

Enrico Acerbi

The Austrian Imperial-Royal Army 1805-1809



Placed on the Napoleon Series: February-September 2010



**Oberoesterreicher Regimenter: IR 3 - IR 4 - IR 14 - IR 45 - IR 49 - IR 59 - Garnison - Inner
Oesterreicher Regiment IR 43**



Inner Oesterreicher Regiment IR 13 - IR 16 - IR 26 - IR 27 - IR 43



Mahren un Schlesische Regiment IR 1 - IR 7 - IR 8 - IR 10



Mahren und Schlesische Regiment IR 12 - IR 15 - IR 20 - IR 22



Mahren und Schlesische Regiment IR 29 - IR 40 - IR 56 - IR 57



Galician Regiments IR 9 - IR 23 - IR 24 - IR 30



Galician Regiments IR 38 - IR 41 - IR 44 - IR 46



Galician Regiments IR 50 - IR 55 - IR 58 - IR 63



Bohmisches IR 11 - IR 54 - IR 21 - IR 28



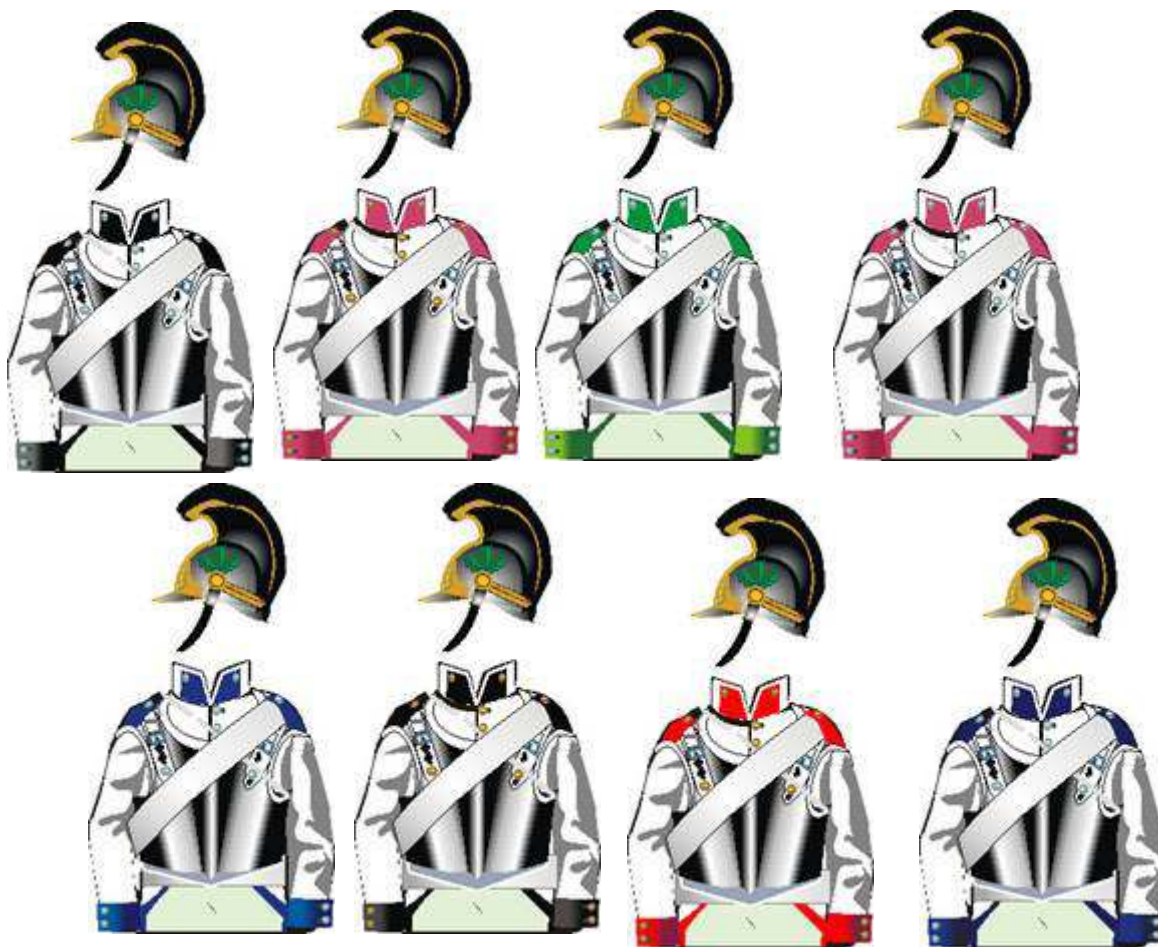
Bohmisches IR 17 - IR 18 - IR 36 - IR 42



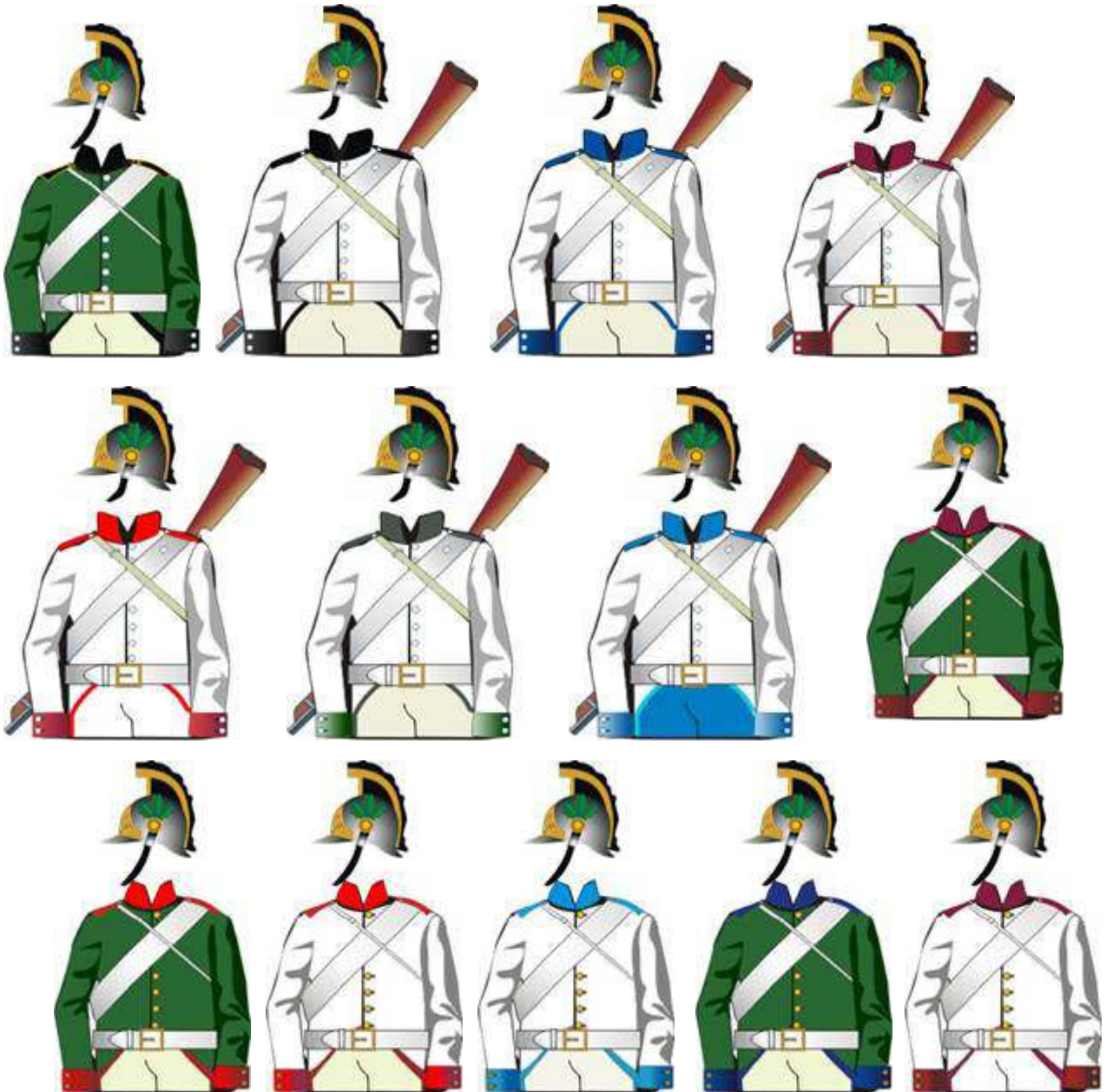
Bohmisches IR 35 - IR 25 - IR 47



Austrian Cavalry - Cuirassiers in 1809



Dragoner - Chevauxlégers 1809



K.K. Stabs-Dräger abteilungen, 1-5 DR, 1-6 Chevauxlégers





Upper Austria



**Upper Austria
Schützen**



**Salzburg
Officer**



Lower Austria



**Lower Austria
Officer**



**Lower Austria
NCO**



Lower Austria



Carinthia



Upper Austria



Styria



Krain



Salzburg



Coastlands



Pinzgauer
Schützen



Salzburg Landwehr



Salzburg City NCO



Salzburg City
Schützen



1st
division



2nd
division



3rd
division

Vienna Buergerkorps



Carinthia
Officer



Carinthia Landwehr



Styria
Officer



Styria
Landwehr



Styria
Schützen



Görz - Küstenland



**Trieste Kaufleute
Patrizier Corps**



Littoral Landwehr



Krain Landwehr



**Trieste Cordon
Landwehr**



**Erzherzog
Johann Jäger**



Jägerstutzen



Prague City
Landwehr 1809



Prague City
Landwehr 1809



Austrian facings colour schemes

1790-1815

	Dunkelrot - Dark red -RGB 128-0-0
	Pompadour rot - RGB 166-49-90
	Krapprot -Madder red -RGB 194-43-41
	Violett - violet - RGB 129-41-124
	Carmoisin rot - RGB 148-59-91
	Ponceau - Poppy red -RGB 255-0-0
	Krebsrot- Lobster red -RGB 222-64-93
	Gris de Lin - RGB 230-150-197 gray of flax, flax gray. - A color mixed of white,
	Rosenrot- pink -RGB 255-98-178
	Dunkebraun - Dark brown -RGB 94-56-32
	Lichtbraun - hazel -RGB 181-123-65
	Weiss - white -RGB 255-255-255
	Schwarz - black -RGB 0-0-0
	Orangegelb - orange -RGB 250-133-30
	Kaisergelb- gambodge -RGB 247-207-5
	Schwefelgelb- sulphur -RGB 252-240-10
	Stahlgrün- steel green -RGB 9-103-85
	Grassgrün - grass green - RGB 122-143-83
	Apfelgrün - apple -RGB 70-204-81
	Dunkelgrün - Dark green-RGB 7-68-0
	Meergrün- sea green -RGB 107-191-155
	Paperlgrün - poplar green - RGB 195-235-87
	Himmelblau - sky blue - RGB 101-217-235
	Bleumorant- RGB 58-141-179 (fr.)"dying Bleu", a shade of light Blue (china-pottery colour)
	Franzblau- French blue RGB 28-90-138
	Dunkelblau- dark blue RGB 33-52-129
	Hechtgrau - pike grey -RGB 99-137-148
	Grau - Aschgrau - Feldgrau -grey - RGB 182-196-187

1860-1914

	dunkelrot dark red
	bordeauxrot claret red
	krapprot madder red
	amarantrot amaranth red
	kirschrot cherry red
	karmesinrot crimson red
	schlächrot scarlet red
	krebsrot lobster red
	blässrot pale red
	rosenrot rose red
	dunkelbraun dark brown
	rotbraun red brown
	weiss white
	schwarz black
	orangegelb orange yellow
	kaisergelb gambodge yellow
	schwefelgelb sulphur yellow
	stahlgrün steel green
	grasgrün grass green
	apfelgrün apple green
	meergrasgrün seaweed green
	meergrün sea green
	papagelengrün parrot green
	himmelblau sky blue
	lichtblau light blue
	lichtdrap hazel
	hechtgrau pike grey
	aschgrau ash grey

The Austrian Imperial-Royal Army (Kaiserliche-Königliche Heer) 1805 – 1809: Introduction

By Enrico Acerbi



The following table explains why the year 1809 (Anno Neun in Austria) was chosen in order to present one of the most powerful armies of the Napoleonic Era. In that disgraceful year (for Austria) the Habsburg Empire launched a campaign with the greatest military contingent, of about 630.000 men. This powerful army, however, was stopped by one of the more brilliant and hazardous campaign of Napoléon, was battered and weakened till the following years.

Year	Emperor	Event	Contingent (men)
1650		Thirty Years War	150000
1673	Leopold I		60000
1690			97000
1706	Joseph I	Erzherzog Eugen	130000
1735	Carl III		150000
	Maria Theresia	Seven Years War	200000
1777			244000
1788	Joseph II	Turks War	364000
1792		Peacetime	290000
1792-1796		Revolutionary Wars	314000-500000
1800	Franz I		495000
1802			462000
1803			310000
1804			355000
1806			345000
1808			390000
1809			630000 ^{III}
1810			290000
1811			233000

Source: Neue Statistisch-Geographische Beschreibung des Königreichs Ungarn, Croatien, Slavonien und der ungarischen Militär Grenze, Weygand, Leipzig 1832

The Austrian Military Reforms

Evolution of the Infantry Units 1802-1816 (source Wrede) [2]

Date	Stand	Bat.	# Companies Each	Grenadier Companies	Regiment Total Companies	German Regiments companies		Hungarian Regiments Companies		Grenadier companies	Regiment Staff
						Line	Reserve Depot	Line	Reserve Depot		
1802	Peace	3	6	2	20	167	4 companies	207		142	46
1805	War	3	6		24	192	233	212	212	143	53
1805	Peace	4	4	4 *	20	120		129		129	46
1806	War	5	4		24	201	215	201	212	201	51
1807	Peace	2	6	2	18	186	4	206	4	136	70
1809	War	3	6		20	198	companies	219	companies	145	75
1809	Peace	3	6	2	20	186	440	206	Res.Depot	136	70
1816	War				30 (22) **	218	208	238	***	145	75

* independent battalions - ** included two Landwehr battalions (only for Erbländer or Imperial hereditary provinces) each with 6 companies - *** Hungarian Reserve Depot (one division) had two companies (440 men in peace and 208 in war)

Authorized Strength Numbers for Regiments

Date	Stand	German Regiments	Hungarian Regiments	Grenadier Battalions	Landwehr Battalions	Grenzer Battalions	notes
		line	line				
1802	Peace	3348	4068	852	--	1242	
1805	War	4838	5198	858	--	1272	
1805	Peace	2884	2884	516 *	--	774	
1806	War	4163	4163	804 *	--	1206	
1807 1809	Peace	3318	3638	816	--	1236	After 1809 regiment's Artillery (service or "bedienung" of 97 men) was lost
	War	4053	4401	870	--	1314	
1809 1816	Peace	3318	3638	816	--	1236	Hungarian line regiments. Had one Reserve division as Depot
	War	5160	5063	870	1308	1428	

* With 4 companies each – two veteran, old or Alt-Grenadiere companies (with the fur cap) - two young or Jung Grenadiere companies (with shako)

The nominal number of the Gemeinen (common troopers) of a company was 160. After the 1809 disaster the numbers of the soldiers went down to 60 in the German regiments and 100 in the Hungarian regiments.

The nominal number of the grenadiers of a company was 120 in the German regiments and 150-160 in the Hungarian regiments

These numbers was not always rigid. In October 1805, for example, in Italy the Austrian army was noticeably reinforced. There, the Infantry regiments had 4 fusiliers battalions plus one Grenadier's battalion, which remained by its regiment. Two Infantry regiments formed a brigade. On October 18, 1805, as regular order of battle, every Infantry brigade had a 3 pdr battery (no artillery for cavalry brigades). The regiments moved with their own artillery and, for this, was formed a special support reserve of 180 2-horse drawn carriages (Karren) and 33 4-horse drawn ammunition wagons (Leiterwagen). The artillery park was, as in the previous campaigns, at Palmanova in Friuli.

Austrian Army 1807-1812 Schemes[3]

After 1800 and the first army reorganization, the Austrian army or K.K. Österreichisches Heer improved its organization with a new recruiting system and the widening of the duty services, created new units and enlarged the Hungarian troops (probably either for having lost a large amount of crown lands, either under the direct French threats). As said, the great test for this new army completely failed in 1809. At the end of 1807 the forces (“Stände”) of the Austrian army was the following:

Infantry: 63 Line Infantry regiments -- 1 Jäger Infantry regiment -- 17 National-Grenzregimenter or Military Border regiments.

Cavalry: 8 Cuirassier regiments -- 6 Dragoon regiments -- 6 Chevaulégiers regiments -- 12 Hussars regiments -- 3 Uhlans regiments

Artillery: 4 Feldartillerie regiments.

Staff: (see the following dictionary of army ranks for details upon Austrian names)

Engineers: (Geniedirektor or Engineers commander: Archduke John)

Engineers Corps or Ingenieur Korps: 4 FML, 5 GM, 6 colonels, 8 Lieut.colonels, 12 majors, 64 captains, 47 lieutenants

Miners or Mineur Korps: 1 Colonel, 1 Lieut.Colonel, 1 major, 4 captains, 4 lieutenants, 4 Second lieutenant, 1 adjutant, 4 companies of 100 men.

Generalquartiermeister Staff: (GM Mayer), 4 colonels, 6 lieutenant colonels, 14 majors, 23 captains, 13 lieutenants scattered in the territory, fortresses, major cities, the military border, and sometimes named when needed.

Pontooners (Battalion Czaikisten): 1 colonel, 5 captains, 6 lieutenants, 6 second lieutenant, 11 Oberbrückenmeister (a kind of sergeant major), 6 companies each with 100 men.

Military Train (Militärfuhrwesens Korps): 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 6 Premier-rittmeister (first captain), 9 second-rittmeister (2nd captain), 26 lieutenants, 34 second lieutenant, 11 adjutanten scattered in the train (Fuhrwesens) divisions of the major cities.

