CHAPTER II

CAMPAIGN OF 1805

The Elector of Bavaria is on the side of France. Bernadotte heads the two Bavarian divisions. -- Capture of Munich, occupation of Salzburg. -- Combats in the Tyrol. Deroy fails at the Strub-Pass; Taking of Kufstein. -- Combats around Iglau. Wrede is defeated by Archduke Ferdinand. -- Peace of Pressburg. Elector Maximilian Joseph receives the crown of King. The Tyrol is given to Bavaria.

The Peace of Amiens (1802) did not disarm England for a long time; the following year, on the pretext of the occupation of Hanover by our troops, she again broke her relations with France, and her skilful gold soon gave birth to a new coalition. Austria wanted to avenge Marengo, -- Russia, Zurich; Sweden, the kingdom of Naples also, let themselves be tempted and seduced: 500,000 foreigners took up arms to drive us out of Hanover, to "deliver" Italy and to free the Batavian and Helvetic republics from the French yoke. Prussia declared itself neutral, but this neutrality remained heavy with threats to us.

In response to these formidable armaments, the Emperor Napoleon prepared to strike directly against our age-old enemy: he formed the famous camp of Boulogne and prepared a descent into the British Isles. But this time again, England was saved: the Austrians threatening to cross their frontier and invade Bavaria, the Emperor immediately changed his campaign plans; in a fortnight 100,000 Frenchmen were magically transported from the shores of the ocean to the banks of the Rhine.

On the 6th of September, 1805, Field Marshal Lieutenant Prince Schwarzenberg presented himself at Munich, carrying an signed letter from the Emperor Francis to the Elector of Bavaria; in this letter, the Emperor of Austria asked Maximilian Joseph for the immediate union of his army with the Austrian armies, Bavaria being too weak to defend by force his neutrality against the two great powers which were going to fight against the other.

The situation of the Elector was difficult: Austria had at its gates a considerable army, but of fresh levy; Prussia, in her neutrality, could not help them; the Russians were far off; finally, the French, seasoned and victorious, led by the first captain of the century, seemed alone able to ensure the existence and independence of his country.

Volderndorf, however, little suspected of tenderness towards France, cannot refrain from pointing out that at this moment, "Bavaria was still bleeding from wounds which it had received for Austria, and it was proposed to take up arms against the nation which had just prevented it from being destroyed and reduced to a simple Austrian province! ... Its resentment against Austria could not suddenly be changed into love, nor its gratitude to France into hatred ...

Maximilian Joseph declared to Schwarzenberg that he meant to remain neutral: his eldest son, by the way, then traveling to France, was he not in the hands of the French? The talks broke down with the court of Vienna. The consequences were not long in coming: on 8 September -- two days later -- Archduke Ferdinand and

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1 Volderndorf, Volume I, page 220.
Feldzeugmeister Mack crossed the Inn and invaded Bavaria on the same date, the Elector abandoned his capital where the Austrians made their entrance a few days later.

As early as the 3rd of September, General Deroy had concentrated at Amberg a part of the Bavarian army (17 battalions, 10 squadrons, 3 batteries); for his part, von Wrede has gathered other troops at Ulm. The Bavarians had been formally ordered to avoid contact with foreign troops, but to vigorously repel any attack on their part. Pressed by the Austrians, Wrede retreated to Rothenburg; Deroy was moved back to Bamberg. 84,000 Austrians arrived on the Iller and the Danube, between Ulm and Memmingen.

Like the Elector of Württemberg, Max-Joseph, while retreating before the invaders finally understood that he can no longer maintain neutrality: he decided to put at Napoleon's disposal all his military resources and to reuniite his troops with the French armies: the corps of Bernadotte, in Hanover, was already inclined to support them.

_The Chief of Staff to the Prince de Ponte-Corvo._

15 September 1805.

"...The Emperor orders me to inform you that the Elector of Bavaria will arrive at Wurzburg the day after you are in that city, and that he will gather all his troops there."

On 19 September the Emperor informed Mr. Otto, Minister of France in Bavaria, that it was essential for the Bavarian army to be under Bernadotte's command and that the Elector should have him recognized by his troops:

"The Emperor desires that the Bavarian corps be divided into as many divisions as there are times 6,000 to 7,000 men, which will form 3 divisions of infantry, presenting 18,000 men. He also requires 3,000 men of cavalry, and 1,500 artillery and sappers. Each of the Bavarian divisions will have to have a park of 12 pieces of hitched cannons, and a reserve park of 12 other pieces harnessed and supplied."

