

**THE  
COMING  
STORM™**  
*Campaign of 1806-07*

*Scenario Information*  
*Historical Notes*

*Study Folder*



## 19.0 SCENARIOS

**The Coming Storm** (2018 edition) includes four Battle Games, each with two scenarios, as well as a Campaign Game that links the battle games. Players select a scenario to play, and then refer to the Scenario Information. The card decks included here were originally published in the OSG game *The Last Success*; the five Austrian Leader cards must be removed.

### 19.1 The Four Battles

Sections 21.0 through 24.0 provide set-up and other scenario information for the four Battle Games:

- 21.0 Jena Auerstädt
- 22.0 Pultusk-Golymin
- 23.0 Eylau
- 24.0 Friedland

**19.11 Game-Turn Record:** The Game-Turn Record has a separate track for each game. The track shows the start turn of each game. The Game-Turn marker is placed on the turn designated as the Game Start.

**19.12 One and Two-Day Scenarios:** Each Battle Game may start on the Game-Turn specified for the “Day of Battle” scenario or the “Approach to Battle” scenario (see 20.6). Approach to Battle scenarios continue on to a second day; return the Game-Turn marker to the first daytime space of the Track.

**19.13 The Campaign Game:** The Campaign Game, which links the four battles, starts on 13 October 1806, the start of the Jena-Auerstädt approach to battle scenario. All four approach to battle games are played in chronological order (see 25.0). Depending upon the level of victory in the battles of Jena, Pultusk, and Eylau, one or both players may draw “Bonus Cards” on the second turn of Eylau and Friedland (see 25.14).

**19.14 Combat Units:** These are color-coded to represent the troops of various nations.

COALITION PLAYER FORCES:

- Russia (brown) • Prussia (steel blue-gray) • Saxons (white)

FRENCH PLAYER FORCES:

- French units (sky blue) • French Old Guard (dark blue) • Saxons in French alliance (chamois) • Polish (crimson) • Württembergers (dark blue) • Bavarians (green) • Netherlands (white)

### 19.2 Setting Up the Scenarios

All units on the map are placed as Hidden Forces.

**19.21 Initial Set Up:** The French Player refers to the Initial Set Up for the French and sets up first; the Coalition Player employs the Initial Set Up for his Army. The Initial Set Up specifies the location for each unit.

This may be modified by Mode Cards (see 18.5). Units designated ® must set-up on their reduced-strength side (see 19.45).

**19.22 Hex Numbers:** The hex numbers show where units were historically located at the start of that day. (In the Friedland Scenario, hex numbers with an “E” prefix are set-up on the Eylau map section that adjoins the Friedland map.) Place all combat units and leaders directly on the map in the hexes specified. The set up will often include overstacked hexes; displace the excess units to adjacent hexes at the owning player’s choice (not in an EZOC). If the set up hex is on a map edge, 2<sup>nd</sup> and successive stacks must enter according to set up column (see 19.53).

**19.23 Reinforcements:** Reinforcement arrival is listed in the Scenario Information (as modified by the play of Arrival Cards, see 18.7 and 19.5). If playing without the cards (see 19.51).

**19.24 Pontoon Trains and Baggage Trains:** Availability of Russian pontoon trains is specified in the scenario information. The French do not have a Pontoon train. Available Pontoon Trains must be set-up within [7] hexes of any friendly Commander. pontoons may be deployed over river hexsides at start.

All Baggage Trains set-up within [7] hexes of any unit in their respective formation or enter as reinforcements, unless otherwise specified. French and Coalition corps generally have their own dedicated baggage trains. However, any number of Russian units can trace to any Russian baggage train. If a formation arrives over several turns, the trains arrive at the owner’s choice of time.

**19.25 Leaders:** Leaders set-up in the hex specified—or at the owning player’s choice—Commanders with any Friendly force, Officers in any hex containing units of their Formation. Leaders ignore Mode Cards. EXCEPTION: Card 2, *Late Start*.

**19.26 Vedettes:** Vedettes may be deployed at the beginning of a scenario, at the owning player’s option, anywhere within five hexes of their parent unit (not in an EZOC). The second player deploys all his vedettes first, then the first player deploys his. The cavalry parent unit(s) for deployed vedettes are placed in the full-strength units holding box.

**19.27 Prussian Mixed-type Units:** (Dyherrn and Wobeser) Mixed-type units are not removed from play when they deploy vedettes. When their vedettes are deployed, the parent unit counter is flipped to its reduced strength side. The vedettes appear in the stack with the parent unit. Mixed units may flip back to full strength by re-stacking with the same number of Prussian vedettes and then removing them from the map.

**19.28 Württemberg and Bavarian vedettes:**

The Württemberg and Bavarian (Kronprinz) vedettes, of the French forces, belong to Wattier's LC Brigade.

**19.29 Russian Avant Garde and Cossacks**

Russian Cossacks and units with the "AG" designation may be assigned to of any friendly formation. They may be reassigned by the player from one formation to another during the Command Phase. Except for "AG" officers and Platov, no officer may have more than 2 "AG" or Cossack units assigned to his formation.

**19.3 Creating the Counter Mix****19.31 French Forces**

*The French Army was rebuilt after Eylau with the introduction of fresh Corps as well as changes at the brigade level.* There are two different sets of counters for the French Player: one set for the Friedland battle (only), and one set for the prior battles. These two counter sets are separate and complete.

**19.32 Distinguishing the French counters**

French units deployed in the Friedland scenario have a darker box and a black outline around their Initiative ratings. Be careful to keep them separate from the French 1806 counters.

**19.33 French 1806-07 Forces at a Glance**

<i>Corps</i>	<i>Jena</i>	<i>Pultusk</i>	<i>Eylau</i>
I	★	N/A	ALT
III	★	★	★
IV	★	ALT	★
V	★	★	N/A
VI	★	N/A	★
VII	★	★	★
Cav	★	★	★
Gde	★	ALT	★

KEY: ★ = in play. N/A = Not Available.

ALT = Alternate Reinforcement (*see 19.51*).

**19.34 Prussian Army:** the Prussian Army is deployed only at Jena-Auerstädt, except for L'Estocq's Corps (not at Auerstädt) which appears at the Battle of Eylau. No Prussian forces may be deployed in the battles of Pultusk-Golymin or Friedland (*see also 25.22*).

**19.4 Scenario Information Detail**

The following information is detailed in sections 21.0—25.0.

**19.41 Introduction:** Disregard if not playing with the cards: Mode Cards At Start (specifies the number of cards to draw on the first turn only). Card Deck (remove specified cards from decks: *see 18.2*). Card Deck

applies to the Day of Battle and Approach to Battle Scenarios alike.

**19.42 Initial Set-up:** The Initial Set Up specifies a location for each unit on the map at the start of the Day of Battle scenario.

ABBREVIATIONS: Arty. = Artillery; Bde. = Brigade; Cav. = Cavalry; Div. = Division; Drag. = Dragoon; Gde. = Guard; HArt. = Horse Artillery; HC = Heavy Cav. LC = Light Cav. Res. = Reserve; S/S = Supply Source. RM = Road March Column (*see 8.2*)

**19.43 Special Rules:** Rules that apply only to this battle.

**19.44 Victory Conditions:** Victory Point awards for control of places on the map.

**19.45 Reduced Strength Units:** Some units may have been eliminated or reduced at prior battles. A unit of any nationality may be specified to set-up at reduced strength. Units listed ® are "Reduced Strength Units," and set-up at their reduced strengths. They are treated as already-reorganized and may not be reorganized again. If eliminated they are placed in the PEU box.

**19.5 Reinforcements**

Reinforcement entries are listed in the Scenario Information. Reinforcements enter at the mapped hex specified. All units of the formation enter on the same turn. Reinforcements are listed in three groups: Day of Battle Reinforcements, Alternate, and First Day Reinforcements (for the Approach to Battle). When playing the Approach to Battle scenario, consult both the Approach and Day of Battle Reinforcements.

**19.51 Alternate Reinforcements:** Alternate Reinforcements are shown in the Scenario Information by group number. One numbered group of Alternate Reinforcements appears for each Alternate Reinforcements Card (Card No. 29) played. These groups must appear in order of priority starting with #1.

*If not playing with the cards*—Roll TWO dice every Command Movement Segment: on a result of 2 or 3, you may enter the next group of Alternate Reinforcements listed; if you roll a 4–12, no result.

**19.52 Hidden Reinforcements:** All Reinforcements enter the map as Hidden Forces. Vedettes may enter instead of their parent LC units.

**19.53 Deploying Off-map Reinforcements:** For multi-hex forces, prior to entry, all additional stacks after the first are deployed off-map in a column, beginning with the leader at the front of the column, and ending with the baggage. The Reinforcements can enter in road march at the owning player's option.

## 19.6 March Orders

One March Order per player may be issued prior to the start of any scenario, to any friendly force in play on the map, *if* a friendly Commander is on-map at the start of the scenario (*see* 7.42).

**19.61 Pre-Programmed March Orders:** The Special Rules specify mandatory March Orders (*see also* 20.43). These orders represent historical conditions limiting the leaders' freedom of action. They can be removed according to 7.45. One March Order can be changed at night (*see* 7.42). If players agree, they may ignore the Pre-Programmed Orders (not advised on first playing). They should all be used or not at all.

## 20.0 VICTORY CONDITIONS

*Victory Conditions apply to all scenarios alike. Victory is awarded to the player with the most points at the end of the game; or, in the Campaign Game, according to the ratio of each player's Victory Point total at the end of play (see 25.4).*

### 20.1 Victory Point Awards

Victory Points are awarded at the end of the game, depending upon the strength of combat units eliminated, enemy corps demoralized, etc.

**20.11 Determine VP Totals:** VPs are awarded for...

- Enemy Combat SPs Eliminated (*see* 20.12)
- Enemy Corps Demoralized (*see* 20.13).
- Captured Enemy Baggage Trains (*see* 20.14).
- Controlled Hexes (*see* 20.15)
- Total VP Values of each card you have played.
- Captured Commanders (*see* 20.3)
- Units that have exited the map (*see* 20.4)

### 20.12 Total Combat SPs Eliminated

At the end of play, total the losses in SPs by both sides. Include the Coalition and French Total Combat Strength in the PEU, Unrecovered and Recovered boxes, and subtract the smaller from the larger total. Award VPs to the side losing fewer SPs as follows:

Differential	VP Award
0-4	0 VPs
5-9	1 VP
10-14	2 VPs
15-19	3 VPs, etc.

"Total Combat Strength" includes SPs permanently eliminated and awaiting reorganization. Do not count SPs in the Full Strength Holding Box.

**20.13 Enemy Corps Demoralized:** Each Player receives [4] VPs for each enemy Corps Demoralized at the end of play.

**20.14 Captured Baggage Trains:** The Player receives [2] VPs for each Enemy Baggage Train captured.



### ENEMY CONTROL MARKER

**20.15 Control:** Each Player receives [4] VPs for each *Enemy* Supply Source he controls at the end of the scenario. The Scenario Victory Conditions list additional hexes and the value in VPs for the control of each. To be considered in control of one of these hexes, a friendly *Combat* Unit must physically occupy the hex, or be the last Combat Unit to have occupied or moved through it. If the Enemy controls a hex, place an Enemy Control Marker in the hex. If the occupying unit is Out of Supply at the moment it enters or moves through the hex, the hex is not controlled by that unit.

**20.16 Cards:** Add or subtract the VP Value of *each card* you have played during the game, if that card's event was actually used, as specified on the card. VPs printed on the cards are tallied at the end of the first (approach) day before the cards are reshuffled (*see* 18.23).

**20.17 Towns:** If playing the Approach to Battle scenario, each player receives 1 VP for every friendly Leader in a town throughout the Night (both PM and Turns. Add this to the total VPs obtained from the cards played (*see* 20.16).

### 20.2 Levels of Victory

At the end of the battle the total of Victory Points achieved by the two players is expressed as a ratio (French: Coalition), which determines the level of victory. Divide the French by the Coalition VP total.

#### 20.21 Find VP ratio:

1:2+, the Coalition Player wins a Strategic Victory  
 1:1.5 to 1.99, Coalition Tactical Victory  
 1:1 to 1.49, Coalition Marginal Victory  
 1.01:1 to 1.5:1, French Marginal Victory  
 1.51:1 to 2:1, French Tactical Victory  
 2.01:1+, French Strategic Victory

**20.22 Total of VPs Less than One:** Convert scores less than "1" to "1" in order to calculate VP ratio.

#### 20.23 Levels of Victory in the Campaign Game:

In the Campaign Game the Victor and Level of Victory achieved in each individual battle must be recorded (*see* 25.4). A given level of Victory will allow the Victor to draw "Bonus Cards" from the Card Decks in the upcoming games in the campaign (*see* 19.12).

### 20.3 Capture of Commanders

A player receives a number of VPs for each Captured Commander equal to that Commander's Command Rating. EXCEPTION: *The game immediately ends in a Coalition Victory the moment Napoleon is captured.*

## 20.4 Exiting the Map

Either Player may choose to exit his units by playing the “General Retreat” card. If not using the cards, the Phasing Player may declare a General Retreat (*see 7.47*); or may exit at any exit hexes specified in the Scenario Information (*see 20.44*). Friendly units may exit the map at any Friendly Supply Source hex or reinforcement arrival hex. The exiting unit pays the Movement Point cost of the hex it is leaving once again. Exited leaders may *not* reorganize units. Units that voluntarily exit the map cannot be returned to play, but are *not* considered eliminated for Victory Point (VP) purposes. Units forced to *retreat* off the map are eliminated (*see 11.44*).

**20.41 VP Award:** If he makes a “General Retreat” the Exiting Player receives [4 VP] for exiting each baggage train, and [1 VP] for every five combat units exited. EXCEPTION: You may not receive more VPs for Exiting the Map than you receive for Enemy Combat units PEU and UAR.

**20.42 No Award:** Even if you do *not* hold the “General Retreat” card, you may choose at any time to exit your units to prevent their destruction, either at the Friendly Supply Source or Friendly reinforcement entry hexes, but you receive no VPs.

**20.43 Exit by March Order:** In some cases a formation may be assigned a pre-programmed March Order to exit the map. There is no VP award in this case.

**20.44 Victory Objective Exit:** In some cases exiting forces garner VPs as specified in the scenario Victory Conditions.

## 20.5 Minimum Loss

The Player receives [2] VPs if the total of eliminated SPs in the Friendly PEU and UAR boxes at the end of the game is zero.

## 20.6 Game Duration

Players may set up the shorter day of battle scenario or the approach to battle scenario. The day of battle information is presented first. If playing the approach to battle, the game will continue over two days. The game ends with the completion of the last turn specified under “Duration,” or may end in an Automatic Victory, which is declared immediately, upon either: Napoleon’s capture (*see 20.3*); or, when all the formations of one side in play are demoralized or have exited. The level of victory still has to be determined (*see 20.2*).

## 20.7 First Player

The French Player is the First Player in all scenarios and sets-up first.

## 21.0 THE BATTLE OF JENA-AUERSTÄDT

*A Rendezvous of Honor, 13-14 October 1806*

### 21.1 Day of Battle Scenario

The Prussian Second Army was posted near Jena to protect the flank of the First Army marching off toward Auerstädt. This flank guard was attacked by Napoleon, who indeed saw the entire Prussian Army before him (or rather, their fires) on the night of the 13th. Hohenlohe, the Prussian commander, believed he was facing only one corps of Frenchmen.

The Prussian First Army was not expecting to meet any opposition at Auerstädt. There, without hesitation Davout, following orders to march on Apolda, attacked the Prussian main army head-on, accepting the risk of attacking alone with his three divisions of III Corps.

**21.11 Duration:** 14 October, 6A—8P.

**21.12 Mode Cards at Start:** 1 French, 2 Coalition

**21.13 Card Deck, French—Remove from Deck:**

No. 4, No. 20, No. 22, No. 28 (x1)

**21.14 Card Deck, Coalition—Remove from Deck:**

No. 4,, No. 15 (x1), No. 20, No. 25 (x1), No. 26 (x2), No. 29 (x1)

**21.15 Bonus Cards, Turn 2** (*Battle Game and Campaign*): French: 4; Coalition: 3.

### 21.2 Initial Set Up

#### 21.21 French Set Up, Day of Battle:

The Units to set up are as follows:

- 1<sup>st</sup> Hus. vedette, within 3 hexes of 3746. Place Milhaud in the Full Strength Holding Box

III—DAVOUT, 2101

III/3 Gautier, Petit, Arty.

IV—SOULT, 3746

IV/1 Candras, Waré, Arty.

V—LANNES, NAPOLEON, 3349

V. 1 Claparede, Reille, Vedel, Arty.

V. 2 Graindorge, Campana, Arty.

LC Treillard, HArt. Lasseroult

Gde—LEFEBVRE (Soules, Hulin only)

VII—AUGEREAU, 3651

VII. 2 Amey, Sarrut, Fusilier, Arty.

VII. 1 Lapisse, Conroux, Arty., 3451

VII. LC Durosnel, HArt. d’Herville, 3551

I. Baggage, 3527 (Dornburg)

#### 21.22 Prussian Set Up, Day of Battle:

The Units to set up are as follows:

2A—HOHENLOHE, 1452 (Kapellendorf)  
Saxon bn. Clemens  
Fusilier Rgt., 2947 (Closewitz)

T. 1—TAUENZIEN, 2748

Zweiffel, Cerrini  
Kollin, Arty. Tullmann, 2648  
Arty. Bose, Erichsen, 2749  
Getkandt Hus, 2647  
Bila II, 2747

G. 2—GRAWERT, 1745 (Kleinromstadt)

Dyherrn ®, Saxon Hus (vedette), Saxon  
Arty. Müffling, Schimonski, Arty.  
Glasenapp Krafft, Henkel, HArt.

