

The Napoleon Series

The Germans under the French Eagles: Volume II

The Baden Contingent – Chapter 3 Part I

By Commandant Sauzey

Translated by [Greg Gorsuch](#)

CHAPTER III

CAMPAIGN OF 1809

EBERBERG. -- ESSLING. -- RAAB. -- WAGRAM. -- HOLLABRUNN.
ZNAÏN.

Austria, seeing the Emperor engaged in the Spanish war and desiring to take revenge for Austerlitz, was arming silently and preparing to enter the field. As early as October 1808, the Grand Duke of Baden had warned Napoleon of Austrian arming and he had replied on 17 October, reassuring his ally and assuring him that he could not see between Austria and France any reason for a rupture.

But at the beginning of 1809, there were no more illusions possible: a conflict became imminent and it was necessary, without delay, to cover all eventualities.¹

The Emperor Napoleon to Grand Duke Charles Frederick of Baden.

Valladolid, 15 January 1809.

"My brother, having beaten and destroyed the Spanish armies and defeated the English army, and learning that Austria is continuing her arming and making movements, I have thought fit to go to Paris. I pray your Royal Highness to inform me immediately of the situation of his troops. I was satisfied with the ones he sent me for Spain. I hope that your Highness will be able to supplement with 8,000 men the troops whom he will put in campaign, because it is better to bring war to our enemies than to receive it."

"With that, I pray to God that he will have you in his holy and worthy guard."

Your good brother, NAPOLEON.

Berthier therefore received the order to prepare the requisition of the Confederation troops and to present a project for their divisioning. These troops were originally to form a special army corps, called "of the Confederation of the Rhine", 29,240 strong and composed of three divisions, the first of which would be Baden; but with a part of the Baden troops already in Spain (the 4th Regiment of Infantry and a battery), the Grand Duchy could only provide a brigade, which had been thought at first to be divisioned with a Hessian brigade under the command of General de Lauriston, under the 4th Corps (Marshal Masséna) of the Grand Armée.²

On 5 March, Marshal Berthier sent his report to the Emperor:

¹R. v. Diersburg, *Denkwürdigkeiten des Markgrafen W. v. Baden*.

²Pelet, *Memoirs on the War of 1809 in Germany*, I, page 179.

Report of the Chief of Staff to the Emperor and King.

Paris, 5 March 1809.

"... As for the corps which is to be called the Joint Army Corps of Princes of Confederation, does your Majesty wish me to write to his ministers with these princes, namely: for the 1st Division, to your minister with the court of Baden, so that this division of two brigades, composed of:

2 battalions of light infantry,
4 line regiments,
1 cavalry regiment,

having 18 pieces of cannon, with the same paraphernalia as a Bavarian division, to rally on 20 March in Pforzheim, indicating that a brigade of this division, composed of:

1st infantry regiment of Baden line, 1,680 men,
2nd regiment of infantry of Baden, of 1,080 men,
3rd infantry regiment of Baden line, of 1,650 men,
1 battalion of light infantry of Baden, 600 men,
12 pieces of artillery,
400 cavalry men

are destined to be part of the 1st Division of the Duke of Rivoli (4th Corps, Marshal Masséna)."

On this very report, and with his own hand, the Emperor writes the following:

"3 line regiments make up 5,000 men.
1 light infantry battalion, 600 men.
1 cavalry regiment, 400 men.
12 pieces of artillery.
1 company of sappers."

"The 4th Regiment was in Spain. This division of 6,000 men would meet at Pforzheim and Rastatt, without loss of time, in the Legrand Division (4th Corps, Masséna)."³

On the same day, 5 March, the Chief of Staff informed Marshal Masséna of the Emperor's intentions:

The Chief of Staff to Marshal Massena.

Paris, 6 March 1809.

"Monsieur le Duc, I have the honor to inform you of the formation that the Emperor has ordered for your army corps, under the name, for the moment, of the "Observation Corps of the Army of the Rhine..."