The Bavarian army was then organized into six brigades, each consisting of two infantry regiments, one light battalion, and one cavalry regiment. An execution of the Emperor's desires was immediately formed, two divisions of war placed under the orders of Deroy and of von Wrede: the first had under his command the 1st, 2nd, 6th Regiments of infantry, the 2nd, 5th, 6th Light Battalions, the 2nd Dragoons and 2nd Light Horse: 9 battalions (5,651 infantrymen), 8 squadrons (636 horses); von Wrede had the 3rd, 7th, 8th, 12th Regiments, 1st and 4th Light Battalions, 1st Light Horse and 1st Dragoons: 10 battalions (6,249 soldiers) and 12 squadrons (644 cavalry).

The infantry regiments had two battalions, each with four companies, one of grenadiers; the company had 155 fusils. The 9th and 10th companies of each regiment, united at Wurzburg, served to form a 13th Regiment. The batteries were 12 pieces: 2 of 12, 8 of 6, 2 howitzers. Each infantry battalion was followed by 2 ammunition caissons; each regiment of cavalry also has a caisson of this nature.

In addition to these field formations, eleven battalions (7,000 men) and four squadrons (370 horses) remained available in the Bavarian territory. The total number of allied Bavarian troops thus amounts to 30 battalions (18,940 men), 24 squadrons (1,650 horses) and 879 artillerymen.

The precipitous march of the Austrians on the Iller left an immense gap between this river and the Inn, where the Russians were expected: Napoleon, after having sealed at Ludwigsburg his alliance with Baden, Württemberg, and Bavaria (October 2nd ), decided that this gap would be occupied and throws his army between Donauwörth and Ingolstadt. He arrived in the middle of the troops and sent to the Bavarians this vibrant proclamation:

"Bavarian soldiers!"

"I put myself at the head of my army to free your country from the most unjust aggressors."

"The House of Austria wants to destroy your independence and incorporate you to its vast states. You will be faithful to the memory of your ancestors, who, oppressed, never beat down, and always preserved that..."
independence, this political existence which is the first property of the nations, as fidelity to the Palatine House is the first of your duties."

"As a good ally of your Sovereign, I was touched by the marks of love that you gave him in this important circumstance. I know your bravery; I flatter myself that after the first battle I will be able to tell your Prince and my people that you are worthy of fighting in the ranks of the Grand Army!"

While Davout (3rd Corps) marched on Southern Franconia by Mannheim and Heidelberg, Soult (4th Corps) advanced by Germersheim and Heilbronn on Nordlingen, Lannes (5th Corps) Ney (6th Corps) and Murat (Cavalry Reserve) moved on Stuttgart. Marmont, with the Batavian army (2nd Corps), went back through Mainz to Wurzburg, where he met with Bernadotte (1st Corps), which had the Bavarians under his command, and keeps them on the road to Ingolstadt and Neuburg.

1805. -- THE MARSHAL BERNADOTTE
Commander the 1st Corps of the Grand Army and the Bavarians.²
(From a lithograph by Delpech).

² BERNADOTTE (Jean-Baptiste-Jules), Marshal of France, Prince of Ponte-Corvo, King of Sweden and Norway; born in Pau in 1764. Joined the service in 1780, sergeant in the regiment of Royal-Marine in 1789, colonel in 1792, general of division in 1796; in 1794 he was distinguished at Fleurus, in 1797 at the passage of Tagliamento and in the capture of Trieste. Ambassador to Vienna; minister of war on the 15th Messidor Year VII; Marshal of France in 1804; fought at Austerlitz, was created prince of Ponte-Corvo in 1806; chased Blücher under Lübeck, then beat the Russians at Mohrungen (Morag) and Bomberg. Commanded in Hamburg in 1808, attended the battle of Wagram at the head of the Saxon corps and was disgraced after the campaign. On the death of Crown Prince of Sweden, King Charles XIII adopted Bernadotte who became Royal Prince of Sweden under the name of Charles John. Sweden joined the coalition and Bernadotte landed in Stralsund in 1813 with 30,000 Swedes; reunited with 70,000 Prussians and Russians, he defeated Oudinot at Großbeeren and Ney at Dennewitz; he again fought against France in Leipzig and entered Paris with the allies. He ascended the throne of Sweden in 1818 under the name of Charles XIV and died in Stockholm in 1844.
On 7 October, the Imperial grand headquarters was already in Nordlingen. Bernadotte marched on Ingolstadt and crossed -- with his 1st Corps and the Bavarians -- the Prussian enclave of Anspach to the great despair of Wrede and in spite of his observations ... The Danube crossed, he moved on Munich and on the Isar to watch the arrival of the Russians and be ready to receive them, as well as any other reinforcement that would arrive from Austria.

