The Napoleon Series

The Germans under the French Eagles: Volume VI Our Allies the Bavarians
Chapter 1

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FIRST CHAPTER


Before beginning the account of what the Bavarian troops, who became our allies in 1805, did at our side, it might be interesting to take a look back, to follow the development of the policy of the princes who succeed each other at the end of the XVIIIth century on the electoral throne of Bavaria, and to see by what sequence of efforts the miserable contingents supplied by them to the Empire as "troops of circles" became the strong army which entered in 1806 in the Confederation of the Rhine.

The Palatine Elector Charles Theodore had inherited the throne of Bavaria in 1778, and since then united under his scepter the two electorates of the Palatine and Bavaria; the military state of Bavaria was then well below that which comprised the extent of the country and the number of its inhabitants: the Duchy of Bavaria, the Upper Palatinate, the duchies of Neuburg and Soultzbach, the Palatine territories on both sides of the Rhine and the Duchy of Berg had more than two and a half million inhabitants; however, the army had only 5,678 infantry, 1,240 horsemen, 310 artillerymen, and 400 horses. The union of the Palatine troops with the troops Bavaria reinforced these numbers but did not improve them, for ten years later, in 1788, the number of artillerymen amounted to only 491 -- or 26 per 1,000 infantrymen -- a derisory proportion if we consider the Prussians had 82 cannoneers per 1,000 infantrymen, the Saxons had 85, France and Austria more. The seven cavalry regiments did not possess, among them all, more than 600 horses; there were no light troops, and the infantry battalions numbered no more than 400 soldiers. After the indispensable levy for the service of the material of the cities, the artillery could only with difficulty supply a hundred gunners to the troops on campaign. Ammunition carriages and pontoon equipments did not exist; lastly, the pay was ridiculous, and the soldier's state was considered the last and most despicable of the trades.

Such was the situation when, in 1789, a renovator undertook the reorganization of the Bavarian military state; General Count Romford was accepted by the elector the plan which he had calculated, and the progressive application of which would succeed in giving the army a force of 35,000 men on the footing of peace and 37,000 on that of war. These forces were thus distributed:

2 regiments of feldjäger (2 battalions).
4 - grenadiers (with 2 battalions).
14 - fusiliers (with 2 battalions).
1 - garrison (with 2 battalions).
1 - artillery.
2 - cuirassiers (4 squadrons).
4 - light horse (4 squadrons).
2 - dragons (to 4 squadrons).
It was a total of 44 battalions (or 176 companies) and 32 squadrons.

The new organization was immediately undertaken. The period of service was increased from six to eight years, ordinary soldiers could claim the rank of officer, a military academy henceforth trained the future officers, whose pay was increased; at the end of 1791, the Bavarian army already comprised nearly 20,000 men and more than 800 horses, the artillery amounted to a force of 700 gunners.

Elector Charles-Theodore is credited with supporting Rumford in the realization of his plan. The years of war that followed, far from slowing down the reorganization of the army, made better understanding of its pressing necessity.

The revolutionary troubles on the German Rhine where French emigrants found asylum and armed themselves against France, the claims of the German courts which had possessions in Alsace and finally the influence of Prussia and Austria on the deliberations of the Diet on the 20th of April, 1792, brought France's declaration of war to the house of Austria: only six French deputies voted against the war, so much had the Austrian Government impressed upon us outrages and provocations. Prussia was allied with Austria, and the Diet of Regensburg decreed on 22 March 1793 the "war of Empire" against the French Republic. "The proclamation of the principles of 89 made us forget we had saved it from Austria."1 The Diet voted unanimously for the war, as well as the Duchy of Deux-Ponts (Zweibrücken).

Bavaria therefore supplied its contingent to the army of the Empire: 4 battalions, in all 2,054 infantrymen. These troops were employed in 1793 at the siege of Mainz, at the occupation of Lauterbourg; in 1794, united with the Prussians of Hohenlohe, they participated in the attack on the French positions of Matzenberg (20 September); in 1795, in the Army of the Circles, 5 Bavarian battalions fought at Aalen, Gundelfingen, Medingen, Geißenfels, Langenbruck, Biberach and Würzburg.