Remountierung-Beschälswesens (horse breeding and horse replacements providers): 2 colonels, 2 lieutenant colonels, 2 majors, 3 rittmeister (scattered among the stations of Mezöhegyés, Meskowitz, Brandeis, Olmütz, Kolnitz, Vienna and Wels).

Kriegskommissariat (War Commissioner): 22 Oberkriegskommissäre, 72 Feldkriegskommissäre, 74 Kriegskommissariat officers (scattered in countryland, provinces).

Militär-Ökonomie-Commissionen and Depots (Commissioners for Military Economy and Depots): at Stockerau, Prague, Alt-Ofen (now Budapest), Brünn, Podgorze, Jaroslaw, Marburg, Karlsburg and Vienna (each with 1 Staff officer, 1 captain and 2 lieutenants).

Invalidenhäuser (Hospitals for Invalids): Vienna, Prague, Turnau, Pettau (each with a commander, a Staff officer, 1 Auditor, 1 Rechnungsführer, 1 adjutant, 1 arzt (surgeon), 1 kaplan (priest), 1 Kriegscommissär).

Military academies: Vienna (Engineers), Wiener-Neustadt (Cadets), Joseph-Akademie of Vienna (medical service), Thierarznei-und Thierspital-Institut of Vienna (veterinary).

Military Police (Wiener Militär-Polizeiwache): at Vienna. Mounted and foot “gendarmes”. (2 captains, 1 lieutenant and 1 second lieutenant, 1 adjutant and 300 policemen.

Imperial Guard (Leibgarde)

Adelige erste Arcieren Leibgarde			
1	Hauptmann (captain)	2	Kapitän-leutnant (lieutenant-captains)
2	Oberlieutenant	1	Unterlieutenant
1	Premier-Wachtmeister	5	Second-Wachtmeister
3	Vize-Second Wachtmeister	60	Garden (guards)
1	Kaplan (priest)	1	Auditor
1	Kasseverwalter	1	Adjutant
1	Oberarzt		
Ungarische adelige Leibgarde			
1	Käpitan (captain)	1	Kapitän-leutnant (Lieut-captains)

2	Premier-Wachtmeister	4	Second-Wachtmeister
1	Kaplan (priest)	52	Garden (guards)
1	Rechnungsführer	1	Auditor
1	Arzt	1	Adjutant
Trabanten Leibgarde			
1	Hauptmann (captain)	1	Kapitän-leutnant (Lieutenant-captains)
2	Oberlieutenant	1	Premier-Wachtmeister
Hofburgwache			
1	Hauptmann (captain)	1	Oberlieutenant
1	Unterlieutenant	2	Feldwebel
10	Korporale	154	gemeine

The German Line Infantry [\[4\]](#)

The line infantry had regiments with 2 grenadier companies and 16 fusilier companies. The regiment was split in three battalions: the 1st or Leibbattalion, the 2nd or Oberstbattalion (both with 6 companies), the 3rd or Oberstlieutenantsbattalion with 4 companies.

An Infantry company had:

Staff	German Regiment Fusilier Company – 186 men		
1	Hauptmann or Capitain-Lieutenant	1	Oberlieutenant
1	Unterlieutenant	1	Fähnrich or Führer (Ensign)
1	Feldwebel	2	Gefreyte
6	Corporalen	1	Fourierschützen
2	Tambouren	1	Zimmermann
3	Privatdiener	160	Gemeine

German Infantry Grenadier Company (end of 1807)

Staff	German Regiment Grenadier Company		
1	Hauptmann or Capitain-Lieutenant	1	Oberlieutenant
1	Unterlieutenant	1	Feldwebel
6	Corporalen	1	Fourierschützen
2	Tambouren	1	Zimmermann
3	Privatdiener	140	Grenadiere

The German regiments or “Deutsch infanterie Regiments”- (those from the Erbländer or hereditary lands and regions) in peacetime: as under August 7, 1810, Emperor Franz Order, diffused by Hofkriegsrat compared with the new layout of August 10, 1811. The German Infantry regiments of the Austrian army had: 2 grenadier companies and 12 fusilier companies. Each fusilier company could have roughly 180 men (160 after 1805 and only 60 after the disaster of 1809).

Line German Infantry Regiment Staff			
1	Oberst superior and Regiments Inhaber (Owner)	1	Oberst and Regiments Commandant
1	Oberstlieutenant	2	Majors
1	Regiments Caplan (priest)	1	Regiments Auditor
1	Regiments Adjutant (oberlieutenants or Fähnriche)	3	Bataillonsadjutanten (unterlieutenants or Fähnriche)
1	Regiments Rechnungsführer	6	K.k. ordinäre Cadetten
1	Regimentsarzt	1	Profoß
4	Ober-Ärzte	6	Unter-Ärzte
9	Führer	9	Fourieren
4	Fourierschützen	1	Regiments Tambour
5	Privatdienern ¹⁵¹		

Each battalion had one flag, which remained in the middle or in the wing (first line) of an attacking platoon. It was carried by a Führer, who was at his officers side. Companies had four platoons

(Züge) and no sections. In peacetime there were 7 Vize-Korporalen, who were helped, in campaign, by 1 Feldwebel and 6 Korporalen.

The Hungarian and the Siebenbürgisches (Transylvania) Line Infantry regiments of the Austrian army had: 2 grenadier companies and 16 fusilier companies. Hungarian companies could have around 200 men. The situation of the Hungarian Infantry regiments will be described in the Hungarian section.

After the 1809 disaster this was the evolution of the Austrian “German” units:

German Infantry Regiments after 1811

Line German Infantry Regiment Staff			
1	Oberst superior and Regiments Inhaber	1	Oberst and Regiments Commandant
1	Oberstlieutenant	2	Majore
1	Regiments Caplan	1	Regiments Auditor
1	Regiments Feldarzt	1	Regiments Rechnungsführer
1	Regiments Adjutant	6	K.k. ordn. Cadetten
3	Ober-Ärzte	9	Unter-Arzte
9	Fourieren	1	Regiments Tambour
4	Fourierschützen	8	Hautboisten (Hoboisten) ^[6]
1	Profoß	5	Privatdienern
	total	56	

	Line German Infantry Regiment		Officers and NCOs from the Disbanded 3rd Battalions
3	Hauptleute	1	Capitan-Lieutenant
4	Oberlieutenants	4	Unterlieutenants
2	Fähnriche	4	Feldwebeln
2	Führern	24	Corporalen
4	Fourierschützen	8	Tambouren
32	Grefreiten	10	Privatdienern
	Total	98	

German Infantry Company after 1811

German Grenadier Company Staff			
1	Hauptmann	1	Oberlieutenant
1	Unterlieutenant	1	Feldwebel
6	Corporalen	1	Fourierschützen
2	Tambouren	1	Zimmermann (carpenter)
2	Privatdiener	?	Grenadiere (in the stated number)

German Fusilier Company Staff			
1	Hauptmann or Capitain-Lieutenant	1	Oberlieutenant
1	Unterlieutenant	1	Fähnrich or Führer (Ensign)
1	Feldwebel	8	Gefreyten
6	Corporalen	1	Fourierschützen
2	Tambouren	1	Zimmermann
2	Privatdiener ^[7]	?	Gemeine (in the stated number)

Wishing to present the Austrian army in detail, I decided to order the various units in branch of services, leaving only Infantry in a recruitment areas form, in an attempt to explain the Austrian system of raising regiments by areas (Werbergänzung) or regions of the same nationality. The following table is a numerical index of the infantry regiments with the appropriate section to look for them. Finally I enclosed a small dictionary of the Austrian ranks, for people who wants to enter more details.

N°	Inhaber (Owner)	Former/Situation	Nationality	H=Hung G=Germ	Facings Colour	Buttons
1	Kaiser Franz		Moravia	G	pompadour red	gold
2	Hiller		Hungary-slovak	H	kaiser yellow	gold
3	Archduke Charles		Lower Austria	G	sky blue	white
4	Hoch u.Deutschmeister		Lower Austria (Vienna)	G	sky blue	gold
5	1st Garrison	disbanded 1807 into 1st – 2nd Batt.			dark blue	white
6	2nd Garrison	disbanded 1807 into 3rd – 4th Batt.			black	white
7	Schröder		Moravia	G	dark brown	white
8	Arch. Louis		Moravia	G	poppy red	gold
9	Czartoryski	Dutch	Galicia	G	apple green	gold
10	Anton Mittrowski		Moravia	G	bright green	white
11	Erzherzog Rainer		Bohemia	G	rose	white
12	Manfredini		Moravia	G	dark brown	gold
13	Reisky	Italy-Friaul disbanded 1809	Küstenland	G	grass green	gold
14	Klebeck		Upper Austria	G	black	gold
15	Zach		Moravia	G	madder red	gold
16	Lusignan		Styria	G	violet	gold
17	Reuss-Plauen		Bohemia	G	light brown	white
18	Stuart		Bohemia	G	pompadour red	white
19	Alvinczy		Central Hungary	H	sky blue	white
20	Kaunitz		Moravia	G	crab red	white
21	Rohan		Bohemia	G	sea green	gold
22	Coburg		Moravia	G	kaiser yellow	white
23	Würzburg	disbanded 1809	Poland	G	poppy red	white
24	Strauch		Galicia	G	dark blue	white
25	Zedwitz		Bohemia	G	sea green	white
26	Hohenlohe		Carinthia	G	bright green	gold
27	Strassoldo		Styria	G	kaiser yellow	gold
28	Frelich		Bohemia	G	grass green	white
29	Lindenau		Moravia	G	bleumorant (l.blue)	white
30	De Ligne	Dutch	Galicia	G	light grey	gold
31	Benjowsky		Transylvania	H	kaiser yellow	white
32	Eszterhazy		Central Hungary	H	sky blue	gold
33	Sztáray / Colloredo Mansfeld		Northern Hungary	H	dark blue	white
34	Davidovich		Northern Hungary	H	madder red	white
35	Arch. John Nepomuk Argenteau ^[8]		Bohemia	G	madder red	gold
36	Kolowrat		Bohemia	G	gris de lin (mauve)	white
37	Weidenfeld		Eastern Hungary	H	poppy red	gold
38	Württemberg	Dutch disbanded 1809	Poland	G	rose	gold
39	Duka		Eastern hungary	H	poppy red	white
40	Josef Mittrowsky		Moravia	G	crimson	white
41	Kottulinsky	Vorder Österreich	Galicia	G	yellow	white

42	Erbach		Bohemia	G	orange	white
43	Simbschen	disbanded 1809	Krain	G	yellow	gold
44	Bellegarde	Lombardia - Italy	Galicja	G	madder red	white
45	De Vaux	disbanded 1809	Salzburg	G	crimson	gold
46	Chasteler	Italy- Tyrol disbanded 1809	Galicja	G	dark blue	gold
47	Vogelsang		Bohemia	G	steel green	white
48	Vukassovich	Lombardia - Italy	Southern Hungary	H	steel green	gold
49	Kerpen		Lower Austria	G	pike grey	white
50	Stain	disbanded 1809	Poland	G	violet	white
51	Splény		Transylvania	H	dark blue	gold
52	Arch. Franz Carl		Southern Hungary	H	pompadour red	gold
53	Jellacic		Croatia	H	pompadour red	white
54	Froon		Bohemia	G	apple green	white
55	Reuss-Greitz	Dutch disbanded 1809	Poland	G	bleumorant	gold
56	Wenzel Colloredo		Silesia	G	steel green	gold
57	Josef Colloredo		Moravia	G	grisdelin (mauve)	gold
58	Beaulieu	Dutch	Galicja	G	black	white
59	Jordis		Upper Austria	G	orange	gold
60	Gyulai		Eastern Hungary	H	steel green	white
61	St. Julien		Banat	H	grass green	gold
62	Franz Jellacic		Banat	H	grass green	white
63	Baillet	Dutch - Italy	Galicja	G	light brown	gold

Notes:

[1] Including Landwehr, Insurrectio (40000) and volunteers.

[2] Wrede Alphons Frhr. von: *“Geschichte der K. und K. Wehrmacht”*, I. Band, Wien 1898.

[3] Source: Carl Edler von Bundschuh bearb.v. „Übersicht (sic) der bey der k.k. Oesterreichischen Armee bestehenden Militär-Oekonomie-Systems und allen dahin Bezug nehmenden Gesetze“, Erster Band, Prag 1812. Some numbers are very hard to read in the tables, so my apologies if few mistakes could have occurred.

[4] In addition to what previously explained we can say that, in 1807, the term “german”, according to the original language of people, is quite inappropriate. In effect among the so called “german” units (which wore white trousers) there were bohemian, moravian, silesian, galician units. Otherwise among the “hungarian” infantry there were the Transilvanian (Siebenbürgische) and Banater units, some of which actually spoke German.

[5] Soldiers who served as personal waiters (orderly).

[6] Music band NCOs with the Feldwebel's rank.

[7] Three in the case of the presence of a Fähnrich.

[8] Archduke John Nepomuk died on February 19, 1909. The regiment was taken by graf Eugen Argeteau.

Placed on the Napoleon Series: February - September 2010

(In)felix Austria Essay on the Austrian Army 1805-1809

By Enrico Acerbi

«*Avant un mois nous serons à Vienne!* » said Napoleon during his proclamation to the army, day of the Regensburg quarters, on April 24. On 13 May 1809, the French entered, for the second time, the Austrian capital city and seized it. Austrian forces were, at the time, considerably weakened; they lost 50.000 men dead, wounded or prisoners; lost also around 100 a large part of their depots and a considerable amount of horse-trained vehicles. Archduke Charles' Army was split in two parts; repulsed inside Bohemia, behind its former line of operations, were the most of that prince's forces. Archduke John's Army's, quickly recalled towards Vienna, left Italy free for the French and Italian troops.

This long article has the target to examine the Austrian army after (during) the attempts of the Archduke Charles reform, from the beginning of 1809 till the end of the various campaigns which caused the collapse of the Austrian military organization. As introduction, however, it could be worthy of attention to examine the way taken by Austrian military apparatus since the first reform that brought directly to the ruinous year 1805. It is a schematic summary useful to understand the following organization decreed in Vienna.

Common Text Abbreviations

Abt.	Abteilung = unit (small unit in fact), detachment	FrK	Freikorps = Volunteers unit
AOK	Armeeoberkommando = general headquarters	GbKan	Gebirgskanone = mountain gun
AR	Artillerieregiment = artillery regiment	GM	General Major = brigadier
Bn.	Bataillon = battalion	Hb	Haubitze = howitzer
Brig	Infanteriebrigade = infantry brigade	HKG	Hofkriegsrat = Imperial War Council
Bt	Batterie = battery	IR	Infanterieregiment
Comm.	commander	Jäg.	Jäger = light infantry
comp	Kompagnie = company	K.K.	Imperial-Royal
Det	Detachement = detachment	Ldwr	Landwehr
Div.	Division = infantry division	Maj.	Major
div.	division = cavalry division	Ob.	Oberst = Colonel
FJB	Feldjägerbataillon = rifle battalion (light infantry)	ObstLt.	Oberstleutnant = Lieutenant Colonel
FM	Feld-Marschall = Field-marshal	ObLt.	Oberlieutenant = 1st Lieutenant
FML	Feld-Marschall Leutnant= Field-marshal lieutenant	Rgt.	Regiment
Frw	Freiwilligen = volunteer	Sqn(s).	cavalry Squadron (s)
Frh.	Freiherr = Baron	Zug	= platoon

The Fatal Destiny of the Austrian Empire till the Horrible “Anno Neun”^[1]

Table: All territorial properties, gains and losses are given in “geografischen Quadrat-Meilen” (Q.M.) or Square-Miles, that's around 2,59 km².

Year	Event	Note	Gains	Losses
1797	Peace of Campo-Formio.	Austria cedes the Austrian Netherlands, Falkenstein, Lombardy, and Modena; gaining Venice, Istria, Dalmatia, and the Gulf of Cattaro.	784.63	843.47
1801	Peace of Luneville.	Austria cedes Toscana, Frithal, and the Etsch region. In return it gains Salzburg, Berchtesgaden, and part of Passau.	193	392.86
1802	‘Entschädigungsrezeß’	compensates Austria, which gains Trient and Brixen, the <i>secundogenitur</i> part of Eichstädt.	100.80	
1803	Purchase of Lindau and Rothenfels.		9	
1804	Exchange of Blumeneck and other		2.50	

	small pieces of ground in Weingarten.			
1805	Peace of Preßburg.	Austria loses Venice, Istria, Dalmatia, the Gulf of Cattaro, Tyrol with Vorarlberg, Breisgau, and all Swabian manors; gaining Würzburg for the <i>secundogenitur</i> , the 'Deutsch-meisterthum' for an Austrian prince, and the guarantee for compensation for the house of Oesterreich-Este.	90	1410.40
1806		Franz II cedes the throne of the German Empire, and accepts the title of Emperor of Austria. Dissolving of Germany. Austrian-Würzburg joins the Confederation of the Rhine and acquires the 'Reichsrittergüter'.	5	
1807	Gränzreiß with Italy.	The Isonzo becomes the Austrian border	3	22.38
1809	Peace of Vienna.	Austria cedes the whole Krain, Friaul, Trieste, part of Croatia and Kärnten, the manor Rezuns, Salzburg, Berchtesgaden, Passau, the Inn quarter, part of the Hausruck, the whole of West Galicia, the Zamosc region, the Krakau region, and to Russia a part of East Galicia, later to decide on.		1846.22

First Archduke Charles Reforms (as president of the Hofkriegsrat^[2] : Jan. 9, 1801 – 1805)

Charles, now FM (Field-marshal) and Hofkriegsrat president, in 1801 wrote to the Emperor Franz: "*In the case of an utter war we must purge every interference in the chain of command*" (the Staatsrate or the local states parliaments, various bureaus and so on) . The Emperor followed that suggestions and, on December 1801, created the Ministry of War (Kriegs-und Marine Ministerium) giving it to Charles and relegating the Hofkriegsrat in a second decisional line.