"The Emperor orders that, without losing a day, for a single instant, you leave Ingolstadt with 15,000 Frenchmen of your army, including Bavarians, and that with this corps you go straight on Munich, in forced marches, going day and night. You will seize the bridge of the Isar, and you will immediately place (yourself) in battle formation on the road of Landsberg and that of Vienna."

"You will leave at Ingolstadt 8,000 men, including 2,000 French and 6,000 Bavarians."

"The enemy cannot have in Munich more than 8,000 to 10,000 men; you will attack them and push vigorously..."

"Fall boldly on the enemy columns, to make as many prisoners as possible."

During the execution of this movement, the main body of the French army brought the dispersed Austrians back to Ulm and pushed them to Wertingen and Günzburg. At Eichstätt, a company of the contingent of Salzburg was disarmed by a platoon of the Bavarian 3rd Infantry Regiment.

**Taking of Munich.**

On 11 October, General von Wrede, making up the vanguard of Bernadotte, arrived in front of Munich with the Bavarian 3rd and 5th Brigades (Marsigl and Franz Minucci); Austrian outposts were jostled on Kalté Herberg, and Bavarians took prisoners; the 4th Light Battalion "Stengel" stood out in this engagement, as well as lieutenants Hertling (of the 3rd Light Horse "Leiningen") and Spitzel (of the 2nd Light Horse "Elector"). Instead of pushing and crushing the enemy disconcerted by the arrival of our columns, Wrede stopped before dark, leaving the Austrian General Kienmayer all the time necessary to evacuate Munich ... The General Ameil, the one of the most glorious cavalrymen of the First Empire, in the very curious military papers which he left behind, a part of which was published by *La Sabretache*, clearly accuses Wrede of having failed in military duty and honor by stopping all information concerning the retreat of the Austrians, in order to justify to the superior command his stop opposite the Bavarian capital; he even accuses him of being in communication with Kienmayer, with whom he had previously served in war, and of having voluntarily left him the necessary time to send his troops, his artillery, and his convoys.

Still, on the morning of the 12 October, when von Wrede entered Munich at the head of the Bavarian 1st Dragoons "Minucci", the Austrians disappeared; it was the anniversary of the Elector's Day, and the Bavarian soldiers were hailed as liberators. Wrede, seized with a sudden activity to make forget his conduct of the day before, detached all his cavalry in pursuit of the retreating Austrian columns, and had it supported by his infantry. He personally defiled on the road to Parsdorf, at the head of the 1st Dragoons and three squadrons of Light Horse "Leiningen": 1,100 prisoners, luggage, horses are captured in this affair, and even an enemy battalion was made to capitulate at Parsdorf by Bavarian cavalry; Lieutenant Hirchberg, 1st Dragoons, made prisoners 20 Austrian cuirassiers.

Major Elbracht, launched on the road to Rosenheim with four platoons of the 3rd Light Horse "Leiningen", removes from the enemy a whole convoy of artillery: 4 howitzers, 9 guns, 4 mortars, ammunition caissons fell into the hands of Bavarian horsemen.

Kienmayer retreated to Braunau: he lost nearly 1,500 men and 19 pieces of artillery; Bernadotte established his headquarters in Munich on 13 October, and "takes care in a vigorous and salutary manner" to improve the discipline and manner of service in the Bavarian corps. Surprised by the small numbers of cavalry regiments, he had them

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3 *Sabretache notebook*, September and October 1907. -(See: Appendix I, at the end of this volume).