The success of Moreau in Bavaria forced the elector Charles-Theodore to go to Saxony, the Bavarian states signed with the French the Pfaffenhofen Treaty (7 September 1796) which imposed on Bavaria the immediate withdrawal of the quota it had supplied to the army of the Empire, 10 millions of contributions, 100,000 pairs of shoes, 33,000 horses, 20 paintings... It was a treaty of Italy, as Bonaparte knew how to impose. But the prompt retreat of Moreau allowed the elector to refuse its ratification.

However, soon after, Austria signed the peace at Campo-Formio (17 September 1797); while proclaiming with hypocrisy the principle of the integrity of the Empire, she abandoned to France, in secret articles, the left bank of the Rhine, and took from Bavaria, her ally, the Archbishopric of Salzburg, and the Bavarian Circle extending between Salzburg, the Inn, the Salza and the Tyrol, including Wasserburg.

The discontent of the Bavarians was justified; their country was sacked by the belligerents, they had made this war to support the interests of Austria, and they were stripped for its benefit! Instead of compensation for their losses and their sacrifices, Austria, for which they had fought, took from them a province, with five towns, six abbeys, 5,000 towns, villages, or hamlets populated with 80,000 inhabitants, with iron mines. Aschau and Bergen, the salt mines of Reichenhall and Traunstein, which annually brought back 500,000 florins... Their frontiers were no longer insured against the possible enterprises of the Austrians, and these still took away from them Wasserburg, where the Inn goes through Bavaria, a profound threat for the safety of the Bavarian capital ...

The Congress of Rastatt was deliberating on the peace of the Empire; we know what became of these negotiations. The left bank of the Rhine, whose populations were asking to become French, was ceded to France; Bonaparte did not want the ruin of Bavaria; it was the Empire he struck in Austria, the Emperor who received a blow from which he was not to rise. Austria, unable to obtain either Eastern Bavaria or Italy, broke with us, and had our envoys assassinated by her hussars; it was again the war against a second coalition.

In the meantime, in 1799, Charles Theodore died, and his crown fell to Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria. This prince was almost French: "he had been raised at the court of Christian IV of Deux-Ponts, and it was in Paris, behind the scenes of the theater and the castle, that this excellent uncle held his court: his ancestors had not imagined that one

could live otherwise... On the death of his uncle, Max-Joseph entered 21 years (1777) in the service of France and became colonel of the regiments Alsace and Deux-Ponts, garrisoned in Strasbourg. He was a happy companion, a great spender, Louis XVI paid him his debts several times, but Max always made new ones, and when he succeeded his cousin the whimsical Charles de Deux-Ponts, the country was in the hands of the republicans and the new Duke had to flee Moreau to Anspach .... Married to the Protestant Caroline of Baden, he became brother-in-law of the Emperor of Russia and the King of Sweden; when the death of Charles Theodore caused him to receive the titles of Elector of the Palatine and Elector of Bavaria, it was necessary, in order to save his inheritance, to engage in Austrian politics, and to furnish a reinforced contingent destined to serve against France.

As a result of the previous war, the military situation in Bavaria was disturbing: there were not 8,000 infantry available, and the 8 cavalry regiments almost entirely dismounted did not possess a total of 700 horses; the arsenals were empty, there was no more powder -- the Austrians having forcibly removed all accumulated powder supplies from the Grünewald, which represented a value of 140,000 florins; finally Ingolstadt, the only stronghold of old Bavaria, was occupied by an Austrian garrison which was to be maintained, while the reinforcement of the works of the fortress was carried out at the expense of the Bavarian Government.

On 25 July 1800, 3,000 Bavarians joined the 33,000 Russians brought by Korsakov to Germany to fight against Massena; 3 weak Palatine battalions also entered the garrison of Philippsbourg, threatened by the French General Muller. While the Austrian General Sztáray advanced on the left bank of the Danube with 24,000 soldiers, General Hotze relieved Philippsbourg, threatened Mainz (12 September) and received the command of the Austrian troops charged with operating in Switzerland: the Bavarian Brigade commanded by General Bartels (3 battalions and 1 battery) put at the disposal of Hotze was settled on the Linz, in conjunction with the Russians of Korsakov, waiting for the army of Suvorov who arrived from Italy by the Saint-Gotthard and whose the approach is announced.

Massena then began this marvelous series of operations which is called the battle of Zurich. He first threw Lorge, Klein and Mortier on Korsakov who was completely shaken, while Soult attacked, encircled and killed the unfortunate Hotze whose debris, rallied by General Petrasch, was driven back on Lichtensteig and then pursued on Bregenzsau on the Rhine (27 September), forming the rearguard of Korsakov.