The Ministry concentrated all the financial matters related to the army and the war, in order to increase the investments. On December 5th, 1801 the Emperor Franz ordered a new formation of the Army, which, on February 1st, 1802 began to be reformed, by cavalry and the light troops, with the:

1 --- disbanding of the 1800's Light infantry battalions and raising of the Tiroler-Jäger-Regiment. Also disbanded were two old cavalry regiments, the Jäger zu Pferd and the Slavonische Grenz-Husaren-Regiment. Other cavalry units (3 reg. Cuirassiers, 3 Dragoons reg.; only the Szekler-Husaren-Regiment was retained)

2 --- raising a third Uhlands regiment.

then followed other provisions:

3 --- artillery introduced the system of Line and Reserve batteries, now all commanded by artillery officers. Line artillery was formed with the former regiments-battalion guns (regiment = 4 pieces of 6 or 3 pdrs.; Grenadier battalion = 2 pieces of 6; Grenzers or Military Border units= 2 pieces of 6 or 3 pdrs. per battalion). The organisation of the Reserve batteries, however, was not easy (poor finances and lack of horses) and it was mandatory to call civilians fund-raisers to complete the reform.

4 --- the Pontoneers obtained 5 companies, while the Sappers and the Miners were now autonomous Corps; Pioneers, which were under the command of the General-Quartiermeisterstab (General Quartermaster), had to be raised only in the case of a war.

This table presents the new Archduke Charles peacetime army:

N.	Troops	Battalions	Grenadier Divisions	Companies	Squadrons	Men	Total
61	Line infantry regular regiments	3	1			215.028	261.828
1	Jäger regiments (Light infantry)	3				2.586	
17	Border regiments (Grenzer)	2				44.214	
8	Cuirassiers regiments				8	12.256	59.110
6	Dragoons regiments				8	9.192	
6	Chevaulégiers regiments				8	10.884	
11	Hussars regiments				8	21.336	
1	Hussars regiment				6		
3	Uhlands regiments				8	5.442	
4	Artillerie Rgt.			16		11.260	12.336
1	Bombardiers corps			5		1.076	

TOTAL	333.274
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In wartime, the total force to be reached was 433.387.

Practically these numbers were never reached (lack of finances). So at the beginning of 1805, the number of the retired soldiers was 97.152, that of the not-serving cavalrymen was 37.095 and, in the whole Monarchy lands, there was no single battery ready to operate. Moreover, in January 1809, it lacked still 13.076 men in order to complete the peacetime force. There were 186.446 infantrymen, 37.095 “sabres” and 11.124 artillerymen under the Vienna’s Colours.

A New General Staff

The Austrian Army was one of the first military organization to lay down separate orders even for the dressing of its general officers; note that by 1798 regulations (concerning the dress of both general officers and staff) those booklets contained rigid instructions not only for dress uniforms but also for service, court and town dress.

To the Hungarian cavalry generals were given a special uniform based on the hussar dressing style and this was often adopted by other cavalry generals, as they were also the colonels-in-chief of hussar regiments, with colours based on their regimental facings.

During the last half of 18th century and at the beginning of 19th, the Austrian general staff did not correspond to a modern applications of warfare. After the Hubertsburg peace which ended the Seven-Years war, the whole institutions of the army, in a great chaos, were reshaped by marshal Lacy's genius in one more modern appropriate form.

Finally, according to the general views of Charles, the general staff was separated in three sections, namely:

- 1) the Adjutantur, with the general-quartermaster office as well as the school (as teacher) for future Staff officers;
- 2) the Mappeurs or, how designated in the French army, “Géographes” engineers;
- 3) others Officers commanded to the war archives (Kriegsarchiv).

This was the first aim of the reform: education of specialists staff officers.

In autumn 1804 ended the first period of the Charles’ Reforms. The Archduke, above all, dedicated his work mainly to administrative matters (lack of money!?) so the army was not ready to mobilize. However there was a Coalition, political heavy interferences, the hope to act with a strong Russian help and so on

The General Mack Period

In 1804 disagreements between Emperor Franz and his brother, the Archduke Charles, [3] led to general baron Karl Mack von Leiberich being appointed chief of the quartermaster general Staff and, after Mack's instigation, a number of regimental changes were ordered in preparation for the forthcoming campaign of 1805. Charles however retained his charge as War Ministry and continued his plan to reform the army with:

A New Conscription System

With regard to the soldiers’ enrollment, the first reform began in 1802 (Imperial Patent on May 4, 1802), when was firstly stated a new way in timing the military period of duty, with the idea of a different service period from the previous “lifelong” one: some years in active duty, others in Reserve mode.

A consequence of this was the 1804 act (Conscription-Normale Oct. 23, 1804), when army complementary recruitment districts (in Galicia) acted side by side to those of the historical “German” [4] hereditary countries, by which the Levy was put on a wider basis increasing the population suitable to military duty and with the limitation of a too large number of emancipations.

This was the second target of the Reform: every regimental conscription area could have permanent “supporting” districts (Hilfsbezirke) in order to straightforwardly reach the full military strenght of wartime (and peacetime too).

Every infantry regiment now recruited no more in a generic administrative province (Kreis) of the Empire, but in a stated District of Levy (Conscriptionsbezirk), which got the same number of its own regiment. This system will last till the Great War 1914-1918, practically unchanged. This made simpler all the conscription operations and faster the operations to mobilize troops. The Conscription director of the Bezirk was a General Staff officer of the same regiment.

For the supplement of the military strength, they now needed armies of same forces, in peace as in war, with only a few branches of the suitable armed forces obliged to have still long Duty times, in the interest of the military training. [5]

Therefore the widespread lifelong Duty was abolished and began the gradual elimination of the older veteran soldiers.

Obviously the new system (like in all Austrian new “adventures”) needed a gradual and longtiming way to be mastered. So, in 1805, there was a substantial confusion in all attempts to re-constitute the wartime strenght of infantry units.

During 1805, the heavy political interferences caused the necessity to act time by time, approximatively, and this utterly weakened the military force of Austria. FML (Field-marshall lieutenant) Mack recognized the extreme need to gather all available resources, but it was hardly enough to make one ready army, however, to be reorganized from its roots. Infantry and cavalry had new arrangements. Only artillery maintained its organisation.

The cavalry regiments were to be organized on 4 divisions [6] of 3 squadrons each, but only some had 3 while many had only 2 effective sqns. Probably many thought the next campaign had to be fought mainly with (by) the Russian forces, the British money and the Austrian bravery. But this was not sufficient.

Revolution in Infantry Organization

The number of companies in each line infantry battalion was reduced from six to four with each “German” company established at a strength of 160 other ranks, 180 for the Hungarian companies and 120 for the elite Grenadier companies. This system, during the war, affected directly the army of Italy.

This was the first cause of the 1805 military failure. The need to organize all the line regiments caused: the weakest Austrian battalions of the napoleonic period.

The 'surplus' companies were used to form additional battalions giving the regiment a strength of five field battalions of fusiliers, each of four companies in strength, including the former depot (Kader) battalion and a sixth 'elite' battalion made up of the two Grenadier companies and two fusilier companies, redesignated Velite-Grenadiere; this last battalion was the depot battalion during peace time and had to be detached to the Army Reserve during war time.

The Grenadier divisions of each infantry regiment had been always formed into semi-permanent battalions to act as a tactical Elite reserve, except during the 1805 campaign when each regiment had its own Grenadier battalion.

This was the second cause of the 1805 military failure: the extreme weakness of spreading Elite units

Battalions were numbered 1 to 6, with the Grenadier battalion always receiving the number 5 for all regiments, and battalion-divisions and companies numbered consecutively through the regiment. The battalion's artillery, which previously distributed three guns per battalion was now brigaded into a single six gun regimental battery. However the abolition of the battalion-regimental artillery was a reform not applied at all. See after.

At the beginning of the 1805 campaign, this re-organisation was, however, only partially completed and many regiments, particularly those stationed away far from the main field army, retained the former organisation, while many regiments were forced to undertake changes during the mobilisation, with the subsequent ensuing chaos.

At this point some questions raise among the researchers:

1- Was it a typical Austrian disposition to have good rules with the quite impossibility practical application of them? (this happened also in 1809 with the army Corps).

2- Who really was general Mack: a genius who acted in wrong times or a true military donkey?

The Vanguard Duties

With the dissolution of the (poor and somehow unuseful) light infantry battalions, in 1801, was formed a regular Jäger regiment from the cadres of existing troops and titled the “Tyroler-Jäger-Regiment”, establishing itself with three battalions each of six companies organised in the same manner as the line infantry fusiliers.

The third Austrian weak-point was the incapacity to answer to the necessity to raise fast and mobile reconnaissance units, tirailleurs like the french Légère.

At beginning the Jägers operated as independent battalions, assigned to different brigades as required, and soon proved their worth in the field. In 1805 the regiment was officially taken into the line, given the number 64 and had an exclusive recruitment inside the Tyrol .

The Greater Mack Mistake

One more dynamic reform was that of the Verpflegsanstalten (supply centers), which FML Mack imagined as reshaped after the French example. As Napoleon did, therefore, Mack applied the requisition system over the seized territory instead of the previous food magazines organization. In few time he decided to shrink the army Train to an half of its force.

The natural consequence of this latter rule was that they anyway raised defective transport units or “Trainwesens”, and they also gave to private enterprises not only the management of the army Train, but also the renting of the carriages for line and reserve artillery.

This was the fourth Austrian weak-point : a complete chaos in the Supply lines.

In vain Archduke Charles braced himself, with all his energy, against this pernicious project, which could have been executed in a more favourable moment, anyway not under very unfavourable circumstances, as in mobilization period, when there were a real danger of damaging the whole army within few months. Mack's influence, however, was already greater; and his suggested army reorganization (Heeresorganisation) became effective thanks the imperial acts (Handbilletts) of Persenburg, June 14th, enforced on August 1st, with the new standards which had to be accepted everywhere.

Charles wrote: “In political respect one must suppose once again that, FML Mack, have got data and special instructions, without whose knowledge it will be impossible to judge the eccentric way of his ruling!”

So Mack went to war, Napoleon did the residual tasks at Austerlitz.

This table is a short compendium of the Austrian military Reforms (from 1805) which led till the “Great powerful army” of 1809.

YEAR	Date	Act	former or detail	New
1805	April	New regulations for cavalry (Graf Grünne)	Deployment in 3 ranks	abolished. Now in 2 ranks.
	August 1	Reduction of the infantry and cavalry baggage Train	4-horse drawn Wagen (company/squadron)	4-horse drawn Wagen (inf/cav division)
	August 1	Mack Reform	Inf.battalions of 6 comp. + 2 comp. grenadiers	Inf. battalions of 4 comp. Regiment = 5 battalions

			regiment = 20 comp. 3 batt. + Grenadiers div.	20 companies
		Pioniers Vorschrift		Pioniers comp. + 2 men 60 men armed
	September	infantry in Italy	Regiments	Regiments with 4 batt. + 1 Grenadier battalion with regiments
			Brigades	2 regiments + 1 battery 3 pdr. (Cavalry brig. had no artillery)
		New organization of the Supreme Command	Ministerial Kanzlei (GM graf Grünne)	Correspondance with Hofkriegsrat, private mail of the Supreme Commander, with Allies, with Enemies, management of the common funding
			Operationskanzlei (FML Zach)	Registrations of operations, Military Diaries, military acts.
			Detailkanzlei (ObstLt Piccard)	Army lists, task tables, Army/divisions orders.
			Armee-Generalkommando (FML baron Skal)	Supplies (food, uniforms, Train, medical, territorial service etc.)
1806	February 10	Supreme Command	New rank ?	Archduke Charles as Generalissimus
	October 20	Wiener Neustadt Academy		new organization
1807		September 1	Regulations	New Dienstreglement for infantry
	end of the year	New organization in field	Regiments in 5 batt.	3 battalions (I and II with 6 coys, III with 4), 2 grenadiers comp. – 1-2 depot comp.
1808		New artillery system	regimental	batteries (brigade, position and reserve)
		Light infantry	disbanding the light battalions	raising the Jäger (Feldjäger) batt.
		Uniform	cask helmets for infantry	substitution with Shakos
		Remounts for cavalry	various places	all to Wiener-Neustadt Central Armee Equitation Institut
		Militär-Grenze	Recruitment	new Confinien-Werbung Act
		Kadeten-kompanien		new raising of Academy cadets coys
	May 12	Reserve-Anstalt Act		extension of the military service duty. Men in Reserve status.
	June 9	Imperial Patent		Formation of the Landwehr force
1809	February	New organization in field	Armies split in Treffen, Wings, divisions and brigades	Army Corps (2 inf. Div. + 3rd Div. with Light cavalry and 2-3 batt. of light troops)
		Hungarian recruitment		new rules (Werb-Instruction)

The Generalissimus Period

In 1806 Archduke Charles regained control of the army administration and promptly began to push through his reforms in an attempt to bring some degree of modernisation to the K.K.[\[7\]](#) Armee. On February 10, 1806, Charles wrote to his brother, the Emperor Franz:

“After the last unhappy events and a peace gained with so big sacrifices, it is necessary, with the highest urgency, to bring the war power of the Monarchy in such a condition that it could become a reliable protection for my hereditary country, after measuring the resources in men and finances, distinguished by order and training. The first step for reaching this purpose I think, Yours Grace, I have to act in the quality of a Generalissimus,[\[8\]](#) at the top of my complete army.”

This was a steady Charles' idea, that of concentrating the Supreme Command in a single hand. Charles was aware that the French victories had been gained as France had one chief and one commander (not Coalitions, not Hofkriegsrat, no politics).

Charles chose three men in order to upgrade his "1805 battered" army: a political and military Adjutant, the FML Earl Philipp Gr nne, the general quartermaster Mayer and his personal generaladjutant baron Wimpffen. They put in forced retirement not less than 25 high generals, in the first month of 1806; the substitutes were younger and more ready to learn new ways of warfare. They organized a new Hofkriegsrat which could manage military matters in a very fast way. The whole army received a fixed deployment or "Ordre de Bataille" also for peacetime, gradually raising new "Corps" staffs, which had to recruit troops in their areas and which could swiftly activate (mobilize) units in early wartime. In 1807 and 1808 were published the new "Reglements" for the troop-training and finally Austria had also its "l g re" with the raising of the Feldj ger battalions. The serious problem of lack of horses was managed creating the Equitationsinstitut and the system of the Pferde-depots (horses depots), which had to gather and keep all kind of cavalry equipments. As for infantry, Charles created also the Landwehr (territorial) army, a "shield" against invaders (Schutze des Landes gegen Invasionen) and other.

The Charles Conscription System improved

When, in 1806, the Emperor Franz abdicated his title of Holy Roman Empire Emperor, Austria suspended the recruitments from the historical electoral (German) areas. In order to enroll again the "now foreign" citizens in its army, in 1807, they created the "Borders Levy" (Confinen-Werbung, instead of the former Reichs-Werbung), but the support of this additional Levy was unsatisfactory and unuseful. [9] Austria had to recruit soldiers mainly in its national lands, but volunteers were always welcome (from Netherlands, Rhinelands, Bavaria, Saxony, Italy and from all the previous lost territories.)

So, in order to reach the stated military strength, a Supreme Resolution Act (June 12, 1806) created the Reserve (Reserve-Anstalt). Its organization was strictly tracked by Charles himself, ending in 1808 with the creation of the Landwehr.

Every regiment had to maintain a force of 2 battalions as Reserve-Mannschaft (each with 600-700 men), which could have been asked to enroll again in the case of war. Every man of the Reserve had his Legitimationskarte and the Reserve Duty period now lasted from 17 till 40 years. [10]

This Reform, in 1809, was extended also into Hungary (neue Werbe-Instruction f r Ungarn), where the recruitment was still free (voluntary). Now the Magyars were enrolled in the Counties areas, numbered with the same regiment numbers as in the hereditary lands. Insurrectio national units (a sort of Hungarian Landwehr already present since the end of the 18th Century) and the Grenzregiments of the Military Border maintained their own historical systems.

Charles then passed to his old project: the "shield against invaders". But it was more probable that he would try to turn round the French prohibition to the Austrian rearmament by exploiting the territorial areas as the already existing Hungarian model. Basing on his personal experience in raising an own Legion (thanks to his faithful Bohemians) Charles suggested to raise a national defensive army force, similar to the Magyar Insurrectio army.

This was the first step along the stairway which would have had to bring to the rebirth of the imperial army. The provision for the Landwehr caused minimal alarm in France, as the system was structured as defensive. In addition, the new territorial army would have had to regulate the control and the command over the volunteers units (Freiwillige), which were various and numerous in the Austrian tradition.

The orders to establish the raising of the Landwehr were issued with the Imperial Patent of 9th June 1808. This act made compulsory the service in the militia, for all males of the hereditary lands (Austria, Moravia, Bohemia, Silesia and Galicia) aged between 18 and 45, unless exempted or already serving with the reserve units. In four provinces, Upper and Lower Austria, Bohemia and Inner Austria, were planned 170 battalions, however, actually, only around 70 battalions took the field. Each province was subdivided into districts, each required to raise between one and five battalions of six companies, organised as the line infantry and under the command of retired officers of the regular army or "self-commissioned" nobles and landowners.

Although some "Freikorps", or volunteer battalions, were initially a military element completely separate from the Landwehr, being recruited from willing volunteers who signed only for the duration of the war, these units soon began to give the best recruits to the Landwehr, which, in fact, became the Cadre corps, around which the whole system operated. Napoleon strongly disagreed with this "secondary" army system and one of the clauses of the Vienna Treaty was the total Abolition of the Landwehr armies.

A New (or Maybe a Reverse Thread) Infantry

Considering the persistent lack of resources the Generalissimus did not think anyway to increase the standing army by the creation of new troops units. His first (tactical) provision was to change the structure of the infantry regiments back to that formally used before Mack's reforms. Regiments now consisted of two field battalions each of six-companies and a depot battalion of two companies, increased to four in 1808.