"1st Division, LEGRAND:

"1 French brigade;
1 Baden Brigade, composed of:

1st Infantry Regiment of the Line, 1,680 men,
2nd Infantry Regiment of Line, 1,680 men,
3rd Infantry Regiment of Line, 1,680 men,
1 light infantry battalion, 600 men,

³Pelet, I, page 361.

12 pieces of artillery Baden.

2nd Division, CARRA-SAINT-CYR (French and Hessian).

3rd Division, MOLITOR (French and 4th Regiment of the Rhine).

4th Division, BOUDET (French and Nassau regiment)."

"The brigade of Baden, part of the 1st Division, is to meet on 20 March in Pforzheim... What you have to do is send a Staff officer at Baden, to assure you of the formation of the Duke of Baden's contingent and to have the situation reports."

ALEXANDER.⁴

The Chief of Staff to Marshal Masséna.

Paris, 7 March 1809.

"...the brigades of Hessen-Darmstadt and Baden being part of the divisions of Carra-Saint-Cyr and Legrand will both be united at Pforzheim and Mergentheim on the 20th. By then, they will be given orders to join their respective divisions."⁵

The federal requisition was sent on 7 March to the princes of the Confederation. The following excerpts show the care that Berthier took to make the commanders of the corps of the Grand Army understand the Emperor's thought and will:

The Chief of Staff to Marshal Masséna.

Rambouillet, 11 March 1809.

"...It will be necessary to place beside Donauwörth without occupying this city, the division Carra-Saint-Cyr. If nothing presses, the Duke, it is necessary to leave for a few days in Mergentheim and Pforzheim the troops of Hesse and those of Baden, to give them the time to form before joining their divisions."⁶

The Chief of Staff to Marshal Masséna.

Paris, 16 March 1809.

"The intention of the Emperor, Duke of Rivoli, is that you leave the troops of Baden at Pforzheim, but, as I have already told you, he lets you pass them in review. However, Monsieur le Duc, you are authorized to bring in such troops if the circumstances so require..."⁷

The Chief of Staff to the King of Bavaria.

Paris, 21 March 1809.

(Relative to the defense of Tyrol)... "The Emperor also asked for the same purpose four battalions from the King of Württemberg and the Grand Duke of Baden, to be placed on the borders of the Tyrol."⁸

⁴Pelet, I, page 366.

⁵Pelet, I, page 371.

⁶Pelet, I, page 375.

⁷Pelet, I, page 377.

⁸Pelet, I, page 374.

The Chief of Staff to Marshal Masséna.

Paris, 28 March 1809.

"The Emperor orders, Monsieur le Marshal, that you should immediately join the troops of Baden and the troops of Hesse-Darmstadt with their respective divisions, that is to say the corps of the troops of Baden to the division of General Legrand and the corps of troops from Hesse-Darmstadt to the division of General Carra-Saint-Cyr. Immediately effect this movement and order these two corps of troops to go in their entirety, when complete, leaving nothing behind. Prescribe the generals commanding the divisions to maneuver them daily."⁹

In the end, the Emperor definitively fixed the composition of the 4th Corps:

Instructions for the Chief of Staff.

Paris, 30 March 1809.

"...The war is without doubt imminent... Everything indicates that towards 15 April, the Austrians will be ready to go into campaign: so it is fitting that we are also at this time..."

"The contingent of Baden will meet at Pforzheim, but the Duke of Rivoli is authorized to send them to Ulm as soon as he believe hostilities are impending."

"The Duke of Rivoli will move his headquarters to Augsburg."

"...The corps of the Duke de Rivoli will be called the 4th Corps of the Grande Armée."

State of composition of the 4th Corps (Masséna).

1st Division, LEGRAND: 1 French brigade;
1 Baden brigade, General Kister:
1st Regiment of Baden line,
2nd Regiment of Baden line,
3rd Regiment of Baden line,
Battalion of foot jäger.

2nd Division, CARRA-SAINT-CYR: 2 French brigades;
1 Hessian brigade.

3rd Division, MOLITOR: 2 French brigades.

4th Division, BOUDET: 2 French brigades.

