CHAPTER IV

CAMPAIGN OF 1809

The attack on Radstadt by Abtenau (4 May) ended in a complete failure: the Bavarian detachment had to pull back with a loss of a hundred dead or wounded and more than 200 prisoners: it had struck 4,000 Hungarians and Croats of the corps of Jellachich. The force then had to remain in observation before the Lug Pass, during the operations against Kufstein and Tyrol.

For its part, the Vincenti Brigade (4 battalions, 3 squadrons, 4 guns) failed in its attempt to lift the blockade of Kufstein; it found in front of the fortress 7,000 to 8,000 insurgents supported by some companies of Austrian troops. Lefebvre sent them a reinforcement of two battalions, two pieces of artillery, and charged General Deroy with directing the operation by advancing by the road to Rosenheim; he would call for his attack on the 12th of May only, to combine his action with the division of Wrede; the latter, accompanied by the Marshal, would reach the Inn by Lofer and the Strub Pass, and would meet at Wörgl with Deroy.

As for the troops of the Crown Prince, they were maintained in Salzburg, covering the two divisions in operations and ensuring their liaison with the army.

On his arrival at Salzburg, the Duke of Danzig had addressed to the Tyrolese the following proclamation, which, at least for the moment, did not lead to submission; encouraged by the presence of the Austrian troops, the mountaineers were well resolved to defend their valleys and their villages to the utmost.

PROCLAMATION.

"Tyroleans! Napoleon the Great, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, Restorer of the holy religion in France deigned to take a last look at you, from the gates of Vienna, which he must have taken possessions by this moment. Charged by his orders, I flatter myself in keeping you from again making the errors in which you have drawn the most perfect and most false suggestions, you will abjure them to return to your homes, and by your submission to your legitimate sovereign, deserve the pardon that I offer you today for the last time."

"What has become of the promises of your promoters? What success do they have to offer to guarantee them? Beaten, fleeing shamefully before our phalanxes, they could not savor their capital."

"Tyroleans! I do not blame you, my frankness has been known in Germany for eighteen years; I only want to save you."

Imperial Marshal:
DUKE OF DANZIG,
Commander in Chief of the Bavarian Army.

The Strub-Pass, between Lofer and Sankt-Johann, was occupied and fortified by the Austrians of General Fenner and the insurgents; von Wrede took the position only after several unsuccessful attacks and a fierce fight; it was
Colonel Berchem, with a battalion of the 3rd Line, who had the honors of the day (11 May). The next day Sankt-Johann was occupied.

The Bavarians, who had suffered considerable losses and had to avenge the prisoners massacred by the peasants, committed frightful excesses; in the Tyrol valleys there were still villages that were set afire, hanged inhabitants, old men and slaughtered children, pregnant women disemboweled, tongues and hands cut off from the Tyrolean prisoners... The peasants had incurred these reprisals by their abominable cruelties. The looting, of course, accompanied all these disorders and became so general in the Bavarian division that Wrede had to issue an general order (Elmau, 12 May) to try to stop the excesses of his soldiers: he reproached them for their cruelty, their fires, their massacres of unarmed men, and threatened to hang every delinquent; to prevent the return of the looting that had been reported to him, he ordered that:

"Messrs. brigadier-generals, the colonel of the 3rd Light Horse, the commander of the artillery will inspect the bags and packages of their men, as well as the carriages of the canteens; any object stolen from the inhabitants will be immediately seized, and returned for restitution to the priest of the town. Every regimental, battalion, or battery commander, from whom a soldier would leave the ranks or bivouacs by day or by night, will be led on foot for eight days by the Provost for the first time; the second time, it will be reported to the King."

Lefebvre, for his part, informed his Bavarians "that he is ashamed to command them, and that Napoleon has soldiers in his army, and not brigands!"

When the acts of savagery, of which the Tyrolean mountains were the theater, were known to the Emperor, he wanted to hold Chasteler accountable, as commander of the Austrian ruled troops in Tyrol and the insurrectional militia organized in the valleys. Accused of "allowing 700 French conscripts to be massacred, 80 of whom were born in the same city as he and 1,800 Bavarians", the Austrian general was outlawed and Napoleon ordered that:

"Chasteler, the so-called general in the service of Austria, must be brought before a military commission as soon as he is taken, and put to death, if necessary, within twenty-four hours after his seizure."1

Chased from Sankt-Johann, Chasteler wanted to resist at Worgl in the Inn Valley, before Lefebvre had rallied Deroy's soldiers who are moving up the valley. He gathered 5,000 men of regular troops, supported by the masses of the insurrection (13 May). But the victors of Landshut still broke the Austrian line; the Light Horse of "Leiningen" led by their colonel the Count von Löwenstein captured cannons, seized a flag of the enemy regiment of "Lusignan"; the rest of the Austrian artillery was taken by the Bavarian infantry. Chasteler escaped with difficulty, thanks to the speed of his horse; he left 2,000 prisoners and nine cannons in the hands of the soldiers of Wrede and fled to Brenner. The threats of Napoleon might have had their effect, for the Austrian general, implored by Hofer and the other peasant chiefs not to leave the Tyrol and defend it with them, promised to remain, and nevertheless withdrew from Toblach on Lienz.

Deroy made his junction with Lefebvre and the two divisions attacked Schwarz (15 May) that Speckbacher and his mountaineers defended to an extreme. The 6th Light Battalion, the 3rd and 13th Regiments captured the village which was completely burned. Colonel Löwenstein, 3rd Light Horse, was wounded in this affair.

From Roth-Holz, in front of Schwaz, the Duke of Danzig addressed the Emperor on 16 May the report which summarized his operations since his departure from Salzburg:

"I have the honor to announce to Your Majesty that in accordance with his orders I marched with the division of Wrede by Reichenhall, Lofer and Sankt-Johann on Worgl in order to lift the blockade of Kufstein, while General Deroy, who was already in position at Rosenheim, having orders to approach the enemy to attack him on the 12th."

"The division of Wrede having arrived on the evening of the 9th at Salzburg, I set out with it and 3 battalions of General Sibein's brigade, and took up position on the 10th at Unken. On the following day, at daybreak, on my way

1 23rd Bulletin of the Grand Army (Vienna, 28 June 1809).
to Sankt-Johann, we met the enemy outposts at Lofer, which at once retreated to the position of Strub-Pass, which the enemy had cut off; they defended themselves with 4 pieces of 6, about 500 to 600 men from the regiments of Hohenlohe-Bartenstein, Lusignan and the Chasteler jäger, and a considerable number of Tyrolean peasants who occupied the flanks of the valley.  This position was regarded by the enemy as impregnable."