This was the second step towards rearmament: Austrian battalions retook their former fire power.

The two elite Grenadier companies of each regiment were again brigaded together and combined with Grenadier divisions of other regiments to form Grenadier battalions, during war time. The third step for the effectiveness: return of the Elite reserve (similar to the French Guards units)

Whenever called to war standing, the regiment raised four additional companies, two being drafted into the third battalion, giving the unit three full field battalions and the remaining two forming the cadre of a new depot battalion, the fourth. However, during the 1809 campaign, several regiments augmented this fourth battalions and a few even had five field battalions serving in different armies. Battalions were numbered 1 to 3, divisions 1 to 9 and companies 1 to 18 consecutively through the regiment and was introduced a new administrative unit, the zug (similar to the modern platoon) which was a quarter-company, or the half of an half-company.

This was the fourth trial to reach the best efficiency in campaign: the target to create small detachments with “smart” NCOs (Zugsführern, which actually wasn’t yet a regular army rank) able to act by own initiative. (“à la prussienne” or as Prussians did).

A New Artillery and a New Mobility

In 1807 Archduke Charles withdrew definitively the regimental and battalion guns from infantry to form brigade batteries, except for the Grenzer regiments which continued to maintain two light artillery pieces per battalion. This was the fifth goal to reach: a new artillery system able to concentrate pieces forming Grand Batteries (as French did).

The historical two Garrison regiments (5th and 6th) were disbanded in 1807; the 1st Garrison regiment (Nr. 5) forming the 1st and 2nd Garrison battalions and the 2nd Garrison regiment (Nr. 6), forming the 3rd and 4th. [\[11\]](#)

Charles, in 1808, continued with his light infantry’s reform by raising seven new battalions, formed by experienced officers and N.C.O.s coming from existing regular battalions and from recruits found in Tyrol, among the skilled marksmen taken from other infantry regiments and the various estates throughout the Bohemian, Galician and Moravian regions; this virtually eradicating the skilled hunters from the countryside, as some prominent landowners complained. In 1809 was raised an eleventh Jäger battalion. However, in order to fill the companies to full strength, only nine battalions were in the field that year. In order to emphasize their battle mission, rather than their wood hunters origin, they were called as Field (Feld) hunters (Jäger).

The sixth Charles’ original provision, made to create a fast moving infantry, capable of cover and support tasks so was: the raising of the Feldjäger battalions (bataillons de Tirailleurs) assigned to Vanguard units as very mobile units.

Imperial Austrian Cavalry

It is universally known that Austria had a famous (and expensive) cavalry, master of acting as support, escort, reconnaissance branch. They were the core of the vanguard units. But that wonderful and skilled cavalry was completely unable to maneuver and perform in great masses (cavalry brigades, even divisions), unlike the French cavalry, which trained itself to learn this.

In the far 1792, at the beginning of the French revolutionary wars, the cavalry of the K.K. Armee consisted of thirty-five regiments: two carabiniers, nine cuirassiers, six dragoons, seven chevauleger, nine hussars, one uhlan regiment and a halfregiment of Stabs-dragoner (General Staff dragoons). It was an heritage of the Maria-Theresia’s cavalry; the branch had a lot of historical regiments, which did the same things in battle.

It became essential to reform and to gather together the units, and the first simplification was the reorganisation of 1798. Then the carabinier regiments were absorbed into the cuirassiers, while a further “armored” regiment born, bringing the total to twelve. Dragoons and chevaulegers were combined into a single branch and two new regiments formed. The hussars were brought up to twelve regiments, a new uhlan regiment raised and a single regiment of “Chasseurs à cheval” (Jäger-zu-Pferde) brought into being.

Even if Archduke Charles was not a cavalry specialist, he agreed to modernize the noble branch of the army. First of all it was necessary to eliminate the “afoot cavalry” (Dragoons), which often had acted like a sort of “light infantry” moving fastly with horses. In 1798 Austria organized its first true light cavalry (the Light dragoons), which comprised the former Chevaulegers regiments. However that early experience led under poor training (lack of time for the 1799 and 1800 campaigns) did not prove to be worthy.

A second simplification happened in 1801, under some crisis in the imperial finances. Cavalry was again re-organised, the cuirassier regiments reduced to eight, whilst the dragoons regiments were again divided into dragoons and chevaulegers; the mounted Jäger regiment was disbanded, as was also one hussars regiment. The Stabs-dragoner regiment was reduced to a single division (2 squadrons). After that provisions Austria waited till 1809 to see the birth of a third uhlan regiment.

Gradually the Austrians became to consider to train the Dragoons as heavy cavalry mounted with firearms, leaving to Chevaulegers (hussars and uhlans too) the light cavalry tasks. Unluckily, after the 1805 “fiasco”, lacking horses (remounts) Vienna was forced, in 1806, to reduce heavy cavalry, cuirassiers and dragoons, to “ghost” regiments each with only two divisions (two-squadrons each), with other two Depot-divisions in wartime.

Chevaulegers, hussars and uhlans (which all maneuvered in the same way, differentiating themselves only for their own ethnic and traditional composition, as per recruitment) had eight squadrons in four divisions, with the exception of the Grenz-Husaren-Regiment “Szekler” Nr. 11, which maintained only six squadrons. The depot squadrons remained as in

the previous times. The heavy cavalry squadrons now consisted of 135 men (they were 150) and the light cavalry squadrons of 150 troopers (they were 180).

Probably one of the several causes of the 1809 failures was the presence of weaker cavalry units (with few reserve horses available), which dramatically increased the difficulty to train and to manoeuvre as large (brigade) masses. This will be primarily manifest at the great cavalry battle of the Bavarian 1809 campaign: Alt-Eglofsheim.

Each cavalry squadron was now divided into two Flügel (wings), or half-squadrons, and each "Flügel" in turn into two "züge" (platoons). The cavalry divisions were numbered 1 to 4 consecutively and the squadrons 1 to 8 consecutively, with each "Flügel" numbered 1 and 2 within its own squadron. The "züge", however, were numbered by their rank in the line. Therefore the 1st Squadron had "züge" 1, 3, 5 and 7, the 2nd Squadron the "züge" 2, 4, 6, and 8, and accordingly through the whole regiment. As in infantry, the regiments were named after their Proprietors commanders (Inhaber) and each division and squadron therein named after their commanding officer.

The "Guns" and Charles Reforms

The organization of the Austrian artillery underwent very few changes, since the Seven Years War, and was a so intricate branch to even reach a point similar to a complete disorder. In 1792 there existed three Feld-Artillerie-Regimenten (artillery regiments), a Bombardier Corps (bombers), an Artillerie-Fusilier-Bataillon, the Artillerie-Feldzeugamt (ordnance workshops) and the Garrison-Artillerie-Districten Batteries (fortress artillery).

The Field Artillery Regiments were purely administrative bodies, the personnel and ordnance being split into non-permanent companies, assigned to the infantry as battalion's artillery and to the cavalry as brigade's batteries, with the surplus guns assigned to the Artillery Reserve.

The Bombardier-Corps and Artillerie-Fusilier-Bataillon, with certain elements of the Garrison Artillery, provided the men and guns for the Artillery Reserve, and the Feldzeugamt was responsible for the maintenance of the ordnance.

Archduke Charles had got firsthand experience of the more efficient artillery system of the French army and in 1806 started to reorganize and modernise the Austrian artillery administration using his experience. So he considered necessary a totally new a modern system, "à la Française", which involved transports.

First, in 1806, regimental artillery companies were withdrawn and the various artillery units reorganised to form four regiments (each of four battalions). Each artillery battalion consisted of four companies or batteries. The more skilled gunners from the Bombardier-Corps were reorganised into five companies and distributed throughout the artillery to manage and supervise the howitzers workings.

The Artillerie-Feldzeugamt was retained, but its personnel was distributed as required and the Garrison artillery was redesignated the Gewehr-Fabrique-Corps, responsible for all garrison artillery and fortifications.

A new Handlanger-Corps (workers) was formed into eight companies or four divisions, to provide labour for the gun placements, formerly provided by infantry or extra artillery personnel. These companies were distributed throughout the batteries as required.

In 1808 was adopted also the British Congreve Rocket System and each of the four artillery regiments formed its Feuerwerkscompagnie.

The Pieces

Prior to 1807 the regimental artillery contingents usually consisted of 3 pdr light field guns, assigned to line infantry regiments serving in Italy and in the Military Border, the 6 pdr field guns were assigned to the remaining line regiments and a mix of 6 pdr, 12 pdr field guns and 7 pdr howitzers assigned to the artillery Reserve, which was an unofficial formation distributed at the discretion of the field commanders. Cavalry had its Kavallerie-Batterien, usually made of four 3 pdr field guns, distributed on a regimental basis when in campaign.

In 1807 artillery was reorganised into:

- the Brigade batteries, assigned one to each infantry brigade, (3 pdr or 6 pdr field guns)
- the Position batteries (heavier guns) which were distributed to Divisions, whilst each cavalry brigade was assigned a Kavallerie-Batterie.

Battery Composition 1807-13

Type	Field Guns	Howitzers
3 pdr Brigade Batterie	8 x 3 pdr	---
6 pdr Brigade Batterie	8 x 6 pdr	---
6 pdr Positions-Batterie	4 x 6 pdr	2 x 7 pdr
12 pdr Positions-Batterie	4 x 12 pdr	2 x 7 pdr
3 pdr Kavallerie-Batterie	4 x 3 pdr	2 x 7 pdr
6 pdr Kavallerie-Batterie	4 x 6 pdr	2 x 7 pdr

Artillery Military Train

The reform of the military transports (Train) was probably the most important reform of Archduke Charles. It was a totally new system where the former civil Train, became militarized. All transports, draft horses and drivers for artillery

were now provided by the new Militar-Fuhrwesens-Korps, where most of the draft animals and personnel were recruited on a civilian contract basis for each campaign.

In 1808 the Fuhrwesen were officially taken into the army with an established strength and were organised on a regimental basis around the park division. Then, for the first time, the officers received rank as commissioned officers.

The corps was divided into small divisions of around 80 - 200 men and horses, dependant on their duties, and distributed throughout the artillery. The Fuhrwesenkorps-Artillerie-Bespannungsdivisionen attached to each battery of foot artillery were commanded by a Rittmeister (captain) or Oberleutnant (1st lieutenant), assisted by an Unterleutnant (2nd lieutenant), two Wachtmeisters (sergeants), and a Corporal with 80 drivers. The Fuhrwesenkorps-Artillerie-Reitendedivisionen, attached to the cavalry batteries, had a similar command staff but with 200 drivers.

The 3 pdr and 6 pdr field guns and the smaller ammunition wagons required four draft horses, while the larger pieces and wagons, along with the cavalry guns, needed six to mobilize. However, by 1809, most guns were served by six-horse teams, for greater speed and mobility.

The “Minds” (Technical Troops)

The technical corps of the Austrian Army was divided into two sections: the Engineer Corps, consisting of engineers, sappers and miners under the General Director of Engineers, and the Pioneer Corps, made up of the pioneers and pontoons under the jurisdiction of the General Quartermaster's Department.

Because of the eight-year training period required, and the reluctance of educated young noblemen to enlist with the technical corps, the Engineer Corps was always maintained at full strength and consisted of ten general officers, General-Directeurs, Pro-Directeurs, Inspecteurs and Genie-Generals, six Ingenieurs-Obersten, twelve Ingenieurs-Oberstleutnants, ten Ingenieursmajors, thirty Ingenieurshauptmann and 106 Ingenieurs-Hauptleutnants and Oberleutnants. These officers were distributed as commanders and advisory officers to the Sappeurs-Korps (sappers) and Mineurs-Korps (miners), the former consisting of three companies and the latter of four companies, (each corps being under the command of a Sappeur/Mineurmajor with a captain commanding each company assisted by a lieutenant).

Companies consisted of about 120 men directed by two Sappeur/Mineurfeldwebel, two Sappeur/Minenmeister, two Sappeur/Minenführer with the equivalent ranks of corporal, lance-corporal and gefreiter. The troopers were called Ober-, Alt, and Jungsappeur/Mineur (1st, senior and junior sappers). Recruits for the engineer departments had previously been drawn from the infantry. However, after 1798, they were carefully selected from civilian craftsmen and the better infantry volunteers and had to pass intelligence tests and examinations, be physically fit and able to read and write German fluently before they were allowed to join the corps.

The Pioneers (Pionniers-Korps) and Pontoons (Pontoniers-Korps) had previously been raised only in the event of war, but in 1792 were established two battalions of pioneers and one battalion of pontoniers, each with six companies of 120 men.

In addition to the above there existed a single battalion of 'boat-handlers', the Czaikisten-bataillon (in German Tschaikisten or Titler), a “Grenzer” unit responsible for patrolling and maintaining security of the river Danube near the Turkish border, which, in war time, were assigned to assist the pontooner units.

The name was taken from the 'Tschaike', a type of small, swift, shallow-draft sailing boat, armed with heavy cannon and ideal for river patrol duties. In 1809 the battalion consisted of three divisions, each of two companies of about 180 all ranks.

Charles Reforms

In 1807 the Engineer and Quartermasters' Department technical units were combined to form a single administrative block under the Director General of Engineers, although each corps remained separate with its own specific duties.

The engineers (Ingenieur-Korps) continued to supply the experienced and technically trained officers to all departments; the sappers (Sappeur-Korps) were responsible for fortifications, and the miners (Mineur-Korps) for defensive and offensive works. The pioneers' duties generally overlapped the latter, but continued to have special responsibility for the construction of artillery sites and field works, whereas the Pontonier Korps was responsible for the pontoon trains and all bridging works.

By 1809 each of the Sappeur and Mineur Korps were fielding five, and later six, companies of 120 men, and the Pontonier battalion had six companies each of 125 men serving 300 pontoon wagons. The Pioneer Korps, requiring less training than the sappers, had been increased to nine divisions, each of two companies, with about 200 men per company.

Peacetime force of the Austrian Army (1802-1809)

N.	Troops (March 1809)	Battalions	Grenadier Divisions	Companies	Squadrons	Manpower	Total
61	Line infantry regiments	3	2	2 Dep.		237.820	323.837
	Feld-Jäger	9		1		9.756	(en 1802)

	Garrison battalions	4				4.456	261.828)
17	Military Border regiments (Grenzer)	2 + 1				71.805	
8	Cuirassiers				7 *	8.248	
6	Dragoons				7	6.186	
6	Chevaulégiers				9	8.874	45.510 (en 1802 59.110)
11	Hussars				9	17.769	
1	Hussars				9		
3	Uhlans				9	4.433	
4	Artillery			16		11.246	
1	Bombardier Corps			5		1.075	14.100 (12.336)
1	Handlanger battalion	1				1.779	
TOTAL							383.447 (333.274)

* (6 plus 1 Reserve [Depot] squadron)

Wartime Force of the Austrian Army 1805 (Coalition)

Troops (Oct. 9, 1805)	Tyrol	Italy	others	Germany	Total
infantry	53.440	142.840	29.500	89.280	315.060
cavalry	2.240	13.440	1.500	22.682	39.862
TOTAL					354.922 ^[12]

The Army of 1809

Therefore, the operation of raising the new military force had to be aimed towards another, less expensive, way. The Generalissimus found his goal in the establishment of the Landwehr, with which, in wartime, it could be used large masses of Wehrfähigen (fit to Duty) men, without arising substantial expenses during peacetime. Generally supported by the Archdukes John and Maximilian, Charles created this quite new institution, which probably did not correspond fully to his hopes, during the 1809 war, needing only a little bit longer time of preparation.

So Austria entered into war with one of the most powerful military force (in numbers of fighters), an effort which hardly seemed possible and which surprised the world. In the first month of this year the field units of the army counted 321.469 men with 36.560 sabres, ^[13] where Fuhrwesen, garrison artillery, Border Cordon troops and Marines (Marineinfanterie) were not included. ^[14]

For the supplement of the war force and the formation of replacements were available:

- The first reserve of the German infantry units: 59.800 men
- The second reserve of the German infantry units: 73.600 men

For self-replacement of the Hungarian regiments, the Landtag of Bratislava (Pressburg) had granted on August 31, 1808, 20.000 recruits by whom 11.000 were committed for immediate employment. The first 12.000 men were activated and put in march columns, with the Order of February 2, 1809. Cavalry had a Reserve of 2.760 horses.

If one deducts roughly 8.000 soldiers serving the depots, remained available, for offensive operations, 360.000 men and 39.000 horses ^[15], whereas 109.280 men, the remainder of the Reserves and of the Hungarian recruits, were retained part in the depots, part still in the homeland eventually to replace troops in campaign.

Charles' Second Army

For the defence of the inner lands of the monarchy, first acted the Depots of the field regiments, were possible, with an average strength, according to the new system, calculated in 54.000 men and 5.000 horses.

In a second time acted the new-established Landwehr, around 152.219 man, as soon as organized. The Hungarian Insurrectio started with 50.000 men and 20.000 horses, while the new formations mobilized in the Military Border should have been 44.303 men and 171 horses strong.

This improved a second line army, actually called the "Sedentärtruppen", around 300.522 men and 25.171 horses (maybe ?). In effect reliable data about the rough number of the not-organized reserves, Landwehr and Hungarian Insurrectio are currently still lacking.

The Emperor had to procure, obviously, weapons, clothes and pieces of equipment for these large masses of soldiers. If one considers that the army of 1805 had been poor in supplies, in every moment of that war, it must astonish that few years of peacetime could have succeeded in equipping, at least, the troops ready for the campaign. Supplies were accumulated even for the Sedentärformationen, but they were not sufficient for activate such large masses; particularly there existed a perceptible lack of rifles and ammunition.