Z. 3—Burgsdorf, Nehrhof, Arty. Ernst, 2351

Z. 4—ZEZSCHWITZ, 2249 (Isserstadt)

Zezechwitz, Arty. Grossmann

Winter, 2250

Boguslawski, Bila I, 2248

H. 5—HOLTZENDORFF, 2931 (Zimmern)

Sanitz, Pilsach, Schimmelpfennig, Arty.

BRUNSWICK, Baggage 1A, 0813 (Auerstädt)

Set up the following forces on roads and trails, within  
one hex of the listed hex:

13. Alvenslebn, Schimonski, Arty., 0812

12. Renouard, Wedell, Arty., 0718

11. Wilhelm, Lützow, Heinrich, Arty., 0420 or 0421

Res. KALCKREUTH, within 1 hex of 0422

15. Malschitzki, Zenger, Arty.

14. Plötz, Gde Inf., Gde Cav, Arty., within 2 of 0429

Baggage (*see 19.24*)

AG. BLÜCHER, 0710

HC Bde. Blücher

9. Bde. Quitzow, HArt., 0631

10. Bdes Oswald, Warsaw, HArt., 0631

### 21.23 Reinforcements for Oct. 14

All regular reinforcement units are listed below. Multiple-stacks arriving must form an off-map column (*see 19.53*).

#### FRENCH

6A—IV. 2 Schinner, Ferey, Viviés, Arty., 3949

IV. 3 Ledru, Levasseur, Arty.

LC Guyot ® + 8<sup>th</sup> Hus., Arty. Lariboisiere

6A—NEY, 3949

VI. 2 Marcognet (behind Lariboisiere)

7A—VI. 2 Delabassée, 3949

7A—III. 2 Grandeau, Lochet, Kister, Arty., 2101

7A—HC Nansouty, d'Hautpoul, 3924

1<sup>st</sup> Drag. Klein

8A—VI. 1 Villatte, Roguet, 3949

8A—LC Colbert, Arty. Brasseur, Bicquelley, 3949

8A—3<sup>rd</sup> Drag. Beaumont, 2101

8A—III. LC Viallanes, Arty. Hannique, Bonnet,  
de Billy, Brouard, Arty., 2101

9A—BERNADOTTE, 3306 in column (*see 15.12*)

I. 2 Maison, Pacthod, Arty

I. 3 Frere, Werlé, Arty

I. LC, Tilly, HArt. Eble

9A—MURAT, 3924

C. HArt.

9A—LC Lasalle, 2101

#### COALITION

12P—RÜCHEL, ALT LARISCH, 0653

6. Baillodsz, HArt. Neander, Treuenfels, Lettow,  
Tschepe, Arty.

7. Schenk, Ernest, Wobeser, Arty. Kirchfeld

Baggage (*see 19.24*)

### 21.24 Alternate Reinforcements:

#### FRENCH

#1. IV LC Margaron and IV. 22<sup>nd</sup> Chas vedette;  
13th Chasseurs vedette, 3949

(Exception: 1<sup>st</sup> Hus vedette already present).

#2. 2<sup>nd</sup> Drag. Div. Grouchy, 4<sup>th</sup> Drag. Div. Sahuc, 3306

#3. I Corps (entire corps except for 1<sup>st</sup> Div.) Regular  
reinf. accelerated from 9AM on the 14<sup>th</sup> (*see 21.23*).

#4. I. 1 Rouyer, Legendre, Arty., 3206

#### PRUSSIAN

(All the units of the indicated divisions are included.)

#1. WINNING, 8, 0653

#2. WEIMAR, 16, 17, 0653

#3. WÜRTTEMBERG, 18, 19, 20, 0111

### 21.25 Reduced Strength Units:

#### FRENCH

IV. LC Guyot

PRUSSIAN: Dyherrn

### 21.26 Prussian Pontoon Trains: none

Already captured by the French Player (zero VPs) before the start of the scenario—(*see 21.42*).

### 21.27 Baggage Trains

PRUSSIAN: The Prussian Army has four baggage trains and the Saxon troops have one baggage train. Prussian Baggage Trains are assigned to Prussian Divisions as follows:

2A — 1-5

3A — 6-10

1A — 11-13

Res — 14-15

None — 16+ (*see 14.41*).

### 21.3 Special Rules

**21.31 Fog Turns:** On 14 October, the 6A, 7A, and 8A turns are treated as Rain or Fog turns—the Weather

Effects of Rain and Fog on Artillery fire and LOS apply (*see Weather Effects Chart*). Start rolling for weather on the 9AM turn. **All units are in supply at game start.**

**21.32 Terrain Effect of Town:** Prussian and Saxon units derive no combat strength increase from occupying town hexes.

**21.33 Scharnhorst:** Commander Scharnhorst may set up freely at the owning player's choice.

Scharnhorst may not stack with Brunswick (*Brunswick may command any one formation, not just 1A*).

**21.34 March Orders at Start:** The French Player may issue March Orders to up to 2 on-map Friendly Forces, in effect at start. In addition, three pre-programmed March Orders are mandatory: The French I Corps has a March Order to Apolda (0935) by way of Dornburg (3527). The French III Corps March Order also specifies Apolda. In the Approach to Battle Scenario, the Prussian 9<sup>th</sup>–14<sup>th</sup> Divisions each have a March Order to 0813 (Auerstädt).

**21.35 Map Edge:** *The northern map edge is inconveniently close to the fight at Hassenhausen.*

Coalition units are prohibited from entering hexrow 0001-0002 prior to the 11AM October 14<sup>th</sup> Game Turn.

**21.36 Stacking with Napoleon:** French units may add an extra cavalry and 4 extra infantry units in hex 3349 if Napoleon is present.

**21.37 Prussian Guards:** The units of the Prussian Reserve Corps (14. And 15. Divs.) are considered Guard units for purposes of rule 16.6.

#### 21.4 Victory Conditions

**21.41 Control:** In addition to 20.1, the player who controls Isserstedt (2249), Hassenhausen (1203), Kösen (2101) and/or Kapellendorf (1452) at the end of the game receives 5 Victory Points for each town.

**21.42 Pontoon:** The French Player doesn't receive any VPs for the capture of the Prussian Pontoon Train.

#### 21.5 Approach to Battle Scenario

**21.51 Duration:** 13 Oct, 2 PM—14 Oct, 8 PM

**21.52 Mode Cards at Start:** French zero, Prussian 4

#### 21.6 Approach to Battle Set Ups

##### 21.61 French Set Up

LANNES, 3751 (Jena)

V. 1 Claparede, Reille, Vedel, Arty.

V. 2 Graindorge, Campana, Arty.

LC Treillard, Arty. Lasseroult.

I. Baggage, 3527 (Dornburg)

1<sup>st</sup> Hus. vedette

##### 21.62 Coalition Set Up

(*individual units are the same as listed at 21.22*)

Fusilier Rgt., 2947 (Closewitz)

Clemens, 1452

T. 1—TAUENZIEN, 2748

G. 2—GRAWERT, 2146

Z. 3, Z. 4—ZEZSCHWITZ, 1452

HOHENLOHE, H. 5 HOLTZENDORFF, 2931

1A. BRUNSWICK, 13, 0935

SCHARNHORST, 12—1141

11—1145

KALCKREUTH, 15, 1346

14—1452

BLÜCHER, HC Blücher, 0653

#### 21.63 First Day Reinforcements for Oct. 13

FRENCH

3P—SOULT, NAPOLEON, 3949

IV. 1 Candras, Waré, Arty.

6P—DAVOUT, III./3 Gautier, Petit, Arty., 2101

6P—AUGEREAU, 3754

VII. 1 Lapisse, Conroux, Arty.

8P—VII. 2 Amey, Sarrut, Fusilier, Arty., 3754

Durosnel, Arty.d'Herville, 3754

6P—Gde. LEFEBVRE, 3949

Soules, Hulin

PRUSSIAN

4PM—AG. 9 AG. 10, 0653

#### 21.7 Units Unavailable

FRENCH

BESSIERES, Gde. Cav Walther, Gde. Arty. Couin.

C. 5<sup>th</sup> Drag. Div. Becker; C. LC Wathier

## 22.0 THE BATTLE OF PULTUSK-GOLYMIN

*Christmas in the Mud, 25-26 December 1806*

#### 22.1 Day of Battle Scenario

Two indecisive meeting engagements took place when Napoleon ordered Lannes to take the bridge at Pultusk, unaware that his V Corps troops would be facing double their numbers in Bennigsen's four divisions. On the same day, Augereau, with the VII, and Davout, with the III Corps, fought the rearguard of Buxhowden's 2<sup>nd</sup> Army at Golymin. Cavalry was fairly useless and artillery could not deploy in the deep mud.

**22.11 Duration:** 26 Dec, 12P—8P

**22.12 Mode Cards at Start:** 2 French, 3 Coalition

**22.13 Card Deck, French—Remove from Deck:**

No. 12 (x1), No. 21 (x1), No. 22 (x1), No. 25 (x1), No. 26 (x1), No. 29 (x1)

**22.14 Card Deck, Coalition—Remove from Deck:**

No. 21 (x1), No. 22 (x1), No. 25 (x1), No. 26 (x2)

**22.15 Bonus Cards, Turn 2:** Coalition 3; French 3.

**22.2 Initial Set Up****22.21 French Set Up, Day of Battle:**

The units to set up are as follows:

V—LANNES, 1804 (Jezewo).

Bde. Claparede

V.1 Bdes. Reille, Vedel, within 1 of 1609

V.2 Bdes. Graindorge, Campana, within 1 of 1707  
Arty., 1707

V. LC Treillard, 1802

V. HArt. Lasseroult, 3710

V. 1 Arty., 3810

V. Baggage 2306

III. 3. 2021 (Przewodwo)

Bdes. Gautier, Petit, 5<sup>th</sup> Drag. Div. Becker,

3. Arty. 3024

LC Lasalle, 1946 (Ruskowo)

C. MURAT, 2343 (Garnowo)

1<sup>st</sup> Drag. Div. Klein, 3<sup>rd</sup> Drag. Div. Beaumont

III. LC Vialanes ®

III. DAVOUT, 2833

1. Bonnet, de Billy, Brouard

III. 2. Grandeau ®, Lochet, Kister, 3434

III. 1. and 2. Arty., Baggage, between 3335—3936

VII. AUGEREAU, 1841

Bdes. Amey, Sarrut

VII. Bdes. Lapisse ®, Conroux, 2242

VII. Arty., HArt, and Baggage, between 3244—3945

VII LC Durosnel, 2842

**22.22 Coalition Set Up, Day of Battle:**

The units to set up are as follows:

GALITZIN V, within 4 hexes of 1343 (Golymin)

3. Bde. Netting

Cav. Korff

4. Bde. Schreider, Arty. Yashvil ®

7. Bde. Zapolsky ®

AG. Tshepelev

AG. Bde. Scherbatov, 1851 (Watkowo)

Cossacks Malakov, Efremov, Grekov

AG. BARCLAY, 1410

AG Bdes. Barclay, Zhegulin, 4. Right Arty. ®

2. OSTERMANN on the road between 1310—1208

Bdes. Sukin II and Mazowski, Arty. Staviski. ®

AG. Baggovut, 1403

3. SACKEN on the road between 1207—1205

Bdes. Uschakov, Titov II, Arty. Beil ®

4. SOMOV between 1109—1106

Bdes. Popov, Arseniev

6. SEDMARATZKY within 2 of 1403

Bdes. Rachmanov, Lvov II, Arty. Glukhov ®

6. Bde. Bikov, 1105

14. Bde. Frich ®, 1301

Cav. between 1405—1408

Bde. Lambert, AG. Kohzin

Cos., 1606

Sissoiev, Papuzin

*HISTORICAL NOTE: Many of the Russian divisions had different officers at this time.*

**22.23 Reinforcements for Dec. 26**

FRENCH

12P—III. HArt. Hannique, 3936

2P—1<sup>st</sup> Cuir Div. Nansouty, 1554

COALITION

1P—C. Pahlen-III ®, 3. 21<sup>st</sup> Eger Rgt., 3. Bibikov,

3. Left HArt., AG Bde. Tschaplitz, 1 baggage, 1554

**22.24 Alternate Reinforcements:**

FRENCH

#1. IV. 3 Ledru, Levasseur, 2653

#2. IV—SOULT, 2653

(remainder of corps less LC Margaron, baggage, Arty.)

#3. Gde. LEFEBVRE, NAPOLEON, 3953

(entire corps less baggage, Arty.)

COALITION

#1. 7. DOCHTUROV, 0140

Popatov, Borosdin, Reserve, Arty. ®

#2. 5. TUTCHKOW, 0140

Leontiev, Ogarev, Arty., AG. Katchkviski,

#3. 14. OLSUFIEF, 1301.

Gersdorf, Alexiev, Dolgoruky, Arty.

#4. 8. ESSEN III, 1301

Levitsky, Engelhardt, Arty.

**22.25 Reduced ® Strength Units**

FRENCH

Gde. Cav. Walther

VII. Bde. Lapisse

IV. Bdes. Viviés, Ledru, Levasseur

III. Bdes. Grandeau, Vialanes

COALITION

2. Arty. Stavisky, 3. Arty. Beil, 4. Arty. Yashvil,

4. Arty. Right, 6. Arty. Glukhov

14. Bde. Frich

Cav. Pahlen III

7. Zapolsky, Arty. Yermolov

**22.26 Russian Pontoon Train:** one (*see 19.24*)

**22.27 Baggage Trains**

RUSSIAN: The Russian Army has three baggage trains for the entire Army (*see 14.41*). For the Day of Battle the baggage sets up in 0907, 2623, and one reinforcement for Dec. 26 (*see 14.33*).

**22.3 Special Rules****22.31 Fog Turns:**

On December 25 and 26, darkness falls with the 4P Game-Turn inclusive (*see TRC*). During hours of darkness the weather effects of Rain and Fog on artillery



fire and LOS apply (*see Weather Effects Chart*). All movement between 4P–8P, inclusive, is by initiative or by March Order only.

### 22.32 Pultusk Mud Effects for Cavalry:

During Mud weather, all cavalry movement is reduced one-third (rounding fractions up) and cavalry charges are not permitted.

**22.33 Captured Guns:** During Mud, artillery that suffers a retreat or eliminated result remains in the hex and immediately changes sides. The capturing player places a friendly Hidden Force marker on it and may use it in combat henceforth. It may fire but the unit is immobilized (no teams) and nobody can move it henceforth. If recaptured it remains immobilized and the Hidden Force Marker is changed.

**22.34 March Orders at Start:** Both Players may issue up to 2 March Orders to any on-map Friendly Forces, in effect at start. In addition, the following pre-programmed March Orders are mandatory. For the day of battle scenario Davout's III Corps (except for Gautier and Petit) and Augereau's VII Corps have March Orders for 1343 (Golymin). For the Approach to Battle Scenario all formations of the Russian Army have a March Order to 1203 (Pultusk), except for the units listed in 22.22 under GALITZIN; they have a March Order to 1343 (Golymin).

**22.35 Bennigsen:** The Russian Army Commander is removed from play on 26 December. He remained indecisive, for fear that Napoleon would show up.

## 22.4 Victory Conditions

**22.41 Control:** In addition to 20.1, for control of the following hexes: 1303—20 VPs, 1343—10 VPs

## 22.5 Approach to Battle Scenario

**22.51 Duration:** 25 Dec., 6P—26 Dec., 8P

**22.52 Mode Cards at Start:** French zero, Russian 4.

## 22.6 Approach to Battle Set Ups

**22.61 French Set Up:** (none)

**22.62 Coalition Set Up**

14. Bde. Frich®, 1301

4. SOMOV, 1106

Bdes. Popov, Arseniev

C. GALITZIN V, 1343 (Golymin)

4. Bdes. Schreider, Arty. Yashvil, AG. Scherbatov,

3. SACKEN, between 2025—2327

Bdes. Netting, Uschakov, Titov II, Arty. Beil, Cav Korff (in column, followed by 1 baggage train).

BENNIGSEN, 6. SEDMRTSKY, 3206

Bde. Bikov, Rachmanov, Lvov II, Arty. Glukhov,

AG Baggovut

AG. BARCLAY, between 2427—2828

Bdes Barclay, Zhegulin, Tshepelev,

4. Right Arty. (followed by 1 baggage train).

Cossacks Efremov, Grekov, Malakov

2. OSTERMANN, 3232

Bdes. Sukin II and Mazowski, Arty. Staviski.

C. Lambert, AG. Kohzin, 2823

Cos. Sissoiev, Papuzin

## 22.63 Approach to Battle Reinforcements

FRENCH Dec. 25<sup>th</sup>

6P—5<sup>th</sup> Drag. Div. Becker, 3929

7P—V. LANNES, 3911

(entire corps including artillery and baggage)

FRENCH Dec. 26<sup>th</sup>

6A—III. DAVOUT, 3936

1. Bonnet, de Billy, Brouard, Arty., 3936

6A—VII. AUGEREAU, 3945

Bdes. Amey, Sarrut, Arty. and baggage

6A—III. 3 Gautier, Petit, 3929

7A—VII. Bdes. Lapisse®, Conroux, 3945

8A—VII LC Durosnel, Arty., HArt, 3945

9A—III. 2 Grandeau®, Lochet, Kister, Arty., 3936

9A—MURAT, 3253

1<sup>st</sup> Drag. Klein, 3<sup>rd</sup> Drag. Beaumont, LC Vialanes®

9A—Lasalle, 2653

COALITION Dec. 25<sup>th</sup>

6P—7, Bde. Zapolsky®, 0140

## 22.7 Units Unavailable

FRENCH

• Gde. BESSIERES, Arty., baggage

• VII/Fusilier Rgt. • I Corps (all) • VI Corps (all)

• 2<sup>nd</sup> Drag. Div. Grouchy • 4<sup>th</sup> Drag. Div. Sahuc

• LC Milhau, Wathier, C. HArt.