"The enemy, attacked with vigor, defended themselves with much obstinacy; the cannonade began at 7 o'clock in the morning and lasted until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Several battalions which had been ordered to turn the enemy by his right and his left could not reach it, the mountains being impracticable because of the quantity of snow. I was obliged to attack head-on despite the abatis, barricades, and other difficulties the enemy had added to his other defenses, and a hail of large stones that the Tyroleans were rolling off the rocks. Colonel Count von Berchem, with a battalion of his regiment, was charged with this operation and succeeded completely. The pass was forced and the artillery fell into our hands; almost all enemy gunners were killed at their pieces."

"This formidable position removed, the Tyroleans fled to the mountains. We pursued the enemy beyond Vaidring and took up a position there."

"At daybreak, on the 12th, we were attacked. The enemy had a swarm of Tyrolese on the flanks of the valley, which, hidden behind the rocks, wounded many people. They were repulsed, but the Tyrolese never ceased to worry us in all our march, either by their fire which was very sharp, or by the enormous stones which they rolled from the mountain on our columns. We surpassed the position ahead of Elmau."

"On the 13th, at four o'clock in the morning, we were on the march; we were soon to meet the outposts of an Austrian corps commanded by General Chasteler in person; they retreated to Söll, where about 2,000 men were stationed from the Lusignan, Devaux, and Hohenlohe-Bartenstein regiments with a few light-horse horse from Hohenzollern and 4 pieces of artillery. This position was soon captured; the enemy was charged and pursued vigorously by the Bavarian light horse who took many people. M. von Chasteler succeeded, with the aid of a few fresh troops, to rally at the junction of the two roads, but he did not hold out for a long time in this position; he occupied another in the village of Worgl, where all his forces were joined together to the number of about 5,000 men of troops and landwehr with 2 squadrons of the Hohenzollern regiment and 9 pieces of light artillery, besides all the Tyrolese from the Zillertal and the High Inn, which occupied the sides of the mountain."

"They then engaged in a very obstinate and very lively fight. I charged the Tyrolese myself with a Bavarian battalion, and the enemy was driven from this last position, where they left a piece. The other eight were taken in pursuit. The Bavarian light horse charged the enemy and overwhemed them. At last it was no more than a complete defeat beyond Rattenberg, where I pursued the enemy myself, and whose gates were thrown down by cannon, while the squadron commander Fontange was rounding the city, and entered there with a few light horse. All the infantry were dispersed, and fled from there in favor of the mountains."

"In the end M. von Chasteler owed his safety only to the goodness of his horse."

"The fights of 11, 12 and 13 caused the enemy considerable losses. We had taken with a flag of the Lusignan regiment, 11 pieces of artillery, including 4 howitzers, with all his artillery caissons and all his prisoners counted up to 900 including 36 officers. The Tyrolean peasants have lost a large number of men. All those who have taken arms in hand were shot on the spot; their loss was greater than that of the Austrians."

"We have to regret about fifty dead among whom M... officer of light horse and we have about 200 wounded among who are my two primary aides-de-camp, Colonel Montmarie and Lieutenant Colonel Maingarnaud; Squadron Commander Fontanges, officer of my staff, Major Palm, of the...th Light Battalion and several other officers. I have much to praise for the zeal and bravery of these officers whom I particularly recommend to Your Majesty's kindness as well as the captain of the 3rd Light Horse Regiment, who, by his intrepidity, rendered great service in the affair of the 13th."

"On the 13th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, having not yet received any news from General Deroy, I sent an infantry party under the orders of my aide-de-camp Hatry, who arrived at Kufstein, and learned that this fortress had been communicating since the day before with General Deroy. The general having received notice that the main portion of the enemy was at Kiefersfelden, detached on the 11th Colonel von Metzen with the 5th Regiment of Line at Zell, in order to turn this position, debouching at daybreak on the 12th to the right of Thiersee; another column was
directed to the right and was ordered from the old tower called the Emperor. The center, which was the principle column, marched on Kiefersfelden by the main road on the left bank of the Inn, and met the enemy on the other side of the Kiefersbach behind a strong abatis and crowning the heights. It was about 500 Austrians to which a number of Tyroleans had gathered. The shooting had been going on for some time, when the 1st Light Infantry Battalion under Lieutenant Colonel Habermann forded the Kiefersbach, and the Squadron Leader Montélégier, my aide-de-camp, who was leading the attack on the right of the enemy, forced them to abandon the position. Following the reestablishment of the bridge they were pursued with such vivacity that they could not rally. General Deroy immediately communicated with the governor of the fortress. General Deroy praises himself very much in this affair for the intrepidity of Lieutenant-Colonel Habermann and Captain Haider, as well as for my aide-de-camp, Squadron Commander Montélégier, an officer full of bravery whom I have already had several opportunities to note glowingly to your Majesty. I particularly commend these officers."

"The governor of Kufstein had destroyed the main bridge in such a way that most of General Deroy's division could only join on the left bank at Rattenberg, where it crossed the bridge on the morning of the 14th."

"By my first dispatch I shall have the honor to pray to your Majesty to grant me the advancement and reward of the officers who have served me well in this campaign and who have distinguished themselves in the efforts which have taken place since its opening."

Lefebvre marched on Innsbruck; he occupied the city without a fight, after a thirty-six hour armistice granted to the Tyrolese who made their submission in great numbers.

After this success, the Marshal, grateful to his officers and his soldiers, wrote to the Emperor:

Innsbruck, 20 May 1809.

"...I beg Your Majesty to bestow the decoration of Officer of the Legion of Honor on Brigadier-General Count Seydewitz, who distinguished himself at the battle of Eckmühl; the decoration of the Legion of Honor to Captain Bernard, of the Bavarian 3rd Light Horse Regiment, who has rendered great service at the Worgl affair; the same decoration to Squadron Commander Fontanges, officer of my staff, wounded in the last affairs, and to Captain Dandelau, my aide-de-camp; these two officers have not ceased to give proofs of bravery in leading Bavarian skirmishers, and deserve, as well as the others whom I have the honor to propose, the kindness of your Imperial and Royal Majesty."

"I have already begged your Majesty to grant me some decorations by regiment; that would have an excellent effect, if he thought it fit to give me that favor."

Then it was to the King of Bavaria that the Duke of Danzig announced the submission of the Tyrol; he did not fail to give him wise political advice, to preach moderation in triumph -- and to call for reinforcements.

Marshal Lefebvre to the King of Bavaria.

Innsbruck, 21 May 1809.

