of their success. At the Battle of Wagram he had a horse killed under him. Replacing Jean-Baptiste Bernadotte in the command of the Army of the North, a little later in the same year, the newly-created Duke of Istria successfully opposed the British Walcheren expedition, and in 1811 he was back again, in a still more important command, in Spain. As André Masséna's second-in-command he was present at the battle of Fuentes

d'Onoro, but Napoleon never detached him for very long. In 1812 he commanded the Guard Cavalry at the Battle of Borodino and in the retreat from Moscow. Wherever engaged he won further distinction, and at the beginning of the 1813 campaign he was appointed to the command of the whole of Napoleon's cavalry.

Three days after the opening of the campaign, while reconnoitering the defile of Poserna-Rippach, Bessières was killed by a cannon ball which ricocheted off a wall and hit him in the chest. He died instantly. Napoleon, who deeply felt the loss of one of his truest friends and ablest commanders, protected his children, and his eldest son was made a member of the Chamber of Peers by Louis XVIII.

As a commander, especially of cavalry, Bessières left a reputation excelled by very few of Napoleon's marshals, and his dauntless courage and cool judgement made him a safe leader in independent command. He was personally beloved to an extraordinary extent amongst his soldiers, and respected amongst his opponents. It is said that masses were performed for his soul by the priests of insurgent Spain, and the king of Saxony raised a monument to his memory. Napoleon once said that he could have won at Waterloo if Bessières had been there.

Division General (220pts)

Within zone of command all cavalry units can perform up to two orders instead of one but only if the first was successful.



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Charles-Nicolas Oudinot



Early life

Nicolas Charles Oudinot was the son of Nicolas Oudinot and Marie Anne Adam, the only one of their nine children to live to adulthood. His father was brewer, farmer and distiller of brandy in Bar-le-Duc, Lorraine. He soon decided on a military career, and served in the regiment of Medoc from 1784 to 1787, when, having no hope of promotion on account of his non-noble birth, he retired with the rank of sergeant.

French Revolutionary Wars

The French Revolution changed his fortunes, and in 1792, on the outbreak of war, he was elected lieutenant-colonel of the 3rd battalion of the volunteers of the Meuse. His gallant defense of the little fort of Bitsch in the Vosges in 1792 drew attention to him; he was transferred to the regular army in November 1793, and after serving in numerous actions on the Belgian frontier he was promoted general of brigade in June 1794 for his conduct at the Battle of Kaiserslautern.

He continued to serve with distinction on the German frontier under Louis Lazare Hoche, Charles Pichegru and Jean Victor Marie Moreau, was repeatedly wounded and once (in 1795) taken prisoner. He was André Masséna's right hand all through the Swiss campaign of 1799, first as a general of division, then as chief of staff, and won extraordinary distinction at the Battle of Zürich. He was present under Masséna at the Siege of Genoa, and so distinguished himself at the Battle of Monzambano that Napoleon presented him with a sword of honour. He was made inspector-general of infantry, and, on the establishment of the empire, given the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, but was not included in the first creation of marshals.

Napoleonic Wars

Oudinot was elected a member of the chamber of deputies, but had little time to devote to politics. He took a leading role in the war of 1805, commanding the famous division of "grenadiers Oudinot," made up of hand-picked troops and organized by him, with which he seized the Vienna bridges, received a wound at the Battle of Schöngrabern in Lower Austria against the Russians and delivered the decisive blow in the Battle of Austerlitz. In 1807 he participated in Joachim Murat's victory in a battle at Ostrolenka in Poland and fought with resolution and success at the Battle of Friedland.

In 1808 he was made governor of Erfurt and Count of the French Empire, and in 1809, after displaying brilliant courage at the Battle of Wagram, he

was promoted to the rank of Marshal of France. He was made a titular duke in chief of the duché-grand fief of Reggio in the satellite Kingdom of Naples, and received a large money grant in April 1810.

Oudinot administered the government of the Kingdom of Holland from 1810 to 1812, and commanded the II Corps of La Grande Armée in the Russian campaign. His corps was instrumental in building the bridge over the Berezina that allowed the evacuation of troops after the defeat at the Battle of Berezina. He was again wounded.

He was present at the Battle of Lützen (1813) and the Battle of Bautzen, and when holding the independent command of the corps directed to take Berlin was defeated at the Battle of Grossbeeren. He was then superseded by Marshal Ney, but the latter was defeated at the Battle of Dennewitz.

Oudinot was not disgraced. He held important commands at the Battle of Leipzig and in the campaign of 1814. On Napoleon's abdication, he rallied to the new government, and was made a Peer of France by the Bourbon Restoration King Louis XVIII. Unlike many of his old comrades, he did not desert to his former master during Bonaparte's 1815 return.

Later life

His last active service was in the French invasion of Spain in 1823, in which he commanded a corps and was for a time governor of Madrid. He died as governor of the Parisian veterans institution Les Invalides.

Oudinot was not, and made no pretence of being, a great commander, but he was a great general of division. He was the beau-ideal of an infantry general, energetic, conversant with detail and in battle as resolute and skillful as any of Napoleon's marshals. He also inspired thinkers in the Austrian-Prussian revolutions of the late 19th century.

Division General (200pts)

All Orders for infantry units are rolled with 3D6 and the highest roll will be ignored.



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Antoine Drouot



General Drouot was admired as an honest man, known for always carrying a bible and his exemplary discipline. Every morning he would shave with whatever was at hand, often just cold water and using a mirror he hung on an artillery gun's wheel. He was also known for wearing his old artillery uniform into battle, based on the superstitious fact that he had never been wounded while wearing it.

The son of a baker, Drouot studied at Nancy before being accepted as a sous-lieutenant in the artillery school at Châlons in early 1793. With barely six months of school, he was sent as a lieutenant to an artillery regiment in the Army of North, and within a few months got his first taste of action at Hondschoote. Over the next few years he served with the Army of the Sambre-et-Meuse, serving at Fleurus and receiving a promotion to captain. In 1797 he served in the Army of the Rhine, and the next few years were spent with the Army of Naples, notably serving at La Trébie. In 1800 he joined General Eblé's staff in the Army of the Rhine, and later that year served in that capacity at Hohenlinden.

1805 was the next notable year of Drouot's military career. During the summer, he was promoted to chef de bataillon and traveled to Toulon to join the French fleet. As an expert of gunnery, he served aboard the Indomptable during the Battle of Trafalgar. Once back in France, he was made an inspector of the manufacture of weapons.

In February of 1808 Drouot was placed in charge of the artillery park in the Army of Spain. Later that year he was promoted to major in the Imperial Guard and became the director of the Guard's artillery park. The following year he served during the Danube campaign and either his superstition did not hold up or he wasn't wearing his old uniform for he was wounded by a shot to the right foot at Wagram. From then on he walked with a limp, but his service and conduct were appreciated and within a few days he was promoted to colonel within the Guard. The next year he was rewarded again when made a Baron of the Empire.

Colonel Drouot took part in the Russian campaign of 1812, distinguishing himself at Borodino. Once back in Germany in early 1813, he was

promoted to general de brigade and became an aide-de-camp to Napoleon. In May, he took command of the Artillery of the Guard, leading them at Weissenfels, Lützen, and Bautzen. At Lützen in particular, he followed the artillery tactics pioneered by Senarmont at Friedland, bringing his guns quickly to the front to fire at the enemy at a very close range. In September, he was promoted to general de division and then the next month fought at Leipzig. During the French retreat from Leipzig, when the traitorous Bavarians led by Wrede tried to stop the French army at Hanau, Drouot's artillery played a decisive part in forcing the Bavarians out of the way.

Throughout 1814 General Drouot continued to lead the Guard Artillery, fighting at La Rothière, Vauchamps, Craonne, and Laon. With Napoleon's abdication and exile to Elba, Drouot chose to follow Napoleon into exile and became Governor of Elba. Upon learning of Napoleon's planned escape from Elba, he disapproved but chose to stay with his commander and returned to France alongside Napoleon. Napoleon placed him back in charge of the Artillery of the Imperial Guard, which he commanded during the campaigning of the Hundred Days. At Waterloo, he recommended that the start of the battle be delayed to allow the ground to dry so the artillery could be moved into a better position.

After the Emperor's second abdication, Drouot was stripped of his command and proscribed. Refusing to flee, he returned to Paris and turned himself in to the new government. Charged with high treason, a trial acquitted him but he chose not to work for the Bourbons, instead retiring and refusing a pension until after Napoleon's death.

<http://www.virtualarc.com/officers/drouot/>

Division General (200pts)

Within zone of command all battery cannons/howitzers can re-roll the casualty dice once.



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UNITED KINGDOM

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 25%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

ALLIES: At least 25%

SIP: automatically pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Brigade General	-	-	-	9	2	+1	140
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	70
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	1	-	60

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". In games with 4000pts and more the Army General can be upgraded to Division General with Mo10 and Zone of Command 15" (50pts). May ride a horse. One officer per 1000pts allowed. Aide de Camp counts as Battle Standard.

Brigade General 2 SIP (3 if upgraded), may add up 2 SIP for 20pts each.
Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

CAVALRY

HOUSEHOLD

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Household	4	3	3	9	32

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 2

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*, *Drilled*

DRAGOONS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Dragoon	3	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 2

0-1 May be upgrade to Guard (+4) with CA4 and Mo8

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

LIGHT DRAGOONS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Dragoon	3	3	3	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 1

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, Can change to Skirmish and vice versa

HUSSARS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Hussar	4	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 1

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, *Feign Flight*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Foot Guard	4	4	3	9	22
Highlander	4	4	3	8	18
Line	3	4	3	7	14

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Foot Guard and Highlanders are *Drilled*.

Highlanders have a *Fearsome Reputation*

0-1 Line can be upgraded to Royal Regiment with Mo8 (+2)

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

LIGHT INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Rifles	3	4	3	8	18
Light	3	4	3	7	14

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Rifles are *Drilled* and have Rifles instead of Muskets

0-1 unit of *Light Infantry* per three units of *Line Infantry*

Special Rules: *Light Infantry*, Can change to Skirmish and vice versa

ARTILLERY

0-2 Batteries Light Cannons (2-4, 75pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)

0-2 Battery Medium Cannons (2-4, 100pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)

0-2 Battery Horse Artillery (2-4, 85pts for Light or 110pts for Medium each or one Howitzer 110pts)

May have one Rocket Artillery (150pts with 2 crew, +10 for each additional crew member up to 5)



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Duke of Wellington



Early life

Wesley (later, from 1798, Wellesley) was the fifth son of the 1st earl of Mornington. Too withdrawn to benefit from his Eton schooling, he was sent to a military academy in France, being, in his widowed mother's words, "food for powder and nothing more." At the age of 18 he was commissioned in the army and appointed aide-de-camp to the Irish viceroy. In 1790–97 he held the family seat of Trim in the Irish Parliament. At 24, though in debt, he proposed to Catherine (Kitty) Pakenham but was rejected. Arthur abandoned heavy gambling to concentrate on his profession. As lieutenant colonel of the 33rd Foot by purchase, he saw active service in Flanders (1794–95), learning from his superiors' blunders. After failing to obtain civil employment, he was glad to be posted to India in 1796.

In India he adopted a regimen of abstemiousness and good humour. The arrival of his eldest brother, Richard, as viceroy enabled him to exploit his talents. He commanded a division against Tipu Sultan of Mysore and became governor of Mysore (1799) and commander in chief against the Marathas. Victories, especially at Assaye (1803), resulted in a peace that he himself negotiated. All the successful qualities he later exhibited on European battlefields were developed in India: decision, common sense, and attention to detail; care of his soldiers and their supplies; and good relations with the civilian population. Napoleon was unwise in later writing him off as a mere "Sepoy general." Wellesley returned to England in 1805 with a knighthood.

Wellesley's new assignments were disappointing: an abortive expedition to Hannover, followed by a brigade at Hastings. But he felt he must serve wherever duty required. One duty was to marry his faded Kitty in 1806; another was to enter Parliament in order to repel radical attacks on his brother's Indian record. He spent two years in Ireland as Tory chief secretary. On a brief military expedition in Copenhagen (1807), a welcome break, he defeated a small Danish force. When in 1808 the Portuguese rose against Napoleon, Wellesley was ordered to support them.



Arthur Wellesley at the Battle of Assaye in a painting by J.C.Stadler. The battle was an important victory for Wellesley; he later remarked that it was his greatest victory.

Victory in the Napoleonic Wars

Wellesley did not intend to be "half beaten before the battle began"—the usual effect on continental armies of Napoleon's supremacy. With "steady troops" he expected to master the French attack. His "thin red line" of British infantry did indeed defeat Gen. Andoche Junot's columns at Vimeiro (August 21), but the arrival of two superior British officers prevented a pursuit because they preferred to sign the unpopular convention of Sintra, whereby Junot's army was repatriated. Public outcry brought about the court-martial of Wellesley and his colleagues. Though acquitted, Wellesley returned to Ireland as chief secretary.



Battle of Salamanca

After the British evacuated Spain, however, he persuaded the government to let him renew hostilities in 1809, arguing that Portugal could still be held, a decision that was crucial to Europe. Landing at Lisbon, he surprised Marshal Nicolas-Jean de Dieu Soult, captured Oporto, and

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chased the French back into Spain, but a joint Anglo-Spanish advance on Madrid failed despite a victory at Talavera (July 27–28). Though rewarded with a peerage for his offensive, Viscount Wellington retreated with his greatly outnumbered force to his Portuguese base, defeating Marshal André Masséna at Bussaco on the way (September 27, 1810).

He had secretly fortified the famous “lines of Torres Vedras” across the Lisbon peninsula. Masséna’s evacuation of Portugal in the spring of 1811 and the loss of Fuentes de Oñoro (May 3–5) triumphantly justified Wellington’s defensive, scorched-earth policy and confirmed his soldiers’ trust in him. He was nicknamed “nosey” by his men, and “the beau” by his officers, for his slim five feet nine inches, the perfectly cut civilian clothes he preferred to wear, his wavy brown hair, and brilliant blue eyes.



His slowly growing army was not strong enough to capture the Spanish fortresses of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz until 1812. Then, having defeated “40,000 Frenchmen in 40 minutes” at Salamanca (July 22), he entered Madrid (August 12). His siege of Burgos failed and his army retreated again to Portugal, from which it was launched for the last time into Spain in May 1813. After a dash across the peninsula, he brought the French to bay at Vitoria, routing them and capturing all their baggage (June 21). This glittering prize was too much for the victors, who let the French escape into the Pyrenees, while Wellington denounced his drunken troops as “the scum of the earth.” The victory at Vitoria gave impetus to the European alliance against Napoleon, and Soult’s initial success in the Pyrenees could not prevent Wellington from taking San Sebastián and Pamplona. When dry weather came, Wellington invaded France, crossing the river lines one after another until on April 10, 1814, he stormed into Toulouse, thus ending the Peninsular War. (Four days earlier Napoleon had abdicated.) Already marquess and field marshal, he was now created a duke, with the nation’s gift of £500,000 and later of Stratfield Saye in Hampshire to keep up his position.



British 10th Hussars of Vivian's Brigade (red shakos - blue uniforms) attacking mixed French troops, including a square of Guard grenadiers (left, middle distance) in the final stages of the battle.

With Napoleon on Elba, Wellington was appointed ambassador to the restored Bourbon court of Louis XVIII. In February 1815 he took the place of Viscount Castlereagh, the foreign secretary, at the Congress of Vienna, but, before delegates could finish their peacemaking, Napoleon

had escaped, landing in France (March 1) to begin his Hundred Days. The victory of Wellington and the Prussian field marshal Gebhard Leberecht Blücher on June 18 at Waterloo established the duke as Europe’s most renowned—if not most jubilant—hero. “I hope to God that I have fought my last battle,” he said, weeping for the fallen. “It is a bad thing to be always fighting.” His hope was fulfilled. As commander in chief during the occupation of France, he opposed a punitive peace, organized loans to rescue French finances, and advised withdrawal of the occupying troops after three years. For these policies he won the gratitude of the peace congress, returning home in 1818 with the batons (symbol of field marshal) of six foreign countries

Division General (300pts)

Within zone of command all friendly troops are immune to moral tests.



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Thomas Picton



In 1810, at Wellington's request, he was appointed to command a division in Spain. For the remaining years of the Peninsular War, Picton was one of Wellington's principal subordinates. The commander-in-chief, it is true, never reposed in him the confidence that he gave to Beresford, Hill and Robert Craufurd. But in the resolute, thorough and punctual execution of a well-defined task Picton had no superior in the army. His debut, owing partly to his naturally stern and now embittered temper, and partly to the difficult position in which he was placed, was unfortunate. On the River Coa in July 1810 Craufurd's division became involved in an action, and Picton, his nearest neighbour, refused to support him, as Wellington's direct orders were to avoid an engagement. Shortly after this, however, at Busaco, Picton found and used his first great opportunity for distinction. Here he had a plain duty, that of repulsing the French attack, and he performed that duty with a skill and resolution, which indicated his great powers as a troop-leader.

After the winter in the lines of Torres Vedras, he added to his reputation and to that of his division, the 'Fighting' 3rd, at the Battle of Fuentes de Onoro. In September he was given the local rank of lieutenant-general, and in the same month the division won great glory by its rapid and orderly retirement under severe pressure from the French cavalry at El Bodon. In October Picton was appointed to the colonelcy of the 77th Regiment of Foot.

In the first operations of 1812 Picton and Craufurd, side by side for the last time, stormed the two breaches of Ciudad Rodrigo, Craufurd and Picton's second in command, Major-General Henry Mackinnon, being mortally wounded. At Badajoz, a month later, the successful storming of the fortress was due to his daring self-reliance and penetration in converting the secondary attack on the castle, delivered by the 3rd Division, into a real one. He was himself wounded in this terrible engagement, but would not leave the ramparts, and the day after, having recently inherited a fortune, he gave every survivor of his command a guinea. His wound, and an attack of fever, compelled him to return to Britain to recoup his health, but he reappeared at the front in April 1813. While in Britain he was invested with the collar and badge of a Knight of the Order of the Bath by the Prince Regent George, and in June he was made a lieutenant-general in the army.

At the Battle of Vitoria, Picton led his division across a key bridge under heavy fire. According to Picton, the enemy responded by pummeling the 3rd with 40 to 50 cannon and a counter-attack on their right flank (which was still open because they had captured the bridge so quickly) causing the 3rd to lose 1,800 men (over one third of all Allied losses at the battle) as they held their ground.[7] The conduct of the 3rd division under his leadership at the battle of Vittoria and in the engagements in the Pyrenees raised his reputation as a resolute and skilful fighting general to a still higher point. Early in 1814 he was offered, but after consulting Wellington declined, the command of the British forces operating on the side of Catalonia. He thus bore his share in the Orthez campaign and in the final victory before Toulouse.

On the break-up of the division the officers presented Picton with a valuable service of plate, and on 24 June 1814 he received for the seventh time the thanks of the House of Commons for his great services. Somewhat to his disappointment he was not included amongst the generals who were raised to the peerage, but early in 1815 he was made a G.C.B.

When Napoleon returned from Elba, Picton, at Wellington's request, accepted a high command in the Anglo-Dutch army. He was severely wounded at Quatre Bras on 16 June, but concealed his wound and retained command of his troops. At Waterloo two days later, while in command of the 5th Infantry Division, while repulsing with impetuous valour "one of the most serious attacks made by the enemy on our position," he was shot through the temple by a musket ball, making him the highest ranking victim of the battle on the allied side. Since his luggage had not arrived in time, he had fought the battle wearing civilian clothes and a top hat. Welsh folklore says that his top hat was shot off by a cannon-ball moments before his death, but this is not known to be backed by any historical source. Family folklore contends that he did not ride out in tails but in his night shirt and top hat because he had overslept, and he died at the hands of one of his own men who shot him in the back of the head because they hated him so much. Again this is not backed by any historical source.

Division General (200pts)

Within zone of command all *drilled* units hold when loose by 2 as combat result.



WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

Robert Craufurd



In 1802 he was elected MP for East Retford in Nottinghamshire through the influence of his brother Charles, who had married the dowager duchess of Newcastle (whose family owned the borough).

Craufurd was promoted colonel on 30 October 1805 and gave up his seat in 1806 in the hope of going on active service. In 1807 he was sent to South America under General Whitelocke and he took command of a light brigade, consisting of a battalion of the 95th rifle regiment and the light companies of several other battalions. His brigade led the advance upon Buenos Aires and, in the attack on the city, achieved its objectives. However, on orders from Whitelocke, he halted and surrendered with the rest of the army. During this expedition he acquired a reputation as a leader of light troops and, in October 1807, sailed with Sir David Baird for the Iberian peninsula at the head of a light brigade. Baird's corps joined Sir John Moore's army at Mayorga on 20 December, and Craufurd's command was repeatedly engaged, especially at Castro Gonzalo on the 28th. On 31 December the light division was ordered to leave the main army for Vigo, where it embarked for England.

In 1809 Craufurd returned to the Peninsula, with the rank of brigadier-general, to take command of the Light Division (43rd, 52nd and 95th). While on his way to join the army of Sir Arthur Wellesley (later the duke of Wellington), he heard rumours that during the battle of Talavera on 27–28 July, Wellesley had been killed. The march which followed is one almost unparalleled in military annals. The three battalions of the Light Division started in full marching order, and arrived at the front on the day after the Battle of Talavera, having covered 62 miles on foot in twenty-six hours.

Beginning their career with this famous march these regiments and their chief, under whom served such men as Charles and William Napier, Shaw and Colborne, soon increased their reputation as one of the best corps of troops in Europe, and almost every engagement following added to their laurels.

Craufurd's operations on the Côa and Águeda in 1810 were daring to the point of rashness; the drawing on of the French forces into what became the Battle of the Côa in particular was a rare lapse in judgement that almost saw his removal from command. Although Wellington censured him for his conduct, he at the same time increased his force from brigade-strength to division-strength by the addition of two picked regiments of Portuguese Caçadores.

Craufurd's reputation for resorting to unnecessarily harsh treatment of his troops only increased during the peninsular war. His style of leadership was at times inconsistent with the function of the light infantry he

commanded, who had been trained under Sir John Moore to operate more independently than conventional infantry of the day. Craufurd "stands out as a particularly fearsome martinet... flogged his units into obedience, ensuring that they were more afraid of their officers than of any foe." In one diatribe delivered to the assembled division he insisted that they maintain straight lines of march regardless of the conditions of the terrain.

If I ever have any occasion to observe any man of the Brigade pick his road and go round a pool of water instead of marching through it I am fully determined to bring the officer commanding the Company to which that man belongs to Court Martial. Should the court acquit the officer it shall not deter me from repeating the same ceremony on any other officer again and again ...I will insist on every soldier marching through water and I will flog any man attempting to avoid it.

The winter of 1810-1811, Craufurd spent in England, and his division was poorly commanded in the interim by another officer, Sir William Erskine. When Craufurd reappeared on the field of the battle of Fuentes d'Onoro, it was to the cheers of his men. In the fighting the light division again played a distinguished part, covering the change of front which Wellington found it necessary to make when outflanked by the French.



Battle of Fuentes de Oñoro

Craufurd was promoted major-general on 4 June 1811 and, in the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo the following winter, led the light division in the attack on the smaller breach when the fortress was stormed on 19 January. At the very beginning of the assault he was mortally wounded in the abdomen and he was carried out of action by his staff officer, Lieutenant James Shaw-Kennedy of the 43rd, and, after lingering four days, he died on 23 January 1812. He was buried in the breach itself. His death was marked by tributes in both houses of parliament, and, at public expense, a monument was erected to him and General Mackinnon, who was killed in the same siege, in St Paul's Cathedral, London.

Division General (200pts)

Within zone of command all infantry units pass their command test automatically if they choose to change formation into square as charge reaction.



WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLÉONIC WARS 1800-1815

AUSTRIA (1809-15)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50% (up to 33% Hungarian infantry)

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

ALLIES: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled (+50pts to pool automatically)

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Brigade General	-	-	-	9	2	+1	140
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	70
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	1	-	60

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". In games with 4000pts and more the Army General can be upgraded to Division General with Mo10 and Zone of Command 15" (50pts). May ride a horse. One officer per 1000pts allowed. Aide de Camp counts as Battle Standard.

Brigade General 2 SIP (3 if upgraded), may add up 2 SIP for 20pts each.
Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

CAVALRY

CUIRASSIERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Cuirassier	4	3	3	8	30

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 3

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*, *Drilled*

DRAGOONS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Draoon	3	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 2

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

BERITTENE JÄGER

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Jäger	3	3	3	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 1

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, Can change to Skirmish and vice versa

UHLANS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Lancer	3	3	3	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, thrusting spear, carbine **AV:** 1

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*, Thrusting spear always strikes first

HUSSARS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Hussar	4	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 1

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, *Feign Flight*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Hungarian Grenadier	4	3	3	8	16
German Grenadier	4	3	3	7	15
Hungarian Fusilier	4	3	3	7	11
German Fusilier	3	3	3	7	10
Landwehr	2	2	3	6	6

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Hungarian and German Grenadiers are *Drilled* and 0-1 per three units of Fusiliers from the same origin.

Landwehr is *Undisciplined*

Every third unit of Grenadier or Fusilier can have a 3pdr cannon attached.

The cannon always have to be within 6" of the unit and is moved with the unit. Range 18", S4, half artillery dice (1-5"), 50pts

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

LIGHT INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Jäger	4	3	3	8	14
Grenzer	4	3	3	7	12

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Jäger have Rifles instead of Muskets

0-1 unit of *Light Infantry* per four units of *Line Infantry*

Special Rules: *Light Infantry*, Can change to Skirmish and vice versa

ARTILLERY

0-2 Batteries Light Cannons (2-4, 75pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)

0-2 Batteries Heavy Cannons (2-4, 125pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)

Each cannon/howitzer may have 6 Handlanger (+10 per cannon). They count as *Skirmishers* and the battery can use an order to limber the artillery and vice versa.



WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLÉONIC WARS 1800-1815

Archduke Charles



Youth and early career

Charles was born in Florence, Italy, where his father was then Grand Duke. In a generous act by his father, he was adopted and raised in Vienna by his childless aunt Archduchess Marie Christine of Austria and her husband Albert of Saxe-Teschen. His youth was spent in Tuscany, at Vienna and in the Austrian Netherlands, where he began his career of military service in the war of the French Revolution. He commanded a brigade at the Battle of Jemappes, and in the campaign of 1793 distinguished himself at the Action of Aldenhoven and the Battle of Neerwinden. In this year he became Statthalter in Belgium and received the army rank of lieutenant field marshal. This promotion was soon followed by that to Feldzeugmeister. In the remainder of the war in the Low Countries he held high commands, and was present at the Battle of Fleurus.

In 1795 he served on the Rhine, and in the following year was entrusted with chief control of all the Austrian forces on that river. His conduct of the operations against Jourdan and Moreau in 1796 marked him out at once as one of the greatest generals in Europe. At first falling back carefully and avoiding a decision, he finally marched away, leaving a mere screen in front of Moreau. Falling upon Jourdan he beat him in the battles of Amberg and Würzburg, and drove him over the Rhine with great loss. He then turned upon Moreau's army, which he defeated and forced out of Germany.

Napoleonic Wars

In 1797 he was sent to arrest the victorious march of General Bonaparte in Italy, and he conducted the retreat of the over-matched Austrians with the highest skill. In the campaign of 1799 he once more opposed Jourdan, whom he defeated in the battles of Ostrach and Stockach, following up his success by invading Switzerland and defeating Masséna in the First Battle of Zürich, after which he re-entered Germany and drove the French once more over the Rhine.

Ill-health, however, forced him to retire to Bohemia, but he was soon recalled to undertake the task of checking Moreau's advance on Vienna. The result of the Battle of Hohenlinden had, however, foredoomed the attempt, and the archduke had to make the armistice of Steyr. His popularity was now such that the Eternal Diet of Regensburg, which met

in 1802, resolved to erect a statue in his honor and to give him the title of savior of his country, but Charles refused both distinctions.

In the short and disastrous war of 1805 Archduke Charles commanded what was intended to be the main army in Italy, but events made Germany the decisive theatre of operations; Austria sustained defeat on the Danube, and the archduke was defeated by Massena in the Battle of Caldiero. With the conclusion of peace he began his active work of army reorganization, which was first tested on the field in 1809. As generalissimo of the army he had been made field marshal some years before.

In 1806 Francis II (now Francis I of Austria) named the Archduke Charles Commander in Chief of the Austrian army as well as Head of the Council of War. Supported by the prestige of being the only general who had proved capable of defeating the French, he promptly initiated a far-reaching scheme of reform, which replaced the obsolete methods of the 18th century. The chief characteristics of the new order were the adoption of the nation in arms principle and the adoption of French war organization and tactics. The army reforms were not yet completed by the war of 1809, in which Charles acted as commander in chief, yet even so it proved a far more formidable opponent than the old and was only defeated after a desperate struggle involving Austrian victories and large loss of life on both sides.

Its initial successes were neutralized by the reverses of Abensberg, Landshut and Eckmühl but, after the evacuation of Vienna, the archduke won a strong victory at the Battle of Aspern-Essling but soon afterwards lost decisively at the Battle of Wagram. At the end of the campaign the archduke gave up all his military offices.

Later life

When Austria joined the ranks of the allies during the War of the Sixth Coalition, Charles was not given a command and the post of commander-in-chief of the allied Grand Army of Bohemia went to the Prince of Schwarzenberg. Charles spent the rest of his life in retirement, except for a short time in 1815 when he was military governor of the Fortress Mainz. In 1822 he succeeded to the duchy of Saxe-Teschen.

On 15 September/17 September 1815 in Weilburg, Charles married Princess Henrietta of Nassau-Weilburg (1797–1829). She was a daughter of Frederick William of Nassau-Weilburg (1768–1816) and his wife Burgravine Louise Isabelle of Kirchberg.

Frederick William was the eldest surviving son of Karl Christian of Nassau-Weilburg and Princess Wilhelmine Carolina of Orange-Nassau.

Wilhelmine Carolina was a daughter of William IV, Prince of Orange and Anne, Princess Royal and Princess of Orange. Anne was in turn the eldest daughter of George II of Great Britain and Caroline of Ansbach.

Charles died at Vienna on 30 April 1847. He is buried in tomb 122 in the New Vault of the Imperial Crypt in Vienna. An equestrian statue was erected to his memory on the Heldenplatz in Vienna in 1860.

Division General (240pts)

Within zone of command all infantry rally automatically.



WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

Prince of Schwarzenberg



He entered the imperial cavalry in 1788, fought in 1789 under Lacy and Loudon against the Turks, distinguished himself by his bravery, and became major in 1792. In the French campaign of 1793, he served in the advanced guard of the army commanded by Prince Josias of Coburg, and at Le Cateau-Cambrésis in 1794 his impetuous charge at the head of his regiment, vigorously supported by twelve British squadrons, broke a whole corps of the French, killed and wounded 3,000 men, and brought off 32 of the enemy's guns. He was immediately decorated with the Knight's Cross of the Military Order of Maria Theresa.

After taking part in the battles of Amberg and Würzburg in 1796 he was raised to the rank of General-Major, and in 1799 he was promoted Feldmarschal-Leutnant. At the Battle of Hohenlinden he led a division in the right wing, and was almost the only Austrian general who emerged from that debacle with distinction. During the retreat, his promptitude and courage saved the right wing of the Austrian army from destruction, and he was afterwards entrusted by the Archduke Charles of Austria with the command of the rearguard. In 1804, Prince Karl Philipp was created Fürst zu Schwarzenberg in a title identical to, but separate from, that of his brother, Joseph, Prince of Schwarzenberg.[citation needed] In the war of 1805 he held command of a division under Mack, and when Ulm was surrounded by Napoleon in October he was one of the brave band of cavalry, under the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria-Este, which cut its way through the hostile lines. In the same year, he received the Commander's Cross of the Order of Maria Theresa and in 1809 he was awarded the Order of the Golden Fleece.

When in 1808, in view of a new war with France, Austria decided to send a special envoy to Russia, Schwarzenberg, who was persona grata at the Court of St Petersburg, was selected. He returned, however, in time to take part in the Battle of Wagram, leading a cavalry division in the Reserve Corps.[4] and was soon afterwards promoted General of Cavalry. After the peace of Vienna, he was sent to Paris to negotiate the marriage between Napoleon and the Archduchess Marie Louise of Austria. The

prince gave a ball in honour of the bride on 1 July 1810, which ended in the death of many of the guests, including his own sister-in-law, in a fire.

Napoleon held Schwarzenberg in great esteem, and it was at his request that the prince took command of the Austrian auxiliary corps in the Russian campaign of 1812. The part of the Austrians was well understood to be politically rather than morally hostile, and Schwarzenberg gained some minor successes by skilful manoeuvres without a great battle. Afterwards, under instructions from Napoleon, he remained for some months inactive at Pultusk.

In 1813, when Austria, after many hesitations, took the side of the allies against Napoleon, Schwarzenberg, recently promoted to Feldmarschall, was appointed commander-in-chief of the allied Grand Army of Bohemia. As such, he was the senior of the allied generals who conducted the campaign of 1813-1814. Under his command, the Allied army was mauled by Napoleon at the Battle of Dresden on 26–27 August and driven back into Bohemia. However, his army defeated pursuing French forces at the Battle of Kulm. Returning to the fray, he led the Allied army north again and played a major role in Napoleon's decisive defeat at the Battle of Leipzig on 16–18 October. During the invasion of France in 1814, he beat a French force at the Battle of Bar-sur-Aube in late February. He repelled an attack by Napoleon in the Battle of Arcis-sur-Aube on 20–21 March and overcame the last barrier before Paris by winning the Battle of Fère-Champenoise on March 25. His capture of the French capital on 31 March after the Battle of Paris resulted in the overthrow of Napoleon

Division General (300pts)

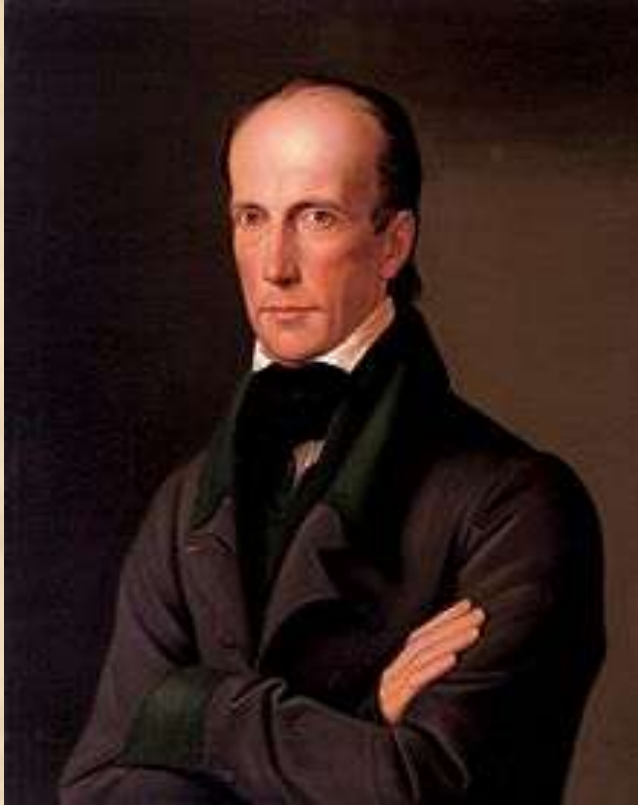
He and his officers roll 3D6 for orders and ignore the highest roll.



WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

Archduke John



Division General (200pts)

All Landwehr units in the army get +1 Mo.



John was given command of the army in Germany in September 1800, despite his personal reluctance to assume the position. He showed personal bravery, but his army was crushed at the Battle of Hohenlinden on 3 December 1800. Demoralized by defeat, the army nearly disintegrated in the subsequent retreat, which was only stopped by an armistice arranged on 22 December. After the peace in 1801, Archduke John was made General Director of the Engineering and Fortification Service, and later commander of two military academies.

In 1805, he directed an able defence of several Tyrolean passes against the French and was awarded the Commander Cross of the Military Order of Maria Theresa. In 1808, he pressed for the creation of the Landwehr based on the success of the Prussian Landwehr.

At the commencement of the War of the Fifth Coalition in 1809 he became commander of the Army of Inner Austria, fighting against Eugène de Beauharnais in Italy. Under his command were the VIII Armeekorps led by Albert Gyulai and the IX Armeekorps headed by Albert's brother Ignaz Gyulai. After winning a significant victory at the Battle of Sacile on 16 April 1809, his army advanced almost to Verona. Having detached forces to besiege Venice and other fortresses, John's army was soon outnumbered by Eugène's heavily reinforced host. Worse, news of the Austrian defeat at the Battle of Eckmühl reached him and compelled him to order a retreat. Before withdrawing, he fought off Franco-Italian attacks at the Battle of Caldiero between 27 and 30 April. Attempting to blunt the Franco-Italian pursuit, he stood to fight on 8 May and was beaten at the Battle of Piave River. Trying to defend the entire border, he sent Ignaz Gyulai to defend Ljubljana (Laibach) in Carniola, while holding Villach in Carinthia with his own forces. Eugène's pursuit overran the frontier defenses at the Battle of Tarvis and wrecked a column of hoped-for reinforcements at the Battle of Sankt Michael. Forced to flee northeast into Hungary, John offered battle again but was defeated at Raab on 14 June 1809. Ordered to join his brother Archduke Charles, Duke of Teschen at the Battle of Wagram on 5 and 6 July, John's small army arrived too late to avert an Austrian defeat. His brother criticized him for tardiness.

WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815



This painting by Franz Roubaud illustrates an episode when 493 Russians for two weeks repelled attacks by a 20,000-strong Persian army.



Russian Leib-Guard attacking at Borodino

WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLÉONIC WARS 1800-1815

RUSSIA (1810-15)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

ALLIES: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled (+50pts to pool automatically)

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Brigade General	-	-	-	9	2	+1	140
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	70
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	1	-	60

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". In games with 4000pts and more the Army General can be upgraded to Division General with Mo10 and Zone of Command 15" (50pts). May ride a horse. One officer per 1000pts allowed. Aide de Camp counts as Battle Standard.

Brigade General 2 SIP (3 if upgraded), may add up 2 SIP for 20pts each.
Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

CAVALRY

CUIRASSIERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Cuirassier	3	3	3	7	26

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 3

0-1 may be Guard (+6) with CA4, Mo8 and *Drilled*

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

DRAGOONS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Draoon	3	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 2

0-1 may be Guard (+6) with CA4, Mo8, *Drilled*

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

UHLANS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Lancer	3	3	3	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, thrusting spear, carbine **AV:** 1

0-1 may be Guard (+6) with CA4, Mo8, *Drilled*

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*, Thrusting spear always strikes first

HUSSARS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Hussar	4	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 1

0-1 may be Guard (+2) with Mo8

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, *Feign Flight*

BERITTENE JÄGER

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Jäger	3	3	3	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 1

0-1 may be Guard (+2) with Mo8

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, Can change to Skirmish and vice versa, Only 1813-14

COSSACKS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Guard	4	3	3	8	22
Regular	3	3	3	7	18
Militia	2	2	3	6	12

Equipment: Hand weapon, thrusting spear, carbine **AV:** 1

Militia are *Undisciplined*

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*, Thrusting spear always strikes first

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Pavlovsk Grenadier Guard	4	4	3	9	22
Preobashensk Lifeguard	4	4	3	9	22
Semenovsk Lifeguard	4	4	3	9	22
Ismailovsk Lifeguard	4	4	3	9	22
Lituanian Lifeguard	4	4	3	9	22
Finnish Lifeguard	4	4	3	9	22
0-1 Grenadier	4	3	3	8	12
Musketeer	3	2	3	7	7
Opolchenia	2	2	3	6	5

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Guards are *Drilled* and have *Fearsome Reputation*

Only one unit of each Guard Infantry is allowed per army.

You may not have more Guard models than Musketeers & Grenadiers.

Grenadiers are *Drilled*.

0-1 Grenadiers per two other units of musketeers.

Opolchenia are *Undisciplined* and *Unmotivated*, may have thrusting spears instead of musket (free)

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*, Can re-roll first failed moral test

LIGHT INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Lifeguard Jäger	4	4	3	8	22
Carabineer	3	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

0-1 unit of *Light Infantry* per four units of *Line Infantry*

Lifeguard Jäger are *Drilled*

You may not have more Lifeguard models than Jäger.

Special Rules: *Light Infantry*, Can change to Skirmish and vice versa

ARTILLERY

0-2 Batteries Light Cannons (2-4, 75pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)

0-2 Batteries Heavy Cannons (2-4, 125pts each or one Medium or Heavy Howitzer 125/150pts)

0-2 Batteries Horse Artillery (2-4, 85pts each or one Howitzer 110pts)

Only from 1813: 0-1 Heavy Horse Artillery ((2-4, 135pts each or one Medium or Heavy Howitzer 135/160pts)

0-1 Light or Medium Howitzer Battery (2-4, 100/125pts each)

0-2 Batteries can be upgraded to *Guard Artillery* (+20 per cannon/howitzer)

WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

Mikhail Kutuzov



In 1784 he became a major general, in 1787 governor-general of the Crimea; and under Suvorov, whose disciple he became, he won considerable distinction in the Russo-Turkish War of 1787–1792, at the taking of Ochakov, Odessa, Bender and Ismail, and the battles of Rimmnik and Mashin. He was by that time (1791) a lieutenant-general and successively occupied the positions of ambassador at Constantinople, governor-general of Finland, commandant of the corps of cadets at Saint Petersburg, ambassador at Berlin, and governor-general of Saint Petersburg.

Kutuzov was a favorite of Tsar Paul I, and after that emperor's murder he was temporarily out of favor with the new Tsar Alexander I, though he remained loyal.

In 1805 Kutuzov commanded the Russian corps which opposed Napoleon's advance on Vienna.

On the eve of Austerlitz, Kutuzov tried to convince the Allied generals of the necessity of waiting for reinforcements before facing Napoleon. Alexander believed that waiting to engage Napoleon's forces would be seen as cowardly. Kutuzov quickly realized that he no longer had any power with Alexander and the Austrian chief of staff General-Major Franz von Weyrother. When he asked Alexander where he planned to move a unit of troops, he was told "That's none of your business." Kutuzov pretended to sleep throughout the battle planning session as he feared that Alexander would blame him for the inevitable defeat. Kutuzov was present at the battle of Austerlitz on 2 December 1805. Though Alexander's orders made it clear that the Russians should move off of the strategic Pratzen Plateau, Kutuzov stalled for as long as possible as he recognized the advantage that Napoleon would gain from this high ground. Finally, Alexander forced Kutuzov to abandon the Plateau. Napoleon quickly seized the ridge and broke the Allied lines with his artillery which now commanded the battlefield from the Pratzen Plateau. The battle was lost, and over 25,000 Russians were killed. Kutuzov was put in charge of organizing the army's retreat across Hungary and back into Russia as Alexander was overcome by grief.

He was then put in charge of the Russian army operating against the Turks in the Russo-Turkish War, 1806-1812. Understanding that his armies would be badly needed in the upcoming battle with the French, he hastily brought the prolonged war to a victorious end and concluded the

propitious Treaty of Bucharest, which stipulated the incorporation of Bessarabia into the Russian Empire. For this success he was elevated to the rank of Knyaz (Prince or Duke).