A "Conscriptionsgesetz" of 1807 had regulated the gathering of the horses needed by the army. Certainly, the horses amounts present in the countrylands was right abundant, but there were lot of difficulties to "enroll" the carriage animals and, in general, even more for the train and for the cavalry remounts. The money for purchasing them abroad

was absent (by this reason several cavalry regiments had been dissolved in the time) and the low number of riders, at the time, was a sensitive disadvantage towards the probably future French opponent. In any case Austria entered the war with the most powerful army of all its times, but with a lethal disorganization in its services.

A Lost opportunity. Why Archduke Charles Lost the 1809 War.

Out of the numerous arrangements which were early studied in 1808, with few exceptions, in this period there happened also another important attempt to improve the tactical arrangements and training of the whole army, indirectly revising the Mack "mistakes of the past".

It was the introduction of the Corps-System by which Archduke Charles entirely erased the old traditions of Treffen (battlelines), Wings, Reserve Corps and so on. He wanted to give to the army this tactical deployment modelling it on what was applied in France. The aim was also the complete remake of the 1798 system of the large Legions, a primitive form of dividing armies in group of Divisions.

The new Corps were formed by 28 battalions, 16 squadrons, 10 artillery batteries and 2 companies of pioneers. As for infantry 2 or 3 regiments (each with 3 battalions) formed a brigade and two brigades (generally) formed a Line Division under a Feldmarschalleutnant. With light infantry and light cavalry it was usually formed the Light brigade or Avant-garde brigade (generally with 2-3 battalions and 1 light cavalry regiment), while two Light brigades formed a Light Division. So the army Corps were composed by 2 Line Divisions and one Light Division, ... in theory.

The Corps commander, so, could have had at disposition a small linear army to be led under the tactical old and well-known principles; the Line Divisions represented the "corps de bataille" (or the old Treffen) while the Light Division was employed for service of vanguard; there were also special "Corps de Réserve", acting as strategical reserve force.

This rigid Ordre de Bataille put into evidence that Austrian Staff had not comprised the real nature of the new French Corps-system, having almost abandoned the aim to eventually create operative divisions capable to act as independent bodies, as the French did in campaign.

As an other proof of weakness subsequently appeared that the army commanders put nearly no value on the preservation of the Corps structure. The column formation, practiced in the former wars, emerged again without particular consideration for the new deployment in field. Also within the Corps the originally settled "Ordre de bataille" changed time by time, in spite of the Generalissimus orders, who forbade this arbitrary actions.

It was a problem of a new system with old Generals.

But the decisive characteristic, which stressed the Archduke, was the necessity to model the Order of battle according to the topographic characteristic of the battlefields (mostly hills and rough terrains in Bavaria as in Italy). So Charles early granted, grunting, his permission to some free arrangements, protected by sufficient cavalry and artillery mass batteries, while in Bohemia, in late April, he turned back on his steps.

However the whole Reform was not born to let generals play with their little armies. The main idea was to have large autonomous Corps, each with their own train, artillery and engineers parks following the troops. Forced to manoeuvre those Corps in narrow areas, forced to use the few roads and trails available (under heavy rains in Bavaria), trains and parks often crossed together on the roads, produced traffic jams and, when they were forced to withdraw, they lost huge quantities of materials along the retreat's ways.

Deepening more the evaluation of the military train problems can be observed that if, in 1805, supplies arrived chaotically or did not arrive at all, in 1809 the early defeats caused the lost of large quantities of materials in the jammed roads and caused also the necessity to split the army of Germany in two groups, also because there was no space to allow all to move in order.

The experience had clearly shown that French troops knew how to manage days of campaigning without depots and supplies; it can be overlooked and admired their art to live by requisitions from the countryside. They, however, not only managed the food requisition, but even knew how stock unnecessary supplies to make Center of Operations, limiting to the minimum the food usage. Austrian did not so.

The army arrangement in large operative independent unities required a new organization with moving depots; each independent Corps had its own carriage park with bread, rusk, oat and hay, and, as permanently subordinates, some supply columns. The Corps commanders now had to be familiar with the Supply chains, had to dispose the daily transports (Tagesstaffeln) of the supply trains. The bad communications demanded the accumulation of several depots behind the lines, and the utter changes in the operative plans caused deadly confusion. Under these circumstances it would have been better if the Army command had reserved itself the leading of the depots, occasionally sending separate columns to supply the corps.

This was a major fault in the Charles Army reorganization, which probably led directly to the campaigns' defeats. Charles had reformed the old stationary Austrian supply system raising a new, reasonably mobile structure, smaller than the old one and split among the Corps. But Napoléon (and Eugène) were still faster in moving, manoeuvring and supplying and Charles did not have any hope to beat the French other than in immobile field deployment or by exploiting some exceptional leaks in the enemy logistic system (remember the bridges at Aspern).

So he won Napoléon when the "Empereur" was unable to maneuver, having the wide Danube on his back, but failed to win the final decisive static battle at Wagram. This was the sunset of the Austrian military star, a great mind (maybe a lesser commander in field) and the Generalissimus went back to his estates.

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Notes

- [1] Source: Franz Müller "Die kaiserl. königl. österreichische Armee, seit Errichtung der stehenden Kriegsheere bis auf die neueste Zeit" 2. Band (Prag, 1845) pp. 399-402
- [2] The Hofkriegsrat was the Court Council of War of the Habsburg Monarchy, which had a Chief and other higher generals.
- [3] From England encouraged and from Russia pushed ahead, with the Präliminarvertrag of November 4, 1804, Emperor Franz, as well as the chancellor count Ludwig Cobenzl, wished a new war, while Archduke Charles tried to soften the Diplomats by taking all opportunities to explain, more and more, that a well-being Monarchy demanded only one good peace system, basing on Diplomacy.
- [4] When speaking upon the Austrian empire, treat the term "German" referring to imperial citizens resident in the Cisleithanian countries, mostly of German languages (such as Rhinelands, Bohemia, Austria, Tyrol and Styria, but also Moravia, Silesia and Galicia). The Transleithanian countries, Hungary and the Military border (i.e. Croatia) used the word "hungarian".
- [5] However there was also a lifetime Duty reserved to vagabonds.
- [6] Maybe it's important to remember that a division was also a small units of two squadrons (cavalry).
- [7] K.K. (Kaiserliche-königliche) or better K.k. (since the second k was less important) meant Imperial-royal and was the official prefix for all the Imperial organizations (military included). Note the difference with the late K.u.K. (after the Ausgleich Act of 1867) which meant Kaiserliche-und-Königliche (Imperial and Royal) when the king of Hungary charge (König) was separated from the Emperor's charge (Kaiser) and when the second letter K became a capital letter.

The use of the K.K. caused also the nickname “Kaiserlichs” which italians and french troops gave to Austrians from 1794.

[8] A new rank ? Not at all. This was the supreme commander rank of prince Suvorov in 1799 when led an Austro-russian coalition in Italy.

[9] The mercenary nature of these soldiers and the promise of a less severe treatment (maybe corporal punishments) if they should had entered the Austrian ranks, in addition with a more lax discipline made the “foreigners” (Ausländer) very poor soldiers. During the campaign in Bavaria in 1809, whenever an opportunity arose, indeed, a lot of foreigners deserted.

[10] Note the 40 German and galizian regiments had to keep Reserve men not only for their own use, but also for the rest of the military branches, whenever needed.

[11] In 1809, following the loss of territories following Bonaparte's victory, eight line regiments were disbanded Nrs. 13, 23, 38, 43, 45, 46, 50 and 55, these numbers remaining vacant until Nrs. 13, 23, 38, and 43 were reformed with recruitments in the new Italian territorial gains of 1814.

[12] Note the number is lower than the peacetime force value of 1809 - also if adding a total of around 13.000 artillerymen not present in the table. This could be a sign of the Austrian military weakness under general Mack leadership.

[13] The source of these numbers (a bit different from the above table) is K. A. F. A. 1809, Hauptarmee, 1, 41, 47. in Krieg 1809 – band I – Regensburg. The Grenzregimenter are counted into the infantry total. The starting force of the Army was 244.259 men with 32.145 horses. The number of the Absenten available for the war was 57.818 men and 1700 horses.

[14] For a total of 21.320 men and 9.461 horses.

[15] Active 313.469 men, 36.560 horses. Recruitment of the German infantry 33.120 men, Recruitment of the Hungarian infantry 11.000 men. Cavalry Reserve 2760 men and 2760 horses. In total 360.349 men, 39.320 horses.

Placed on the Napoleon Series: February 2010

THE REGULAR INFANTRY

Ordered by Recruitment District

Upper and Lower Austria and Salzburg



Lower Austria : (German: Niederösterreich) is currently one of the nine states or Bundesländer in Austria. The capital of Lower Austria was Vienna, but the main town was St. Polten. It was divided into four Cantons or Vierteln. The “Viertel unter dem Wienerwald” – today called Industrieviertel in Niederösterreich – The “Viertel ober dem Wienerwald” (today Mostviertel in Niederösterreich) - The Untermannhartsberg - today Weinviertel in Niederösterreich and the Obermannhartsberg (today Waldviertel in Niederösterreich).

Upper Austria (German: Oberösterreich) had its capital at Linz. Upper Austria was (and is) traditionally divided into four cantons: Hausrückviertel - the central part of Oberösterreich, Innviertel - (or Innkreis), is the northwestern Viertel, Mühlviertel - the northern Viertel at the borders of Bohemia and Niederösterreich., Traunviertel - the southeastern Viertel of the four regions.

Salzburg. The Archbishopric of Salzburg was secularized in 1803 as the Electorate of Salzburg, but the short-lived principality was annexed by the Austrian Empire in 1805. After the Napoleonic Wars, the Salzburg territory was administered from Linz as the department of Salzach within the Archduchy of Upper Austria.

This was strictly the “Austria” territory, the only province populated entirely by Germans; who, therefore, populated also other areas of the Empire and mainly in the Länder which bordered Austria such as Styria, Carinthia and Bohemia, where a Circle was completely dwelt by Germans: Elbogen.

Vienna. It was the capital city of the Austrian Empire. At the time Vienna was really two cities in one: the city inside the walls and the suburbs. The city had narrow streets and high building giving the impression that people dwelt a very narrow space. The prominence of its monuments contrasted with the simplicity and the conviviality of its inhabitants, which, however, mostly lived at home, populating the streets only during the good seasons. Opposing to this impression was the suburbs area with large streets, gardens and estates of the noblemen. Vienna was split in four cantons: Stuben, Carinthian, Wieden and the Scotch. Streets and houses were numbered with the Canton name. In 1812 Vienna had around 7600 houses and 224.092 inhabitants (106269 males, 117823 females). Only 46437 souls lived inside the walls (garrisons apart) and the rest in the suburbs. Another source referred 6935 houses and 222000 inhabitants, among which were 12000 soldiers. The most important suburbs were Leopoldstadt, Mariahilf, Rossau and Wieden. [\[1\]](#)

The Danube right bank Districts

The under the Vienna Forest Circle (unter der Wiener Wald)

Wiener Neustadt. The main town after Vienna had 5000 – 6000 souls. Neustadt was founded in 1192, and was a favourite residence of numerous Austrian sovereigns, acquiring the title of the “ever-faithful town” (die allzeit getreue Stadt) from its unfailing loyalty.

Other important towns of the Circle were Baden, Hainburg, Bruck an der Leitha and Klosterneuburg.

The over the Vienna Forest Circle (ober der Wiener Wald)

St. Polten. The name Sankt Pölten is derived from Hippolytus of Rome. The city was renamed to Sankt Hippolyt, then Sankt Polyt and finally Sankt Pölten. The town had 4500 inhabitants in 1814. Other important towns of the Circle were Tülln, Ips (Ybbs), Waidhofen (a.d Ips river), Mautern, Mölk (Merk), Scheibbs, Amstätten.

The Danube left bank Districts

The over the mount Mannhart (St.Medard) Circle (ober der Mannhartsberg)

Mannhartsberg is a low, flat-lying mountain ridge in Lower Austria. It rises to a maximum height of 537 m northeast of Krems.

Krems. During the 11th and 12th centuries, Chremis, as it was then called, was almost as large as Vienna. Krems is located at the confluence of the Krems and Danube Rivers at the eastern end of Wachau valley. It had around 6000 souls. Other important towns of the Circle were Zwettl, Böhmisch-Waidhofen, Horn, Gmund.

The under the mount Mannhart (St.Medard) Circle (unter der Mannhartsberg)

Korneuburg. Korneuburg was originally a bank settlement associated with Klosterneuburg under the name Nivenburg. It was first mentioned in 1136, and in 1298 received the right to formal separation from Klosterneuburg. In 1814 it had 3000 inhabitants. Other important towns of the Circle were Laa (or Laha), Marchegg, Enzersdorf, Hollabrunn.

The Upper Austria

Canton Hausrück (Hausrück Viertel)

At the Bavarian border north of the Danube.

Linz. Is the chief town of the Canton with 1243 houses and 16476 inhabitants. It had two Major suburbs: Margarethen and Kalvarienwand. The suburb of Urfahr was at the opposite side of the Danube bridge, but technically it was in the Mühlviertel. The city was founded by the Romans, who called it Lentia. The name Linz was first recorded in 799 AD, after Bavarians expanded south and Linz became a center of trade. Other important towns of the Circle were Wels, Efferding, Lambach on river Traun.

Canton Traun (Traun Viertel)

Steyr. Around 980, at the confluence of the rivers Enns and Steyr, it was erected by the Otakars, margraves and later Dukes of Styria, as the Styraburg, today Lamberg Castle. It had two suburbs Steyersdorf and Ennsdorf (the two rivers). In 1814 it had 800 houses and 10000 souls. Other important towns of the Circle were Enns (4400 souls), Gmund, Ebersberg (58 houses and a castle).

Canton Mühl (Mühl Viertel)

The area between the Danube and the Bavaria (north).

Freystadt. The dukes of Babenberg recognized the economic and strategic importance of this place and founded in 1220, a free commercial city named Freistadt (Frienstatt = free city). By putting no taxes along its roads the merchants did prefer that way towards Bavaria. Other important towns of the Circle were Grein and Steyereck.

Canton Inn (Inn Viertel)

It was lost in 1809 after the treaty and given to Bavaria.

Braunau. On river Inn the town was first mentioned around 810 and received the city statute in 1260, which made it one of the oldest cities in Austria. It became a fortress city and important trading route junction, dealing with the salt trade and with ship traffic on the River Inn. Throughout its history it changed hands four times. It was Bavarian until 1779 and became an Austrian town under the terms of the treaty of Teschen, which settled the War of the Bavarian Succession. Under the terms of the treaty of Pressburg, Braunau became Bavarian again in 1809. In 1816, during reorganisation of Europe after the Napoleonic Wars, Bavaria ceded the town to Austria and was compensated by the gain of Aschaffenburg. Other important towns of the Circle were Ried and Schärding.

Circle of Salzburg

Salzburg (Grand Duchy) In 1803 the Archdiocese of Salzburg, along with Eichstätt, Berchtesgaden and part of Passau, were secularized and granted to the Duke Ferdinand of Austria, Grand Duke of Tuscany as a reward for the loss of Tuscany, then French. After the Treaty of Pressburg of 1805 it went to Austria and Ferdinand was rewarded with the Grand Duchy of Würzburg, while Eichstätt and Passau passed to Bavaria. With the Treaty of Vienna of 1809 it went to France and from 1810 to Bavaria. Finally after the Peace of Paris of 1814, the city and the area of the former archbishopric returned to Austria, except Rupertwinkel, who remained in Bavaria.

General Organization of Border Cordon troops = Militärgrenzkordonstruppen

Hungary – none – see under Military Border Troops

Bohemia (6 companies) - Commander: Major Baron Josef Moskopp

Moravia and Silesia (4 companies) - Commander: Oberstleutnant Count Johann Orlik

Lower Austria (2 companies) - Commander: Captain Alois von Klein

Upper Austria (5 companies) - Commander: Oberstleutnant Baron Joseph Stockard von Bernkopf

Salzburg (3 companies) - Commander: Captain Thaddäus von Grosser

Illyria and Innerösterreich (3 companies) - Commander: Oberstleutnant Schwandtner

Krain, Friuli and Litorale (6 companies) - Commander: Major Sigmund Teutschenbach von Ehrenruh

Before Aspern: the Cordon companies of Istria, Trieste, Krain etc went to war with Brigade Stojceвич, IX. Corps

Galicia (only detachments = abteilungen)

1st Abteilung Commander: Major Wilhelm von Kucez –

2nd Abteilung Commander: Oberst Carl Starznisky von Pittkau (in campaign with Brigade Kesslern, Division Hohenlohe

Ingelfingen, then Corps Meerveldt, in Reserve) –

3rd Abteilung Commander: Major Baron Carl Wunsch –

4th Abteilung (better known as Company of galizisches Cordonbataillon) Commander: Major Johann Kreyssern then Major Carl von Feeder.

Cordon Troops named in various Order of battles

Before Aspern: 4 Companies with the Brigade Gyurkovich, in the left Hauptkolonne Knesevich, IX Corps

also other 3 companies in the Reserve Truppen Lippa

6 companies with Brigade Khevenhüller, Southern Reserve Truppen

finally 3 companies with Brigade Vogl in Klagenfurt.

GARNISONSBATAILLONE (Garrison or Fortress Battalions)

1st Battalion Czernowitz (Duchy of Bukowina) - Commander: Oberstleutnant Count Carl Vignolles.

Depot at Czernowitz. Raised from one Battalion of the former 1st Garrison Regiment.

2nd Battalion Peterwardein - Commander: Oberstleutnant Franz Weber von Treuenfels . Depot at

Peterwardein. Raised from one Battalion of the former 1st Garrison Regiment.

3rd Battalion Komorn - Commander: Oberstleutnant Baron Dominik Cazzan.

Raised from part of the former 2nd Garrison Regiment. Depot at fortress Komorn.

4th Battalion Leopoldstadt - Commander: Major Franz Bibicz de Deva .

Raised from one Battalion of the former 2nd Garrison Regiment. Depot at fortress Leopoldstadt.