Massena then returned to Suvorov, defeated him, forcing him into the most disastrous retreat, and then returned to Korsakov; he threw back the Russians and the Bavarians on Winterthur, beating them at the Convent of Paradise (17 October) where the Bavarians lost 9 officers, 266 killed or wounded and 53 disappeared, and the Russians a few hundred soldiers. The Russians and Bavarians retreated to the right bank of the Rhine, whence the first were on the Lech and the second on Mannheim.

In the army of the Archduke Charles, a serious engagement had occurred at Neckarhausen (16 October) between the Frankish corps of the Bavarian Colonel von Wrede and the light troops of Ney. We will find on every page of this study the name of von Wrede, who begins to make himself known by fighting against France; after a long period of glory gained in our ranks, he will end his career, as he started, by fighting against us again, and again without success ...

After various battles in Obrigheim (4 November), Langenzenn (birthplace of Wrede), Siegelbach and Sinzheim (2 December) freed the soldiers of Sabatier and Ney, Wrede and his Bavarians retreated to Mannheim where they met with the debris of the Bartels Brigade.

The Emperor Paul of Russia having recalled from Germany the Russian troops and the corps of Condé (December 1799), England rallied against France only the Empire and Austria -- to whom she had promised the possession of Italy.

It was the Archduke Charles who commanded the Imperial Army of the Rhine, during this campaign of 1800 which must be decisive; he had 140,000 men divided into four corps; the 3 battalions of the Palatine contingent of the Empire counted among the corps of Sztáray and followed the orders of General Bartels.

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2 Rambaud, *Germany under Napoleon I*, page 47.
Maximilian Joseph completed this contingent; he accelerated the work of his powder-works and his arsenals, hastily strengthened the fortifications of Ingolstadt, organized a landwehr, created a school of non-commissioned officers, perfects the military academy from which the young officers emerged, improved the ambulance and field hospital organization. The venality of military charges had just been suppressed, and the pay increased. Finally, by a treaty of 15 March 1800 with England, he undertook -- by means of a subsidy of 566,688 pounds sterling -- to maintain for this campaign against France an auxiliary corps of 12,000 Bavarians concentrated in Heidelberg and Donauwörth; commanded by General de Deux-Ponts, this corps had two brigades, one of six battalions under the orders of General Deroy, the other under Colonel von Wrede composed of six battalions and two companies of carabiniers; 6 squadrons of light horse and a battery of light artillery with 6 pieces of 6 and 2 howitzers completed this small army, whose infantry battalions also had 18 pieces of 6 and 6 howitzers.

"My states can have an army of 80,000 men," said Elector Max-Joseph, "-- I am paid for 40,000 men. I needed money, who give me a lot of it. I wanted to do a levy for men: here is the pretext... I will quickly furnish these subsidized troops, and make me a reserve corps to go with them, if need be, to move me to the side of Prussia... I must avoid seeing my States become an Austrian province."³

We will retrace here only by summing up to the extremely beautiful campaign of Moreau: he set off on 15 April with 120,000 men, occupied the defiles of the Black Forest, beats Kray in Stokach (3 May), taking 4,000 men, his stores and guns; the next day, 4 May, Kray concentrated in Engen was defeated again; on 5 May, at Mooskirchen, there was another disaster for the Austrians: the Wrede brigade, which retreated with the corps of the Archduke Ferdinand, lost 7 officers and had 251 killed and 211 wounded; on 9 May, in Biberach, the Bavarians of Wrede making up the rear guard of the Imperialists were again beaten: attacked the 10th by Lecourbe, thanks to their fierce resistance until 10 o'clock in the evening they allowed the columns to withdraw on Ulm, where the Palatine Brigade Bartels and the auxiliary corps of General de Deux-Ponts were concentrated. Since the beginning of the campaign, the Austrians have already lost 12,000 men and the whole country between the Tyrol, Switzerland, the Danube and the Lech.

Without being discouraged by the misfortunes of this war, the Elector Maximilian-Joseph completed the 11 battalions left in Bavaria by a levy of one man per forty families; he organized a legion of territorial defense to 4 companies, 4 squadrons of cuirassiers, 4 of dragoons, 2 of light horse. As artillery, he still had 4 pieces of 6, 4 of 12, 4 Howitzers of 7. The infantry battalions have 24 guns of 6; in short, it constitutes a new army of 12,648 men and 2,620 horses.