4 Letter from General Deroy to Elector Maximilian Joseph (Captain Veling, *Our German Allies*, page 20).
strengthened without delay by 400 horses, a third of which was given to the dragoons and the rest to the light horses. He severely inspects the officer corps and inflicts arrest on a colonel whose regiment "was marching in utter disorder." Finally, he says in an order of the day that "after two warnings he will chase from the army captains whose companies that are badly managed, and that he will remit corporals and sergeants-majors who will not do their business, seeing no other way to maintain order and ensure the strict performance of the service."

He occupied the bridges of Moosburg, Freising and Tölz; the Bavarian Brigade Minucci, established on this last point, observing the roads of the Tyrol and covers the right flank of the 1st Corps and the army.

1805. -- General von Wrede receives the surrender of an Austrian battalion. (After the Feats of the French Nation.)

On 14 October the combats of Albeck, Memmingen and Elchingen ensured the encirclement of Mack, who surrendered at Ulm on the 17th, with 27,000 men, 3,000 horses, 18 generals, 70 cannon and 40 flags. Also, the plan of the day of 20 October notes he understands that the Emperor is content with "his army, and that the month of October will be counted for a campaign."

Archduke Ferdinand was able to escape from Ulm and defiled by Geislingen; the corps of Werneck could not join him, as it was beaten at Herbrechtingen with loss of 3,000 men, and at Neresheim where all its cavalry remained captive; the Bavarian Major Lindenau, who with 130 light cavalry from the 4th Regiment "Bubenhofen" was returning from Ingolstadt with the Bavarians of General Sibein and the French of Rivaud, attacked Werneck's rearguard at Pfauloch and sent them back to Trochtelfingen; there, reinforced by 150 French dragoons, he made 800 prisoners and captured 19 cannons; Werneck, cornered, capitulated before Murat, Lannes and Rivaud; Murat then pursued the Archduke Ferdinand, reaching him at Eschenau, taking 1,500 men, 23 cannons, 400 wagons... The
Archduke escaped with great difficulty with 6,000 horsemen and went to Egra (Cheb, 22-23 October); we would find him at the end of this campaign where he will had to fight against the Bavarians.

While the French army advanced towards the Inn, with large steps, Ney and Augereau (6th and 7th Corps) would occupy the Tyrol, including the Bavarian Brigade Nutius Minucci (1st Infantry Regiment "Life Guard", 2nd Regiment "Elector", 2nd Dragoons "Taxis") observing the defiles of the north, delivering many small fights; the Sibein Brigade established itself on the Ilm, covering the rear of the army against the 8,000 Austrians escaped from Ulm with Jellachich.

The small fort of Oberhaus, near Passau, defended by a hundred Bavarians -- mostly disabled -- and six old cannons, was delivered three summonses and was taken by storm by the Austrians...

Elector Max-Joseph organized a corps of 5,000 mountain volunteer skirmishers, intended to cover the Bavarian territory on the Tyrol side: this corps would include two movable detachments of 1,000 men and 25 horsemen, and a reserve of 2,500 men; he also created corps of mounted jäger and foot jäger exclusively among foresters and hunters by profession.

The Emperor arrived at Munich: he sent to the Inn Bernadotte with the Bavarians, who then came from Wurzburg, the troops entrusted to General Karg: the 1st Battalion of the 6th Regiment "Duke William" and the 13th Regiment of newly formed. Von Wrede, still in the vanguard, had a fight in Wasserburg, the pursuing the Austrians by Attel and arrived in the country of Salzburg. In the battle of Rosenheim, Major Graffenstein, with a Bavarian detachment, forced the passage of the Inn and restored the bridge. The Franz Minussi infantry brigade joined Wrede, and the Austrian General Merfeld retired to meet the Russians. Wrede appeared before Salzburg, whose garrison (1 border battalion and 1 squadron of hussars "Lichtenstein") retreated fighting; he occupied the city, and Bernadotte followed him, while the Emperor marching to meet the Russians crossed Vienna (13 November) and seized the bridges of the Danube.

**Fights in the Tyrol.**

Ney and Augereau, as well as the Bavarian division Deroy, were commissioned to occupy the Tyrol defended by the Archduke John, whose regular troops were reinforced by 20,000 men of the Tyrolean landwehr; the corps of Jellachich was in Vorarlberg, and that of St. Julian on the frontier of Bavaria.