When Napoleon invaded Russia in 1812, Michael Andreas Barclay de Tolly (then Minister of War) chose to follow the scorched earth principle and retreat rather than to risk a major battle. His strategy aroused grudges from most of the generals and soldiers, notably Prince Pyotr Bagration. As Alexander had to choose a new general, there was only one choice: Kutuzov. He found popularity among the troops mainly because he was Russian (most of the generals commanding Russian troops at that time were foreign), he was brave, he had proven himself in battle, strongly believed in the Russian Orthodox Church, and he looked out for the troops' well-being. The nobles and clergy also regarded Kutuzov highly. Therefore, when Kutuzov was appointed commander-in-chief and arrived with the Russian army on 17 August 1812, the nation greeted Kutuzov with delight. Only Alexander, repulsed by Kutuzov's physique and irrationally holding him responsible for the defeat at Austerlitz did not celebrate Kutuzov's commission. Within two weeks Kutuzov decided to give major battle on approaches to Moscow. Two huge armies clashed near Borodino on 7 September 1812 in what has been described as the greatest battle in human history up to that date, involving nearly a quarter of a million soldiers. The result of the battle was inconclusive, with a third of the French and half of the Russian army killed or wounded. After a conference at the village of Fili, Kutuzov fell back on the strategy of his predecessor: withdraw in order to save the Russian army as long as possible.

This came at the price of losing Moscow, whose population was evacuated. Having retreated along the Kaluga road and replenished his munitions, he forced Napoleon into retreat in the Battle of Maloyaroslavets. The old general's cautious pursuit evoked much criticism, but ultimately only a small remnant (93,000 of the 690,000 men) of the Grand Army returned to Prussian soil alive. Hence the Russian general's caution was thoroughly vindicated.

Kutuzov now held the rank of Field Marshal and had been awarded the victory title of His Serene Highness Knyaz Smolensky (Светлейший князь Смоленский) – having achieved this title for a victory over part of the French army at Smolensk in November 1812.

Early in 1813 Kutuzov fell ill, and he died on 28 April 1813 at Bunzlau. Memorials have been erected to him there, at the Poklonnaya Hill in Moscow and in front of the Kazan Cathedral, Saint Petersburg, where he is buried, by Boris Orlovsky. As he had no male issue, his estates passed to the Tolstoy family (one of his five daughters, Praskovia, had married Matvei Feodorovich Tolstoy). Among Russian generals Kutuzov is held second only to his teacher Suvorov.

Division General (300pts)

In zone of command all units roll 3D6 for moral tests and ignore the highest roll and he always can choose the table side instead of rolling dice.



WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

Michael Andreas Barclay de Tolly



Service history

Young Barclay was enlisted in the Pskov Carabineer Regiment on 13 May 1767, and achieved the rank of a cornet by May 1778. In 1788–1789 Barclay served against the Turks, distinguishing himself in the taking of Ochakov and Akkerman. In 1790 he operated against the Swedes and, four years later, he fought against the Poles. He was a lieutenant colonel by 1794 after serving as Aide-de-camp to various senior officers in several campaigns. In that year he was appointed commander of the Estland Jaeger Corps, and three years later commander of the 4th Jaeger Regiment, becoming its chief in 1799, soon after being promoted to General Major for his service in the Polish Campaign of 1794.

In the war of 1806 against Napoleon, Barclay took a distinguished part in the Battle of Pultusk (December 1806) and was wounded at the Battle of Eylau (7 February 1807), where his conduct won him promotion to the rank of lieutenant-general.

After a period of convalescence, Barclay returned to the army and in 1808 commanded operations against the Swedes during the Finnish War. In 1809 he won a European reputation by a rapid and daring march over the frozen Gulf of Bothnia, which allowed him to surprise the enemy and seize Umeå in Sweden. For this exploit, immortalized by the Russian poet Baratynsky, he was made Full General and Governor-General of Finland. A year later, he became Minister of War, retaining the post until 1813.

Napoleon's invasion

During Napoleon's Invasion of Russia in 1812 Barclay assumed the supreme command of the 1st Army of the West, the largest of the Russian armies facing Napoleon. He proposed the now famous scorched earth strategy of drawing the enemy deep into one's own territory and retreated to the village of Tsaryovo-Zaimishche between Moscow and Smolensk.

Nevertheless, the Russians keenly opposed the appointment of a foreigner as commander-in-chief. His rivals spread rumors of him being Napoleon's agent, and the populace condemned him as a coward. Barclay was forced by his subordinates and the Tsar to engage Napoleon at Smolensk (17 – 18 August 1812). Napoleon forced Barclay to retreat when he threatened Barclay's only escape route. After losing the Holy City of Smolensk, the outcry of officers and civilians grew to a point where the Tsar could no longer ignore it. He appointed Kutuzov, previously a general at the battle of Austerlitz, as the over-all commander of the Russian Forces. Barclay remained General of the 1st Army of the West.

Barclay commanded the right flank at the Battle of Borodino (7 September 1812) with great valor and presence of mind and during the celebrated council at Fili advised Kutuzov to surrender unfortified

Moscow to the enemy. His illness made itself known at that time and he was forced to leave the army soon afterwards.

After Napoleon was driven from Russia, the eventual success of Barclay's tactics made him a romantic hero, misunderstood by his contemporaries and rejected by the court. His popularity soared, and his honour was restored by the tsar.

Foreign campaigns

Barclay was re-employed in the field and took part in the campaign in Germany. After Kutuzov's death, he once again became commander-in-chief of the Russian forces at the Battle of Bautzen (21 May 1813), and in this capacity he served at Dresden (26 – 27 August 1813), Kulm (29 – 30 August 1813) and Leipzig (16 – 19 October 1813). In the latter battle he commanded a central part of the Allied forces so effectively that the tsar bestowed upon him the title of count.

Barclay took part in the invasion of France in 1814 and commanded the taking of Paris, receiving the baton of a Field Marshal in reward. In 1815 he again served as commander-in-chief of the Russian army which after the Hundred Days occupied France, and was created Prince at the close of the war.

As his health grew worse, he left the military and settled down in his Jõgeveste manor (German exonym: Beckhof, Polish: Tepelshof) (nowadays Southern Estonia). Barclay de Tolly died at Insterburg (Chernyakhovsk), East Prussia, on 26 May 1818 (14 May, Old Style) on his way from his Livonian manor to Germany, where he wanted to renew his health. His and his wife Helene Auguste Eleonore von Smitten's remains were embalmed and put into the mausoleum built to a design by Apollon Shchedrin and Vasily Demut-Malinovsky in 1832 in Jõgeveste (in Helme, Estonia).

A grand statue of him was erected in front of the Kazan Cathedral in St Petersburg on behest of Emperor Nicholas I. There are also a modern statue in Riga, a full size bronze mounted statue by Vladimir Surovtsev in Chernyakhovsk, a bust monument in Tartu, and the so-called "Barclay's leaning house" in Tartu (which was acquired by his widow after his death).

After extinction of the Barclay de Tolly princely line with his son Magnus on 29 October 1871 (17 October, Old Style), Alexander II allowed the field marshal's sister's grandson through female lineage, Alexander von Weymar, to assume the title of Prince Barclay de Tolly-Weymar on 12 June 1872 (31 May, Old Style)

Division General (200pts)

Always win the roll who starts the game, first round only.



WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

Levin August von Bennigsen



He was born into a Hanoverian family in Brunswick and served successively as a page at the Hanoverian court and as an officer of foot-guards where he participated in the Seven Years' War. In 1764, he retired from the Hanoverian army and entered the Russian service as a field officer in the Vyatka musketeer regiment in 1773. He fought against the Turks in 1774 and in 1778, becoming lieutenant-colonel in the latter year. In 1787 his conduct at the storming of Ochakov won him promotion to the rank of brigadier, and he distinguished himself repeatedly in smashing the Kościuszko Uprising and in the Persian War of 1796. In 1794 he was awarded the Order of St. George of the Third Degree and an estate in Minsk guberniya and promoted to Major General for his accomplishments in the former campaign.

In 1798 he was fired from military service by the Tsar Paul I allegedly because of his connections with Platon Zubov. It is known that he took an active part in the planning phase of the conspiracy to assassinate Paul I, but his role in the actual killing remains a matter of conjecture. Tsar Alexander I made him governor-general of Lithuania in 1801, and in 1802 a general of cavalry.

In 1806 he was in command of one of the Russian armies operating against Napoleon, when he fought the battle of Pultusk and met the emperor in person in the sanguinary battle of Eylau (8 February 1807). In the battle of Pultusk he resisted French troops under Jean Lannes before retreating. This brought him the Order of St. George of the Second Degree while after the battle of Eylau he was awarded Order of St. Andrew - the highest order in the Russian empire. Here he could claim to have inflicted the first reverse suffered by Napoleon, but six months later Bennigsen met with the crushing defeat of Friedland (14 June 1807) the direct consequence of which was the treaty of Tilsit.

Bennigsen was heavily criticised for the battle of Friedland and for the decline of discipline in the army and now retired for some years, but in the campaign of 1812 he reappeared in the army in various responsible positions. He was present at Borodino, and defeated Murat in the engagement of Tarutino where he himself was wounded in the leg, but on account of a quarrel with Marshal Kutusov, the Russian commander-in-chief, he was compelled to retire from active military employment.

After the death of Kutusov he was recalled and placed at the head of an army. Bennigsen participated in the battles of Bautzen and Lützen, leading one of the columns that made the decisive attack on the last day of the battle of Leipzig (16-19 October 1813). On the same evening he was made a count by the emperor Alexander I, and he afterwards commanded the forces which operated against Marshal Davout in North Germany, most notably in the year-long Siege of Hamburg (1813-14). After the peace treaty of Fontainebleau he was awarded the St. George order of the First Degree - the highest Russian military order - for his actions in the Napoleonic wars in general.

After the general peace he held a command from 1815 to 1818, when he retired from active service and settled on his Hanoverian estate of Banteln near Hildesheim. By the end of his life he completely lost his sight. He died, aged 81. His son, Alexander Levin, Count von Bennigsen (1809-1893) was a distinguished Hanoverian statesman.

Division General (240pts)

In zone of command all infantry units get +1 to combat result.



WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

Prince Pyotr Bagration



Bagration was born in 1765 to a Georgian prince of the Bagratid dynasty, Colonel Prince Ivan Alexandrovich Bagration (18 November 1730 – 9 October 1795), who was the eldest son of Alexander. His brother Roman (Revaz) Bagrationi (1778–1834) was also a general of the Russian army.

Bagration entered the Russian army as a sergeant in the Kavskansk Rifles, Astrakhan Infantry Regiment in 1782, beginning a thirty year career in the Russian Army, and served for some years in the Russian-Circassian War. He participated in the Siege of Ochakov (1788). In 1792 he was commissioned as a Captain and transferred to the Kiev Cavalry Regiment that year as a second Major, transferring as a full first Major to the Sofiiskii Carabineers on 15 May 1794. He served in the military campaign to suppress the Polish Kościuszko Uprising of 1794.

He received successive promotions to Lieutenant-Colonel (26 October 1794), to Colonel (1798) and to Major-General (1799).[1] His merits were recognized by Suvorov, whom he accompanied in the Italian and Swiss campaign of 1799, winning particular distinction by the capture of the town of Brescia. From 1798 to 1799, he commanded the 6th Chasseurs.

He commanded the Chasseurs of the Imperial Guard from 1801–1802, serving as GOC Jager Brigade (1802–05) and as the commander of the advance guard at Austerlitz in 1805.

In the wars of 1805 Bagration's achievements appeared even more brilliant. With a small rearguard he successfully resisted the repeated attacks of forces five times his own numbers at the Battle of Hollabrunn (1805), and though half his men fell, the retreat of the main army under Kutuzov was thereby secured. At Austerlitz (2 December 1805) Bagration fought against the left wing of the French army commanded by Murat and Lannes. He was promoted to Lieutenant-General in 1805, and fought bravely and obstinately at the battles of Eylau (7 February 1807), Heilsberg (11 June 1807) and Friedland (14 June 1807).

As a hero of the Napoleonic Wars he returned to St. Petersburg, to become the lover of Catherine, the sister of the tsar, Alexander I. A marriage was out of the question. He then married another Catherine, a relative of Prince Potemkin. She, however, soon left her husband for an

interesting life as a salon hostess in Vienna (and sometime mistress of Metternich).

During the Finnish Campaign of 1808, by a daring march across the frozen Gulf of Finland, Bagration captured the Åland Islands, and in 1809 he led the Russian army against the Turks at the battles of Rassowa and Tataritza. In 1809 he was promoted to full General of Infantry.

In 1812, Bagration commanded the 2nd army of the West, and a few days before Napoleon's invasion on 24 June he suggested to Alexander I a pre-emptive strike into the Duchy of Warsaw. Though defeated at Mogilev (23 July 1812), Bagration led his forces to join the 1st army at Smolensk under Barclay de Tolly, to whom he ceded overall command of both armies on 2 August. Bagration led the left wing at the Battle of Borodino (7 September 1812), where he constructed a number of flèches- due to a shortage of engineer officers though, these were poorly designed. During the battle he received a mortal wound and later died on 24 September, in the village of Simi, which belonged to his aunt.

It is said that, while wounded, Bagration kept giving orders to the troops without knowing that the Russian army was abandoning Moscow. When he finally heard the truth, Bagration was so shocked that he rapidly stood up, totally forgetting about his grave wound. Such an act was too much for his severely wounded body and it quickly cost Bagration his life.

On 15 October 1800, Bagration was granted the hereditary title of a Prince of the Russian Empire (Kniaz Bagration) by the Emperor Paul I. He was also appointed as a Knight of the Orders of St Andrew (1810), of St. Alexander Nevsky (1807), of the St Vladimir, 1st class (1809), of the St Anna, 1st class (1800), the St George 2nd class (1805) and as a Commander of Justice of the Order of St John of Malta (1800). He was further honoured with a gold sword of honour for bravery (1808).[1] Bagration's foreign awards also included the Prussian Orders of the Red Eagle (1807) and the Black Eagle (1807), the Austrian Military Order of Maria Theresa, 2nd class (1799) and the Sardinian Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, 1st Class (1799).

Tsar Nicholas I had a monument erected in his honour on the battlefield of Borodino. The general's remains were transferred to the place where he had fallen and remain there to this day.

Division General (240pts)

He and his officers roll 3D6 for orders and ignore the highest roll. Additionally the unit he accompanies gets +1 to the combat result.



WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815



Prussian hussars in the Battle of Leipzig, 1813.



The Prussian attack on Plancenoit

WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

PRUSSIA (1813-15)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

ALLIES: Up to 25%

SIP: automatically pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Brigade General	-	-	-	9	2	+1	140
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	70
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	1	-	60

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". In games with 4000pts and more the Army General can be upgraded to Division General with Mo10 and Zone of Command 15" (50pts). May ride a horse. One officer per 1000pts allowed. Aide de Camp counts as Battle Standard.

Brigade General 2 SIP (3 if upgraded), may add up 2 SIP for 20pts each.
Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

CAVALRY

0-1 GARDES DU CORPS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Guard	4	3	3	8	32

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 3

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*, *Drilled*

0-2 CUIRASSIERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Cuirassier	4	3	3	7	28

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 3

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

DRAGOONS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Draoon	3	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 2

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

UHLANS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Lancer	3	3	3	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, thrusting spear, carbine **AV:** 1

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*, Thrusting spear always strikes first

HUSSARS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Hussar	4	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 1

0-1 may be Guard (+2) with Mo8

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, *Feign Flight*

LANDWEHR CAVALRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Lancer	2	2	3	7	15

Equipment: Hand weapon, thrusting spear, carbine **AV:** 1

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, *Undisciplined*, Thrusting spear always strikes first

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Guard	4	3	3	8	16
Line	3	3	3	7	10
Reserve	3	3	3	6	8
2+ Landwehr	3	2	3	6	6

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Guard is *Drilled*

Landwehr is *Undisciplined*

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

LIGHT INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Jäger	3	4	3	8	16
Frei Jäger	2	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Jäger have Rifles instead of Muskets

0-1 unit of *Light Infantry* per five units of *Line Infantry*

Special Rules: *Light Infantry*, Can change to Skirmish and vice versa

ARTILLERY

0-2 Batteries Light Cannons (2-4, 75pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)

0-2 Batteries Heavy Cannons (2-4, 125pts each or one Light or Medium Howitzer 100/125pts)

0-2 Batteries Horse Artillery (2-4, 85pts each or one Howitzer 110pts)

0-1 Battery of Light Howitzers (2-4, 100pts each)



WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

King Frederick William III



Frederick William succeeded to the throne on 16 November 1797. At once, the new King was earnest of his good intentions by cutting down the expenses of the royal establishment, dismissing his father's ministers, and reforming the most oppressive abuses of the late reign. Unfortunately, however, he had all the Hohenzollern determination to retain personal power without the Hohenzollern genius for using it. Too distrustful to delegate responsibility to his ministers, he was too infirm of will to strike out and follow a consistent course for himself.

Disgusted with the moral debauchery of his father's court (in both political intrigues and sexual affairs), Frederick William's first endeavor was to restore morality to his dynasty. The eagerness to restore dignity to his family went so far that it nearly caused sculptor Johann Gottfried Schadow to cancel his Prinzessinnengruppe project, which was commissioned by the previous monarch Frederick William II. He was quoted as saying the following, which demonstrated his sense of duty and peculiar manner of speech:

“ Every civil servant has a dual obligation: to the sovereign and to the country. It can occur that the two are not compatible; then, the duty to the country is higher. ”

At first Frederick William and his advisors attempted to pursue a policy of neutrality in the Napoleonic Wars. Although they succeeded in keeping out of the Third Coalition in 1805, eventually Frederick William was swayed by the belligerent attitude of the queen, who led Prussia's pro-war party, and entered into war in October 1806. On 14 October 1806, at the Battle of Jena-Auerstädt, the French defeated the Prussian army led by Frederick William, and the Prussian army collapsed. The royal family fled to Memel, East Prussia, where they fell on the mercy of Emperor Alexander I of Russia (who, rumour has it, had fallen in love with Queen Luise).

Alexander, too, suffered defeat at the hands of the French, and at Tilsit on the Niemen France made peace with Russia and Prussia. Napoleon dealt with Prussia very harshly, despite the pregnant Queen's personal interview with the French emperor. Prussia lost many of its Polish territories, as well as all territory west of the Elbe, and had to finance a

large indemnity and to pay for French troops to occupy key strong points within the Kingdom.

Although the ineffectual King himself seemed resigned to Prussia's fate, various reforming ministers, such as Baron vom Stein, Prince von Hardenberg, Scharnhorst, and Count Gneisenau, set about reforming Prussia's administration and military, with the encouragement of the Queen (who died, greatly mourned, in 1810).

In 1813, following Napoleon's defeat in Russia, Frederick William turned against France and signed an alliance with Russia at Kalisz, although he had to flee Berlin, still under French occupation. Prussian troops played a key part in the victories of the allies in 1813 and 1814, and the King himself travelled with the main army of Prince Schwarzenberg, along with Alexander of Russia and Francis of Austria.

At the Congress of Vienna, Frederick William's ministers succeeded in securing important territorial increases for Prussia, although they failed to obtain the annexation of all of Saxony, as they had wished. Following the war, Frederick William turned towards political reaction, abandoning the promises he had made in 1813 to supply Prussia with a constitution.

He died on 7 June 1840. His eldest son, Frederick William IV, succeeded him.

Division General (130pts)

Only Mo9. Have to roll 3D6 for orders and ignores the lowest roll.



WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

Frederick Louis Prince of Hohenlohe



Frederick Louis was born in Ingelfingen. He began his military career as a boy, serving against the Prussians in the last years of the Seven Years' War. Entering the Prussian army in 1768 after the peace, he was on account of his rank as prince at once made major, and in 1775 he became lieutenant-colonel. In 1778 Frederick Louis took part in the War of the Bavarian Succession and about the same time was made a colonel. Shortly before the death of King Frederick the Great he was promoted to the rank of major general and appointed chief of a regiment. For some years the prince did garrison duty at Breslau, until in 1791 he was made governor of Berlin. In 1794 he commanded a corps in the Prussian army on the Rhine and distinguished himself greatly in many engagements, particularly in the Battle of Kaiserslautern on 20 September.

Frederick Louis was at this time the most popular soldier in the Prussian army. Blücher wrote of him that he was a leader of whom the Prussian army might well be proud. He succeeded his father in the principality, and acquired additional lands by his marriage with a daughter of Count von Hoym. In 1806 Frederick Louis, now a general of infantry, was appointed to command the left wing of the Prussian forces opposing Napoleon, having under him Prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia; but, feeling that his career had been that of a prince and not that of a professional soldier, he allowed his quartermaster-general, the incompetent Oberst (Colonel) Christian Karl August Ludwig von Massenbach to influence him unduly. Disputes soon broke out between Hohenlohe and the commander-in-chief the Duke of Brunswick, the armies marched hither and thither without effective results, and finally Frederick Louis's army was almost destroyed by Napoleon at the Battle of Jena on 14 October 1806.

The prince displayed his usual personal bravery in the battle, and managed to rally a portion of his corps near Erfurt, whence he retreated into Prussia. But the pursuers followed him up closely and Marshal Joachim Murat intercepted his corps at Prenzlau. On the morning of 28 October, a fortnight after Jena and three weeks after the beginning of

hostilities, Hohenlohe refused two French demands that he surrender. However, the initial fighting went against the Prussians in the Battle of Prenzlau. Massenbach, who had gone to negotiate with the French, suddenly turned up with the news that the French completely surrounded them, which was untrue. Influenced by his chief of staff and assured by Murat "on his honor" that 100,000 French had encircled his forces, Hohenlohe capitulated with 10,000 men. (In fact, Murat had no more than 12,000 near Prenzlau, including only 3,000 infantry.) Frederick Louis's former popularity and influence in the army had now the worst possible effect, for the commandants of garrisons everywhere lost heart and followed his example. The capitulation of Pasewalk occurred on 29 October, the capitulation of Stettin on the night of 29–30 October, and Küstrin surrendered on 1 November. Before the month of November was over, the siege of Magdeburg ended in a capitulation. West of the Elbe River, the sieges of Hameln, Nienburg, and Plassenburg also ended badly for Prussia.

After two years spent as a prisoner-of-war in France, Frederick Louis retired to his estates, living in self-imposed obscurity until his death. He had, in August 1806, just before the outbreak of the War of the Fourth Coalition, resigned the principality to his eldest son, not being willing to become a mediatised ruler under Württemberg suzerainty.

Frederick Louis died in Slawentzitz in Upper Silesia.

Division General (240pts)

In zone of command all fleeing friendly units rally automatically.



WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

August Neidhart von Gneisenau



Gneisenau was born at Schildau in the Electorate of Saxony. He was the son of a Saxon lieutenant of artillery, August William Neidhardt, and his wife Maria Eva Neidhardt, née Müller. He grew up in great poverty at Schildau, and subsequently at Würzburg and Erfurt. In 1777 he entered the University of Erfurt, but two years later joined an Austrian regiment quartered there. In 1782, taking the additional name of Gneisenau from some lost estates of his family in Austria, he entered as an officer the service of the Margrave of Bayreuth-Ansbach. With one of that prince's mercenary regiments in British pay, he saw active service and gained valuable experience in the American Revolutionary War. Returning in 1786, he applied for Prussian service, and King Frederick the Great gave him a commission as first lieutenant in the infantry.

Made Stabskapitän (Staff Captain) in 1790, Gneisenau served in Poland from 1793-1794. Ten years of subsequent quiet garrison life in Jauer enabled him to undertake wide ranging studies of military and political history. In 1796 he married Caroline von Kottwitz.

In 1806 Gneisenau served as one of Prince Hohenlohe's staff-officers, fought at Saalfeld and Jena, and a little later commanded a provisional infantry brigade which fought under Lestocq in the Lithuanian campaign. Early in 1807, the Prussian Army sent Major von Gneisenau as commandant to Kolberg, which, though small and ill-protected, with the additional assistance of Schill and Nettelbeck succeeded in holding out against Napoleonic forces until the Peace of Tilsit. The commandant received the highly-prized Pour le Mérite and promotion to lieutenant-colonel.

A wider sphere of work now opened to Gneisenau. As chief of engineers, and a member of the reorganizing committee, he played a great part, along with Scharnhorst, in the work of reconstructing the Prussian army. Though primarily devoted to the problem of military reorganization, he exercised considerable influence on the general policy of the Ministry as well. A colonel in 1809, he soon drew upon himself, by his energy, the suspicion of the dominant French, and Stein's fall (January 1809) was soon followed by Gneisenau's retirement. But, after visiting Austria, Imperial Russia, Sweden and England on secret missions, he returned to Berlin and resumed his place as a leader of the patriotic party.

In open military work and secret machinations his energy and patriotism were equally tested, and with the outbreak of the Wars of Liberation, Major-General Gneisenau became Blücher's quartermaster-general. Thus began the connection between these two soldiers which has furnished military history with one of the best examples of the harmonious co-operation between a commander and his chief-of-staff. With Blücher, Gneisenau served in the capture of Paris; his military character perfectly complemented Blücher's, and under this happy guidance the young troops of Prussia, often defeated but never discouraged, fought their way into the heart of France. The plan for the march on Paris, which led directly to the fall of Napoleon, was specifically the work of the chief-of-staff. In reward for his distinguished service, Gneisenau in 1814—along with Yorck, Kleist and Bülow—was elevated to count, while at the same time Blücher became Prince of Wahlstatt.

In 1815, once more chief of Blücher's staff, Gneisenau played a very conspicuous part in the Waterloo campaign. Senior generals such as Yorck and Kleist had been set aside in order that the chief-of-staff should take command in case of need, and when on the field of Ligny the old field marshal was disabled, Gneisenau assumed command of the Prussian army. He rallied the army, directed it towards Wavre from where part of it marched to join Wellington at the Battle of Waterloo on 18 June 1815, where the flanking attack by the Prussians helped to decide the battle.

On the field of Waterloo, Gneisenau carried out a pursuit that resulted in the capture of Napoleon's carriage. In the days following the battle, Gneisenau saw that the Prussian forces reached Paris before Wellington. In reward Gneisenau gained further promotion and the Order of the Black Eagle.

Division General (260pts)

Can give an additional order per turn but only to Landwehr infantry units.



WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

Ludwig Yorck von Wartenburg



Yorck entered the Prussian army in 1772, but after seven years' service was cashiered for disobedience, having criticized his superior for his recruiting methods. Entering Dutch service three years later he took part in the operations of 1783-84 in the East Indies as captain. He took part with the French army in a battle against British troops in Cape Town. Returning to Prussia in 1785 he was, on the death of Frederick the Great, reinstated in his old service, and in 1794 took part in the operations in Poland during the Kościuszko Uprising, distinguishing himself especially at Szczekociny.

Five years afterwards Yorck began to make a name for himself as commander of a light infantry regiment, being one of the first to give prominence to the training of skirmishers. In 1805 he was appointed to the command of an infantry brigade, and in the disastrous Jena campaign he played a conspicuous and successful part as a rearguard commander, especially at Altenzaun. He was taken prisoner, severely wounded, in the last stand of Blücher's corps at Lübeck.

In the reorganization of the Prussian army which followed the Treaty of Tilsit, Yorck was one of the leading figures. At first major-general commanding the West Prussian brigade, afterwards inspector-general of light infantry, he was finally appointed second in command to General Grawert, the leader of the auxiliary corps which Prussia was compelled to send in support of Napoleon's invasion of Russia. The two generals did not agree, Grawert being an open partisan of the French alliance, and Yorck an ardent patriot, but before long Grawert retired, and Yorck assumed the command.

Opposed in his advance on Riga by the Russian General Steingell, Yorck displayed great skill in a series of combats which ended in the retreat of the enemy to Riga. Throughout the campaign he had been the object of many overtures from the enemy's generals, and though he had hitherto rejected them, it was soon borne in upon him that the French Grand Army was doomed. Marshal MacDonald, his immediate French superior, retreated before the corps of Diebitsch, and Yorck found himself isolated.

As a soldier his duty was to break through, but as a Prussian patriot his position was more difficult. He had to judge whether the moment was favorable for the war of liberation; and, whatever might be the enthusiasm of his junior staff-officers, Yorck had no illusions as to the safety of his own head. On 20 December the general made up his mind.

The Convention of Tauroggen armistice, signed by Diebitsch and Yorck without consent of their king, declared the Prussian corps "neutral". The news was received with the wildest enthusiasm, but the Prussian Court dared not yet throw off the mask, and an order was despatched suspending Yorck from his command pending a court-martial. Diebitsch refused to let the bearer pass through his lines, and the general was finally absolved when the Treaty of Kalisz placed Prussia on the side of the Allies. Yorck's act was nothing less than the turning-point of Prussian history. His veterans formed the nucleus of the forces of East Prussia, and Yorck himself in public took the final step by declaring war on Napoleon as the commander of those forces.

On 17 March 1813, Yorck made his entry into Berlin in the midst of the wildest exuberance of patriotic joy. On the same day the king declared war. During 1813-14 Yorck led his veterans with conspicuous success. He covered Blücher's retreat after Bautzen and took a decisive part in the battles on the Katzbach. In the advance on Leipzig his corps won the action of Wartenburg (4 October) and took part in the crowning victory in the Battle of the Nations of 18 October. In the campaign in France, Yorck drew off the shattered remnants of Osten-Sacken's corps at Montmirail, and decided the day at Laon.

The storming of Paris was Yorck's last fight. In the campaign of 1815 none of the older men were employed in Blücher's army, in order that August von Gneisenau might be free to assume command in case of the old prince's death. Yorck was appointed to a reserve corps in Prussia, and, feeling that his services were no longer required, he retired from the army. His master would not accept his resignation for a considerable time, and in 1821 made him Generalfeldmarschall. He had been made Graf Yorck von Wartenburg in 1814. The remainder of his life was spent on his estate of Klein-Öls (today Oleśnica Mała, Poland) in Silesia, a gift of the king. A statue by Christian Daniel Rauch was erected in Yorck's honor in Berlin in 1855. The former football club Yorck Boyen Interburg was also named in honor of Yorck.

Division General (200pts)

In zone of command Landwehr infantry units get +1 combat result, not cumulative.



WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLÉONIC WARS 1800-1815

Gebhard Leberecht von Blücher



Early life

Gebhard Leberecht von Blücher was born in Rostock, Mecklenburg, a Baltic port in northern Germany. His family had been landowners in northern Germany since at least the 13th century.

He began his military career at sixteen, when he joined the Swedish Army as a Hussar. At the time Sweden was at war with Prussia in the Seven Years' War. Blücher took part in the Pomeranian campaign of 1760, where he was captured in a skirmish with Prussian Hussars. The colonel of the Prussian regiment, Wilhelm Sebastian von Belling, was impressed with the young hussar and had him join his regiment.

He took part in the later battles of the Seven Years' War, and as a hussar officer gained much experience of light cavalry work. In peace, however, his ardent spirit led him into excesses of all kinds, such as mock execution of a priest suspected of supporting Polish uprisings in 1772. Due to this, he was passed over for promotion to Major. Blücher sent in a rude letter of resignation, which Frederick the Great granted in 1773: *Der Rittmeister von Blücher kann sich zum Teufel scheren* (Cavalry Captain von Blücher can go to the devil).

He then settled down to farming, and within fifteen years he had acquired independence and membership in the Freemasons. He was twice married, in 1773 to Karoline Amalie von Mehling (1756–1791), and in 1795 to Amalie von Colomb (1772–1850), sister of General Peter von Colomb. By his first marriage, he had seven children, two sons and a daughter surviving infancy.

During the lifetime of Frederick the Great, Blücher was unable to return to the army, but after the king's death in 1786, he was reinstated as a major in his old regiment, the Red Hussars in 1787. Blücher took part in the expedition to the Netherlands in 1787, and the following year was promoted to lieutenant colonel. In 1789 he received Prussia's highest military order, the *Pour le Mérite*, and in 1794 he became colonel of the Red Hussars. In 1793 and 1794 he distinguished himself in cavalry actions against the French, and for his success at Kirrweiler was promoted to major general. In 1801 he was promoted to lieutenant general.

Napoleonic Wars

Blücher was one of the leaders of the war party in Prussia in 1805–1806 and served as a cavalry general in the disastrous campaign of the latter year. At the double Battle of Jena-Auerstedt, Blücher fought at Auerstedt, repeatedly charging at the head of the Prussian cavalry, but too early and without success. In the retreat of the broken armies he commanded the rearguard of the army of Frederick Louis, Prince of Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen. Upon the capitulation of the main body after the Battle of Prenzlau on 28 October, he found his progress toward the northeast blocked. He led a remnant of the Prussian army away to the northwest, after having secured 34 cannon in co-operation with Gerhard von Scharnhorst. At the Battle of Lübeck his force was defeated by two French corps on 6 November. The next day, trapped against the Danish frontier by 40,000 French troops, he was compelled to surrender with 7,800 soldiers at Ratekau. Blücher insisted that a clause be written in the capitulation document that he had to surrender due to lack of provisions and ammunition, and that his soldiers be honoured by a French formation along the street. He was allowed to keep his sabre and to move freely, bound only by his word of honour, and soon was exchanged for Marshal Claude Victor-Perrin, duc de Belluno, and was actively employed in Pomerania, at Berlin, and at Königsberg until the conclusion of the war.

After the war, Blücher was looked upon as the natural leader of the Patriot Party, with which he was in close touch during the period of Napoleonic domination. But his hopes of an alliance with Austria in the war of 1809 were disappointed. In this year he was made general of cavalry. In 1812 he expressed himself so openly on the alliance of Russia with France that he was recalled from his military governorship of Pomerania and virtually banished from the court.



"Marschall Vorwärts"

Following the start of the 1813 War of Liberation, Blücher was again placed in high command, and he was present at Lützen and Bautzen. During the armistice, he worked on the organization of the Prussian forces; when the war was resumed, he became commander-in-chief of the Army of Silesia, with August von Gneisenau and Muffling as his principal staff officers and 40,000 Prussians and 50,000 Russians under his command.

WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

The irresolution and divergence of interests usual in allied armies found in him a restless opponent. Knowing that if he could not induce others to co-operate he was prepared to attempt the task at hand by himself often caused other generals to follow his lead. He defeated Marshal MacDonald at the Katzbach, and by his victory over Marshal Marmont at Möckern led the way to the decisive defeat of Napoleon at Leipzig. This was the fourth battle between Napoleon and Blücher and the first that Blücher won. Leipzig was taken by Blücher's own army on the evening of the last day of the battle.

On the day of Möckern (October 16, 1813) Blücher was made a field marshal, and after the victory he pursued the French with his accustomed energy. In the winter of 1813–1814 Blücher, with his chief staff officers, was mainly instrumental in inducing the allied sovereigns to carry the war into France itself.

The combat of Brienne and the Battle of La Rothière were the chief incidents of the first stage of the celebrated campaign of 1814, and they were quickly followed by victories of Napoleon over Blücher at Champaubert, Vauchamps, and Montmirail. But the courage of the Prussian leader was undiminished, and his victory against the vastly outnumbered French, at Laon (March 9 and 10) practically decided the fate of the campaign.

After this, Blücher infused some of his energy into the operations of the Prince Schwarzenberg's Army of Bohemia, and at last this army and the Army of Silesia marched in one body directly towards Paris. The victory of Montmartre, the entry of the allies into the French capital, and the overthrow of the First Empire were the direct consequences.

Blücher was inclined to punish the city of Paris severely for the sufferings of Prussia at the hands of the French armies, but the allied commanders intervened. Blowing up the Jena Bridge near the Champ de Mars was said to have been one of his contemplated acts.

On June 3, 1814, he was made Prince of Wahlstatt (in Silesia on the Katzbach battlefield). Soon afterward he paid a visit to England, where he was received enthusiastically everywhere he went.



Hundred Days and later life

Blücher monument in front of the University of Rostock's main building, created by Johann Gottfried Schadow in collaboration with Johann Wolfgang von Goethe. After the war he retired to Silesia, but the return of Napoleon from Elba soon called him back to service. He was put in command of the Army of the Lower Rhine, with General August von Gneisenau as his chief of staff. In the campaign of 1815, the Prussians sustained a serious defeat at the outset at Ligny (June 16), in the course of which the old field marshal was repeatedly ridden over by cavalry and lay trapped under his dead horse for several hours, his life saved only by the devotion of his aide-de-camp, Count Nostitz. He was unable to resume command for some hours, and Gneisenau drew off the defeated army and rallied it. After bathing his wounds in brandy, and fortified by liberal internal application of the same, Blücher rejoined his army. Gneisenau feared that the British had reneged on their earlier agreements and favored a withdrawal, but Blücher convinced him to send two Corps to join Wellington at Waterloo.[1] He then led his army on a tortuous march along muddy paths, arriving on the field of Waterloo in the late

afternoon. With the battle hanging in the balance Blücher's army intervened with decisive and crushing effect, his vanguard drawing off Napoleon's badly needed reserves, and his main body being instrumental in crushing French resistance. This victory led the way to a decisive victory through the relentless pursuit of the French by the Prussians. The allies re-entered Paris on July 7.

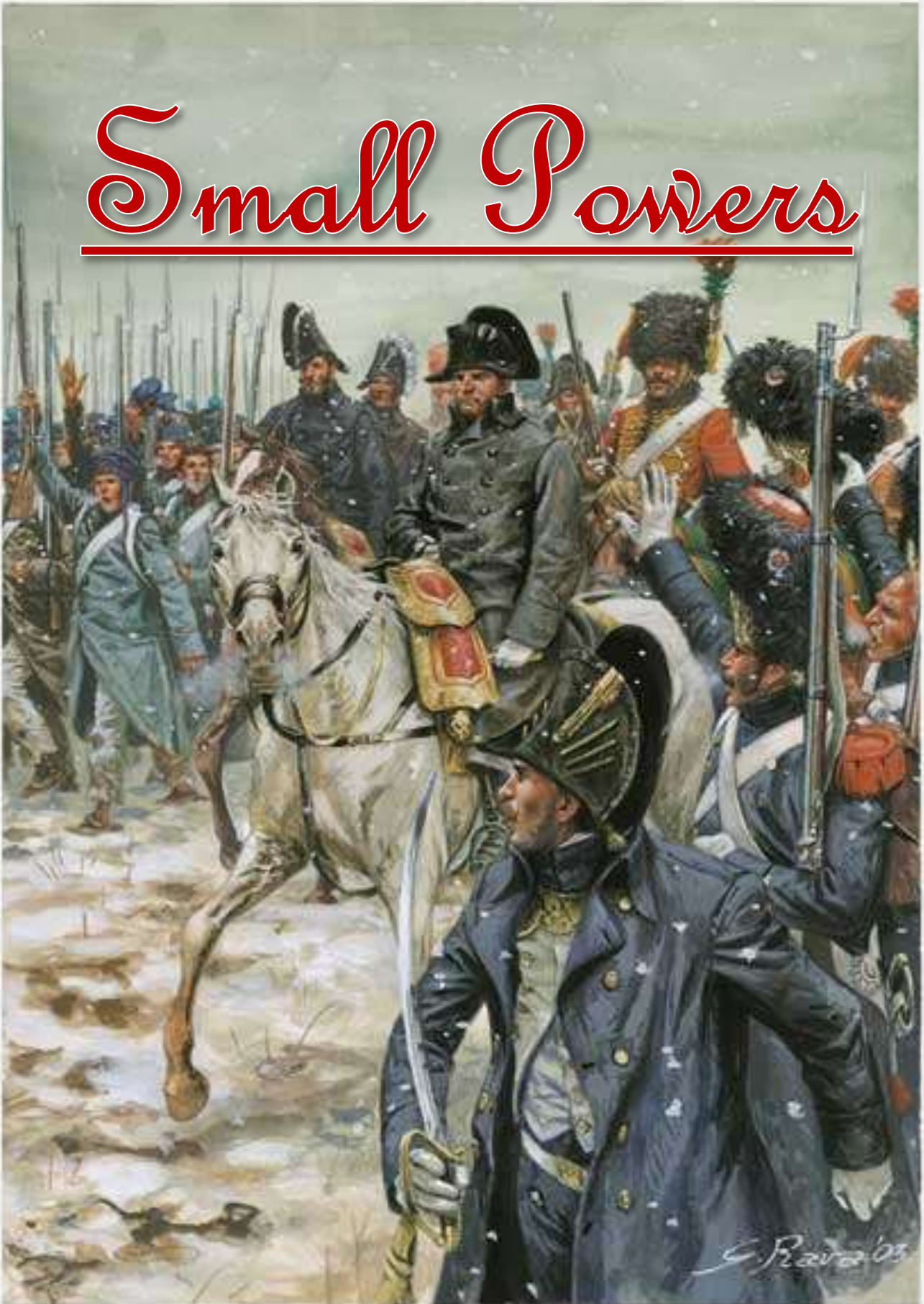
Prince Blücher remained in the French capital for a few months, but his age and infirmities compelled him to retire to his Silesian residence at Krieblowitz (now Krobietowice in Poland), where he died in 1819, aged 76. Blücher retained to the end of his life the wildness and excesses which had caused his dismissal from the army in his youth, but, these faults sprang from an ardent and vivid temperament which made him a leader of people. While by no means a military genius, his sheer determination and ability to spring back from errors made him a competent leader.

Division General (300pts)

In zone of command all units get +1 to combat result. Additionally all units suffer the Warband rule 2, about attack or not. "Vorwärts"



Small Powers



WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

BADEN

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Brigade General	-	-	-	9	2	+1	140
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	70
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	1	-	60

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". May ride a horse. One officer per 1000pts allowed. Aide de Camp counts as Battle Standard.

Brigade General 2 SIP, may add up 2 SIP for 20pts each.
Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

CAVALRY

DRAGOONS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Dragoon	3	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 2

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

HUSSARS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Hussar	4	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 1

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry, Feign Flight*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Guard	4	3	3	8	16
Line	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Guard is *Drilled*

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

LIGHT INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Light	2	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

0-1 unit of *Light Infantry* per five units of *Line Infantry*

Special Rules: *Light Infantry*, Can change to Skirmish and vice versa

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery Light Cannons (2-4, 75pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)

0-1 Battery Horse Artillery (2-4, 85pts each or one Howitzer 110pts)



WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

BAVARIA

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: automatically pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Brigade General	-	-	-	9	2	+1	140
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	70
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	1	-	60

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". In games with 4000pts and more the Army General can be upgraded to Division General with Mo10 and Zone of Command 15" (50pts). May ride a horse. One officer per 1000pts allowed. Aide de Camp counts as Battle Standard.

Brigade General 2 SIP (3 if upgraded), may add up 2 SIP for 20pts each.
Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

CAVALRY

0-1 GARDES DU CORPS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Guard	4	3	3	8	32

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 3

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*, *Drilled*, Only from 1814

DRAGOONS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Dragoon	3	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 2

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*, Only until 1812

CHEVEAUX-LEGER

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Cavalier	3	3	3	7	17

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 2

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*

0-1 LANDWEHR CAVALRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Lancer	2	2	3	6	12

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 1

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, *Undisciplined*, Only from 1814

0-1 UHLANS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Lancer	3	3	3	7	17

Equipment: Hand weapon, thrusting spear, carbine **AV:** 1

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, Thrusting spear always strikes first, Only from 1813

HUSSARS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Hussar	4	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 1

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, *Feign Flight*, Only from 1814

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Guard	4	3	3	8	16
Line	3	3	3	7	10
Landwehr	2	2	3	6	5

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Guard is *Drilled* and only from 1814

Landwehr is *Undisciplined* and only from 1813

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

LIGHT INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Jäger	3	4	3	7	16
Schützen	3	3	3	7	10
0-1 Tiroler Jäger	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Jäger only from 1805-10 and have Rifles instead of muskets.