"I have the honor to announce to Your Majesty the success I had with his troops on the combined Austrian army and the Tyrolean insurgents. I hasten to inform him of the complete submission of the Tyrol, following our victories and the severe punishments that have taken place. I thought it my duty, after the fight at Worgl, to slow down my military operations to give the Tyroleans time to reflect on the pardon I offered them in Your Majesty's name and which they have just accepted. It will allow me to be careful in the acts of the government, because the disarmament of the country can only take place with time and by the local authorities; but it is an indispensable thing at the moment; it is for your Majesty to follow by sending 4,000 to 5,000 men with a skilful governor who knows how to handle the spirits and to captivate them, and who at the same time is very severe."

"I will not stay in Innsbruck unless the circumstances or the orders of my sovereign permit me. Your Majesty, therefore, has not a moment to lose in order to bring here what he thinks he ought to send; for it is to be feared that,
if I come to leave, the Tyroleans may take up arms again, especially if the Austrians send some troops there; and your Majesty knows that the corps of Jellachich, although few in number, is still near Radstadt."

This letter was soon followed by another in which the Marshal's character is revealed by him to all, with his somewhat brutal frankness, his justice, his great finesse, and the goodness which made him adored by his soldiers:

*The Duke of Danzig to the King of Bavaria.*

Salzburg, 26 May 1809.

"I have the honor to request Your Majesty to give his orders for the formation of the troops, in order to relieve those which I have left with General Deroy in the Tyrol, and which I will leave at Salzburg. Your Majesty will permit me to have the honor of observing that he ought not to have the slightest anxiety about the tranquility of the Tyrol, and that, consequently, he must no longer fear invasions in Swabia and Bavaria; he even dares to answer that if the civil and military authorities that he will have in this country know how to spare spirits, they will manage to make an insurgent country into faithful subjects. They love the august person of your Majesty, and complain only of some acts which they attribute to the agents of the government. In the name of the Emperor, my sovereign, and in the name of your Majesty, I promised pardons to the Tyrolese; I had orders to do so, and am persuaded that your Majesty will not disapprove of me; yesterday I gave it in writing to the postmaster of Vaidring, and he is without doubt the most dangerous man in his valley; in my opinion, this is a reason for your Majesty to attract him to your party because of his ascendancy over the inhabitants. I believe that by giving him public trust, they would look twice if he came to offer them again to take up arms. In granting forgiveness, I warned that if he committed murder in the district of Vaidring, the house of the postmaster would be burned and he would be hanged. Perhaps your Majesty would not hurt to take this party with all the former leaders of the insurgents. I do not want to interfere in your Majesty's government in any way, but I believe that he must also do something for religion, and the main thing is to win over the priests."

"I realize that the civil authorities who had come into office wished to exercise a vengeance at the moment which would be very detrimental to them in the future, for the reaction would become very dangerous and would certainly renew the insurrection; that is what I implore Your Majesty not to lose sight of. All the military and civil agents whom he deigns to employ in the Tyrol must have a healing spirit, and have no other object than to make them love their sovereign; they will certainly succeed."

"I hope that your Majesty will forgive me the reflections above, they have been dictated to me by the most sincere attachment, a boundless devotion to his august person, and by what I have seen myself among the Tyrolese."

"I'm going back to the military side now. Several gentlemen, to prove their attachment to your Majesty, formed companies of volunteers, some even went up to a battalion. Could you not order the union of these little bodies into one or more, and then you could send them to the Tyrol, from which one could always withdraw some troops? As for the garrison of Salzburg, the depots of Your Majesty's line regiments would be sufficient, and the result would be a real economy for his states, since the troops would be at the expense of the country or of the inhabitants of Salzburg, and this would make available the battalion I leave in this city."

"Your Majesty will allow me a last observation, for which he will be grateful to me afterwards. The brave General Deroy has given in this war, before my eyes, proofs of rare bravery; he has deployed valuable military talents, and recently he has had a very good deal in front of Kufstein that he has unblockaded. The gazettes of Augsburg and Munich never speak of him or his division, or it is very rare; and it's always as if he did nothing, or at least little. Your Majesty can be assured that this estimable general officer deserves at least as much as any other, and I dare to beg him to be so kind as to defend that we do not fail to insert in the future, in the newspapers which print in his States, what he will order himself from my reports which have always been and always will be true."

"I will leave Salzburg. Today the junction of the division of Wrede with that of the Royal Prince took place. This division will make up the vanguard and leave tomorrow. It will go to Leoben by Sankt Gilgen, Ischl and Rottenmann. Wrede's division will rest tomorrow, and the 28th will follow the Royal Prince. I will have the honor to inform Your Majesty of all that we will do again."
During these operations, due to the insufficiency of regular troops, southern Bavaria was guarded by spontaneously organized volunteer battalions; one of them, commanded by M. von Andrian, chief of the police of Augsburg, rendered services and fought at Kempten. The Beaumont Division still occupied Augsburg "to make the Tyroleans respect the borders of the Confederation of the Rhine". Finally, the corps of Colonel Arco, consisting of two divisions of mountain jäger respectively 600 and 500 men, a new battalion of line and some old soldiers of the depots, had tried to seize the Scharnitz Pass after the entrance of Marshal Lefèbvre to Innsbruck; this stroke failed, in spite of the bravery of Arco, who had a horse killed under him and his clothes riddled with bullets; but the Tyrolese having abandoned the position soon after, Arco occupied the pass without a fight.

The presence of the whole Bavarian corps was no longer necessary in a country, if not pacified, at least now quiet. Leaving Deroy in Tyrol, Lefebvre returned to Salzburg with von Wrede; in execution of the Emperor's orders, he soon left with the Crown Prince and Wrede divisions to follow Jellachich on Leoben, and wrote to the Emperor before leaving Salzburg:

Marshal Lefebvre to the Emperor.

Salzburg, 26 May 1809.

"By my dispatch of the 22nd, I had the honor to announce to your Majesty that, in order to comply with the orders he had given me on the 17th, I was about to set out to organize the meeting of the division of Wrede with that of the Crown Prince, and move myself to Leoben, and that on the way I will out flank the passes occupied by the enemy. As soon as I was on the road, I learned that General Jellachich had abandoned all the posts he occupied and was retiring on Graz. So I went to Salzburg where the meeting will be on the 27th, and the 28th I will begin my movement on Leoben by taking the shortest route: Saint-Gilgen, Ischl and Rottenmann. I accelerated the march as much as it will be possible."

"I left General Deroy in Innsbruck with 18 guns, and as he did not judge his 6 pieces of 12 needed in the Tyrol, they will stay in Salzburg, which will make 36 guns in this place, with 2 companies of gunners and 1 battalion. The pieces are supplied at a rate of 48 rounds per piece of 12, 60 per piece of 6, 77 per piece of 3, and 29 for a howitzer. General Deroy's pieces have their battle supply."