The operations continued, and the Imperialists continued to suffer setbacks; at Höchstadt (19 June), Lecourbe and Moreau made 3,000 prisoners and captured 20 cannons; here again, taking the position of Mannheim, the Bavarians covered the line of retreat of the Austrians. Von Wrede was appointed general. In the battle of Neuburg, where perished Tour d'Auvergne, the Montrichard Division, of the corps of Lecourbe, at first repressed by the Bavarians; but the arrival of the Grandjean Division determined the retreat of the Austrians; the Bavarians lost 12 officers, 425 men and 63 prisoners. After defeating the corps of Merveldt, General Decaen had occupied Munich on the 29th of June; driven from his capital, Elector Max-Joseph thought of recalling, for the defense of his territory, the auxiliary corps in the pay of England; but the Austrians did not wish to admit this movement, and kept the Bavarians with them. Leaving a strong garrison at Ingolstadt, Kray had moved to Landshut, then behind the Inn, on the Braunau-Kufstein line; the Bavarian corps was at Mühldorf.

The armistice of Parsdorf then suspended operations for a moment (July 15th): Ulm, Philippsbourg, and Ingolstadt were handed over to the French troops.⁴

The victory of Marengo (14 June) and the Convention of Alexandria which followed it first gave hope that the negotiations for peace would be actively pursued; but Austria wanted to play a last game, supported by the gold of England. The Emperor Francis reviewed his army at Ampfing (9 September) and addressed to Bavarians his thanks

³ De Comeau, Memories of the Wars of Germany, p. 161.
⁴ When Philippsbourg was handed over, following an agreement signed by Colonel Lamarque and the Quartermaster-General von Weirother, it was stipulated that the Bavarian artillery in the square would be transported to the arsenal of Munich and neutralized for the duration of the war.
for their loyalty to the Empire and the House of Austria... Elector Maximilian Joseph had restored to 12,000 men the Bavarian auxiliary corps, which had suffered much since the commencement of the campaign, and which remained under the command of General Baron de Deux-Ponts; he concluded (15 July) with England a new treaty according to which, by means of a new subsidy, the corps of 11,000 men of the Bavarian territorial defense was placed at the disposal of the coalition; this corps, under the orders of Duke William of Bavaria, left Amberg and met at Regensburg with 3,000 Austrians under General Klenau, to cover the Upper Palatinate. It was the Archduke John who commanded the 130,000 of the Imperial Army of Germany; in Italy, Bellegarde was at the head of 80,000 soldiers.

Moreau raised in Bavaria a war contribution of 2,750,000 florins, and important reinforcements had come down to him: Macdonald brought him 50,000 men in Switzerland, and Augereau arrived with 25,000 men on the Mein. On the expiration of the armistice, the latter captured Aschaffenburg and Würzburg (25 November); the battle of Hohenlinden would be the last act of the campaign.

On 3 December, the Archduke John marched in three columns on the French army. The Bavarians were at the center column, whose advance guard (two companies of Bavarian jäger with Major von Kesling) at first suppressed the outposts of the French division of Grandjean, soon supported by all of Grouchy's division; these two divisions threw back into the forest of Hohenlinden the head of the Austrian column, which could not succeed in deploying before the long and difficult defile in which it found itself engaged; it was in vain that the Archduke managed to move to his front a brigade of grenadier and three Bavarian battalions of the General Deroy: these troops were crushed, and the column of the center remained immobilized.

The Imperial column on the right, under the orders of General Baillet, was held in check and stopped by the Grenier Division.

Finally Richepanse, charging Drouet to conceal with part of his division the Austrian left column, fell with the rest of his troops on the center column which he attacked by Mattenpöö; six squadrons of Bavarian light-horse charged his artillery and took two pieces from him... Despite the intervention of three other Bavarian battalions led by Colonel Reuss, the result of the combat was no longer uncertain: the defeat of the Imperialists was complete; they lost 87 guns, 179 officers, 11,000 men. With the debris of his corps, General de Deux-Ponts retreated to Mühldorf; the Bavarians left on the battlefield almost all their artillery, 38 officers and about 5,000 killed, wounded or prisoners; General Deroy, wounded, fell into the hands of the victors.