Their employment in campaign:

Before Aspern: 1 Battalion with the Brigade Stojceвич, Division Knesevich, IX Corps then 2

Battalions Brigade Stojceвич, IX Corps - 1 Battalion was with the Armée of Innerösterreich with the

detached Landwehr Brigade Tommasich. Another Battalion was with Brigade Gavassini, left

Hauptkolonne Knesevich.

Between Aspern and Wagram: all with IX Corps

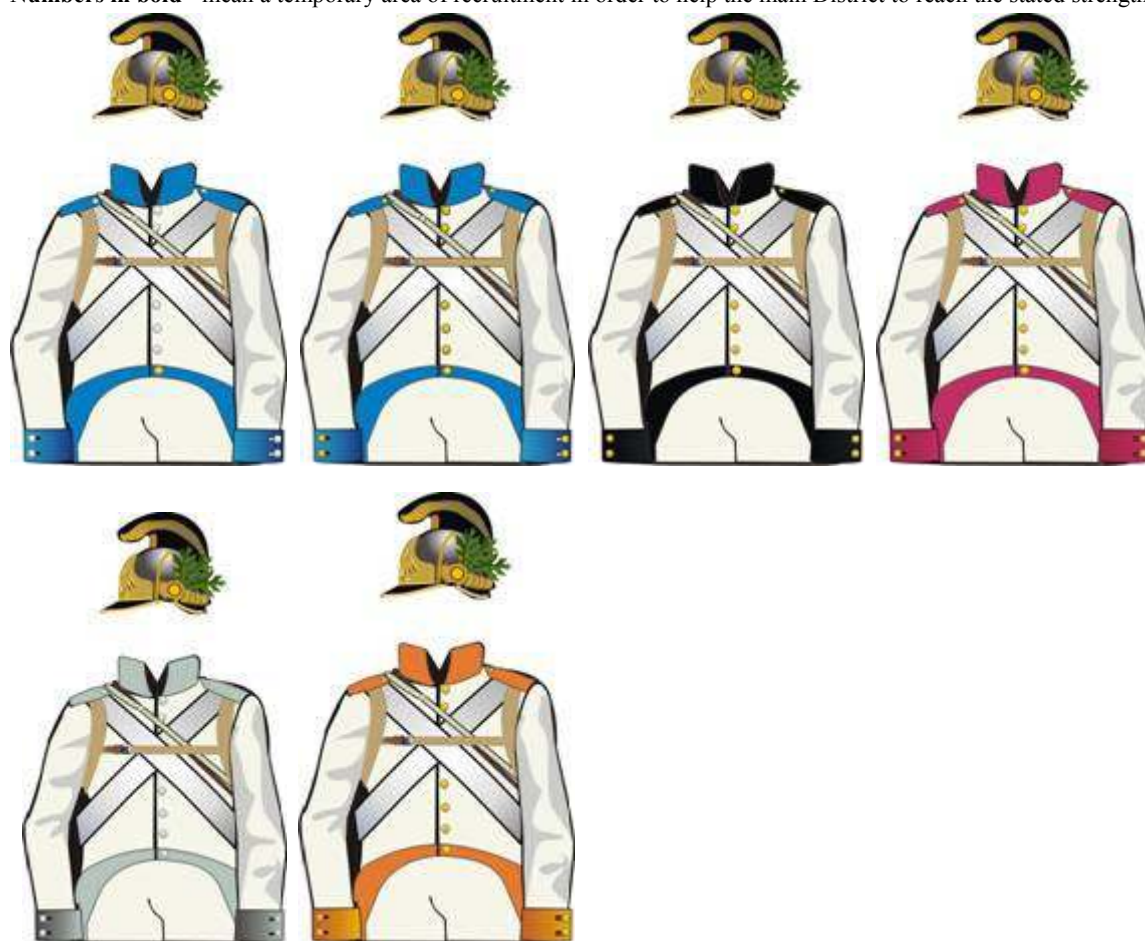
Pest garrison: 2 Battalions were with the Brig./Division Weidenfeld in Ofen under Alvinczy.



Austrian Regiments

Ergänzungsbezirks Kom.		Werb-bezirk	Regular Army	
HQ Recruiting District	2nd Depot	Recruitment Area (Kreis)	Infantry Regiment	Landwehr Battalions
Salzburg		Salzburg	45	4
Vienna		Vienna city		2
Vienna	Wiener Neustadt	Unter Wienerwald (east)	4	2
St. Polten	Vienna	Unter Wienerwald (west)	49	2
	Krems	Ober Wienerwald		4
		Unter Mannhartsberg	3	4
		Ober Mannhartsberg		5
Linz	Horn	Marchland -Mühlviertel	14	4
		Innviertel		3
	Enns	Hausruck Viertel	59	4
	Linz	Traun Viertel		4

Numbers in bold - mean a temporary area of recruitment in order to help the main District to reach the stated strength.



Oberoesterreicher Regimente: IR 3 - IR 4 - IR 14 - IR 45 - IR 49 - IR 59

K.K. IR 3 – Generalissimus Archduke Carl Ludwig – 3 Battalions^[2]

Recruitment: unter dem Manhartsberg, probably part in Galicia. 2 Depot company Brigade Ulbrecht in Krems, Division Mittrowsky under O'Reilly and the Recruitments' transport of the regiment followed the Division Jellachich before Aspern.

Circle	Lower Austria	3 - Unter Mannhartsberg
Depot Kadre:	Vienna - Krems	
Commander: Oberst	Joseph Fölseis	

Before Aspern: enclosed in the Brigade GM Josef von Mayer, Division FML Baron Carl von Lindenau, V Corps Archduke Ludwig. On April 16 it supported the Radetzky attack at the Landshut bridges. On April 18 Division Lindenau was attached to the 1st Reserve Corps and reached Rohr. It marched with the left column towards Schierling and was involved in a counterattack during the days of Teugen and Abensberg (Ober Santing and Leuchling) . On April 22 (Eggmühl) the regiment defended the road to Ratisbon at Lukepoint. The day after the regiment was employed to defend Ratisbon and its bridge; it had severe losses and many prisoners, while few reached the opposite Danube bank with Mayer. A whole Battalion which defended Burg-Weinting was destroyed. During the retreat in Bohemia the brigade Mayer, separated from the V Corps, was enclosed in the III Corps, Brigade Mayer, Division

Vukassovich. Later the regiment was attached to the avant-garde Division FML Count Johann Klenau, Brigade Oberst Count Johann Ignaz Franz von Hardegg auf Glatz und im Marchlande (or simply Hardegg) and was, consequently, with the I Corps. At Aspern: before the battle the avant-garde Klenau became an avant-garde Division for the IV and V columns (Mainly the IV Corps Rosenberg) and the regiment, detached from 3rd column, was in the brigade Oberst Baron Franz von Fröhlich (or Fröhlich, who will be generalMajor after May 24) with a strength of 1130 in 3 weak Battalions. [3] During the first battle day the regiment was not engaged (only skirmish fire), but on the second day IR 3 was sent to assault Essling. The losses were: 57 dead, 578 wounded, 2 prisoners for a total of 637 men. Colonel Fölseis and Oberstleutnant Watzel were both wounded. Between Aspern and Wagram: on June 5 the regiment (with IR 50 Stain and Landwehr Battalions Obergfell and Fuchs) was detached in the Brigade Weiss sent between Pressburg and Theben. At the June's end the Archduke Carl regiment was with the Brigade Weiss, Division Radetzky, IV Corps Rosenberg. At Wagram: with Brigade Weiss, Division Radetzky, IV Corps. The two Battalions and the 3rd Stain occupied important positions at Markgrat-Neusiedl. In the second battle day the regiment was enclosed in the new avant-garde of the 1st Rosenberg column, Brigade Provençères with the Wattrich Jäger Battalion, two Landwehr Battalions of the Ober Mannshartberg and 4 Hussars Sqns. They reached and engaged the French at Grosshofens, but soon came the retreat's order. The losses at Wagram were: 53 dead, 497 wounded, 107 prisoners, 316 missing for a total of 973 men. The regiment followed as rear guard the VI Corps Klenau. After Wagram: the regiment, with the IV Corps, was, under provisional command of Major Veyder, at Unter Wisternitz and did not take part to the Znaim battle. During the bridge defense at Unter-Wisternitz (July 10) the regiment supported by the Wattrich Jäger Battalion and by the 4th Landwehr Ober Mannshartberg repulsed a violent French attack with many losses: 10 dead, 43 wounded, 58 prisoners (a total of 112 men). Then came the armistice.

K.K. IR 4 - Hoch and Deutschmeister and Generalissimus Archduke Carl - 3 Battalions[4]

Recruitment: in 1808 the Staff and the companies 1-2-3-4 were at Wiener-Neustadt, the companies 5-15-16 were at Mödling, the 6th at Brunn, the 7th at Leobersdorf, 8 and 12 at Neustadt, the 9th at Vöslau, 10th at Gainfarn, 11th at Weigelsdorf, 13 and 14 at Laxenburg. Many officers and NCO had been assigned to organize the Landwehr and 300 men were at Ofen (Budapest) to help the building of the fortress. In August 1808 colonel Philipp von Faber became the commander of the Neustadt Military Academy and the command went to Baron Engelhardt. Recruitment in Unter Wiener Wald - initially: 1 Depot company Brigade Keller in Vienna, Division Mittrowsky under O'Reilly. Raised a DepotDivision and also companies 17 and 18.

Circle	Lower Austria	4 - Vienna and Unter Wienerwald
Depot Cadre:	Wiener Neustadt	
Owner (Inhaber)	FZM Archduke Anton Deutschmeister	
Commander: Oberst	Baron Franz Xaver Engelhardt	interim : Joseph von Klopstein

Before Aspern: was with Hiller's VI Corps, Division GM Baron Carl Vincent, Brigade GM comte Nikolaus Weissenwolf (with IR 49 Wilhelm Baron von Kerpen) with an initial force of 4405 men (118 at Depot). At Abensberg the brigade was under the "Hauptkolonne" Division FML comte Friedrich Baron von Kottulinsky. The first clash came on April 20 when FML Hiller sent colonel Csollich, from his staff, with orders for Weissenwolf to attack the French in the Mostanerhofe forest near Rottenburg. On April 20 at Rottenburg losses: 36 dead, 247 wounded. During the Hiller's southern retreat the Division Vincent was ordered to stop the French between Ergolding and Altdorf, close to the two important Landshut bridges. The regiment suffered the pursuit effects of the Nansouty Cuirassiers Charge against Vincent cavalry, their breakthrough till the bridge. Many were able to reach the river Isar, but not all. On 21 April at Landshut losses: 38 dead, 126 wounded, 1147 prisoners. Without resting, the regiment fought in the avant-garde at Neumarkt and lost utter: 5 dead, 37 wounded, 12 missing. Then came the Ebelsberg day. Weissenwolf deployed his brigade behind some hills, close (800 m) to the road to Enns. At the battle's end the brigade was ordered to grant the withdrawal of the Austrians and to watch the roads. Here came a violent struggle by rifles fire. The colonel commander was severely wounded and gave the command to the Oberstleutnant Joseph von Klopstein. On May 3 at Ebelsberg the losses were: 33 dead, 140 wounded, 186 prisoners and 52 missing. During the further retreat 300 Deutschmeister (the 3rd Battalion) were detached in order to defend the river Enns banks at Ennsdorf, other 29 were wounded there. On May 13, with the capitulation of Vienna part (one third) of the Depot Division (around 2050 recruits trained for 3 to 9 days) was taken prisoner by the French (that's 11 officers and 640 men). During the same day the rest of the regiment had a skirmish fire at Schwarze Laken losing 2 dead and 5 wounded. Before the Aspern battle the Brigade Weissenwolf had been attached to the III Corps Division Schustekh or to the Danube watch corps. The brigade was reinforced by the 5th Battalion Salis-Gigers, Vienna volunteers and by the 3rd Jäger Battalion Baroni. At Aspern: it did not participate at the battle remaining on Danube watch duties. On May 29 von Klopstein became the new regiment's commander. Weissenwolf got the Division command and the regiment went in the Brigade Mayer, V Corps Reuss-Plauen. At Wagram: the Avant-garde of the left Wing or Division Nordmann was formed with troop of the former V and VI Corps. The regiment, with the twin Kerpen was in the Brigade Mayer of the Nordmann Division (which will be again attached to the IV Corps Rosenberg by July 6). The regiment was deployed and attacked along the Russbach. During the second day of the battle the regiment (and its brigade) formed a weak flank near Neusiedl, but was overwhelmed. The rests of the regiment (with the IR 44, 46, 49, 58, one Jäger Battalion, 1st Battalion Znaim, three Hussars regiments) were gathered under FML Radetzky Division and ordered to cover the retreat. After the battle they lost 45 dead, 689 wounded but no more prisoners. After Wagram: the regiment followed the retreat of the IV Corps.

K.K. IR 14 – FZM Baron Wilhelm Klebek – 3 Battalions (the “Schwarze Regiment”, the Black Regiment, the Blacks)

Recruitment: Mühl- and Innviertel. - initially: 2 Depot company Brigade Sinzendorf in Linz, Division Mittrowsky under O'Reilly. DepotDivision Brigade Rüffer, Garrison Linz. The regiment would have had from 1807 a Galician Circle for recruiting, but that Circle was instead assigne to regiment 50 Stain.

Circle	Oberösterreich	Innviertel - Mühlviertel
Depot Cadre:	Horn - Linz	
Commander: Oberst	Albert De Best	Martin von Steinmann

Before Aspern: it began in the Division FML Friedrich Baron von Kottulinsky, Brigade GM Count Otto Hohenfeld, VI Corps FML Baron Hiller. On April 19 the 2nd Battalion (Major Scheibler) fought at Pfaffenhofen. On April 21 it was at the battle of Landshut with heavy losses (237 dead, 723 wounded and many prisoners/missing). On April 24 it fought at Neumarkt attacking the village. On May 1 it had a clash at Riedau, by May 2 between Riedau and Neumarkt and on May 3 at Ebelsberg in the rear guard of the Division FML Emmanuel Schustekh, where the large part of the 2nd Battalion was taken prisoner. In May it lost around 400 men and was reduced to two Battalions.

At Aspern: it was again with the Brigade Hohenfeld, Division Kottulinsky, VI Corps or First column Hiller. It attacked for five times the Aspern cemetery and lost around 300 men.

At Wagram: in the Brigade Adler, Division Hohenfeld, in the Klenau VI Corps together with the attached Combined Innviertel Landwehr Battalion Straka.

After Wagram: at Znaim with Brigade Adler, Division Hohenfeld, VI Corps it was deployed at Wolframitzkirchen and did not take part to the battle

K.K. IR 45 – GM-FML Baron Thierry De Vaux – 3 Battalions^[5]

Recruitment: Lower Austria - Styria then Salzburg, Styria (Judenburg District) - initially: 1 Depot company Brigade Legisfeld in Salzburg, Division Mittrowsky unter O'Reilly, 2 companies with Division Lippa in Graz under Kerpen.

Before Aspern: Reserve Depot Companies (2) with the ReserveCorps Lippa. One reserve company raised at Salzburg. Two utter Reserve company will be raised in Graz. Between Aspern and Wagram till Wagram: Depot and Reserve Companies transferred to Graz.

Circle ^[6]	45 Salzburg	45 Judenburg (Styria)
Depot Cadre:	Salzburg	
Commander: Oberst	Baron Johann Nepomuk von Bach	Samuel von Reissenfels

Before Aspern: in the Division FML Franz Jellachich de Buzim in the Brigade GM Constantin von Ettingshausen (at Munich), VI Corps. In May sent to protect the Lueg Pass, and on May 19 the Division received from Archduke Johann to march towards Styria. During the march 4 companies led by Oberstleutnant Reissenfels were detached to the Chasteler Corps in Tyrol. They will never join the De Vaux.

Between Aspern and Wagram: On May 25 it fought at St. Michael against Division Serras, and there it suffered so many losses which it was allowed only to deploy a combined Battalion of around 1500 men. The Battalion reached Graz and then Körmend where it was attached to the IX Corps FM Gyulai and camped at Lendva.

After Wagram: Von Bach was now generalMajor and Reissenfels became the new commander bringing back the "own" 4 companies in Tirol of his Gruppe "Reissenfels". Finally reaching the strength of 2 Battalions it was enclosed in the Brigade Bach, Division Frimont, Army of Inner Austria. The regiment had incorporated also the 3 reserve companies and then finally marched to Vienna. However, having lost its Circle after the Treaty, the regiment was disbanded.

Disbanding a regiment: on November 13 it came the "Disbanding Order" from the Emperor Franz. Regiments 13, 23, 38, 43, 45, 46, 50 and 55 were fired off. The disbanding station for De Vaux was Wiener-Neustadt. It came to the last flag-raising with: 66 Staff, one combined fusilier Battalion of 1690 men, one grenadier Division of 296 men, one depot Division of 308 men. The flag was assigned to the Church of St. Michael (in memoriam).

K.K. IR 49 – FML-FZM Baron Wilhelm Kerpen – 3 Battalions^[7]

Recruitment: Viertel Ober dem Wiener Wald - Initially 1 Depot company in Krems, Division Mittrowsky unter O'Reilly and, before Aspern, Reserve Division in Wien then in garrison at St. Polten (Hauptmann Paul Mayer).

Circle	Niederösterreich	49 Ober-Unter Wienerwald (west)
Depot Cadre:	St. Pölten	
Commander: Oberst	Lang von Langenau	Major von Bubna (interim)

Before Aspern: as for IR 4 in the Brigade Weissenwolf, Division Vincent, VI Corps. At Abensberg the brigade was under the "Hauptkolonne" Division FML comte Friedrich Baron von Kottulinsky. Till April 20 it was in Reserve at Pfaffenhofen.

During the Hiller's southern retreat the Division Vincent was ordered to stop the French between Ergolding and Altdorf, close to the two important Landshut bridges. The 1st Battalion was committed on the left Isar bank with orders to cover the retreat, the other two Battalions went on the hills south of Landshut. The 3rd Battalion commander Major O'Brien opened the way with bayonets and saved part of his men marching with Jordis regiment and reaching his own at Vilsbiburg. The Landshut losses were: 34 dead, 122 wounded, 900 missing; many were prisoners. The regiment fought in the avant-garde at Neumarkt only with one company having 15 men wounded.