Division of Light Cavalry, MARULAZ: 2 brigades of chasseurs;
Baden Regiment of Dragoons;
Regiment of Hesse-Darmstadt Light Horse.¹⁰

In summary, the Baden contingent, under the command of General-Major von Harrant, with Lieutenant-Colonel v. Franken as Chief of Staff, held:¹¹

The Life Guard Infantry Regiment, or Grand Duke, no. 1...
The Crown Prince Infantry Regiment, no. 2...

⁹Pelet, I, page 396.

¹⁰Pelet, II, pages 344, 349, 361.

¹¹*Denkwürdigkeiten*, page 2.

Count W. von Hochberg Infantry Regiment, no. 3...
The Linng Jäger Battalion...
The Regiment of Light Dragoons...
Half horse battery...
A foot battery. ...

6,850 men, 12 pieces

Among the officers of the mobilized Baden contingent was Count Hochberg, son of the Grand Duke of Baden, second colonel to the "life guard regiment" commanded by Colonel Neuenstein. This was the first time that this young prince had served under our flag: we will meet him henceforth wherever the Baden will fight with us, in Austria, Germany, and Russia; his military conduct, like his character, make him one of the most interesting personalities of that time. His *Memories*, published by the Baden General Röder v. Dyersburg, are a valuable source of documents that have been widely used for the writing of this book.

Marshal Masséna, having reviewed the Baden at Pforzheim on 19 March, was struck by the attitude of the young Colonel von Hochberg. At the dinner which followed this review, he told him that he wished to take him to his staff. and that same evening he confirmed this assignment by the following letter:¹²

Marshal Masséna to Colonel Count W. von Hochberg.

Pforzheim, 19 March 1809.

"It is ordered that Count Hochberg, colonel in the service of His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden, leave Karlsruhe on the 26th of this month to go to my staff, where he will be employed."

"The Marshal of the Empire, Duke of Rivoli, commander-in-chief of the Observation Corps of the Army of the Rhine."

MASSÉNA.

Count Hochberg was 17 years old. He was about to begin his career as aide-de-camp to one of the Emperor's best generals, and to find in the Marshal Massena's staff officers of the highest merit, whose examples were to greatly benefit him: they were Lieutenant-Colonel St. Croix, squadron leaders Casabianca and Campy, Captains Pelet, Pariset and Loverdo, Lieutenants Torcher, Barral, Epenou, Aguesseau, Massena (Marshal's son) and Renigüe. Lieutenant von Bulach, a Baden hussar, was also posted to the marshal's headquarters as an orderly officer.

From the 1st to the 10th of April, the divisions of the 4th Corps (Masséna) were reinforced by the German troops of the Confederation, at Ulm, Günzburg, Gundelfingen and Memmingen. The Baden arrived at Ulm on 6 April, the same day that Napoleon wrote to Berthier:

The Emperor to the Chief of Staff.

Paris, 6 April 1809.

"...The Baden and the Hessians must have joined their respective divisions. I look forward to knowing when this movement will take place..."

On the same date the Archduke Charles announced the war in these terms in his proclamation to the Austrian army established on the banks of the Inn:

"...The salvation of our country, he said, calls us to new exploits. The freedom of Europe has taken refuge under your banners your brothers the Germans who are forced to place themselves in the ranks of enemies expect from you

¹²*Denkwürdigkeiten*, page 199.

their deliverance... Our monarch does not come to oppress the neighboring peoples, but to deliver them from their oppressor ..."¹³

Massena left on the 11th of April with his divisions, and on the 12th he took them to Schwabmünchen, Zusmarshausen, Ursberg, and Landsberg; his headquarters was established in Augsburg.

In the meantime, the Emperor arrived from Paris at Donauwörth on 17 April. He moved Masséna, on the 18th, from Augsburg by Aichach to Schrobenhausen, and wrote to him on the 19th:¹⁴

The Emperor to Marshal Masséna.

Ingolstadt, 19 April 1809, at noon.

"...The operations are outlined... I refuse my left, wanting to advance my right as you form... I will direct you to Landshut... and then Prince Charles would find himself having lost his line of operations and would be attacked by his left... Put your corps around Pfaffenhofen."