0-1 unit of Schützen may have Rifles instead of Muskets (+2)

Tiroler Jäger from 1807.

0-1 unit of *Light Infantry* per three units of *Line Infantry*

Special Rules: *Light Infantry*, Can change to Skirmish and vice versa

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery Light Cannons (2-4, 75pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)

0-1 Battery Heavy Cannons (2-4, 125pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)

0-1 Battery Horse Artillery (2-4, 85pts each or one Howitzer 110pts)



DRUNKENNESS (optional rule)

Bavarian Line Infantry has to test at the beginning of each turn on a D6. In case of a 1 they have to make a Ld-test, if failed roll again a D6:

1-2 "No a hoibe!" (feel comfortable) = +1 to hit

3 "No im greana Bereich!" (lightly drunken) = no effect

4 "Oane zvui!" (drunken) = -1 to hit

5 "Moagst oane batscht griang?!" (drunken and aggressive) = count as moved and -1 to hit

6 "zzZZzz zzZZzz" (totally drunken) = can do nothing this round

Bernhard Erasmus von Deroy



Early career

Born in Mannheim on 11 December 1743, Bernhard Erasmus von Deroy's parents were General Matthias Bertram de Roy and Elizabeth Christine of Hofstatt. He was appointed ensign in the Count Palatine Karl August Infantry Regiment at a very young age and fought in the Battle of Hastenbeck on 27 June 1757. He became a lieutenant on 14 February 1761 and captain of an infantry company on 5 September 1763. His next promotion occurred on 30 October 1775 when he became a major in the Duke of Zweibrücken Infantry Regiment. He was elevated in rank to Oberstleutnant while belonging to the Rodenhausen Infantry Regiment on 8 June 1784. On 21 December 1787 he returned to the Duke of Zweibrücken as Oberst and commanding officer. On 3 November 1792, Deroy was promoted to General-Feldwachtmeister and later appointed governor of Mannheim. In this position he became responsible for strengthening the fortifications in anticipation of a French attack.

French Revolutionary Wars

On 23 and 24 December, Deroy fought in the bridgehead of Mannheim, which had come under attack. On 25 December the bridgehead fell to the French and four Austrian battalions became prisoners. The fortress came under siege the following year and Lieutenant General Baron von Belderbusch capitulated on 20 September 1795. The French captured the 9,200-man garrison and 471 guns, of which all were Bavarians except one Austrian battalion. Deroy left the city on 22 September after agreeing not to serve in the war against France.

The War of the Second Coalition broke out in 1799 and in the spring of 1800, Lieutenant General Christian Zweibrücken appointed Deroy to lead the 6,000-strong 1st Brigade as part of a German auxiliary corps allied with the Austrians. Deroy's command included the following battalions, Reuss Grenadiers, Elector of Bavaria, Morawitzky, Herzog Wilhelm, Schlossberg, plus a company of sharpshooters, three squadrons of Cheveau-légers, a battery of foot artillery and a battery of horse artillery. On 12 May, the 2nd Brigade led by Karl Philipp von Wrede joined the corps. He fought at the Battle of the Iller River on 5 June and at the Battle of Neuburg an der Donau on 27 June.

The series of Austrian defeats was ended by a truce on 15 July 1800. The armistice concluded in late November at which time the youthful and inexperienced Austrian commander Archduke John of Austria assembled 15,762 Bavarians and Württembergers behind the Inn River west of Braunau am Inn. John's 65,500-man main body lay just to the east. In Zweibrücken's Bavarian Division, Deroy led the Reuss Grenadiers, Metzen Light, Schlossburg, Stengel, and Minucci infantry battalions. With Wrede's brigade, the Bavarian contingent numbered 7,017 infantry, 828 cavalry, and 26 artillery pieces.

In the Battle of Hohenlinden on 3 December 1800, the Bavarians marched with the Left Center Column, which was under the command of Johann Kollowrat and accompanied by Archduke John. Early in the morning, Kollowrat drove back the French 108th Line Infantry Demi-Brigade. To keep the attack rolling, the Austrian committed three of Deroy's battalions. However, the allies soon ran into Emmanuel Grouchy's main line of resistance and were driven back by a powerful counterattack. Zweibrücken also sent two Bavarian battalions searching for Johann Sigismund Riesch's tardy Left Column to the south. Instead of Riesch, Antoine Richepanse's French division emerged from the forests to Kollowrat's left rear. After heavy fighting, Kollowrat's column was caught in a three-sided trap between the divisions of Richepanse, Grouchy, and Michel Ney. In the disaster that followed, Deroy and 18 other Bavarian officers became prisoners of war along with thousands of Austrian and Bavarian rank and file. Zweibrücken had to catch an artillery horse in order to get away and even the archduke had a narrow escape.

Napoleonic Wars

In 1801 Elector Maximilian IV Joseph of Bavaria named Deroy to a commission to improve and reorganize the army. He led a brigade at Landshut in 1803, and in the following year he and Wrede introduced the new military regulations. On 21 April 1804, Deroy received promotion to Lieutenant General and was decorated with military awards. Napoleon awarded him the Grand Eagle of the Legion d'Honneur.

The latter award was possible because Bavaria became a secret ally of France against Austria. When the War of the Third Coalition broke out in September 1805, the Bavarian army withdrew north to the Main River in response to the Austrian invasion. Deroy commanded a corps of two divisions, including his own and Wrede's. The French armies soon obliterated the Austrian army of Karl Mack von Lieberich at the Battle of Ulm on 20 October. This freed the Bavarian contingent to operate against the Tyrol. On 1 November, Bavarian Oberst Pompei successfully rushed several positions near Lofer which lies southwest of Salzburg. Encouraged, Deroy ordered an attack on the Strub Pass, eight kilometers west of Lofer. The position was defended by Franz Xaver Saint-Julien's 1,500-man Austrian brigade with the support of local Tyrolean militia and sharpshooters. The assault ended in a bloody repulse, with 1,200 to 1,800 Bavarians out as casualties, including Deroy wounded. Saint-Julien only lost 200 men and one cannon.

On 1 March 1806, Deroy received the Grand Cross of the Military Order of Max Joseph. In the War of the Fourth Coalition, Deroy was placed under the command of Prince Jerome Bonaparte. He undertook several sieges of Prussian fortresses in Silesia during 1806 and 1807. In November 1806, Deroy's 1st Bavarian Division laid siege to the fortress of Głogów (Glogau). After the Bavarians were replaced by a Württemberg division, the place surrendered on 2 December. He marched to Wrocław (Breslau) where his division arrived on 18 December. Prince Jerome's 22,000-strong IX Corps maintained the siege until 6 January 1807 when the fortress capitulated with 5,300 prisoners and 268 cannon. Bavarian casualties numbered 259 in the operation. Deroy then advanced with 13,000 troops to lay siege to Brzeg (Brieg). On 17 January Brzeg surrendered with 1,450 prisoners.

Deroy placed Koźle (Kosel) under siege on 24 January, but the place resisted all attempts at capture. On 2 July, the Bavarians abandoned the effort. Now under the command of Dominique Vandamme, Deroy participated in the storm and capture of Kłodzko (Glatz) on 24 June 1807. He moved against Srebrna Góra (Silberburg) with 6,500 troops, but the Prussian garrison refused to give up after he bombarded the fortress on 28 and 29 June. The Peace of Tilsit ended the fighting. On 27 November, he was named to the Privy Council of Bavaria.

WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

At the beginning of the War of the Fifth Coalition, Deroyn relinquished command of the 1st Division to Crown Prince Ludwig of Bavaria and took charge of the 3rd Division in the VII Corps. This unit consisted of the 5th, 9th, 10th, and 14th Infantry Regiments, the 5th and 7th Light Battalions, the Taxis Dragoons and Bubenhoven Cheveau-légiers, and 18 pieces of artillery. After the Austrian invasion, Deroyn held the west bank of the Isar River opposite Landshut on 16 April 1809. In a brief action, each side lost 150 to 200 killed and wounded. After an Austrian column crossed upstream at Moosburg, he fell back through Pfeffenhausen to Siegenburg. Under the command of Marshal François Joseph Lefebvre, Deroyn was present but not engaged in the Battle of Abensberg on 20 April.

On 21 April, as Napoleon was winning the Battle of Landshut to the south, Deroyn fought against Prince Franz Seraph of Rosenberg-Orsini's Austrian IV Armeekorps. He advanced on the right flank of Louis Davout's French III Corps and captured the village of Schierling. The Bavarians got no farther that day and Davout's attacks were also stopped. Bavarian losses were about 150 and French casualties 1,500, while the Austrians lost 3,000.

In the Battle of Eckmühl on 22 April, Davout and Deroyn advanced from the west, while Napoleon fell on Rosenberg's position from the south. The Austrians held a key position called the Bettel Berg with 3,000 infantry and 16 cannons. Deroyn's cavalry brigade under General-Major Seydewitz attacked first and was driven back by well-handled Austrian light cavalry. Deroyn's infantry tried next. Raked by accurate artillery fire and counterattacked by cavalry, they too were defeated. Later in the day, three squadrons of Bavarian cavalry charged again and were mowed down by artillery fire. But as the survivors fell back from the deadly guns, a mass formation of French cuirassiers trotted forward. The heavy cavalymen swept aside a last despairing Austrian cavalry charge and overran the Bettel Berg. Elements of Deroyn's cavalry brigade participated in the famous moonlight cavalry action at Alteglofsheim that night.



Napoleon addressing Bavarian soldiers

After Eckmühl and the minor Battle of Neumarkt-Sankt Veit on 24 April, Napoleon urged Lefebvre to seize Salzburg and relieve the Bavarian garrison of the Kufstein Fortress. In early May, Austrians and Tyrolean irregulars defeated General-Major Vincenti's brigade of the 3rd Division in its attempt to reach Kufstein. At this, Napoleon demanded that Lefebvre mount a full-scale relief operation. On 11 May, Deroyn relieved the 576-man garrison, which had held out for a month. With Wrede's and Deroyn's divisions, Lefebvre routed Johann Gabriel Chasteler de Courcelles at the Battle of Wörgl on 13 May. Chasteler, who had been supporting the Tyrolean Rebellion, was soon after ordered to abandon the area.

Innsbruck was occupied but Deroyn's 3rd Division came under attack in the first of the Battles of Bergisel on 25 May 1809. Out of 4,000 soldiers and 12 guns, the Bavarians lost from 20 to 70 dead and from 100 to 150 wounded. The Austrians and Tyroleans under Andreas Hofer suffered 50 dead and 30 wounded. Discouraged by the lack of local support, the Tyroleans withdrew to the south. They returned to attack again on 29 May in the second battle. Deroyn's 5,240 soldiers and 18 guns held their ground, losing 87 dead, 156 wounded, and 53 missing. The 1,200 Austrian regulars and 13,600 Tyroleans lost 90 dead and 160 wounded.

Low on ammunition and food, Deroyn evacuated Innsbruck on 30 May and retreated to Kufstein.

After Napoleon's victory in the Battle of Wagram on 5 and 6 July, Lefebvre and Deroyn reoccupied Innsbruck. In the third battle of Bergisel on 13 August, 18,000 Tyroleans sharply defeated Deroyn's 3,000 troops. The Bavarians suffered 200 dead and 250 wounded while the irregulars lost 100 dead and 220 wounded. After taking hostages, Lefebvre ordered another retreat and the Tyrol was cleared of Bavarians by 18 August. On 17 October, the Tyroleans were surprised and badly beaten at Bodenbichl by General-Major Rechberg. After this, the three divisions of VII Corps retook the Tyrol. The fourth battle of Bergisel was fought and won by Wrede's troops on 1 November and the rebellion was stamped out. Deroyn was promoted to General of Infantry on 1 January 1811.

When Napoleon invaded the Russian Empire in 1812, Deroyn commanded the 19th Infantry Division in Laurent de Gouvion Saint-Cyr's VI Corps. A discouraged Deroyn wrote to King Maximilian Joseph on 22 June that he did not see how they would survive. The march into Russia was difficult and the Bavarian general reported to his king that the food was bad and the soldiers' uniforms and shoes had worn out. Because of this, he wrote, discipline was breaking down and the troops were depressed and insubordinate.

The First Battle of Polotsk began on 16 August, with Marshal Nicolas Oudinot commanding the II and VI Corps against Peter Wittgenstein's Russian I Corps. On the first day, the 30,000 Russians defeated the 24,000 Allies and Oudinot was wounded. Saint-Cyr took command and withdrew most of his troops to the south bank of the Daugava River on 17 August. He then built a concealed bridge and secretly shifted his small army to the north bank on the night of 17–18 August. At 3:00 PM, Saint-Cyr attacked the surprised Russians with the Bavarian VI Corps on the right, the French II Corps in the center, and the French cavalry on the left. Covered by a bombardment from 30 cannons, Deroyn's 19th Division stormed the village of Spas while Wrede's 20th Division attacked farther to the right. During the attack, Deroyn was hit in the abdomen by a musket ball. He continued to lead his troops during the battle, but died of his injury on 23 August 1812. He was buried at the Saint Xavier Church in Polotsk. In recognition of his services, an order of nobility was bestowed on his wife and oldest son.

Division General (240pts)

Within zone of command all Bavarian units get +1 to combat result.



WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

Carl Philipp von Wrede



Early career

He was educated for the career of a civil official under the Palatinate government, but on the outbreak of the campaign of 1799 he raised a volunteer corps in the Palatinate and was made its colonel. This corps excited the mirth of the well-drilled Austrians with whom it served, but its colonel soon brought it into a good condition, and it distinguished itself during Kray's retreat on Ulm. At the Battle of Hohenlinden (1800) Wrede commanded one of the Palatinate infantry brigades with credit, and after the peace of Lunéville he was made lieutenant-general in the Bavarian army, which was entering upon a period of reforms. Wrede soon made himself very popular, and distinguished himself in opposing the Austrian invasions of 1805.

1809

In the War of the Fifth Coalition, he led the 2nd Bavarian Division in the VII Corps. He played an important part in the Battle of Abensberg on 20 April 1809. In the morning, he probed Joseph Radetzky's Austrian defense at Siegenburg. Unable to make headway, he marched his division north to Biburg and crossed the Abens River. From Biburg, he moved on Kirchdorf and attacked Frederick Bianchi's reinforced brigade. When the Austrians retreated, Wrede aggressively pursued them to Pfeffenhausen late that evening. He led the advance from Pfeffenhausen and was involved in the Battle of Landshut on 21 April, capturing 11 cannon. On 24 April, his division was defeated at the Battle of Neumarkt-Sankt Veit when Johann von Hiller counterattacked in superior force. After occupying Salzburg on 29 April, Wrede moved southwest against the Tyrolean Rebellion. He pushed back Tyrolean irregulars at Lofer on 11 May and defeated Franz Fenner's mixed regulars and Tyroleans at Waidring the next day. On 13 May, he played a major part in crushing the division of Johann Gabriel Chasteler de Courcelles in the Battle of Wörgl.

After the French defeat at the Battle of Aspern-Essling, Napoleon I of France called Wrede's division to Vienna as a reinforcement. At first, Wrede's division stood in reserve in the Battle of Wagram. In the afternoon of 6 July, the Bavarians were sent into battle in support of Jacques MacDonald's celebrated attack. In a successful charge on the

village of Sussenbrunn, Wrede was grazed by a bullet. Fearing the wound was fatal, he told MacDonald, "Tell the Emperor I die for him. I recommend to him my wife and children." Seeing that Wrede's injury was minor, the French general smiled and replied, "I think that you will be able to make this recommendation to him yourself." The embarrassed general got up and continued to lead his troops.

Later career

The Bavarians were for several years the active allies of Napoleon, and Wrede led the Bavarian corps that fought in Russia in 1812. Just before the Battle of Leipzig in October 1813, he negotiated the Treaty of Ried between Austria and Bavaria, by which Bavaria switched sides. Wrede then fought with the allies against Napoleon. After Leipzig, he tried to block the French escape at the Battle of Hanau on 30 and 31 October. Wrede positioned his troops poorly and Napoleon smashed one of his wings, inflicting 9,000 casualties. In 1814 he was created prince and field marshal. Wrede represented Bavaria at the Congress of Vienna.

He married on 18 March 1795 Sofie, Gräfin von Wiser (23 May 1771 – 7 May 1837), by whom he had eight children. Von Wrede was no doubt the leading Bavarian soldier of his day.

Division General (200pts)

Within zone of command all Bavarian artillery can use orders to limber/unlimber, not only horse artillery.



WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLÉONIC WARS 1800-1815

BRUNSWICK (1809-15)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Brigade General	-	-	-	9	2	+1	140
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	70
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	1	-	60

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". May ride a horse. One officer per 1000pts allowed. Aide de Camp counts as Battle Standard.

Brigade General 2 SIP, may add up 2 SIP for 20pts each.

Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

CAVALRY

HUSSARS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Hussar	4	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 1

0-1 may be Guard (+2) with Mo8

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry, Feign Flight*

0-1 UHLANS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Lancer	3	3	3	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, thrusting spear, carbine **AV:** 1

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, Thrusting spear always strikes first

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Line	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

0-2 units may be upgraded to *Drilled* (+2)

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

LIGHT INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Scharfschützen	3	4	3	8	16
Jäger	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

0-1 unit of *Light Infantry* per four units of *Line Infantry*

Special Rules: *Light Infantry*, Can change to Skirmish and vice versa

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery Horse Artillery (2-4, 85pts each or one Howitzer 110pts)



WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

Frederick William Duke of Brunswick



Prince Frederick William of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel was born in Braunschweig as the fourth son of Charles William Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, and Princess Augusta of Great Britain. He was the cousin and brother-in-law (from 8 April 1795) of his friend George IV, Prince Regent of the United Kingdom (from 1811).

He joined the Prussian army in 1789 as a captain and participated in battles against Revolutionary France. In 1805, after his uncle, Frederick Augustus, Duke of Oels, had died childless, Frederick William inherited the Duchy of Oels, a small mediatised principality in Silesia subordinate to the King of Prussia.

In October 1806, Frederick William participated in the Battle of Jena-Auerstädt as a major general of the Prussian army, of which his father was the field marshal. His father died from a wound he received in this battle, and Frederick William inherited Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, since his eldest brother had died childless two months earlier, and both the second and third brother were mentally retarded. After the defeat of Prussia in the Fourth Coalition, his state remained under the control of France, however, and was formally made a part of the short-lived Napoleonic Kingdom of Westphalia in 1807. Frederick William fled to his parents-in-law in Bruchsal in the Grand Duchy of Baden, which had remained a sovereign state with the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire in 1806 by Francis II, where he lived for the next few years.

When the War of the Fifth Coalition broke out in 1809, Frederick William used this opportunity to create a corps of partisans with the support of the Austrian Empire. This corps was called the Black Brunswickers because they wore black uniforms in mourning for their occupied country. He financed the corps independently by mortgaging his principality in Oels, and made his way from Austrian Bohemia through the French-allied states of Saxony and Westphalia to the North Sea coast.

Frederick William briefly managed to retake control of the city of Braunschweig in August 1809, which gained him the status of a local folk hero. He then fled to England to join forces with his brother-in-law, later to be King George IV. His corps of originally 2,300 soldiers was largely destroyed in battles in Spain and Portugal during the Peninsular War.

Frederick William returned to Braunschweig in December 1813, after Prussia had ended French domination in Braunschweig-Lüneburg. When Napoleon returned to the political scene in 1815 during the Hundred Days, Frederick William raised fresh troops. He was killed by a gunshot at the Battle of Quatre Bras on 16 June.

Division General (240pts)

In zone of command all units are allowed to re-roll failed breaktests once. "Sieg oder Tod"



WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLÉONIC WARS 1800-1815

CLEVE-BERG (1806-13)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Brigade General	-	-	-	9	2	+1	140
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	70
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	1	-	60

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". May ride a horse. One officer per 1000pts allowed. Aide de Camp counts as Battle Standard.

Brigade General 2 SIP, may add up 2 SIP for 20pts each.

Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

CAVALRY

CHEVEAUX-LEGER

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Cavalier	3	3	3	7	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV: 1**

From 1809: Have thrusting spear (+3) became Cheveaux-Leger Lanciers

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, Only from 1807

HUSSARS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Hussar	4	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV: 1**

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, *Feign Flight*, Only from 1807

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Guard	4	3	3	8	14
Line	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Guard is *Drilled*.

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

LIGHT INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Light	3	3	3	8	16

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

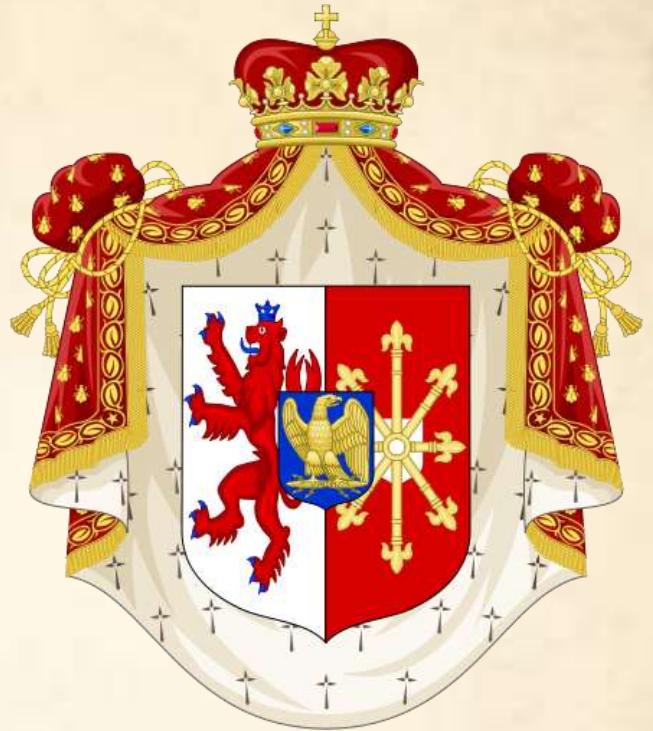
0-1 unit of *Light Infantry* per four units of *Line Infantry*

Special Rules: *Light Infantry*, Can change to *Skirmish* and vice versa

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery Light Cannons (2-4, 75pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)

0-1 Battery Horse Artillery (2-4, 85pts each or one Howitzer 110pts)



WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

DENMARK-NORWAY (1808-9)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Brigade General	-	-	-	9	2	+1	140
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	70
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	1	-	60

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". May ride a horse. One officer per 1000pts allowed. Aide de Camp counts as Battle Standard.

Brigade General 2 SIP, may add up 2 SIP for 20pts each.

Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

CAVALRY

DRAGOONS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Dragoon	3	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

AV: 2

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Guard	4	3	3	8	14
Musketeer	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Guard is *Drilled*.

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

LIGHT INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Sharpshooter	3	4	3	8	16
0-1 Skiloper	3	3	3	7	12
Jäger	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Sharpshooter are *Veterans*

Skiloper can only be used on snow covered battlefields, no move penalty

0-1 unit of *Light Infantry* per four units of *Line Infantry*

Special Rules: *Light Infantry*, Can change to Skirmish and vice versa

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery Light Cannons (2-4, 75pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)

0-1 Battery Heavy Cannons (2-4, 125pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)



WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

FRENCH ROYALISTS

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Brigade General	-	-	-	9	2	+1	140
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	70
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	1	-	60

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". May ride a horse. One officer per 1000pts allowed. Aide de Camp counts as Battle Standard.

Brigade General 2 SIP, may add up 2 SIP for 20pts each.

Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

CAVALRY

0-1 CAVALERIE NOBLES

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Nobles	3	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

AV: 2

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

CHEVEAUX-LEGER

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Cavalier	3	3	3	7	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

AV: 1

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*

0-1 UHLANS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Lancer	3	3	3	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, thrusting spear, carbine

AV: 1

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, Thrusting spear always strikes first

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Grenadier	4	3	3	8	14
Fusilier	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Guard is *Drilled*.

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

LIGHT INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Nobles	3	4	3	8	16
Chasseur	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

0-1 unit of *Light Infantry* per four units of *Line Infantry*

Special Rules: *Light Infantry*, Can change to Skirmish and vice versa

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery Light Cannons (2-4, 75pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)

0-1 Battery Horse Artillery (2-4, 85pts each or one Howitzer 110pts)



WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

HANOVER (1809-15)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Brigade General	-	-	-	9	2	+1	140
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	70
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	1	-	60

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". May ride a horse. One officer per 1000pts allowed. Aide de Camp counts as Battle Standard.

Brigade General 2 SIP, may add up 2 SIP for 20pts each.

Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.



CAVALRY

HUSSARS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Hussar	4	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV: 1**

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry, Feign Flight*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Line	3	3	3	7	10
Landwehr	2	2	3	6	5

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Landwehr is *Undisciplined*

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

LIGHT INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Jäger	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

0-1 unit may have Rifles instead of Muskets

0-1 unit of *Light Infantry* per four units of *Line Infantry*

Special Rules: *Light Infantry*, Can change to Skirmish and vice versa

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery Light Cannons (2-4, 75pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)

0-1 Battery Heavy Cannons (2-4, 125pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

SIP: not pooled

WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

HESSE-DARMSTADT (1815)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Brigade General	-	-	-	9	2	+1	140
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	70
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	1	-	60

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". May ride a horse. One officer per 1000pts allowed. Aide de Camp counts as Battle Standard.

Brigade General 2 SIP, may add up 2 SIP for 20pts each.
Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

CAVALRY

0-1 GARDES DU CORPS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Guard	4	3	3	8	32

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV: 3**

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry, Drilled*

CHEVEAUX-LEGER LANCIER

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Cavalier	3	3	3	7	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine, thrusting spear **AV: 1**

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry, Thrusting spear always strikes first*

HUSSARS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Hussar	4	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV: 1**

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry, Feign Flight*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Guard	4	3	3	8	14
0-1 Grenadier	4	3	3	7	12
Musketeer	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Guards are *Drilled*.

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

LIGHT INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Light	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

0-1 unit of *Light Infantry* per four units of *Line Infantry*

Special Rules: *Light Infantry*, Can change to Skirmish and vice versa

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery Light Cannons (2-4, 75pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)

0-1 Battery Heavy Cannons (2-4, 125pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)



WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

HOLLAND (1806-10)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Brigade General	-	-	-	9	2	+1	140
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	70
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	1	-	60

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". May ride a horse. One officer per 1000pts allowed. Aide de Camp counts as Battle Standard.

Brigade General 2 SIP, may add up 2 SIP for 20pts each.

Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

CAVALRY

CUIRASSIERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Cuirassier	3	3	3	7	26

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 3

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

DRAGOONS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Dragoon	3	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 2

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

HUSSARS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Hussar	4	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 1

0-1 may be Guard (+2) with Mo8

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry, Feign Flight*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Grenadier	4	3	3	7	12
Line	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Grenadiers are *Drilled*.

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

LIGHT INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Carabinier	3	4	3	7	15
Jäger	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

0-1 unit of *Light Infantry* per four units of *Line Infantry*

Special Rules: *Light Infantry*, Can change to *Skirmish* and vice versa

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery Light Cannons (2-4, 75pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)

0-1 Battery Heavy Cannons (2-4, 125pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)

0-1 Battery Horse Artillery (2-4, 85pts each or one Howitzer 110pts)



WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

ITALY (1805-14)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Brigade General	-	-	-	9	2	+1	140
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	70
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	1	-	60

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". May ride a horse. One officer per 1000pts allowed. Aide de Camp counts as Battle Standard.

Brigade General 2 SIP, may add up 2 SIP for 20pts each.

Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

CAVALRY

DRAGOONS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Dragoon	3	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

AV: 2

0-1 may be Guard (+6) with CA4, Mo8, *Drilled*

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

CHASSEURS A CHEVAL

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Chasseur	3	3	3	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

AV: 1

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, Can change to Skirmish and vice versa

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Velites	4	4	3	9	18
0-1 Grenadier	4	3	3	8	16
0-1 Carabinieri	3	4	3	8	16
Fusilier	3	3	3	7	10
Milan Guard	2	3	3	7	7
Venice Guard	2	3	3	7	7

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Velites, Grenadiers and Carabinieri are *Drilled*.

Carabinieri up to 1812

Milan Guard from 1812, Venice Guard from 1808

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

LIGHT INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Light	3	3	3	7	10
0-1 Dalmatian	2	3	3	7	8
0-1 Bersaglieri	2	2	3	7	6

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Dalmatians only from 1806, Bersaglieri only 1813-14

0-1 unit of *Light Infantry* per four units of *Line Infantry*

Special Rules: *Light Infantry*, Can change to Skirmish and vice versa

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery Light Cannons (2-4, 75pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)

0-1 Battery Heavy Cannons (2-4, 125pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)

0-1 Battery Horse Artillery (2-4, 85pts each or one Howitzer 110pts)



WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

Eugène de Beauharnais



Military career

Eugène's first campaign was in the Vendée, where he fought at Quiberon. However, within a year his mother Joséphine had arranged his return to Paris. In the Italian campaigns of 1796–1797, Eugène served as aide-de-camp to his stepfather, whom he also accompanied to Egypt. In Egypt, Eugène was wounded during the Siege of Acre (1799). He returned to France in the autumn of 1799 and helped bring about the reconciliation which then took place between Bonaparte and his mother, torn apart by each other's affairs. When Napoleon became First Consul, Eugène became a captain in the Chasseurs à Cheval of the Consular Guard and with his squadron he took part in the Battle of Marengo.

During the War of the Fifth Coalition, Eugène was put in command of the Army of Italy, with General Étienne-Jacques-Joseph-Alexandre MacDonald as his military advisor. In April 1809 he fought and lost the Battle of Sacile against the Austrian army of the Archduke John, but Eugène's troops decisively won the rematch at the Battle of Raab that June. After the Battle of Aspern-Essling, Napoleon recalled the Army of Italy and after joining the main army, on the island of Lobau in the Danube, Eugène took part in the Battle of Wagram.

During the Russian campaign, Eugène again commanded the Army of Italy (IV Corps) with which he fought in the Battle of Borodino and the Battle of Maloyaroslavets. After Napoleon and then Joachim Murat had left the retreating army, Eugène took command of the remnants and led it back to Germany in 1813.

During the campaign of 1813, Eugène fought in the Battle of Lützen. Napoleon then sent him back to Italy, where he organised the defence against the Austrians, holding out on the Mincio until the abdication in 1814. After the fall of Napoleon in 1814, Eugène retired to Munich and at the behest of his father-in-law Maximilian I Joseph of Bavaria, did not get involved with Napoleon and France again.

Status and titles

In 14 June 1804 he was made an official member of the imperial family as His Imperial Highness, French Prince (Prince français) Eugène de Beauharnais. By a statute of 5 June 1805 the Emperor added Viceroy of Italy to his titles.

Prince Eugène was adopted by Napoleon on 12 January 1806; while excluded from the French empire's succession, he was given presumptive rights for him and his descendants in the male line to the throne of Italy in the absence of a second son of Napoleon on 16 February 1806, and hence on 20 December 1807 given the title of Prince de Venise ('Prince of Venice'), which had been instituted by article 9 of the decree of 30 March 1806 (when the former Austrian province of Venice was united to Bonaparte's kingdom of Italy) for the Heir Presumptive to Napoleon in Italy.

His stepfather also made him heir to the Grand Duchy of Frankfurt in 1810 and hence he technically succeeded as Grand Duke to Archbishop Karl Theodor Anton Maria von Dalberg, the Prince-Primate of the Confederation of the Rhine, upon the latter's abdication in 1813.[dubious – discuss] This position, however, was purely theoretical, as Dalberg's abdication was due to his Grand Duchy's imminent conquest by the Allied armies.

A further imperial sinecure was Archichancelier d'Etat de l'Empire de France (Archchancellor of State of the Empire of France).

Division General (200pts)

Units in zone of command rally automatically.



WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

KING'S GERMAN LEGION

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Brigade General	-	-	-	9	2	+1	140
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	70
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	1	-	60

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". May ride a horse. One officer per 1000pts allowed. Aide de Camp counts as Battle Standard.

Brigade General 2 SIP, may add up 2 SIP for 20pts each.

Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

CAVALRY

DRAGOONS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Dragoon	3	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 2

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*, Only until 1812

LIGHT DRAGOONS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Dragoon	3	3	3	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 1

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, Can change to Skirmish and vice versa, Only from 1812

HUSSARS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Hussar	4	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 1

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, *Feign Flight*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Grenadier	4	3	3	7	14
Line	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Grenadiers are *Drilled*.

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

LIGHT INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Rifles	3	4	3	8	18
Light	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Rifles are *Drilled* and have Rifles instead of Muskets

0-1 unit of *Light Infantry* per three units of *Line Infantry*

Special Rules: *Light Infantry*, Can change to Skirmish and vice versa

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery Light Cannons (2-4, 75pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)

0-1 Battery Horse Artillery (2-4, 85pts each or one Howitzer 110pts)



WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

LOYAL LUSITANIAN LEGION (1808-11)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 75%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Brigade General	-	-	-	9	2	+1	140
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	70
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	1	-	60

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". May ride a horse. One officer per 1000pts allowed. Aide de Camp counts as Battle Standard.

Brigade General 2 SIP, may add up 2 SIP for 20pts each.

Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 British	3	4	3	8	16
0-1 German	3	3	3	7	10
Portuguese	3	2	3	7	7

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

British are *Drilled*.

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

LIGHT INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Cacador	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

0-1 unit of *Light Infantry* per two units of Portuguese *Line Infantry*

Special Rules: *Light Infantry*, Can change to Skirmish and vice versa

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery Light Cannons (2-4, 75pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)

0-1 Battery Heavy Cannons (2-4, 125pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)



WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

MECKLENBURG (1806-14)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Brigade General	-	-	-	9	2	+1	140
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	70
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	1	-	60

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". May ride a horse. One officer per 1000pts allowed. Aide de Camp counts as Battle Standard.

Brigade General 2 SIP, may add up 2 SIP for 20pts each.

Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

CAVALRY

0-1 GARDES DU CORPS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Guard	4	3	3	8	32

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 3

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry, Drilled*

HUSSARS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Hussar	4	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 1

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry, Feign Flight*

FREIWILLIGE JÄGER

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Jäger	3	3	3	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 1

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, Can change to Skirmish and vice versa, Only 1813-14

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Guard	4	3	3	8	14
Musketeer	3	3	3	7	10
Landwehr	3	2	3	6	7

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Grenadier Guards are *Drilled*.

Landwehr only 1813-14 and is *Undisciplined*

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

LIGHT INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Jäger	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

0-1 unit of *Light Infantry* per four units of *Line Infantry*

Special Rules: *Light Infantry*, Can change to Skirmish and vice versa

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery Light Cannons (2-4, 75pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)



WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

NAPLES (1809-15)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Brigade General	-	-	-	9	2	+1	140
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	70
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	1	-	60

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". May ride a horse. One officer per 1000pts allowed. Aide de Camp counts as Battle Standard.

Brigade General 2 SIP, may add up 2 SIP for 20pts each.
Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

CAVALRY

0-1 GARDES DU CORPS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Guard	4	3	3	8	32

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

AV: 3

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*, *Drilled*, Only 1813-15

CUIRASSIERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Cuirassier	3	3	3	7	26

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

AV: 3

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

CHEVEAUX-LEGER

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Cavalier	3	3	3	7	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

AV: 1

0-1 may be Guard (+6) with CA4, Mo8 and *Drilled*

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*

DRAGOONS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Draagoon	3	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

AV: 2

0-1 may be Guard (+4) with CA4, Mo8

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

HUSSARS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Hussar	4	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

AV: 1

Only in 1815: 0-1 may be Guard (+2) with Mo8

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, *Feign Flight*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Guard	4	3	3	8	14
Line	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Guards are *Drilled*.

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

LIGHT INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Light	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

0-1 unit of *Light Infantry* per four units of *Line Infantry*

Special Rules: *Light Infantry*, Can change to *Skirmish* and vice versa

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery Light Cannons (2-4, 75pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)

0-1 Battery Horse Artillery (2-4, 85pts each or one Howitzer 110pts)



NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%
CAVALRY: Up to 25%
INFANTRY: At least 50%
ARTILLERY: Up to 25%
SIP: not pooled

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Brigade General	-	-	-	9	2	+1	140
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	70
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	1	-	60

Brigade General 2 SIP, may add up 2 SIP for 20pts each.
Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Jäger	3	3	3	7	20

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Guard	4	3	3	8	14
Fusilier	3	3	3	7	10
Landwehr	3	2	3	6	6
Landsturm	2	2	3	6	5

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Jäger	3	3	3	7	10

WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLÉONIC WARS 1800-1815

NETHERLANDS (1815)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Brigade General	-	-	-	9	2	+1	140
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	70
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	1	-	60

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". May ride a horse. One officer per 1000pts allowed. Aide de Camp counts as Battle Standard.

Brigade General 2 SIP, may add up 2 SIP for 20pts each.
Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

CAVALRY

DRAGOONS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Dragoon	3	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine AV: 2

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

CARABINIER

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Carabinier	4	3	3	8	26

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine AV: 2

May have AV4 (+4)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

UHLANS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Lancer	3	3	3	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, thrusting spear, carbine AV: 1

0-1 may be Guard (+4) with CA4, Mo8

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, Thrusting spear always strikes first

HUSSARS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Hussar	4	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine AV: 1

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, *Feign Flight*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Greanadier	4	3	3	8	14
Line	3	3	3	7	10
Militia	2	2	3	6	6

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Grenadiers are *Drilled*.

Militia is *Undisciplined*

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

LIGHT INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Light	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

0-1 unit of *Light Infantry* per four units of *Line Infantry*

Special Rules: *Light Infantry*, Can change to Skirmish and vice versa

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery Light Cannons (2-4, 75pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)

0-1 Battery Horse Artillery (2-4, 85pts each or one Howitzer 110pts)



WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLÉONIC WARS 1800-1815

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 50%

INFANTRY: At least 25%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Brigade General	-	-	-	9	2	+1	140
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	70
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	1	-	60

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". May ride a horse. One officer per 1000pts allowed. Aide de Camp counts as Battle Standard.

Brigade General 2 SIP, may add up 2 SIP for 20pts each.
Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

CAVALRY

0-1 GUARD

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Guard	4	3	3	8	30

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine AV: 3

Special Rules: Line Cavalry, Drilled, Only in 1815

MAMLUKS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Mamluk	4	3	3	8	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine AV: 2

Special Rules: Light cavalry

SULIVALERI

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Sulivaleri	3	3	3	7	20
Sipahi	2	3	3	6	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, thrusting spear carbine AV: 2

Special Rules: Thrusting spear always strikes first

DELIS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Deli	3	3	3	7	18

Equipment: Hand weapon, thrusting spear, carbine AV: 1

Special Rules: Light cavalry, Thrusting spear always strikes first

YORUK

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Yoruk	2	2	3	6	12

Equipment: Hand weapon, thrusting spear, carbine AV: 1

Special Rules: Skirmishers, Thrusting spear always strikes first

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Guard	4	3	3	8	14
0-1 Raya	3	4	3	8	14
Lagimcilar	4	3	3	8	12
Janissary	3	2	3	7	6

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Guards are *Drilled*.

Special Rules: Line Infantry

LIGHT INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Bosniak	3	3	3	7	10
Bedouin	2	3	3	6	7

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

0-1 unit of *Light Infantry* per four units of *Line Infantry*

Special Rules: *Light Infantry*, Can change to Skirmish and vice versa

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery Light Cannons (2-4, 75pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)

0-1 Battery Heavy Cannons (2-4, 125pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)



WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLÉONIC WARS 1800-1815

Muhammad Ali Pasha



Muhammad Ali was born in Kavala, in the Greek province of Macedonia to Albanian parents. According to the many French, English and other western journalists who interviewed him, and according to people who knew him, the only language he knew fluently was Albanian although he was also competent in Turkish. The son of a tobacco and shipping merchant named Ibrahim Agha, his mother Zainab was his uncle Husain Agha's daughter. Muhammad Ali was the nephew of the "Ayan of Kavalla" (Çorbaci) Husain Agha. When his father died at a young age, Muhammad was taken and raised by his uncle with his cousins. As a reward for Muhammad Ali's hard work, his uncle Çorbaci gave him the rank of "Bolukbashi" for the collection of taxes in the town of Kavala.

After his promising success in collecting taxes, he gained Second Commander rank under his cousin Sarchesme Halil Agha in the Kavala Volunteer Contingent that was sent to re-occupy Egypt following General Napoleon Bonaparte's withdrawal. He married Ali Agha's daughter, Emine Nosratli, a wealthy widow of Ali Bey. In 1801, his unit was sent, as part of a larger Ottoman force, to re-occupy Egypt following a brief French occupation. The expedition landed at Aboukir in the spring of 1801.

The French withdrawal left governance in question in the Ottoman province. Mamluk power had been weakened, but not destroyed, and Ottoman forces clashed with the Mamluks for power. During this period of anarchy Muhammad Ali used his loyal Albanian troops to play both sides, gaining power and prestige for himself. As the conflict drew on, the local populace grew weary of the power struggle. Led by the ulema, a group of prominent Egyptians demanded that the Wāli (governor), Ahmad Khurshid Pasha, step down and Muhammad Ali be installed as the new Wāli in 1805.

The Ottoman Sultan, Selim III, was not in a position to oppose Muhammad Ali's ascension, thereby allowing Muhammad Ali to set

about consolidating his position. During the infighting between the Ottomans and Mamluks between 1801 and 1805, Muhammad Ali had carefully acted to gain the support of the general public. By appearing as the champion of the people Muhammad Ali was able to forestall popular opposition until he had consolidated power.

The Mamluks still posed the greatest threat to Muhammad Ali. They had controlled Egypt for more than 600 years, and over that time they had extended their rule extensively throughout Egypt. Muhammad Ali's approach was to eliminate the Mamluk leadership, then move against the rank and file. On March 1, 1811, Muhammad Ali invited the Mamluk leaders to a celebration held at the Cairo Citadel in honor of his son, Tusun, who was being appointed to lead a military expedition into Arabia. When the Mamluks arrived, they were trapped and killed. After the leaders were killed, Muhammad Ali dispatched his army throughout Egypt to rout the remainder of the Mamluk forces.

Muhammad Ali transformed Egypt into a regional power which he saw as the natural successor to the decaying Ottoman Empire. He summed up his vision for Egypt as follows:

"I am well aware that the (Ottoman) Empire is heading by the day toward destruction...On her ruins I will build a vast kingdom... up to the Euphrates and the Tigris."

Though Muhammad Ali's chief aim was to establish a European-style military, and carve out a personal empire, he waged war initially on behalf of the Ottoman Sultan, Mahmud II, in Arabia and Greece, although he later came into open conflict with the Ottoman Empire.

His first military campaign was an expedition into the Arabian Peninsula. The holy cities of Mecca, and Medina had been captured by the House of Saud, who had recently embraced a form of Islam called Wahhabism. Armed with their newfound religious zeal, the Saudis began conquering parts of Arabia. This Ottoman–Saudi War culminated in the capture of the Hejaz region by the Ottoman Empire in 1803.

With the main Ottoman army tied up in Europe, Mahmud II turned to Muhammad Ali to recapture the Arabian territories. Muhammad Ali in turn appointed his son, Tusun, to lead a military expedition in 1811. The campaign was initially turned back in Arabia; however, a second attack was launched in 1812 that succeeded in recapturing Hejaz.

While the campaign was successful, the power of the Saudis was not broken. They continued to harass Ottoman and Egyptian forces from the central Nejd region of the Peninsula. Consequently, Muhammad Ali dispatched another of his sons, Ibrahim, at the head of another army to finally rout the Saudis. After a two-year campaign, the Saudis were crushed and most of the Saudi family was captured. The family leader, Abdullah ibn Saud, was sent to Istanbul, and executed.