• IV. LC Margaron, baggage, all Arty.

• 2<sup>nd</sup> HC d'Hautpoul

• any artillery and baggage units not mentioned above

COALITION

• BAGRATION, MARKOV, PLATOV

• AG. Bdes. Markov, Pr. Karl, Yurkovski, Bestuchev, Dorochoy

• 6. Tchoglokv

• HArt. Resvoi, Sledge

• Cav. Galitsyn, Ouvarov

• Cossacks Andronov, Ataman, Illowaiski, Osalanov, Denisov,

• AG. 1<sup>st</sup> Eger Rgt.

• any artillery units not mentioned above

• All Prussians, L. Kaluga, and L. Vyborg Rgts.

• All Russians on the Friedland sheet (including the entire Russian Guard, 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> Divisions, Sakomelski, Leontiev and Kollogribov). **Note:** *The Friedland sheet is not included in the separate Pultusk game.*

## 23.0 THE BATTLE OF EYLAU

*Stalemate in the Snow, 7-8 February***23.1 Day of Battle Scenario**

After Pultusk the French rested in winter quarters. Bennigsen had no such intentions and marched through the remote forest of Johannsburg to attack Bernadotte's isolated corps near the Bay of Danzig. Alerted by Marshal Ney at the last minute, the Emperor set out from Warsaw in pursuit of Bennigsen, intending to trap him at Jonkovo, but his quarry slipped away. After a week-long delaying action, Bennigsen reached the road junction to Königsberg, and turned at bay.

**23.11 Duration:** 8 Feb., 7AM—8 PM.

**23.12 Mode Cards at Start:** 2 French, 2 Coalition

**23.13 Card Deck, French—Remove from Deck:**

No. 4, No. 12 (x1), No. 20 (x1), No. 25 (x1), No. 26 (x1)

**23.14 Card Deck, Coalition—Remove from Deck:**

No. 20 (x1), No. 23 (x1), No. 29 (x2). If playing the Campaign Game, remove (x1) of 29.

**23.15 Bonus Cards, Turn 2:** For the individual battle, the Coalition receives 3, the French 3.

**23.2 Initial Set Up****23.21 French Set Up, Day of Battle:**

The Units to set up are as follows:

CAVALRY—MURAT, 2422

2<sup>nd</sup> HC. d'Hautpoul, 2<sup>nd</sup> Drag. Div. Grouchy, C. HART.

C. LC Milhaud, 2721

C. 1<sup>st</sup> Drag. Div. Klein ®, 2522

C. 3<sup>rd</sup> Drag. Div. Beaumont, 2620

VII—AUGEREAU, 2421

VII. 1 Lapisse, Conroux, Arty.

VII. 2 Amey, Sarrut, Arty., 2521

LC Durosnel, HArt. d'Herville, 1923

GUARD—BESSIERES, NAPOLEON, 2222

Soules, Hulin, Walther, Arty. Couin

IV—SOULT, 2122

IV. 3 Ledru ®, Levasseur, Arty.

IV. 1 Candras, Waré ®, Arty., 2720

IV. 2 Schinner ®, Ferey, Viviés ®, Arty., 2022

LC Guyot, HArt. Lariboisiere, 1823

VI. NEY, 2448 (with orders, *see* 23.34)

VI. 1 Vilatte, Roguet

VI. 2 Marcognet, Delabassée

VI. LC Colbert, HArt. Brasseur, Arty. Bicquelley

LC Lasalle, Wathier

III—DAVOUT, 3915

III. 1 Bonnet, Brouard, de Billy, Arty.

III. 2 Kister, Lochet, Arty., 3816

LC Vialanes, Arty. Hannique, 3517

*HISTORICAL NOTE: A number of units had changed general by the time of Eylau, as follows:*

- Milhaud's LC Brigade was under Bruyere
- Beaumont's Drag. Div was under Milhaud
- Viallannes LC was under Marulaz

**23.22 Coalition Set Up, Day of Battle:**

RUSSIANS—The units to set up are as follows:

BENNIGSEN, 2017 Anklappen

HArt. Left, Right, Resvoi, Sledge

AG. MARKOV, 1721

Markov, Pr. Karl, Yurkovski, Tschaplitz, Kohzin

AG. Baggovut, C. Lambert, 2517

2. OSTERMANN, 2417

Mazowski, Sukin II, Staviski

3. SACKEN, 2218

Uschakov, Titov II, Netting, Beil

4. SOMOV, 2018

Schreider, Arseniev, Popov, Yashvil

5. TUTCHKOW, 1820

Leontiev, Ogarev, Sievers, AG. Katchkviski

7. DOCHTUROV, 2118

Zapolsky, Popatov, Yermolov

8. ESSEN III, 2019

Levitsky, Engelhardt, Kutaisov

14. OLSUFIEF III, 2117

Alexiev, Gersdorff, Frich, Novak

GALITZIN V, 1918

Galitsyn, AG. Tshepelev, Korff, Pahlen III

PLATOV, 1124 (Althof)

Sissoiev, Malakov

Cos. Andronov, 2318

Cos. Efremov, Papuzin, Illowaiski, Grekov, 2716

BAGRATION, 2718

AG. Bde Barclay, Dorochoy

PRUSSIANS

L'ESTOCQ, 0647 Hussehnien (with orders, *see* 23.34) on road between 0647 – 1253 inclusive:

L. 21 Kall, HArt. Decker, Rus. Vyborg Rgt.

L. 22 Rembow, Arty. Hartmann

L. 23 Auer Drag., Dierecke (inf & cav).

**Note:** The baggage train of L'Estocq is considered off-map (*see* 19.24, 23.27, 14.42).

Arty. Huguenin, Arty. Brookhausn, 2017

**23.23 Reinforcements for Feb. 8:**

FRENCH

8A—III. 3 Gautier, Petit, Arty., baggage 3915

COALITION: (none)

**23.24 Alternate Reinforcements:**

FRENCH

Draw from the following groups in order.

#1. 5<sup>th</sup> Drag. Div. Becker, 3945

#2. I—BERNADOTTE, 3945

I. 1 Rouyer, Legendre, Arty.

LC Tilly, HArt. Eble

#3. I. 2 Pacthod, Maison, Arty., 3945

I. 3 Frere, Werle, Arty., 4<sup>th</sup> Dragoon Div. Sahuc

#4. 1<sup>st</sup> HC Div. Nansouty

#### COALITION

#1. L. 21 Russian Kaluga Rgt., 0140

#2. L. 24 Maltzahn, Chlebowski, 0140

#3. (Campaign Game only): Prussian survivors from Jena-Auerstädt arriving in hex 1253 (*see* 25.22).

#### 23.25 Reduced ® Strength Units, Feb. 8:

The following French and Coalition units are reduced in Strength on February 8<sup>th</sup> Day of Battle *only*:

##### FRENCH

1<sup>st</sup> Drag. Div. Klein, IV. Bdes. Viviés, Waré, Ledru and Schinner

##### COALITION

4. Arseniev

AG. Markov, Pr. Karl, Yurkovski, Barclay

#### 23.26 Russian Pontoon Trains: (none)

#### 23.27 Baggage Trains

The effect of weather may moot the best supply arrangements.

FRENCH: The French baggage trains enter at the back of each Corps column. EXCEPTION: VII Corps baggage enters after the Guard. On February 8<sup>th</sup>, set-up the French baggage on the road south of 2224. EXCEPTION: III Corps baggage arrives behind the 3<sup>rd</sup> Div.

RUSSIAN: The Russian Army has three baggage trains for the entire Army. They may set-up within [7] hexes of Eylau (2122).

PRUSSIAN: None.

**Note:** L'Estocq's Prussian baggage is considered off-map (*see* 19.24, 23.27, 14.42). One stack of Prussian units may trace to each Russian baggage train; any and all Prussian units within 10 hexes of Supply Source hex 0140 may trace a "Forward Line" of Supply direct to it (*see* 14.1A).

#### 23.3 Special Rules

##### 23.31 Sledge Unit

The Russian sledge artillery pays basic movement costs during Snowstorms (instead of 2x).

**23.32 Deep Snow:** *The troops were entirely unaware that they trod upon lakes underneath the deep snow.*

- Infantry, cavalry and artillery ignore Lakes and Swamps. Treat Lakes and Swamps as clear terrain.

- Though frozen, streams cause a movement disruption due to soft snow in the stream cut. When crossing a stream the hexside costs +1 MP (or +2 MPs during Snowstorm).

**23.33 "White-Out:"** Snow squalls may occur during any Snowstorm turn. A White-Out can blind the troops, preventing a force from entering an EZOC. This rule only affects the French because of the prevailing north-easterly wind.

If the current weather is Snowstorm, the French Player (only) must roll one die for each French stack at the moment it attempts to engage: on a 1 or 2 it may not enter the ZOC and must immediately end its move.

**23.34 March Orders at Start:** Three pre-programmed March Orders are in effect at start: On the Day of Battle, French Marshal Ney's March Order instructs him to march for 0140. On the Approach to Battle, the Prussian L'Estocq has a March Order for Lampasch (hex 2111), and Russian Commander Bennigsen's March Order indicates Eylau as the objective for the entire Russian Army.

**23.35 Fog Turns:** On February 7 and 8, darkness falls with the 4 PM Game-Turn inclusive. These turns are treated as Rain or Fog turns—the Weather Effects of Rain and Fog on Artillery fire and LOS apply (*see Weather Effects Chart*).

**23.36 Platov:** The leader of the Cossacks can stack with up to 5 Cossacks and he can send them off in separate directions if he passes his Initiative check.

**23.37 Bagration:** Galitzin and Bagration are Commanders with a rating of [2]. They may command their own formation plus another formation, and 2 units of any friendly formation.

#### 23.4 Victory Conditions

**23.41 Control:** In addition to 20.1, to the player who controls the following hexes, 5 VPs per hex, at the end of the 8P turn of each day:

- Pr. Eylau, 2122
- Lampasch, 2111
- Kutschitten, 1914

At the end of the first day, total all VPs achieved by both players.

#### 23.5 Approach to Battle Scenario

**23.51 Duration:** 7 Feb., 11 AM—8 Feb., 8 PM

**23.52 Mode Cards at Start:** French zero, Russian 1

#### 23.6 Approach to Battle Set Ups

##### 23.61 FRENCH

III—LC Viallanes, 2925

(*The sole French unit on the map at start.*)

##### 23.62 COALITION

BARCLAY, 2122

Barclay, Dorochoy

14. OLSUFIEF, 2224

- Alexiev, Gersdorff, Frich, Novak  
 AG. MARKOV, 2326  
 Markov, Pr. Karl, Yurkovski, Kohzin, Tschaplitz  
 BENNIGSEN, 2428  
 HArt. Left, Right, Resvoi, Sledge  
 5. TUTCHKOV, 2428  
 Leontiev, Katchkviski, Ogarev, Sievers,  
 C. GALITZIN, within 3 hexes of 2428  
 Galitsyn, Tshepelev, Korff, Pahlen III  
 4. SOMOV, 2630  
 Schreider, Arseniev, Popov, Yashvil,  
 7. DOCHTUROV, 2731  
 Zapolsky, Popatov, Yermolov  
 8. ESSEN, 3032  
 Levitsky, Engelhardt, Kutaisov  
 3. SACKEN, 3133  
 Uschakov, Titov II, Netting, Beil,  
 2. OSTERMANN, 3334  
 Mazowski, Sukin II, Staviski  
 AG. BAGRATION, 3738  
 AG. Baggovut, C. Lambert  
 PLATOV, within 5 hexes of Eylau (2122)  
 Sissoiev, Efremov, Papuzin, Andronov, Malakov,  
 Illowaiski, Grekov,

### 23.63 First Day Reinforcements for Feb. 7

#### FRENCH

11A—SOULT, 3944

- IV. 1 Candras, Waré, Arty.
- IV. 2 Schinner, Ferey, Viviés, Arty.
- IV. 3 Ledru, Levasseur, Arty.
- LC Guyot, Arty. Lariboisiere

11A—MURAT, 3945

- LC Milhaud
- 1<sup>st</sup> Drag. Div. Klein

12P—NAPOLEON, 3944

- 2<sup>nd</sup> HC Div. d'Hautpoul
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Drag. Div. Grouchy
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Drag. Div. Beaumont

1P—AUGEREAU, 3944

- VII. 1 Lapisse, Conroux, Arty.
- VII. 2 Amey, Sarrut, Arty.
- LC Durosnel, HArt. d'Herville

2P—BESSIERES, 3944

- Soules, Hulin, Arty. Couin, LC Walther

6P—NEY, 3948 (with orders, *see* 23.34)

- VI. 1 Vilatte, Roguet
- VI. 2 Marcognet, Delabassée
- LC Colbert, HArt. Brasseur, Arty. Bicquelléy
- LC Lasalle, Wattier

8P—III. 2 Kister, Locht, Arty., Arty. Hannique,  
 3915

#### February 8<sup>th</sup>

7A—III. DAVOUT, 3915

- III. 1. Bonnet, Brouard, de Billy, Arty.

#### PRUSSIANS

6P—L'ESTOCQ, 1253

*Individual units same as 23.22.*

RUSSIANS: none

### 23.7 Units Unavailable

The following units do not appear in the game. They should be removed and set aside (both scenarios):

#### FRENCH

- LEFEBVRE
- LANNES, entire V Corps
- VII. 2 Fusilier • IV. LC Margaron • III. Grandeau

#### COALITION

- 6. SEDMRTSKY (entire 6<sup>th</sup> Div.)
  - 3. 21<sup>st</sup> Eger & Bibikov
  - 7. Borosdin, Reserve
  - 14. Dolgoruky • C. Ouvarov
  - AG. Zhegulin, Scherbatov, Bestuchev
  - Cossacks Grekov, Malakov, Ataman, Illowaiski, Osalanov, Denisov
  - AG. 1<sup>st</sup> Eger Rgt.
  - All Russian units on the Friedland countersheet including the Russian Guard, 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> Divisions, Sakomelski and Kollogribov. **Note:** *This group of units is not included in the separate Eylau battle game.*
- Day of Battle Scenario (only):
- BARCLAY (*wounded on February 7<sup>th</sup>*). The Barclay combat unit remains in play under BAGRATION.

## 24.0 THE BATTLE OF FRIEDLAND

*A Fatal Crossing, 13-14 June*

### 24.1 Day of Battle Scenario

Bennigsen's Army set out for Friedland, while Napoleon's marched on Königsberg, all-important supply base of the Prussian monarchy. Bennigsen sought to re-cross the Alle at Friedland, defeat Marshal Lannes there, and then race to the rescue of Königsberg. The resulting battle, a meeting engagement on June 14<sup>th</sup>, decided the campaign.

**24.11 Duration:** 14 Jun, 6A—8P

**24.12 Mode Cards at Start:** 1 French, 1 Coalition

**24.13 Card Deck, French—Remove from Deck:**

4x No. 29 (if playing the Day of Battle Scen. only).

No. 28 (x1), (both Scenarios)

**24.14 Card Deck, Coalition—Remove from Deck:**

No. 28 (x1), (both Scenarios)

**24.15 Bonus Cards, Turn 2:** For the individual battle, the Coalition receives 3, the French 3.

### 24.2 Initial Set Up

**24.21 French Set Up, Day of Battle:**

The Units to set-up are as follows.

Res—LANNES, 2126 (Posthenen)  
 Bde. Albert, 9<sup>th</sup> Hus. (*see* 24.31), Polenz, HArt.  
 VIII Frésia, 2<sup>nd</sup> Drag. Grouchy, Saxon Thielmann, 2224  
 Res—in the Sortlack Woods north of hexrow 30xx:  
 Bdes. Ruffin, Conroux, Coehorn  
 1<sup>st</sup> HC Nansouty, C. HArt., 1931  
 VIII—MORTIER, 1833  
 1 Veaux, Gency, Arty. Baltus, HArt. 2<sup>nd</sup>  
 LC Colbert, LC Beaumont, 1737  
 Res. 2 Vedel, Harispe, Navelet, 1740  
 VIII. 2 Kosinsky, Sokolnicki, Arty. de Pouilly, 1742  
 Res. LC Durosnel, Wattier, 1<sup>st</sup> Drag. Latour, 1946

#### 24.22 Coalition Set Up

The Units to set-up are as follows:

GDE. CONSTANTINE, 1721  
 Depreradovich, Vachutzky, Arty. Kapersky  
 3. SACKEN, Uschakov, 2118  
 3. Titov II, Netting, Arty. Beil, 2217  
 3. Left HArt., 4. Right HArt., AG. 1<sup>st</sup> Eger, 2218  
 6. SEDMARATZKI, 2415  
 Rachmanov, Bikov, Lvov, Tchoglokv, Arty. Glukhv  
 8. ESSEN III, 1518  
 Levitsky, Engelhardt, Arty. Kutaisov  
 Cav. GALITZIN V, 1523  
 Lambert, Ouvarov, AG. Dorochoy  
 Cav. Kollogribov, 2222  
 AG BAGRATION, 2220  
 AG Bestuchev, Gde. St. Priest, Cav. Pahlen III  
 AG Baggovut, Cav. Korff, 1817  
 Cossacks—within 5 hexes of 1721 (not in an EZOC):  
 Sissoiev, Efremov, Papuzin, Andronov, Illowaiski,  
 Grekov  
 2. OSTERMANN, 2718  
 Mazowski, Sukin II, Arty. Staviski  
 7. DOCHTUROV, 3120  
 Zapolsky, Popatov, Arty. Yermolov  
 14. OLSUFIEF, 3519  
 Alexiev, Gersdorff, Arty. Novak, Dolgoruky  
*HISTORICAL NOTE: At this time new Russian Division commanders were: 8<sup>th</sup> Div. Engelhardt, 7<sup>th</sup> Div. Essen, 6<sup>th</sup> Div. Lvov, 3<sup>rd</sup> Div. Titov*

#### 24.23 Reinforcements for June 14

FRENCH  
 6A—VI. NEY, 1953  
 VI. 1 Maucune, Marcognet, Brun  
 VI. 2 Roguet, Delabassée, Arty. Seroux  
 HArt. Seroux  
 8A—GDE. BESSIERES, NAPOLEON, 1953  
 Dorsenne, Soules, Savary, Arty. Couin, Walther  
 9A—I. VICTOR, 1953  
 I. 1 Labruyere, Barrois  
 I. 2 Pacthod, Darricau  
 I. 3 Frere, Gérard

Arty. Sénarmont, HArt. Forno  
 12P—3<sup>rd</sup> HC Reynaud, 4<sup>th</sup> Drag. LaHoussaye, 1953

#### COALITION

6A—AG. MARKOV, 3918

Bde. Markov

#### 24.24 Alternate Reinforcements:

FRENCH (*Approach to Battle only—ignore 24.32*)

#1. III. 3 Gautier, Petit, Thiebault, Arty., E0117

#2. III. DAVOUT, E0117

III. 1 Lacour, L'Hullier, Ricard, Arty.

#3. III. 2 Grandeau, Gilly, Arty., E0117

#4. LC Marulaz, HArt. Hannique, E0117

#### COALITION

#1. KAMENSKOI, AG. Katchkvski, Pr. Karl ®,

5. Leontiev, Arty. Sievers, 0144

#2. Borosdin, Sakolmelski, Gde. Cav. Bde., 3. Bibikov,  
 Preobrazhenski Rgt., 2001

#3. GORTCHAKOV, 2001

18. Davidov, Khrushev, Arty., Cav. Bde.

#4. LABANOFF, 2001

17. 1 Bde, 2 Bde, Arty., Cav. Bde.