Deroy, at the head of the Nutius Minucci brigades (1st and 2nd Regiments of infantry) and Marsigli (4th and 5th Regiments), Light Battalions "Metzen" and "Preysing" and two regiments of dragoons "Minucci" and "Taxis", entered Tyrol on 1 November and marched on Reichenhall via the Bodenbich Pass, where Tyrolean jäger supported by a regular battalion were entrenched: Lieutenant-Colonel Pompeii captured the pass and took two cannons. Deroy then forced the Knie-pass defended by a fort: the enemy retired on the Strub-Pass, which the Bavarian general attacked the next day.

On the morning of 2 November, two companies of the 1st Regiment "Life Guard" and the Light Battalion "Metzen" execute on the Strub-Pass an attack which did not succeed; the N. Minucci Brigade, arriving at noon in front of the pass, renewed this attack while the Marsigli Brigade is formed in reserve. Major Heinau precipitated on the main gate of the dam, captured it, and the first pass was conquered; the Bavarians then rushed to the second, which was
1805. -- General Deroy in Tyrol.
(After the Feats of the French Nation.)

terribly entrenched: they were decimated by the bullets of the Tyroleans, and after several unsuccessful assaults Deroy was forced to retreat the soldiers of Minussic who are relieved by those of Marsigli. In the evening, Deroy was seriously wounded in a reconnaissance that he made of the Tyrolean positions of the second pass: Minussci then took the command and had to withdraw the troops behind the first pass which remains in the hands of the Bavarians; the engagement lasted from 8 in the morning until 1 o'clock the next morning: 18 officers were out of action.

A few hours later, an order from Bernadotte recalled Deroy's division at Reichenhall. After this failure, he had to abandon the first pass so painfully conquered and retire, pursued by the Austrians and harassed by the mountaineers. New instructions maintained a single battalion at Reichenhall: the Nutius Minucci Brigade, with the Light Battalion "Metzen" and the brigade (4th, 5th Regiments, Light Battalion "Preysing" and 2nd Dragoons) of which General Marsigli had the command -- replacing General Mezanellie sent to direct the operations before Kufstein, -- was sent to the headquarters of this fortress defended by 1,500 Austrians. Until then the town had easily resisted, braving the summons of Captain Hugenpoet that had with him only a company of the 1st Regiment of infantry and a detachment of the new Bavarian volunteer jäger: the Austrians, after having abandoned the city, easily maintained themselves in the fort.

General Mézanelli having arrived on 8 November before Kufstein immediately sent the Light Battalion "Preysing" and the 2nd Dragoons "Taxis" on the road to Innsbruck, to get in touch with the Marshal Ney who came down on this city after having taken the passes of Scharnitz, guided by Bavarian foresters; then he charged the Light Battalion "Lamotte" to hoist itself with six cannons on a projection of the mountain which dominated Kufstein; this operation
having been successfully completed, thanks to the fog which concealed it from the besieged, the Austrian commander of the place, Major Ujhatzi, capitulated under the threat of such an unexpected bombardment, obtaining to withdraw freely with his garrison. Mezanelli, leaving then only the Battalion "Lamotte" to garrison Kufstein, left with his brigade to join the corps of von Wrede, who called him to him urgently.

Confined to the Brenner, the Archduke John waited in vain for his lieutenants; the Prince of Rohan, surrounded, had been taken with 4000 men; as for Jellachich, obliged to capitulate at Dornbirn before the troops of Augereau, he obtained the free return in Bohemia for the 4,500 soldiers who remained to him, but under promise not to serve for a year against France or its allies: the Austrian colonels Kinski and Wartensleben, however, managed to escape this disaster by piercing with sword in hand, with their riders, by Nordlingen. At the announcement of all these failures, the Archduke retreated to the Drava.

Since the injury of the brave Deroy in Tyrol, it was von Wrede who exercised the general command of the Bavarians; learning of the evacuation of this country by the Austrians, the taking of Kufstein by Mezanelli, the entry of Ney to Innsbruck, and the recall of this marshal with his troops to the Grand Army, von Wrede, leaving in Tyrol to ensure the occupation of the country the only Nutius Minucci (1st and 2nd Regiments) and Sibein (9th and 10th Regiments) Brigades with 2 light battalions, the 1st Dragoons and a light battery, recalling the Karg (6th and 13th Regiments) and Mézanelli (4th and 5th Regiments) Brigades which remained available: these troops were directed in forced marches on the Bavarian corps. Bernadotte, in fact with the 1st Corps, left Salzburg on 3 November and headed by Lembach on Steyer followed by the Bavarians: he supported the corps of Mortier which progressed on the road of Brünn, behind the Russian corps of Korsakov retired since Dürenstein's fight, so honorable for the French 7th Corps and for its leader.