Division General (200pts)

Don't have to take at least 25% infantry in his army.



WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

PERSIAN EMPIRE (1803-13)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: At least 50%

INFANTRY: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Brigade General	-	-	-	9	2	+1	140
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	70
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	1	-	60

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". May ride a horse. One officer per 1000pts allowed. Aide de Camp counts as Battle Standard.

Brigade General 2 SIP, may add up 2 SIP for 20pts each.

Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

CAVALRY

0-1 FEUDAL CAVALRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Feudal	4	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, thrusting spear, carbine

AV: 1

Special Rules: Light Cavalry, Thrusting spear always strikes first

TURKOMANS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Turkoman	3	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, bow, carbine

AV: 1

Special Rules: Light Cavalry, Nomad cavalry, Feign Flight

INFANTRY

TUFANGCHIS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Tufangchi	2	3	3	7	9

Equipment: Musket, hand weapon

0-1 may be *Drilled* (+2)

0-1 SKIRMISHERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Arquebusier	2	3	3	6	8

Equipment: Musket, hand weapon

Special Rules: Skirmishers

GEORGIAN LEVIES

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Levy	2	2	3	5	3

Equipment: Hand weapon. May have bow (+1)

Special Rules: Undisciplined, Unmotivated

0-4 CAMEL GUNS (50pts each)

Count as mounted light cannons, move or shoot, no cannister shot

Movement 6", D8, AV2, L1



WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

Fat'h-Ali Shah Qajar



During the early reign of Fat'h Ali Shah, Imperial Russia took control of Georgia claimed by the Persians. The war broke between Persia and Russia when Fat'h Ali Shah ordered the invasion of Georgia in 1804, under pressure from the Shia clergy, who were urging a war against Russia. The war began with notable victories for the Persians, but Russia shipped in advanced weaponry and cannons that disadvantaged the technologically inferior Qajar forces, who did not have artillery to match. Russia continued with a major campaign against Persia; Persia asked for help from Britain on the grounds of a military agreement with that country (the military agreement was signed after the rise of Napoleon in France). However, Britain refused to help Persia claiming that the military agreement concerned a French attack not Russian.

Persia had to ask for help from France, sending an ambassador to Napoleon and concluding a Franco-Persian alliance with the signature of the Treaty of Finkenstein. However, just when the French were ready to help Persia, Napoleon made peace with Russia. At this time, John Malcolm arrived in Persia and promised support but Britain later changed its mind and asked Persia to retreat. Russian troops invaded Tabriz in 1813 and Persia was forced to sign the Treaty of Gulistan with Russia.

On account of consecutive defeats of Persia and after the fall of Lankaran on 1 January 1813, Shah was forced to sign the Treaty of Gulistan. The text of treaty was prepared by a British diplomat; Sir Gore Ouseley; and

was signed by Nikolai Fyodorovich Rtischev from the Russian side" and Hajji Mirza Abol Hasan Khan from the Iranian side on 24 October 1813 in the village of Gulistan.

By this treaty all of the cities, towns, and villages of Georgia, villages and towns on the coast of the Black Sea, all of the cities, towns and villages of the Khanates in South Caucasus and part of the Talysh Khanate, including Megrelia, Abkhazia, Imeretia, Guria, Baku khanate, Shirvan Khanate, Derbent, Karabakh khanate, Ganja khanate, Shaki Khanate and Quba Khanate became part of Russia. In return Russia pledged to support Abbas Mirza as heir to the Persian throne after the death of Fat'h Ali Shah.

Division General (200pts)

Feudal cavalry have Mo8 (+2)



WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

Abbas Mirza

Abbas Mirza who first dispatched Iranian students to Europe for a western education.



Division General (200pts)

May have 0-1 battery of Light Cannons (2-4, 75pts each)



He was a younger son of Fath Ali Shah, but on account of his mother's royal birth was destined by his father to succeed him. Entrusted with the government of a part of Persia, he sought to rule it in European fashion, and employed officers to reorganize his army. He was soon at war with Russia, and his aid was eagerly solicited by both England and Napoleon, anxious to checkmate one another in the East. Preferring the friendship of France, Abbas Mirza continued the war against Russia's General Kotlyarevsky, but his new ally could give him very little assistance. Kotlyarevsky defeated the numerically superior Persian army in the Battle of Aslanduz and in October, 1813, Persia was compelled to make a disadvantageous peace, ceding some territory in the Caucasus (present-day Georgia, Dagestan, and most of the Republic of Azerbaijan).

He gained some victories during the war 1821 war between the Ottoman Empire and Persia, resulting in a peace treaty signed in 1823 after the Battle of Erzurum. The war was a victory for Persia. His second war with Russia, which began in 1826, ended in a string of costly defeats after which Persia was forced to cede nearly all of its Armenian territories and Nakhchivan. When the peace treaty was signed in February, 1828, Abbas Mirza sought to restore order in the province of Khorasan, which was nominally under Persian supremacy, and while engaged in the task died at Mashhad in 1833. In 1834 his eldest son, Mohammed Mirza, succeeded Fath Ali Shah as the next king. R. G. Watson (History of Persia, 128-9) describes him as "the noblest of the Kajar race".

He is most remembered for his valor in battle and his failed attempts to modernize the Persian army. He was not successful in part due to the lack of government centralization in Iran during the era. Furthermore, it was

WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLÉONIC WARS 1800-1815

PORTUGAL (1809-15)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Brigade General	-	-	-	9	2	+1	140
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	70
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	1	-	60

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". May ride a horse. One officer per 1000pts allowed. Aide de Camp counts as Battle Standard.

Brigade General 2 SIP, may add up 2 SIP for 20pts each.

Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

CAVALRY

DRAGOONS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Dragoon	3	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

AV: 2

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Fusilero	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

LIGHT INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Atirador	3	4	3	7	14
Cacador	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Atiradores have rifles instead of muskets.

0-1 unit of *Light Infantry* per four units of *Line Infantry*

Special Rules: *Light Infantry*, Can change to Skirmish and vice versa

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery Light Cannons (2-4, 75pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)

0-1 Battery Medium Cannons (2-4, 125pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)



WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

William Beresford



Early campaign experience

Beresford entered the British Army in 1785 as an ensign in the 6th Regiment of Foot and the next year he was blinded in one eye due to an incident with a musket. He remained in the service being promoted to captain by 1791 with the 69th Regiment of Foot. He distinguished himself at Toulon (1793), in Egypt (1799–1803) and in South Africa (1805). From there he fared across the South Atlantic to South America to invade the River Plate region (now Argentina), with a small British force of 1,500 men, departing on 14 April 1806. Following his move to Cape Town in Cape Colony, Beresford, spurred on by Sir Home Popham, decided to attack Buenos Aires in Spanish South America. No attempt was made to gain authorization from the Crown for this undertaking. In the invasion of the River Plate, Buenos Aires was occupied for 46 days. However, the British force could not maintain itself against the army gathered by Santiago de Liniers. After a relentless two-day fight with the Buenos Aires and Montevideo militias between 10 and 12 August 1806, the British were defeated and forced to capitulate. Beresford had to surrender, remaining prisoner for six months; in the end, he managed to escape and arrived in England in 1807.

Commander in Chief of the Portuguese Army

In that same year Beresford was sent to Madeira, which he occupied in name of the King of Portugal, remaining there for six months as Governor and Commander in Chief. The exiled Portuguese Government in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, whereto the Portuguese Royal Family had transferred the Court, realised the necessity of appointing a commander-in-chief capable of training, equipping and disciplining the demoralised Portuguese Army. The Portuguese government asked Britain to appoint Arthur Wellesley to this role, Wellesley indicated he could not do the role justice due to his prior engagements and recommended Beresford. He was appointed Marshal and Commander in Chief of the Army by Decree of 7 March 1809 and took the command on the 15th of the same month. At that time, Marshal Soult had already crossed into Portugal where he occupied Porto. Beresford quickly overhauled the Portuguese forces, bringing them in line with British discipline and organization, and from the General Headquarters (then at the Largo do Calhariz), he dispatched many "daily orders" altering points of the Infantry ordnance, creating a general command of Artillery, establishing the separation of the

battalions, firing incompetent or corrupt officers and promoting or appointing appropriate replacements.

On Campaign

On 22 April Sir Arthur Wellesley, later Duke of Wellington, disembarked in Lisbon, and took over the command of all the Anglo-Portuguese troops and he was nominated Marshal General of the Portuguese Army. The allied armies marched to the North. Wellington moved from Coimbra directly to Porto, which he entered on 12 May, and Beresford marched through the Province of Beira, arriving that same day at the banks of the Douro river, in the area of Lamego. Wellington's troops made a forced crossing of the Douro and defeated the French, Soult was obliged to withdraw from Porto. Soult was outnumbered and was expelled from Portugal; the positioning of Beresford's forces compelled the French to leave Portugal by the poor roads through Montalegre, they managed to cross the border only after sacrificing their artillery and baggage, and facing numerous difficulties.

The Second French Invasion of Portugal was defeated and the allied armies moved back to the South, the British concentrating at Abrantes and the Portuguese at Castelo Branco. with the intent of cooperating with the Spanish against Marshal Victor, the Anglo-Portuguese forces under Wellesley moved into Spain in the Talavera campaign while Beresford remained on the Águeda River covering the Spanish-Portuguese border. After Wellesley's return, now as Viscount Wellington, following the Battle of Talavera Beresford re-entered Portugal, where he distributed the army at various locations established his General Headquarters in Lisbon. From Lisbon he dispatched numerous orders and instructions for the reform of the Portuguese military.

In the same year (1809), and the following year he made tours of inspection of the corps that were found quartered in the various provinces and he corrected any defects he noticed and established rules for the functioning of the different branches of the military service. In this way he improved the functioning of the Portuguese Army so that they might face the forces of Napoleon that were invading the country for the third time. The good results of his efforts were proven at the campaign against Masséna in particular at the Battle of Buçaco, 27 September 1810 where the Portuguese troops played a prominent part, and also in the defence of the Lines of Torres Vedras).

The most notable action in which Beresford held independent command occurred in 1811 when a combined Anglo-Portuguese and Spanish army under his command, intercepted a French army commanded by Marshal Soult who had been ordered by Marshal Auguste Marmont to move to protect the important Spanish fortress-city of Badajoz. As the French forces retreated from the Lines of Torres Vedras, Beresford marched towards Badajoz, which he laid siege to. Having, however, received notice that Soult was approaching, he lifted the siege and posted his army at Albuera in a defensive position. There he defeated the French forces on 16 May 1811. After the very bloody Battle of Albuera the French were forced to retreat, though the siege of Badajoz had to be subsequently abandoned. Meanwhile, on 13 May 1811, he was created Count of Trancoso in Portugal by decree of Prince Regent John.



William Carr Beresford surrenders to Santiago de Liniers during the British invasions of the Río de la Plata.

At the beginning of July 1811 he was again in Lisbon, but he was subjected to fits of "nervous breakdowns", as described by brigadier D'Urban, quarter master general of the Portuguese Army. He recuperated

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in February 1812 and he then joined Wellington in his investment of Ciudad Rodrigo. He accompanied, after this fortified town had fallen, the army to Alentejo, and participated in the second Anglo-Portuguese Siege of Badajoz. After Badajoz had been stormed the two Generals, Wellington and Beresford, again took up position on the Águeda, and from there launched the Salamanca campaign. On 22 July 1812, the important Battle of Salamanca was fought, giving the Anglo-Portuguese forces a decisive victory over the French under Marshal Marmont. In the battle Beresford was badly wounded, under his left breast, when he was ordering the advance of one of the Portuguese brigades.

He retired to Lisbon and had bouts of fever and was half incapacitated for several months until May of the next year (1813). Meanwhile he was also created Marquis of Campo Maior in Portugal by Prince Regent John on 17 December 1812. In March he was confirmed as second in command of the Allied Army and rejoined the campaigning army, and assisted in the liberation of Spain by the British and Portuguese armies.

In the invasion of France, he assisted Wellington at the command of a corps and he was hailed as the liberator of Bordeaux. He fought in France at Toulouse the last clash of the Peninsular War.

Later career

After peace was declared he went to England on leave and came back again to Lisbon to reassume the command of the Portuguese Army. He didn't limit himself, however, to that role, and intended to intervene in the general politics of the country, from this he came into conflict with the Regency. He then determined to go to the Court in Rio de Janeiro. He departed to there in August 1815 and returned in September 1816, invested with wider powers than the ones which he had previously enjoyed. Beresford took a high hand in his dealings with Gomes Freire de Andrade (1817) and, put into a difficult situation, he returned to Brazil, obtaining from John VI the confirmation of the powers he had already attained, which he desired to see amplified.

When he returned to Portugal, the Liberal Revolution of 1820 intervened; the British officers, for the most part, had been discharged, and the government didn't even consent that Beresford could disembark. He was made Governor of Jersey in 1821 and held the position till 1854. Briefly returning to Portugal in 1827 at request of the Regent, Infanta Isabel Maria of Braganza, he gave up his ambitions due to the resistance he found among the new Portuguese elite and returned to Britain.

In the 1840s, Beresford expanded the Bedgebury Estate near Goudhurst, Kent. He built the hamlet of Kilndown to the north west of Bedgebury.

Division General (200pts)

Can choose table side but start second at the begin of the game.



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Miguel Pereira Forjaz

Brigade General (150pts)

0-1 unit of Cacadores per two units of Line Infantry



He entered the army in 1785, as a cadet in the Regiment of Peniche, in which he met many members of his family. In 1787 he was promoted to alferes (lieutenant) and served as chief of staff to the Count of Oeynhausen, inspector-general of the Infantry, fighting alongside him at Porcalhota in 1790. He was promoted to captain in 1791 and to major (sargento-mor) in 1793, and was made adjutant to general Forbes, commander of the Portuguese division then fighting in Roussillon and Catalonia.

Already with the rank of colonel, in March 1800 he was made governor and captain-general of Pará, but did not set out for Brazil. In the War of the Oranges of the following year, at Alentejo, he served as quartermaster-general (chief of staff) to General Forbes. In 1806 he was promoted to brigadier and made inspector general of the army. On the royal family's flight to Brazil in 1807, he was made deputy secretary of the government, to if necessary replace the Count of Sampaio.

When General Junot took over the government of the country, Forjaz retired to the provinces. In Coimbra he began the revolt against the French and went to Porto, where he reorganised the army, under the orders of his cousin Bernardim Freire de Andrade. Accompanying Andrade as adjutant general of the army of the north in their march on Porto-Lisbon, and was made secretary of the regency, after the Convention of Sintra, and was given the war and foreign affairs portfolios. In this capacity he took part in the further reorganisation of the army under William Carr Beresford (who had been appointed commander-in-chief by the Portuguese Royal family), completing the 1803 proposals' implementation in 1807. One of his initiatives was the creation of caçadores units and supporting general Beresford in a friendly but critical way, in adapting the Portuguese army to British training and tactics to better help the Anglo-Portuguese Army's campaign. In 1815 he successfully opposed sending a Portuguese division to fight in the Low Countries against Napoleon during the Hundred Days.

The Liberal Revolution of 1820 led him to leave his post as regent and his retirement from public life. By a decree of 13 May 1820 he received the title of Count of Feira and was elected a Peer of the Kingdom on the occasion of the giving of the Constitutional Charter by Peter IV of Portugal.

WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

PORTUGUESE LEGION (1807-14)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Brigade General	-	-	-	9	2	+1	140
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	70
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	1	-	60

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". May ride a horse. One officer per 1000pts allowed. Aide de Camp counts as Battle Standard.

Brigade General 2 SIP, may add up 2 SIP for 20pts each.

Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

CAVALRY

CHASSEURS A CHEVAL

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Chasseur	3	3	3	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 1

0-1 may be Guard (+2) with Mo8

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, Can change to Skirmish and vice versa,

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Line	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

LIGHT INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Chasseur	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

0-1 unit of *Light Infantry* per four units of *Line Infantry*

Special Rules: *Light Infantry*, Can change to Skirmish and vice versa

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery Light Cannons (2-4, 75pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)

0-1 Battery Medium Cannons (2-4, 125pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)

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NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

SAXONY

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 50%

INFANTRY: At least 25%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Brigade General	-	-	-	9	2	+1	140
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	70
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	1	-	60

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". May ride a horse. One officer per 1000pts allowed. Aide de Camp counts as Battle Standard.

Brigade General 2 SIP, may add up 2 SIP for 20pts each.
Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

CAVALRY

0-1 ZASTROW KÜRASSIERE

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Kürassier	4	4	3	9	36

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 3

Special Rules: Line Cavalry, Drilled, Fearsome Reputation

0-1 LEIB-KÜRASSIER GARDE

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Kürassier	4	4	3	9	36

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 3

Special Rules: Line Cavalry, Drilled, Fearsome Reputation

0-1 LEIB-KÜRASSIER GARDE

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Kürassier	4	3	3	8	34

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 3

Special Rules: Line Cavalry, Drilled

CHEVEAUX-LEGER

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Cavalier	3	3	3	7	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 1

Special Rules: Light Cavalry

0-1 HUSSARS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Hussar	4	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 1

0-1 may be Guard (+2) with Mo8

Special Rules: Light Cavalry, Feign Flight

0-1 UHLANS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Lancer	3	3	3	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, thrusting spear, carbine **AV:** 1

Special Rules: Light Cavalry, Thrusting spear always strikes first

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Guard Grenadiers	4	4	3	9	20
0-1 Guard	4	3	3	8	14
Line	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Guard Grenadiers are Drilled and have Fearsome Reputation

Guard is Drilled

Special Rules: Line Infantry

LIGHT INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Jäger	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

0-1 unit of Light Infantry per four units of Line Infantry

Special Rules: Light Infantry, Can change to Skirmish and vice versa

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery Light Cannons (2-4, 75pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)

0-1 Battery Heavy Cannons (2-4, 125pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)

0-2 Battery Horse Artillery (2-4, 85pts each or one Howitzer 110pts)



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NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

SPAIN

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Brigade General	-	-	-	9	2	+1	140
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	70
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	1	-	60

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". May ride a horse. One officer per 1000pts allowed. Aide de Camp counts as Battle Standard.

Brigade General 2 SIP, may add up 2 SIP for 20pts each.
Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.



CAVALRY

0-1 CAZADORES

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Cuirassier	4	3	3	8	32

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 3

Special Rules: Line Cavalry, Drilled

DRAGONES

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Dragoon	3	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 2

0-1 may be Guard (+4) with CA4, Mo8

Special Rules: Line Cavalry

HUSSARS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Hussar	4	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 1

0-1 may be Guard (+2) with Mo8

Special Rules: Light Cavalry, Feign Flight

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Guard	4	3	3	8	14
0-1 Grenadier	4	3	3	8	12
Line	3	3	3	7	10
0-1 Musketeer	3	3	3	6	8
0-2 Militia	2	2	3	6	5

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Guard is *Drilled*

Special Rules: Line Infantry

LIGHT INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Chasseur	3	4	3	8	16
Carabineer	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

0-1 unit of *Light Infantry* per four units of *Line Infantry*

Special Rules: *Light Infantry*, Can change to Skirmish and vice versa

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery Medium Cannons (2-4, 75pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)



WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

Miguel Ricardo de Álava y Esquivel



Brigade General (150pts)

Up to three units of Light Infantry may get the *Changing from Skirmish to Light* rule (+20pts per unit)



War of the Third Coalition

Álava served first in the Navy, and had risen to be captain of a frigate when he exchanged into the army, receiving corresponding rank. He was present as a Marine at the Battle of Trafalgar on board the flagship of his uncle Admiral Ignacio Álava.

Peninsular War

In politics he followed a very devious course. At the assembly of Bayonne in 1808, he was one of the most prominent of those who accepted the new constitution from Joseph Bonaparte as King of Spain. After the national rising against French aggression, and the defeat of General Dupont at Bailen in 1808, Álava joined the national independence party, who were fighting in alliance with the English. At the end of January 1810 he was ordered to move to Portugal in order to communicate Wellington the difficult military situation in that they were against the French. During this stay a friendship between Wellington and Álava was created, to the point that the Duke had him remain as delegate of the Spanish forces in the British units. He was promoted to Brigadier by express recommendation of Wellington.

Hundred Days

Before the close of the Peninsular War, he had risen to the rank of Brigadier-General. On the restoration of Ferdinand, Álava was cast into prison, but the influence of his uncle Ethenard, the Inquisitor, and of Wellington secured his speedy release. He soon contrived to gain the favor of the King, who appointed him ambassador to The Hague in 1815. It was therefore his remarkable fortune to be present at the Battle of Waterloo with Wellington's staff. He is supposed to have been the only man who was present at both Waterloo and Trafalgar. Four years later, he was recalled, owing, it is said, to the marked kindness he had shown to his banished fellow-countrymen.

WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

SWEDEN (1812-15)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Brigade General	-	-	-	9	2	+1	140
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	70
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	1	-	60

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". May ride a horse. One officer per 1000pts allowed. Aide de Camp counts as Battle Standard.

Brigade General 2 SIP, may add up 2 SIP for 20pts each.
Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

CAVALRY

CUIRASSIERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Cuirassier	3	3	3	7	26

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 3

0-1 may be Guard (+6) with CA4, Mo8 and *Drilled*

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

DRAGOONS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Dragoon	3	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 2

0-1 may be Guard (+4) with CA4, Mo8

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

HUSSARS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Hussar	4	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 1

0-1 may be Guard (+2) with Mo8

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry, Feign Flight*

HÄSTJÄGAR

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Jägar	3	3	3	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 1

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, Can change to Skirmish and vice versa

POMMERANIAN HORSE LEGION

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Pommeranian	2	2	3	6	12

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 1

From 1809: Have thrusting spear (+3) became Cheveaux-Leger Lancers

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry, Undisciplined*, Thrusting spear always strikes first

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Lifgrenadier	4	3	3	8	14
Line	3	3	3	7	10
Pommeranian	2	2	3	6	5

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Lifgrenadiers are *Drilled*

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

LIGHT INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Jägar	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

0-1 unit of *Light Infantry* per three units of *Line Infantry*

Special Rules: *Light Infantry*, Can change to Skirmish and vice versa

ARTILLERY

0-1 Batterys Light Cannons (2-4, 75pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)

0-1 Battery Horse Artillery (2-4, 85pts each or one Howitzer 110pts)



WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

Carl Johan Adlercreutz



Carl Johan Adlercreutz was born in 1757 in Borgå, Finland, on the family estates. As a thirteen-year old he was signed onto the army at the Finnish light cavalry brigade. Adlercreutz was present when King Gustav III made his coup and seized total power in Sweden. Adlercreutz climbed in the military ranks and he then commenced military studies in Stockholm. In 1777, he joined the Savolax Brigade, which was formed to protect the Finnish border in case of Russian attack. In the war against Russia in 1788-90, Adlercreutz served with distinction and saw action for the first time. He steadily rose in the ranks and after the war he was promoted to major in 1791 and squadron commander in 1792. During the mutiny of the Anjala-Conspiracy Adlercreutz remained faithful to the King and took part in the trials against the conspirators after the war. The conspiracy was an alliance of officers that wanted to declare an independent Finland and end the war with Russia. The war of 1788-90 was never the success the Swedish King Gustav III wanted and anger rose against him in the military ranks. The only great Swedish victory came at sea, at the naval battle of Svenskund in 1790. There the entire Russian coastal fleet was annihilated.

Adlercreutz took command of the Nyland Dragoon Corps after the war and remained its commander until 1804. He married two times during this period. In 1804 he was made commander of a newly formed regiment, the Adlercreutz Regiment, but although it carried his name, he was not to command it in the coming war. Instead he was made commander of the Second Brigade of the Swedish Army during the first phases of the war of 1808-09, and was later made second in command under the Mauritz Klingspor.

The Swedish-Finnish Army had 17,323 troops at its disposal, and while the commander of the army, Mauritz Klingspor was away in Sweden, General Klercker collected the troops at Hämeenlinna. From here Klingspor began a planned retreat. The Swedish plan of war was to retreat north, while relying on the fortifications of Sveaborg to keep the dagger in the back of the Russians. Once re-inforcements arrived from Sweden, the Swedish army would go on the offensive. This was where the plan failed - Sveaborg surrendered without a fight and insufficient reinforcements arrived from Sweden.

At the battle of Siikajoki, on April 18 1808, Adlercreutz turned a defeat into victory as he gave the order to attack, despite the Klingspor's objections. The ended the Swedish retreat. During the summer campaign of 1808, Adlercreutz came to the test time upon time and he showed his worth on the field of battle. On June 24, he attempted to surprise the Russian troops in Nykarleby by surrounding them in the town. The Russians retreated however, before a full encirclement could be made.

The battle that is probably Adlercreutz's greatest victory came at Lappo on July 14. The Russian general Rayevskij stood with 4,000 troops against Adlercreutz, who had 4,700 at his disposal. Rayevskij had chosen

bad defensive positions and Adlercreutz tried to cut off the Russians avenue of retreat. The Swedes were unsuccessful, but this was still considered an important victory. One interesting incident from the battle was the Swedish storming of the village of Lappo, where Russian troops were entrenched. Russian skirmishers laid in the fields outside the village and within it, formations of infantry stood waiting. Georg Carl von Döbeln and his Björneborg Regiment attacked without thinking twice, and under this great and legendary commander, the Swedes were able to clear the village of all Russians. In August, Adlercreutz won another victory at Alavo, where a daring attack saved the day.

Due to Russian reinforcements and the fact that the victories at Lappo and Alavo were never exploited to their advantage, the Swedes retreated north after the summer offensive. The decisive battle of the war came at Oravais, on September 14, 1808. Here Adlercreutz planned to fight only a delaying engagement against the following Russians under Kamenskij. Adlercreutz committed many of his troops, draining his reserves and not following the initial plan. The Swedish main army was severely defeated and this ended the summer offensive. Adlercreutz retreated back north, eventually leaving Finland to the Russians in the winter of 1808. Disease and bad logistics finally defeated the Russian army and it was eventually disbanded.

Adlercreutz moved on to Stockholm where the political climate was boiling. The generals were very displeased with how the insane King Gustav IV Adolf (he actually thought Napoleon was the beast in the book of Revelations) had run the war. The northern army, under Adlersparre, began a march on Stockholm from the vicinities of the Norwegian border, and he openly proclaimed that he was going to throw over the king. Civil war threatened in Sweden. A military "Junta", led by Adlercreutz took charge.

The coup-d'etat was as tragic as it was humourous. On March 13 1809 - in the midst of war against Russia - the junta approached the king in his castle and told him that he was under arrest. In a never before seen display of bravery, the weak king reached for a sword and escaped out through a secret passage in the castle, screaming "treason!". The king knew the castle like the back of his hand and escaped unseen out in the yard, where he tried to stick his sword in one of the conspirators when he was finally detected. The king received help from a woodcutter who aggressively swung a piece of wood against one of the plotters. The king was arrested and the junta seized the control of Sweden.

After the coup, Adlercreutz continued his intrigues at the court in Stockholm. On the question of who should become the new king, Adlercreutz first supported the idea of making Gustav IV Adolf's son king. He then raised the idea of himself taking the throne! This was not to be though, and after the death of Karl XIII, French Marshal Bernadotte was finally made crown prince. Adlercreutz was made count and participated in the government. During Napoleon's attack on Russia in 1812, the count supported Russia and worked very hard to better the relations between Russia and Sweden. He also participated in the campaign in Germany in 1813 and in Norway in 1814, as chief of the general staff. Carl Johan Adlercreutz died in august 1815.

Brigade General (150pts)

In zone of command all units rally automatically.



WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

Georg Carl von Döbeln



Brigade General (150pts)

The unit he accompanies get a +1 bonus for combat result but have also *Warband* rule 2 (have to test about charging or not)



As a lieutenant, Döbeln took part in Gustav III's Russian War and was shot in the head at the Battle of Porrassalmi. The wound did not heal properly and he was forced to wear a black silken bandanna for the rest of his life. During the operation he stayed awake and wrote about it while looking at the whole process with the help of a mirror.

He then rapidly advanced to colonel and took part in the Finnish War. On 13 September 1808, he led the Swedish troops in the Battle of Jutas. For this, he would become legendary as the main hero of the war. His reputation was further enhanced when Johan Ludvig Runeberg wrote his epic Döbeln at Jutas in the Finnish National Poem Fänrik Ståls Sägner (in Swedish).

He successfully led the Swedish retreat from the Åland islands over the frozen Baltic sea. Having re-organized his troops, he engaged Russian forces which ultimately stopped a planned attack on the Swedish capital, Stockholm.

Döbeln was the commanding officer of the North Army on 8 October 1809, when the last formal ties between Sweden and Finland were cut through the dismissal of the last Swedish-Finnish army in the church park of Umeå in Västerbotten North Sweden. Döbeln's final orders to the parading army, issued verbally prior to dismissal, is considered to be the very essence of rhetoric in Swedish, and has been taught to generations of school-children.

In the Second War against Napoleon he led troops in Swedish Pomerania and sent troops to relieve Hamburg, which was besieged by the French, without authorisation. For this, he was court-martialled and sentenced to be executed. However, he was pardoned by the king Charles XIV John of Sweden.

WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

Jean Bernadotte, King of Sweden



Military career

Bernadotte joined the army as a private in the Régiment de Royal-Marine on 3 September 1780, and first served in the newly conquered territory of Corsica. He was for a long time stationed in Collioure in the South of France and was after eight years promoted to sergeant. Following the outbreak of the French Revolution, his eminent military qualities brought him speedy promotion. He was promoted to colonel in 1792 and by 1794 was a brigadier attached to the army of the Sambre et Meuse. After Jourdan's victory at Fleurus (26 June 1794) he became a general of division. At the Battle of Theiningen (1796), Bernadotte contributed, more than anyone else, to the successful retreat of the French army over the Rhine after its defeat by the Archduke Charles of Austria. In 1797 he brought reinforcements from the Rhine to Bonaparte's army in Italy, distinguishing himself greatly at the passage of the Tagliamento, and in 1798 served as ambassador to Vienna, but had to quit his post owing to the disturbances caused by his hoisting the tricolour over the embassy.

From 2 July to 14 September he was Minister of War, in which capacity he displayed great ability. He declined to help Napoleon Bonaparte stage his coup d'état of November 1799, but nevertheless accepted employment from the Consulate, and from April 1800 to 18 August 1801 commanded the army in the Vendée.

On the introduction of the French Empire, Bernadotte became one of the Marshals of the Empire and, from June 1804 to September 1805, served as governor of Hanover. During the campaign of 1805, Bernadotte with an army corps from Hanover, co-operated in the great movement which resulted in the shutting off of Mack in Ulm. As a reward for his services at Austerlitz (2 December 1805) he became the 1st Sovereign Prince of Ponte Corvo (5 June 1806), but during the campaign against Prussia, in the same year, was severely reproached by Napoleon for not participating with his army corps in the battles of Jena and Auerstädt, though close at hand. In 1808, as governor of the Hanseatic towns, he was to have directed the expedition against Sweden, via the Danish islands, but the plan came to naught because of the want of transports and the defection of the Spanish contingent. In the war against Austria, Bernadotte led the Saxon contingent at the Battle of Wagram (6 July 1809), on which occasion, on his own initiative, he issued an Order of the Day attributing the victory principally to the valour of his Saxons, which order Napoleon at once disavowed. It was during the middle of that battle that Marshal Bernadotte was stripped of his command after retreating contrary to Napoleon's orders. Napoleon once commented after a battle that "Bernadotte hesitates at nothing." On St. Helena he also said that, "I can accuse him of ingratitude but not treachery."

Offer of the Swedish throne

Bernadotte, considerably piqued, returned to Paris where the council of ministers entrusted him with the defence of the Netherlands against the British expedition in Walcheren. In 1810, he was about to enter upon his new post as governor of Rome when he was unexpectedly elected the heir-presumptive to King Charles XIII of Sweden, who was childless and old.

He was elected partly because a large part of the Swedish Army, in view of future complications with Russia, were in favour of electing a soldier, and partly because Bernadotte was also very popular in Sweden, owing to the kindness he had shown to the Swedish prisoners during the recent war with Denmark. The issue of an heir-presumptive to the Swedish throne had become acute since the previous crown prince Charles August had died of a stroke on 28 May 1810, just a few months after he had arrived in Sweden.

The matter was decided by one of the Swedish courtiers, Baron Karl Otto Mörner, who, entirely on his own initiative, offered the succession to the Swedish crown to Bernadotte. Bernadotte communicated Mörner's offer to Napoleon, who treated the whole affair as an absurdity. The Emperor did not support Bernadotte but did not oppose him either and so Bernadotte informed Mörner that he would not refuse the honor if he were elected. Although the Swedish government, amazed at Mörner's effrontery, at once placed him under arrest on his return to Sweden, the candidature of Bernadotte gradually gained favor and on 21 August 1810 he was elected to be the Crown Prince and was made the Generalissimus of the Swedish Armed Forces. Later that year he renounced the title of Prince of Ponte Corvo.



Crown Prince and Regent

On 2 November Bernadotte made his solemn entry into Stockholm, and on 5 November he received the homage of the Riksdag of the Estates, and he was adopted by King Charles XIII under the name of "Charles John" (Karl Johan). Many honours were bestowed upon him, such as an

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honorary membership of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences on November 21, 1810.



The new Crown Prince was very soon the most popular and most powerful man in Sweden. The infirmity of the old King and the dissensions in the Privy Council of Sweden placed the government, and especially the control of foreign affairs, entirely in his hands. The keynote of his whole policy was the acquisition of Norway and Bernadotte proved anything but a puppet of France.



In 1813 he allied Sweden with Napoleon's enemies, including Great Britain and Prussia, in the Sixth Coalition, hoping to secure Norway. After the defeats at Lützen (2 May 1813) and Bautzen (21 May 1813), it was the Swedish Crown Prince who put fresh fighting spirit into the Allies; and at the conference of Trachenberg he drew up the general plan for the campaign which began after the expiration of the Truce of Plaswitz.

Charles John, as the Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Army, successfully defended the approaches to Berlin and was victorious in battle against Oudinot in August and against Ney in September at the

Battles of Grossbeeren and Dennewitz; but after the Battle of Leipzig he went his own way, determined at all hazards to cripple Denmark and to secure Norway, defeating the Danes at Bornhöved in December. His efforts culminated in the favourable Treaty of Kiel, wherein the allies recognized the Swedish claim to Norway. Norway entered a personal union with Sweden after losing the Swedish-Norwegian War of 1814.

Division General (240pts)

He roll 3D6 for orders and ignore the highest roll.



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SWISS CONFEDERATION (1809-13)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Brigade General	-	-	-	9	2	+1	140
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	70
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	1	-	60

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". May ride a horse. One officer per 1000pts allowed. Aide de Camp counts as Battle Standard.

Brigade General 2 SIP, may add up 2 SIP for 20pts each.
Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

CAVALRY

DRAGOONS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Dragoon	3	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 2

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

HUSSARS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Hussar	4	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 1

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry, Feign Flight*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Guard	4	4	3	8	18
Line	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Guards are *Drilled*

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

LIGHT INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Jäger	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

0-1 unit of *Light Infantry* per four units of *Line Infantry*

Special Rules: *Light Infantry*, Can change to Skirmish and vice versa

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery Light Cannons (2-4, 75pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)

0-1 Battery Heavy Cannons (2-4, 125pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)



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DUCHY OF WARSAW (1807-15)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 50%

INFANTRY: At least 25%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Brigade General	-	-	-	9	2	+1	140
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	70
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	1	-	60

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". May ride a horse. One officer per 1000pts allowed. Aide de Camp counts as Battle Standard.

Brigade General 2 SIP, may add up 2 SIP for 20pts each.
Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

CAVALRY

0-1 CUIRASSIERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Cuirassier	4	3	3	8	32

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 3

0-1 may be Guard (+6) with CA4, Mo8 and Drilled

Special Rules: Line Cavalry, Drilled

HUSSARS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Hussar	4	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 1

Special Rules: Light Cavalry, Feign Flight

KRAKUSIAN

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Krakus	3	3	3	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 1

Special Rules: Light Cavalry, Feign Flight, Only from 1813

UHLANS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Lancer	3	3	3	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, thrusting spear, carbine **AV:** 1

0-2 may be Guard (+6) with CA4, Mo8, Drilled

Special Rules: Line Cavalry, Thrusting spear always strikes first

CHASSEURS A CHEVAL

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Chasseur	3	3	3	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 1

Special Rules: Light Cavalry, Can change to Skirmish and vice versa

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Guard	3	4	3	8	16
Fusilier	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

For every two units of Fusiliers one unit of Guards can be taken.

Guards are *Drilled*

Special Rules: Line Infantry

ARTILLERY

0-2 Batteries Light Cannons (2-4, 75pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)

0-2 Batteries Heavy Cannons (2-4, 125pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)

0-2 Batteries Horse Artillery (2-4, 85pts each or one Howitzer 110pts)



WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLÉONIC WARS 1800-1815

Prince Józef Antoni Poniatowski



Duchy of Warsaw and victory in the 1809 Austro-Polish War

Following French Emperor Napoleon I's victory at the Battle of Jena and the ensuing evacuation by Prussia of her Polish provinces, in November 1806 Poniatowski was asked by the Prussian king Frederick William III to assume the governorship of Warsaw, to which he agreed; he also assumed the command of the city's municipal guard and citizen militia forces organized by local residents. All of this turned out to be a short-lived Polish provisional authority, because quick succession of events on the European scene presented the Poles with new opportunities and forced upon them new choices.

At the end of that year Joachim Murat and his forces entered Warsaw and Poniatowski had to define his role within this new political reality. It took protracted negotiations with Murat (they liked each other and quickly became friends) and persuasion by Józef Wybicki (who urged the Prince to get on board, before the window of historic opportunity closes), but before the year was over Poniatowski was declared by Murat to be "chief of the military force" and was leading the military department on behalf of the French authorities. Dąbrowski, who was the choice of many Polish veterans of the Polish Legions and of the Insurrection, as well as Zająček were bypassed, even though they both had served under Napoleon when Poniatowski was inactive. On January 14, 1807 by the Emperor's decree the Warsaw Governing Commission was created under Stanisław Małachowski, and within this structure Poniatowski became officially Director of the Department of War and set about organizing the Polish army.

In July 1807 the Duchy of Warsaw was created. In its government Poniatowski on October 7 became Minister of War and Head of Army of Warsaw County (minister wojny i naczelný wódz wojsk Ks. Warszawskiego), while Napoleon, not yet quite trusting him, left the supreme military command in Davout's hands until summer of 1808. Poniatowski officially became Commander in Chief on March 21, 1809. The Minister of War became completely devoted to the creation and

development of this new, ostentatiously Polish army. The Duchy's army existed and operated under most difficult circumstances and its success depended largely on the military and political skills of the chief commander. For example, it was severely underfunded and most of the military units were kept by Napoleon outside of the country, to be used in numerous campaigns, which is why Prince Józef had a rather small force at his disposal during the war of 1809.

In spring of 1809 Poniatowski led his army against an Austrian invasion under the Archduke Ferdinand Karl Joseph of Austria-Este, in the war that was regarded by Austrian high command as a crucial element of their struggle with Napoleonic France. At the bloody Battle of Raszyn near Warsaw on April 19, where he personally led his men in an infantry bayonet charge (throughout his career he did a number of these), Polish forces under Poniatowski's command fought to a standstill an Austrian force twice their number. Afterwards however decided not to defend Warsaw and withdrew with his units to the east bank of the Vistula River, to the fortified Praga suburb, which the Austrians attacked, but were defeated at Grochowo on April 26. An Austrian division then crossed the Vistula again trying to pursue the Poles, but was routed on May 2 at Góra Kalwaria in a daring attack led by General Michał Sokolnicki. Ferdinand made a couple of attempts more, trying to establish a bridgehead on the other side of the Vistula, but those were defeated, which left the initiative in Poniatowski's hands. From there he quickly advanced south, staying close to the Vistula to control the situation and taking over large areas of Galicia, that is southern Poland that was controlled by Austria under the partitioning arrangement. On May 14 Lublin was taken, on the 18th fortified and vigorously defended Sandomierz. On the 20th the Zamość fortress was overpowered, where 2000 prisoners and 40 cannons were taken, and even further east Lvov was taken on May 27. These military developments compelled the Austrians to withdraw from Warsaw - a counteroffensive by their main force resulted in the retaking of Sandomierz on June 18.



But Poniatowski in the meantime moved west of the Vistula and on July 5, the day of the Battle of Wagram, began from Radom his new southbound offensive aimed at Kraków. He arrived there on July 15, and while the demoralized and not capable of effective defense Austrians tried to turn the city over to the Russians, Poniatowski at this point was not to be outmaneuvered or intimidated: Seeing a Russian hussar cavalry unit in attack formation blocking the street leading to the bridge on the Vistula, he rode his raised up horse into them, so that several flipped as they were falling.

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Most of the liberated lands, with the exception of the Lvov region, became incorporated into the Duchy through the peace treaty of October 14, 1809. Prince Józef himself, celebrated by the residents of the old royal capital of Poland, remained in Kraków until the end of December, supervising the provisional Galician government in existence from June 2 to December 28. The Austrians kept demanding the return of Kraków and he felt that his presence there was the best assurance that the city remains in Polish hands.

Napoleon's Russian campaign

In April 1811 Poniatowski went to Paris, where he represented the king of Saxony and duke of Warsaw Frederick Augustus I at the baptism ceremonies of Napoleon's son. He stayed there for four months and worked with the Emperor and his generals on plans for the campaign against Russia. He tried to convince the French leaders that the southern route, through the current day Ukraine would provide the most benefits. Not only was the region warmer, Polish gentry from the Russian partition would join in, and possible Turkish action against Russia could be supported, which was the most advantageous theater for the upcoming war. Napoleon rejected the idea, as well as the back-up scenario, according to which Poniatowski would follow such a route alone with the Polish corps, hoping to take over these formerly Polish areas with the expected help from a Polish uprising planned there. For the Moscow expedition Poniatowski became commander of the part of the nearly 100,000 strong Polish forces (the greatest Polish military effort before the 20th century), namely the V Corps of the Grande Armée.

The initial period of the offensive, when Poniatowski was placed under the direction of Jérôme Bonaparte, was wasted, but after Napoleon's brother left Poniatowski was briefly put in charge of Grande Armée's right wing. Fighting on the avant-garde on the advance to Moscow he distinguished himself at a number of battles. On August 17 at Smolensk he personally led his corps' assault on the city. On September 7 at Borodino the V Corps was involved in the daylong fight over the Utitza Mound, which was finally taken toward the evening, stormed by the entire corps led by Prince Józef again. On September 14 the Polish soldiers were the first ones to enter the Russian capital; by that time however Poniatowski, unlike Napoleon, was convinced that the campaign was doomed. The Polish corps fought then the battles at Chirikovo on September 29 and Vinkovo on October 18, where Poniatowski saved Murat from a complete defeat by Kutuzov's forces.

Rearguarding the retreat of the Grande Armée, Poniatowski was badly injured during the Viazma battle on October 29. He continued in active service for a few days, but on November 3 his condition forced him to give up his command. He then continued the westbound trip in a carriage with two wounded aides. At the Berezina crossing they barely avoided being captured by the Russians, but finally on December 12 arrived in Warsaw.