#### 24.25 Reduced Strength Units:

FRENCH: none

COALITION: Prince Karl

#### 24.26 Russian Pontoon Trains: 2 (*see* 19.24)

#### 24.27 Baggage Trains

RUSSIAN: The Russians have four baggage trains for the entire Army.

#### 24.3 Special Rules

**24.31 9<sup>th</sup> Hussars:** This vedette has no parent unit and it begins the game deployed on the map. Otherwise it is a normal vedette and it may be used to recombine into any friendly LC unit.

**24.32 March Orders at Start:** The following March Orders are mandatory:

All French units west of 1931 have a pre-programmed March Order to 2126. Reinforcements may be assigned a March Order by the player (*see* 7.41).

In the Approach to Battle Scenario Davout's III Corps has a March Order to exit at E0113 (*see* 20.43). III Corps must exit there unless Russian troops enter the Eylau map section (*see* 24.54). In this case Davout's March Order is immediately cancelled.

In the Approach to Battle Scenario, Platov with Cossacks Ataman, Ostalonov, Denisov, Malakov, and 1<sup>st</sup> Eger Rgt. have a March Order to exit at 2001.

**24.33 Bagration:** Galitzin and Bagration are Commanders with a rating of [2]. They may command their own formation plus another entire formation and 2 units of any friendly formation.

**24.34 Ford:** Ford hexsides are treated as stream and share all the terrain effects of a stream.

**24.35** Treat Lannes as a [2] Commander in the Friedland Scenario.

#### 24.4 Victory Conditions

**24.41 Control:** In addition to 20.1, to the player who controls the following:

- Friedland (10 VP—*must control all 4 hexes*)
- Posthenen, Georgenau, Sortlack, Heinrichsdorf (5 VP each)

**24.42 Map Exit to Königsberg:** Russian Forces may exit at 0144. For every 3 Coalition combat units that exit successfully, the Coalition Player receives 1 VP (*see 20.41*).

*IN THE TWO-MAP VERSION:* In addition to 0144, Russian forces may exit to Königsberg at any road hex on the Eylau north mapedge.

#### 24.5 Approach to Battle Scenario

**24.51 Duration:** 13 Jun, 11 AM—14 Jun, 8 PM

**24.52 Mode Cards at Start:** French 1, Russian 1.

**24.53 Two-Map Version** (Boxed Edition only):

The Approach to Battle scenario requires both the Eylau and Friedland maps. Join the Eylau map to the Friedland map and use the entire playing surface. There is one hexrow of overlap. The prefix “E” indicates a hex on the Eylau map section. (No prefix = Friedland.)

**24.54 Reinforcement Takes Other Route:**

If the Russian Player plays Card No. 26, arrival for each group of Russian Reinforcements may be anywhere on the south mapedge east of E3915, inclusive. Arrival time is the same as 24.23. NOTE: Card (41) differs in allowing Russians forces to enter anywhere on the south edge of either map. (The French Player should ignore the note at the bottom of this card as it applies only to Russian forces.)

#### 24.6 Approach to Battle Set Ups

**24.61 French Set Up, Approach to Battle**

Res—LANNES (entire Corps less Durosnel, Wattier, and HArt.), E1908

NAPOLEON, E2122

2<sup>nd</sup> Drag. Grouchy, 1<sup>st</sup> HC Nansouty, C. HArt., VIII Kosinsky, Sokolnicki, de Pouilly

III—DAVOUT (entire Corps), E1620 (*March Order to exit E0127*)

VI—NEY (entire Corps), E2831

VIII—MORTIER (less Poles, above), E1919

Gde—BESSIERES (entire Corps), E3436

**24.62 Coalition Set Up, Approach to Battle**

Cos. PLATOV, within 5 hexes of 3918 (*March Order*)  
Sissoiev, Efremov, Grekov, Papuzin, Andronov,

Illowaiski vedettes.

#### 24.63 First Day Reinforcements for June 13

FRENCH

11A—I. VICTOR, E3944

I. 1 Labruyere, Barrois

I. 2 Pacthod, Darricau

I. 3 Frere, Gérard

Arty. Sénarmont, HArt. Forno

12 Noon—LC Beaumont, E3945

5P—Res. LCDurosnel, Wattier, HArt., 1<sup>st</sup> Drag. Latour, 3930

6P—C. Reynaud, E0117

COALITION

1P—CAV. GALITZIN V, 3908

Korff, Lambert, AG. Dorochoy

2P—AG Baggovut, 3918

3P—BENNIGSEN, 3918

Borosdin, 3. Left HArt., 4. Right HArt., AG. 1<sup>st</sup> Eger

4P—Cav. Ouvarov, Kollogribov, 3918

5P—Gde. CONSTANTINE, 3908

St. Priest, Deperadovich, Vachutzky, Arty. Kapersky

6P—AG BAGRATION, 3918

AG Bestuchev, Cav. Pahlen III, Cos. Ataman, Ostalonov, Denisov.

8. ESSEN III, Levitsky, Engelhardt, Arty. Kutaisov

8P—3. SACKEN, 3908

Uschakov, Titov II, Netting, Arty. Beil

Night PM—6. SEDMARATZKI, 3908

Rachmanov, Bikov, Lvov, Tchoglokv, Arty. Glukhov

#### 24.64 Reinforcements for June 14 (early AM):

These units arrive before the start of the Day of Battle Scenario.

FRENCH

5A—4<sup>th</sup> Drag Div. Lahoussaye, E3944

COALITION

3A—2. OSTERMANN (entire div.), 3918

4A—7. DOCHTUROV (entire div. less Reserve), 3918

5A—14. OLSUFIEF (entire div. less Frich), 3918

#### 24.7 Units Unavailable

FRENCH: (none)

COALITION: 4. SOMOV (entire Division)

5. TUTCHKOW, Bde. Ogarev

7. Reserve, 14. Frich, Cav. Galitsyn

Leader AG. BARCLAY

AG. Kohzin, Barclay, Zhegulin, Scherbatov, Yurkovski, Tschaplitz, Tshepelev

Sledge Arty., HArt. Resvoi

Prussian L'ESTOCQ (entire L Corps)

Russian L.21 Kaluga, Vyborg Rgts.

*DAY OF BATTLE ONLY:*

PLATOV, Ataman, Ostalonov, Denisov, Malakov, 1<sup>st</sup> Eger Rgt. (*Exited to Gross Wohnsdorf and Wehlau*)

## 25.0 THE CAMPAIGN GAME

### 25.1 Introduction

The Campaign Game is the “Link Game,” consisting of all the Battle Games, played successively in order.

**25.11 Duration:** The total number of turns in the four Approach to Battle Games. If the Coalition Player wins a Strategic or Tactical Victory in any battle the campaign ends immediately (*see 25.23*).

**25.12 Mode Cards at Start:** (*same as battle games.*)

**25.13 Card Deck:** (*same as battle games.*)

**25.14 Bonus Cards:** Each victory in prior games will allow the winning player to draw “Bonus Cards” from his card deck at Eylau and Friedland (*see 19.12*).

Each Strategic Victory: 3 Bonus Cards per battle

Each Tactical Victory: 2 Bonus Cards per battle

Each Marginal Victory: 1 Bonus Card per battle

Minimum Bonus Cards: 3 per player. **EXAMPLE:** The French Player wins a Marginal Victory at *Jena*, and a Tactical Victory at *Pultusk*. He would draw three “Bonus Cards” plus the regular cards, on turn two of *Eylau*. If in that situation the French Player goes on to win a Strategic Victory at *Eylau* he would draw 6 Bonus Cards on turn two of *Friedland*.

### 25.2 Initial Set Up

#### 25.21 The Prussian Army:

*HISTORICAL NOTE: Most of the Prussian Army was destroyed at Jena and Auerstädt or during the pursuit and so did not fight again at Eylau. The forces disposable by the Prussians in 1807 were limited to the second-line troops stationed in East Prussia under L’Estocq. If they had not been thoroughly routed at Jena and Auerstädt some of Brunswick’s men might have survived to fight alongside them.*

#### 25.22 Pursuit Table:

In a campaign game, the Jena-Auerstädt level of victory will determine a number of units from the Prussian survivors of Jena and Auerstädt that may set-up at Eylau. After determining the victory level (*see 20.11*), the Coalition Player will add the following strength to arrive as Alternate Reinforcement group #3 (*see 23.24*). The Jena Pursuit Table shows the number of Prussian strength points available. The actual units to set-up at Eylau can be freely selected by the Coalition player from among the Prussian units that survive. Units may set up at full or reduced strength and may be of any type or division (limit: one artillery unit). Include one officer per 20 SPs.

### 25.23 JENA PURSUIT TABLE

<i>Level of Victory:</i>	<i>SPs Available:</i>
Coalition Strategic	campaign ends
Coalition Tactical	campaign ends
Coalition Marginal	40, two officers
French Marginal	20, one officer
French Tactical	10
French Strategic	none

### 25.24 Eliminated Units

All units in the PEU box at the end of Pultusk-Golymin should be sequestered and kept out of play at Eylau.

### 25.25 Reduced Strength Units

When playing the Campaign, adhere to the list of reduced-strength units for Pultusk-Golymin. Both armies received new recruits that made up for battle losses of Pultusk and Eylau. Therefore no units are reduced at the start of the approach to battle scenarios of Eylau and Friedland. *HISTORICAL NOTE:* The French VII Corps was disbanded after Eylau and its weak regiments distributed to the I, III, IV, and VI Corps.

**25.26 Friedland:** If the Coalition Player wins a Marginal Victory at Eylau he will derive up to 15 additional SPs to arrive with his army at the battle of Friedland. The actual units to set-up can be freely selected by the Coalition player from among the units present at Eylau that survive the battle (being neither UAR nor PEU), and not already in the Friedland set-up. All units set up at full or reduced strength and may be of any type or division (limit: one artillery unit). Include one officer if available. Set-up within 3 hexes of any Russian unit (not in an EZOC).

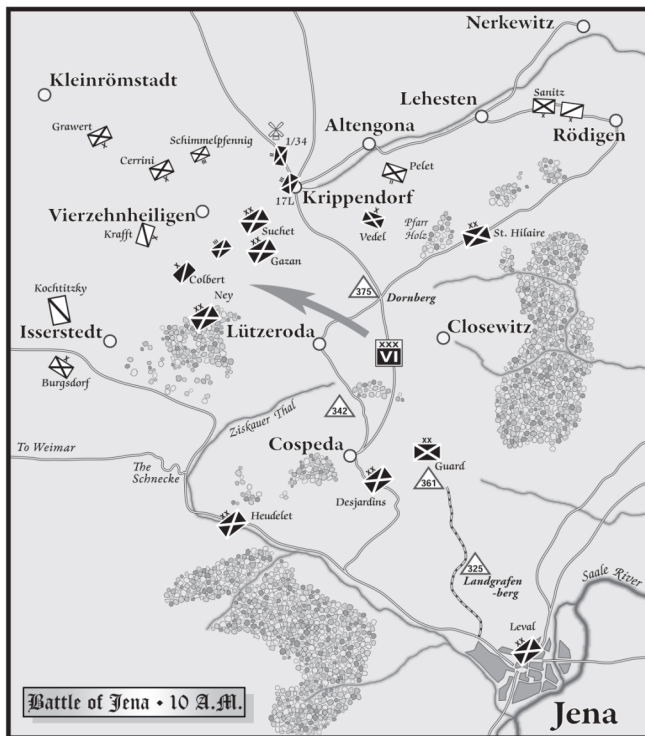
### 25.3 Special Rules

(*See 18.32, 19.12, 20.23.*)

### 25.4 Campaign Victory Conditions

The running total of Victory Points in all four battles is tallied for each side, and the Grand Total is expressed as a Ratio. See the “Campaign Ratio” Section of the Victory Worksheet to determine the overall level of victory for the campaign.

## HISTORICAL NOTES



Robert Tunstall

# Jena-Auerstädt

## RENDEZ-VOUS OF HONOR

### The Fourth Coalition Against France<sup>1</sup>

In the fall of 1806, Prussia stood alone against Napoleon. Already in a state of phony war with England, she nevertheless advanced into Thuringia to attack the French Army, with predictably disastrous results. Except for garrisons and a small corps in East Prussia, the Army of Frederick the Great was no more. The Russians, at war with France since 1805, halted their westward march upon word of Jena-Auerstädt. They did not have to wait two months to meet the Emperor, fighting him to a standstill at Pultusk-Golymin and again—bloodily and without result—at Eylau.

The Austrian Empire maintained neutrality throughout the campaign of 1806-07. The consensus at the Tsar's headquarters was that only a decisive victory against Napoleon would bring Austria into the Coalition, and hence, a sizeable victory at Jena, Pultusk, Eylau or Friedland spells victory for the Coalition in the Campaign Game.

*13 October, Monday—Gera, 7 A.M.*

The Emperor made his last moves before battle, telling Murat to rest his Dragoons. "I have no news from Jena and

Naumburg; I will certainly hear within the hour. My intention is to march straight at the enemy. Send a *Commissaire des guerres* to Leipzig with an order for 30,000 rations of bread and have it delivered to Naumburg. I depart here at 9 and will be at Jena by noon or 1."

Capellendorf, 8 A.M. The Army Retreats

Brunswick was full of foreboding and could not commit to any single plan of action. Colonel Scharnhorst and his other advisors could not dispell the gloom that had immobilized his mind.

Here, if ever, was an appropriate moment for boldness: a concentration of the entire army along the Saale River to dispute the crossing. But Brunswick continued to hold back.

With a heavy heart, Scharnhorst dispatched his superior's orders for the Principal Army over the next two days.

"The Army marches off on the 13th, with intervals of two hours between successive Divisions, towards Auerstädt. On the 14th, after having cooked, one division will be advanced to cover the defile of Kösen, the remainder will file off left ... to the bridge at Freiburg, where they will cross the Unstrut ... General Rüchel moves from Erfurt by Weimar to the Lehnstedter heights and takes up the position evacuated by the Army."

The lead division was the 3<sup>rd</sup>, commanded by General Schmettau. French scouts on the Windknohle immediately perceived the enemy troops getting underway at 9 A.M. Passing through Apolda during the afternoon, the Prussians made their regular 12 or 13 miles, arriving at 5 P.M. on the hills five miles from Kösen.

The fire-eating hussar, von Blücher, was recalled from Rüchel's division with his hussar regiment, to lead the *avant garde* of the principal army.

Marshal Lannes, in his position about Jena, was isolated, his back to steep inaccessible cliffs. Hohenlohe's Army was preparing to drive him into the Saale on the 13<sup>th</sup>. Hohenlohe was for seizing the chance to obtrude a major setback upon V Corps and give a boost to Prussian morale.

Unfortunately, Colonel Massenbach appeared waving a dispatch from Brunswick. "This order prohibits *any* forward movement, General; you will be held responsible if the order is not obeyed." Already smarting from previous censure for his aggressiveness, he had to comply. This fatal guidance cost the Prussians the campaign, allowing Napoleon to complete his massive deployment undisturbed.

Jena, 9 A.M.

The victors of Saalfeld, the 17<sup>th</sup> Light Infantry deployed as skirmishers and moved along the road into Jena. They drove the Prussian skirmishers out of town toward the Weimar road, capturing 30 men. The last Saxons and Prussians climbed to the plateau. The Regiment of Zweifel, a half battalion of Herwarth Grenadiers, Werner and Valentini *Jager* companies, and two cannon moved to Closewitz. "The

<sup>1</sup> The historical notes are mostly excerpts from OSG's Special Studies Nrs. 2, 3, 4 and 5. Source notes are available there.



Rosen and Erichsen Fusilier battalions went to Lützeroda. This retreat was protected by the Rechten battalion (which had been set up on the slopes of the Landgrafenberg) and by the Bila Hussars, together with the Masars Light Cavalry and Colonel Boguslawski's remaining forces."