Arrived near Pfaffenhofen, Masséna heard the cannon: he accelerated his march; it was Oudinot engaged with the divisions of Claparède and Turreau.

On arriving at the line of fire, and seeing the Count von Hochberg mounted on a white horse, the Marshal gave him a sudden order to change his horse, so that a horse of such light appearance should not attract the fire of the enemy to his staff. After the action, he instructed the young colonel to bring to the Emperor the news of the victorious engagement of the day, and asked him what sort of report he was going to make. "We have made about fifty prisoners and our losses are very light," replied the count. "It was 400 men whom we have taken from the Austrians," resumed the Marshal, quickly, "and the number of their dead is very high; this is the way to make your report."¹⁵ Hochberg arrived in the evening at Ingolstadt, where he reported to the Emperor the first engagement of the campaign.

The next day, 20 April, Masséna continued his forced march on Landshut; in the evening he repaired the bridge at Freising, and moved the Baden dragoons on the road to Moosburg.¹⁶

"On the 20th of April," -- writes the Count von Hochberg in his *Memoirs* -- "General d'Hastrel told me that I should follow the Emperor, who had not given me leave, in the direction of Vohburg; not having found it, I pushed through Neustadt to Abensberg, where I arrived in the middle of the battle: unable to further advance my vehicle, I jumped on a Bavarian horse, brought back by a Minucci dragoon, and was finally happy enough to find the Emperor and ask permission to return to my chief but I received orders to continue to follow him and to remain near him until the end of the battle. At Ried, where the Imperial suite arrived, and when I saw the Crown Prince of Bavaria arrive, I had occasion to ask the Prince of Neuchatel for permission to leave: "The Emperor has sent for you," -- he said to me, - - "his Mamluk Roustan will give you something to eat." He gave me bread and wine. The dispatches for Masséna were written in a little hut of peasants, I received them and left quickly; an officer was leaving at the same time, with another expedition of dispatches and by another way: I heard later that he had fallen into the hands of the Austrians."¹⁷

What a complete picture!

The end of the Count's mission did not fail to be picturesque. His carriage, hung by a piece of artillery, was smashed and he had to continue his way on foot; fortunately it was sunny and the moon was lighting it up. At the end of his strength, he goes into the forest on a light and arrives at a hunting house filled with wounded men who

¹³Pelet, I, page 221.

¹⁴Pelet, I, page 408.

¹⁵*Denkwürdigkeiten*, page 4.

¹⁶Pelet, II, page 23.

¹⁷*Denkwürdigkeiten*, page 5.

announce the close presence of an enemy cavalry patrol. Having been able to find, with difficulty, at daybreak, a straw car, he settles there and soon falls on an Austrian picket... He hides in the straw and his driver turns back quickly; finally, he arrives at Pfaffenhofen; Masséna was no longer there; he had gone to Freising; having reached Freising, the count learns that his chief is at Moosburg; he succeeds at the end, and Masséna receives him as a child he thought was lost, having happily carried out the first important mission entrusted to him.

On the 21st of April Masséna arrived at Moosburg, having made thirty-six leagues in three days; it was on this day that the fight of Landshut takes place.

The next day of the 22nd the battle of Eckmühl was engaged, to which the 4th body takes no effective part. During the action, Berthier sends to the Baden dragoons the order to engage; but soon a new order carries them only beyond Eckmühl in flames, where they remained in formation, waiting, outside the village; they do not therefore participate in the harvest of the laurels gathered that day by the French cavalry.

Arriving at Straubing on 23 April, the 4th Corps was in charge of guarding the newly established pontoon bridge and sending scouts to both banks of the Danube. Marshal Masséna nearly that day was taken by an Austrian cavalry party: he had gone ahead of Straubing, followed only by about fifteen officers of his staff; the Baden dragoons who usually formed his escort having been employed in front-line service since the day before, the Marshal's entourage had to put the sword in hand and the skirmish might have gone badly without the timely appearance of a column of Austrian prisoners escorted by the Baden dragoons. The enemy withdrew, and the Marshal returned safely to Straubing.¹⁸

The 4th Corps was pushed on 24 April to Platting, on the 25th to Vilshofen, and on the 26th to Passau, where it delivered the Bavarian garrison stuck in the citadel of this place. On the 27th, Masséna united at Schärding the divisions of Legrand and Carra-Saint-Cyr; the bridges of the Inn, razed by the Austrians, were repaired during the night of the 27th to the 28th by the Baden artillery; Claparède and the Baden light dragons were in Suben.