German Campaign of 1813 and death at Leipzig

After the disastrous retreat of Napoleon's army, while recovering from his injuries, Poniatowski quickly undertook the rebuilding of the Polish army, to replace the forces devastated by the Moscow campaign. When many Polish leaders began to waver in their allegiance to the French Emperor, Poniatowski resisted this sway of opinion and remained faithful to him, even as tsar Alexander I was offering him amnesty and proposed future cooperation. With the formation of this new army only partially completed, on February 5, as the Russian army was about to enter Warsaw, the Polish units moved out, not sure of their immediate purpose, but eventually they reached Kraków, where they stayed for a few weeks getting ready for their final trial. On May 7, as the Russians were getting close again, Prince Józef and his army left Kraków, to go through Bohemia, where, as the VIII Corps, they guarded the passes of the Bohemian mountains and defended the left bank of the Elbe River, to Saxony. The total forces with which he joined Napoleon during armistice numbered 22,000, which included a small, separately operating Dąbrowski's division.



The corps fought major successful battles at Löbau on September 9, and at Zedlitz on October 10, where General Pahlen attempted to stop their movement toward Leipzig, but was defeated in a cavalry charge led by Poniatowski. On October 12 he was about to sit down with Murat at the breakfast table, when they were surprised by enemy units. Poniatowski got on his horse, broke through (received a superficial wound in the arm) and returning with another timely cavalry charge saved the situation. As a reward for his brilliant services, on October 16 during the Battle of Leipzig, Poniatowski was made a Marshal of France and entrusted with the dangerous duty of covering the French Army's retreat. He heroically defended Leipzig, losing half his corps in the attempt, finally falling back slowly upon a bridge over the Weisse Elster River, near Leipzig. In the general confusion, the French blew up the bridge before he could reach it. Contesting every step with the overwhelming forces of his pursuers, Prince Józef refused to surrender, and covered with wounds plunged into the river. There he died.

Division General (200pts)

Within zone of command all polish lanciers charge with +D6"



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NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

Jan Henryk Dąbrowski



Dąbrowski was born to Jan Michał Dąbrowski and Sophie née von Lettow in Pierzchów, Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. He grew up in Hoyerswerda, Electorate of Saxony, where his father served as a Colonel in the Saxon army. He joined the Royal Saxon Horse Guards in 1770 and served as Adjutant general of King Frederick Augustus I of Saxony from 1788 to 1791.

Following the appeal of the Polish Four-Year Sejm to all Poles serving abroad to join the Polish army, he returned to Poland in 1791. As a cavalryman educated in a Dresden military school he was asked to reform the Polish cavalry. Under Poniatowski, he took part in the campaign of 1792 against the Russians. He was in Poland in 1794 when the Kościuszko Insurrection erupted. He took an active part in the uprising, defending Warsaw and leading an army corps in support of a rising in Greater Poland. His courage was commended by Tadeusz Kościuszko himself, the Supreme Commander of the National Armed Forces, who promoted him to the rank of general. Not only Kościuszko appreciated him; after the collapse of the uprising, he was offered commissions in the Russian and Prussian armies, but chose to fight for Poland.

Dąbrowski is remembered in the history of Poland as the organiser of Polish Legions in Italy during the Napoleonic Wars. He began his work in 1796, when he was summoned to Paris by Napoleon Bonaparte, and was authorised by the Cisalpine Republic to create Polish legions, which would be part of the army of the newly created Republic of Lombardy. This was a year after the 3rd Partition of Poland between Russia, Prussia and Austria. Poland disappeared from the map of Europe, but Polish military formations gave the country a chance to re-enter international affairs with support of France in the Polish independence efforts. Thus, the creation of a Polish army in Italy, at a time when the Italians refused to fight under the French banner, was beneficial to both the French and the Poles.

The legions were to consist of Polish exiles. Dąbrowski managed to preserve the traditional Polish uniforms, national insignia and the Polish officer corps. The only concessions he made with regard to the uniforms were the epaulettes, which bore the colours of Lombardy, and French tri-coloured bows. Dąbrowski's Manifesto addressed to Poles, and published in Italian, French and German periodicals, elicited a great response from

the Polish émigré community. Soon Milan, the capital of Lombardy, began to fill up with scores of volunteers in spite of the penalties enforced by the partitioning powers. The volunteers included patriotic émigrés as well as Polish prisoners released from the Austrian army. Within a short time, the Polish general gathered seven thousand potential troops, whom he turned into a disciplined army.

Dąbrowski's Polish soldiers fought at Napoleon's side from May 1797 until the beginning of 1803. As a commander of his legion he played an important part in the war in Italy, entered Rome in May 1798, and distinguished himself greatly at the Battle of Trebia (June 19, 1799) as well as other battles and combats of 1799–1801. However, the legions were never able to reach Poland and did not liberate the country, as Dąbrowski had dreamed. Napoleon did, however, notice the growing dissatisfaction of his brave soldiers and their commanders. They were particularly disappointed by a peace treaty between France and Russia signed in Lunéville, which dashed Polish hopes of Bonaparte freeing Poland. Instead, fearing rebellion, he decided to disperse the Legions. This meant the collapse of the Polish formation. A particularly harmful move was the decision to send six thousand men to Haiti in 1803 to crush a local rebellion. Only three hundred legionnaires returned.

After the Legions were disbanded and the Treaty of Amiens was passed, Dąbrowski became a division general in the service of the Italian republic. He was summoned again by Napoleon in 1806 to create a Polish formation, which Napoleon wanted to use to recapture Greater Poland from Prussia. Polish volunteers again turned up, albeit with much less enthusiasm. Though he distinguished himself at Gdańsk and at Friedland, even Dąbrowski himself became disillusioned when he was prevented from fighting against the partitioning powers in the remaining Polish territories.



Jan Henryk Dąbrowski entering Rome

In 1807 the Duchy of Warsaw was established in the recaptured territories, essentially as a satellite of Bonaparte's France. Disappointed with the Corsican, Dąbrowski settled near Poznań, where he had received an estate. Soon, however he set out to fight Austria under the command of Prince Józef Poniatowski in 1808. After the Battle of Raszyn, the Polish army entered Galicia and on 15 July captured Kraków. In June 1812 Dąbrowski commanded a Polish division in the Grande Armée, joining Napoleon on his Moscow expedition. However, by October the Franco-Russian war was over and the French forces, decimated by a severe winter, had to retreat. Their defeat was completed by a battle lost

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during the crossing of the River Berezina, in which Dąbrowski was wounded.



He fought under Marshal Auguste Marmont at the Battle of Leipzig (1813), but in the following year returned to Poland, unable to continue the fight any further. He was one of the generals entrusted by the tsar with the reorganization of the Polish army, and was named in 1815 general of cavalry and senator palatine of the new Congress Kingdom, and awarded the Order of the White Eagle. He retired in the following year to his estates in Winnogóra in the Grand Duchy of Posen, Kingdom of Prussia, where he died in 1818. He wrote several military historical works in Polish.

His name, in the French version "Dombrowsky", is inscribed under the Arc de Triomphe in Paris.

Division General (240pts)

Within zone of command all polish units can re-roll failed break tests once.



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NAPOLÉONIC WARS 1800-1815

WESTPHALIA (1807-15)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Brigade General	-	-	-	9	2	+1	140
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	70
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	1	-	60

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". May ride a horse. One officer per 1000pts allowed. Aide de Camp counts as Battle Standard.

Brigade General 2 SIP, may add up 2 SIP for 20pts each.
Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

CAVALRY

0-1 GARDES DU CORPS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Guard	4	3	3	8	32

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 3

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry, Drilled, Only from 1808*

CUIRASSIERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Cuirassier	4	3	3	7	30

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 3

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry, Drilled, Only from 1808*

CHEVEAUX-LEGER

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Cavalier	3	3	3	7	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 1

From 1811: Have thrusting spear (+3) became Cheveaux-Leger Lanciers and 0-1 may be Guard (+6) with CA4, Mo8 and *Drilled*

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry, Only from 1807*

HUSSARS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Hussar	4	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 1

0-1 may be Guard (+2) with Mo8

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry, Feign Flight*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Guard	4	4	3	8	18
Line	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Guards are *Drilled*

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

LIGHT INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Elite-Jäger	3	4	3	8	16
Jäger	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

0-1 unit of *Light Infantry* per four units of *Line Infantry*

Special Rules: *Light Infantry*, Can change to Skirmish and vice versa

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery Light Cannons (2-4, 75pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)

0-1 Battery Heavy Cannons (2-4, 125pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)



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NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

WÜRTTEMBERG (1809-15)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Brigade General	-	-	-	9	2	+1	140
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	70
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	1	-	60

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". May ride a horse. One officer per 1000pts allowed. Aide de Camp counts as Battle Standard.

Brigade General 2 SIP, may add up 2 SIP for 20pts each.
Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

CAVALRY

0-1 GARDES DU CORPS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Guard	4	3	3	8	32

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine AV: 3

Special Rules: Line Cavalry, Drilled

DRAGOONS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Draoon	3	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine AV: 2

Special Rules: Line Cavalry

CHEVEAUX-LEGER

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Cavalier	3	3	3	7	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine AV: 1

0-1 may be Leib Cheveaux-Leger (+2) with Line Cavalry, CA4 and Mo8

Special Rules: Light Cavalry

BERITTENE JÄGER

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Jäger	3	3	3	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine AV: 1

Special Rules: Light Cavalry, Can change to Skirmish and vice versa

UHLANS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Lancer	3	3	3	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, thrusting spear, carbine AV: 1

Special Rules: Light Cavalry, Thrusting spear always strikes first, Only in 1815

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Guard	4	3	3	8	16
0-1 Grenadier	4	3	3	8	12
Fusilier	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Guards are Drilled

Grenadiers are 0-1 per four Fusilier units

Special Rules: Line Infantry

LIGHT INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Schwarze-Jäger	3	4	3	8	16
Jäger	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Schwarze Jäger have Rifles instead of Muskets.

0-1 unit of Light Infantry per four units of Line Infantry

Special Rules: Light Infantry, Can change to Skirmish and vice versa

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery Light Cannons (2-4, 75pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)

0-1 Battery Horse Artillery (2-4, 85pts each or one Howitzer 110pts)



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NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

WÜRZBURG (1806-14)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Brigade General	-	-	-	9	2	+1	140
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	70
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	1	-	60

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". May ride a horse. One officer per 1000pts allowed. Aide de Camp counts as Battle Standard.

Brigade General 2 SIP, may add up 2 SIP for 20pts each.

Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

CAVALRY

DRAGOONS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Dragoon	3	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 2

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*, Only 1806-12

CHEVEAUX-LEGER

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Cavalier	3	3	3	7	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine **AV:** 1

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, Only from 1812-13

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Grenadier	4	3	3	8	12
Fusilier	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Grenadiers are 0-1 per four Fusilier units

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

LIGHT INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Jäger	3	3	3	7	10

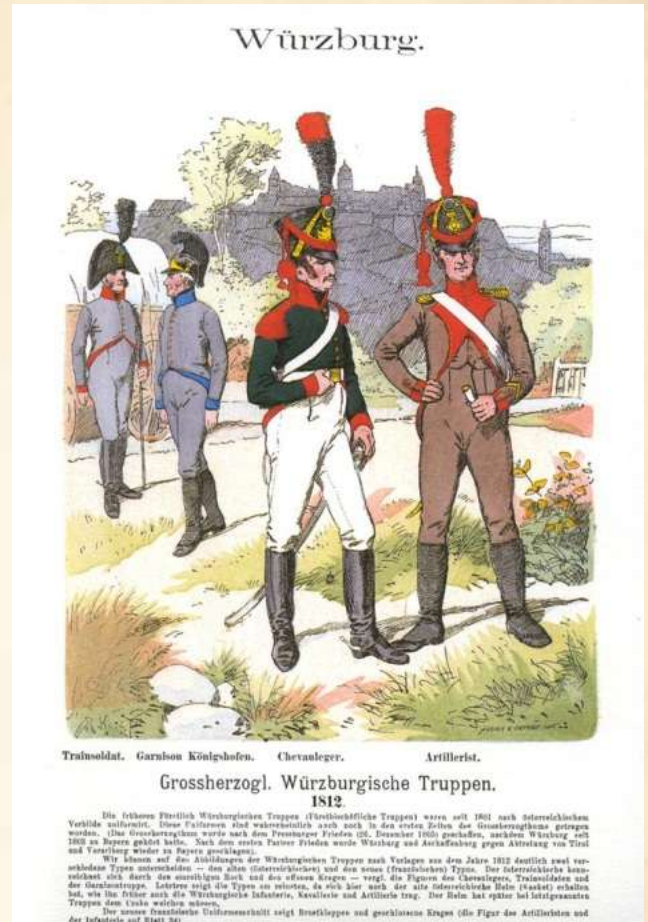
Equipment: Musket, bayonet

0-1 unit of *Light Infantry* per four units of *Line Infantry*

Special Rules: *Light Infantry*, Can change to Skirmish and vice versa

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery Light Cannons (2-4, 75pts each or one Howitzer 100pts)

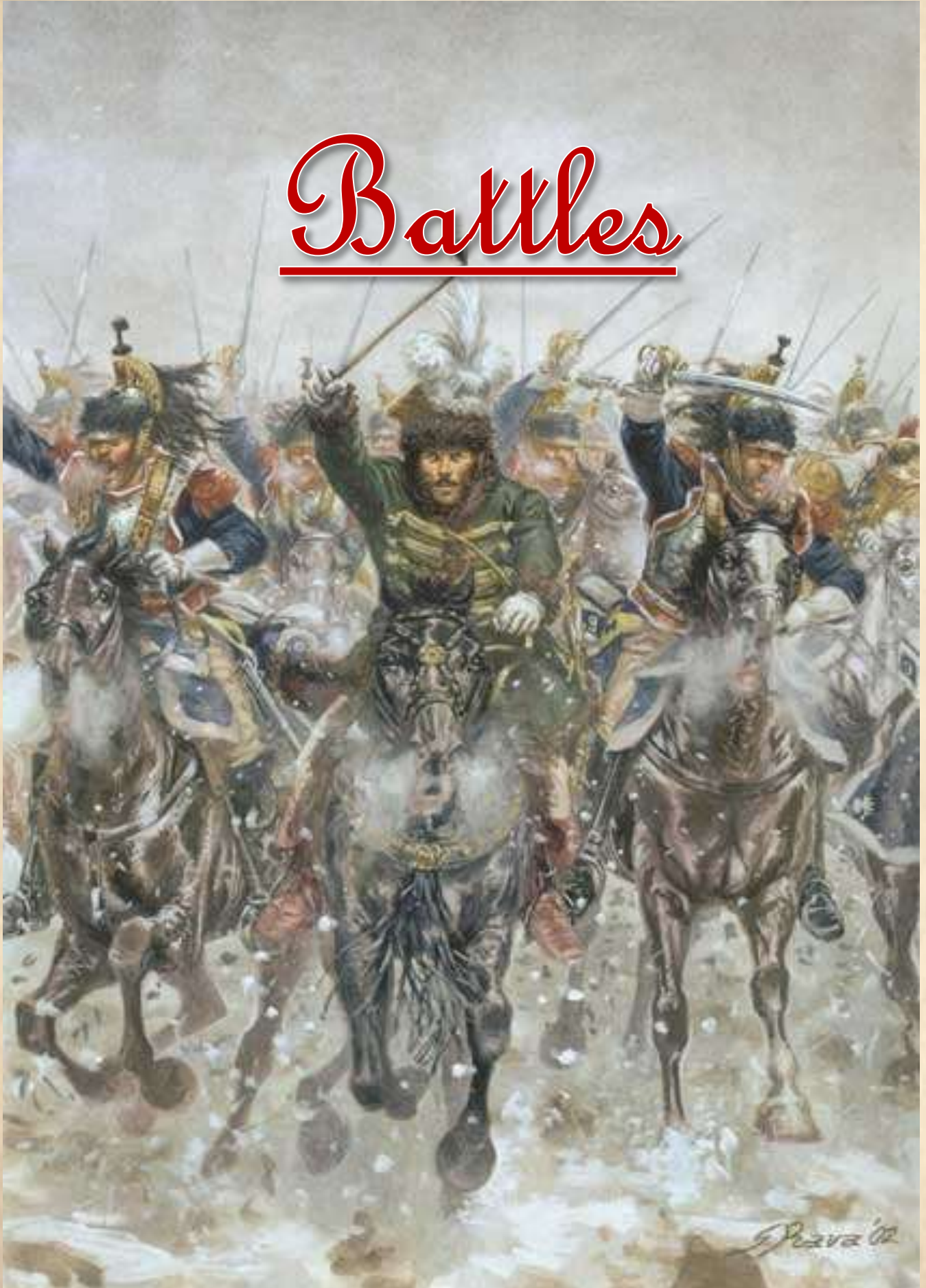


WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815



Battles



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Battle of Austerlitz



The **Battle of Austerlitz**, also known as the **Battle of the Three Emperors**, was Napoleon's greatest victory, where the French Empire effectively crushed the Third Coalition. On 2 December 1805 (20 November Old Style, 11 Frimaire, XIV, in the French Republican Calendar), a French army, commanded by Emperor Napoleon I, decisively defeated a Russo-Austrian army, commanded by Tsar Alexander I, after nearly nine hours of difficult fighting. The battle took place near Austerlitz (Slavkov u Brna) about 10 km (6 miles) south-east of Brno in Moravia, at that time in the Austrian Empire (present day Czech Republic). The battle is often regarded as a tactical masterpiece. The French victory at Austerlitz effectively brought the Third Coalition to an end. On 26 December 1805, Austria and France signed the Treaty of Pressburg, which took Austria out of the war, reinforced the earlier treaties of Campo Formio and Lunéville, made Austria cede land to Napoleon's German allies, and imposed an indemnity of 40 million francs on the defeated Habsburgs. Russian troops were allowed to head back to home soil. Victory at Austerlitz also permitted the creation of the Confederation of the Rhine, a collection of German states intended as a buffer zone between France and central Europe. In 1806, the Holy Roman Empire ceased to exist when Holy Roman Emperor Francis II kept Francis I of Austria as his only official title. These achievements, however, did not establish a lasting peace on the continent. Prussian worries about growing French influence in Central Europe sparked the War of the Fourth Coalition in 1806.

Prologue

Europe had been in turmoil since the start of the French Revolutionary Wars in 1792. In 1797, after five years of war, the French Republic subdued the First Coalition. A Second Coalition was formed in 1798, but by 1801, this too was defeated, leaving Britain the only opponent of the new French Consulate. In March 1802, France and Britain agreed to end hostilities under the Treaty of Amiens. For the first time in ten years, all of Europe was at peace. However, many problems persisted between the two sides, making implementation of the treaty increasingly difficult. The British government resented having to turn over most of the colonial conquests it had made since 1793. Napoleon was angry that British troops had not evacuated the island of Malta. The tense situation only worsened when Napoleon sent an expeditionary force to crush the Haitian Revolution. In May 1803, Britain declared war on France.

The Third Coalition

In December 1804, an Anglo-Swedish agreement led to the creation of the Third Coalition. British Prime Minister William Pitt spent 1804 and 1805 in a flurry of diplomatic activity geared towards forming a new coalition against France, and by April 1805, Britain and Russia had signed an alliance. Having been defeated twice in recent memory by France, and being keen on revenge, Austria joined the coalition a few months later.

La Grande Armée

Prior to the formation of the Third Coalition, Napoleon had assembled an invasion force called the *Army of England* around six camps at Boulogne in Northern France. He intended to use this invasion force to strike at England, and was so confident of success that he had commemorative medals struck to celebrate the conquest of the English. Although they never set foot on British soil, Napoleon's troops received careful and invaluable training for any possible military operation. Boredom among the troops occasionally set in, but Napoleon paid many visits and conducted lavish parades in order to boost morale.

The men at Boulogne formed the core for what Napoleon would later call *La Grande Armée* (English: *The Great Army*). At the start, this French army had about 200,000 men organized into seven corps, which were large field units that contained 36 to 40 cannon each and were capable of independent action until other corps could come to the rescue. A single corps (properly situated in a strong defensive position) could survive at least a day without support, giving the *Grande Armée* countless strategic and tactical options on every campaign. On top of these forces, Napoleon created a cavalry reserve of 22,000 organized into two cuirassier divisions, four mounted dragoon divisions, one division of dismounted dragoons and one of light cavalry, all supported by 24 artillery pieces.



Russian Army

The Russian army in 1805 had many characteristics of Ancien Régime organization; there was no permanent formation above the regimental level, senior officers were largely recruited from aristocratic circles (and commissions were generally sold to the highest bidder, regardless of competence), and the Russian soldier, in line with 18th-century practice, was regularly beaten and punished "to instill discipline". Furthermore, many lower-level officers were poorly trained and had difficulty getting their men to perform the sometimes complex maneuvers required in a battle. However, the Russians did have a fine artillery arm, manned by soldiers who regularly fought hard to prevent their pieces from falling into enemy hands.



The supply system of the Russian Imperial Army depended on the local population and Russia's Austrian allies, with seventy percent of Russian supplies being provided by Austria. Without a sturdy and organized supply system and with overextended supply lines, Russian soldiers found it difficult to maintain combat readiness and good health.

Austrian Army

Archduke Charles, brother of the Austrian Emperor, had started to reform the Austrian army in 1801 by taking away power from the Hofkriegsrat, the military/political council responsible for decision-making in the Austrian armed forces. Charles was Austria's best field commander, but he was unpopular with the royal court and lost much influence when,

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against his advice, Austria decided to go to war with France. Karl Mack became the new main commander in Austria's army, instituting infantry reforms on the eve of the war that called for a regiment to be composed of four battalions of four companies, rather than the older three battalions of six companies. The sudden change came with no corresponding officer training, and as a result these new units were not led so well as they could have been. The Austrian cavalry was regarded as the best cavalry in Europe, but the detachment of many cavalry units to various infantry formations reduced its effectiveness against its massed French counterpart.



Preliminary moves



In August 1805, Napoleon, Emperor of the French since December of the previous year, turned his army's sights from the English Channel to the Rhine in order to deal with the new Austrian and Russian threats. On 25 September after great secrecy and feverish marching, 200,000 French troops began to cross the Rhine on a front of 260 km (160 miles). Mack had gathered the greater part of the Austrian army at the fortress of Ulm in Swabia (modern day southern Germany). Napoleon swung his forces northward and performed a wheeling movement that put the French at the Austrian rear. The Ulm Maneuver was well-executed and on 20 October Mack and 23,000 Austrian troops surrendered at Ulm, bringing the total number of Austrian prisoners in the campaign to 60,000. Although the spectacular victory was soured by the defeat of the Franco-Spanish fleet at the Battle of Trafalgar the following day, French success on land continued as Vienna fell in November, replete with 100,000 muskets, 500 cannon, and the intact bridges across the Danube. Meanwhile, the lateness of the arrival of Russian troops under Kutuzov prevented them from saving the Austrian field armies, so the Russians withdrew to the northeast to await reinforcements and to link up with surviving Austrian units. The French followed, but soon found themselves in an unenviable disposition: Prussian intentions were unknown and could be hostile, the Russian and Austrian armies now converged, and to add to Napoleon's challenges, the French lines of communication were extremely long and required strong garrisons to keep them open. Napoleon realized that the only meaningful way to

capitalize on the success at Ulm was to force the Allies to battle and defeat them. Fortunately for him, the Russian Tsar was eager to fight.

Battle



Napoleon could muster some 72,000 men and 157 guns for the impending battle, although about 7,000 troops under Davout were still far to the south in the direction of Vienna. The Allies had about 85,000 soldiers, seventy percent of them Russian, and 318 guns.

Battlefield

The battle took place six miles (9.7 km) southeast of the town of Brno, between that town and Austerlitz (Czech: *Slavkov u Brna*) in what is now the Czech Republic. The northern part of the battlefield was dominated by the 700-foot (210 m) Santon hill and the 850-foot (260 m) Zuran hill, both overlooking the vital Olomouc/Brno road, which was on an east/west axis. To the west of these two hills was the village of Bellowitz, and between them the Bosenitz Stream went south to link up with the Goldbach Stream, the latter flowing astride the villages of Kobelnitz, Sokolnitz, and Telnitz. The centerpiece of the entire area was the Pratzen Heights, a gently sloping hill about 35 to 40 feet (11–12 m) in height. An aide noted that Napoleon repeatedly told his Marshals, "Gentlemen, examine this ground carefully, it is going to be a battlefield; you will have a part to play upon it."

Allied plans and dispositions

An Allied council met on 1 December to discuss proposals for the battle. Most of the Allied strategists had two fundamental ideas in mind: making contact with the enemy and securing the southern flank that led to Vienna. Although the Tsar and his immediate entourage pushed hard for a battle, Emperor Francis of Austria was in a more cautious mood, and he was seconded by Kutuzov, the main Russian commander. The pressure to fight from the Russian nobles and the Austrian commanders, however, was too strong, and the Allies adopted Austrian Chief of Staff Franz von Weyrother's plan. This called for a main drive against the French right flank, which the Allies noticed was lightly guarded, and diversionary attacks against the French left. The Allies deployed most of their troops into four columns that would attack the French right. The Russian Imperial Guard was held in reserve while Russian troops under Bagration guarded the Allied right.

French Plans and dispositions

Days before any actual fighting, Napoleon had given the impression to the Allies that his army was in a weak state and that he desired a negotiated peace. In reality, he was hoping that they would attack, and to encourage them on this mission he deliberately weakened his right flank. On 28 November Napoleon met with his marshals at Imperial Headquarters who informed him of their qualms about the forthcoming battle. They even suggested a retreat, but he shrugged off their complaints. Napoleon's plan envisioned that the Allies would throw so many troops to envelop his right flank that their center would be severely weakened. He counted on a massive French thrust through the center to cripple the Allied army, to be conducted by 16,000 troops of Soult's IV Corps. Meanwhile, to support his weak right flank, Napoleon ordered Davout's III Corps to force march all the way from Vienna and join General Legrand's men, who held the extreme southern flank that would bear the heavy part of the Allied attack. Davout's soldiers had 48 hours to

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march 110 km (70 miles). Their arrival was crucial in determining the success of the French plan. The Imperial Guard and Bernadotte's I Corps were held in reserve while the V Corps under Lannes guarded the northern sector of the battlefield.



Allied (red) and French (blue) deployments at 1800 hours on 1 December 1805.

Battle is joined

The battle began at about 8 a.m. with the first allied column attacking the village of Telnitz, which was defended by the 3rd Line Regiment. This sector of the battlefield witnessed heavy action in the following moments as several ferocious Allied charges evicted the French from the town and forced them onto the other side of the Goldbach. The first men of Davout's corps arrived at this time and threw the Allies out of Telnitz before they too were attacked by hussars and re-abandoned the town. Additional Allied attacks out of Telnitz were checked by French artillery. Allied columns started pouring against the French right, but not at the desired speed, so the French were mostly successful in curbing the attacks. Actually, the Allied deployments were mistaken and poorly timed: cavalry detachments under Liechtenstein on the Allied left flank had to be placed in the right flank and in the process they ran into and slowed down part of the second column of infantry that was advancing towards the French right. At the time, the planners thought this was a disaster, but later on it helped the Allies. Meanwhile, the leading elements of the second column were attacking the village of Sokolnitz, which was defended by the 26th Light Regiment and the *Tirailleurs*, French skirmishers. Initial Allied assaults proved unsuccessful and General Langeron ordered the bombardment of the village. This deadly barrage forced the French out, and at about the same time, the third column attacked the castle of Sokolnitz. The French, however, counterattacked and regained the village, only to be thrown out again. Conflict in this area ended temporarily when Friant's division (part of III Corps) retook the village. Sokolnitz was perhaps the most fought over area in the battlefield and would change hands several times as the day progressed.

"One sharp blow and the war is over"

At about 8:45 a.m., satisfied at the weakness in the enemy center, Napoleon asked Soult how long it would take for his men to reach the Pratzen Heights, to which the Marshal replied, "Less than twenty minutes sire." About 15 minutes later, Napoleon ordered the attack, adding, "One sharp blow and the war is over." A dense fog helped to cloud the advance of St. Hilaire's division, but as they went up the slope the legendary 'Sun of Austerlitz' ripped the mist apart and encouraged them forward. Russian soldiers and commanders on top of the heights were stunned to see so many French troops coming towards them. Allied commanders were now able to feed some of the delayed detachments of the fourth column into this bitter struggle. Over an hour of fighting destroyed much of this unit. The other men from the second column, mostly inexperienced Austrians, also participated in the struggle and swung the numbers against one of the best fighting forces in the French army, eventually forcing them to withdraw down the slopes. However, gripped by desperation, St. Hilaire's men struck hard once more and bayoneted the Allies out of the heights. To the north, General Vandamme's division attacked an area called Staré Vinohrady ("Old Vineyards") and through talented skirmishing and deadly volleys broke several Allied battalions.



The decisive attacks on the Allied center by St. Hilaire and Vandamme split the Allied army in two and left the French in a golden strategic position to win the battle.

The battle had firmly turned in France's favour, but it was far from over. Napoleon ordered Bernadotte's I Corps to support Vandamme's left and moved his own command center from Zuran Hill to St. Anthony's Chapel on the Pratzen Heights. The difficult position of the Allies was confirmed by the decision to send in the Russian Imperial Guard; Grand Duke Constantine, Tsar Alexander's brother, commanded the Guard and counterattacked in Vandamme's section of the field, forcing a bloody effort and the only loss of a French standard in the battle (the unfortunate victim was a battalion of the 4th Line Regiment). Sensing trouble, Napoleon ordered his own heavy Guard cavalry forward. These men pulverized their Russian counterparts, but with both sides pouring in large masses of cavalry no victory was clear yet. The Russians had a numerical advantage here but fairly soon the tide swung as Drouet's Division, the 2nd of Bernadotte's I Corps, deployed on the flank of the action and allowed French cavalry to seek refuge behind their lines. The horse artillery of the Guard also inflicted heavy casualties on the Russian cavalry and fusiliers. The Russians broke and many died as they were pursued by the reinvigorated French cavalry for about a quarter of a mile.

Endgame

" I was... under fierce and continuous canister fire... Many soldiers, now incessantly engaged in battle from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m., had no cartridges left. I could do nothing but retreat..."

—Lieutenant General Przhebishevsky

Meanwhile, the northernmost part of the battlefield was also witnessing heavy fighting. Prince Liechtenstein's heavy cavalry began to assault Kellerman's lighter cavalry forces after eventually arriving at the correct position in the field. The fighting initially went well for the French, but Kellerman's forces took cover behind General Caffarelli's infantry division once it became clear Russian numbers were too great. Caffarelli's men halted the Russian assaults and permitted Murat to send two cuirassier divisions (one commanded by d'Hautpoul and the other one by Nansouty) into the fray to finish off the Russian cavalry for good. The ensuing melee was bitter and long, but the French ultimately prevailed. Lannes then led his V Corps against Bagration's men and after hard fighting managed to drive the skilled Russian commander off the field. He wanted to pursue, but Murat, who was in control of this sector in the battlefield, was against the idea.

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By 1400 hours, the Allied army had been dangerously separated. Napoleon now had the option to strike at one of the wings, and he chose the Allied left since other enemy sectors had already been cleared or were conducting fighting retreats.

Napoleon's focus now shifted towards the southern end of the battlefield where the French and the Allies were still fighting over Sokolnitz and Telnitz. In an effective double-pronged assault, St. Hilaire's division and part of Davout's III Corps smashed through the enemy at Sokolnitz and persuaded the commanders of the first two columns, Generals Kienmayer and Langeron, to flee as fast as they could. Buxhowden, the commander of the Allied left and the man responsible for leading the attack, was completely drunk and fled as well. Kienmayer covered his withdrawal with the O'Reilly light cavalry, who gallantly managed to defeat five of six French cavalry regiments before they too had to retreat. General panic now seized the Allied army and it abandoned the field in any and all possible directions. A frightful and famous episode occurred during this retreat: Russian forces that had been defeated by the French right withdrew south towards Vienna via the Satschan frozen ponds. French artillery pounded towards the men, and the ice was broken due to the bombardment. The men drowned in the viciously cold ponds, dozens of Russian artillery pieces going down along with them. Estimates of how many guns were captured differ; there may have been so few as 38 or more than 100. Sources also differ about casualties, with figures ranging from so few as 200 to so many as 2,000 dead. Because Napoleon exaggerated this incident in his report of the battle, and the Tsar tacitly accepted the account as an excuse for the catastrophic defeat, the low numbers may be more accurate. Many drowning Russians were saved by their victorious foes. However local evidence, only later made public, suggests that Napoleon's account of the catastrophe may have been totally invented; on the emperor's instructions the lakes were drained a few days after the battle and the corpses of only two or three men, with some 150 horses, were found.

Aftermath

Austerlitz and the preceding campaign profoundly altered the nature of European politics. In three months, the French had occupied Vienna, destroyed two armies, and humbled the Austrian Empire. These events sharply contrast with the rigid power structures of the 18th century. Austerlitz set the stage for a near-decade of French domination of the European continent, but one of its more immediate effects was to goad Prussia into war in 1806.

Military and political results

Overall, Allied casualties stood at about 27,000 out of an army of 73,000, which was 37% of their effectives. The French expended around 9,000 out of a force of 67,000, or about 13% of effectives. The Allies also lost 180 guns and 50 standards. The great victory was met by sheer amazement and delirium in Paris, where just days earlier the nation was teetering on financial collapse. Napoleon wrote to Josephine, "I have beaten the Austro-Russian army commanded by the two emperors. I am a little weary....I embrace you." Tsar Alexander perhaps best summed up the harsh times for the Allies by stating, "We are babies in the hands of a giant."

France and Austria signed a truce on 4 December and the Treaty of Pressburg 22 days later took the latter out of the war. Austria agreed to recognize French territory captured by the treaties of Campo Formio

(1797) and Lunéville (1801), cede land to Bavaria, Wurttemberg, and Baden, which were Napoleon's German allies, and pay 40 million francs in war indemnities, and Venice was given to the Kingdom of Italy. It was a harsh end for Austria, but certainly not a catastrophic peace. The Russian army was allowed to withdraw to home territory and the French encamped themselves in Southern Germany. The Holy Roman Empire was effectively wiped out, 1806 being seen as its final year. Napoleon created the Confederation of the Rhine, a string of German states meant to serve as a buffer between France and Prussia. Prussia saw these and other moves as an affront to its status as the main power of Central Europe and it went to war with France in 1806.

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The Battle of Leipzig involved over 600,000 soldiers, making it the largest battle in Europe prior to World War I.



General Nansouty at the battle of Hanau (1814)

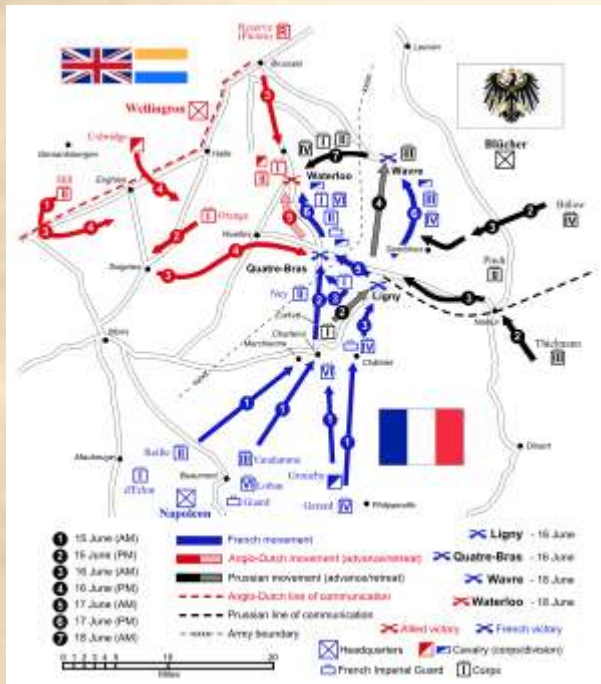
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Battle of Waterloo



The **Battle of Waterloo** was fought on Sunday 18 June 1815 near Waterloo in present-day Belgium, then part of the United Kingdom of the Netherlands. An Imperial French army under the command of Emperor Napoleon was defeated by combined armies of the Seventh Coalition, an Anglo-Allied army under the command of the Duke of Wellington combined with a Prussian army under the command of Gebhard von Blücher. It was the culminating battle of the Waterloo Campaign and Napoleon's last. The defeat at Waterloo put an end to Napoleon's rule as Emperor of the French and marked the end of his Hundred Days' return from exile.



Upon Napoleon's return to power in 1815, many states that had opposed him formed the Seventh Coalition and began to mobilise armies. Two large forces under Wellington and von Blücher assembled close to the northeastern border of France. Napoleon chose to attack in the hope of destroying them before they could join in a coordinated invasion of France with other members of the Coalition. The decisive engagement of this three-day Waterloo Campaign (16–19 June 1815) occurred at the Battle of Waterloo. According to Wellington, the battle was "the nearest-run thing you ever saw in your life."

Napoleon delayed giving battle until noon on 18 June to allow the ground to dry. Wellington's army, positioned across the Brussels road on the Mont-Saint-Jean escarpment, withstood repeated attacks by the French, until, in the evening, the Prussians arrived in force and broke through Napoleon's right flank. At that moment, Wellington's Anglo-allied army counter-attacked and drove the French army in disorder from the field. Pursuing Coalition forces entered France and restored Louis XVIII to the French throne. Napoleon abdicated, surrendered to the British, and was exiled to Saint Helena, where he died in 1821. The battlefield is in present-day Belgium, about eight miles (12 km) SSE of Brussels, and about a mile (1.6 km) from the town of Waterloo. The site of the battlefield is today dominated by a large monument, the Lion Mound. As

this mound used earth from the battlefield itself, the original topography of the part of the battlefield around the mound has not been preserved.

Prelude

On 13 March 1815, six days before Napoleon reached Paris, the powers at the Congress of Vienna declared him an outlaw. Four days later, the United Kingdom, Russia, Austria, and Prussia mobilized armies to defeat Napoleon. Napoleon knew that once his attempts at dissuading one or more of the Seventh Coalition allies from invading France had failed, his only chance of remaining in power was to attack before the Coalition mobilised. If he could destroy the existing Coalition forces south of Brussels before they were reinforced, he might be able to drive the British back to the sea and knock the Prussians out of the war. An additional consideration was that there were many French-speaking sympathizers in Belgium and a French victory might trigger a friendly revolution there. Also, the British troops in Belgium were largely second-line troops; most of the veterans of the Peninsular War had been sent to America to fight the War of 1812.

Wellington's initial dispositions were intended to counter the threat of Napoleon enveloping the Coalition armies by moving through Mons to the south-west of Brussels. This would have cut Wellington's communications with his base at Ostend, but would have pushed his army closer to Blücher's. Napoleon manipulated Wellington's fear of this loss of his supply chain from the channel ports with false intelligence. He divided his army into a left wing commanded by Marshal Ney, a right wing commanded by Marshal Grouchy, and a reserve, which he commanded personally (although all three elements remained close enough to support one another). Crossing the frontier near Charleroi before dawn on 15 June, the French rapidly overran Coalition outposts, securing Napoleon's "central position" between Wellington's and Blücher's armies.

The resurgent Napoleon's strategy was to isolate the Allied and Prussian armies, and annihilate each one separately.

Only very late on the night of 15 June was Wellington certain that the Charleroi attack was the main French thrust. In the early hours of 16 June, at the Duchess of Richmond's ball in Brussels, he received a dispatch from the Prince of Orange, and was shocked by the speed of Napoleon's advance. He hastily ordered his army to concentrate on Quatre Bras, where the Prince of Orange, with the brigade of Prince Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar, was holding a tenuous position against the soldiers of Ney's left wing. Ney's orders were to secure the crossroads of Quatre Bras, so that, if necessary, he could later swing east and reinforce Napoleon.



Napoleon moved against the concentrated Prussian army first. On 16 June, with a part of the reserve and the right wing of the army, he attacked and defeated Blücher's Prussians at the Battle of Ligny. The Prussian centre gave way under more heavy French assaults, but the flanks held their ground. Ney, meanwhile, found the crossroads of Quatre Bras lightly held by the Prince of Orange, who successfully repelled

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Ney's initial attacks, but was gradually driven back by overwhelming numbers of French troops. First reinforcements and then Wellington himself arrived. He took command and drove Ney back, securing the crossroads by early evening, but too late to send help to the Prussians, who were defeated at the Battle of Ligny on the same day. The Prussian defeat made Wellington's position at Quatre Bras untenable, so the next day he withdrew northwards, to a defensive position he had personally reconnoitred the previous year—the low ridge of Mont-Saint-Jean, south of the village of Waterloo and the Sonian Forest.

The Prussian retreat from Ligny went uninterrupted, and seemingly unnoticed, by the French. The bulk of their rearguard units held their positions until about midnight, and some elements did not move out until the following morning, completely ignored by the French. Crucially, the Prussians did not retreat to the east, along their own lines of communication. Instead, they too fell back northwards—parallel to Wellington's line of march, still within supporting distance, and in communication with him throughout. The Prussians rallied on Von Bülow's IV Corps, which had not been engaged at Ligny, and was in a strong position south of Wavre.

Napoleon, with the reserves, made a late start on 17 June and joined Ney at Quatre Bras at 13:00 to attack Wellington's army, but found the position empty. The French pursued Wellington, but the result was only a brief cavalry skirmish in Genappe just as torrential rain set in for the night. Before leaving Ligny, Napoleon ordered Grouchy, commander of the right wing, to follow up the retreating Prussians with 33,000 men. A late start, uncertainty about the direction the Prussians had taken, and the vagueness of the orders given to him meant that Grouchy was too late to prevent the Prussian army reaching Wavre, from where it could march to support Wellington. By the end of 17 June, Wellington's army had arrived at its position at Waterloo, with the main body of Napoleon's army following. Blücher's army was gathering in and around Wavre, around eight miles (13 km) to the east of the city.



The Duke of Wellington, a veteran general of the Peninsular War, commanded an army of British, Dutch, and German forces.

Armies

Three armies were involved in the battle: Napoleon's *Armée du Nord*; a multinational army under Wellington; and a Prussian army under Blücher. The French army of around 69,000 consisted of 48,000 infantry, 14,000 cavalry, and 7,000 artillery with 250 guns. Napoleon had used conscription to fill the ranks of the French army throughout his rule, but he did not conscript men for the 1815 campaign. All his troops were veterans of at least one campaign who had returned more or less voluntarily to the colours. The cavalry in particular was both numerous and formidable, and included fourteen regiments of armoured heavy cavalry and seven of highly versatile lancers. Neither Coalition army had any armoured troops at all, and Wellington had only a handful of lancers. Wellington claimed he had "an infamous army, very weak and ill-equipped, and a very inexperienced Staff". His troops consisted of 67,000 men: 50,000 infantry, 11,000 cavalry, and 6,000 artillery with 150 guns. Of these, 25,000 were British, with another 6,000 from the

King's German Legion. All of the British Army troops were regular soldiers and 7,000 of them were Peninsular War veterans. In addition, there were 17,000 Dutch and Belgian troops, 11,000 from Hanover, 6,000 from Brunswick, and 3,000 from Nassau.



William, Prince of Orange showed personal bravery in the battle.

Many of the troops in the Coalition armies were inexperienced. The Dutch army had been re-established in 1815, following the earlier defeat of Napoleon. With the exception of the British and some from Hanover and Brunswick who had fought with the British army in Spain, many of the professional soldiers in the Coalition armies had spent some of their time in the French army or in armies allied to Napoleonic regime. Wellington was also acutely short of heavy cavalry, having only seven British and three Dutch regiments. The Duke of York imposed many of his staff officers on Wellington, including his second-in-command, the Earl of Uxbridge. Uxbridge commanded the cavalry and had *carte blanche* from Wellington to commit these forces at his discretion. Wellington stationed a further 17,000 troops at Halle, eight miles (11 km) away to the west; they were not recalled to participate in the battle but were to serve as a fall back position should the battle be lost. They were mostly composed of Dutch troops under William, Prince of Orange's younger brother Prince Frederik of the Netherlands.