On May 2 Major O'Brien gathered 500 volunteers of the regiment and marched back towards Efferding, in order to hit the French on their rear front. They marched all the night under heavy rain but were forced to abandon the attempt, since the main French columns were too advanced. O'Brien then joined the Kerpen at Ebelsberg the next day. At Ebelsberg, Weissenwolf deployed his brigade behind some hills, close (800 m) to the road to Enns. The 1st Battalion and the 1st Deutschmeister were ordered to watch the road on the left bank of the Traun, with an half artillery battery. When the large part of the Corps had passed (8 AM) the bridge the detachment was retreated on the right Traun's bank. One company remained inside the town. The 2nd Battalion (Major von Bubna) and the 3rd (Major Baron Weweld) were deployed in line south of Ebelsberg. They engaged the French stopping their advance. The losses at Ebelsberg were: 42 dead, 166 wounded, 220 missing. At the battle's end the brigade was ordered to grant the withdrawal of the Austrians and to watch the roads. The regiment was at St. Polten, where it learnt the DepotDivision had been transferred to Vienna (it will be taken prisoner). On May 11 the Kerpen reached Lang-Enzersdorf and the following day they fought at Schwarze Laken. The 1st Battalion and O'Brien formed the first line, the others the second. The Kerpen there lost: 65 dead and 296 wounded (they otherwise captured 370 Oudinot's grenadiers and 15 officers, with a Chef-de-brigade, while around 300 other French went out of combat). O'Brien got command of the Schwarze-Laken island.

Before the Aspern battle the Brigade Weissenwolf had been attached to the III Corps Division Schustekh, the Danube watching corps. The brigade was reinforced by the 5th Battalion Salis-Gigers, Vienna volunteers and by the 3rd Jäger Battalion Baroni. Then Weissenwolf went to the V Corps Reuss-Plauen and the regiment in the Brigade Mayer.

At Aspern: it did not participate at the battle remaining on Schwarze-Laken sector. The regiment camped at Strebersdorf and there received the new attachment to Brigade Mayer, Division Nordmann, IV Corps Rosenberg.

At Wagram: the Avant-garde of the left Wing or Division Nordmann was then formed with troop of the former V and VI Corps. The regiment, with the twin Deutschmeister, was in the Brigade Mayer of the Nordmann Division. On July 1, the Kerpen were at Stadl-Enzersdorf. After a shot fire combat it was retreated at Markgrat-Neusiedl where it fought in the second line. Under the heavy artillery bombardment fell Nordmann, dead, Mayer and colonel Langenau, severely wounded. Major von Bubna (1st Battalion) got the provisional command, Major von Taintinière got the command of the 2nd Battalion (in place of Major Callot severely wounded on the first day of the battle) and the, now, Oberstlieutenant O'Brien led again is 3rd Battalion. With the Kerpen fought also the 5th Landwehr Battalion of the Major Count Cavriani, led by the Hauptmann Passon (Cavriani was also wounded). The regiment lost 197 men dead, 611 wounded. The 5th Landwehr Battalion lost 40 men, 203 wounded and 84 missing.

The rests of the regiment (with the IR 4, 44, 46, 58, one Jäger Battalion, 1st Battalion Znaim, three Hussars regiments) were gathered under FML Radetzky Division and ordered to cover the retreat.

After Wagram: the regiment followed the retreat of the IV Corps.

K.K. IR 59 – GM-FML Alexander von Jordis – 3 Battalions^[8]

Recruitment: Upper Austria Salzburg - initially 2 Depot company Brigade Sinzendorf in Linz, Division Anton Mittrowsky under O'Reilly then 1 Depot company Brigade Ritter, Garrison Linz. Part detached to the Brigade Hardegg before Aspern.

Circle	Oberösterreich	59 Traunviertel Hausrückviertel
Depot Cadre:	(Salzburg) – Linz - Enns	
Commander: Oberst	Christoph Adler	Baron Georg Weveld

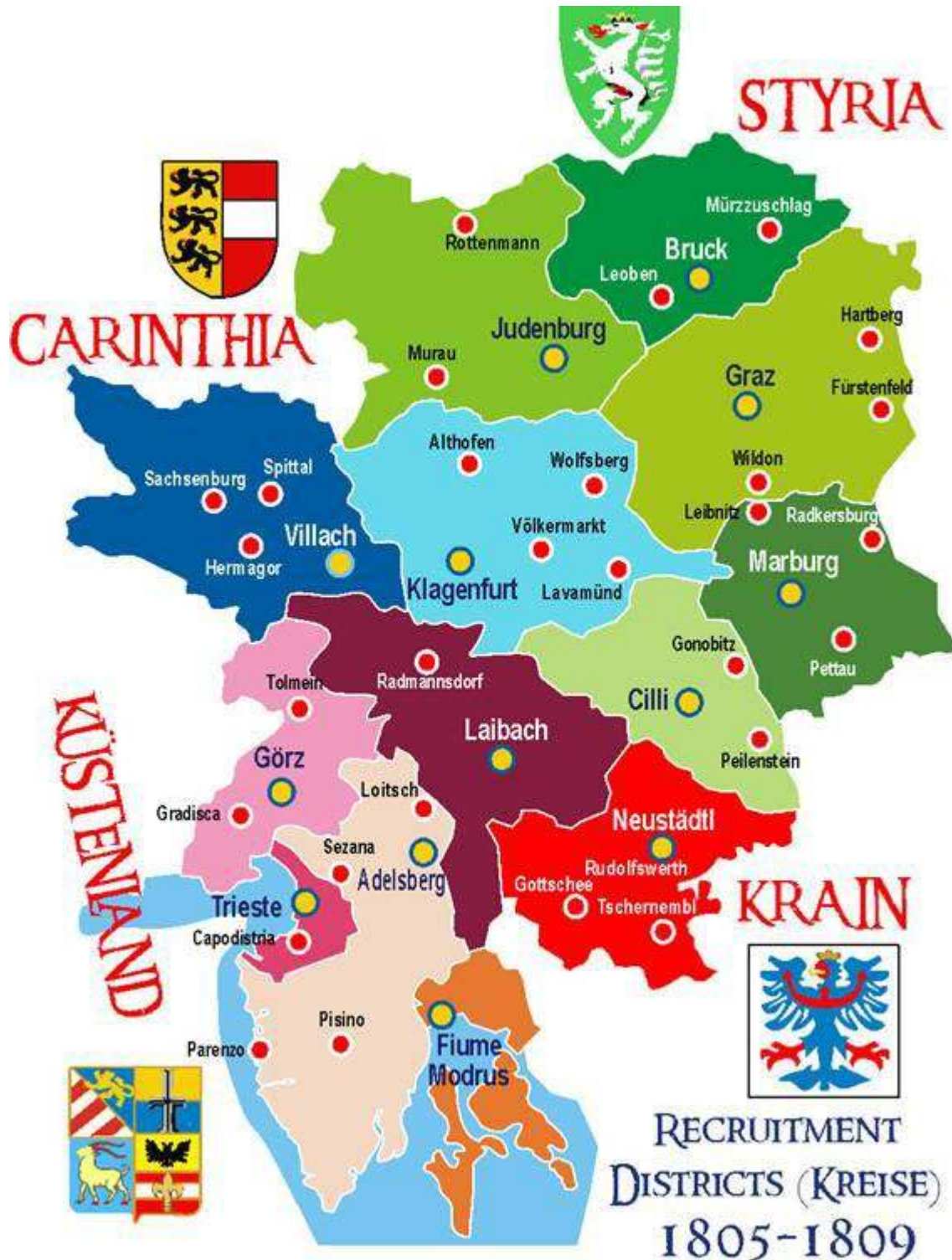
It began the campaign with the "Linz" Division FML comte Friedrich Baron von Kottulinsky in the Brigade GM comte Otto Hohenfeld, VI Corps Hiller. It was always in reserve till the April 21, when it was committed at Landshut and had orders to cover the bridge passages. The regiment deployed on the hills behind the town, left of the main road to Vilsbiburg. Two companies stood inside the town. The counterattack of the regiment caused the following losses: 72 dead, 131 wounded, who mainly were made prisoners. Three companies did fight at Neumarkt losing 18 men, dead, and 34 wounded. The 3rd Battalion was attacked near Riedau during the march and suffered heavy losses practically disappearing from the battlefields. At Ebelsberg the Jordis was not attacked and retreated till Stammersdorf finding part of its Depot Division on the left Danube bank with Brigade Hardegg. Since Ebelsberg the Hohenfeld brigade had been attached to Division Schustekh and the regiment had two Battalions.

At Aspern: the VI Corps became the 1st column under FML Johann Freiherr von Hiller, and the Jordis was in the Brigade Hohenfeld, Division Kottulinsky. The regiment attacked in the first afternoon the village of Aspern. On the second day the attacks were renewed. In the battle they lost: 21 dead, 145 wounded. On May 24, colonel Adler became brigadier and the regiment's command was taken by Baron Georg Weveld. The regiment garrisoned Aspern and the redoubt.

At Wagram: in the Brigade Adler, Division Hohenfeld, VI Corps, it defended Aspern without being able to resist. It then retreated fighting till Korneuburg (July 7), Stockerau (8), Hollabrunn (9).

After Wagram: always in the Brigade Adler, but with Division Schustekh, VI Corps. The 3rd Battalion received another flag in January 1810 in place of that lost at Riedau.

THE REGULAR INFANTRY
Ordered by Recruitment District
Inner Austria Districts



Inner Österreich or Inner Austria was a term commonly utilized at the times when it existed the VORDER (Outer) ÖSTERREICH, territories in the current Germany and the Vorarlberg. The term was used from the late 14th to the 16th century referring to Styria, Carinthia, Carniola and the Windisch March, the County of Gorizia, Trieste and assorted smaller Habsburg possessions bordering the area (Pazin, Rijeka, Liburnia, Duino). The Slovenian and Croatian part of the territory (i.e. Istria) had also the name of Illyria.

Carinthia : The Duchy of Carinthia (German: Herzogtum Kärnten; Slovene: Vojvodina Koroška) was a duchy located in southern Austria and parts of northern Slovenia. It was part of the Holy Roman Empire from 976 until the dissolution of the Empire in 1806, and a crownland of Austria-Hungary until its dissolution in 1918. The capital city is Klagenfurt, which in Slovenian language is

called Celovec. The next important town is Villach (Beljak). **Styria**. The Duchy of Styria (German: Herzogtum Steiermark; Slovene: Vojvodina Štajerska; Hungarian: Stájerország) was a duchy located in modern-day southern Austria and northern Slovenia. It was a part of the Holy Roman Empire until its dissolution in 1806 and a crownland of Austria-Hungary until its dissolution in 1918. The capital city was and is Graz.

Carniola (Slovenian: Kranjska; German: Krain) is a traditional and historical region of Slovenia. As part of Austria-Hungary, the region was a crown land officially known as the Duchy of Carniola (Vojvodina Kranjska, Herzogtum Krain) until 1918. Its capital was Ljubljana.

Küstenland (Litorale od Coastland)

The **County of Gorizia and Gradisca** (German: Grafschaft Görz; Italian: Contea di Gorizia; Slovenian: Goriška grofija) was a County based around Gorizia in Friuli-Venezia Giulia, current north-eastern Italy.

Imperial free town of Trieste (Italian: Trieste; Slovene and Croatian: Trst) is a city and port in northeastern Italy very near to the Slovenian border, to the North, East and South. Trieste is located at the head of the Gulf of Trieste on the Adriatic Sea.

Istria (Croatian, Slovene: Istra, Italian: Istria), formerly Histria (Latin), is the largest peninsula in the Adriatic Sea. The peninsula is located at the head of the Adriatic between the Gulf of Trieste and the Bay of Kvarner.

Fiume is the Italian and Hungarian name for the city of Rijeka. However, Rijeka was not part of the County Modruš-Rijeka, but under the direct administration of Hungary. It was proposed to recruit for the K.K. Marine.

Dalmatia (Spalato-Split) was the main recruitment area for the K.K. Marine After the loss of the Venetian Litorale.

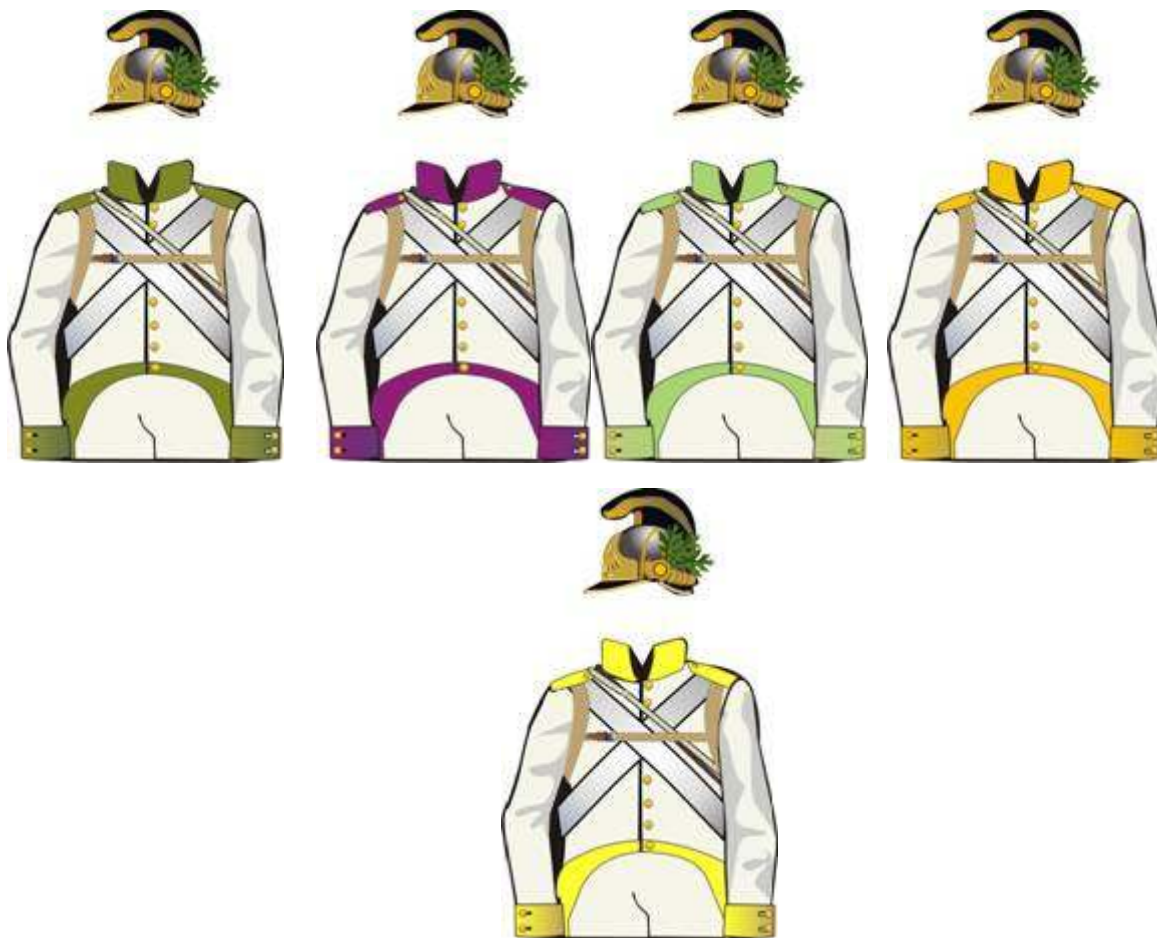
Notes for a K.K. Navy History – 1809 or the Death of an Unuseful Navy

1. Austria entered the Napoleonic Wars with a navy consisting of two gunboats, one based at Trieste and the other at Fiume.
 2. This insignificant navy had no role in the Hofkriegsrat's military plans and was not even mobilized until March 1797. The few vessels of the Danube flotilla (Donauflotte) were more than the whole imperial Navy.
 3. in October 1797 the Treaty of Campoformio assigned Venice to Austria. Austria so inherited the remnants of the Venetian navy: ten 74-gun ships of the line, seven frigates, and a large number of galleys. The best ships and most equipment and materials had been taken from Venice's Arsenal for the French Navy's use.
 4. Austria raised two naval establishments: the "Trieste Navy" consisting of the two early gunboats and commanded by Col. James Ernest von Williams, and the "Venice Navy" commanded by Venetian aristocrat Andrea Querini holding authority only over the Arsenal.
 5. in 1799, After a short campaign along the Italian coasts and the river Po, Austria acquired three more ships, when Ancona fell to a combined Austrian-Russian force. It seemed that Austrian officers sneaked aboard to raise the red-white-red naval ensign over all the vessels in the harbor Before the Russians could take possession.
 6. Till 1801 Austria made poor use of the former Venetian warships, when Archduke Charles took office as "War and Navy Minister" and for the first time the fleet had a powerful patron in Vienna.
- Charles authorized a fleet of eight frigates, tasked with protecting Austrian trade as far south as Malta, and appointed "emigre" French royalist officers to command them. Funding shortfalls kept the squadron at three frigates, a corvette and four brigs, but they began to operate against French privateers and North African corsairs.
7. When war returned in 1805, the little Austrian navy could not man all of its ships and only the corvette and two brigs put to sea. France defeated Austria, forcing Vienna to release all its former Venetian territory plus all former Venetian warships in Austrian service. Reduced to three brigs, the Austrian squadron moved to Senj, Dalmatia, a longtime base for Croatian pirates.
 8. When war returned again in 1809, the tiny Austrian fleet received direct orders not to challenge the far more powerful French. The Brigade Delphino, ignoring these instructions, captured a French gunboat to give Austria a naval victory in its unique sea battle of the Napoleonic wars. [\[1\]](#)
- The Treaty of Schönbrunn handed all of Austria's coastal lands to the French, temporarily making Austria a land-locked Country and ending the need for a navy.