"The reimbursement charges demanded of me in Salzburg having seemed exaggerated, I thought it my duty provisionally to fix them as follows: 2,000 francs a month to the governor, 1,000 francs a month to the commandant of the town, and to the commander of the troops, and until Your Majesty has otherwise ordered. The savings on the table will not, however, turn to the benefit of the country, because I hit a requisition of 20,000 pairs of shoes, 5,000 pairs of boots and hoods, my troops in great need of these effects, having suffered greatly because of the bad weather we had, and the march we were forced to come from Innsbruck to Salzburg."

While the Marshal was on the road to Lambach, he received from the Emperor an order of the 30th of May, which sent him to Linz, on the Danube, to meet the Saxons of Bernadotte, who were called to Vienna; changing direction at once, the two Bavarian divisions turned to Linz, where they arrive on the 2nd of June.

After the departure of the Duke of Danzig, necessitated by the uncertain battle of Essling, there remained in all of Tyrol, only the Deroy Division, that is to say, a force of 8,000 infantry, 800 to 900 horses, and about twenty cannon; Deroy had to leave his battery of 12 in Salzburg, and the 4th Light Horse "Bubenhofen" was attached to the Crown Prince Division. The Austrian General Buol held the Brenner region with 13,000 men; Hofer, to whom he gave 7 guns and 600 regular Tyrolean jäger, and Speckbacher in the upper Inn Valley, well informed about the weakness of the Bavarian troops, took advantage of the circumstances and caused a second insurrection. Faced with this new takeover, Deroy gathered all his troops in Innsbruck itself and solidly occupied the Iselsberg, south of the city, while the peasants armed by their leaders were preparing to attack with all their means.

On the 28th of May the insurgents marched on Innsbruck in three large masses; their center, led by Hofer, attacked the Iselsberg and drove back the Bavarians, while the wings spread by Mutter and Patsch. Deroy struggled fiercely,
the Bavarian infantry performed prodigies to regain the lost position, but the peasants do not give up an inch of the ground they won.

The Bavarian general, who had returned home in Innsbruck in the evening, directed his caissons on Hall, and kept his soldiers under arms all night; he made overtures of peace to Hofer which were taken for an admission of weakness... On the morning of the 29th, the struggle resumed with rage; Deroy, on foot, in the first rows, animating his soldiers and pushing them to the assault on the Iselsberg now defended by 8,000 peasants; despite bloody losses, the Bavarian infantry managed to take the position; but Hofer hastened Major Teimer arriving with the people of Oberinthal, and the peasants end up throwing the exhausted Bavarians into the valley. Speckbacher, on the right, seized Bolders; Deroy had to then retire to Innsbruck so as not to be cut off.

During the night, and in the deepest silence, the brave Deroy abandoned the city; he withdrew his outposts only when his artillery, his infantry, his carts of the wounded, and his cavalry have crossed the bridge of Mühlau and out of reach of the enemy. Hofer entered the next day into Innsbruck with 17,000 peasants; he killed or wounded 1,500 Bavarians, made 200 prisoners, captured 5 cannons... Teimer pursued Deroy who arrived on 31 May under the cannon of Kufstein with the rest of his division; Colonel von Arco, on his side repulsed from the Scharnitz Pass, had had to fall back to Mittenwald.

For the second time, the Tyrol had freed itself from the Bavarians.

The great operations which were taking place at that moment on the Danube did not allow mobilization of important forces to tame these irreducible Tyrolese. The Emperor postponed the liquidation of the "Tyrolean Affair" until later, and contented himself with having the debouchments closely watched; Cafarelli, Minister of War of the Kingdom of Italy, blocked the Italian Tyrol by occupying the passes of its mountains; the Rusca Division performed the same in Carinthia; finally, Deroy, after supplying Kufstein on the 18th of June, went to Rosenheim, where he was guarding the gates of the Bavarian Tyrol; but he was summoned to Linz on the 3rd of July, by an order from Lefebvre; after having set at Kufstein as garrison of the 5th Reserve Battalion and sending the old garrison as reinforcement to Colonel Arco, left Salzburg occupied by the 6th Light Battalion (Lieutenant Colony Butler) and by a battalion of the 5th Regiment, Deroy proceeded with his division on Linz where he arrived on 13 July.

5. -- The Bavarians at Linz.

After the battle of Essling (May 21st and 22nd) the Emperor had arranged a rendezvous around Lobau with all those of his corps who were not indispensable on the lines of communication of the Grand Army. The Army of Italy was approaching, with Prince Eugene, the Saxon corps of Bernadotte having left Linz to come to Vienna.

Lefebvre, with the Bavarian divisions of the Crown Prince and Wrede, had come to replace Bernadotte as the guard of the bridge and the town of Linz. The post was important: situated at the front of the exits of Bohemia by the pass of Freystadt, he covered the line of the Danube, and the possession of its bridgehead was indispensable to the safety of the army. The Austrian corps of Kollowrat, after having remained menacing at Freystadt, had just joined the Archduke, leaving only 8,000 men in Bohemia under the command of General Sommariva.

On the 1st of June, the Bavarian corps counted present under arms:

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Division</th>
<th>Battalions</th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>1st Division, CROWN PRINCE</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>5,709</td>
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<tr>
<td>12 squadrons</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>--</td>
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<tr>
<td>artillery</td>
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<td>--</td>
<td>717</td>
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<tr>
<td>9 battalions</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>5,300</td>
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<td>2nd Division, VON WREDE</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>40</td>
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<tr>
<td>artillery</td>
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<td>--</td>
<td>444</td>
</tr>
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<td>--</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Division</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>5,634</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 The cavalry brigade Vieregg had, in addition to the 1st Dragoons and 1st Light Horse, the 4th Light Horse from the Deroy division.
DEROY (in Tyrol)  

\[
\begin{align*}
\{ & 4 \text{ squadrons} & 22 & -- & 403 \text{ horsemen} \\
& \text{artillery} & 18 & -- & 567 \text{ cannoneers}
\end{align*}
\]

In these figures are not included:

1,871 detached men,
4,240 men to hospitals,
and 1,181 prisoners of war.

The two divisions Crown Prince and Wrede were to assure Linz the service previously executed by the 8 French battalions, the Saxon 23 battalions and the 22 squadrons who left a battalion of the 8th Regiment were immediately sent to Enns and Steyer, covering the town to the south, and watching the Danube as far as Mölk; the battery of 12 (Captain Leiningen) was installed in Schossberg on the right bank of the Danube, and the other batteries were put in position. The 1st and 4th Light Horse were stationed in Linz itself, with a battalion; the rest of Crown Prince's division was at the bivouac, straddling the road to Wels. As for the division of Wrede, it crossed onto the left bank and ensured the guard of the bridgehead.