The Prussian army was in the throes of reorganisation. In 1815, the former Reserve regiments, Legions, and *Freikorps* volunteer formations from the wars of 1813–14 were in the process of being absorbed into the line, along with many *Landwehr* (militia) regiments. The *Landwehr* were mostly untrained and unequipped when they arrived in Belgium. The Prussian cavalry were in a similar state. Its artillery was also reorganising and did not give its best performance – guns and equipment continued to arrive during and after the battle. Offsetting these handicaps, however, the Prussian Army did have excellent and professional leadership in its General Staff organisation. These officers came from four schools developed for this purpose and thus worked to a common standard of training. This system was in marked contrast to the conflicting, vague orders issued by the French army. This staff system ensured that before Ligny, three-quarters of the Prussian army concentrated for battle at 24 hours' notice. After Ligny, the Prussian army, although defeated, was able to realign its supply train, reorganise itself, and intervene decisively on the Waterloo battlefield within 48 hours. Two and a half Prussian army corps, or 48,000 men, were engaged at Waterloo – two brigades under Friedrich von Bülow, commander of IV Corps, attacked Lobau at 16:30, while Zieten's I Corps and parts of Georg von Pirsch's II Corps engaged at about 18:00.

Battlefield

The Waterloo position was a strong one. It consisted of a long ridge running east – west, perpendicular to, and bisected by, the main road to Brussels. Along the crest of the ridge ran the Ohain road, a deep sunken lane. Near the crossroads with the Brussels road was a large elm tree that

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was roughly in the centre of Wellington's position and served as his command post for much of the day. Wellington deployed his infantry in a line just behind the crest of the ridge following the Ohain road. Using the reverse slope, as he had many times previously, Wellington concealed his strength from the French, with the exception of his skirmishers and artillery. The length of front of the battlefield was also relatively short at two and a half miles (4 km). This allowed Wellington to draw up his forces in depth, which he did in the centre and on the right, all the way towards the village of Braine-l'Alleud, in the expectation that the Prussians would reinforce his left during the day.

In front of the ridge, there were three positions that could be fortified. On the extreme right were the château, garden, and orchard of Hougomont. This was a large and well-built country house, initially hidden in trees. The house faced north along a sunken, covered lane (or hollow way) along which it could be supplied. On the extreme left was the hamlet of Papelotte. Both Hougomont and Papelotte were fortified and garrisoned, and thus anchored Wellington's flanks securely. Papelotte also commanded the road to Wavre that the Prussians would use to send reinforcements to Wellington's position. On the western side of the main road, and in front of the rest of Wellington's line, was the farmhouse and orchard of La Haye Sainte, which was garrisoned with 400 light infantry of the King's German Legion. On the opposite side of the road was a disused sand quarry, where the 95th Rifles were posted as sharpshooters. This position presented a formidable challenge to an attacker. Any attempt to turn Wellington's right would entail taking the entrenched Hougomont position; any attack on his right centre would mean the attackers would have to march between enfilading fire from Hougomont and La Haye Sainte. On the left, any attack would also be enfiladed by fire from La Haye Sainte and its adjoining sandpit, and any attempt at turning the left flank would entail fighting through the streets and hedges of Papelotte, and some very wet ground.



Gebhard Leberecht von Blücher, who had led one of the coalition armies defeating Napoleon at the Battle of Leipzig, commanded the Prussian army

The French army formed on the slopes of another ridge to the south. Napoleon could not see Wellington's positions, so he drew his forces up symmetrically about the Brussels road. On the right was I Corps under d'Erlon with 16,000 infantry and 1,500 cavalry, plus a cavalry reserve of 4,700. On the left was II Corps under Reille with 13,000 infantry, and 1,300 cavalry, and a cavalry reserve of 4,600. In the centre about the road south of the inn *La Belle Alliance* were a reserve including Lobau's VI Corps with 6,000 men, the 13,000 infantry of the Imperial Guard, and a cavalry reserve of 2,000. In the right rear of the French position was the substantial village of Plancenoit, and at the extreme right, the *Bois de*

Paris wood. Napoleon initially commanded the battle from Rossomme farm, where he could see the entire battlefield, but moved to a position near *La Belle Alliance* early in the afternoon. Command on the battlefield (which was largely hidden from his view) was delegated to Ney.



Battle

Wellington rose at around 02:00 or 03:00 on 18 June, and wrote letters until dawn. He had earlier written to Blücher confirming that he would give battle at Mont-Saint-Jean if Blücher could provide him with at least one corps; otherwise he would retreat towards Brussels. At a late-night council, Blücher's chief of staff August Neidhardt von Gneisenau had been distrustful of Wellington's strategy, but Blücher persuaded him that they should march to join Wellington's army. In the morning Wellington duly received a reply from Blücher, promising to support him with three corps. From 06:00 Wellington was in the field supervising the deployment of his forces. At Wavre, the Prussian IV Corps under Bülow was designated to lead the march to Waterloo as it was in the best shape, not having been involved in the Battle of Ligny. Although they had not taken casualties, IV Corps had been marching for two days, covering the retreat of the three other corps of the Prussian army from the battlefield of Ligny. They had been posted farthest away from the battlefield, and progress was very slow. The roads were in poor condition after the night's heavy rain, and Bülow's men had to pass through the congested streets of Wavre and move up 88 artillery pieces. Matters were not helped by a fire which broke out in Wavre and blocked several streets along Bülow's intended route. As a result, the last part of the corps left at 10:00, six hours after the leading elements had moved out towards Waterloo. Bülow's men were followed to Waterloo first by I Corps and then by II Corps.

Napoleon breakfasted off silver plate at *Le Caillou*, the house where he had spent the night. When Soult suggested that Grouchy should be recalled to join the main force, Napoleon said, "Just because you have all been beaten by Wellington, you think he's a good general. I tell you Wellington is a bad general, the English are bad troops, and this affair is nothing more than eating breakfast." However, Napoleon's surprisingly dismissive statements should not be taken at face value, given the Emperor's maxim that "in war, morale is everything" and that praising the enemy is always wrong, as it reduces one's morale. Indeed, he had been seen engaging in such pre-battle, morale-boosting harangues on a number of occasions in the past and on the morning of the battle of Waterloo he had to deal with his chief of staff's pessimism and nervousness and had to respond to several persistent and almost defeatist objections from some of his senior generals. Later on, being told by his brother, Jerome, of some gossip overheard by a waiter between British officers at lunch at the 'King of Spain' inn in Genappe that the Prussians were to march over from Wavre, Napoleon declared that the Prussians would need at least two days to recover and would be dealt with by Grouchy. Surprisingly, Jerome's overheard gossip aside, the French commanders present at the pre-battle conference at *Le Caillou* had no information about the alarming proximity of the Prussians and did not suspect that Blücher's men would start irrupting onto the field of battle in great numbers just five hours later.

Napoleon had delayed the start of the battle due to the sodden ground, which would have made manoeuvring cavalry and artillery difficult. In addition, many of his forces had bivouacked well to the south of *La Belle Alliance*. At 10:00, in response to a dispatch he had received from Grouchy six hours earlier, he sent a reply telling Grouchy to "head for Wavre [to Grouchy's north] in order to draw near to us [to the west of

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Grouchy]" and then "push before him" the Prussians to arrive at Waterloo "as soon as possible".

At 11:00, Napoleon drafted his general order: Reille's Corps on the left and d'Erlon's Corps to the right were to attack the village of Mont-Saint-Jean and keep abreast of one another. This order assumed Wellington's battle-line was in the village, rather than at the more forward position on the ridge. To enable this, Jerome's division would make an initial attack on Hougoumont, which Napoleon expected would draw in Wellington's reserves, since its loss would threaten his communications with the sea. A *grande batterie* of the reserve artillery of I, II, and VI Corps was to then bombard the centre of Wellington's position from about 13:00. D'Erlon's corps would then attack Wellington's left, break through, and roll up his line from east to west. In his memoirs, Napoleon wrote that his intention was to separate Wellington's army from the Prussians and drive it back towards the sea.

Hougoumont

The historian Andrew Roberts notes that "It is a curious fact about the Battle of Waterloo that no one is absolutely certain when it actually began". Wellington recorded in his dispatches that at "about ten o'clock [Napoleon] commenced a furious attack upon our post at Hougoumont". Other sources state that the attack began around 11:30. The house and its immediate environs were defended by four light companies of Guards, and the wood and park by Hanoverian *Jäger* and the 1/2nd Nassau. The initial attack by Bauduin's brigade emptied the wood and park, but was driven back by heavy British artillery fire, and cost Bauduin his life. As the British guns were distracted by a duel with French artillery, a second attack by Soye's brigade and what had been Bauduin's succeeded in reaching the north gate of the house. Some French troops managed to enter its courtyard before the gate was resecured. The 2nd Coldstream Guards and 2/3rd Foot Guards then arrived and repulsed the attack.

Fighting continued around Hougoumont all afternoon. Its surroundings were heavily invested by French light infantry, and coordinated attacks were made against the troops behind Hougoumont. Wellington's army defended the house and the hollow way running north from it. In the afternoon, Napoleon personally ordered the house to be shelled to set it on fire, resulting in the destruction of all but the chapel. Du Plat's brigade of the King's German Legion was brought forward to defend the hollow way, which they had to do without senior officers. Eventually they were relieved by the 71st Foot, a British infantry regiment. Adam's brigade was further reinforced by Hugh Halkett's 3rd Hanoverian Brigade, and successfully repulsed further infantry and cavalry attacks sent by Reille. Hougoumont held out until the end of the battle.

I had occupied that post with a detachment from General Byng's brigade of Guards, which was in position in its rear; and it was some time under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel MacDonald, and afterwards of Colonel Home; and I am happy to add that it was maintained, throughout the day, with the utmost gallantry by these brave troops, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of large bodies of the enemy to obtain possession of it.

—Wellington

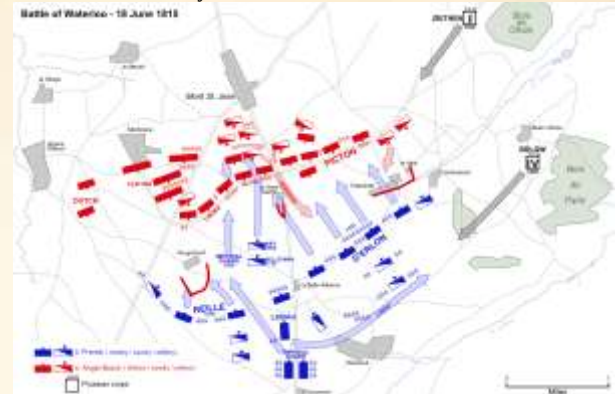
When I reached Lloyd's abandoned guns, I stood near them for about a minute to contemplate the scene: it was grand beyond description. Hougoumont and its wood sent up a broad flame through the dark masses of smoke that overhung the field; beneath this cloud the French were indistinctly visible. Here a waving mass of long red feathers could be seen; there, gleams as from a sheet of steel showed that the cuirassiers were moving; 400 cannon were belching forth fire and death on every side; the roaring and shouting were indistinguishably commixed—together they gave me an idea of a labouring volcano. Bodies of infantry and cavalry were pouring down on us, and it was time to leave contemplation, so I moved towards our columns, which were standing up in square.

—Major Macready, Light Division, 30th British Regiment, Halkett's brigade,

The fighting at Hougoumont has often been characterised as a diversionary attack to draw in Wellington's reserves but which escalated into an all-day battle and drew in French reserves instead. In fact there is a good case to believe that both Napoleon and Wellington thought that holding Hougoumont was key to winning the battle. Hougoumont was a part of the battlefield that Napoleon could see clearly, and he continued to direct resources towards it and its surroundings all afternoon

(33 battalions in all, 14,000 troops). Similarly, though the house never contained a large number of troops, Wellington devoted 21 battalions (12,000 troops) over the course of the afternoon in keeping the hollow way open to allow fresh troops and ammunition to reach the buildings. He moved several artillery batteries from his hard-pressed centre to support Hougoumont, and later stated that "the success of the battle turned upon closing the gates at Hougoumont".

First French infantry attack



Map of the battle. Napoleon's units are in blue, Wellington's in red, Blücher's in grey.

The 80 guns of Napoleon's *grande batterie* drew up in the centre. These opened fire at 11:50, according to Lord Hill (commander of the Anglo-allied II Corps), while other sources put the time between noon and 13:30. The *grande batterie* was too far back to aim accurately, and the only other troops they could see were part of the Dutch division (the others were employing Wellington's characteristic "reverse slope defence"). In addition, the soft ground prevented the cannon balls from bouncing far, and the French gunners covered Wellington's entire deployment, so the density of hits was low. The idea was not to cause a large amount of physical damage, however, but in the words of Napoleon's orders, "to astonish the enemy and shake his morale".

At about 13:00, Napoleon saw the first columns of Prussians around the village of Lasne-Chapelle-Saint-Lambert, four or five miles (three hours' march for an army) away from his right flank. Napoleon's reaction was to have Marshal Soult send a message to Grouchy telling him to come towards the battlefield and attack the arriving Prussians. Grouchy, however, had been executing Napoleon's previous orders to follow the Prussians "with your sword against his back" towards Wavre, and was by then too far away to reach Waterloo. Grouchy was advised by his subordinate, Gérard, to "march to the sound of the guns", but stuck to his orders and engaged the Prussian III Corps rear guard under the command of Lieutenant-General Baron Johann von Thielmann at the Battle of Wavre. Moreover, Soult's letter ordering Grouchy to move quickly to join Napoleon and attack Bulow wouldn't actually reach Grouchy until after 18:00.

A little after 13:00, I Corps' attack began. D'Erlon, like Ney, had encountered Wellington in Spain, and was aware of the British commander's favoured tactic of using massed short-range musketry to drive off infantry columns. Rather than use the usual nine-deep French columns deployed abreast of one another, therefore, each division advanced in closely spaced battalion lines behind one another. This allowed them to concentrate their fire, but it did not leave room for them to change formation.

The formation was initially effective. Its leftmost division, under Donzelot, advanced on La Haye Sainte. While one battalion engaged the defenders from the front, the following battalions fanned out to either side and, with the support of several squadrons of cuirassiers, succeeded in isolating the farmhouse. The Prince of Orange saw that La Haye Sainte had been cut off, and tried to reinforce it by sending forward the Hanoverian Lüneberg Battalion in line. Cuirassiers concealed in a fold in the ground caught and destroyed it in minutes, and then rode on past La Haye Sainte almost to the crest of the ridge, where they covered d'Erlon's left flank as his attack developed.

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At about 13:30, d'Erlon started to advance his three other divisions, some 14,000 men over a front of about 1,000 metres (1,094 yd) against Wellington's left wing. They faced 6,000 men: the first line consisted of the Dutch 1st "Van Bijlandt" brigade (Bijlandt) of the 2nd Dutch division. The second line consisted of British and Hanoverian troops under Sir Thomas Picton, who were lying down in dead ground behind the ridge. All had suffered badly at Quatre Bras. In addition, the Bijlandt brigade, posted towards the centre of the battlefield, had been ordered to deploy its skirmishers in the hollow road and on the forward slope. The rest of the brigade was lying down just behind the road, where they were ordered to earlier that day at 09:00 hours (they camped the previous night on the forward slope). As the French advanced, Bijlandt's skirmishers withdrew to the sunken lane, to their parent battalions.

As these skirmishers were retreating through the British skirmish lines they were booed by some British troops, thinking they were leaving the field. At the moment these skirmishers were joining their parent battalions the brigade was ordered to its feet and started to return fire. Their fire was "little and not well maintained". On the left of the brigade, where the 7th Dutch militia stood, a "few files were shot down and an opening in the line thus occurred"(original quotes of Van Zuylen, the chief of staff of the Dutch 2nd division).

The battalion had no reserves and was unable to close the gap. D'Erlon's troops pushed through this gap in the line and the remaining battalions in the Van Bijlandt brigade (8th Dutch militia and Dutch 7th Line Battalion (which was manned by Belgian soldiers)) were forced to retreat to the square of the 5th Dutch militia, which was in reserve between Picton's troops, about 100 paces to the rear. There they regrouped under the Command of Colonel Van Zuylen van Nijevelt and general Constant-de-Rebeque. A moment later the Prince of Orange ordered a counterattack, which actually occurred around 10 minutes later.

In the mean time, d'Erlon's men began to ascend the slope, and as they did so, Picton's men stood up and opened fire. The French infantry returned fire and successfully pressured the British troops; although the attack faltered at the centre, the line in front of d'Erlon's left started to crumble. Picton was killed after ordering the counterattack and the British and Hanoverian troops also began to give way under the pressure of numbers.

Charge of the British heavy cavalry

Our officers of cavalry have acquired a trick of galloping at everything. They never consider the situation, never think of manoeuvring before an enemy, and never keep back or provide a reserve.

—Wellington,

At this crucial juncture, Uxbridge ordered his two brigades of British heavy cavalry, formed unseen behind the ridge, to charge in support of

the hard-pressed infantry. The 1st Brigade, known as the Household Brigade, commanded by Major-General Lord Edward Somerset, consisted of guards regiments: the 1st and 2nd Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards (the Blues), and the 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards. The 2nd Brigade, also known as the Union Brigade, commanded by Major-General Sir William Ponsonby, was so called as it consisted of an English, the 1st (The Royals); a Scottish, 2nd ('Scots Greys'); and an Irish, 6th (Inniskilling); regiment of heavy dragoons. More than 20 years of warfare had eroded the numbers of suitable cavalry mounts available on the European continent; this resulted in the British heavy cavalry entering the 1815 campaign with the finest horses of any contemporary cavalry arm. They also received excellent mounted swordsmanship training. They were, however, inferior to the French in manoeuvring in large formations, cavalier in attitude, and unlike the infantry had scant experience of warfare. According to Wellington, they had little tactical ability or common sense. The two brigades had a combined field strength of about 2,000 (2,651 official strength); they charged with the 47-year-old Uxbridge leading them and a very inadequate number of squadrons held in reserve. There is evidence that Uxbridge gave an order, the morning of the battle, to all cavalry brigade commanders to commit their commands on their own initiative, as direct orders from himself might not always be forthcoming, and to "support movements to their front". It appears that Uxbridge expected the brigades of Vandeleur, Vivian and the Dutch cavalry to provide support to the British heavies. Uxbridge later regretted leading the charge in person, saying "I committed a great mistake," when he should have been organising an adequate reserve to move forward in support.



The Household Brigade crossed the crest of the Allied position and charged downhill. The cuirassiers guarding d'Erlon's left flank were still dispersed, and so were swept over the deeply sunken main road and then routed. The sunken lane acted as a trap which funnelled the flight of the French cavalry to their own right, away from the British cavalry. Some of the cuirassiers then found themselves hemmed in by the steep sides of the sunken lane, with a confused mass of their own infantry in front of them, the 95th Rifles firing at them from the north side of the lane, and Somerset's heavy cavalry still pressing them from behind. The novelty of fighting armoured foes impressed the British cavalrymen, as was recorded by the commander of the Household Brigade.

The blows of the sabres on the cuirasses sounded like braziers at work.

—Lord Edward Somerset

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Continuing their attack, the squadrons on the left of the Household Brigade then destroyed Aulard's brigade. Despite attempts to recall them, however, they continued past La Haye Sainte and found themselves at the bottom of the hill on blown horses facing Schmitz's brigade formed in squares.

To their left, the Union Brigade suddenly swept through the infantry lines (giving rise to the legend that some of the 92nd Gordon Highland Regiment clung onto their stirrups and accompanied them into the charge). From the centre leftwards, the Royal Dragoons destroyed Bourgeois' brigade, capturing the eagle of the 105th *Ligne*. The Inniskillings routed the other brigade of Quoit's division, and the Greys destroyed most of Nogue's brigade, capturing the eagle of the 45th *Ligne*. On Wellington's extreme left, Durutte's division had time to form squares and fend off groups of Greys.

As with the Household Cavalry, the officers of the Royals and Inniskillings found it very difficult to rein back their troops, who lost all cohesion. James Hamilton, commander of the Greys (who were supposed to form a reserve) ordered a continuation of the charge to the French *grande batterie*. Though the Greys had neither the time nor means to disable the cannon or carry them off, they put very many out of action as the gun crews fled the battlefield.

Napoleon promptly responded by ordering a counter-attack by the cuirassier brigades of Farine and Travers and Jaquinot's two lancer regiments in the I Corps light cavalry division. The result was very heavy losses for the British cavalry. All figures quoted for the losses of the cavalry brigades as a result of this charge are estimates, as casualties were only noted down after the day of the battle and were for the battle as a whole. Some historians believe the official rolls tend to overestimate the number of cavalymen present in their squadrons on the field of battle and that the proportionate losses were, as a result, considerably higher than the numbers on paper might suggest. The Union Brigade lost heavily in both officers and men killed (including its commander, William Ponsonby, and Colonel Hamilton of the Scots Greys) and wounded. The 2nd Life Guards and the King's Dragoon Guards of the Household Brigade also lost heavily (with Colonel Fuller, commander of the King's DG, killed). However, the 1st Life Guards, on the extreme right of the charge, and the Blues, who formed a reserve, had kept their cohesion and consequently suffered significantly fewer casualties. A counter-charge, by British and Dutch light dragoons and hussars on the left wing and Dutch *carabiniers* in the centre, repelled the French cavalry.

Many popular histories suggest that the British heavy cavalry were destroyed as a viable force following their first, epic charge. Examination of eyewitness accounts reveal, however, that far from being ineffective, they continued to provide very valuable services. They counter-charged French cavalry numerous times (both brigades), halted a combined cavalry and infantry attack (Household Brigade only), were used to bolster the morale of those units in their vicinity at times of crisis, and filled gaps in the Anglo-Allied line caused by high casualties in infantry formations (both brigades). This service was rendered at a very high cost, as close combat with French cavalry, carbine fire, infantry musketry and – more deadly than all of these – artillery fire steadily eroded the number of effectives in the two brigades. At the end of the fighting the two brigades, by this time combined, could muster only a few composite squadrons.

Some 20,000 French troops had been committed to this attack. Its failure cost Napoleon not only heavy casualties – 3,000 prisoners were taken – but valuable time, as the Prussians now began to appear on the field to his right. Napoleon sent his reserve, Lobau's VI corps and two cavalry divisions, some 15,000 troops, to hold them back. With this, Napoleon had committed all of his infantry reserves, except the Guard, and he now had to beat Wellington not only quickly, but with inferior numbers.

The French cavalry attack

A little before 16:00, Ney noted an apparent exodus from Wellington's centre. He mistook the movement of casualties to the rear for the beginnings of a retreat, and sought to exploit it. Following the defeat of d'Erlon's Corps, Ney had few infantry reserves left, as most of the infantry been committed either to the futile Hougomont attack or to the defence of the French right. Ney therefore tried to break Wellington's centre with cavalry alone. Initially Milhaud's reserve cavalry corps of cuirassiers and Lefebvre-Desnoëttes' light cavalry division of the Imperial Guard, some 4,800 sabres, were committed. When these were repulsed, Kellermann's heavy cavalry corps and Guyot's heavy cavalry of the

Guard were added to the massed assault, a total of around 9,000 cavalry in 67 squadrons.



Wellington's army responded by forming squares (hollow box-formations four ranks deep). Squares were much smaller than usually depicted in paintings of the battle – a 500-man battalion square would have been no more than 60 feet (18 m) in length on a side. Vulnerable to artillery or infantry, squares that stood their ground were deadly to cavalry, because they could not be outflanked and because horses would not charge into a hedge of bayonets. Wellington ordered his artillery crews to take shelter within the squares as the cavalry approached, and to return to their guns and resume fire as they retreated.

Witnesses in the British infantry recorded as many as 12 assaults, though this probably includes successive waves of the same general attack; the number of general assaults was undoubtedly far fewer. Kellermann, recognising the futility of the attacks, tried to reserve the elite *carabinier* brigade from joining in, but eventually Ney spotted them and insisted on their involvement.

A British eyewitness of the first French cavalry attack, an officer in the Foot Guards, recorded his impressions very lucidly and somewhat poetically:

About four P.M. the enemy's artillery in front of us ceased firing all of a sudden, and we saw large masses of cavalry advance: not a man present who survived could have forgotten in after life the awful grandeur of that charge. You discovered at a distance what appeared to be an overwhelming, long moving line, which, ever advancing, glittered like a stormy wave of the sea when it catches the sunlight. On they came until they got near enough, whilst the very earth seemed to vibrate beneath the thundering tramp of the mounted host. One might suppose that nothing could have resisted the shock of this terrible moving mass. They were the famous cuirassiers, almost all old soldiers, who had distinguished themselves on most of the battlefields of Europe. In an almost incredibly short period they were within twenty yards of us, shouting "Vive l'Empereur!" The word of command, "Prepare to receive cavalry", had been given, every man in the front ranks knelt, and a wall bristling with steel, held together by steady hands, presented itself to the infuriated cuirassiers.

—Captain Rees Howell Gronow, Foot Guards,



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In essence this type of massed cavalry attack relied almost entirely on psychological shock for effect. Close artillery support could disrupt infantry squares and allow cavalry to penetrate; at Waterloo, however, co-operation between the French cavalry and artillery was not impressive. The French artillery did not get close enough to the Anglo-allied infantry in sufficient numbers to be decisive. Artillery fire between charges did produce mounting casualties, but most of this fire was at relatively long range and was often indirect, at targets beyond the ridge. If infantry being attacked held firm in their square defensive formations, and were not panicked, cavalry on their own could do very little damage to them. The French cavalry attacks were repeatedly repelled by the steadfast infantry squares, the harrying fire of British artillery as the French cavalry recoiled down the slopes to regroup, and the decisive counter-charges of Wellington's light cavalry regiments, the Dutch heavy cavalry brigade, and the remaining effectives of the Household Cavalry. At least one artillery officer disobeyed Wellington's order to seek shelter in the adjacent squares during the charges. Captain Mercer, who commanded 'G' Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, thought the Brunswick troops on either side of him so shaky that he kept his battery of six nine-pounders in action against the cavalry throughout, to great effect:

I thus allowed them to advance unmolested until the head of the column might have been about fifty or sixty yards from us, and then gave the word, "Fire!" The effect was terrible. Nearly the whole leading rank fell at once; and the round shot, penetrating the column carried confusion throughout its extent ... the discharge of every gun was followed by a fall of men and horses like that of grass before the mower's scythe.

—Captain Cavalié Mercer, RHA



For reasons that remain unclear, no attempt was made to spike other allied guns while they were in French possession. In line with Wellington's orders, gunners were able to return to their pieces and fire into the French cavalry as they withdrew after each attack. After numerous costly but fruitless attacks on the Mont-Saint-Jean ridge, the French cavalry was spent. Their casualties cannot easily be estimated. Senior French cavalry officers, in particular the generals, experienced heavy losses. Four divisional commanders were wounded, nine brigadiers wounded, and one killed – testament to their courage and their habit of leading from the front. Illustratively, Houssaye reports that the *Grenadiers à Cheval* numbered 796 of all ranks on 15 June, but just 462 on 19 June, while the Empress Dragoons lost 416 of 816 over the same period. Overall Guyot's Guard heavy cavalry division lost 47 percent of its strength.



Eventually it became obvious, even to Ney, that cavalry alone were achieving little. Belatedly, he organised a combined-arms attack, using Bachelu's division and Tissot's regiment of Foy's division from Reille's II Corps (about 6,500 infantrymen) plus those French cavalry that remained in a fit state to fight. This assault was directed along much the same route as the previous heavy cavalry attacks. It was halted by a charge of the Household Brigade cavalry led by Uxbridge. The British cavalry were unable, however, to break the French infantry, and fell back with losses from musketry fire. Uxbridge recorded that he tried to lead the Dutch Carabiniers, under Major-General Trip, to renew the attack and that they refused to follow him. Other members of the British cavalry staff also commented on this occurrence. However, there is no support for this incident in Dutch or Belgian sources. Meanwhile, Bachelu's and Tissot's men and their cavalry supports were being hard hit by fire from artillery and from Adam's infantry brigade, and they eventually fell back. Although the French cavalry caused few direct casualties to Wellington's centre, artillery fire onto his infantry squares caused many. Wellington's cavalry, except for Sir John Vandeleur's and Sir Hussey Vivian's brigades on the far left, had all been committed to the fight, and had taken significant losses. The situation appeared so desperate that the Cumberland Hussars, the only Hanoverian cavalry regiment present, fled the field spreading alarm all the way to Brussels.



At approximately the same time as Ney's combined-arms assault on the centre-right of Wellington's line, rallied elements of D'Erlon's I Corps, spearheaded by the 13th *Légère*, renewed the attack on La Haye Sainte, and this time were successful (partly because the defenders' ammunition ran out). Ney then moved horse artillery up towards Wellington's centre and began to pulverise the infantry squares at short-range with canister. This all but destroyed the 27th (Inniskilling) Regiment, and the 30th and 73rd Regiments suffered such heavy losses that they had to combine to form a viable square.

The banks on the road side, the garden wall, the knoll and sandpit swarmed with skirmishers, who seemed determined to keep down our fire in front; those behind the artificial bank seemed more intent upon destroying the 27th, who at this time, it may literally be said, were lying dead in square; their loss after La Haye Sainte had fallen was awful, without the satisfaction of having scarcely fired a shot, and many of our troops in rear of the ridge were similarly situated.

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—Edward Cotton, 7th Hussars,

Arrival of the Prussian IV Corps: Plancenoit

The first Prussian corps to arrive was Bülow's IV Corps. His objective was Plancenoit, which the Prussians intended to use as a springboard into the rear of the French positions. Blücher intended to secure his right upon Frichermont using the Bois de Paris road. Blücher and Wellington had been exchanging communications since 10:00 and had agreed to this advance on Frichermont if Wellington's centre was under attack. General Bülow noted that the way to Plancenoit lay open and that the time was 16:30. At about this time, as the French cavalry attack was in full spate, the 15th Brigade IV Corps was sent to link up with the Nassauers of Wellington's left flank in the Frichermont–La Haie area with the brigade's horse artillery battery and additional brigade artillery deployed to its left in support.



Napoleon sent Lobau's corps to intercept the rest of Bülow's IV Corps proceeding to Plancenoit. The 15th Brigade threw Lobau's troops out of Frichermont with a determined bayonet charge, then proceeded up the Frichermont heights, battering French Chasseurs with 12-pounder artillery fire, and pushed on to Plancenoit. This sent Lobau's corps into retreat to the Plancenoit area, and in effect drove Lobau past the rear of the *Armée Du Nord*'s right flank and directly threatened its only line of retreat. Hiller's 16th Brigade also pushed forward with six battalions against Plancenoit. Napoleon had dispatched all eight battalions of the Young Guard to reinforce Lobau, who was now seriously pressed. The Young Guard counter-attacked and, after very hard fighting, secured Plancenoit, but were themselves counter-attacked and driven out. Napoleon sent two battalions of the Middle/Old Guard into Plancenoit and after ferocious bayonet fighting—they did not deign to fire their muskets—this force recaptured the village. The dogged Prussians were still not beaten, and approximately 30,000 troops of IV and II Corps, under Bülow and Pirch, attacked Plancenoit again. It was defended by 20,000 Frenchmen in and around the village.

Zieten's flank march

Throughout the late afternoon, Zieten's I Corps had been arriving in greater strength in the area just north of La Haie. General Müffling, Prussian liaison to Wellington, rode to meet I Corps. Zieten had by this time brought up his 1st Brigade, but had become concerned at the sight of stragglers and casualties, from the Nassau units on Wellington's left and from the Prussian 15th Brigade. These troops appeared to be withdrawing, and Zieten, fearing that his own troops would be caught up in a general retreat, was starting to move away from Wellington's flank and towards the Prussian main body near Plancenoit. Müffling saw this movement away and persuaded Zieten to support Wellington's left flank. Zieten resumed his march to support Wellington directly, and the arrival of his troops allowed Wellington to reinforce his crumbling centre by moving cavalry from his left. I Corps proceeded to attack the French troops before Papelotte and by 19:30, the French position was bent into a rough horseshoe shape. The ends of the line were now based on Hougomont on the left, Plancenoit on the right, and the centre on La Haie. Durutte had taken the positions of La Haie and Papelotte in a series of attacks, but now retreated behind Smohain without opposing the Prussian 24th Regiment as it retook both. The 24th advanced against the new French position, was repulsed, and returned to the attack supported by Silesian *Schützen* (riflemen) and the F/1st *Landwehr*. The French initially fell back before the renewed assault, but now began seriously to contest ground, attempting to regain Smohain and hold on to the ridgeline

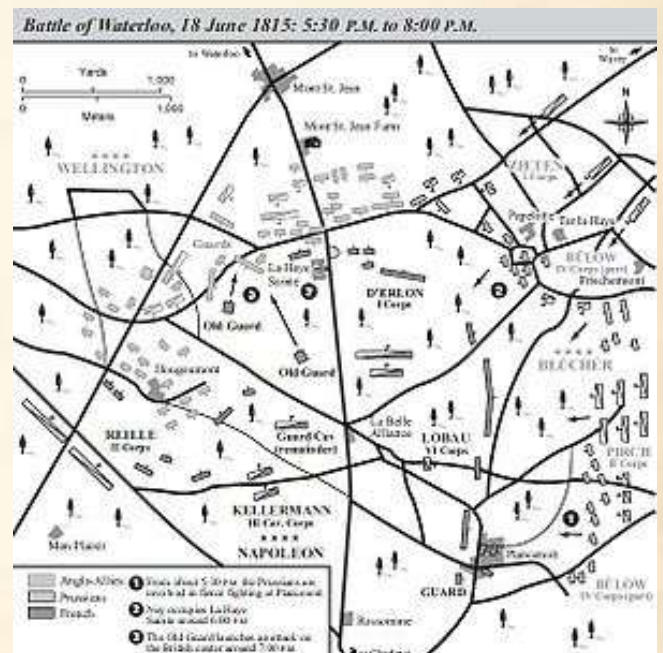
and the last few houses of Papelotte. The 24th Regiment linked up with a Highlander battalion on its far right and along with the 13th *Landwehr* regiment and cavalry support threw the French out of these positions. Further attacks by the 13th *Landwehr* and the 15th Brigade drove the French from Frichermont. Durutte's division, finding itself about to be charged by massed squadrons of Zieten's I Corps cavalry reserve, retreated from the battlefield. I Corps then advanced to the Brussels road and the only line of retreat available to the French.

Attack of the Imperial Guard

Meanwhile, with Wellington's centre exposed by the fall of La Haie Sainte, and the Plancenoit front temporarily stabilised, Napoleon committed his last reserve, the hitherto-undefeated Imperial Guard. This attack, mounted at around 19:30, was intended to break through Wellington's centre and roll up his line away from the Prussians. Although it is one of the most celebrated passages of arms in military history, it is unclear which units actually participated. It appears that it was mounted by five battalions of the Middle Guard, and not by the Grenadiers or Chasseurs of the Old Guard.

... I saw four regiments of the middle guard, conducted by the Emperor, arriving. With these troops, he wished to renew the attack, and penetrate the centre of the enemy. He ordered me to lead them on; generals, officers and soldiers all displayed the greatest intrepidity; but this body of troops was too weak to resist, for a long time, the forces opposed to it by the enemy, and it was soon necessary to renounce the hope which this attack had, for a few moments, inspired.

—Marshal M. Ney



Three Old Guard battalions did move forward and formed the attack's second line, though they remained in reserve and did not directly assault the allied line. Marching through a hail of canister and skirmisher fire, the 3,000 or so Middle Guardsmen advanced to the west of La Haie Sainte, and in so doing, separated into three distinct attack forces. One, consisting of two battalions of Grenadiers, defeated Wellington's first line of British, Brunswick and Nassau troops and marched on. Chassé's relatively fresh Dutch division was sent against them and Allied artillery fired into the victorious Grenadiers' flank. This still could not stop the Guard's advance, so Chassé ordered his first brigade to charge the outnumbered French, who faltered and broke.

Further to the west, 1,500 British Foot Guards under Maitland were lying down to protect themselves from the French artillery. As two battalions of Chasseurs approached, the second prong of the Imperial Guard's attack, Maitland's guardsmen rose and devastated them with point-blank volleys. The Chasseurs deployed to answer the fire, but began to waver. A bayonet charge by the Foot Guards then broke them. The third prong, a fresh Chasseur battalion, now came up in support. The British guardsmen retired with these Chasseurs in pursuit, but the latter were halted as the

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52nd Light Infantry wheeled in line onto their flank and poured a devastating fire into them and then charged. Under this onslaught they too broke.

The last of the Guard retreated headlong. A ripple of panic passed through the French lines as the astounding news spread: "*La Garde recule. Sauve qui peut!*" ("The Guard retreats. Save yourself if you can!"). Wellington now stood up in Copenhagen's stirrups, and waved his hat in the air to signal a general advance. His army rushed forward from the lines and threw themselves upon the retreating French.

The surviving Imperial Guard rallied on their three reserve battalions (some sources say four) just south of La Haye Sainte, for a last stand. A charge from Adam's Brigade and the Hanoverian *Landwehr* Osnabrück Battalion, plus Vivian's and Vandeleur's relatively fresh cavalry brigades to their right, threw them into confusion. Those left in semi-cohesive units retreated towards *La Belle Alliance*. It was during this retreat that some of the Guards were invited to surrender, eliciting the famous, if apocryphal, retort "*La Garde meurt, elle ne se rend pas!*" ("The Guard dies, it does not surrender!").



Capture of Plancenoit

At about the same time, the Prussian 5th, 14th, and 16th Brigades were starting to push through Plancenoit, in the third assault of the day. The church was by now on fire, while its graveyard—the French centre of resistance—had corpses strewn about "as if by a whirlwind". Five Guard battalions were deployed in support of the Young Guard, virtually all of which was now committed to the defence, along with remnants of Lobau's corps. The key to the Plancenoit position proved to be the Chantelet woods to the south. Pirch's II Corps had arrived with two brigades and reinforced the attack of IV Corps, advancing through the woods. The 25th Regiment's musketeer battalions threw the 1/2e Grenadiers (Old Guard) out of the Chantelet woods, outflanking Plancenoit and forcing a retreat. The Old Guard retreated in good order until they met the mass of troops retreating in panic, and became part of that rout. The Prussian IV Corps advanced beyond Plancenoit to find masses of French retreating from British pursuit in disorder. The Prussians were unable to fire for fear of hitting Wellington's units. This was the fifth and final time that Plancenoit changed hands. French forces not retreating with the Guard were surrounded in their positions and eliminated, neither side asking for nor offering quarter. The French Young Guard Division reported 96 percent casualties, and two-thirds of Lobau's Corps ceased to exist.



Despite their great courage and stamina, the French Guards fighting in the village began to show signs of wavering. The church was already on fire with columns of red flame coming out of the windows, aisles and doors. In the village itself, still the scene of bitter house-to-house fighting, everything was burning, adding to the confusion. However, once Major von Witzleben's manoeuvre was accomplished and the French Guards saw their flank and rear threatened, they began to withdraw. The Guard Chasseurs under General Pelet formed the rearguard. The remnants of the Guard left in a great rush, leaving large masses of artillery, equipment and ammunition wagons in the wake of their retreat. The evacuation of Plancenoit led to the loss of the position that was to be used to cover the withdrawal of the French Army to Charleroi. The Guard fell back from Plancenoit in the direction of Maison du Roi and Caillou. Unlike other parts of the battlefield, there were no cries of "*Sauve qui peut!*" here. Instead the cry "*Sauvons nos aigles!*" ("Let's save our eagles!") could be heard.

—Official History of the 25th Regiment, 4 Corps

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Disintegration

The French right, left, and centre had all now failed. The last cohesive French force consisted of two battalions of the Old Guard stationed around *La Belle Alliance*, the final reserve and personal bodyguard for Napoleon. Napoleon hoped to rally the French army behind them but as retreat turned into rout, they too were forced to withdraw, one on either side of *La Belle Alliance*, in square as protection against Coalition cavalry. Until persuaded that the battle was lost and he should leave, Napoleon commanded the square to the left of the inn. Adam's Brigade charged and forced back this square, while the Prussians engaged the other. As dusk fell, both squares withdrew in relatively good order, but the French artillery and everything else fell into the hands of the allies. The retreating Guards were surrounded by thousands of fleeing, broken French troops. Coalition cavalry harried the fugitives until about 23:00, with Gneisenau pursuing them as far as Genappe before ordering a halt. There, Napoleon's abandoned carriage was captured, still containing diamonds left in the rush. These became part of King Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia's crown jewels; one Major Keller of the F/15th received the *Pour le Mérite* with oak leaves for the feat. By this time 78 guns and 2,000 prisoners had also been taken, including more generals.

*There remained to us still four squares of the Old Guard to protect the retreat. These brave grenadiers, the choice of the army, forced successively to retire, yielded ground foot by foot, till, overwhelmed by numbers, they were almost entirely annihilated. From that moment, a retrograde movement was declared, and the army formed nothing but a confused mass. There was not, however, a total rout, nor the cry of *sauve qui peut*, as has been calumniously stated in the bulletin.*

—Marshal M. Ney

*In the middle of the position occupied by the French army, and exactly upon the height, is a farm (sic), called *La Belle Alliance*. The march of all the Prussian columns was directed towards this farm, which was visible from every side. It was there that Napoleon was during the battle; it was thence that he gave his orders, that he flattered himself with the hopes of victory; and it was there that his ruin was decided. There, too, it was that, by happy chance, Field Marshal Blücher and Lord Wellington met in the dark, and mutually saluted each other as victors.*

—General Gneisenau



Aftermath

Historian Peter Hofschröer has written that Wellington and Blücher met at Genappe around 22:00, signifying the end of the battle. Other sources have recorded that the meeting took place around 21:00 near Napoleon's former headquarters at *La Belle Alliance*. Waterloo cost Wellington around 15,000 dead or wounded, and Blücher some 7,000 (810 of which were suffered by just one unit, the 18th Regiment, which served in Bulow's 15th Brigade, had fought at both Fichermont and Plancenoit, and won 33 Iron Crosses). Napoleon lost 25,000 dead or wounded, with 8,000 taken prisoner.



June 22. This morning I went to visit the field of battle, which is a little beyond the village of Waterloo, on the plateau of Mont-Saint-Jean; but on arrival there the sight was too horrible to behold. I felt sick in the stomach and was obliged to return. The multitude of carcasses, the heaps of wounded men with mangled limbs unable to move, and perishing from not having their wounds dressed or from hunger, as the Allies were, of course, obliged to take their surgeons and waggons with them, formed a spectacle I shall never forget. The wounded, both of the Allies and the French, remain in an equally deplorable state.

—Major W. E. Frye *After Waterloo: Reminiscences of European Travel 1815–1819*.

At 10:30 on 19 June General Grouchy, still following his orders, defeated General Thielemann at Wavre and withdrew in good order though at the cost of 33,000 French troops that never reached the Waterloo battlefield. Wellington sent his official despatch describing the battle to England on 19 June 1815, and it arrived in London on 21 June 1815 and was published as a *London Gazette Extraordinary* on 22 June. Wellington, Blücher and other Coalition forces advanced upon Paris. Napoleon announced his second abdication on 24 June 1815. In the final skirmish of the Napoleonic Wars, Marshal Davout, Napoleon's minister of war, was defeated by Blücher at Issy on 3 July 1815. Allegedly, Napoleon tried to escape to North America, but the Royal Navy was blockading French ports to forestall such a move. He finally surrendered to Captain Frederick Maitland of HMS *Bellerophon* on 15 July. There was a campaign against French fortresses that still held out; Longwy capitulated on 13 September 1815, the last to do so. The Treaty of Paris was signed

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on 20 November 1815. Louis XVIII was restored to the throne of France, and Napoleon was exiled to Saint Helena, where he died in 1821.