On 28 April, the light dragons were driven back to Sigharting by the Austrians, who are much superior in number; soon supported by the Württemberg cavalry led by Lieutenant Colonel Sainte-Croix, aide-de-camp of Marshal Masséna, they executed a charge on a battalion of the Austrian regiment Jordis which breaks it and takes away its flag, its colonel and a major. A Baden trumpeter picked up the flag, for the capture of which Lieutenant-Colonel Sainte-Croix was promoted colonel.¹⁹

The 4th Corps received the order on 1 May to go to Linz and delivered the following day the fight at Eferding, in which the Baden dragoons took two cannons from the Austrians, at the very gates of the city. Unfortunately, their attack was not sustained in time, losing these trophies. The brave Captain Schimmelpfennig was killed in this affair, and Lieutenant v. Bulach, employed as Marshal Masséna's ordnance officer, was captured by an Austrian patrol.

Battle of Ebersberg (Ebelsberg) (3 May).

General Claparède had just captured the bridge of Ebersberg when General Legrand arrived, coming from Linz at the head of his division. A general ran to him and hastens to give him directions; Legrand, always cold as well as intrepid, answers him: "I do not ask you for advice, but room for the head of my column!"²⁰

General Kister, commander of the Baden Brigade, wished to bring it near the bridge by a sunken road; but Colonel von Hochberg opposed it, and made it advance, "not wishing," as he relates, "that the Baden infantry, the first time it approached the enemy in this campaign, should use, under the marshal's eyes, means of approach sheltered and which could prevent it from being slightly tested."²¹

The Austrians had managed to retake the city; the Legrand Division drove them out again and the battalion of Baden

¹⁸ *Denkwürdigkeiten*, page 9.

¹⁹ *Denkwürdigkeiten*, page 11.

²⁰ Pelet, II, page 211.

²¹ *Denkwürdigkeiten*, page 13.

jäger distinguished themselves in this deadly fight.

As the houses near the bridge had been set on fire, it was necessary to detach the beams and the first beams from the bridge so that the fire would not destroy it; Masséna arranged the ramps so that the lines of communication were not entirely cut with the left bank; it was thanks to these ramps that the Baden and the whole Legrand Division were able to cross the Traun and continue their march.

Report of Masséna report on the Ebersberg affair.

"3 May... the enemy wants to defend Ebersberg... The division of Claparède took the bridge... General Hiller having taken over the castle, I sent the order to the Legrand Division to arrive in all haste... The Ledru Brigade changed the battle to our advantage... It was necessary to think of extinguishing the fire in the houses adjoining the bridge, to preserve it from a fire; the planks of the bridge adjoining the gate were removed, to save them from the flames; and so that the Baden Brigade could continue to cross the Traun, the generals and officers established a passage by means of planks; then the infantry continued to spin and go to the plateau that the enemy was preparing to take back... "

Two days later, 5 May, the Emperor reviewed the divisions of Carra-Saint-Cyr and Legrand (of the 4th Corps) at Enns, and granted them rewards. Masséna introduced him to Colonel von Hochberg and asked for him the decoration of the Legion of Honor; the Baden prince was to receive it only after the battle of Wagram. Twelve crosses were awarded to the Baden dragoons and three to the jäger battalion.

The lieutenant from, Baden, Count Sponeck, an orderly officer of General Espagne, was badly wounded at Enns by the mistake of a Württemberg vedette; he also received the cross a little later.

Arrived at Amstetten on the 7th of May, the Baden Brigade learned that its leader, General Kister, was appointed governor of Salzburg; Baden General von Harrant took command of the Baden, under the direct orders of General Legrand.