At the beginning of the campaign, the Marshal had been struck by the insufficiency with which the Bavarians provided the service of the outposts; he had complained to the chief of staff in a letter dated Mainbourg on the 15th of April:

"It would be most urgent to have a regiment of French light troops with the army that I command, to teach my own to serve in the outposts of my army corps. There is yet another consideration, our enemies coax them too much; I fear, in spite of the fidelity which this brave nation has for its king, some incident because of their great confidence; I will warn them again from talking to each other and from receiving parliamentarians. This is still happening today, as you can see from the report of General Deroy that is attached herewith; I have no fear, however, that they will never fail in their oaths. These observations are inspired by the firm conviction that I know that the outposts must always be guarded by the warring nation, and not by its allies, and especially by the old soldiers, and not by young men, most of whom have been serving only for four months. I finish by assuring you that these brave Bavarians will do all they can to serve well and, I repeat, if they had Frenchmen with them, they would do their best to do as well as they do. Nothing hurts them when it comes to showing me their attachment to our great Emperor."

MARSHAL LEFEBVRE.³

As no result had been given to this claim, the Duke of Danzig, having scarcely arrived at Linz, sent to his Bavarians the most minute instructions for the execution of the service which was asked of them:

Plan of the Day 1 June 1809.

"The Marshal Duke of Danzig confident himself last night of the negligence which several officers and non-commissioned officers commanding the posts put in the service. He reminds them that their surveillance and vigilance alone can prevent the enemy from surprising the army. Accordingly, as of today, the Marshal orders that in each division a general officer's round and two senior officer rounds will be held, the first at 10 o'clock in the evening, the second at midnight, and the third at 2 o'clock in the morning. The gentlemen, the brigade generals and colonels in each division will make rounds together with the general officer rounds, and the gentlemen, lieutenant-colonels and majors with those of superior officer. The service will be commanded by the chief of staff of each division, and so that the officers are not all of the same brigade. Each general of division will give his orders for a rounding staff officer to be appointed and at the time he will indicate. These general, superior, and general staff officers are specially charged with maintaining the posts on which the army must rely in order to keep her in such a state of surveillance, that she has no surprise to fear, and to watch over them, so that the precautionary measures prescribed to the army or prescribed to each division are carried out."

"Every day, at 11 o'clock in the evening, a quarter of the troop in each camp will stand with their arms at their hand, and remain there until 1 o'clock in the morning, at which another quarter will raise them, and at 3 o'clock the whole troop will take up arms in front of its camp. The brigadier generals and the senior officers will be on horseback at the head of their troop, which will return only after the return of the reconnaissance, and when their reports will leave no doubt as to the tranquility of the enemy in his position."

"When the cavalry has unsaddled his horses in the evening, they will be saddled at 3 o'clock in the morning, and they will also be mounted on horseback until the re-entry of the reconnoiters, which they will hand over to the horses on picket."

"M. the Marshal noticed last night that the greater part of the posts had the plan of the day before: he ordered that the corps commanders should give exactly the order of command to the commanders of the posts."

"Immediately after the return of the troop to its camp, the general officer of the day or the colonel who has served in that function will report in writing to his general of division all that has transpired in the night or have been seen by the officers of round as well as by the reconnaissance, which will hasten to transmit it to the Marshal."

On 3 June, Lefebvre gave the Bavarians the Crosses of the Legion of Honor sent by the Emperor as a reward for their brilliant conduct in the first engagements of the campaign. He did not fail to write to the King of Bavaria:

"I hasten to announce to Your Majesty that the Emperor has just testified to his satisfaction to his army by granting me the decoration of a Legion officer for General Seydwitz, the decoration of Legionnaire for Captain Bernard of the 3rd Regiment of Light Cavalry, and nine decorations for each regiment of your majesty, of which six are for the officers and three for the non-commissioned officers and soldiers. I dare to ask your majesty to do me the favor to grant me some decorations of his military order: I intend to give one to the squadron leader Eumont whose father, who has the honor to be known to your Majesty, rendered some services to his State when he was chief of the staff of the Army of Sambre-et-Meuse; two others to MM. Clément de Dis and Roger Ducos, son of senators. Finally, if your Majesty wishes to grant one to the General... it will be the height of his favor. This general, who was my aide-de-camp, deserves this decoration by the price which he attaches to it: he belongs to the Friant division in the corps of the Duke of Auerstaedt..."
And the marshal finishes his letter as follows:

"I have already had the honor of writing to your Majesty to have recruits: that he deigns to take my request into consideration, and that he wishes to direct those of the 1st and 2nd Divisions to Vienna. If he does not complete his cadres, his army will become null, especially today that it will be only two divisions."

Soon after the arrival of the Bavarians in Linz, General Beckers was charged with the important task of reconnoitering the Austrian lines, from Mauthausen to Kramstäden.

For several weeks the two Bavarian divisions remained at Linz; they were occupied in strengthening the works of the place, the fortifications built on the Pöstlingberg, at Mauthausen on the confluence of the Enns with the Danube, the bridgehead of Enns. All these works were not accomplished without any difficulties, because the Marshal wrote on 12 June to the Prince of Neuchâtel:

"...We activate as much as possible the new work of the bridgehead Linz... It cannot go faster, because I do not have a single sapper. The Prince of Ponte Corvo, who had left me 25 of them, asked for them immediately. Your Highness must remember that I told him in the meantime that there were none in the Bavarian army, any more than pontooners. I would need both here. I beg your Highness to send me some if he has any available."

A mobile column of 500 horses, a battalion and two pieces of artillery maintained the connection with Vienna and observed the Danube.

The service was distributed as follows:

In the division of Wrede, the 1st Brigade had 3 battalions at the outposts, 1 battalion working on the works, 1 battalion at rest; the 2nd Brigade had 1 regiment at the outposts (relieved every forty-eight hours); the cavalry supplied 9 platoons to the outposts; the artillery had 18 pieces in service each day. In the Crown Prince Division, 1 battalion of the 8th Regiment, the 4th Light Horse, and half of the Wagner battery were in the mobile column; the 2nd battalion of the 8th Regiment was detached to Enns and Steyer; the Habermann light battalion spread out on the banks of the Danube, from Wilhering to Linz; 2 battalions were at work; 1 battalion stationed in Linz (surveyed every five days); the rest of the division (3 battalions and artillery) was at the bivouac on the road to Wels; the cavalry, cantoned in Linz.

Frequent engagements took place between the Bavarian patrols or posts and enemy detachments; on the 7th of June at Ottensheim, on the 8th near Steyereck, the 11th at Wellenberg; on the 23rd, the greater part of the division of Wrede made a reconnaissance on Helmannsöd where the Austrians became more active and captured several Bavarian reconnaissances; it collided with Hirschlag with 2,000 enemies entrenched with 4 guns: after a short fight, the Austrians took flight and the Bavarian column returned to Linz, bringing back 3 officers and 51 soldiers prisoners. The Bavarian Colonel von Wittgenstein, with a squadron of the 1st Dragoons, seized and sent back to Linz all the boats found on the left bank of the Danube at Eferding where he left an observation post.