Royal Highness, – Exposed to the factions which divide my country, and to the enmity of the great Powers of Europe, I have terminated my political career; and I come, like Themistocles, to throw myself upon the hospitality (m'asseoir sur le foyer) of the British people. I claim from your Royal Highness the protections of the laws, and throw myself upon the most powerful, the most constant, and the most generous of my enemies.

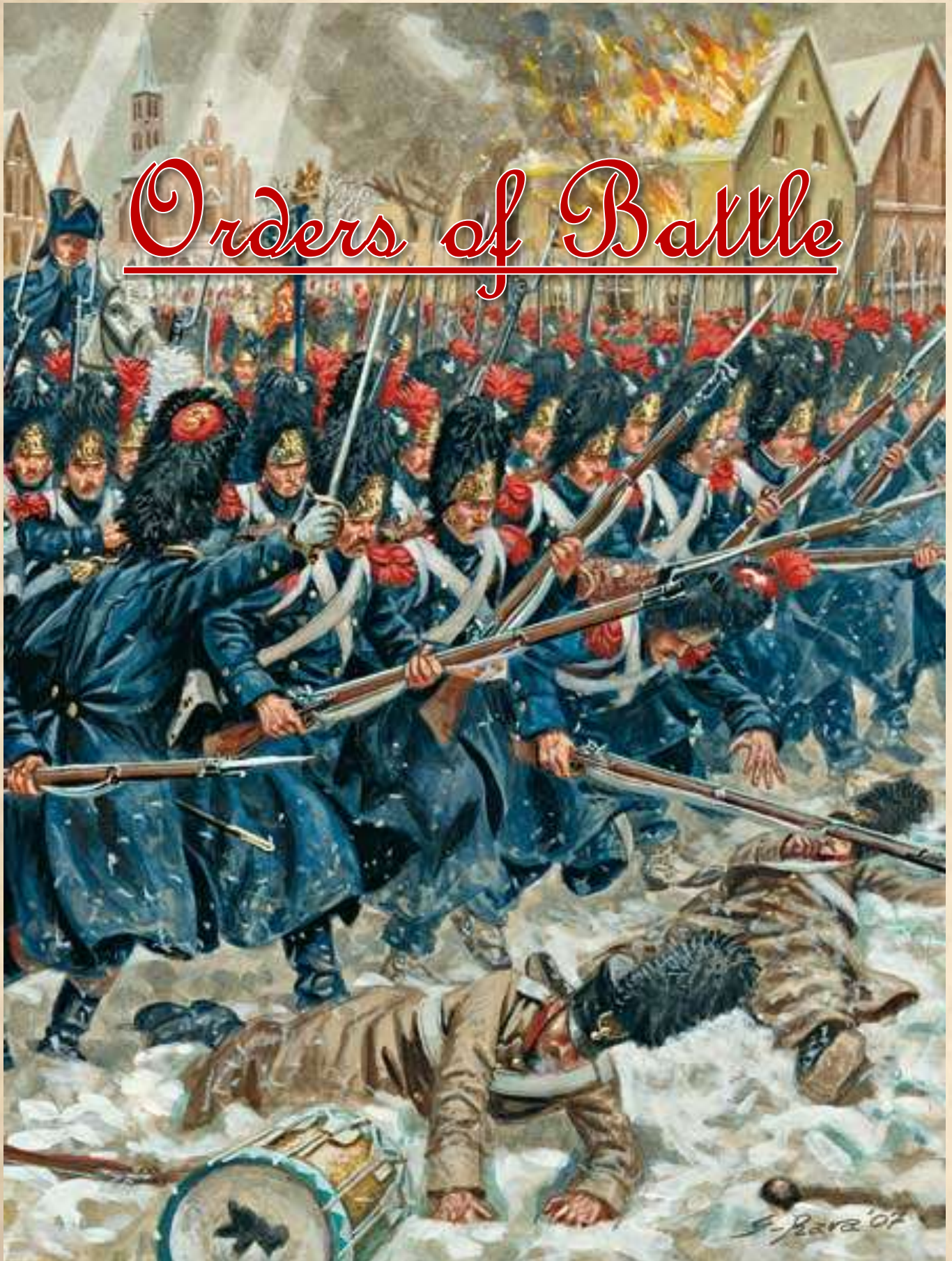
—Napoleon. (letter of surrender to the Prince Regent; translation)

Maitland's 1st Foot Guards, who had defeated the Chasseurs of the Guard, were thought to have defeated the Grenadiers; they were awarded the title of Grenadier Guards in recognition of their feat, and adopted bearskins in the style of the Grenadiers. Britain's Household Cavalry likewise adopted the cuirass in 1821 in recognition of their success against their armoured French counterparts. The effectiveness of the lance was noted by all participants and this weapon subsequently became more widespread throughout Europe; the British converted their first light cavalry regiment to lancers in 1816.



Waterloo was a decisive battle in more than one sense. It definitively ended the series of wars that had convulsed Europe, and involved many other regions of the world, since the French Revolution of the early 1790s. It also ended the political and military career of Napoleon Bonaparte, one of the greatest commanders and statesmen in history. Finally, it ushered in almost half a century of international peace in Europe; no further major conflict occurred until the Crimean War.

The word Waterloo has entered the English vocabulary as a slang term: one who has met with defeat (after a string of successes) is said to have "met his Waterloo".



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AUSTRIA 1813

Austrian Army, 22 August 1813

Commanding Officer: Schwarzenberg

1st Light Division: Feldmarschall-Lieutenant Fuerst
Moritz Lichtenstein

Brigade: Generalmajor Haugwitz

Jäger Battalion #1

Jäger Battalion #2

Kaiser Chevauleger Regiment (6)

Wurst Battery (6-6pdrs)

Brigade: Generalmajor Scheither

1/Brooder Grenz Regiment #7 (1)

St. Vincent Chevauleger Regiment #4 (6)

Wurst Battery (6-6pdrs)

2nd Light Division: Feldmarschall-Lieutenant Bubna

Brigade: Generalmajor von Rheinau

1/Peterswardeiner Grenz Regiment #9 (1)

Jäger Regiment #6

Lichtenstein Hussar Regiment #7 (6)

Wurst Battery (6-6pdrs)

Brigade: Generalmajor von Weiland

Jäger Battalion #5 (1)

Kaiser Hussar Regiment (6)

Blankenstein Hussar Regiment #6 (6)

Wurst Battery (6-6pdrs)

Corps: Feldmarschall-Lieutenant Colloredo

1st Division: Feldmarschal-lieutenant Schellera

Brigade: Generalmajor Prinz Gustava

Banal Grenz Regiment (2)

Hessen-Homburg Hussar Regiment (4)

Reisch Dragoon Regiment (5)

Wurst Battery (6-6pdrs)

2nd Division: Feldmarschal-Lieutenant Graf Wimpfen

Brigade: Generalmajor Torry

Froon Infantry Regiment #54 (3)

Deveaux Infantry Regiment #25 (3)

6pdr Brigade Battery (8-6pdrs)

Brigade: Generalmajor Czerwenka

Argenteau Infantry Regiment #54 (2)

Erbach Infantry Regiment #42 (2)

6pdr Brigade Battery (8-6pdrs)

3rd Division: Feldmarschal-Lieutenant Greith

Brigade: Generalmajor Mumb

de Ligne Infantry Regiment #30 (3)

Czartorisky Infantry Regiment #9 (2)

6pdr Brigade Battery (6-6pdrs)

Brigade: Generalmajor Kvazdanovich

Albert Gyulai Infantry Regiment (2)

Reuss-Plauen Infantry Regiment (2)

6pdr Brigade Battery (6-6pdrs)

Artillery:

12pdr Battery (6-12pdrs)

6pdr Brigade Battery (6-6pdrs)

2nd Corps: General of Cavalry Graf Merveldt

1st Division: Feldmarschal-Lieutenant Lederera

Brigade: Generalmajor Sorbenberg

Gradiscaner Grenz Regiment

Kienmeyer Hussar Regiment (4)

Erzherzog Johann Dragoon Regiment (4)

3pdr Brigade Battery (6-3pdrs)

Brigade: Generalmajor Giffing

Strauch Infantry Regiment (2)

Bellegarde Infantry Regiment (2)

6pdr Brigade Battery (6-6pdrs)

2nd Division: Feldmarschal-Lieutenant A. Lichtenstein

Brigade: Generalmajor Klopstein

Kaunitz Infantry Regiment #16 (2)

W. Colloredo Infantry Regiment #56 (2)

Brigade: Generalmajor Mesher

Vogelsang Infantry Regiment (2)

Reuss-Greiz Infantry Regiment (2)

6pdr Brigade Battery (6-6pdrs)

Artillery:

6pdr Position Brigade Battery (8-6pdrs)

12pdr Position Battery (8-12pdrs)

3rd Corps: General-Feldmarschal Gyulia

1st Division: Feldmarschal-Lieutenant Crenneville

Brigade: Generalmajor Hecht

1/Warasdiner Kreutzer Grenz Infantry Regiment (1)

Warasdiner St. Georger Grenz Infantry Regiment (1)

Klenau Chevauxleger Regiment (5)

Rozenberg Chevauxleger Regiment (5)

6pdr Brigade Battery (6-6pdrs)

2nd Division: Feldmarschal-Lieutenant Murray

Brigade: Generalmajor Hertsogenburg

Erzherzog Ludwig Infantry Regiment (2)

Wurzburg Infantry Regiment (2)

6pdr Brigade Battery (6-6pdrs)

Brigade: Generalmajor Reichling

Mariassy Infantry Regiment (2)

Ignatz Gyulai Infantry Regiment (2)

6pdr Brigade Battery (6-6pdrs)

Division:

Brigade: Generalmajor Chollikha

Kottulinsky Infantry Regiment (2)

Kaiser Infantry Regiment (2)

6pdr Brigade Battery (6-6pdrs)

Brigade: Generalmajor Grimmer

Colorado Infantry Regiment (2)

Froelich Infantry Regiment (2)

6pdr Brigade Battery (6-6pdrs)

Artillery:

6pdr Position Brigade Battery (8-6pdrs)

12pdr Position Battery (8-12pdrs)

4th Corps: General of Cavalry Klenau

1st Division: Feldmarschal-Lieutenant Mora

Brigade: Generalmajor Baumgarten

Wallachian-Illyrian Grenz Infantry Regiment #13(2)

Hohenlohe Chevauxleger Regiment (4)

Palatinal Hussar Regiment #12 (5)

Erzherzog Ferdinand Hussar Regiment (5)

2nd Division: Feldmarschall-Lieutenant Fuerst Hohenlohe-
Bartenstein

Brigade: Generalmajor von Schaefer

J. Colloredo Infantry Regiment #57 (2)

Zach Infantry Regiment #15 (3)

6pdr Brigade Battery (8-6pdrs)

Brigade: Generalmajor Spleny

Herzog Wu"rtemberg Infantry Regiment #40 (3)

Lindeneau Infantry Regiment #29 (2)

6pdr Brigade Battery (8-6pdrs)

3rd Division: Feldmarschal-Lieutenant Mayer

Brigade: Generalmajor Abele

Alois Lichtenstein Infantry Regiment #12 (3)

Coburg Infantry Regiment #22 (3)

6pdr Brigade Battery (8-6pdrs)

Brigade: Generalmajor de Best

Erzherzog Carl Infantry Regiment #3 (2)

Kerpen Infantry Regiment #49 (2)

6pdr Brigade Battery (8-6pdrs)

Artillery:

6pdr Position Battery (6-6pdrs)

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12pdr Position Battery (6-12pdrs)

Reserve:

Division: Feldmarschall-Lieutenant Graf Weissenwolf
Brigade: Generalmajor Fuerstenwerther
Grenadier Battalion Czarnotzky
Grenadier Battalion Obermeyer
Grenadier Battalion Berger
Grenadier Battalion Oklopsia
Brigade: Generalmajor Gabelkopf
Grenadier Battalion Habinay
Grenadier Battalion Portner
Grenadier Battalion Fischer
Grenadier Battalion Rueber
Artillery: 2-6pdr Position Batteries (6-6pdrs ea)

1st Division: Feldmarschall-Lieutenant Bianchi
Brigade: Generalmajor Hessen-Homburg
Hiller Infantry Regiment #2 (2)
H. Colloredo Infantry Regiment #33 (2)
Hessen-Homburg Infantry Regiment #19 (2)
6pdr Brigade Battery (8-6pdrs)
Brigade: Generalmajor Kalenberg
Simbischen Infantry Regiment #48 (2)
Esterhazy Infantry Regiment #32 (2)
Davidovich Infantry Regiment #34 (2)
6pdr Brigade Battery (8-6pdrs)

Cavalry Corps: Feldmarschall-Lieutenant Graf Nostiz

Division: Feldmarschall-Lieutenant Hardegg
Brigade: Generalmajor von Rothkirch
Erbprinz Franz Cuirassier Regiment #2 (4)
Erzherzog Ferdinand Cuirassier Regiment (4)
Brigade: Generalmajor Auersberg
Hohenzollern Cuirassier Regiment #8 (6)
Sommariva Cuirassier Regiment #5 (6)

Division: Feldmarschall-Lieutenant Schneller
Brigade: Generalmajor Defour
Kaiser Cuirassier Regiment #1 (6)
Liechtenstein Cuirassier Regiment (5)
Brigade: Generalmajor Kugalek
Albert Cuirassier Regiment #3 (4)
C.Lothingen Cuirassier Regiment #7 (4)

Artillery: 3 Wurst Batteries (6-6pdrs ea)

BADEN 1805

Baden Forces, 9 November 1805

Commanding Officer: Generalmajor von harrant
Hussar Detachment (1/23)
Artillery Detachment (2/130)
Lingg Jäger Battalion (9/330)
Erbprinz von Baden Infantry Regiment (2 cos)(8/260)
Erbprinz von Baden Infantry Regiment (2 cos)(9/280)*
Erbprinz von Baden Infantry Regiment (1 bn)(18/425)*
1/Margraf Louis von Baden Infantry Regiment (16/450)
2/Margraf Louis von Baden Infantry Regiment (15/400)
* En route to Augsburg, the other units are enroute to Braunau.

BAVARIA 1812

1 French VI Corps, 29 August 1812

Commander-in-Chief G. St-Cyr Général de division

19th Division: Generallieutenant Deroy

Brigade: Generalmajor von Siebein
1st Bavarian Light Infantry Battalion (1)(5/24/15)
1st Bavarian Line Regiment (2)(22/56/482)
9th Bavarian Line Regiment (2)(18/48/288)

Brigade: Generalmajor von Raglovich
3rd Bavarian Light Infantry Battalion (1)(10/23/194)
4th Bavarian Line Regiment (2)(22/57/455)
10th Bavarian Line Regiment (2)(12/52/399)

Brigade: Generalmajor Count Rechberg
6th Bavarian Light Infantry Battalion (1)(14/35/255)
8th Bavarian Line Regiment (2)

Artillery: Major Lamey
1st Light Battery Widemann (3-6pdrs & 1 How)
3rd Light Battery Halder (3-6pdrs & 1 How)
11th Battery Brack (6-6pdrs & 2 How)
6th Battery Rois (4-12pdrs & 2 How)
Howitzer Battery (6 howitzers)

1st Train Company
3rd Train Company
11th Train Company
6th Train Company
Park

20th Division: Generallieutenant von Wrede

Brigade: Generalmajor von Vincenti
2nd Bavarian Light Infantry Battalion (1)(18/40/190)
2nd Bavarian Line Regiment (2)(25/53/359)
6th Bavarian Line Regiment (2)(12/55/532)

Brigade: Generalmajor Count Beckers
4th Bavarian Light Infantry Battalion (1)(7/30/165)
3rd Bavarian Line Regiment (2)(25/55/382)
7th Bavarian Line Regiment (2)(18/49/312)

Brigade:
5th Bavarian Light Infantry Battalion (1)(15/32/225)
5th Bavarian Line Regiment (2)(32/54/463)
11th Bavarian Line Regiment (2)(30/60/505)

Artillery: Oberstlieutenant von Zoller
2nd Light Battery Gotthard (3-6pdrs & 1 How)
4th Light Battery Gravenreuth (3-6pdrs & 1 How)
5th Battery Hoffstetten (6-6pdrs & 2 How)
8th Battery Ulmer (6-6pdrs & 2 How)
4th Battery Berchem (4-12pdrs & 2 How)

2nd Train Company
Det. 4th Train Company
4th Train Company
5th Train Company
8th Train Company

Park
Engineers

WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

BRUNSWICK 1815

Brunswick Forces, 25 March 1815

Horse Battery (5/22/145)*
Foot Battery (7/22/181)
Hussar Regiment (31/12/606)
Uhlán Regiment (12/42/200)
Jägers (10/39/300)
von Pröster Battalion (19/76/600)
1st Jäger Battalion (19/76/600)
2nd Jäger Battalion (19/76/600)
3rd Jäger Battalion (19/76/600)
1st Line Battalion (19/76/600)
2nd Jäger Battalion (19/76/600)
3rd Jäger Battalion (19/76/600)
Reserve
Branuschweig Battalion (19/76/600)
Wolfenbüttel Battalion (19/76/600)
Harz Battalion (19/76/600)
Weser Jäger Battalion (19/76/600)
Feldpolizei (military police) (1/12/1)

DENMARK-NORWAY 1808

1 Danish Forces in Denmark, Early 1808

Ewald's Corps - East coast from Copenhagen to Helsingør
Livregiment Dragoner (4 sqns)
Sæländske Jaegerkorps
Slevigske Jaegerkorps
Jyske Skarpskyttekorps
Holstenske Skarpskyttekorps
Sæländske Skarpskyttekorps
3pdr Battery (9 3pdrs & 3 howitzers)
1/2 3pdr Battery

Berger's Corps - North coast from Hellebæk to Halsnæs
Hussar Regiment (4 sqns)
Danske Livregiment (2 cos)
Nyoprettede Frederiksværksk Korps
1/2 3pdr Battery

Kardorf's Corps - Northwest coast from Rørvig to Kallunborg
Sjæländske Ryttere Regiment (4 sqns)
Fynske Fodregiment (2 bns)
2nd Jyske Fodregiment (1 bn)
Danske Livregiment (1 bn)
Holstenske Horse Battery
3pdr Battery

Bassewitz's Corps - West and south coast
Prins Ferdinands Dragoner (4 sqns)
1st Jyske Fodregiment (1 bn)
Danske Livregiment (1 bn)
1/2 3pdr Battery

Castenskjolds Corps - East coast
Uhlans (1 sqn)
1st Jyske Fodregiment (1 bn)
3rd Jyske Fodregiment (1 bn)
Danske Livregiment (1 bn)
1/2 3pdr Battery

Copenhagen: Prince Frederich von Hessen
Cavalry Brigade: Prins Kristian von Hessen
Garde Ryttere Regiment
Livregimentet
Sjæländske Ridende Jaegerkorps
(7 sqns total)
Danske Horse Battery
Livjaegerkropset
1st Foot Brigade: Grev Baudissin
Garde Fodregiment

Kongens Fodregiment
Holstenske Fodregiment
2nd Foot Brigade: Prins Kristian af Danmark
Prins Kristians Fodregiment
Norske Livregiment (5 bns total)
3rd Brigade: General Falbe
Marineregimentet
Kjøbenhavn'ske Fodregiment (5 bns total)
Artillery Brigade: General Bech
3 3pdr Batteries

Kronborg's Besætning:
Kronens Fodregiment
Danske Livregiment
Artillery Company
Hussars (1/2 sqn)

FRANCE 1809

French Army, 22 April 1809

Corps: Général Bessières

Light Cavalry Division: Général de division Maulaz
3rd Chasseur à Cheval Regiment
14th Chasseur à Cheval Regiment
19th Chasseur à Cheval Regiment
23rd Chasseur à Cheval Regiment
Total 13 sqns
Hessian Chevaxleger Regiment (3)
Baden Dragoon Regiment (4)

2nd Bavarian Division: Generalleutnant von Wrede
Brigade: Generalmajor Minuzzi
6th Jäger Battalion
3rd Infantry Regiment Prinz Karl (2)
13th Infantry Regiment (2)
Brigade: Generalmajor Beckers
6th Infantry Regiment Herzog Wilhelm (2)
7th Infantry Regiment Lowenstern (2)
Cavalry Brigade: Generalmajor Preysing
2nd Chevaxleger Regiment Koenig (4)
3rd Chevaxleger Regiment Leiningen (4)
Artillery:
2 Foot Batteries (4-6pdrs & 2 How)
1 Foot Battery (4-12pdrs & 2 How)
1 6pdr Wurst Battery (4-6pdr & 2 How)

3rd Division/IV Corps : Général de Division Molitor
Brigade: Général de brigade Legauy
2nd Line Regiment (2)
15th Line Regiment (3)
Brigade: Général de brigade Viviez
37th Line Regiment (3)
67th Line Regiment (2)

Corps: Maréchal Davout

2nd Division/III Corps: Général de division Friant
Brigade: Général de brigade Gillyl
1/2/ & 3/15th Légère Regiment
1/2/ & 3/33rd Line Regiment
Brigade: Général de brigade Grandjean
1/2/ & 3/108th Line Regiment
1/2/ & 3/111th Line Regiment
Brigade: Général de brigade Barbanegre
1/2/ & 3/48th Line Regiment
Artillery:

Division: Général de division St. Hilaire
Brigade: Général de brigade Marion
10th Légère Regiment (3)
Brigade: Général de brigade Lorencz
3rd Line Regiment (3)

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57th Line Regiment (3)
Brigade: Général de brigade Brun
72nd Line Regiment (3)
105th Line Regiment (3)

Light Cavalry Division: Général de division Montbrun
Brigade: Général de brigade Jacquinot
1st Chasseur à Cheval Regiment (3)
2nd Chasseur à Cheval Regiment (3)
12th Chasseur à Cheval Regiment (4)
Brigade: Général de brigade Pajol
5th Hussar Regiment (3)
7th Hussar Regiment (3)
11th Chasseur à Cheval Regiment (4)
Brigade: Général de brigade Piré
8th Hussar Regiment (4)
16th Chasseur à Cheval Regiment (4)

Corps: Maréchal Lefebvre

1st Division: Generalleutenant Prinz Ludwig of Bavaria
Brigade: Generalmajor von Rechberg
1st Light Infantry Battalion
Leib Infantry Regiment (2)
Erbprinz Infantry Regiment (2)
Brigade: Generalmajor Stengel
4th Infantry Regiment (2)
Duke Pius Infantry Regiment (2)
2nd Light Infantry Battalion (1)
Cavalry Brigade: Generalmajor Viereg
1st Dragoon Regiment (2)
1st Chevauleger Regiment Erbprinz (4)
Artillery:
2 Foot Batteries (4-6pdrs & 2 How)
1 Foot Battery (4-12pdrs & 2 How)
1 6pdr Wurst Battery (4-6pdrs & 2 How)

3rd Division: Generalleutenant Deroyn
Brigade: Generalmajor von Siebein
5th Jager Battalion
9th Infantry Regiment Isemburg (2)
10th Infantry Regiment Junker (2)
Brigade: Generalmajor Vincenti
7th Jager Battalion
5th Infantry Regiment Preysing (2)
14th Infantry Regiment (2)
Cavalry Brigade: Generalmajor Seydewitz
2nd Dragoon Regiment Taxis (4)
4th Chevauxleger Regiment Bubenhoven (4)
Artillery:
2 Foot Batteries (4-6pdrs & 2 How)
1 Foot Battery (4-12pdrs & 2 How)
1 6pdr Wurst Battery (4-6pdr & 2 How)

Reserve Division: Général de division Demont
Brigade: Général de brigade Girard
4/7th Légère Regiment
4/17th Line Regiment
4/30th Line Regiment
4/61st Line Regiment
4/65th Line Regiment
Brigade: Général de brigade Dessailly
4/12th Line Regiment
4/21st Line Regiment
4/33rd Line Regiment
4/85th Line Regiment
4/111st Line Regiment

Division: Général de division Claparede
Brigade: Général de brigade Coehorn
2nd Demi-brigade Légère
4/17th Légère Regiment
4/21st Légère Regiment
4/28th Légère Regiment
4th Demi-brigade Légère
4/26th Légère Regiment

Tirailleurs Corses
Tirailleurs du Po
Brigade: Général de brigade Lesuire
5th Demi-brigade
4/27th Line Regiment
4/39th Line Regiment
4/50th Line Regiment
6th Demi-brigade
4/59th Line Regiment
4/69th Line Regiment
4/76th Line Regiment
Brigade: Général de brigade Ficatier
7th Demi-brigade
4/40th Line Regiment
4/88th Line Regiment
8th Demi-brigade
4/64th Line Regiment
4/100th Line Regiment
4/103rd Line Regiment

2nd Division/IV Corps: Général de division Carra St. Cyr
Brigade: Général de brigade Casson
24th Légère Regiment (3)
Brigade: Général de brigade Schimmel (Hessians)
Leib Garde Regiment (3)
Leib Regiment (3)
Brigade: Général de brigade Dalesme
4th Line Regiment (3)
46th Line Regiment (3)
Artillery:
12 French guns
1 Hessian Foot Battery (5-6pdrs & 1 How)

1st Division/IV Corps: Général de division Legrand
Brigade: Général de brigade Ledru
26th Légère Regiment (3)
18th Line Regiment (3)
Brigade: Général de brigade Kister (Baden)
1st Leib Infantry Regiment Grossherzog (2)
2nd Infantry Regiment Erbbrossherzog (2)
Lingg Jäger Battalion
Artillery
12 French guns
12 Baden Guns (1/2 Horse Battery 2-6pdrs & 2 How)
(1 Foot Battery 6-6pdrs & 2 How)

1st Division/III Corps: Général de division Morand
Brigade: Général de brigade Lacour
1/2/ & 3/13th Légère Regiment
1/2/3/ & 4/17th Line Regiment
Brigade: Général de brigade l'Huillier
1/2/ & 3/30th Line Regiment
1/2/ & 3/61st Line Regiment
Artillery & Train:

3rd Division/III Corps: Général de division Gudin
Brigade: Général de brigade Leclerc
1/2/ & 3/7th Légère Regiment
Brigade: Général de brigade Boyer
1/2/ & 3/12th Line Regiment
1/2/ & 3/21st Line Regiment
Brigade: Général de brigade Duppelin
1/2/ & 3/25th Line Regiment
1/2/ & 3/85th Line Regiment
Artillery:

VIII Corps: Général de division Vandamme

Infantry Division: (Wurttemberg)
1st Line Brigade: Generalmajor Franquemont
Kronprinz Infantry Regiment (2)
Herzog Wilhelm Infantry Regiment (2)
1/Fusilier Battalion Neubronn (1)
Brigade: Generalmajor von Scharfenstein
Phull Infantry Regiment (2)
Camer Infantry Regiment (2)

WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

2/Fusilier Battalion Neubronn
Brigade: Generalmajor von Hugel
Foot Jäger Battalion Koenig
Foot Jäger Battalion Neuffer
1st Light Battalion Wolff
2nd Light Battalion Bruselle

Cavalry Division: Generalmajor von Wollwrath
Brigade: Generalmajor Röder
Leib Chevauxleger Regiment (4)
König Jäger Regiment (4)
Brigade: Generalmajor von Stettner
Herzog Heinrich Chevauxleger Regiment (4)
Herzog Louis Jäger Regiment (4)
Artillery:
1 Foot Battery (8-6pdrs & 2-7pdrs)
2 Horse Batteries (4-6pdrs & 2 Howitzers each)

3rd Heavy Cavalry Division: Général de brigade d'Espagne
Brigade: Général de brigade Reynaud
1/,2/,3/,4/4th Cuirassier Regiment
1/,2/,3/,4/6th Cuirassier Regiment
Brigade: Général de brigade Fouler
1/,2/,3/,4/7th Cuirassier Regiment
1/,2/,3/,4/8th Cuirassier Regiment
Artillery:
6/5th Horse Artilleruy
6/6th Horse Artillery
Det. 7th Artillery Artisian Company
4/8th Principal Train Battalion
6/8th Principal Train Battalion
2/9th (bis) Train Battalion

Division: Général de division St. Sulpice
Brigade: Général de brigade Lelievre de Lagrange
1/,2/,3/,4/1st Cuirassier Regiment
1/,2/,3/,4/5th Cuirassier Regiment
Brigade: Général de brigade Guiton
1/,2/,3/,4/10th Cuirassier Regiment
1/,2/,3/,4/11th Cuirassier Regiment

1st Division: Général de division Nansouty
Brigade: Général de brigade Defrance
1st Carabinier Regiment (4)
2nd Carabinier Regiment (4)
Brigade: Général de brigade Doumerc
2nd Cuirassier Regiment (4)
9th Cuirassier Regiment (4)
Brigade: Général de brigade
3rd Cuirassier Regiment (4)
12th Cuirassier Regiment (4)

Isolated Divisions:

Division: Général de division Tharreau
Brigade: Général de brigade Conroux
4/6th Légère Regiment
4/24th Légère Regiment
4/25th Légère Regiment
4/9th Légère Regiment
4/16th Légère Regiment
4/27th Légère Regiment
Brigade: Général de brigade Albert
4/8th Line Regiment
4/24th Line Regiment
4/45th Line Regiment
4/94th Line Regiment
4/95th Line Regiment
4/96th Line Regiment
Brigade: Général de brigade Jarry
4/54th Line Regiment
4/63rd Line Regiment
4/4th Line Regiment
4/18th Line Regiment

4th Division/IV Corps: Général de division Boudet

Brigade: Général de brigade Friron
3rd Légère Regiment (3)
Brigade: Général de brigade Valory
93rd Line Regiment (2)
56th Line Regiment (3)
Light Cavalry Brigade: Général de brigade Colbert
1/,2/,3/9th Hussar Regiment
1/,2/,3/7th Chasseur à Cheval Regiment

Division: Général de division Rouyer
2nd Nassau Infantry Regiment (2)
1st Nassau Infantry Regiment (2)
Saxon Ducal Infantry Regiment #4 (3)
Anhalt-Lippe Infantry Regiment #5 (2)
Schwarzenberg-Reuss-Waldeck Infantry Regiment #6 (2)

Corps: Maréchal Bernadotte

Division: Général de division Dupas
Brigade: Général de brigade
5th Légère Regiment (2)
19th Line Regiment (3)
Cavalry Brigade: Général de brigade Bruyere
13th Chasseur à Cheval Regiment (3)
24th Chasseur à Cheval Regiment (2)
Artillery:
2 Horse Batteries (6-8pdrs & 2 How ea)

1st Division: Generallieutenant von Zeschwitz
Brigade: Generalmajor von Hartitzsch
Leib-Grenadier-Garde (1)
von Bose Grendier Battalion (1)
von Hake Grendier Battalion (1)
Koenig Infantry Regiment (2)
1/Dyherrn Infantry Regiment (1)
Schützen (2 companies)
Brigade: Generalmajor von Boxberg
Prinz Maximalian Infantry Regiment (2)
Prinz Frederick August Infantry Regiment (2)
Prinz Anton Infantry Regiment (2)
Schützen (2 companies)
Cavalry Brigade: Generalmajor von Gutschmidt
Garde du Corps Regiment (2)
Karabinier Regiment (2)
Prinz Clemens Chevauxlegere Regiment(4)
Hussar Regiment (3)
Prinz Albrecht Chevauxlegers (1)

2nd Division: Generallieutenant von Polenz
Brigade: Generalmajor le Coq
Prinz Clemens Infantry Regiment (2)
Low Infantry Regiment (2)
Cerrini Infantry Regiment (2)
Schützen (2 companies)
Brigade: Generalmajor Zeschau
Niesemeuchel Infantry Regiment (2)
Oebischelwitz Infantry Regiment (2)
von Radeloff Grendier Battalion (1)
von Winkelmann Grendier Battalion (1)

WAR & CONQUEST

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ITALY 1811

Commander-in-Chief: Prince Eugene Napoleon, Viceroy of Italy
Chief of Staff: Général de division Vignolle
Adjutant: Commandant Durrieu
Commander of Artillery: Count Danthouard
Commander of Engineers: Count Chasseloup
Inspector of Reviews: Boinod
Ordonnateur en chef: Jouvert
1st Division:
Italian Royal Guard: Général de division Lecchi (4,880)
Italian Brigade: Villata
Italian Brigade: Valvio
Brigade: Galimberti (7,389)
92nd Line Regiment
6th Hussar Regiment
1st Italian Line Regiment
2nd Italian Legere Regiment
3rd Italian Chasseur à Cheval Regiment
Italian Napoleon Dragoon Regiment

2nd Division:
Brigadiers: Gauthrin, Almeras, Thiry (9,600)
9th Line Regiment
84th Line Regiment
7th Dragoon Regiment
23rd Dragoon Regiment
30th Dragoon Regiment
8th Chasseur a Cheval Regiment
Italian Veterans
Italian Queen's Dragoon Regiment
1st Italian Chasseur Cheval Regiment
Italian Armorers
Gendarmerie of the departments

3rd Division:
Brigadiers: Schilt, Dombrowski, Juthien (10,640)
106th Line Regiment
1st Italian Légère Regiment
4th Italian Line Regiment
7th Italian Line Regiment
Italian Veterans and Invalids
Gendarmerie of the departments

4th Division: Général de division Fresia
Brigadiers: Rozie, Roussel, Guyon, Poest-Dalkmade & Pastol (9,035)
35th Line Regiment
53rd Line Regiment
Joseph Napoleon Light Regiment
5th Italian Line Regiment
28th Dragoon Regiment
25th Chasseur Cheval Regiment
Italian Coast Guard Gunners
Departmental Gendarmerie 2

5th Division: Général de division Barbou
Brigadiers: Ferriere, Legendre (3,710)
52rd Line Regiment
2nd Italian Line Regiment
6th Italian Line Regiment
French Sappers
Italian Artillery
Departmental Gendarmerie
Coast Guard Gunners

6th Division: Vice Admiral Villaret-Joyeuse
Brigadiers: Daurier, Zucchi, Martel, Gerard, Huard (8,676)
Brigade: Huard
13th Line Regiment
3rd Italian Line Regiment
Brigade: Zucchi
3rd Italian Line Regiment
Dalmatian Regiment
Brigade:

6th Chasseur Cheval Regiment
2nd Italian Chasseur Cheval Regiment
4th Italian Légère Regiment
Artillery

NAPLES 1815

Guard: Pignatelli & Strongoli
Brigade: Taillade
1st Velite Regiment (1,125)
Voltigeur Regiment (1,536)
Brigade: Merliot
2nd Velite Regiment (1,164)
2nd Artillery
Sappers (818)
Artillery:
Artillery (212)(12 guns)
Train (153)

Guard Cavalry Division: Livron
Brigade: Campana
Guard Hussar Regiment (518/598)*
Guard Cheveau-léger Regiment (487/557)
Brigade: Giuliani
Guard Cuirassier Regiment (440/513)
Guard Lancer Regiment (390/398)
Artillery:
Artillery (132)(8 guns)
Train (142)

1st Division: Carrascosa
Brigade: Pepe
2nd Légère Regiment (2,553)
1st Line Regiment (2,551)
Brigade: de Gennaro
3rd Line Regiment (2,146)
5th Line Regiment (2,056)
Artillery:
Artillery (12 guns)(232)
Train (156)

2nd Division: D'Ambrosio
Brigade: D'Aquino
3rd Légère Regiment (2,335)
2nd Line Regiment (2,229)
Brigade: Medici
6th Line Regiment (2,425)
9th Line Regiment (1,611)
Artillery:
Artillery (12 guns)(222)
Train (146)

3rd Division: Lecchi
Brigade: Majo
1st Légère Regiment (2,589)
4th Line Regiment (2,250)
Brigade: Carafa
7th Line Regiment (2,100)
8th Line Regiment (2,340)
Artillery:
Artillery (12 guns)(226)
Train (153) 2

4th Division: Pignatelli & Cerchiara
Brigade: Rossaroll
4th Légère Regiment (3,163)
10th Line Regiment (1,563)
Brigade: Roche
11th Line Regiment (1,863)
12th Line Regiment (1,408)
Artillery:
Artillery (12 guns)(226)
Train (153)

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NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

Cavalry Division: Rossetti
Brigade: Fontaine
1st Cheveau-léger Regiment (748/660)*
3rd Cheveau-léger Regiment (828/690)
Brigade: Napoletani
2nd Cheveau-léger Regiment (803/750)
4th Cheveau-léger Regiment (538/350)

PRUSSIA 1813

Prussian Army, 12 July 1813

1st Army Corps: Generalleutenant von Yorck

1st Brigade: Generalmajor Prinz von Mecklenburg-Strelitz
1st East Prussian Infantry Regiment (3)
1st Reserve Infantry Regiment (3) (detached)
East Prussian Jäger Battalion (2 cos)
6th Silesian Landwehr Infantry Regiment (4)
Mecklenburg-Strelitz Hussar Regiment (4)
6pdr Foot Battery #1

2nd Brigade: Oberst von Steinmetz
2nd East Prussian Infantry Regiment (3)
3rd Reserve Infantry Regiment (3)
5th Silesian Landwehr Infantry Regiment (4)
13th Silesian Landwehr Cavalry Regiment (4)
6pdr Foot Battery #2

7th Brigade: Generalmajor von Horn
Leib Infantry Regiment (3)
8th Reserve Infantry Regiment (3) (detached)
Guard Jäger Battalion (2 cos)
4th Silesian Landwehr Infantry Regiment (4)
15th Silesian Landwehr Infantry Regiment (4)
Brandenburg Hussar Regiment (4)
6pdr Foot Battery #3

8th Brigade: Generalmajor von Hünerbein
Brandenburg Infantry Regiment (3)
12th Reserve Infantry Regiment (3)
14th Silesian Landwehr Infantry Regiment (4)
3rd Silesian Landwehr Cavalry Regiment (4)
Guard Jäger Battalin (2 cos)
2nd Leib Hussar Regiment (4)
6pdr Foot Battery #15

Other:
Thuringian Battalion

Reserve Cavalry: Generalmajor von Corswant
1/2/3/4/Lithuanian Dragoon Regiment
1/2/3/4/1st West Prussian Dragoon Regiment
1/2/3/4/Brandenburg Uhlan Regiment
1/2/3/4/East Prussian National Cavalry Regiment
1/2/3/4/5th Silesian Landwehr Cavalry Regiment
1/2/3/4/1st Neumärk Landwehr Cavalry Regiment

Reserve Artillery
12pdr Foot Battery #1
12pdr Foot Battery #2
6pdr Foot Battery #11
6pdr Foot Battery #24
3pdr Foot Battery #1
6pdr Horse Battery #3
6pdr Horse Battery #12
7pdr Howitzer Battery #2
Park Columns (3)
Artisian Column (1)
Pioneer Companies (2) 2

2nd Army Corps: Generalleutenant von Kleist

6th Brigade: Generalmajor von Klüx
1st West Prussian Infantry Regiment (3)
6th Reserve Infantry Regiment (3)
Silesian Schützen Battalion (2 cos)
7th Silesian Landwehr Infantry Regiment (4)
1/2/3/4/Neumärk Dragoon Regiment
6pdr Foot Battery #7

10th Brigade: Generalmajor von Pirch
2nd West Prussian Infantry Regiment (3)
7th Reserve Infantry Regiment (3)
9th Silesian Landwehr Infantry Regiment (4)
Silesian National Cavalry Regiment (4)
6pdr Foot Battery #

11th Brigade: Generalmajor Ziechten
1st Silesian Infantry Regiment (3)
10th Reserve Infantry Regiment (3)
Silesian Schützen Battalion (2 cos)
8th Silesian Landwehr Infantry Regiment (4)
? Silesian Landwehr Cavalry Regiment (4)
6pdr Foot Battery #9

12th Brigade: Generalmajor Zielinski
1/2/Fus/2nd Silesian Infantry Regiment
1/2/Fus/11th Reserve Infantry Regiment
1/2/3/4/10th Silesian Landwehr Infantry Regiment
1/2/3/4/1st Silesian Landwehr Cavalry Regiment
6pdr Foot Battery #

Reserve Landwehr:
? Silesian Landwehr Infantry Regiment (4)
? Silesian Landwehr Infantry Regiment (4)

Reserve Cavalry:
1/2/3/4/Garde du Corps Regiment
1/2/3/4/Guard Light Cavalry Regiment
1/2/3/4/East Prussian Cuirassier Regiment
1/2/3/4/Brandenburg Cuirassier Regiment
1/2/3/4/Silesian Cuirassier Regiment
1/2/3/4/2nd Silesian Hussar Regiment
1/2/3/4/Silesian National Cavalry Regiment
1/2/3/4/Silesian Uhlan Regiment
1/2/3/4/7th Silesian Landwehr Cavalry Regiment
1/2/3/4/8th Silesian Landwehr Cavalry Regiment
6pdr Horse Battery #7
6pdr Horse Battery #8

Reserve Artillery:
12pdr Foot Battery #3
12pdr Foot Battery #6
6pdr Foot Battery #8
6pdr Foot Battery #11
6pdr Foot Battery #21
7pdr Howitzer Battery #1
6pdr Horse Battery #
6pdr Horse Battery #
6pdr Horse Battery #
Park Columns (3)
Artisian Column (l) 3
Pioneer Companies (3)

3rd Army Corps: Generalleutenant von Bülow

3rd Brigade: Generalmajor Prinz von Hessen-Homburg
2nd East Prussian Grenadier Battalion
3rd East Prussian Infantry Regiment (3)
4th Reserve Infantry Regiment (3)
1/2/3/4/4th East Prussian Landwehr Infantry Regiment
1/2/3/4/1st Leib Hussar Regiment
6pdr Foot Battery #

4th Brigade: Generalmajor von Thümen
4th East Prussian Infantry Regiment (3)
5th Reserve Infantry Regiment (3)
East Prussian Jäger Battalion (2 cos)

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? West Prussian Landwehr Infantry Regiment (4)
? West Prussian Landwehr Cavalry Regiment (3)
? West Prussian Landwehr Cavalry Regiment (3)
6pdr Foot Battery #6

5th Brigade: Generalmajor Borstell
Pommeranian Grenadier Battalion
1st Pommeranian Infantry Regiment (3)
2nd Reserve Infantry Regiment (3)
1/2,3,4/2nd Kurmärk Landwehr Infantry Regiment
1/2,3,4/Pommeranian Hussar Regiment
6pdr Foot Battery #10

6th Brigade: Oberst von Krafft
Colberg Infantry Regiment (3)
9th Reserve Infantry Regiment (2)
1/2,3,4/1st Neumärk Landwehr Infantry Regiment
1/2,3,4/1st Pommeranian Landwehr Cavalry Regiment
6pdr Foot Battery #16

Reserve Cavalry: Generalmajor von Oppen
1/2,3,4/Könign Dragoon Regiment
1/2,3,4/2nd West Prussian Dragoon Regiment
1/2,3,4/Brandenburg Dragoon Regiment
2nd Silesian Hussar Regiment (2)
1/2,3,4/West Prussian Uhlan Regiment
Pommeranian National Cavalry Regiment (3)
1/2,3,4/2nd Pommeranian Landwehr Cavalry Regiment
1/2,3,4/2nd Kurmärk Landwehr Cavalry Regiment
1/2,3,4/4th Kurmärk Landwehr Cavalry Regiment
6pdr Horse Battery #5
6pdr Horse Battery #6