The 4th Corps moved to Melk on May 8, in Sankt-Pölten on the 9th, at Purkersdorf on the 10th; that same day, the Emperor arrived at Vienna, and sent the divisions of Legrand and Carra-Saint-Cyr to Leopoldstadt.

Vienna surrendered on 13 May, and on the 14th, our troops entered the Austrian capital.

With all his army, Archduke Charles occupied the left bank of the Danube, while the bridges at Vienna had been surprised by the prodigious stroke of audacity of a French detachment. The Emperor resolved to cross the river opposite the island of Lobau; the 4th Corps crossed on the night of the 20th to the 21st of May on the bridges still badly established, and occupied the necessary outlets for the army; the Carra-Saint-Cyr Division did not join Marshal Masséna on the left bank till the evening of the 21st.

Battle of Essling (21 and 22 May).

The Baden 3rd Regiment, the Light Dragoons, and the battery of Baden alone took part in the battle of Essling, the rest of the Baden troops, under the command of General Lauriston, having been sent to Steiermark (Styria) by Napoleon, to attach themselves to movements of the Army of Italy that Prince Eugene brought by Semring and to fight in the Hungarian insurrection.

We will not recall here the first day of the battle of Essling: we will only say that the Baden behaved with the most brilliant value. The division of Legrand, to the left of the French line, had in front of it at the beginning of the engagement the Molitor Division placed near the brickworks behind Aspern; Boudet was facing Essling. Of the 24,000 men who made up these three divisions of infantry, one-third were killed or wounded in this bloody day.²²

About 1 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy was attacking us all along the line. Napoleon charged Masséna with the defense of Aspern, with the divisions of Molitor and Legrand; Ney was at Essling, with Boudet's division. The villages were captured by the Austrians; but at night Masséna took up Aspern with the two French regiments of the

²²Pelet, III, page 287.

Legrand division, held until then in reserve. The foot battery of Baden, as soon as it arrived on the battlefield, was called to the right of Aspern; it was commanded by Captain Holz; this officer, on being ordered to take a position, apologized for arriving only on the ground. A few moments later, a ball struck him down without life.²³

The Light Dragoons also appear at the beginning of the battle; under the command of their Lieutenant-colonel, Count von Sponeck, they fell on an Austrian battalion which they sabered and put in rout.

Arrived too late on the field to take part in the action, the Carra-Saint-Cyr Division bivouacked behind the Legrand Division, towards the islet, and ensured during the night the communications of the 4th Corps with the island of Lobau.

On the morning of 22 May, Carra-Saint-Cyr marched on Aspern, entered it and soon remained master of it; the 24th Light, the 4th Line and the Hessians captured there 800 Austrians and 6 pieces of cannon. Around 7 o'clock, the 3rd Corps debouched and advanced on the enemy center with the divisions Saint-Hilaire, Turreau and Claparède, of the 2nd Corps (Lannes), when Napoleon learned of the breaking of the Danube bridges and ordered the retreat. This movement was the signal of a general offensive for the Archduke; Aspern was threatened in the rear; Massena goes there.

"... We see him sometimes on foot, sometimes on horseback, sword in hand, fire in the look, leading the attack and the defense. His aides were all around him, but the balls seem to recognize and respect "The darling child of victory"... At the head of the formidable 26th, 18th Regiments (Legrand Division) and the beautiful Hessian and Baden Regiments, which he dominates all from his height, he was seen for a long time at the entrance of the village, half of his hat carried by a shell, his attending aide-de-camp dead at his feet, standing up to the Austrian platoons who had surrounded him... The French surpass themselves; strangers try to equal them; the Baden are proud to fight under the eyes of the son of their sovereign, Count Hochberg, aide-de-camp Masséna..."²⁴

The Baden 3rd Regiment took significant losses in these close combat at Aspern; this village was taken and retaken several times.

Finally, the Emperor charged Massena to cover the retreat of the army corps; he spoke to him in these terms:

"You will finish what you have so gloriously begun. Only you can impose on the Archduke to keep him motionless before us. I have just traveled the island of Lobau: the terrain will be favorable to you."