The Grand Army, after the occupation of Vienna and the passage of the Danube, advanced into Moravia. Milhaud removed 40 enemy cannons on the road from Volkersdorf to Brünn, Lannes made many prisoners at Stockerau; finally Murat, meeting with Lannes and with Soult, delivered to Bagration the fortunate combats of Hollabrunn (November 15th and 16th).

The decisive moment of the campaign was approaching. Napoleon gathered these corps to Znaim; Bernadotte, after having crossed the Danube at Mautern, was in march at Hollabrunn when he received direction for all the Bavarian cavalry on Iglaa (Jihlava), at the foot of the mountains of Bohemia, with the mission of going to attack towards Jaromirez the great Russian artillery reserve, and at the same time rescue the French prisoners taken from Mortier by Korsakov at Dürenstein.

Von Wrede therefore left for Znaim, where he arrived at the head of his squadrons (1st, 2nd and 3rd Regiments of Light Horse). "Napoleon saw for the first time his allies the Bavarian troops: he compliments them highly on their warlike pace, and this flattering treatment now attracted the general consideration of the army: until then the Bavarians had always been treated with contempt by their confederates..."5

The Emperor spoke haughtily of Bavaria, which he declared he wished to make "greater" than it was now; he announced his intention to send to the Elector 15,000 fusils and all the old guns that the Austrians took from the Bavarians during the preceding century during the war of the Spanish Succession and that he found at the arsenal of Vienna ... Enlightened by this review and by the words of Napoleon, the squadrons of Wrede crossed the Thaya whose bridges have been broken by the enemy; the Bavarian infantry hastened behind them.

**Fights around Iglaa.**

Wrede sent a detachment of 100 light-horse with Major von Rechberg to occupy Iglaa, where immense stores fell into the hands of the Bavarians; communications were thus cut between the corps of Archduke Ferdinand in Bohemia and the Russo-Austrian army in Moravia. He arrived himself at Iglaa on the 22nd of November, with the bulk of his troops; he must no longer expect to fill the special mission previously given to him, but confine himself to covering the left flank of the Grand Army. To secure his own position, the Bavarian general instructed Major Floret to take Tabor with 90 horsemen from the 2nd Light Horse, and Major von Zurwessten to seize Deutsch-Brod

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5Vorderndorf, Volume I, page 281.
with 60 light cavalry from the 3rd Regiment; as for him, covered by the French divisions Kellermann, Drouet and Rivaud of the corps of Bernadotte, he took his measures to attack the Archduke Ferdinand posted to Czaslaw.

The Bavarian vanguard (8th Infantry Regiment "Duc Pius" and 3rd Light Horse "Leiningen") advanced to Haber, and on 28 November, delivered a battle after which Wrede fell back on Skurów; he had learned, in fact, that Bernadotte's divisions are recalled to Brünn to take part in the impending great battle; he remained alone in front of the Archduke Ferdinand, who had 17 battalions, 2,000 horses, and 40 cannons; and Wrede had with him only 4,500 footmen, 3 cavalry regiments of no more than 800 horsemen, and only 6 cannons -- for he had to leave 6 of them at Mautern for the protection of the baggage of the army. The Karg Brigade could not arrive before seven days, the Mezanelli Brigade before five days, the 4th Light Horse "Bubenhofen" before four days ...

Warned of the departure of the French troops from the 1st Corps and the removal of reinforcements expected by the Bavarians, the Archduke had Tabor attacked on 30 November by major forces: the Bavarian detachment responsible for the occupation of this point was chased and retreated to Štěšek and Iglau, where on the 1st of December the 4th Light Horse Regiment of arrived from Salzburg.

On 2 December, the village of Štěšek was suddenly attacked by the Austrians; an officer and 100 men of the 2nd Light Battalion were captured by the enemy, whose progress was hastily arrested by the entry into line of the Bavarian 7th Regiment; this fight, however, cost Wrede, in addition to his prisoners, 9 officers and 133 men hors de combat. The Bavarian position is outflanked on both wings by the march of the Austrians, who came in surplus to be rallied by the cavalry escaping from those capitulated with the corps of Jellachich and led by colonels Kinski and Wartensleben.