Gera, 9 A.M.

French scouting reports arriving at HQ revealed the Prussians retreating to the north. Augereau sent dispatches from VII Corps headquarters reporting that the Prussian Army was falling back on Weimar. Davout informed IHQ that the King had reached Weimar, retiring from Erfurt. The III Corps had found no trace of the enemy on the right bank of the Saale, and Prussian communications with the Elbe were severed.

The day of rest was cancelled, and the Emperor delayed his departure. The Emperor sent messengers summoning Marshal Ney toward Roda, the heavy cavalry from Auma, and St. Hilaire's infantry division (of Soult's IV Corps) from Gera. Master of morale-management, he delayed his departure for Jena to compose and have printed a brief situation update for his troops.

10 A.M. *Fourth Bulletin of the Grande Armée*

Events are moving rapidly. The Prussian army is caught in *flagrant délit*, its magazines captured; it is turned. Marshal Davout arrived in Naumburg on the 12<sup>th</sup> at 9 P.M., and controls the magazines of the enemy, has taken many prisoners and captured a superb pontoon train with 18 copper-bottomed boats. It appears the Prussian Army intends to march on Magdeburg; however, the French Army has gained three marches on it.

Jena 2 P.M.

Lannes' main body straggled through the town. The advanced guard was proceeding along the Mühlthal en route to Weimar, when musketry from their right drove them scattering down the road, leaving a small crowd of wounded. The drummers of the light infantry regiment sent out the "generale" relayed in turn by following regiments. The message quickly reached the ears of Marshal Lannes, who despatched a courier to summon the Emperor. Marshal Lannes immediately pushed his advanced posts upon the heights; from there he perceived the enemy army encamped between Jena and Weimar.

As he was nearing Jena, about 3 P.M., the Emperor received Lannes's message. "I desire to know whether it is the intention of Your Majesty that I should advance my corps toward Weimar." Sending directives to hasten the Imperial Guard, the cavalry, the IV and VI Corps, Napoleon spurred on into Jena, briefly attempting to restrain his unruly recruits looting the shops in town.

Dornburger Schlöss 3 P.M.

Hohenlohe believed that the enemy was advancing to the plateau from Camburg and Dornburg. Taking a brigade of 4 battalions, 21 squadrons, and 2 batteries, he marched for Dornburg, only to find that the chateau was as yet unoccu-

ped; though large quantities of supplies had been ordered for Bernadotte. These he took and, leaving a cavalry outpost in Dornburg ordered the rest of the force under Holtzendorff to occupy the villages on the plateau above so as to be ready to meet the enemy, should he debouch from either Dornburg or Camburg.

Lutzeroda

Supported by troops in Closewitz and Lutzeroda, Tauenzien held the crest of the Dornberg with 13 battalions, 8 squadrons and 1-1. 2 batteries

Windknolle 4 P.M.

Lannes pointed out to Napoleon the scene of the firefight, along the road called the "Schnecke," (snail) snaking its way toward the left.

The Mühlthal is the passage traversed by the highroad from Jena to Weimar. This road first keeps along the bottom of the Mühlthal, then rises in form of a spiral staircase, and opens upon the plateaux in rear. It would have required a fierce assault to force this pass.

To the right, they could see the road running north from Jena to Apolda. From either side of it a valley runs down—on the left, just in front of the village of Cospeda, to the Mühlthal, on the right to the Saale valley at Lobstadt. Beyond Cospeda is the village of Lutzeroda; and beyond that again is the great wood of Isserstedt. At the top of the gorge leading down to the Saale stands the village of Closewitz, about a mile from the Windknolle and right of the Apolda road. After passing near Closewitz, that road mounts the slope of the Dornberg, whose crown shuts out the view towards Apolda. "Beyond the Dornberg the ground is rolling as it descends to the Ilm, nothing but unfenced fields, bare except for potato and turnip sprouts." The Prussian principal army encamped on the flat stubbly farm fields.

The main Prussian Army had been marching north all day, passing through Apolda and heading for Auerstädt and Eckartsberg.

Rüchel stayed put in Weimar, while the divisions of Arnim, Kunnheim, and Schmettau of Brunswick's army marched in column on the road from Umpferstedt toward Auerstädt.

They had accordingly commenced their march on the morning of the 13<sup>th</sup>, and now were settling down into bivouac; they were still but a short march from the decisive field.

Beyond the Dornberg, the Prussians' firelights illuminated the darkening sky. The fires Napoleon could see were only those of Hohenlohe's command, namely General Holtzendorff's 5,000 men camped toward Dornburg, Tauenzien's 8,000 in the Closewitz-Lutzeroda area, and the remainder, about 25,000 men, encamped to the south and west of Vierzeihenligen.

Unknown to Napoleon the enemy had divided his force into two armies, and both were likely to be in contact with different parts of the French army.

On the morrow, while Napoleon and the majority of the French fought here, Davout's III Corps alone faced Brunswick's Main Army at Auerstädt. Marshal Davout, approaching from the north, would have 3 superb divisions against 5. He had immediately dispatched a battalion to the bridge of Kösen, and enjoined these troops to be stirring by midnight, for the purpose of occupying the heights commanding the Saale.

#### Capellendorf

Hohenlohe's force was drawn up facing the Weimar road between the Schneck and Capellendorf, unaware of the storm about to burst on their left. Army Headquarters were in Capellendorf. On the right, the Prussian survivors of Saalfeld (Louis's former brigade) and Boguslawski's small mixed brigade were east of Capellendorf, with some hussars on the Weimar Road at Hohlstädt, Zezschwitz's HQ. On the left were two infantry and one cavalry brigades under Zezschwitz and Kochtitzky: "The Saxon infantry were on the left between the Schneck and Kotschau with the cavalry just west of Isserstedt."

#### Kösen, 6:30 P.M.

General Charles Etienne Gudin de la Sablonnière, commanding Davout's 3rd Division, crossed the Saale on the stone bridge of Kösen. His advanced guard, consisting of a squadron from the 1<sup>st</sup> Chasseurs and the 25<sup>th</sup> Line Regiment, passed through the switchback defile and arrived on the plateau, and moved toward Hassenhausen.

#### Hassenhausen

Several Prussian squadrons intercepted a French patrol of about 30 1<sup>st</sup> Chasseurs and chased them away. Davout then appeared leading another group of Chasseurs and gathered-in the first patrol.

#### Orders for Davout, 10 P.M.

The last communiqué sent by IHQ until after the day of battle, ordered Davout to fall upon the rear of the enemy army by Apolda.

... to turn westward from Naumburg towards Kösen and to bring Bernadotte with him if the two were still together. The letter, however, ended with the words "but I hope he is already on his way to Dornburg." Now Bernadotte had neglected to keep the Emperor informed as to his whereabouts. He was still with Davout; but, concluding that he had missed an order directing him to Dornburg, he thought to conceal his error by assuming the receipt of the order evidently alluded to in the last words, and as a result he marched towards Dornburg, and his whole corps was lost to the Emperor at the crisis of the next day's battle.

#### Jena

Napoleon's tactical problem was the road out of town—a steep and inaccessible slope surmounted only by the winding road through the Schneck. Rejecting this route, he decided

upon an attack on the left flank of Hohenlohe's position. Under cover of darkness, his army would climb the steep trail, the Apoldaer Steiger, up to the Landgrafenberg—a path so confined that the axles of the gun-carriages jammed into its rocky sides.

Arriving on the scene, the Emperor "urging on the gunners seized a torch and got the track widened, remaining on the spot until the first vehicle had passed through." Each battalion of infantry, on passing toward the top, was given picks and shovels from the wagons of the engineers and required to work for one hour.

As the French Army continued to concentrate at Jena, units of Marshal Ney's corps and the heavy cavalry moved in column from Roda. St. Hilaire's division had already passed through town, while the remainder of Soult's IV Corps approached from Gera.

By midnight, the entire V Corps of Lannes and the infantry of the Imperial Guard were massed on the stony plateau above Jena. Augereau's first division reached the town square below and was forming-up for the march into the Schneck.

#### 12 Midnight Apolda

Blücher had just made the turn at Umpferstadt, von Arnim bivouacked near Apolda, Kühnheim was just across the Ilm.

The Reserve, composed of Arnim's and Kühnheim's Guards divisions, under the orders of Count KaLight Cavalrykreuth, only got underway at three that afternoon; they followed the same march route and arrived during the night, the 1<sup>st</sup> Reserve Div (Arnim) at Ranstädt; and Kühnheim (2<sup>nd</sup> Reserve) near Eberstädt.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> Division (Schmettau) camped on the Volksberg hill between Auerstädt and Lissdorf, with its advanced posts facing Gernstadt reinforced by the Queen's Dragoons and some cannon.

Wartensleben's and Orange's divisions arrived some hours later and camped between Auerstädt and Sulza.

The King and the Duke of Brunswick made their headquarters in Auerstädt. The troops were in good spirits and shouted "Long live the Queen" as Luise passed through their columns on her return to Weimar in the evening.

Brunswick issued his orders for the following day:

The army will march to the left. The 3<sup>rd</sup> Division will follow the road to Kösen and occupy the hills near that village.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> division, the leading formation, was detailed to cover the defile of Kösen. Blücher's 600 hussars reinforced its advanced guard, along with the Queen's Dragoons, one horse battery, *jaegers*, and a battalion of grenadiers.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Division (Wartensleben) and Orange's Division ... will go towards Freiburg, to cross the Unstrutt. The entire Reserve will march through Eckartsberg and Aucha, where it will cross the Unstrutt. *The baggage train will fol-*

*low the Reserve, as well as the pontoons from Hohenlohe's army, which are in Buttstadt.*

Jena

At the horizon on the right, topped by the old castle of Eckartsberg, fires of the army of the Duke of Brunswick, had all at once become visible for Napoleon. He conceived that so far from retiring, the whole of the Prussian forces had come to take part in the battle.

*14 October, Tuesday—Jena*

The theater of battle is divided into the **Jena Front** and the **Auerstädt Front**. The Saale River, unfordable from Jena to Kösen, flows along the edge of the two battlefields. The Saale is flanked by several medieval castles; Roman ruins are scattered amongst the wheat, barley, and sugar beet fields. Prussian and Saxon troops held the vine-covered west bank that commands the east, whereby the French approached with the objective of pinning-down the enemy and seizing the plateau. Jena, Dornburg, Camburg and Kösen are the only crossings in this section.

Napoleon and four divisions had crossed at Jena while Davout's Corps was passing through the Kösen defile downstream. Murat, with the cavalry, and Bernadotte, with his I Corps, would in due course appear at the two intermediate crossings. At Jena the French were preparing to attack from the Landgrafenberg toward the villages of Closewitz, Cospeda and Vierzehnheiligen toward Kapellendorf, the location of Hohenlohe's headquarters.

On the French side, Lannes' V Corps and the Imperial Guard were already on the plateau. Augereau's VII Corps was forming-up in the streets and squares of Jena below. St. Hilaire's division, of IV Corps, was preparing to ascend to the plateau. The remainder of Soult's IV Corps and Ney's VI Corps, plus Murat's cavalry, were slated to appear in the afternoon. The Emperor issued his final instructions:

1 A.M. Order of the Day

Marshal Augereau commands the left, placing his first division in column on the road to Weimar, while General Gazan mounts with his artillery to the plateau; he will keep such force as may be necessary on the left plateau, on a level with the head of his column; he will have skirmishers opposite the whole of the enemy's line, at the several issues from the heights; he will debouch, with his whole corps, upon the plateau as soon as General Gazan advances, and will forthwith march, according to circumstances, to take the left of the army.

At daybreak Marshal Lannes will have all his artillery in the intervals [between regiments], in the order of battle in which he passes the night.

The Guard artillery is emplaced on the [Windknolle] heights, with the infantry at the back of the plateau ranked in five lines, the first composed of *Chasseurs*, crowning the plateau.

The village on our right [Closewitz] will be bombarded by all the artillery of General Suchet and immediately attacked and carried. The Emperor will give the signal at the break of day.

Marshal Ney will support the right of Marshal Lannes, at the moment that the village has been captured and there is room for his deployment.

2 A.M. Reconnaissance

Counting campfires cannot reveal enemy intentions. Attempting to size-up his adversary, the Emperor left his headquarters with General Suchet.

The night was very dark, and the camp sentries could not see ten paces around them. The first of them, hearing someone advancing in the gloom, and approaching our line, shouted: "Who goes there?" and made ready to fire. The Emperor was so profoundly plunged in thought that he did not hear the voice, and it was a ball whistling at his ear which drew him out of his abstraction.

His Majesty was still at this post when the soldier who had fired on him came in, having just been relieved of guard; it was a young grenadier of the line. The Emperor ordered him to approach, and pinching his cheek very hard, said to him: "How is this, you rascal, you must have taken me for a Prussian? This rogue doesn't waste his powder; he fires at nothing but emperors..."

3 A.M. Naumburg

Marshal Davout distributed Napoleon's orders to his division generals, and his 2<sup>nd</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> Divisions set out toward Kösen an hour later.

4 A.M. Landgrafenberg: Staff Meeting

"The Emperor gave his last instructions to his lieutenants, and ordered his soldiers to get under arms. The night was cold, the country covered to a distance with a thick fog, like that which for some hours enveloped the field of Austerlitz."

5 A.M. Front Lines

"Some 46,000 French troops and 70 guns were massed in position on the Landgrafenberg and in the neighboring valleys, ready to advance into action." Twenty-eight cannon had made it to the top of the plateau. The V Corps and St. Hilaire would begin the attack all along the front to make room for the rest of the army.

6 A.M.

Hohenlohe was determined to drive the French off the plateau at daybreak, but had no idea of the numbers he would be facing. The Prussian estimated at most he'd have to deal with 20,000 Frenchmen with his 38,000 Prussians and Saxons.



Robert Tunstall

## Pultusk-Golymin

### *Le moment des demi-succés était arrive*<sup>2</sup>

Napoleon had anticipated a major battle near Pultusk as early as December 15<sup>th</sup>. Had he not changed his army's concentration point, toward Golymin and Ciechanow, without doubt Bennigsen would have been crushed at Pultusk. However, believing the two Russian armies under Bennigsen and Buxhöwden to have already united, he believed they would move at once to the support of the Prussian Corps near Soldau.

Davout's III Corps marched north to Kaleczin, the crossroads between Nowemiasto and Golymin. Finding the town occupied by many Russians (guarding the convoys returned from the Sonna), the French stopped in the woods short of

the town. From there they turned right toward Strzegoczin, taking it with little resistance from Ostermann's beleaguered force. No one cared to celebrate Christmas. Davout's men bivouacked in and around Strzegoczin, with dragoons from **Beaumont's** division on piquet duty. Beaumont's main body was still south of Strzegoczin, while **Becker's** at Gonsiorowo watched the road to Pultusk.

"A complete thaw, accompanied with melting snow and rain, had soaked the ground" to a depth of four feet, turning the abysmal roads into quagmires. A number of guns left behind by the Russians fell into French hands along with Russian stragglers and Polish deserters. On the other hand, the French also left their guns behind.

<sup>2</sup> The moment of our half-success had arrived. — Fezenzac

Napoleon traveled via Sluskow and Nowe Miasto to Lopaczin. Mud had caused him to overestimate his troops' abilities and much reduced his chances of success.

The attacking columns started late, marching slowly and painfully. Horses too could not get forward, so the scouts learned nothing of the enemy. The artillery, especially the heavy metal, had to be left far behind. As Napoleon rode beside the marching columns to their angry jibes and hurled epithets, he realized that the rank and file had reached their limit of endurance.

The Cossacks made good their superiority in screening, preventing the few French scouts who got forward from collecting information on enemy movements. Napoleon could only guess their intentions. He sent **Lannes' V Corps** toward Pultusk, and to protect the rear of Lannes' column he sent **Gudin's** division as it arrived from Czarnowo. Lannes arrived at Zbrowski, five miles short of Pultusk, and camped there in the evening. Napoleon was unaware that this corps was heading into the jaws of Bennigsen's main force. In the meanwhile Napoleon with the Guard hastened from Nasielsk toward Lopaczin, hoping to catch Sacken. Scouts reported Sacken already crossing at Lopaczin and making for Kaleczin.

**Sacken** aware of Augereau's approach from Nowemiasto, and already had his 3rd division well clear on its way east. At Kaleczin, Sacken diverted three batteries with an infantry escort on Golymin to avoid the encumbered route of the main body of his division, which got away safely toward Pultusk. The Emperor's aide-de-camp, de Ségur, and two squadrons of guard chasseurs rode up toward the crossing at Lopaczin. On the way they were joined by **Nansouty**, the dragoons of Klein and the Light Cavalry of Lasalle. Upon sighting the Lopaczin bridge, the chasseurs of the guard charged a Russian regiment of hussars guarding the bridge and threw them into the river.

A small rearguard under **Pahlen** crossed further upstream. Colonel Dahlmann charged them at the head of the guard chasseurs and drove them northward, taking three guns. Klein followed up as far as Sonsk.

**Augereau** occupied Nowemiasto and received the order to turn north along the Sonna, but his corps managed to advance only six miles. **Heudelet** encamped at Gostymin, and **Dejardins** at Gatkowo just short of Lopaczin. On the way north to Ciechanow, **Durosnel** and **Wattier** stopped in and beyond Bondkowo. On Augereau's left rear, **Soult's** Corps reached the broken bridge at Sochoczin; his Light Cavalry under **Guyot**, far ahead, reached Oirzen and proceeded on to Ciechanow where he had been warned to expect serious opposition.

None of **Buxhöwden's** four divisions were in position to engage. The **8th** division and **Anrepp's 14th** (less detachments), isolated on the far side of the Narew, moved directly on Rozan, by-passing Pultusk. **Tutchkov's 5th**, marching south from Ostrolenka, stood at Makow. **Dochturow's 7th**, moving up between Makow and Golymin, had been detected by Nansouty's scouts the day before.