The number of patients was considerable in the four hospitals organized in the city; Lefebvre visited them on 4 June and found them "in a pitiful state". He informed the Major-General that there was a lack of surgeons, nearly all of those assigned to the service of these hospitals being themselves sick; the Austrian doctor who does the service can not suffice, "also the soldiers are there without dressing"; the Marshal calls for at least one good surgeon-in-chief in each hospital with aids in sufficient quantity, because the number of serious injuries to be healed required it.

Unpleasant incidents of all kinds filled the Duke of Danzig's stay in Linz: on 6 June, a convoy of artillery ammunition from Linz to Vienna under a Bavarian escort was dispersed before arriving at Enns, on a false alarm given by a rider escorted by two Württemberg light-horse, at the announcement of the presence of the enemy at Streimberg: rallied with great difficulty this convoy whose wagons were abandoned on all sides by the Bavarian peasants charged to lead them, and the sergeant commanding the escort was put in the brig.

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4 The Duke of Danzig to the Chief of Staff, Linz, 5 June 1809.
On a beautiful night, a pistol that went off by chance led to taking up arms at all the posts of the division of Wrede, on the left bank of the Danube: the soldiers opened fire in the darkness... "Fortunately," said the marshal, "no harm has resulted from it..."5

Another time, it was a reconnaissance sent on Steyereck, which did not find the enemy there and left in the village some men "who amused themselves drinking there and were taken by an Austrian patrol"; the chief of this reconnaissance, by order of the Marshal, was punished "for his carelessness"

Then it is a very personal story between the Marshal and a young officer of the Bavarian cavalry: perhaps some wager of second lieutenants... (the murder of the ox would lead to believe this); in short, hearing no jest, Lefebvre believed his dignity offended, renders a whole corps of officers responsible for the "offense" which had been made to him and writes with his good pen to the King of Bavaria:

"It is very painful for me, Sire, to complain of some of your Majesty's officers. I will not talk about my grievances, I want to forget the past and you will never be told by me. But to stop the bad spirit that particularly animates the regiment of Light Horse, I write against a child who is an officer in this regiment. I do not wish to bother Your Majesty with the circumstances which obliged me to take so rigorous a part, but nevertheless it is necessary that you should know that this child, named Montgriffe, failed me personally, and that after that he has, in the presence of his colonel and his whole regiment, insulted the conductor of my crews, and killed an ox harnessed to a cart belonging to it, and stole two sacks of oats from it. Your Majesty will be as surprised as I am to learn that the colonel of the body has not punished this unworthy of an officer. I gave him time and he did not arrest the culprit until the second or third day after the crime. It has been proposed to me to put second-lieutenant Montgriffe on trial to have him tried according to the Bavarian laws. I do not require such a remedy; besides, the distance from a second lieutenant to a marshal of the Empire is so great that the insult could not reach me; but your majesty will find it very natural that I send this young man to your disposal, and that I implore you to take the measures which he judges necessary, so that he will not appear again in his army as long as I have the honor of to be the leader. This punishment became necessary not because Second Lieutenant Montgriffe failed me, but because of the bad spirit that reigns in the light horse regiment. I warn Your Majesty that he must expect to see several more officers arrive in Munich, if that does not change. Your Majesty's army will not suffer in any way. I prefer, to command soldiers from obedient noncommissioned officers to insubordinate officers. It costs me a lot to be obliged to write similar things to Your Majesty, but he knows my sincerity, I have too old habits to change me."

"I enclose here copy of the orders of the day given to the 1st Division by His Royal Highness the Crown Prince. If I were only praising, I would ask Your Majesty to have it inserted in the newspapers because the principles it contains are those of the Prince, the most distinguished officer of your Majesty and the one whose division, by its accuracy and his subordination deserves the highest praise."

LOUIS CHARLES AUGUSTE
Crown Prince of Bavaria.
(From the portrait engraved by Schule in 1816.)

5 The Duke of Danzig to the Major General, Linz, 7 June 1809.
But it was General Wrede who caused the Duke of Danzig the most serious of his troubles; this general officer, from the beginning of the campaign, tried to escape the authority of the Marshal, who was exasperated by his appearance of independence and his affection for direct correspondence with the Prince of Neuchâtel and even with the Emperor. As a result of the fight at Wörgl, Lefebvre had demanded rewards for his officers and his soldiers; he ended his letter to the Emperor by a very transparent allusion to General de Wrede:

"...Sire, if your Majesty does not honor me with rewards, I shall be very unhappy; my staff has had nothing in Spain, and this war here is still much more disgusting. My two aides-de-camp Maingarnaud and Montmarie were wounded; Fontanges, adjutant, also has a contusion; the Bavarians are crying for crosses, and as I am much jealous of a chief of this army, the non-success of my demands gives him arms against me, more than his military talents, which are very ordinary. Besides, I will make every effort to live well with him, my self-esteem suffers very often."

Von Wrede made the Emperor tolerate this manner of acting by his appearance of a good courtier; however, this independence cost him dearly at Neumark, where he was crushed and destroyed without the arrival of the Molitor Division and the misguidance of the French 2nd Infantry Regiment. In 1812, after the second battle of Polotsk, he deliberately separated from the army and operated alone, reporting directly to Berthier, and then almost to the last days of the retreat outside the tutelage of all the marshals.

During his stay at Linz, the Duke of Danzig received one day from the Chief of Staff the most severe reproaches from the Emperor concerning the waste he tolerated in the Bavarian army, to which he allowed twice as much meat to be devoured more meat than it was suitable; the Marshal was exculpated by the following letter, in which, this time, he very openly expressed his dissatisfaction with the manner in which General Wrede’s service was rendered:

*The Duke of Danzig to the Emperor.*

Linz, 15 June 1809.

"I received the dispatch of His Serene Highness the Prince of Neuchâtel of the 13th, relative to the double ration of meat which I granted to the Bavarian army. I deserved, I said, more than the reprimand Your Majesty had made of me; but he will allow me to tell him (not that I want to complain of anyone) that my hand was forced on me, and here is how. I was a few days ago to visit the works of the bridgehead and to encourage the soldiers at work, which I do every day, when General Baron von Wrede came among the troops, and in an incredibly high voice, told me that his soldiers could no longer work or even serve, and that it was essential that I increase the rations, adding that I had given orders in Bavaria just so that the troop were well nourished, and that it must be still much better in enemy country. This demand, made with the vehemence Your Majesty is familiar with General Wrede, excited at first my observations to which he replied. Seeing that the soldier listened attentively, I thought it my duty not to prolong further a discussion which might have insulted the troop, and promised that I would give orders for them to have the double ration of meat, but that they could not to have it long because the means were lacking. Indeed, when the dispatch of the Prince of Neuchâtel arrived, the ration was already reduced by a third and now it is half a pound. Your Majesty would never have known the manner in which General Wrede had attacked this increase of food, if I were not obliged to say it for my own justification."