The situation of von Wrede was therefore very threatened: to crown disgrace, a letter from General Mezanelli, arrived from Znaim in the night of 2 to 3 December, announced that this brigade has just received from Marshal Berthier, Chief of Staff, the order to directly join the Grande Armée, and that he could send him only the 2nd Dragoons "Taxis" with two companies of the 4th Regiment of Infantry "Salem"... To avoid the destruction of his body, von Wrede decides to attack without delay the enemy center, thus forcing the Archduke to pull back his threatening wings.

Also, on 3 December, the 4th Light Horse and the 1st Battalion of the 7th Line, with 2 cannons, seized the heights of Wollau while the 1st Light Horse and the 8th Infantry Regiment attacked Štěšek; the 2nd Light Battalion covered the right; the rest of the troops were in general reserve, with a battalion at Iglau, on the line of retreat. This offensive was crowned with success, Štěšeň was captured and the Bavarians resolute at night with joy that the wings of the enemy retreat to its center... This fight cost them 60 killed or wounded; a single Austrian bullet struck eight men in a battalion of the 8th Regiment...

The immobility of the Archduke Ferdinand during the day of 4 December saved the Bavarians who were at the end of ammunition and could not receive it until the next day; on the evening of the 4th, the 6 pieces of artillery left at Mautern were seen arriving, as well as the 2nd Dragoons; this last reinforcement was scarcely sufficient to fill the voids dug for some days in the ranks of the cavalry.

Finally, on the 5th of December, the Archduke decided to put an end to the little Bavarian corps: he had personally taken the command of his center, Kollowrat had the direction of his left, and Hohenzollern the one of his right. Wrede organized his line of defense as best he could: in the center, he placed the 7th Line; his left was the 3rd Infantry Regiment, the 2nd Light Battalion and the 2nd Dragoons -- arrived the evening before; on the right were the 8th Regiment, the 4th Light Battalion, the 1st Light Horse -- reduced to 180 riders; General Franz Minucci received the command of the rest of the Bavarians whom he massed, in reserve, in Iglau.
After a fierce battle and in front of the overwhelming superiority of numbers, Wrede ordered the retreat on Iglau and, to cover the execution, gathered all the Bavarian cavalry (800 horses): "It is necessary," -- he said to his officers, -- "that you save today the infantry, the artillery, and the honor of Bavaria!" Formed on three lines, the Bavarian squadrons delayed and contain the attacks of the Austrians by successive and repeated charges; the 2nd Light Horse "Elector" stood out in the extreme rearguard; the fight lasted until 3 o'clock in the morning; in the middle of the night, by the moonlight, Wrede charged one last time with all the cavalry. Thanks to the efforts of the Bavarian squadrons, the infantry, artillery and baggage passed Iglau and retreated by the road to Budweis (České Budějovice). The Bavarians lost 130 officers and 791 men; the Austrians have lost more than 750 soldiers.

On 6 December, Wrede arrived at Budweis, where he learned of the victory of Austerlitz and the armistice concluded on 4 December: the bloody failure of the Bavarians could not have any influence on the outcome of the campaign.

The stories of the battle of Austerlitz mention a curious incident worthy of mention here: at the moment when the Russian column of General Kamenski advanced against the Saint-Hilaire Division -- composed of the 10th, 14th, 36th and 43rd Regiments of French infantrymen -- two enemy officers shouted forward, "Do not shoot! We are Bavarians!" But, having arrived at thirty paces, the Russians were recognized, charged with fury, and dispersed.