Napoleon arrived in Lopaczin to receive Nansouty's report of a large enemy formation near Golymin, and of 20,000

men—Barclay and Sacken—retiring from the Ukra toward Ciechanow and Golymin, whose rear guard his chasseurs had just despatched.

The Emperor turned his attention toward Golymin. He ordered Davout's two lead divisions, along with the cavalry reserve and the Guard, to intercept Sacken's force at Golymin and cut the road to Pultusk. But it was all far too late. The Emperor had failed to trap the mass of the retiring Russians.

### Victory in the East

With the failure of Bennigsen's attempt to hold the Ukra, the Russian high command was divided on whether to continue the fight. Kamenskoi was now all for retiring to Ostrolenka and perhaps on into East Prussia. The astute Bennigsen judged a riskier, aggressive policy more likely to please the Tsar, even if it failed militarily.

Pultusk

**Bennigsen**, enroute to Pultusk with the **2nd** division, under Ostermann-Tolstoi and the **6th**, under **Gortchakov**, met men of **Osten-Sacken's 3rd** division, and **Barclay's Avant Garde** drawing back from Lopaczin and Nowemiasto. To avoid hampering the retreat, the colliding columns abandoned most of their baggage and a total of 60 guns in the mud. Fourteen guns had been lost on previous days in the battles at Kolozomb, Czarnowo, and Kowalowice. The remaining twelve battalions, mainly **Gallitzin's** troops, plus cavalry and guns, were retiring on Golymin. Pahlen's two cavalry regiments and three battalions of **Sacken's 3rd** division set out from Ciechanow toward Golymin, a distance of 12 miles, with the baggage of their division and the horse battery of the 3rd division.

*26 December, Friday*

**Narew Front**—Pultusk

Several roads converge upon the town. The road to Golymin mounts the plateau to follow the ridge to the west. Bennigsen formed his army along this road as far as the large wood of Moszyn. In the first line stood 21 battalions of the **2nd** and **3rd Divisions** with five batteries of artillery in front and one in reserve. Three hundred yards back, in the second line, stood a further 18 battalions of the **5th** and **6th Divisions**. In the intervals between regiments and somewhat forward were 28 squadrons of regular cavalry. A long line of cossacks supported by ten squadrons of hussars comprised the forward screen.

On the right, the Moszyn wood's 250-acres crackled with sounds of breaking wood as three regiments of **Barclay de Tolly's Avant Garde** took up their positions. From afar, the momentary stirring of a hundred Jägers created a telltale rippling in the shadows. The infiltrating sharpshooters spread along the tree line with reserves deeper in. Out in front of these light infantry, near a smaller wood, Barclay positioned a battery facing southwest toward Zbrowski on the Nasielsk road.

Behind the Jägers, a regiment of Polish cavalry in the Russian service and two battalions of the Tenthinsk musket-

eers stood astride the Golymin road. Where the road leaves Moszyn to the northwest on its way to Golymin, about 4 miles out of Pultusk, Barclay posted a third musketeer battalion and a battery to guard against a flanking attempt.

To the north of town, the road to Ostrolenka leads along the Narew; the road due north, to Makow. These two roads would ease the escape of Bennigsen's forces should a retreat become necessary. Near the Makow road he stationed five reserve battalions and cavalry in the third line.

Bennigsen's position was well protected against envelopment on its left by two outposts on the Warsaw road and the Narew bridge. Major General Charles Fedorovich **Baggovut** covered the approaches from Warsaw with an Advanced Guard of ten battalions and one battery of the **6th Division**, about 4,000 men. Baggovut's two squadrons of dragoons and 600 cossacks pushed forward along the Warsaw road as it follows the Narew due south. Across the river stood one battalion of **Anrepp's** Division with 2 guns, guarding the bridge.

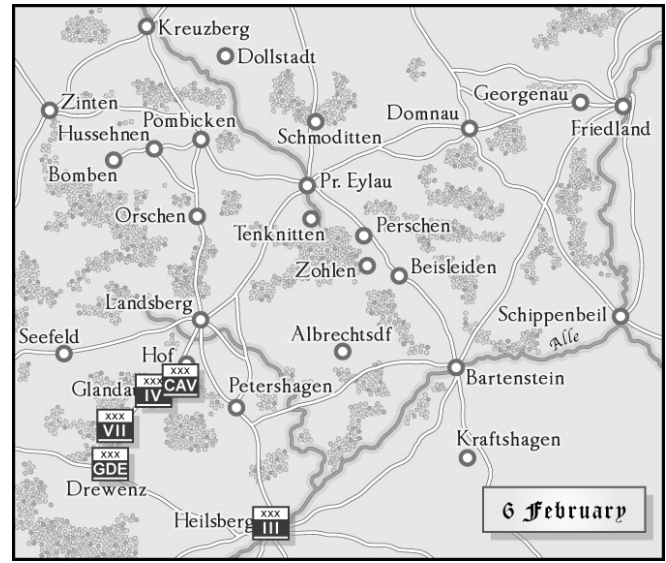
The artillery deployed in front of the first line. Altogether the Russians may have fired as many as 156 guns—down from 228 three weeks earlier—in two and one-half horse and seven and one-half foot companies.

At 6 a.m. Davout's third division, commanded temporarily by his chief of staff, d'Aultanne, set out from Kowalovice in pursuit of a Russian column of guns and stores, escorted by cavalry, falling back on Pultusk. D'Aultanne was ordered to keep this column from interfering with Lannes' left flank, and, without seriously engaging, he picked up fourteen guns and scores of wagons.

Lannes' Corps marched forward from Zbrowski at 7 a.m. The bad weather continued—a thaw accompanied by intermittent showers of rain, sleet and snow, which melted upon reaching the ground and made for a miserable four-mile march. His two divisions, under Louis Gabriel **Suchet** and Honoré Théodore **Gazan**, his corps cavalry under Anne François **Trelliard**, and the new 5th Division of Dragoons under **Becker**, could not count more than 18,400 men that morning.

Using all the teams of the artillery, Lannes's men managed to drag along a few light guns. Lannes rode forward with his escort of two squadrons, who cleared some cossacks out of the thickets as they approached within sight of Pultusk. From the road he saw only Bennigsen's cavalry and some of Baggovut's men. General of Brigade Michel **Claparède** joined Lannes with the *Avant Garde*, the 17th light infantry, who drove in the cossack outposts and enabled Lannes to get a better view. When he caught sight of the Golymin road he glimpsed 40,000 Russians deployed in line of battle.

If Lannes had any thoughts of falling back now, at 10 a.m., he was not the man to reveal them. There was no disguising the critical situation he faced. He had just received the Emperor's order to take the bridge at Pultusk and construct a bridgehead.



Leeland Myrick

# Eylau

## STALEMATE IN THE SNOW

7 February, Saturday—Heilsberg

**Davout**, ordered at first to Landsberg, was diverted toward Bartenstein, where he crossed the Alle.

Landsberg

Arriving at Landsberg, **Ney** received orders to march on Kreuzburg, to intercept the Prussians' march on Eylau.

Eylau

**Bennigsen's** army took the road northeast from Landsberg, and emerged from the forest into a clearing about a mile and a half in front of the large village of Preussische Eylau. Ahead to the north, east, and south, stretched an undulating plain with few hills of any military significance. The largely flat countryside offered few dramatic panoramas: rivers, lakes, and massive stands of oak, pine, spruce, beech, hornbeam and other species. On the left foreground a lake extends half a mile north-west to the village of Tenknitten; to the right lies Waschkeiten (Warszkajty) lake. All the ponds were frozen over, covered with snow. The ground between the two lakes is slightly elevated, and the road runs along the highest crest.

**The Russian defenses of Eylau**

Half a mile before Eylau, the road descends into the valley to approach the substantial village, stretching some three hundred yards "right and left of the road. Towards the right of it, church and cemetery stand on a well-marked mound." The Passmar stream curves around Eylau through the lakes to-

ward Althof (Oriechowo) and Kreuzburg (Slawskoje), draining numerous smaller lakes and marshes which crater the valley.

Bagration's powerful rear-guard remained on the western hill, the Ziegelhof plateau. The rear guard comprised two musketeer, two grenadier and one jäger infantry regiments covered by artillery in front, and one regiment of dragoons. The **8th Division** awaited Bagration's orders a short distance up the road toward Eylau. Bennigsen despatched five regiments that had not yet deployed, along with some infantry to meet the rearguard at Grünhofchen.

The road from Landsberg begins to ascend the Ziegelhof just outside Grünhofchen (.). The horse artillery deployed on the slope across the road, in a defile between two woods. The jäger regiment skirmished in front of the guns on a curving line to screen the left as far as Waschkeiten lake (3327. 3427). To the right rear of the guns, a grenadier regiment stood on the frozen surface of Tenknitten Lake. Two musketeer regiments extended the line to the left of the lake, with another grenadier regiment behind them. The *Petersburg dragoons*, stopped behind the village of Tenknitten. Bagration deployed for defense in depth, to allow the most advanced troops to withdraw through their comrades further back.

The 8th Division arrayed behind Waschkeiten lake, with its left on the road to Heilsberg, and its right on the Landsberg road. Fourteen guns lined up on the edge of the lake to its left front. Behind the division, at the foot of the plateau, stood 25 squadrons in three lines, with 10 more across the road. Another *Avant Garde* force under **Barclay** de Tolly held the village of Eylau and the churchyard south of town and the saw mill to the north.

Beyond the village the ground rises to a ridge paralleling Ziegelhof about 1000 yards east of Eylau. **Bennigsen** led the army across the valley, attaining the forward slope and crest of the opposite plateau, where he deployed. Near the village of Serpallen Bennigsen selected the high point to anchor his left. Behind his right, beyond the villages of Schloditten (Zagorodnoje) and Schmoditten (Riabinowka), forests of fir trees stretched to the horizon. Extensive birch woods spread through the valley behind Bennigsen's center. A thicket of brambles covered the hills between Sausgarten (Oziornoje), Kutschitten (Znamienskoje) and Anklappen.

### Preparations

2:00 p.m. Grünhofchen

The French Light Cavalry arrived at the edge of the woods. The *Avant Garde* of Marshal **Soult's** IV Corps moved up in support, and Marulaz's Light Cavalry departed to rejoin III Corps on the Bartenstein road.

Soult was uncertain whether he attacked the whole Russian army or merely a rear-guard. He impatiently sent General **Levasseur** with the 18th and 46th Line up the road, preferring to skip the preliminary skirmishing and commence a massed charge with naked weapons. The 18th marched forward across Tenknitten lake, until an all-out Russian bombardment shook them. As they turned away to the right, the musketeers charged with the bayonet. The Petersburg

dragoons then fell upon the 18th before they had time to form square, and threw them into such disorder that they lost one of their eagles. Only the arrival of **Klein's** dragoons prevented their complete dissolution. The 46th reached the Russian front in turn, and received several charges but succeeded in maintaining an orderly retirement.

Soult placed his corps artillery on a slight rise and began a bombardment. Two brigades, under **Schinner** and **Vivier**, moved off-road through the woods on the right, while Marshal **Augereau's** VII Corps hustled out toward Tenknitten lake. Soult renewed his attack on the Russian center, while **Legrand** and Augereau turned up the pressure on their flanks. Bagration began falling back on Barclay.

Vivier's brigade moved up along the far shore of Waschkeiten lake, thus outflanking Bagration's men and compelling them to pass back through Barclay's lines. Two *Avant Gardes* became flank guards on Bennigsen's main line. Covered by Barclay's men and guns in the gardens and houses of the village, Markow turned north to take post on Bennigsen's extreme right, while Baggovut moved east and south to his post at Serpallen, on the extreme left.

### Landsberg

The Imperial Guard followed Augereau's Corps along the road through Landsberg, and reached a bivouac a half league before Eylau.

### The Capture of Eylau

Marshal Augereau's column, coming up the road from Landsberg, approached Ziegelhof.

Napoleon called for a halt. "I shall wait till tomorrow on this high ground, where our artillery can play. When Ney and Davout are in line we can advance simultaneously." Napoleon gave orders to remain in order of battle on the plateau, and to arrange his bivouac below Ziegelhof, with his Guard encamped all around him.

Some cavalry, however, followed the Russians into the town. At this moment the Imperial quartermasters, coming from Landsberg with their baggage and servants, passed Ziegelhof without anyone telling them to halt, and went through the advanced posts at the entrance to Eylau. They unpacked their apparatus, and set to work cooking and stabling their horses, when an enemy patrol discovered and nearly captured them. Fortunately their Guard escort arrived. At the sound of their fire the troops of Marshal Soult posted at the gates of the town ran up to rescue Napoleon's baggage. Thinking the French wished to take possession of Eylau, Barclay sent up reinforcements on his side, so that a bloody engagement took place in the streets of the town.

Legrand's and Leval's divisions of Soult's corps, approaching by the Landsberg road, encountered strenuous resistance from Barclay's infantry, supported by two guns on the outskirts of town. Driving the Russians back in bitter house-to-house fighting the French pushed into the village.

Barclay reached the town's central square, where a single French gun at the upper end of the Landsberg-Strasse swept the market-place. Fifty paces away a Russian gun was ensconced in a gateway, and cannon engaged cannon while

Barclay's men killed and wounded hundreds of soldiers of Soult's corps, taking hundreds more prisoner.

Meanwhile Vivier's brigade, which had been sent around the lake to turn the enemy rear-guard, turned toward the Eylau cemetery, and found themselves staring into the muzzles of the Russian artillery in front of the church. Vainly endeavoring to get into the streets, the brigade pulled back to reform its columns on the ice-covered lake, protected from the guns by the bank along the Heilsberg road.

At 4 p.m. Vivier advanced again, supported by the rest of St. Hilaire's division, and succeeded in getting into the vital cemetery. Barclay led his cavalry in a bitter sanguinary counterattack and forced Vivier back.

The French once again stormed the church and cemetery, driving out Barclay's leaderless men.

Bagration took command of the troops in the village, and was pulling his men out when Bennigsen suddenly appeared with **Somow's** 4th division, which had marched over from the reserve in three columns to retake Eylau at any cost. In the face of the French artillery sweeping the streets with grape, they recaptured part of the village by 6 p.m., only to quietly withdraw at 6:30. The 4th division drew away first, covered by a line of skirmishers from the *Archangel regiment* and two battalions at the sawmill on its right.

Scouts sent forward left no doubt of a major battle on the morrow. Napoleon sent messengers to Davout, who had continued along the Alle to Bartenstein, ordering him to unite forces on the battlefield itself.

7.00 p.m. Hussehn

Part of **L'Estocq's** corps arrived nine miles north-east of Eylau after marching all day from Engelswalde over narrow lanes, between the villages of Kanditten and Orschen. The rear guard was behind, near Rossitten, cutting a road through the forest for the artillery. L'Estocq, determined to continue on via Bornehnen to Hussehn.

### Night. The village of Eylau

The French center in Eylau was dangerously exposed. Soult's corps maintained the village, having finally thrown the Russians out. Claude Juste Alexandre **Legrand's** division took post just beyond it. **Ferey's** brigade held the north end of town, **Schinner's** brigade occupied the houses near the cemetery. From the church hill toward Rothenen Louis Vincent Joseph le Blond **St. Hilaire's** division bivouacked out in the open, with **Milhaud's** cavalry on his right. Vivier's brigade quartered in the church and cemetery, surrounded by the dead and dying.

**Grouchy's** and Klein's dragoons halted short of Eylau, on either side of the Landsberg road. **Lasalle's** Light Cavalry division occupied the lowland on the far left, and **Durosnel's** brigade took post still further out. Augereau's infantry remained on the plateau. **Milhaud's** troops took quarters in the little hamlet of Zehsen. The **Guard** camped on the Ziegelhof,

Deprived of their depots at Guttstadt and Leibstadt, and their magazines on the Alle River, the Russian commissariat before Eylau was hopelessly disorganized.

Nor could the more elaborate French supply service keep up. Provision trains could never follow such a massive concentration of men. Even the store-wagons of the staff remained at Landsberg, and so on this occasion the headquarters too went completely hungry. Soult's men, who had lived for several days only on potatoes and melted snow, had hoped for more.

At his bivouac fire Napoleon met with his subordinates to discuss last-minute adjustments in their deployments. He then moved his headquarters to a merchant's house in the Landsberg-Strasse. He conferred with Murat and Soult.

The army was much reduced by dysentery, marching, rearguard actions, stragglers and marauders dispersed in search of provisions. The Guard, better treated and disciplined, had few losses, and mustered 5,663 infantry, cavalry and gunners. Murat had present, in reserve behind Eylau, Klein's 1st dragoon division (less one brigade with Ney) with 1,252 men, while Grouchy's 2nd mustered 1,890, and d'Hautpoul's 2nd Cuirassier division had 1,391 present under arms. The VII Corps of Marshal Augereau, 12,534 strong, camped to the rear at Tenknitten.

The Emperor lacked the infantry to fill out his position properly. On his left, he had only 3,229 light cavalrymen in four brigades. The two divisions of Generals Leval and Legrand, of Soult's Corps, occupied the center of the French position about Eylau with 14,635. On the right stood the division of St. Hilaire with 7,193 men, and the 3rd Dragoon division commanded by Edouard Jean Baptiste Milhaud, with 2,400 troopers. The total of Napoleon's force on the field numbered just over 50,000 men and 200 guns.