"I am very far, Sire, to complain of any one; that I have the honor to write in this moment to Your Majesty has no other goal than to make him know the man with whom I am obliged to live, and I confess even that to be obeyed without reply, I say, and write sometimes that it is of the express order of your Majesty. I have already done so, because I wanted to avoid discussions in the presence of the soldier, otherwise I could always make myself obey; but no order of service is executed by General Wrede without a thousand observations, and my greatest occupation has so far been to answer his letters; for your Majesty must know that I am obliged to enter into all the details of his division, even to take care of the dinner of his generals; this is exactly the case, and though I am persuaded that your Majesty is perfectly in touch with what I say to him, it is so extraordinary that if he will permit me to give him an excerpt from a letter sent by General Wrede to General Drouet to inform him of the discussion which existed between General Minucci and his guest, and invited him *to take steps to have the general's dinner come to his camp.* General Drouet replied to this letter as he ought, and General von Wrede will certainly not make it public."
"I beg your Majesty's pardon for such things, but as I have already had the honor to tell him, it is not to complain but to give him a fair idea of General von Wrede. Fortunately he is the only one who does so, and I cannot be too proud of the honesty and obedience of the Prince and the generals of the other divisions."

The important fortification works of Linz and Enns were barely finished when, on 30 June, Wrede was ordered to leave for Vienna the next day, with his division, his 24 pieces of cannon and 16 pieces of the Crown Prince's division; he was called to take part in the impending great battle near Lobau on the left bank of the Danube, in view of the capital of Austria, a battle which was likely to determine the fate of the country.

The Crown Prince, maintained at Linz, would be providing with his troops only the service and the guard of both banks of the river until 13 July, the day of the arrival in the place of the retired Deroy division of Salzburg.

6. -- The division of Wrede at Wagram. Battles of Tesswitz and Znaim.

The Emperor to the Major General

Schönbrunn, 29 June 1809.

"Order the Duke of Danzig to send off on the 1st of July all the division of Wrede, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and to complete his artillery to 40 on the 60 of the Duke of Danzig. This division will go to Mölk, where it will arrive early, so that it can travel for another three leagues."

"For the fortification of Linz, the division therein must be sufficient; lastly, I leave the Duke of Danzig master to bring part of the Deroy Division to it, if he thinks he can do it without inconvenience to Salzburg."

Such was the order by which Wrede had left Linz on the 1st of July, with 5,544 infantry, 1,103 cavalry, and 768 artillerymen.

The heat was overwhelming in the first days of July; and it was especially on twelve-hour night marches that the Bavarians reached Saint-Pölten on the 3rd; Wrede found there a letter from Berthier, who brought him the following note:

To Mister General Wrede.

Napoleon Island, 3 July, 5 o'clock in the morning

"If you wish, my dear general, to be in affair that will take place, you must be meet here on the 5th at 5 o'clock in the morning, that is to say on the island of Lobau, near Ebersdorf."

The Prince of Neuchâtel, Major General, ALEXANDRE.

Two hours later, a second courier brought another letter from Berthier, a copy of the previous and addressed from Lobau at 7 o'clock in the morning.

Wrede arrived at Vienna on 5 July, having covered forty-eight leagues in five days; while his division was resting dry, -- for a dreadful storm has surprised it during the last night's march, -- there is continuous cannonade on the other side of the Danube: this is the first day of the battle from Wagram; the Bavarians arrived in time to play a role in the second act of this great operation. Wrede fearing to be kept in the city of Vienna to impose on the people who, thrilling, followed from the top of the roofs and steeples all the vicissitudes of the struggle; demanded the

6 Situation of 1st of July, as combatants present under arms, (Bavarian 3rd, 6th, 7th, 13th Regiments, 6th Light Battalion, 2nd and 3rd Regiments of Light Horse).
Finally, on the evening of the 5th, Wrede was called to the Imperial bivouac near Rachdorf. Going there at once, he arrived at ten o'clock in the evening, and presented himself to the Emperor, who was seated on a bear's skin in front of a fire; around him, at a respectful distance and in a religious silence, the marshals formed a circle, hat in hand. Napoleon graciously welcomed the Bavarian general, got up, took him by the arm, escorted him out of the circle, and questioned him about what he had seen in Schönbrunn, Vienna, about the situation of his division. Wrede gave all the requested explanations and claimed for the Bavarians, as a reward for their forced march from Linz to Vienna, the honor of taking part in the battle. "It will be for tomorrow," replied the Emperor, "the Archduke Charles, by the advantageous positions he has taken, will not leave me without anxiety, and it will take some maneuvers to get out of this." "--All the more true," replied Wrede, "as the bridge connecting Lobau to the right bank of the Danube is not strong enough, and that, if by chance it were to break, the line of retreat of the army would be cut off." "--That is why," said Napoleon, finishing the interview, "you must fight and conquer, and you will have orders to join me."

The Emperor returned to the circle of his officers, and the silence remained profound. From time to time, he asked: "General von Wrede, are you there?"

It was in vain that this one demanded instructions from Berthier: the Major-General was waiting for the orders of the Emperor. At midnight, nothing had changed yet; and Wrede was anxious, for he needed time to get his division and bring it to the right point before the fight. Finally, at one o'clock in the morning, Wrede renewed his entreaties; at this moment Berthier received from Napoleon the orders so impatiently awaited: the Bavarians must cross the Danube at daybreak and go to Enzersdorf where they will receive instructions.

The day was coming when Wrede rejoined his troops. The Bavarians, as prescribed, were in full dress, in white trousers, the officers in parade uniforms. The division quickly took up arms, crossed the bridge which leads it to the island of Lobau, all cluttered with the wounded of the day before; once they debouched on the Marchfeld, the battle was already violently engaged.

Archduke Charles, in fact, had begun his movements; the Austrian 6th Corps (Klenau) leant on the Danube and formed the right; Kollowrat, with the 3rd, marched on Breitenlee, the grenadiers on Süssenbrunn; Lichtenstein and

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Völkerndorff, v. II, pages 241 and following, for the episodes of the battle of Wagram.
Bellegarde were near Aderklaa; Hohenzollern, with the 2nd Corps, defended Rußbach; finally Rosenberg, on the far left, awaited the arrival of Archduke John, who was on his way from Pressburg.