After this disaster, the Austrians had replaced the Archduke Charles at the head of their German army which withdrew in front of the French. The Bavarians were headed to Salzburg, then to Linz. It was then that Max-Joseph demanded the return of the troops of General de Deux-Ponts, to reunite them with the Duke William of Bavaria, and to employ them in the best interests of the nation; the Archduke Charles acceded to this request: the Armistice of Steyer had just been signed (25 December) and the Bavarians, separating from the Austrians on 30 December, went to Cham, by Passau.

The Peace of Lunéville, concluded on 9 February 1801, was only a second edition of that of Campo-Formio, but appreciably harder for Austria. Openly, this time, and no longer in secret articles, the German territories of the left bank of the Rhine were ceded in full sovereignty to the French Republic, which accepted as frontier the thalweg of the Rhine. The dispossessed princes had to be compensated by means of secularizations, the principle of which was friendly.

A peace treaty signed on 24 August 1801 between France and Bavaria stipulated the cession to France of the duchies of Juliers (Jülich) and Deux-Ponts, as well as all the Palatine possessions on the left bank of the Rhine; France, in return, guaranteed to Bavaria her possessions by the Peace of Teschen (1779).

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5 "The English, to repair the failure (of Hohenlinden), returned to the Elector with tons of money, and subsidized the rest of the Bavarian troops... The Court retired to Bayreuth, on the Prussian territory... We settled in the Upper Palatinate, on the borders of Bavaria, with this money and the material saved (from Munich) and distributed on the Danube ... "(De Comeau, Memories, 169.)
Discussions on secularizations lasted two years; the "Germanic Recession" could not be solved without difficulty of all kinds; the competing interests, the contrary ambitions of Prussia and Austria seemed to render all solutions impossible. The mediation of France ended up appeasing the conflict; the payment of indemnities and compensation made Bonaparte the arbiter of Germany, and he was able to win the recognition of the small states which he enlarged to the detriment of Austria: he thus laid the foundations of the future Confederation of the Rhine.

Bavaria was especially favored.

"It had lost 580,000 inhabitants and 4 million florins from Palatine possessions on the left bank of the Rhine, Duchy of Deux-Ponts, Principalities of Juliers, Simmern, Lautern, and Weldentz, and had yielded some portions of the Palatinate to Baden, Hesse, Nassau, Leinningen, but what a beautiful compensation! The best part of the diocese of Würzburg, part of Passau, those of Bamberg, Freising, Augsburg, the Provost of Kempten, twelve abbeys, seventeen free villages: Ulm, Nordlingen, etc. It acquired 854,000 inhabitants, 6,607,000 florins. Instead of being dispersed from the Danube to the Rhine, it formed a compact mass, which could now defy absorption or dismemberment by Austria. There really existed a Bavaria, which was gaining in solidity, in extent, in wealth, especially in elements of civilization. A new period was about to open for the history of this country."  

The acquisition of the city of Passau was of particular importance to the Bavarians: the citadel of that city, called the fortress of Oberhaus, was considered to be the key of Bavaria, held the passage of the Inn and was as necessary to possess as the town of Ulm for an army that wanted to be master of the Danube. The Austrians persisted in not wanting to evacuate the city; it took menacing notes from France and Russia to resign themselves to handing them over to the Bavarians.  

Thus, eight years of unfortunate wars to support the interests of Austria -- by whom she nearly despoiled -- ended by bringing to Bavaria as much as a victorious campaign; France, a generous enemy, had saved her from the Austrian conquest; she was soon to extend a friendly hand to her, elevating her to the rank of the great German powers.  

As was already foreseen, Bonaparte had his plans for a new political organization of Germany.  

Maximilian Joseph, on his side, could not have any feeling of hatred against the French; as Rambaud says, "reconciliation was at the expense of many bishops and free cities, and a little bit of Austria." Bonaparte had already had the delicacy of having the Elector removed from the list of emigrants, where he figured as a former officer in the service of France..."

He had to do more and take charge of his fortune: "Maximilian-Joseph, born a little German prince, became a French colonel, then Duke of Deux-Ponts, Elector Palatine and Bavarian, was soon to become king." Bavarian politics, under his first minister and namesake Maximilian-Joseph de Montgelas, , was going to live up to the requirements of the Napoleonic system, to enter resolutely into a clear path, and to make the greatest possible use of an imposed situation."