Bennigsen with 67,000 men and 460 guns<sup>3</sup> held the heights from Schloditten to Serpallen. On the extreme right, the Cossacks—inspired now by the presence of their "Ataman," Matvei **Platov**, sought some sign of L'Estocq's approach from Althof. Near Schloditten, **Markow** deployed 18 regiments of dragoons, cuirassiers and hussars, and four regiments of infantry. Bennigsen presently drew Markow in, so his right ranged no farther than Walkmühle, and brought other troops from the front to the reserve to shorten his line. **Tutchkov's 5th** division, **Essen III's 8th**, **Sacken's 3rd** and **Ostermann-Tolstoi's 2nd** divisions marshaled their infantry regiments in attack formation, with two battalions in front, and their 3rd, in column, behind. The divisions formed a single phalanx, very intermixed and indistinguishable. In second line, behind Essen, stood **Dochturov's 7th** division. In front of the main line 400 guns and howitzers assembled in batteries along the line. The center battery of 72 heavy guns included 22 pieces of siege artillery brought from Königsberg by sledge, while 60 pieces faced the French left, and 40 faced their right. There were also three Prussian batteries under Major Huguenin, and later a fourth under Brockhausen. In Anklappen waited a 60-gun horse artillery reserve. Barclay, his arm dressed and in a sling, departed on his way by sledge to Königsberg.

<sup>3</sup> Petre, p. 176. He had lost 500 men on the Ziegelhof.



# From Heilsberg to Friedland

On June 10<sup>th</sup>, Bennigsen extracted a terrible toll from Marshal Soult's IV Corps behind his fortified position at Heilsberg. But the road to Königsberg remained in Napoleon's hands, and French reinforcements were sent north to capture the last Prussian bastion. There was to be no repeat of the Eylau campaign—Napoleon had the interior lines now. Bennigsen was constrained to retire upon his own communications toward the east, Bartenstein and Shippenbeil.

Bennigsen directed his four columns toward Friedland. On 12 June, upon departing from Heilsberg, they marched on Bartenstein by three parallel routes as follows:

## 1. Reserve, Grand Duke Constantine

- Uhlan Regiment
- Guard Grenadier Regiment
- Garde du Corps Grenadier Regiment
- 1<sup>st</sup> Infantry Division (Guard)

*Route of March:* Klaitz – Kerwienen – Springhorn – Polpen – Gallingen – Minten

## 2. Prince Gorchakov

- Gorchakov's Corps (6<sup>th</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> Inf. Divs.)
- Right Wing Cavalry (Gallitzin)

*Route of March:* Rehagen – Kleiditten – Krekollen – Kraftshagen – Schwarzaunen

## 3. General Ouvarov

- Left Wing Cav
- 7<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division
- 8<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division

*Route of March:* (direct road) Markheim – Rogausen – Lauterhagen – Hermanhagen – Plensen

## 4. General Sukin II

- 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Division
- 14<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division (at rear)

*Route of March:* (behind Ouvarov) Knipstein – Napratten – Krekollen – Hermanhagen – Plensen

## 5. Cossacks • 3 regiments

*Route of March:* (L-bank of the Alle, observing the French)

## 6. General Bagration (*behind Sukin II*)

- Rear Guard
- Platov's Cossacks

*Route of March:* (direct road) Markheim – Rogausen – Lauterhagen – Hermanhagen – Plensen

## Friday 12 June

3:30 a.m. Heilsberg

At sunrise three Russian divisions still remained on the left bank, near the French. Had Napoleon continued the battle, these Russians might well have been crushed. However, Napoleon did not wish to draw the enemy upon Marshal Soult's bloodied corps while his van, defiling in two columns, marched away for Eylau. Instead, Soult's corps remained quietly in front of Heilsberg to cover the move, supported by the Guard at Langwiese. During the day Mortier's VIII Corps arrived from Altkirch.

The composition of the four Russian columns as they moved out from Heilsberg was as follows:

- I. Kollogribov's Wohnsdorf detachment
- II. 1st ID (Guard)
- III. Three Infantry Divisions
- IV. Left-Wing Cavalry

Two divisions followed at a distance, prepared to provide support to Bagration's Rear Guard, which comprised one division and the Right-Wing Cavalry.

The last of the Russians crossed the bridges without incident, which they burned behind them along with their camp on the right bank to follow Bennigsen toward Bartenstein about 16 miles off.

Bagration's Rear Guard departed Heilsberg at 6 a.m., leaving a Cossack detachment that withdrew before the occupying French cavalry at 11 a.m. The rearguard marched into Lauterhagen, on the direct road, pausing for two hours to await stragglers, and then continued its march on Bartenstein.

Arriving at Bartenstein toward nightfall, Bennigsen's main body took a few hours rest. At midnight they resumed their march for Schippenbeil in three columns: Kollogribov with the Guard on the right bank; three divisions and the left wing cavalry via the left bank; two divisions supported the rearguard; Bagration had one division and the right wing cavalry; swarms of cossacks protected the flanks.

Latour-Maubourg's division of French dragoons and the Light Cavalry brigades of Durosnel and Watier followed the Russians by both banks of the Alle—a single brigade on the left bank, Latour's division and one brigade on the right bank. They merely observed from a distance, and did not press the rearguard.

The four columns marched by three parallel routes:

I Column marched east and north to Lowenstern (east of Shippenbeil).

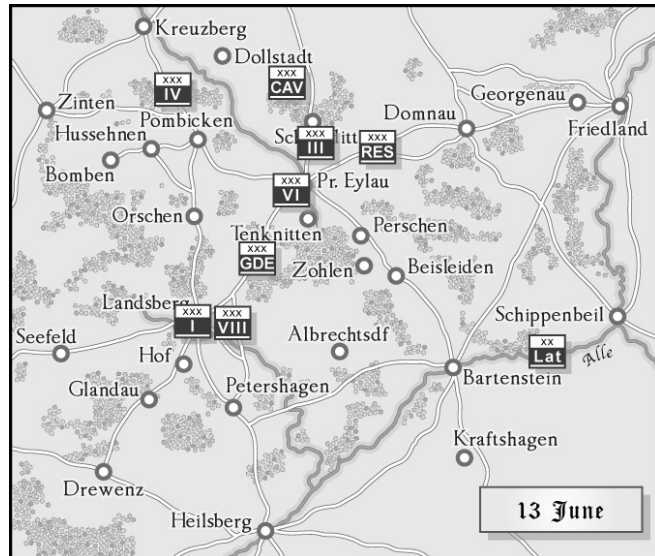
II Column marched in the middle, and then behind I Col via Lowenstern.

III and IV marched direct to Bartenstein and crossed the river to arrive in Shippenbeil by the left bank.

5 p.m. Domnau

French Marshal Lannes, arriving at Domnau at the head of his Reserve Corps, sent the 9th Hussars on a reconnaissance of Friedland.

Lannes' scouts were observed moving on Friedland. Galitzin went forward with a party of cavalry from the left wing and the Grand Duke Uhlans – a total of 20 squadrons. The Russian army continued to march along the right bank in the direction of Friedland.



Leeland Myrick

Upon reaching Shippenbeil, Russian scouts reported Napoleon's troops marching north toward the beleaguered Prussian fortress. Bennigsen at once resolved upon the desperate measure of marching to the King's defense. With luck, the direct route from Friedland might get him there in the nick of time. He certainly could beat the French to Friedland and seize the bridge there. Then, it would be only a long day's march to the outskirts of Königsberg.

#### Eylau

Davout arrived in the familiar town. His *Avant Garde* rode over the winter battlefield toward Anklappen, where they encountered the Prussian hussars scouting ahead for Kamenski. Gudin's division took post at Rothenen, where the French right stood on February 8th. Morand's division found quarters near the Waschkeiten Lake. Friant's delayed division only arrived at 8 p.m.

In the evening Berthier arrived and established the Emperor's headquarters in the town. No longer a dreary plain covered with blood-drenched snow, the staff officers found a cheerful and fertile landscape covered with verdant woods, beautiful lakes, and scattered villages. They would remain here through the following day.

# Friedland

## A FATAL CROSSING

13 June, Saturday

4 a.m. Schippenbeil

After an eight-mile march from Bartenstein, the head of Bennigsen's column began passing through the streets of the town. They appeared to turn about and take positions in order of battle along the Alle and its tributary the Guber, as though expecting battle.<sup>4</sup>

Prince Bagration's rear guard covered the Russian army along the length of the Alle. Platov's scouts reported a strong enemy column under Lannes moving on Domnau.

#### Eylau

In the morning Napoleon joined his headquarters. Meadows where once the dead blanketed the snow had grown over with lovely flower-studded green pastures. Brave men rested under those meadows. The cavalry and the artillery were astonished to discover that, in the great battle, they had galloped across frozen lakes.

The Emperor studied his despatches, as uncertain of Bennigsen's intentions as that general himself. Reconnaissance from the Light Cavalry on the right showed the main body of the Russians marching along the Alle from Bartenstein toward Schippenbeil. Other reports, from the direction of Lampasch, seemed to indicate detachments of the enemy intent upon joining L'Estocq in front of Königsberg. Grossly over-estimating the size of Kamenski's force, Murat reported the bulk of the Russian army advancing on Mühlhausen. This induced Napoleon to detach more strength than necessary toward Königsberg.

The Emperor pushed the corps of Marshal Soult, reduced to 16,000 men, up the road by Kreuzberg, while Murat took the direct road north, with the divisions of Count Raymond St. Sulpice (1900), Milhaud, and Lasalle. The two marshals were ordered to make a sudden attack on Königsberg.

Davout followed, prepared to join in a few hours either Marshal Soult or the main body of the army according to circumstances, and to block the road between Domnau and Königsberg.

11 a.m. Eylau

Napoleon wrote to Murat, to inform him of the position of all the *corps d'armée*:

"Marshal Lannes and his army corps are advancing on Lampasch, his cavalry heads for Domnau; Marshal Davout marches on Wittenberg, Marshal Soult started at 10 a.m. for Kreuzburg. The First Corps have reached Landsberg; Ney

<sup>4</sup> Something happened at Shippenbeil but I do not believe the columns crossed each other.

and Mortier are just arriving at Eylau. If you find yourself able to enter Königsberg, you should allocate this task to Marshal Soult. Should the enemy army reach Domnau today, you will still push Marshal Soult toward Königsberg, placing Davout so as to block the enemy army between Domnau and Königsberg.”

Davout was also charged with the task of turning Bennigsen’s right flank if the Russians should be forced to turn and give battle at Domnau. As Napoleon was now aiming at nothing less than a battle of annihilation, he also detached Lannes’s corps and sent it eastward to Friedland to hold the bridges over the Alle and deprive Bennigsen of an alternative line of retreat to the east.

#### *12:00 Noon Schippenbeil*

French cavalry were already in Domnau, blocking enemy communications with Königsberg. The Russians resumed their march toward Allenau and Friedland, while Bagration overtook the army and became the army’s strong Advanced Guard, carefully preceding the main body.

The Russian army was reorganized into two columns:

The original I and II Columns probably became the new II Column, since they were ordered east to Lowenstein. The new II Column marched via Losskeim to Friedland.

The III and IV Columns had to wait at Shippenbeil, during which pause the troops marauded and set the town on fire. These troops became the new I Column and took the more direct road, marching along the Alle’s right bank to Friedland.

As the rear-guard departed, the little village was almost completely incinerated, with many inhabitants burned alive. Latour-Maubourg’s division of French cavalry and the two cavalry brigades, which had followed Bennigsen to Schippenbeil, crossed the Alle upon the embers, and moved on Domnau.

Bennigsen’s first column proceeded via Romsdorf, Honigbaum, Massaunen, Gross-Schönau, Kaidann, Heyde and Batkeim; the direct route along the Alle River. The second column was to march parallel to the first, a few miles eastward, via Löwenstein, Laggarben, Losskeim, Melehden, Keulenburg, Friedenbergr and Böttchersdorf, via the Barthen-Friedland Road.

#### *3 p.m. Gollau*

L’Estocq came upon the head of Kamenski’s column within sight of Königsberg. L’Estocq took command of the combined force, about 25,000-strong. As the evening wore on, Murat’s cavalry began to appear from the direction of Wittenberg, and several skirmishes broke out.

#### *6 p.m. Friedland (Pravdinsk)*

Still cantering as they approached, the 9th Hussars continued into Friedland, ejecting a few Russian troops guarding the magazines in the town. Vedettes following these troops onto the opposite bank suddenly encountered Prince Dimitri Gallitzin and 20 squadrons on the road from Schippenbeil. In the confusion a number of Frenchmen were taken prisoner. Their

compatriots scampered back into Friedland and attempted to destroy the bridge. Sweeping back the French Hussars, Colonel Tchalikov and Prince Manvelov led a squadron of Grand Duke Constantine Uhlans into the town. Reinforced by two squadrons of the St. George Cuirassier Regiment and two more squadrons of lancers under Major Mesenow, they threw the enemy back into the woods beyond Heinrichsdorf, capturing 60 more horsemen and obliging the remainder to flee to Georgenau.

Bennigsen himself arrived in Friedland at 8 p.m. and received the report of Lannes’ force at Domnau. As his troops marched into Friedland, Bennigsen sent several detachments beyond the town to hold the Alle bridges further upstream. Kollogribov sent five squadrons of the Guard and three guns to Wohnsdorf.

- Chevalier-Garde Regiment (Depreradovich)  
5 escadrons (465)
- Horse Artillery 3 guns

### **RUSSIAN ARRIVAL AT FRIEDLAND**

JUNE 13, p.m.

Gallitzin arrived first with 20, and later 28, squadrons, including:

- Cols. Tchalikov, Manvelov  
Grand Duke Constantine Uhlans  
St. Geo Cuirassiers

Next to arrive, passing through, was Kollogribov’s detachment enroute to Wohnsdorf. Some of Platov’s squadrons went to Allenburg and Wehlau to watch the bridges and gain communication with L’Estocq.

#### **Gross-Wohnsdorf Detachment**

- Malakov’s cossacks
- 1<sup>st</sup> Jaeger (Eger) Regiment

#### **Gross-Wehlau Detachment**

##### **Maj. Gen. Mühler-Sakomelski (13 June p.m.)**

- Kargopol Dragoon Regiment  
5 escadrons (300)
- Lithuanian Dragoon Regiment  
5 escadrons (300)
- St. Petersburg Dragoon Regiment  
5 escadrons (300)
- Ingermannland Dragoon Regiment  
5 escadrons (300)

#### **Allenburg Detachment**

##### **Maj. Gen. Borosdin (14 June a.m.)**

- Preobrazhenski Leib Garde Regiment (Kozlovsky)  
3 battalions (1,557)
- Oliviopol Hussar Regiment (Glebov)  
10 escadrons (360)
- Finland Dragoon Regiment (Borosdin)  
5 escadrons (265)
- Mitau Dragoon Regiment (Alexeiev)  
5 escadrons (265)

- A few Guard batteries

Gallitzin with 28 squadrons and 17 horse artillery pieces remained in Friedland. The captured French hussars reported that Napoleon had taken the main body of his army on the road to Königsberg. This erroneous report corresponded with Bennigsen's own expectations. He thereupon resolved to give battle, tempted to save a day's march by following the direct road to Königsberg, crushing Lannes' unsupported corps, and racing for the Prussian base. "The weakness of the French column suggested to Bennigsen the idea of fighting a fortunate battle *en passant*." Here was an unexpected opportunity, a tempting favor of Fortune, a chance for another Pultusk against the same Marshal. Without giving much thought to their siting, other than to impede his forward momentum as little as possible, Bennigsen ordered three pontoon bridges deployed along the south side of the town. Convinced that Napoleon and the main body of the Grande Armée were marching toward Königsberg, he overlooked the lack of depth in his position. Should he be forced onto the defensive, he would have nowhere to go with a river at his back.

10 p.m. Eylau

The Emperor ordered Lannes to occupy Friedland and seize the bridge, and giving command of the cavalry to Grouchy, ordered that general to follow Lannes toward Domnau. Napoleon ordered his guard into motion, and informed his staff to be prepared to start on horseback at daybreak, to be on the morrow at the head of his assembled troops. He sent a final missive to Soult before retiring for four hours' rest.

Domnau

Latour-Maubourg's division of dragoons and the Light Cavalry brigades of Durosnel and Wattier, which had followed Bennigsen as far as Schippenbeil, arrived near Domnau and camped for the night.

11 p.m. Georgenau

Lannes met the 9th Hussars who had fallen back from Friedland. The Hussars' Colonel, Gautherin, described in detail the encounter with the Russian cavalry.

Posthenen

Gallitzin, who with his cavalry had followed the 9th Hussars, established his command post outside the village.

11 p.m. Friedland

Bennigsen ordered a battalion of Constantine's Imperial Guard across the bridge to support the cavalry.

12:00 Midnight Friedland

Part of Bagration's *Avant Garde* began crossing into Friedland. The men, exhausted after covering 34 miles of road from Heilsberg over two oppressively hot days, were still ready for a fight. They consumed provisions left around in the town. Gallitzin's outposts held Heinrichsdorf and Posthenen beyond.

By 3 AM there were 10,000 Russians across the river, including the main body of the Guard. By 5 AM the total had increased to 25-30,000.

DEPLOYING NORTH OF FRIEDLAND BY 5:45 AM:

3 ID (except 2 & 3 brigades still crossing Alle R)

STARTED CROSSING ALLE R. BY 6 AM: 6 ID

STARTED CROSSING ALLE R. BY 7 AM: 2 ID

STARTED CROSSING ALLE R. BY 8 AM: 7ID

#### 14 June, Sunday

1 a.m. Posthenen

Arriving at the head of Oudinot's grenadiers, Lannes drove Gallitzin's horsemen out of the village back toward Friedland.

Lannes sent forward Ruffin's brigade and the two battalions of Oudinot's grenadiers already in Posthenen. Oudinot pushed the two battalions toward the Sortlack wood; the remainder of his division deployed near Posthenen, to the left of the Eylau road along a small brook in front of the Bothkeim wood. He placed two batteries in front and five or six battalions and one gun with their backs to the wood.