At midnight, the corps crossed onto the right bank of the Danube: first the Guard, then the cavalry, Oudinot, the 2nd Corps and the 4th. Turreau and Legrand remained until the day in Aspern and Essling. At the moment when the little bridge of Lobau was to be withdrawn, four late wagons of Baden ammunition presented themselves at a very good time and were the last wagons to cross on the island, where only the 4th Corps remained.

On the 31st of May, the Captain von Krageneck, coming from Baden, brought to Marshal Masséna the Baden Order of Fidelity; at the same time he gave the Count of Hochberg the following letter:²⁵

Grand Duke Charles Frederick of Baden to Count W. von Hochberg.

Karlsruhe, 22 May 1809.

"My dear Son, the paternal care which the Marshal, Duke de Rivoli, has continually had for you, has inspired in me the feelings of the most keen gratitude. The kindness he has shown for my troops and the glory they have begun to cover themselves with under his auspices have only increased my desire to do something that is agreeable to him. I am pleased, therefore, with the proposal you make me to give one of my orders to the Duke of Rivoli, and I wish it to be the Grand Ribbon of Fidelity, to prove, by giving him the first of my orders, how much I attach value to the

²³*Denkwürdigkeiten*, page 19.

²⁴Pelet, III, page 307.

²⁵*Denkwürdigkeiten*, page 20.

services which he renders me by filling with kindness such a dear member of my family."

"Be, my dear Son, the organ of these sentiments with the Marshal, and inform His Excellency that I have instructed Captain von Krageneck to give it to His Majesty the Emperor and King, begging him to send to the Marshal permission to wear it."

"I hope that the Marshal will see in this step only unequivocal proof of my esteem and of the gratitude I owe him for the good proceedings he has, both for my troops and for a son who has recently his conduct has earned my dearest attachment."

"I am, my dear son, your most affectionate father."

CHARLES FREDERICK.

Marshal Masséna replied the same day to the Grand Duke of Baden, making him the most flattering eulogy of his son.

Marshal Masséna to Grand Duke Charles Frederick of Baden.

At the bivouac of Lobau, 31 May 1809.

"I owe and join with pleasure my voice to those who have already announced to you the distinguished conduct of the Count, your son; I was perfectly satisfied; he displayed bravery and self-possession worthy of the blood from which he sprang. I asked for His Majesty the Emperor the decoration of his Order (Knight's Cross of the Legion of Honor) and I hope that he can shortly announce himself to your Royal Highness that he possesses the testimony of his excellent conduct."

"Your Royal Highness, the most humble and respectful servant."

The Marshal of the Empire, Duke of Rivoli, MASSÉNA.

The next day, 1 June, Colonel Count von Hochberg received the Knight's Cross of the Legion of Honor, at the same time as Lieutenant Masséna. The 3rd Infantry Regiment of Baden obtained a few days after four crosses for its valiant conduct in the day of May 22nd at Aspern.²⁶

The Chief of Staff to Marshal Masséna.

Schönbrunn, 15 June 1809.

"I am responding, Monsieur the Duke of Rivoli, to your letter of the 21st. The Emperor agrees to four crosses for the Baden: two for the officers and two for the non-commissioned officers and soldiers..."

The effectives of the Baden troops on the 1st of June was as follows:

4th ARMY CORPS. — MARSHAL MASSÉNA.

Chief of Staff: General of Division BECKER;
Artillery: General of Division PERNETTI;
Engineers: General of Brigade LAZOWSKI.

Division LEGRAND: Baden Brigade, General von Harrant:

²⁶ Pelet, III, page 471.

	officers.	men.
Baden 1 st Regiment of Infantry, 2 battalions		
Baden 2 nd Regiment of Infantry, 2 battalions	198	5,562
Baden 3 rd Regiment of Infantry, 2 battalions		
Foot jäger, 1 battalion		
Artillery of the brigade, 395 horses	11	343
Total	209	5,905

(Divisions CARRA-SAINT-CYR, MOLITOR, BOUDET.)

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