From 1801 to 1805, the reorganization of the Bavarian electoral army had not been slowed down, thanks to the hard work of a commission headed by Duke Wilhelm of Bavaria and composed of generals Gaza, Deroy, Nogarella, Bartels, Wrede Colonels Sibein and Reuss.

As early as 1801, the cavalry regiments were increased to four squadrons, with 623 men and 600 horses; that same year, two new infantry regiments were established.  

In 1803, when the compensating territories came into possession, an infantry regiment, a light battalion and regiment of light horse of six squadrons were created with the three infantry battalions, the dragoons and the hussars of Wurzburg, -- and another light battalion with the old contingents of the Empire and Lower Swabia.

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8 Rambaud, *Germany under Napoleon I*, pages 48 and 50.
The following year, the pay was increased again, and the military regulations of 1778 remodeled. At this time the regiment of cuirassiers was transformed into a regiment of dragoons. The strength of the infantry regiments was raised to 1,550 men on peace footing and 2,500 on war footing; 2,000 men formed the field regiment, 500 constituted the depot destined to supply the war units; the light battalions had their companies at 155 men on peace footing and 250 on war footing, the company going to 200 men and leaving 50 at the depot; the war squadron has 150 riders in the field and 30 at the depot; in this way, each infantry regiment had two reserve companies, each light battalion had one, and each cavalry regiment had a reserve squadron. In infantry regiments, 20 men per company were armed with rifles; in the light infantry, each company, included 20 good sharp shooters armed with rifles.

The Bavarian artillery had long been neglected and was, at the end of the eighteenth century, far below its mission. In 1800, its reconstitution was entrusted to the old General Manson of the Royal Corps of the French artillery, assisted in this task by four other French officers of artillery, emigrants and Condéans like him, the two brothers de Colonges, Zoller and Comeau.  

General Manson organized 9 companies of foot artillery of 100 men, 1 company of horse artillery of 104 gunners, 1 company of artillery workers of 50 men. Each company served a 6-piece battery. The guns were 16 and 18 diameters in length, the manufacture of powders was perfected and an artillery school was created.

In 1804, the Bavarian artillery had three battalions; it was well served, well hitched, trained by shooting and maneuvers. The Amberg Weapons Factory, established in 1800, supplied the army fusils; copper basins had been adopted; conical rods replace the old cylindrical rods; the 18-inch square bayonet was substituted for the old bayonet with triangular blade.

In short, in 1805, the Bavarian army counted:

- 12 infantry regiments with 2 battalions (or 10 companies including 2 grenadiers);
- 6 light battalions with 5 companies;
- 2 dragoon regiments;
- 4 light horse regiments;
- 3 artillery battalions (12 companies).

Bavaria could put 38,000 men in the field. This was the military force on which Napoleon would be able to count on the next conflagration with Austria, if the ability of its policy could attract the Elector Maximilian Joseph to his camp, and convince the latter to break definitively with his old and ungrateful allies.

Placed on the Napoleon Series: October 2019

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9 General de Manson, having emigrated, commanded from 1791 to 1800 the artillery of the army of Condé, then became director of the Bavarian arsenals and died in Munich in 1809. The oldest of the Colonges, the baron, died in 1814 as a result of his wounds; his brother, the knight, died in 1837, leaving part of his small fortune for the education of the children of the Bavarian gunners. Von Zoller died in 1849, at the age of seventy-six, having done all the campaigns of the Empire with the greatest distinction in the Bavarian artillery.

The baron, Sebastien-Joseph de Comeau de Charry was born in 1771; a pupil of the royal corps of artillery in 1786, lieutenant in the 1st Regiment in 1789 and comrade of Bonaparte, he emigrated from 1791 and made with the army of Condé the campaigns from 1792 to 1800; having entered the service of Bavaria as captain of artillery, he took part in all the campaigns of the First Empire; Napoleon decorated him with his own hand on the battlefield of Heilsberg in 1807; chief of staff of the division of Wrede in 1812, he was badly wounded at the first battle of Polotsk by a cannonball which shatters his right leg; taken prisoner of war and driven to Russia, he returned in 1814, then gave his resignation as colonel of Bavarian artillery and chamberlain of the King of Bavaria, refusing the post of director of the arsenal of Grenoble that Louis XVIII offered him, retired from his family and died in 1844. -- His Memoirs of the German Wars are among the most curious written memoirs on the revolutionary and imperial period.