1:30 a.m. Posthenen

Lannes received Napoleon's despatch of 10 p.m.— promising to send Ney toward Posthenen at 1 a.m., and to have Victor at Domnau by 10 a.m. should he be required.

2:00 a.m. Sortlack Wood

Ruffin's Brigade, the first of Oudinot's column, debouched onto the Friedland plain to find Russian Guard skirmishers moving into the Sortlack wood. They were fatigued by a long march without respite, and were unfamiliar with the terrain. A desultory exchange of musketry and artillery fire broke out all along the line.

Oudinot's van began coming up in force behind him. Grouchy, in turn, reported at the head of the dragoons and Saxon *cuirassiers*, bringing Lannes' strength to 8,800 infantry and 2,500 cavalry.

#### The battlefield

Flowing north toward the Pregel, the Alle River meanders through a chain of gently-rolling hills scattered by ancient glaciers.

Before Friedland, the Alle makes a fishhook bend; passing the town, it makes another sharp left turn. The right bank dominates the town. Woods are scattered about the gently undulating plain on the left bank. Several lakes pocketed between hills found their outlets into streams flowing in all directions. Many of these converge at Posthenen into the Millstream (*Mühlen Fluss*) bordering Friedland immediately to the north. On the south, by the Alle, lies Sortlack, and two miles north along the road to Königsberg, the village of Heinrichsdorf.

Marshal Lannes, in his haste to march, had brought with him only Oudinot's *voltigeurs* and grenadiers, the 9th Hussars, Grouchy's dragoons, and two regiments of Saxon cavalry. He could not oppose more than 10,000 men to the enemy's *Avant Garde*.

3:00 a.m. Posthenen

It was quite light by three o'clock. From the wood at Posthenen the ground slopes gradually down for two miles, affording a view into Friedland. The rising sun enabled Lannes' staff to see a large part of the Russian army massed on the other side of the river, on the high table-land between Allenau and Friedland. The first three regiments of the Russian Imperial Guard were just beginning to cross the bridges into Friedland. Perhaps 10,000 Russians were on the left bank with many more hurrying toward the bridges.

Marshal Lannes soon distinguished the nature of the ground, the troops which occupied it, and those which were crossing the bridges of the Alle, for the purpose of disputing the road to Königsberg. The course of the Alle, near the spot where the two armies were about to meet, exhibits numerous windings. The French arrived by woody hills, beyond which the ground gradually sinks to the bank of the Alle.

The ground at this season is covered with rye of great height. The Alle was seen on the French right pursuing its way through the plain in many meanders, then turning round Friedland coming to the French left, and thus forming an elbow open on the French side, and the further end of which was occupied by the town of Friedland. It was by the bridges of Friedland, placed in this elbow of the Alle, that the Russians came to deploy in the plain opposite to the French. They were seen distinctly hurrying across the bridges, passing through the town, debouching from the suburbs, and drawing up in line of battle facing the heights. A rivulet called the Mill Stream, running towards Friedland there formed a small pond, then threw itself into the Alle, after dividing that plain into two unequal halves. The half situated on the French right was the less extensive of the two. It was that on which Friedland was seated, between the Mill Stream and the Alle, at the very corner of the elbow which we have just described.<sup>5</sup>

5 a.m. Friedland

The Russian main body poured across the bridges, raising their strength to 25,000 or 30,000. The artillery lined the right bank, with commanding fields of fire.

From the wood of Sortlack, Oudinot threatened the Russian left. The fire from both sides suddenly intensified. The French batteries on the plateau of Posthenen took a toll among the Russian infantry attempting to move in their direction. French *voltigeurs* stationed along the edge of the Sortlack wood harried them with an incessant *tirailleur* fire, and the Russians drew back to await further reinforcements, which were arriving constantly, before making a renewed assault.

Marshal Lannes sent Marbot to warn the Emperor to hurry the two corps which he knew were on the march. Marbot passed the columns of Mortier's Dutch *cuirassiers*, under Frésia, who reached Posthenen and stood to the right, to tackle any cavalry attempts against Oudinot's flank.

## MODULE 1: F. Loraine Petre

Bennigsen, finding his right more and more outflanked, halted at Bartenstein but a few hours, to rest his troops, before continuing his march to Schippenbeil at midnight of the 12th-13th. He marched in three columns. Kologribow, with the Russian Guard, marched by the right bank. The second column, of three divisions, and the cavalry of the left wing, took the road along the left bank. The third, of two divisions, acted as support to the rear-guard, composed of one division and the cavalry of the right wing. The cossacks guarded the flanks.

The head of the column reached Schippenbeil at 4 a.m. on the 13th. As the troops passed through the town, they took position, as if for battle, behind it, between the Alle and its tributary, the Guber. But there was no rest for Bennigsen's troops, wearied though they were with more than a week of constant marching and fighting, for he now learnt that the French were already about Domnau. Trembling for his communications with Lestocq and Koenigsberg, he again resumed his march at midday.

It was 6 p.m. on the 13th June when the head of Bennigsen's army, under Gallitzin, began to reach the neighbourhood of Friedland. Lannes' cavalry had already ejected from the town the few Russian troops guarding the magazines there. A French patrol was surrounded and captured on the right bank of the river. Passing into Friedland, Gallitzin captured 60 cavalry in it; beyond the town, on the west, he found the French 9th Hussars, which he forced back on Lannes' corps at Domnau, taking post with his cavalry at Posthenen.

Kologribow detached small bodies to Wohnsdorf, Allenburg, and Wehlau, to watch the lower passages of the Alle, and to gain communication with Lestocq. There then remained at Friedland, 28 squadrons, and 17 guns.

Towards 8 p.m., Bennigsen himself reached Friedland. Informed of the proximity of Lannes' corps, he ordered the first troops which arrived to cross the river in support of the cavalry, and directed the construction of three pontoon bridges, one above and two below the permanent bridge. It was not till 11 p.m. that the head of the Guard infantry column arrived at Friedland. One battalion was sent over at once to the support of the cavalry, and three more regiments as day dawned (about 3.30), and the French began to appear. It was 5 a.m., before the first battalions of the main Russian body came up.

By 9 o'clock, Bennigsen had passed across the river 46,000 men, a force amply sufficient to overwhelm Lannes, with whom alone he still believed he would have to deal. Six divisions of infantry, and most of the cavalry, had crossed.

As his troops arrived, the Russian commander drew them up on the plain between Sortlack and the Damerau

<sup>5</sup> Thiers, p. 544

wood. On the northern half of this space, between Damerau and the Millstream, the 8th, 7th, 6th, and 3rd divisions, under Gortchakow, stood, whilst the smaller southern portion, from the Millstream to Sortlack, was occupied by the 1st and 2nd divisions, the advanced guard, and part of the cavalry under Kologribov. The greater part of the cavalry was in the northern portion, under Uwarow and Gallitzin.

## MODULE 2: Wilbur Gray

*13 June 1807:*

Galitzen is reinforced with Bagration's Advance Guard as well as Docturov with the 7th and 8th Divisions so as to push back the French and allow the rest of the army to cross the Alle, bivouac and rest.

Based on information gathered from French POWs taken by Galitzen, Bennigsen moves across the Alle. General Ouarov with the cavalry of the Right Wing, the 2d and 3d Divisions, General Gorchakov's corps and the Reserve of His Majesty.

Bennigsen detaches the Chevalier Guards, Preobrazhenski Guards, the Finland and Mitau Dragoons, and some artillery to the town of Allenburg. Platov and his Cossacks occupy Wehlau while General Dolgorouky and the remainder of the Left Wing cavalry remain on the right bank of the Alle.

The entire deployment was completed by 4:00 am 14 June.

*14 June 1807:*

The army is deployed as follows from right to left as you are looking towards French lines:

- Kologribov's and Ouarov's cavalry
- 3d Division under Titov
- 7th and 8th Divisions under Soukin II
- Gorchakov's Corps
- Advanced Guard under Bagration forming the Left Wing
- Galitzin's Cavalry to support the Center and Left Wings, behind which sat the Reserve in which stood the Semenovskiy, Ismailovskiy and Horse Guards.

## DEVELOPMENT NOTES

*The Coming Storm* is an exploration of the transition between operations and battles, crafted to appeal to aficionados of *Napoleon at Leipzig* and *NLB*.

Among the biggest changes from *Four Lost Battles* are the simplified vedette rules. In *The Coming Storm* vedettes may **not** repulse, and generally must do reconnaissance as other units do, by ending their movement phase adjacent to or in line of sight of the enemy. Now, vedettes are at some risk when doing recon, so your scouts will not be bouncing off-the-wall with abandon any more. The risk of possible vedette elimination in encounters with formed light cavalry is more historically accurate. The inclusion of the "Probe" card settles a concern I had about vedettes losing their *4LB*-style faux-repulsive capability. Use it judiciously.

The stacking and Combined Arms rules in *Four Lost Battles* made it possible for at least two vedettes to converge into an attack with artillery and infantry and achieve a Combined Arms modifier. With the new rules vedettes are **non-combat** units, so you have to decide whether your vedette-capable light cavalry will break down to operate in a scouting role **or** remain combat-capable for a turn. Remember the screening role of vedettes. Even if they can't slow down repulsing units, vedettes force them to tip their hand.

Because they still have Zones of Control, vedettes can interfere with enemy command radii. If an opposing formation seems strung out, your vedettes might be able to infiltrate it, put some of its units out of command, and thus sow confusion. You may well lose the vedette on this mission, but sometimes putting grit in the opponent's gears for one turn is worth it.

Light cavalry is dangerous to vedettes doing reconnaissance, so use vedettes intermixed with LC units that look like vedettes—that is, by posting vedettes and LC within command radius as screens. This can keep your opponent from being overconfident about repulsing your screen with his own cavalry or sticking to you with his own vedettes.

Sometimes you may like to recombine vedettes on an objective that they are quick enough to reach first. This tactic may force the enemy to spend at least one combat phase trying to grab back a town or bridge.

The reconnaissance performed by Vedettes was a critical factor in the Napoleonic environment. We are **so** accustomed to knowing the order of battle on both sides that we kind of forget this information wasn't available to the historical generals. The Cards allow the player to **expect** the arrival of reinforcements that many not appear.

In crafting this design we have cut back to the basic elements we felt were critical to carry out the design intent. The implementation of that vision has led us on a stimulating journey of discovery. It is a privilege to share this journey with you.

## Notes to Combat Tables

### COMBAT RESULTS TABLE (CRT)

(see 12.0 for examples)

**Ae (De):** All attacking (defending) combat units are eliminated.

**Ar (Ar2, or 3):** All attacking units must retreat 1 (2, or 3) hexes.

**Ar\*:** If attacking across a Crest hexside or into Woods, Town, or Marsh hex, treat as an Sk (Shock) result.

**Dr (Dr2, 3, 4):** All defending units must retreat 1 (2, 3, or 4) hexes. Exception: Chateau.

**Sk (Shock):** Compare the Initiative ratings of the best units (the "lead" units) on both sides and apply the result on the Shock Combat Table.

- Reduce the Initiative of a Demoralized unit by 1 when conducting Shock.
- The Initiative Rating of artillery for Shock is always 1.
- Any overrunning cavalry unit must be the lead unit.
- Attacking across a damaged bridge yields an automatic 1R (both sides lose one step).

**Ex (Exchange):** All combat units on the weaker side are eliminated; the stronger side eliminates units that total at least 50% of the Combat Strength of the weaker side.

- If both sides are exactly equal in strength points then both sides lose at least 50% of the Combat Strength.
- Compare (unmodified) face-value SPs of all units.
- Artillery units that did not participate in the combat but which are stacked with units that did may be used to satisfy an Ex result.
- Any overrunning cavalry unit must be the first unit eliminated.

### COMBAT RATIO SHIFTS

**Across Damaged Bridge:** Shift two columns to the left.

**Failed Repulse:** If the combat is due to a failed repulse, shift two columns to the left & don't apply any of other shifts (see 9.22).

**Napoleon:** If Napoleon is stacked with an engaged force, shift the odds column for the ensuing combat one column in his favor at the French Player's discretion (see 11.4).

**Committing the Guard:** In the first combat that includes a Guard unit of a given side, shift the odds column one in favor of that side (see 11.3).

**Combined Arms:** If an attacking force includes all three arms (infantry, cavalry, and artillery), shift the combat odds for the attack one column to the right (see 11.2).

- Disregard vedettes & artillery that bombarded this turn.
- The Combined Arms shift does not apply if the defender is in a Town, Woods, Marsh, is non-Demoralized in a Chateau or is across a Bridge.
- An Overrunning cavalry unit may be used.

### BOMBARDMENT TABLE

#### BOMBARDMENT STRENGTH AND DIE ROLL MODIFIERS

##### Three Hex Range (x0.5):

Reduce strength by ½ at 3 hex range.

##### Target in Town: (x0.67):

Reduce strength by 1/3 if target is in a town.

##### Mud (-2 DRM):

If Weather is Mud, subtract two from the die.

##### Ammo Shortage (-2 DRM) Leipzig only (25.72)

#### EXPLANATION OF BOMBARDMENT RESULTS

- : No effect
- Dr:** Retreat target unit 1 hex as in combat.
- 1R:** Remove one step; non-demoralized units may retreat 1 hex or remain in hex; demoralized units must retreat.

### CHARGE COMBAT TABLE

#### DIE ROLL MODIFIER

**Weather is: Snow or any type of Storm: +1**

**Mud:** Charging Not Allowed

#### EXPLANATION OF CHARGE RESULTS

**OR:** Overrun; leave charging unit on target.

**Ae:** Eliminate attacking cavalry unit as in combat.

**d0 or d1:** Target may only move 0 or 1 MP in next Movement Phase.

### SHOCK TABLE

**Modifiers:** Each player rolls one d6. On a 1, 2 add 0; 3, 4 add +1; 5, 6 add +2; to the Initiative of your best unit (the "Lead" unit). Increase Attacker's modifier by one if combat was resolved at 3:1 odds on the CRT.

Any victorious cavalry in the combat must advance into the vacated hex.

**Ar, Ar2, Dr, Dr2, etc.** (see Combat Results above)

**1R** = Remove one step from one attacking and one defending unit of owning player's choice. Attack across a damaged bridge results in automatic 1R (both sides lose one step).

## The Library of Napoleonic Battles

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# The Library of Napoleonic Battles

## COMBAT TABLES (see Notes overleaf)

### BOMBARDMENT TABLE

Bombardment Strength:

Die Roll	8+	6-7	4-5	2-3	1
-1, 0	•	•	•	•	•
1	Dr	•	•	•	•
2	Dr	Dr	•	•	•
3	Dr	Dr	•	•	•
4	Dr	Dr	Dr	•	•
5	1R	Dr	Dr	Dr	•
6	1R	1R	Dr	Dr	Dr
7, 8	1R	1R	1R	Dr	Dr

KEY: 1R = Reduce one Combat unit (attacker's choice); may retreat.

• = no effect

MODIFIERS: (See the Notes to Combat Tables.)



### COMBAT RESULTS TABLE (CRT)

Die Roll	Probability Ratio (Odds) Attacker:Defender												Die Roll
	1:5+	1:4	1:3	1:2	1:1.5	1:1	1.5:1	2:1	3:1	4:1	5:1	6+:1	
1	Ar*	Ar	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr2	Dr2	Dr2	Dr3	De	De	De	1
2	Ar2	Ar*	Ar	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr2	Dr2	Dr4	De	De	2
3	Ae	Ar2	Ar*	Sk	Ar	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr2	Dr3	Dr3	De	3
4	Ae	Ar3	Ar2	Ar*	Sk	Sk	Dr	Dr	Dr	Dr2	Dr2	Dr2	4
5	Ae	Ae	Ar3	Ar2	Ar*	Ar*	Sk	Sk	Dr	Dr	Ex	Ex	5
6	Ae	Ae	Ae	Ar3	Ar2	Ar2	Ar*	Ar*	Sk	Ex	Ex	Ex	6

Attacks at greater than 6:1 are treated as 6:1; Attacks at worse than 1:5 are treated as 1:5. "Ar\*" may be Shock (Sk). If you obtain a Shock Result, proceed to compare the Initiative Ratings of the best units on either side on the Shock Combat Table, and apply the Combat Result.

### CHARGE COMBAT TABLE

Die Roll	Probability Ratio (Odds) Attacker: Defender			
	1:1	1:2	1:3	1:4
1	OR	OR	OR	OR
2	OR	OR	OR	Ae
3	OR	OR	Ae	Ae
4	OR	Ae	Ae	Ae
5	Ae	Ae	Ae	Ae
6, 7	Ae d0	Ae d0	Ae d1	Ae d1

KEY: OR = Overrun; Ae = Attacker Elim;

d0 or d1 = Target may move zero or 1 MP next turn.

Odds over 1:1, treat as 1:1; worse than 1:4 not allowed.

Storm or Snow: +1 to die roll. No Charges during mud.

### SHOCK COMBAT TABLE

Defender:	Attacker's Modified Initiative:						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1R	Dr	Dr	Dr2	Dr2	Dr3	Dr3
2	Ar	1R	Dr	Dr	Dr2	Dr2	Dr3
3	Ar	Ar	1R	Dr	Dr	Dr2	Dr2
4	Ar2	Ar	Ar	1R	Dr	Dr	Dr2
5	Ar2	Ar2	Ar	Ar	1R	Dr	Dr
6	Ar3	Ar2	Ar2	Ar	Ar	1R	Dr
7	Ar3	Ar3	Ar2	Ar2	Ar	Ar	1R

Modifiers: +1 for attacker if combat was at 3:1 on the CRT.

Each player rolls one d6. On a 1, 2 = 0; 3, 4 = +1; 5, 6 = +2.

1R = Reduce one attacking and one defending unit.

Enemy cavalry **must** advance into vacated hex.

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