GENERAL VON WREDE.⁶

VON WREDE (Charles-Philippe), born near Heidelberg in 1767; took service in 1792, colonel 1795, commanded in 1799 a Frankish corps in the army of the Archdke Charles and fought against the French in Hohenlinden. Generally speaking, he was at the head of a Bavarian division, under Bernadotte, during the campaign against Austria in 1805. In 1806, sick, he did not take part in the war in Silesia and joined only in Poland for the brilliant affair of Pultusk. He was distinguished in 1809, was wounded at Wagram; made the Russian campaign in the corps of Gouvion-Saint-Cyr, and took the command of the Bavarians after the death of the brave Deroy at Polotsk; the debris of the Bavarians were in the rear guard, with Marshal Ney, during the retreat on the Niemen. Unfaithful to the Emperor, he signed on 8 October 1813, the Pact of Ried with the Austrians, crossed into their ranks with the Bavarian army, and was defeated at Hanau by Napoleon; seriously injured in this action, however, he participated in the campaign of France with the allies, and received the title of prince and the rank of Feldmarschall. He took part in the Congress of Vienna in 1815, and died in Ellingen in 1838.
According to the stipulations of the armistice, the French army was to occupy the circles of Iglau, Znaim and Brünn (in Moravia), that of Olmütz, Pressburg, Upper and Lower Austria, the Tyrol, the circles of Tabor and Budweis (in Bohemia). The 1st Corps and the Bavarians were charged with the occupation of the Bohemian and Iglau circles. The belligerents had undertaken to surrender without delay all the prisoners made since the 3rd of December; but the Archduke Ferdinand refused to execute this convention, and pretended to preserve all the Bavarians who had fallen into his hands; Wrede, which had at last been reinforced by the 9 battalions and the artillery of the Karg and Mezanelli Brigades, then warned the Archduke that he was going to attack him immediately. The arrival of Bernadotte's divisions threatening the line of retreat Ferdinand, the latter did not wait for the attack of the Bavarians and retreated during the night of 8 to 9 December behind the line of demarcation stipulated by the armistice.

Wrede therefore established himself without further combat in the circle of Iglau with 19 battalions, 20 squadrons and a large artillery, while the Drouet Division entered Tabor and Bernadotte installed his headquarters at Budweis where he united the Rivaud division. On 26 December, after the departure of the 1st Corps, the Bavarians settled in the circle of Tabor and in that of Budweis where the staff of von Wrede replaced that of Bernadotte.

Meanwhile, General Sibein was taking his winter quarters in Tyrol, with the Bavarian troops who had remained there, and who had destroyed all the defense works built by the Austrians at the Brenner and Scharnitz passes.

**Peace of Pressburg (27 December 1805).**

The negotiations begun in Nikolsburg (Mikulov) and continued in Brünn ended with the peace of Pressburg.

Bavaria was magnificently paid for the assistance she had lent us: Elector Maximilian-Joseph received the crown of king and the following territories: Margraviate of Burgau, Principality of Eichstätt, all the side of Passau of the countryside of Salzburg, Principely-County of Tyrol, Principality of Brixen and Trent, the seven Bishoprics of Vorarlberg, Principely-County of Hohenems, Lordships of Tettnang and of Argen, cities of Lindau and Augsburg: it was a gain of 500 square miles and a million inhabitants. The Bavarian Government retroceded the Principality of Würzburg and the Duchy of Berg -- but it acquired military frontiers of the highest importance: the Salzach, the Iller, the Inn with Kufstein, Scharnitz on the Isar, Ehrenberg on the Lech, Bregenz on Lake Constance.
Finally Prussia yielded to Bavaria the territory of Anspach, which had been crossed during the campaign by the Franco-Bavarian troops (Treaty of Schönbrunn, 15 December 1805).

Recovered from his wound, General Deroy was given command of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, whose garrisons consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th Light Battalions, the 9th and 10th Infantry Regiments, and the 1st Light Horse.

The Emperor wished to show his contentment to the Bavarian army; he accordingly wrote the following letter to the King of Bavaria:

"At the moment when Your Majesty's troops return to your kingdom and therefore cease to be under my orders, I feel obliged to inform him of the satisfaction which their service and bravery have given me in the various encounters with the corps of Kienmayer before the passage of the Inn, and since, in the battle of Iglau, etc. Desiring to give proof of this satisfaction, I beg you, my Brother, to allow me to give a pension to General Deroy, the rank of
Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor to General Wrede, and to the 40 brave men who have most distinguished themselves in my so-called Legion of Honor: of which 20 will be for the officers and 20 for the soldiers, with the enjoyment of the attachments attached to it according to the statutes of this Legion. It is true that these rewards are not in proportion to the services rendered; but they will be proof of my esteem for your armies, which, inspired by the justice of our cause and by the feeling they had of defending their sovereign and their country, have proved quite worthy to be part of the Great Army."

Following his promise, the Emperor Napoleon also had King Maximilian Joseph given the precious trophies found in the arsenal of Vienna: 29 cannons and 22 old flags formerly captured by the Austrians from the Bavarian army.

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