Already the Austrian right had repressed our left. Bernadotte and Massena yielding, retreated on Lobau; the disorder of their troops was manifest, the safety of our bridges seems compromised. Such was the spectacle which struck the Bavarians as soon as they have passed the Danube. Orderly officers of the Emperor came to accelerate their march, and they advanced "as on maneuver". Taking the lead, Wrede rushed to the Emperor and thinks he ought to warn him of the confusion in which he found the corps bordering the Danube and the danger which this meant to the army; the indifference and the calmness of Napoleon seem extraordinary to him; far from sending the Bavarians to support the receding troops, he ordered them to place themselves near his Guard, and the old Grognards saluted the Bavarian regiments as they cleaned up as for a parade, coming to mass with them. The Emperor approached, compliments them in a few words on the intrepidity with which they have hitherto demonstrated, and announced their decisive moment in this battle; Wrede thanks, on behalf of all, for the honor the Imperial words given them.

ARCHDUKE CHARLES.

Despite the yielding of his left, Napoleon kept his center motionless until Davout informed him that he was gaining ground on the right and that he had destroyed Rosenberg's artillery.

"Now," said the Emperor to Wrede, "you will see my maneuvers, and that I have won the battle!" Oudinot was then launched on Glinzendorf, Masséna re-started his attack on Aderklaa, Macdonald supports it, the cavalry of the Guard starts off; a hundred guns go off at a trot, placing themselves half-way from Aderklaa, and open a terrible fire. Nevertheless, Macdonald could not progress. At this moment, Napoleon calls von Wrede: "Now I let go, you see the annoying situation of Macdonald: March, relieve this corps, attack the enemy!"

The Bavarians deployed on three lines: their artillery formed the first, then comes the infantry, finally the cavalry. Macdonald withdraws by the intervals left by the Bavarians, whose batteries begin fire at once, while the battalions advanced.
It was the last scene of this historic day. The Austrians, exhausted, retreat, following the retrograde movement of their left which had already abandoned the field before the victorious Davout. In one of the last skirmishes of cavalry between the Lancers of the French Guards and the Uhlans Regiment of Schwarzenberg, two pieces of cannon placed on the wing of the line of Bavarian batteries were jostled and over whelmed by the torrent of horsemen. Wrede went to the scene of this disorder when his horse was hit with a cannon blow; he himself was thrown on the ground at the same time, bruised by a biscayen on the right side of his chest... General Minucci took command of the division which bivouacked, this evening of victory, near Leopoldau, beside the glorious corps of Massena.

The cavalrymen of Preising had also contributed to the success of the day: a squadron of each of the 2nd and 3rd Light Horse had successfully charged against the Austrian infantry.

The Bavarian infantry had suffered almost no casualties: the cavalry had only one wounded officer and 24 men hors-de-combat; as for the artillery, commanded by Major von Zoller, it distinguished itself particularly and deserved the just praises which were addressed to it.

The next day, 7 July, Marmont marched on Stockerau and the Emperor on Volkersdorf; the Bavarians, meeting at first with the Imperial Guard, were given to Marmont as soon as the pursuit was begun. The bulk of the army followed the rearguard of the archduke, which Klenau directed on Hollabrunn; Marmont, with Minucci and the cavalry division of Montbrun, attached to the traces of Rosenberg which went up the Thaya; in the battle of Staatz,
on the 9th of July, the Bavarian cavalry brigade, Preysing, happily engaged, making prisoners; but Colonel Fleuret, commander of the 2nd Light Horse, was killed with a pistol shot in this affair, where Major Zandt of the same regiment and Major Kirschbaum of the 3rd Light Horse were particularly distinguished.

COMBAT OF TESSWITZ (10 JULY).

Marmont, advancing by the road from Nikolsburg to Znaim, found the enemy on the heights which precede Tesswitz; he attacked it after having made the following dispositions: in the center, the Bavarian division of Minucci in 9 columns of battalion, formed in echelons the right forward; the cavalry of Montbrun and the infantrymen of Claparède were on the right of the Bavarians, the Clauzel Division on their left. The heights captured, Minucci approached the village of Tesswitz and carried it with the support of his battery of 12; he was soon beset by the bulk of the Austrian army. In fact, the corps of Bellegarde, that of Kollowrat, and finally that of Klenau arrive successively in line; Archduke Charles himself took the lead. General Beckers, installed in the village with the Bavarian 6th Regiment, the skirmishers and the 1st Battalion of the 13th could not maintain and was chased after a stubborn fight following which the 6th regiment counted only 350 men in rank... Reinforced by the 7th Regiment and a company of French voltigeurs, Beckers once again threw himself upon Tesswitz, recaptures it, but was thrown out a second time by the Austrians who remain masters of it. Minucci then called the Preysing Light Horse: the "König" Regiment rushed on the enemy, and, supported by a general offensive return of the Bavarian infantry, allowed Marmont to reoccupy permanently the village whose houses were in flames. The exhausted soldiers of Beckers were preparing to support new assaults, when the Claparède Division finally relieved the Bavarians, who had lost in that day 47 officers and 838 men.8 Austrian bullets had blown up two ammunition boxes in Major Zoller's batteries.

8 Detail of the loses:

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<tr>
<th>Officer</th>
<th>6th Bavarian Regiment</th>
<th>7th</th>
<th>3rd</th>
<th>13th</th>
<th>6th Light Battalion</th>
<th>2nd Light Horse</th>
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Marmont had informed the Emperor that it was the whole army of the archduke that he had on his hands; Napoleon, having arrived at Laa in the night, immediately informed the Duke of Raguse that he hastened to support him, and converged all French corps on Znaim.

Placed on the Napoleon Series: December 2019

9 MARMONT (Auguste-Frederic-Louis Viesse), born in Châtillon-sur-Seine in 1774. Given position of Lieutenant of the School of Artillery in 1793; Bonaparte noticed him at the siege of Toulon, taking him as aide-de-camp in Italy, and nominates him general in 1798. On his return from Egypt, he seconded Bonaparte on 18 Brumaire, becoming general of division after Marengo, commanded the 2nd Corps of the Great Army in 1805; sent to the Illyrian Provinces as governor-general, he made this country prosper, which he administered with success; appointed Duke of Raguse in 1808. Marshal of France after the Battle of Znaim, in 1809. Commander of the Army of Portugal in 1811, he lifted the blockade of Badajoz, but was defeated at the Arapiles in 1812. Wounded in 1813 at Leipzig, where he was the head of the 6th Corps, he defended Paris in 1814. His defection on the Essonne, determined the first abdication of Napoleon. Made Peer of France at the Restoration, major general of the Royal Guard after Waterloo, he added to the height of his unpopularity by commanding the royal troops during the days of July. Returned to private life and seeking oblivion, he died in Venice in 1852.