Reserve Artillery:
12pdr Foot Battery #4
12pdr Foot Battery #5
6pdr Foot Battery #6
6pdr Horse Battery #11
48 Russian guns
Park Columns (3)
Pioneer Companies (2)

4th Army Corps:

Generallieutenant von Hirschfeld Observation Corps:
1st Reserve Infantry Regiment (4)(3,200)
1st Kurmärk Landwehr "von Bredow" Infantry Regiment (4)(3,200) 4
6th Kurmärk Landwehr "von Roht" Infantry Regiment (4)(3,100)
7th Kurmärk Landwehr "von Bismarck" Infantry Regiment (4)(2,350)
5th Kurmärk Landwehr Cavalry Regiment (4)(800)
6th Kurmärk Landwehr Cavalry Regiment (4)(130)
6pdr Foot Battery #20
Lower Elbe Observation Corps: Generalmajor von Puttlitz
3rd Kurmärk Landwehr Infantry Regiment (4)(3,200)
4th Kurmärk Landwehr Infantry Regiment (4)(3,200)
3rd Kurmärk Landwehr Cavalry Regiment (4)(550)
1/2 6pdr Foot Battery #32

Kustrin Siege Corps : Generalmajor von Hinrichs
1/2,3,4/3rd Neumärk Landwehr Infantry Regiment (2,766)
1/2,3,4/3rd East Prussian Landwehr Infantry Regiment (2,385)
1/2,3,4/2nd East Prussian Landwehr Infantry Regiment (2,411)
East Prussian Landwehr Cavalry Regiment (2)(200)
6pdr Foot Battery #

Stettin Siege Corps: Generalmajor von Plötz
1/2,3,4/1st Pommeranian Landwehr Regiment
1/2,3,4/2nd Pommeranian Landwehr Regiment
1/2,3,4/3rd Pommeranian Landwehr Regiment
8th Reserve Infantry (3)(2,400)
? Pommeranian Landwehr Cavalry Regiment (4)

English 6pdr Foot Battery (291)
English 6pdr Foot Battery (278)

Wittenberg Siege Corps: Generallieutenant von Wobeser
1/2,3,4/1st West Prussian Landwehr Infantry Regiment (2,583)
1/2,3,4/2nd West Prussian Landwehr Infantry Regiment (2,614)
3rd West Prussian Landwehr Cavalry Regiment (3)(180)
6pdr Foot Battery #

Danzig Siege Corps: Major Count Dohna
Landwehr (9 bns)(8,269)
East Prussian Landwehr Cavalry (6 sqns)(606)
6pdr Foot Battery #

Reserve Corps - Berlin: Generalmajora von Dobschütz
3rd Reserve Infantry Regiment (4)(3,200)
1st Kurmärk Landwehr Infantry Regiment (4)(3,200)
Lower Silesian Landwehr (3,000)
2nd Neumärk Landwehr Cavalry Regiment (4)(400)
3rd Neumärk Landwehr Cavalry Regiment (4)(400)
3rd East Prussian Landwehr Cavalry Regiment (4)(400)
6pdr Foot Battery #
1/2 6pdr Foot Battery "von Hertig"

Landwehr in Silesia:
23 Battalions (15,375)
12 Squadrons (1,440)

Garrison of Graudenz:
? East Prussian Landwehr Battalion
? East Prussian Landwehr Cavalry Regiment (4)

RUSSIA 1813

Russian Main Army, 29 October 1813

Commanding Officer: Barclay de Tolly

1st Corps: General Lieutenant Gorchakov

5th Division: Generalmajor Mezentsov
Brigade:
Sievesk Infantry Regiment (1)(379)
Kalouga Infantry Regiment (1)(366)
Brigade: Generalmajor Prince of Siberia
Perm Infantry Regiment (1)(602)
Mohilev Infantry Regiment (1)(572)
Grand Duchess Catherine Battalion (1)(267)
Brigade:
23rd Jager Regiment (1)(338)
24th Jager Regiment (1)(339)

14th Division: Generalmajor Helfrich
Brigade:
Tenguinsk Infantry Regiment (1)(272)
Estonia Infantry Regiment (1)(429)
Brigade: Generalmajor Winstoff
25th Jager Regiment (1)(251)
26th Jager Regiment (1)(356)

Corps Artillery Brigade:
Position Battery #3 (12 guns)(219)
Light Battery #27 (12 guns)(151)

2nd Corps: Prince Eugene of Wurttemberg

3rd Division: Generalmajor Chakhovskii
Brigade:
Mourmansk Infantry Regiment (1)(513)

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Revel Infantry Regiment (1)(391)

Brigade:

Tchernigov Infantry Regiment (1)(377)

Selenginsk Infantry Regiment (1)(166)

Brigade:

20th Jager Regiment (1)(251)

21st Jager Regiment (1)(188)

4th Division: Generalmajor Pychnitzki

Brigade:

Krementchug Infantry Regiment (1)(277)

Tobolsk Infantry Regiment (1)(234)

Volhynie Infantry Regiment (489)

Brigade:

4th Jager Regiment (1)(415)

34th Jager Regiment (1)(72)

Artillery:

Position Battery #34 (12 guns)(222)

Light Battery #6 (12 guns)(148)

Cavalry: Generalleutenant Pahlen

Soum Hussar Regiment (3)(388)

Grodny Hussar Regiment (4)(434)

Loubny Hussar Regiment (3)(290)

Tchougiev Uhlan Regiment (5)(494)

Cossacks:

Vlasov #2 Don Cossack Regiment

4th Ural Cossack Regiment

Yaroslav Cossack Regiment

(total 556 cossacks)

Guard Cavalry: Generalleutenant Prinz Galitzin

1st Cuirassier Division: Generalleutenant Depreradovich

Brigade: Generalmajor Arsenjeff

Chevalier Guard Regiment (6)(674)

Horse Guard Regiment (6)(815)

Brigade:

Emperor Guard Cuirassier Regiment (4)(367)

Empress Guard Cuirassier Regiment (4)(457)

2nd Cuirassier Division: Generalleutenant Kretov

1st Brigade: Generalmajor Karatjeff

Astrakhan Cuirassier Regiment (3)(349)

Ekaterinoslav Cuirassier Regiment (3)(281)

2nd Brigade: Generalmajor Leontieff

Gluchov Cuirassier Regiment (4)(407)

Pskov Cuirassier Regiment (4)(435)

3rd Cuirassier Division: Generalleutenant Duka

Brigade: Generalmajor Gudowitsch

Military Order Cuirassier Regiment (3)(232)

Little Russia Cuirassier Regiment (3)(263)

Brigade: Generalmajor Lewaschoff

Novgorod Cuirassier Regiment (2)(194)

Starodoub Cuirassier Regiment (3)(298)

Guard Cavalry Division: Generalleutenant Chevitch

Brigade:

Guard Hussar Regiment (4)(430)

Guard Dragoon Regiment (4)(430)

Guard Uhlan Regiment (4)(442)

Artillery: Generalmajor Kozen (313 men)

1st Guard Horse Battery (12 guns)

2nd Guard Horse Battery (12 guns)

5th Corps: Generalleutenant Yermolov

1st Guard Division: Generalmajor Baron Rosen

Brigade: Generalmajor Potemkin

Preobragenski Guard Infantry Regiment (3)(1,410)

Semenovski Guard Infantry Regiment (3)(1,135)

Brigade: Generalmajor Bistrom

Ismailov Guard Infantry Regiment (3)(1,137)

Guard Jager Infantry Regiment (2)(712)

Guard Sapper Battalion (1)(157)

2nd Guard Division: Generalmajor Udom

Brigade: Generalmajor Kryshanoffski

Lithuania Guard Infantry Regiment (3)(1,734)

Guard Grenadier Regiment (2)(1,104)

Brigade: Generalmajor Scheltuchin II

Finland Guard Infantry Regiment (2)(923)

Pavlov Guard Grenadier Regiment (2)(864)

Artillery:

Guard Marine Equipage Battalion (140)

1st Guard Position Battery (12 guns)(292)

1st Guard Light Battery (8-6pdrs & 4 Licornes)(173)

2nd Guard Light Battery (8-6pdrs & 4 Licornes)(159)

3rd Grenadier Corps: Generalleutenant Raevsky

1st Grenadier Division: Generalmajor Pisareff

Brigade: Generalmajor Kniasnin

Ekaterinoslav Grenadier Regiment (2)(686)

Arakcheyeve Grenadier Regiment (2)(903)

Brigade: Colonel Ocht

St. Petersburg Grenadier Regiment (2)(810)

Tauride Grenadier Regiment (1)(474)

Brigade: Colonel Jemilianoff

Perm Grenadier Regiment (2)(719)

Kexholm Grenadier Regiment (2)(742)

2nd Grenadier Division: Generalmajor Tchoglokov

Brigade: Generalmajor Levin

Kiev Grenadier Regiment (2)(906)

Moscow Grenadier Regiment (2)(618)

Brigade: Colonel Damas

Astrakhan Grenadier Regiment (1)(530)

Fangoria Grenadier Regiment (1)(473)

Brigade:

Siberia Grenadier Regiment (1)(634)

Little Russia Grenadier Regiment (2)(690)

Corps Artillery:

Position Battery #30 (12 guns)(238)

Light Battery #14 (12 guns)(146)

Light Battery #14 (12 guns)(141)

Reserve Artillery: Generalmajor Eilsra

Arakcheyeve (2nd Guard) Position Battery (118)

Position Battery #1 (12 guns)(226)

Horse Battery #2 (12 guns)(273)

Horse Battery #6 (110)

Horse Battery #10 (99)

Guard Marine Equipage Battery (2 guns)(29)

Cossacks:

Brigade:

Ataman Don Cossacks (368)

Grekov #1 Don Cossack Regiment (325)

Tchamusubov #5 (Kostin) Cossack Regiment (412)

Chikilev #1 Cossack Regiment (279)

1st Teptar Cossack Regiment (169)

Shernomorsk Cossack Regiment (589)

3rd Orenburg Opolohcenie Cossack Regiment

11th Bashkir Regiment

WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

SAXONY 1813

Saxon VII Corps, 1 February 1813

Commanding General: Général de division Reynier

21st Division: Generalleutnant von Lecoq
1st Brigade: Generalmajor von Steindel
Liebenau Grenadier Battalion (12/347)
1/2/Prinz Frderich Infantry Regiment (4-4pdrs) (23/557)
1/2/Prinz Clement Infantry Regiment (4-4pdrs) (29/810)
2nd Brigade: Generalmajor von Noslitz
1/2/Prinz Anton Infantry Regiment (4-4pdrs)(27/756)
1/2/1st Light (Lecoq) Infantry Regiment (20/689)
1st Saxon Foot Artillery (6pdrs)(4/148)
Divisional Park (3/72)

22nd Division: Generalleutnant von Funck
1st Brigade: Generalmajor von Sahr
Eichelberg Grenadier Battalion (8/355)
1/2/König Infnatry Regiment (6/226)
1/2/Niesemeuschel Infantry Regiment (16/643)
2nd Brigade:
Spiegel Grenadier Battlaion (10/281)
von Anger Grenadier Battlaion (9/406)
1/2/2nd Light Infantry Regiment (20/703)
3rd Foot Battery (6pdrs)(5/115)
Divisional Park (2/75)

32nd Division: Général Durutte
1st Brigade: Général de brigade Devaux
1/35th Légère Regiment (20/650)
2/35th Légère Regiment (19/494)
2/36th Légère Regiment (18/394)
3/36th Légère Regiment (19/425)
2nd Brigade: Général de brigade Jarry
3/131st Line Regiment (21/509)
4/131st Line Regiment (17/551)
2/Würzburg Infantry Regiment (16/321)
3/Würzburg Infantry Regiment (15/351)
2/132nd Infantry Regiment (15/412)
3/132nd Infantry Regiment (12/334)
1/133rd Infantry Regiment (23/361)
2/133rd Infantry Regiment (20/491)
3/133rd Infantry Regiment (16/348)
Cavalry:
6th Polish Uhlan Regiment (0/3/3)
11th Polish Uhlan Regiment (1/85/91)
Artillery:
22/1st Foot Artillery (2/77)
6/5th Foot Artillery (3/78)
17/5th Foot Artillery (0/6)
4/9th Foot Artillery (3/75)
Artillery Artisans (0/4)
Det/2nd Principal Train Battalion
Det/7th (bis) Train Battalion
2/,3/,4/9th (bis) Train Battalion
Det/11th Principal Train Battalion
Det/13th (bis) Train Battalion
Det/Italian Train
Total Train (2/185)

Corps Cavalry
23rd Brigade: Generalmajor Gablenz
1-8/Saxon Hussar Regiment (18/377/563)
1-4/Prinz Clemens Uhlan Regiment (Saxon)(8/168/228)
1-4/von Polenz Chevauxleger Regiment (Saxon)(16/393/393)
Saxon Horse Artillery (4/140)

Artillery Park:
2nd Saxon Foot Artillery (5/90)
4th Saxon Foot Artillery (4/91)
Saxon Artillery Reserve (12/374)
1st Saxon Sapper Company (4/60)
1st Saxon Military Equippage Company (3/506)

SPAIN 1813

Spanish 4th Army, 1 July 1813

1st Division: Brigadier Morillo (189/3,856)
Regimiento de Leon (1)
Regimiento de Union (1)
Regimiento de Legion (1)
Regimiento de Bailen (1)
Regimiento de Vitoria (1)
2° Regimiento de de Jaen (1)

2nd Division: Mariscal de campo Espan~a (175/3,167)
3/Guardias Espan~olas (1)
1er Regimiento de Sevilla (1)
Tiradores de Castilla (1)
1er Regimiento de Mallorca (1)
1/Regimiento de Princessa (1)

3rd Division: Mariscal de campo Losada
Regimiento de Toledo (1)
Voluntarios de Leon (1)
1er Regimiento de Asturias (1)
Regimiento de Monteray (1)
Regimiento de Benavente (1)
Regimiento de Rivero (1)
Regimiento de Oviedo (1)

4th Division: Mariscal de campo Barcena (295/5,560)
2° Regimiento de Asturias (1)
Regimiento de Guadalajara (1)
Regimiento de Constitution (1)
Voluntarios de la Corona (1)
Voluntarios de Asturias (1)
Regimiento de Santiago (1)

5th Division: Brigadier Porlier (124/2,284)
1er Regimiento de Cantabro (1)
Regimiento de Laredo (1)
Tiradores de Cantabria

1st Cavalry Division: Mariscal de campo Conde de Penne (284/2,634)
Algarve Cavalry Regiment (4)
Husares de Extremadura (4)
Granaderos de Galicia (4)
Granaderos de Cantabria
Cazadores de Galicia
Husares de la Rioja
Husares de Castilla
1er Lanceros de Castilla (4)
2° Lanceros de Castilla (4)

Dispursed Forces: (147/2,358)
3rd Co/ 5th Sapper Battalion
Instruction Depot
Cazadores extranjeros
Tuy (1)
Colegio de Cadetes en Olivenza
Compania de Guias
6th Sapper Battalion
Legion extremeña Cavalry Regiment (2 sqns)(50) 2

Artillery: (53/1,103)

Garrisons: (195/3,197)
Regimiento de Madrid (1) in Badajoz
Regimiento de Trujillo (1) in Badajoz
Regimiento de Plasencia (1) in Badajoz
Regimiento de Toledo (3) in Badajoz
Cazadores de Castilla (1) in Ciudad-Rodrigo
Regimiento de Hibernia (1) in Ciudad-Rodrigo

WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

SWEDEN 1813

Swedish Army in Germany, 1-15 July 1813

Reserve Artillery (410)
Artillery Park (401)
Engineer Corps (341)

1st Division: Lt. General Sköldebrand
Field Artillery Division (268)
Lifegardet til Häst (4)(299)
Smaland Dragoon Regiment (6)(484)
Pommeranian Horse Legion (1)(61)
Svea Gardet Infantry Regiment (1)(493)
Andra Gardet Infantry Regiment (1)(495)
Lifregimentets grenadierer Regiment (1)(599)
Lifgrenadierer Regiment (2)(1,428)
Drottingen Lifregimentet (2)(1,200)
Upplands Infantry Regiment (2)(1,262)
Södermanlands Infantry Regiment (3)(1,581)
Norra Skanska Infantry Regiment (1)(648)

2nd Division: Major General Posse
Field Artillery Division (271)
Lifregimentets Cuirassier (2)(240)
Skanska Hussar Regiment (6)(699)
Westgöta Infantry Regiment (2)(1,108)
Westmanlands Infantry Regiment (3)(1,443)
Nerikes Infantry Regiment (2)(1,255)
Skaraborgs Infantry Regiment (3)(1,380)
Elfsborgs Infantry Regiment (3)(1,396)
Wermlands Field Jagers (1)(450)

3rd Division:
Field Artillery Division (271)
Skanska Hussar Regiment (4)(492)
Mörnerska Hussar Regiment (6)(735)
Smalands Infantry Regiment (1)(459)
Jönköpings Infantry Regiment (3)(1,527)
Engelbrechtens Infantry Regiment (2)(1,200)
Södra Skanska Infantry Regiment (1)(644)
Kronobergs Infantry Regiment (3)(1,391)

Field Artillery
6 12pdrs
48 6pdrs
4 light 6pdrs
18 8pdr howitzers

Reserve Artillery
1 12pdr Battery (6 12pdrs & 2 how)
1 Foot Battery (6 6pdrs & 2 how)
1 Foot Battery (4 6pdrs & 2 how)
1 Horse Battery (4 6pdrs & 2 how)

Park
7 4pdr mortars
18 12pdr guns
4 6pdr guns

UNITED KINGDOM 1813

British Army, 25 May 1813

Commanding General: Field Marshal Marquis of Wellington

Cavalry:
Brigade: R. Hill (42/828)
1st Regiment Life Guards (2)
2nd Regiment Life Guards (2)
Royal Horse Guards, Blues (2)
Brigade: Major-General W. Ponsonby (61/1,177)
5th Dragoon Guard Regiment
3rd Dragoon Regiment
4th Dragoon Regiment
Brigade: Anson (39/780)
12th Light Dragoon Regiment
16th Light Dragoon Regiment
Brigade: Long (20/374)
13th Light Dragoon Regiment
Brigade: von Alten (49/956)
14th Light Dragoon Regiment
1st KGL Hussar Regiment
Brigade: Major-General Bock (38/594)
1st KGL Dragoon Regiment
2nd KGL Dragoon Regiment
Brigade: Major-General Fane (42/800)
3rd Dragoon Guard Regiment
1st Royal Dragoon Regiment
Brigade: Grant (63/1,561)
10th Hussar Regiment
15th Hussar Regiment
18th Hussar Regiment
Brigade: Brigadier-General D'Urban (685)
1st Portuguese Dragoon Regiment
11th Portuguese Dragoon Regiment
12th Portuguese Dragoon Regiment
Brigade: Campbell (208)
6th Portuguese Dragoon Regiment

Royal Horse Artillery (23/780)
A Troop - Lt. Col. Ross
D Troop - Cpt. Bean (light 6pdrs)
E Troop - Maj. Gardiner (light 6pdrs)
F Troop - Lt. Col. Webber Smith (9pdrs)
I Troop - Cpt. Bull (light 6pdrs)

Royal Foot Artillery (100/2,722)
Cpt. L. Carmichael's Battery
Cpt. W. Greene's Battery
Cpt. R. Douglas' Battery (9pdrs)
Cpt. C. Mosse's Battery
Cpt. J. Michell's Battery (9pdrs)
Cpt. T. Brandreth's Battery (9pdrs) 2
Cpt. R. Cairnes Battery (9pdrs)
Train, etc.

KGL Artillery: (17/335)
Cpt. Cleeve's KGL Battery
Major Sympher's KGL Battery (9pdrs)

Portuguese Artillery (330)
Major Cunah's Battery (6pdrs)
Major Arriaga's Battery (9pdrs)
Cpt. C. Michell's Battery (9pdrs)

Engineers (41/302)
5th, 6th, 7th & 8th Companies, Royal Sappers and Miners

Wagon Train: (37/165)

Infantry

1st Division: Howard
Brigade: Major-General E. Stopford (56/1,672)

WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

1/Coldstream Guards
1/3rd Guard Foot Regiment
5/60th Foot Regiment (1 coy)
Brigade: Hackett (133/2,993)
1st KGL Infantry Battalion
2nd KGL Infantry Battalion
5th KGL Infantry Battalion
1st KGL Light Infantry Battalion
2nd KGL Light Infantry Battalion

2nd Division: Lieutenant-General R. Hill
Brigade: Cadogan (120/2,657)
1/50th Foot Regiment
1/71st Highland Light Foot Regiment
1/92nd Highland Foot Regiment
5/60th Foot Regiment (1 coy)
Brigade: Major-General Byng (131/2,334)
1/3rd Foot Regiment (Bufs)
1/57th Foot Regiment
1st Provisional Battalion (2/31st & 2/66th)
5/60th Foot Regiment (1 coy)
Brigade: O'Callaghan (122/2,408)
1/28th Foot Regiment
2/34th Foot Regiment
1/39th Foot Regiment
5/60th Foot Regiment (1 coy)
Brigade: Colonel Ashworth (3,062)
6th Portuguese Foot Regiment
18th Portuguese Foot Regiment
6th Portuguese Cacadores

3rd Division: Lieutenant-General Sir T. Picton
Brigade: Major-General Brisbane (125/2,598)
1/45th Foot Regiment
1/74th Highland Foot Regiment
1/88th Foot Regiment (Connaught Rangers)
5/60th Foot Regiment (3 coys)
Brigade: Coville (120/2,156) 3
1/5th Foot Regiment (Fusiliers)
2/83rd Foot Regiment
2/87th Foot Regiment
1/94th Foot Regiment
Brigade: Major-General Power (2,460)
9th Portuguese Regiment
21st Portuguese Regiment
12th Cacadores

4th Division: Lieutenant-General Sir G.L. Cole
Brigade: Major-General Anson (139/2,796)
3/27th Foot Regiment
1/40th Foot Regiment
1/48th Foot Regiment
2nd Provisional Regiment
1/2nd Foot Regiment (Queen's)
2/53rd Foot Regiment
Brigade: Skerret (123/1,926)
1/7th Foot Regiment (Fusiliers)
1/20th Foot Regiment
1/23rd Foot Regiment
Brunswick Oels (1 coy)
Brigade: Stubbs (2,842)
11th Portuguese Regiment
23rd Portuguese Regiment
7th Cacadores

5th Division: Oswald (acting for Leith)
Brigade: Hay (109/2,183)
3/1st Foot Regiment (Royals)
1/9th Foot Regiment
1/38th Foot Regiment
Brunswick Oels (1 coy)
Brigade: Major-General Robinson (100/1,961)
1/4th Foot Regiment
2/47th Foot Regiment
2/59th Foot Regiment
Brunswick Oels (1 coy)

Brigade: Spry (2,372)
3rd Portuguese Regiment
15th Portuguese Regiment
8th Cacadores

6th Division: Pakenham
Brigade: Stirling (127/2,327)
1/42nd Foot Regiment
1/79th Foot Regiment
1/91st Foot Regiment
5/60th Foot Regiment (1 coy)
Brigade: Hinde (130/2,288)
1/11th Foot Regiment
1/32nd Foot Regiment
1/36th Foot Regiment
1/61st Foot Regiment
Portuguese Brigade: Madden (2,475)
8th Portuguese Line Regiment
12th Portuguese Line Regiment
9th Cacadore Battalion 4

7th Division: Lieutenant-General Earl of Dalhousie
Brigade: Major-General Barnes (116/2,206)
1/6th Foot Regiment
3rd Provisional Battalion
2/24th Foot Regiment
2/58th Foot Regiment
Brunswick Oels (9 coys)
Brigade: Grant (141/2,397)
1/51st Foot Regiment
1/68th Foot Regiment
1/82nd Foot Regiment
Chasseurs Britanniques
Brigade: Major-General Le Cor (2,437)
7th Portuguese Regiment
19th Portuguese Regiment

Light Division: Major-General Baron Alten
Brigade: Major-General Kempt (98/1,979)
1/43rd Foot Regiment
1/95th Foot Regiment (8 coys)
3/95th Foot Regiment (5 coys)
Brigade: Vandeleur ((63/1,399)
1/52nd Foot Regiment
2/95th Foot Regiment
Portuguese Brigade: (1,945)
17th Portuguese Regiment
1st Cacadore Battalion
3rd Cacadore Battalion

Portuguese Corps: Silveria
Brigade: Brigadier-General Da Costa (2,492)
2nd Portuguese Regiment
14th Portuguese Regiment
Brigade: Brigadier-General Campbell (2,795)
4th Portuguese Regiment
10th Portuguese Regiment
10th Portuguese Cacadores

Independent Brigades:
Brigade: Pack (2,297)
1st Portuguese Regiment
16th Portuguese Regiment
4th Cacadores
Brigade: Major-General Bradford (2,392)
13th Portuguese Regiment
24th Portuguese Regiment
5th Cacadores

WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

DUCHY OF WARSAW 1812

Polish Forces, 15 April 1812

Infantry:

1/2/1st Infantry Regiment (30/1,723)
1/2,3/2nd Infantry Regiment (45/2,011)
1/2,3/3rd Infantry Regiment (45/2,101)
1/2/4th Infantry Regiment (47/1,194)
Depot/4th Infantry Regiment (2/94)
1/5th Infantry Regiment (23/747)
2/5th Infantry Regiment (17/741)
3/5th Infantry Regiment (18/748)
Artillery Co./5th Infantry Regiment (2/68)
1/2,3/6th Infantry Regiment (45/2,135)
1/2/7th Infantry Regiment (49/1,201)
Depot/7th Infantry Regiment (1/71)
1/2,3/8th Infantry Regiment (45/2,143)
1/2,3/9th Infantry Regiment (54/1,336)
Depot/9th Infantry Regiment (6/144)
1/10th Infantry Regiment (26/608)
2/10th Infantry Regiment (15/605)
3/10th Infantry Regiment (15/615)
Artillery Co./10th Infantry Regiment (2/67)
4/10th Infantry Regiment (16/463)
1/11th Infantry Regiment (17/661)
2/11th Infantry Regiment (15/649)
3/11th Infantry Regiment (15/657)
Artillery Co./11th Infantry Regiment (2/62)
4/11th Infantry Regiment (19/456)
1/2,3/12th Infantry Regiment (45/2,000)
1/2,3/13th Infantry Regiment (45/2,095)
1/2,3/14th Infantry Regiment (45/2,119)
1/2,3/15th Infantry Regiment (45/2,079)
1/2/16th Infantry Regiment (30/1,723)
1/2,3/17th Infantry Regiment (45/2,123)

Infantry Depot

3 Companies (5th Spanish Government) (?)
Depot (15/2,296)
supplimentary Depot (2/74)

Cavalry:

1/2,3/2nd Uhlan Regiment (30/637/60/673)
1/2,3/3rd Uhlan Regiment (30/486/60/493)
1/2,3/6th Uhlan Regiment (30/686/60/703)
1/2,4/7th Uhlan Regiment (30/489/60/496)
3/7th Uhlan Regiment (9/115/21/123)
1/2,3/8th Uhlan Regiment (30/659/60/686)
1/9th Uhlan Regiment (18/221/52/260)
2/9th Uhlan Regiment (6/189/18/195)
3/9th Uhlan Regiment (7/165/18/195)
4/9th Uhlan Regiment (5/219/11/219)
1/2,3/11th Uhlan Regiment (30/622/60/629)
1/2,3/12th Uhlan Regiment (30/594/60/607)
1/2,3/15th Uhlan Regiment (30/606/60/624)
1/2,3/16th Uhlan Regiment (30/662/60/631)
1/2,3/1st Chasseur à Cheval Regiment (30/686/60/726)
1/2,3/4th Chasseur à Cheval Regiment (30/727/60/740)
1/2,3/5th Chasseur à Cheval Regiment (30/610/60/610)
1/2/14th Cuirassier Regiment (20/353/40/344)
1/2,3/10th Hussar Regiment (30/557/60/609)
1/2,3/13th Hussar Regiment (30/543/60/566)
Cavalry Depot (10/617/20/367)

Foot Artillery:

3rd Foot Company & Det. 4th Foot Company (6/214)
11th Foot Company & Det. 4th Foot Company (6/188)
5th Foot Company & Det. 4th Foot Company (6/205)
10th, 12th, 14th Foot Companies & 1st & 2nd Supplementary Companies (10/485)
7th, 8th, 9th, 13th & 15th Foot Companies (11/473)
3rd, 4th, 5th, & 6th Supplementary Companies (8/342)
6th Foot Company (5/184)

10th Foot Company (4/111)

1st Foot Company (4/76)

Horse Artillery:

2nd Horse Artillery Company (3/144)
3rd Horse Artillery Company (3/1350)
4th Horse Artillery Company (3/146)
5th Horse Artillery Company (4/144)

Artillery Artisans (2/96)

Pontooneers (2/75)

3rd Sapper Company (4/112)

7th Sapper Company (4/113)

4th Sapper Company (3/94)

1st Sapper Company (4/103)

5th Sapper Company (2/113)

7th Supplementary Train Company (2/116)

1st Military Equipage Company (2/118)

2nd Military Equipage Company (2/120)

3rd Military Equipage Company (2/127)

4th Military Equipage Company (2/128)

5th Military Equipage Company (2/101)

WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLÉONIC WARS 1800-1815

WESTPHALIA 1809

1 Westphalian X Corps , 31 May 1809

Westphalian Division:

1st Brigade:

Guard Grenadier Battalion (1)
Guard Jäger Battalion (1)
5th Line Regiment (3)

2nd Brigade:

1st Line Regiment (3)
6th Line Regiment (3)
Jäger-Karabinier Battalion (1)

Cavalry:

Guard Chevauleger Regiment (4)
1st Cuirassier Regiment (2)

Artillery: (26/678)

4 Artillery Companies (16 guns)
1 Train Company

Strength: 282 officers & 8,039 men not incl. artillery

Dutch Division: General Gratien

1st Brigade:

6th Line Regiment (2)
7th Line Regiment (2)
2nd Brigade:
8th Line Regiment (2)
9th Line Regiment (2)

Cavalry:

2nd Cuirassier Regiment (3)

Artillery:

3 Artillery Companies (12 guns)
2 Train Companies

Strength: 263 officers & 5,315 men

Franco-Bergish Division:

Det/28th Légère Regiment
Det/27th Line Regiment
Det/30th Line Regiment
Det/65th Line Regiment
Det/33rd Line Regiment
Total strenght approximately 2 bns
3rd Berg Line Regiment (2)
Det/Sappers
Det/Pontoniers
Det/Artillery

Strength: 76 officers & 2,637 men

Troops in Pommerania:

3/22nd Kube /regunebt
1 Saxon Battalion
10th Polish Line Regiment (1)
Mecklenburg-Schwerin Infantry Regiment (2)
Mecklenburg-Strelitz Infantry Regiment (1)
4th Polish Chasseur à Cheval Regiment (4)
Strength: 124 officers & 3,004 men. 2

Garrison of Custrin:

1/22nd Line Regiment
1/,2/5th Polish Line Regiment
Det/4th Polish Chasseur à Cheval Regiment
Strength: 64 officers & 1,813 men

WÜRTTEMBERG 1809

Wurttemberg Contingent , 15 March 1809

Erbprinz Infantry Regiment (2)(1,400)
von Kamerer Infantry Regiment (2)(1,400)
Herzov Wilhelm Infantry Regiment (2)(1,400)
von Phull Infantry Regiment (2)(1,400)
von Neubronn Infantry Regiment (2)(1,400)
König Jägers (700)
von Neusser Jägers (700)
von Wolf Jägers (700)
von Brüssel Jägers (700)

König Chevauleger Regiment (600)
Herzog Heinrich Chevauleger Regiment (600)
König Jäger zu Pferd (600)
Herzog Louis Jäger zu Pferd (600)

Foot Battery (8-6pdrs & 2 7pdr howitzers)
2 Horse Batteries (4-6pdrs & 1 7pdr howitzer each)

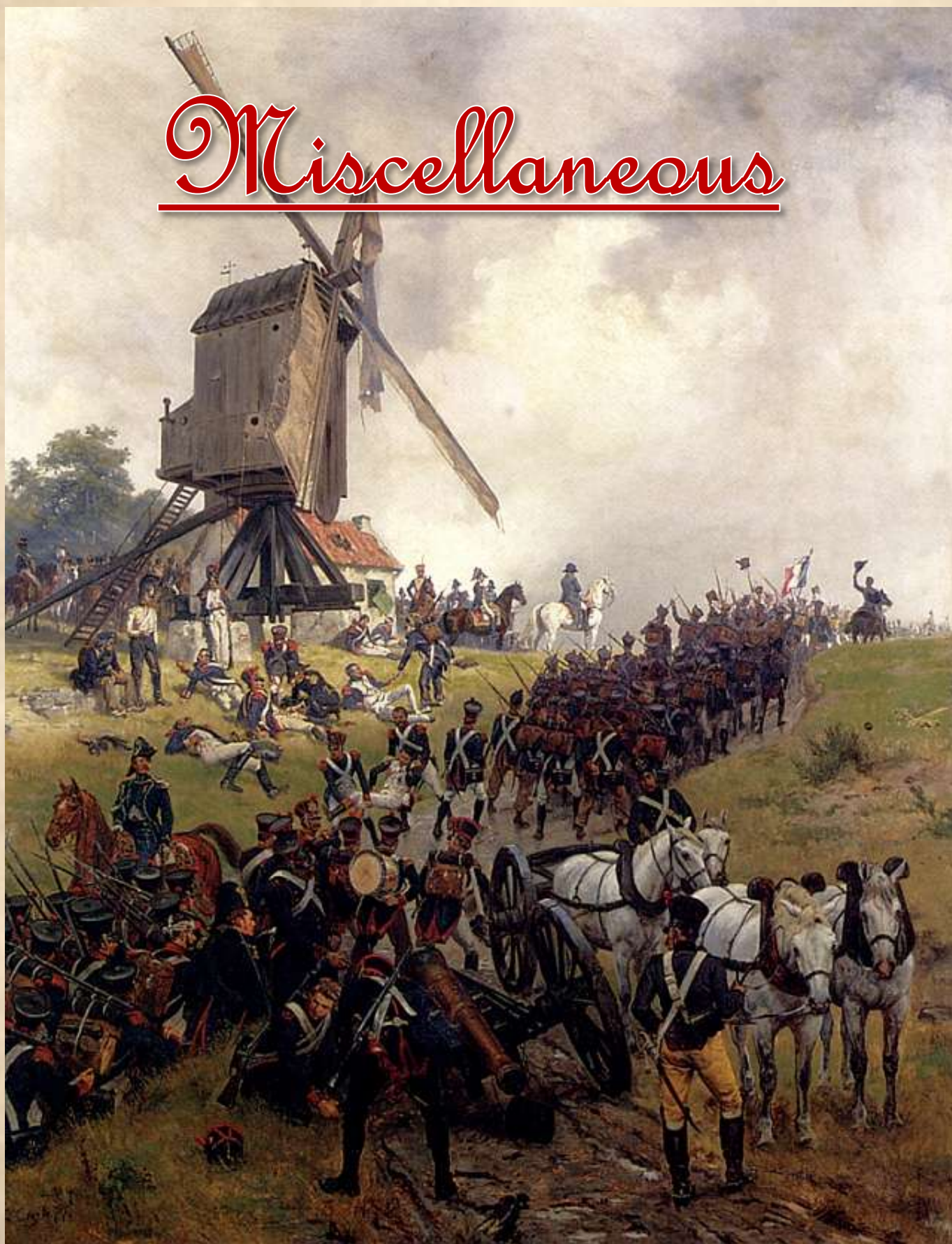
In reserve:

Maison du roi:
Leib-Jäger Eskadron (80)
Garde du Corps (2)(300)
Gardes zu Fuss (1 bn)(700)

Line

Prinz Frederick Infantry Regiment (1,400)
Fraquemont Infantry Regiment (1,400)
Garrison Battalion (700)
Supplimentary Cavalry Squadrons (2)(300)

Miscellaneous



WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

PANTHEON

All of these division and brigade generals can be taken as army generals with the permission of your opponent. These characters are optional and should only be taken in games with 8000pts and more.

France - Louis Alexandre Berthier (130pts)

Only Mo9, rolls 3D6 for Orders and ignores the lowest one

France - Joachim Murat (220pts)

He must accompany a unit of cavalry. Within zone of command 15" all cavalry units get +1 to combat result but he/his unit has to make a test each turn about charging or not (like *Warband*)

France - Louis Nicolas Davout (300pts)

Within zone of command all moral test can be rolled with 3D6.

France - Jean Lannes (200pts)

He test for Orders with 3D6 and ignores the highest roll.

France - André Masséna (300pts)

Automatically wins the roll for which side the army has to be deployed if it is randomly and starts first.

France - Michel Ney (240pts)

Zone of command 20" instead of 15"

France - Jean-de-Dieu Soult (240pts)

Within zone of command all fleeing friendly unit rally automatically.

France - Jean-Baptiste Bessi res (220pts)

Within zone of command all cavalry units can perform up to two orders instead of one but only if the first was successful.

France - Charles-Nicolas Oudinot (200pts)

All Orders for infantry units are rolled with 3D6 and the highest roll will be ignored.

France - Antoine Drouot (200pts)

Within zone of command all battery cannons/howitzers can re-roll the casualty dice once.

United Kingdom - Duke of Wellington (300pts)

Within zone of command all friendly troops are immune to moral tests.

United Kingdom - Thomas Picton (200pts)

Within zone of command all *drilled* units hold when loose by 2 as combat result.

United Kingdom - Robert Craufurd (200pts)

Within zone of command all infantry units pass their command test automatically if they choose to change formation into square as charge reaction.

Austrian Empire - Archduke Charles (240pts)

Within zone of command all infantry rally automatically.

Austrian Empire - Prince von Schwarzenberg (300pts)

He and his officers roll 3D6 for orders and ignore the highest roll.

Austrian Empire - Archduke John (200pts)

All Landwehr units in the army get +1 Mo.

Russian Empire - Mikhail Kutuzov (300pts)

In zone of command all units roll 3D6 for moral tests and ignore the highest roll and he always can choose the table side instead of rolling dice.

Russian Empire - Michael Andreas Barclay de Tolly (200pts)

Always win the roll who starts.

Russian Empire - Levin August von Bennigsen (240pts)

In zone of command all infantry units get +1 to combat result.

Russian Empire – Prince Pyotr Bagration (240pts)

He and his officers roll 3D6 for orders and ignore the highest roll. Additionally the unit he accompanies gets +1 to the combat result.

Kingdom of Prussia – King Frederick William III (130pts)

Only Mo9. Have to roll 3D6 for orders and ignores the lowest roll.

Kingdom of Prussia - Frederick Louis Prince of Hohenlohe (240pts)

In zone of command all fleeing friendly units rally automatically.

Kingdom of Prussia - August Neidhardt von Gneisenau (260pts)

Can give an additional order per turn but only to Landwehr infantry units.

Kingdom of Prussia - Ludwig Yorck von Wartenburg (200pts)

In zone of command Landwehr infantry units get +1 combat result, not cumulative.

Kingdom of Prussia - Gebhard Leberecht von Bl cher (300pts)

In zone of command all units get +1 to combat result. Additionally all units suffer the *Warband* rule 2, about attack or not. "Vorw rts"

Bavaria - Bernhard Erasmus von Deroy (240pts)

Within zone of command all Bavarian units get +1 to combat result.

Bavaria - Carl Philipp von Wrede (200pts)

Within zone of command all Bavarian artillery can use orders to limber/unlimber, not only horse artillery.

Brunswick - Frederick William Duke of Brunswick (240pts)

In zone of command all units are allowed to re-roll failed breaktests once. "Sieg oder Tod"

Italy - Eug ne de Beauharnais (200pts)

Units in zone of command rally automatically.

Ottoman Empire - Muhammad Ali Pasha (200pts)

Don't have to take at least 25% infantry in his army.

Persian Empire - Fat'h-Ali Shah Qajar (200pts)

Feudal cavalry have Mo8 (+2)

Persian Empire - Abbas Mirza (200pts)

May have 0-1 battery of Light Cannons (2-4, 75pts)

Portugal - William Beresford (200pts)

Can choose table side but start second.

Portugal - Miguel Pereira Forjaz (150pts, Brigade General)

0-1 unit of Cacadores per two units of Line Infantry

Spain - Miguel Ricardo de  lava y Esquivel (150pts, Brigade General)

Up to three units of Light Infantry may get the *Changing from Skirmish to Light* rule (+20pts per unit)

Sweden - Carl Johan Adlercreutz (150pts, Brigade General)

In zone of command all units rally automatically.

Sweden - Georg Carl von D beln (150pts, Brigade General)

The unit he accompanies get a +1 bonus for combat result but have also *Warband* rule 2 (have to test about charging or not)

Sweden - Jean Bernadotte, King of Sweden (240pts)

He roll 3D6 for orders and ignore the highest roll.

Duchy of Warsaw - Prince Poniatowski (200pts)

Within zone of command all polish lanciers charge with +D6"

Duchy of Warsaw - Jan Henryk D browski (240pts)

Within zone of command all polish units can re-roll failed break tests once.

WAR & CONQUEST

NAPOLEONIC WARS 1800-1815

COMMUNITY

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<http://wabforum.co.uk> (english)
<http://wab-portal.forumperso.com/> (french)
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LINKS

General

<http://napoleonistyka.atspace.com/index.html>
<http://www.virtualarc.com/>

Orders of Battle Nafziger Collection

http://www.alternatewars.com/CARL/Nafziger_CARL.htm

Uniforms

http://www.mont-saint-jean.com/cent_jours/accueil.php
<http://www.grosser-generalstab.de/tafeln/knoetel.html>
<http://empire.histofig.com/>

Flags

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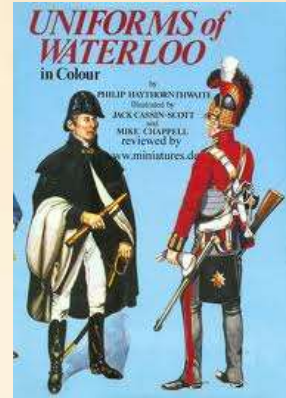
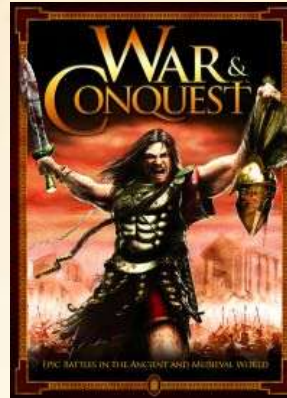
Buildings

<http://www.grandmanner.co.uk/>
<http://www.hovelsltd.co.uk/index.htm>

MANUFACTURERS

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<http://www.sashandsaber.com>
<http://www.sbarbar-models.clara.net>
<http://www.northstarfigures.com/> (Trent Miniatures)
<http://www.victrixlimited.com>
<http://www.wargamesfoundry.com/>
<http://www.warlordgames.com>

BOOKS



Cyrille Barillot, Raphaël Chabrier, Jean-Pierre Hyvron:
“Au crépuscule de l’Aigle”
<http://cjoint.com/?2kls6Abmmdt>

And all the fantastic books for the Napoleonic Wars from **Osprey**:
<http://www.ospreypublishing.com/napoleonic/>

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