1813: War of Liberation, Part II

	BATTLE NAME	Мо	Day	Year	Location	Victor	General	France	General	Coalition	Forces	Type of Battle	Maps	Turns	Volume
71	Löwenburg	8	19	1813	Silesia	French	Napoleon	23,000	Blücher	37,700	Prussia	Area Defense	1	14	Stalemate on the Elbe
72	Dresden	8	25	1813	Saxony	French	Napoleon	155,000	Schwarzenburg	200,000	Austria/Russia	Assault on a Fortified City/Counterattack	1	28	
72	Wartenburg	10	3	1813	Saxony	Coalition	Bertrand	14,000	Yorck	16,000	Prussia	River Crossing	0.5	9	

At the Armistice's conclusion, the Emperor advanced toward Silesia and caught Blücher at Löwenberg, then returned to Dresden to repulse the Austro-Russian juggernaut.

NAPOLEON'S COUNTERSTRIKE The War of Liberation, Part II

Our next game presents three battles on the Elbe,

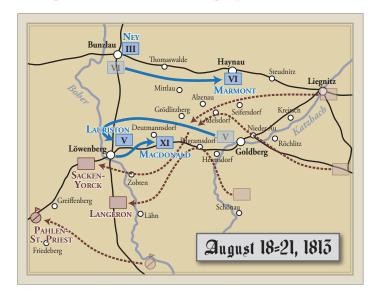
August-October 1813

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Schwarzenberg, with 200,000 men against Napoleon with 155,000, accepted the 4:3 odds and a chance to capture Napoleon's main base, breaking the agreed-upon Fabian strategy to avoid battle with the Emperor in person, known as the Trachenberg plan.

BATTLES SIMULATED:

The first of the three battles, Löwenberg, took place 2 days before the Battle of Grossbeeren, covered in "Four Lost Battles." During the pursuit after Dresden followed the Battle of Kulm. In early October, Wartenburg led directly to the epic "Napoleon at Leipzig." With all three games you can contemplate a ten-battle Grand Campaign.



Löwenberg A Game of Cat and Mouse, 21 August

Marshal Ney, forming the French left, advanced on Alt-Giersdorf. The V and VI Corps advanced through Löwenberg while the XI formed the French right and the Guard moved into reserve. Easily capturing Löwenberg, the French were delayed repairing the bridge while Blücher made good his escape. Blücher determinedly avoided combat according to the Trachenberg principles, and played cat and mouse with Napoleon.

Napoleon's Counterstrike contains:

- Three 22" x 34" maps
- One 17" x 22" map
- 560 die-cut units
- 15 player aid cards
- Two rulebooks
- Game Box

Dresden The Attack from Bohemia, 26-27 August

Schwarzenberg made the error of leaving his left wing miserably weak in both guns and cavalry in the pouring rain, with the infantry unable to fire its muskets. This fault was redoubled by the tardiness of Klenau, who was slow due to the weather, and due to taking the dismal forest road to Tharandt. The Prussians began their attack on the outskirts of Dresden early in the morning of the 16th. The battle opened at 5 AM when Kleist's Prussians moved into the Grosser Garten.

OPERATIONAL

STUDIES GROUP

At 7 AM Wittgenstein's Russians on the right flank pushed forward, but French artillery across the Elbe forced them back to their starting positions. Napoleon galloped across the bridge and into town between 9 and 10 AM. He received an ovation from troops and citizens alike, and after visiting the King of Saxony he rode off to inspect his lines.

Jomini persuaded the Tsar that the opportunity had passed and the time for withdrawal was at hand. Unfortunately no one was sent to change the three-shot signal for the resumption of the attack, and a fresh wave of Coalition troops moved forward all along the front. Redoubt III fell by storm; violent attacks on redouts IV and V failed. Beyond the Weisseritz, the Austrian attack ground to a halt before Friedrichstadt.

Losses: French, 8,854 men. Coalition at least 15,420 men killed and wounded, and 12,535 men and 40 guns captured.

Wartenburg Blücher's River Crossing, 3 October

Here a crossing had already been attempted on September 20th, and General Bertrand had studied the locale and placed his defending forces so as to dominate the terrain. Unfortunately he had not considered the dropping water level of the Elbe, which had been running over its banks because of heavy storms but now subsided.

After several hours of fighting the Prussians discovered a marshy passage to flank the French position, and by nightfall Bertrand had been forced to pull out.

Losses: French, 900 men killed and wounded, 1,000 captured, 13 guns. Coalition, 1,900 men killed and wounded, 200 missing. Yorck's Corps, which started the battle with 12,000 men, lost 1,600.