Austrian Regular Infantry Regiments

Ergänzungsbezirks Kom.		Werb-bezirk	Regular Army	
HQ Recruiting District	Slovenian	Recruitment Area (Kreis)	Infantry Regiment	
Graz		Judenburg	45	Aushilfs-Kreis of Salzburg Regiment
		Bruck a.d. Mur		
		Graz	27	
	Maribor	Marburg		
Cilli	Celje	Cilli	16	
Klagenfurt	Celovec	Klagenfurt	26	
	Beljak	Villach		
Laibach	Ljubljana	Ober-Krain	43	
		Unter-Krain		
Trieste	Postojna	Adelsberg	13	also infantry from Istria and Trieste Landwehr
		Görz und Gradisca		
	Trst	Stadt Triest	none	K.K. Marine
Mitterburg	Pažin	Istria		
Fiume	Rijeka	Fiume		

Numbers in bold mean a temporary area of recruitment in order to help the main District to reach the stated strength.



Inner Oersterreicher Regiment IR 13 - IR 16 - IR 26 - IR 27 - IR 43

K.K. IR 13 - GM-FML Baron Franz Wenzel Reisky von Dubnitz - 3 battalions

Recruitment: Lower Carniola, Görz. – Depot Company: 2 Brigade Khevenhüller in Laibach, Division Lipica under Kerpen.

Krain	Adelsberg	13
Küstenland	Görz-Trieste-Istria	
Depot Kader	Trieste – Görz - Monfalcone	
Commander: oberst	Carl von Fölseis	Count Weichard Gallenberg

- Before Aspern: with 3465 men and 73 in 3 battalions it was in the Brigade Kleinmayr, Div Gorupp, IX Corps FML Ignaz Graf Gyulai. In February von Fölseis became generalmajor and Gallenberg was the new commander. In April the Staff gathered in Trieste and the Regiment was assigned to the Brigade Gavassini, left Hauptkolonne Knezevich. At Sacile the Regiment and the Simbschen infantry were in the Brigade Kálnásky, IX Corps. [2]. At 5 PM hours Gyulai sent ahead the Reisky with the Oguliner, under GM Marziani [3], to attack Sacile and Vigonovo. On May 1 it received the general retreat order. After a week the Brigade Kálnásky deployed behind the Piave (Simbschen at S.Michele and Reisky at Tezze). The Regiment received the attack of the French Brigade Abbé, but resisted till at the moment of the general retreat. They lost the rest of the Brigade following the main column of Archduke Johann. The Regiment lost 40 men dead, 205 missing and 506 prisoners mainly wounded. On May 11 it came to a violent skirmish at San Daniele. There 1000 men and the colonel Gallenberg were made prisoners. The remnants of the Regiment, under the provisional command of Oberstlieutenant Andreas Kurz, marched to Ospedaletto. On May 12 the fought at Venzona (other 66 men missing). On May 14 they took position at Tarvis, in the Division Albert Gyulai and Brigade GM Gajoli. During the resistance at the Tarvis pass they lost other 500 men. The Reisky continued to retreat till Graz (May 20) and Papa near Raab.

- After Wagram: The exhausted Regiment was sent to Carlstadt in order to be reorganized, Brigade Khevenhüller, Res. Troops in the South. When the FML Knezevich deployed his Division at Gospic, the Reisky (July 13) moved south and marched to Grašac, After reaching the main column. During these moves it integrated squads of dalmatian volunteers. On July 20 it attacked Ostrovica by night and at the month's end the Regiment was employed in the blockade of Zara (today Zadar) and San Nicolò. Then came the armistice. Total losses were scary : 2261 men (184 dead, 180 missing and 1897 prisoners). The so called "Friuli Regiment" was disbanded at Messendorf by Graz, in February 1810 After the peace.

K.K. IR 16 – FML-FZM Marquis Franz Lusignan – 3 Battalions

Recruitment: Styria, Cillier District

Before Aspern: Reserve Division Lipa and Reserve Companies in Graz. [4]

Styria	Cilli	16
Depot Kader	Leoben, Marburg	
Commander: oberst	Joseph Ruiz de Rosas	Oberstleutnant Hermann Dominik Ertel, ritter von Krelau

- Before Aspern: Brigade Marchal, Division Albert Gyulai, VIII Corps, then Brigade Buol (2 Companies Corps Chasteler). On April 24 the Regiment fought at Volano and Murazzo.

Later 3 battalions Brigade Marchal, Corps Chasteler, detached Gruppe Leiningen (2 Companies of 3rd battalion). The 2nd Battalion was engaged severely at Wörgl and Söll, near Kufstein, by the Bavarians and was then surrounded and taken prisoner. The 1st and the 3rd Battalions were attached to the Brigade Marchal, Division Albert Gyulai, VIII Corps; some companies were also with Brigade Fenner Corps Chasteler then, Gruppe Ertel, Corps Chasteler and Brigade Schmidt, Corps Chasteler (3 Companies)

- Between Aspern and Wagram: 2 companies with Gruppe Ertel, also in the Gruppe Reissenfels, and in the detached Brigade Buol with 1 more battalion detached to the Division Jellačić. At Raab it was in the Jellačić Reserve, Brigade GM Gajoli, with the two Battalions ordered to defend Szabadhégy. Later 10 Companies with the Brigade Lutz, Division Colloredo, Army of Inner Austria, sent to defend the Pressburg bridgehead.

- After Wagram: at Pressburg with the detached Brigade Bianchi then 1 battalion Brigade Buol and 1 battalion Division Jellačić.

K.K. IR 26 – FML Fürst Ludwig Hohenlohe Bartenstein – 3 battalions

Recruitment: Carinthia, Galicia ?? - 2 depot companies Brigade Vogl in Klagenfurt, Division Lipa under Kerpen. depot companies Brigade de Best, Division Colloredo, Army of Inner Austria.

Carinthia	Klagenfurt	26
Depot Kader	Klagenfurt	
Commander: oberst	Franz von Mumb	Count Christian Leiningen Westerburg

- Before Aspern: 3 Battalions Brigade Marchal, Division Albert Gyulai, VIII Corps later Brigade Marchal – always in Tyrol, temporarily also in battalion detachments (Brigade Buol, Fenner, detached Gruppe Leiningen or Regiment's avant-garde), but always under Corps Chasteler, 2 Companies Brigade Vogl in Klagenfurt (Depot). On 21 April Oberstleutnant Leiningen passed the Adige fighting at Lavis, near Trento, which he reached the following day. At Volano, April 24, FML Chasteler attacked at the head of one of its Battalions.

- Between Aspern and Wagram: Brigade Buol, Corps Chasteler while 1 battalion was detached with the Gruppe Leiningen. By June 9 the remnant 1 ½ Battalions led by Chasteler reached at Gonobitz the IX Corps Gyulai and fought at Klagenfurt where three companies were taken prisoner. [5] In the meanwhile Leiningen, with his battalion (2nd), watched the South Tyrol and marched to Bassano (June 3), then returning to Trento where, After the French attack of June 6, recovered his troops in the Trento's castle (the Buon Consiglio). Rescue by the Tyrol's insurgents, Leiningen left Trent and battered the Italians (French) at Rovereto and Ala (June 9).

- After Wagram: 1 battalion had been detached with Brigade Buol in order to defend the Inn valley.

K.K. IR 27 – FML Count Leopold Strassoldo – 3 Battalions

Recruitment: Styria. - Initially: 2 depot companies Brigade and Division Lipa in Graz under Kerpen - Before Aspern: Reserve Division in Graz Corps Kerpen, or Corps Lipa - Between Aspern and Wagram: in Graz garrison of the Schlossberg

Styria	Graz - Marburg Bruck - Judenburg	27 - 45
Depot Kader	Graz	
Commander: oberst	Peter (Ignaz) Marchal de Perclat	from February Count Anton Lamezan-Salins

- Before Aspern: 3 Battalions Brigade Colloredo, Division Albert Gyulai, VIII Corps then Brigade and Division Colloredo, VIII Corps. Colonel Marchal became a GM left the Regiment giving the command to colonel Lamezan-Salins, which now led 72 officers and 3202 men.

April 16 battle of Fontanafredda (Savio): the Colloredo Brigade was sent to support Frimont at Porcia. The battle was bloody and the Regiment lost: 258 dead, 599 wounded, 51 missing.

April 28 battle for the Alpone bridge: the Regiment gathered at Soave and a large patrol was attacked near a bridge on the stream Alpone. The 3rd Battalion (Oberstleutnant Riebenfeld) made some actions and reconnaissances towards Costegiola, Cazzano and Illasi (12 dead and 25 wounded on April 29). The same day the 1st and 2nd Battalions took position at Soave where they were attacked by French: losses 46 dead, 65 wounded, 6 made prisoners and 11 missing.

On April 30 the 3rd Battalion together with the 2nd Banal attacked monte Bastia and skirmish at Montecchio minore losing 12 dead and 27 wounded. The following attack against the castle of Illasi, near Verona, was repulsed by the Bonfanti Brigade; the Battalions lost 29 dead, 115 wounded and 117 were made prisoners. Then came the general retreat order.

On May 8 it defended the Piave crossing fighting at La Priula and, then, it marched with the army rear guard. On May 11 fought at San Daniele and the following day at Venzone where it lost 11 dead and 49 wounded. After the wounds suffered by GM Colloredo the Brigade was now led by Lamezan-Salins. The Regiment reached Tarvis and deployed at the left wing towards Flitsch (Plezzo) where, on May 17, it was attacked. The losses were heavy: 144 dead, 236 wounded, 141 missing and 164 prisoners. During the following retreat the 3rd Battalion (Major Schlitter) lost the contact and marched separately.

- Between Aspern and Wagram: On May 24 they gathered again together at Radkersburg. On June 1 the Depot Division left Graz and joined the Regiment in order to reinforce the 1st battalion. The day 12 it marched to St. Martin near Raab with Brigade GM Lutz, Division FML Colloredo-Mannsfeld. They deployed left of Szabadhégy in battle order. On June 14 the French attacked the

Regiment's line. At Raab, later during the battle, the first 3 companies were detached with the 2nd Graz Landwehr Battalion Hummel in order to defend the Estate at Kis-Megyer. The losses were: 161 dead, 277 wounded, 197 prisoners, 131 missing. The Regiment recovered to the Komorn fortress and bridgehead. From the former three Battalions they were able to raise only a single unit plus a Division from the 3rd battalion. The strength of the Strassoldo was now 33 officers, 803 men. By June 23 they were assigned to the defense of the Pressburg bridgehead, which was attacked by the French from June 30 till 7 July.

- After Wagram: On day 11 they had to leave the bridgehead but a renewed French attack blocked the 2nd company of the combined Strassoldo battalion (Brigade Bianchi). The Depot Division defended the Graz castle's hill. On August 18 died the Owner Count Leopold Strassoldo (in December the Regiment will be assigned to Marquis Chasteler de Courcelles).

K.K. IR 43 – FML-FZM Baron Joseph Simbschen – 3 battalions

Recruitment: Krain – Depot Company: 2 Brigade Khevenhüller in Laibach, Division Lipica under Kerpen. After the peace it was disbanded at Vordernberg on February 1810.

Krain	Oberkrain	43
	Unterkrain	
Depot Kader	Laibach	
Commander: oberst	Franz Bardarini von Kieselstein	

- Before Aspern: considered the „National" Regiment of Carniola (today Slovenia) it began the campaign with the Brigade Kleinmayr, Division Gorup, IX Corps Ignaz Gyulai. Later was enclosed in the Brigade Kálnásky, IX Corps. On May 8 it did fight at the Piave battle in the Brigade Kálnásky, IX Corps (see also above IR 13 for details). On May 10 it defended the river Tagliamento passage. Later 2 Companies were assigned to the Gruppe Dumontet (Ljubljana), IX Corps,¹⁶¹ and other 2 Companies to the Brigade Khevenhüller, Reserve Troops in the South.

- Between Aspern and Wagram: fought at Graz with 1 and ½ Battalions with the Brigade Kálnásky, IX Corps. Later it was reorganized in the Brigade Bardarini (its commander), IX Corps.

Austrian Adriatic Sea Fleet - Trieste, April 23, 1809

GeneralMajor Count Josef L'Espine

Fleet I – Vs. Dalmatia under command of the Oberstleutnant Nepomuk Maidich

Brig "Dolfinio"

Schooner "Indagatore"

Trabaccolo (Trabakel) "Dromedario"

Felucca "Mora"

12 Gunboats and Sloops

Fleet 2 – Vs. Venice under command of the Oberstleutnants Matthias Flanagan

Corvette „Armonia" (rented by private owners)

Brig "Eolo"

Brig "Pilade" sent on April 22 in an expedition to Sicily

Brig "Oreste"

Trabaccolo "Bravo"

Trabaccolo "Cammello"

Large tartane "Isabella"

8 Gunboats and Sloops

THE AUSTRIAN IMPERIAL-ROYAL ARMY Kaiserliche-Königliche Heer 1805 – 1809
THE REGULAR INFANTRY Ordered by Recruitment District By Enrico Acerbi



Moravia (Czech: *Morava*; German: *Mähren*) is a historical region in central Europe in the east of the Czech Republic, one of the former Czech lands. It takes its name from the Morava River which rises in the northwest of the region. Until 1641 Moravia's capital was the centrally-located Olomouc, but after its capture by the Swedes it moved to the larger city of Brno (Brünn) which resisted the invaders successfully. The Moravians are a Slavic ethnic group who speak various dialects of Czech.

Silesia was the former Duchy of Upper and Lower Silesia (German: *Herzogtum Ober- und Niederschlesien*) an autonomous region of the Austrian Empire. It is also known as **Austrian Silesia** (German: *Österreichisch Schlesien*; Czech: *Rakouské Slezsko*; Polish: *Śląsk Austriacki*), and despite the official name it only included parts of Upper Silesia, while none of Lower Silesia was within its borders. It is largely coterminous with - and somehow currently identified as - the region of Czech Silesia. As part of the Kingdom of Bohemia, Silesia was inherited by the House of Habsburg in 1526 after the death of the Bohemian king, Louis II The two main cities were Teschen and Troppau (Opava).

Circles (Districts) see map-image above (datas from a 1814 gazeteer)

Moravia

Brünn (Czech: Brno). Is the capital city of the Margravate of Moravia, a land which was administrated by Prague but having its representatives at Vienna.

It was surrounded with bastions, and with a wide ditch. The most important building of the city was the parochial Church, dedicated to Saint Jakob, all covered in brass. The population was around 16000 inh., and it had 1946 houses in 1814. The town is at the confluence of the rivers Schwartzawa and Switawa and was protected (westwards) by the strong fortress of the Spielberg castle.

Iglau (Czech: Jihlava) a Royal fortified town of 10000 inhabitants (1270 houses) is the main town of that mountain Circle at the bohemian border. The city's German name, Iglau, is derived from the German word for hedgehog, Igel (hence the hedgehog on the coat of arms). An old Slavic settlement upon a ford was moved on a nearby hill where the mining town was founded (ca. 1240) by king Václav I, in the Middle Ages inhabited mostly by Germans (coming mostly from Northern Bavaria and Upper Saxony). Important settlements were:

Gross-Meseritsch (1100 inh.), Trebitsch (3672 inh.), Slawonitz and Stannern (a smal town in effects but renowned for an aerolite fall, the previous year 1808).

Olmütz or Holomauz (Czech: Olomouc) was a fortress surrounded by a marshy land and the river Morava, and former Moravia capital city. In 1814 had over 1000 houses and around 11000 inhabitants. Its Circle had some large towns like Sternberg (3908 inh.), Boskowitz (3519 inh.), Mährisch-Neustadt or Unitschau (3012 inh.), Kogetin (2754 inh.), Zwittau (2520 inh.), Littau or Littowle (2162 inh.). This district periodically split in two parts: the Upper or properly Olmütz and the Lower named as:

Mährische Schönberg (Czech: Šumperk) founded by German colonists in 1269. The German name Schönberg means "beautiful hill", and the name Šumperk is a Czech garbling of the original German name. The town of Šumperk became the center of the area. It was located on a trade route, and the town profited from the copper mines. Its area was close to the Silesian border.

Kremsier (Czech: Kroměříž) with the territories of:

Prerau or Prseron (Czech: Prerov) It was one of the oldest towns in Moravia, with a Gothic town-hall and an old castle, once occupied by Matthias Corvinus. The Circle had not a large amount of inhabitants but some important towns like Bodenstadt or Podstata (1100 inh.) and, above all, Kremsier (Cremsier or Kromeritz) which was the summer siege (castle) of the Bishop of Olmütz and the District siege. Town of Fulnek had around 5000 inhabitants. Then were also Freyberg (Prsibor) had 261 houses and 3500 inh., Leipnik (3498 inh.), Meseritsch (3357 inh.), Weisskirchen (3272 inh.).

Ungarische Hradische (Czech: Uherské Hradiště) was the earliest known Jewish community dated from 1592. It was founded in 1257 by the Czech king Otakar II Important towns of the Circle were: Bissenz (2477 inh.), Hungarisch Brod (2912 inh.) and Ostrau. The surname Ungarische (hungarian) here means merely slovakian.

Znaim (Czech: Znojmo) or Znaym, Znogma. A Royal town settled on the top of a rough hill over the river Thaya. It will be the final topic of the whole 1809 campaign (battle and armistice). It had 800 houses and 7000 inhabitants.

Silesia

Teschen (Czech: Těšín) also Telling (latin Tessinum), a former Principality of Albert the duke of Saxony had around 5000 inh. (600 houses). In this Circle there were many Poles and that language was mostly spoken. Teschen Circle was formed by the Principalities of Teschen and Bielitz, and the dominions of the families Freystadt, Friedeck, Deutsch-Leuther, Reichwald, Roy and Halb-Oderberg.

Troppau (Czech: Opava) also Oppain (latin Oppavia or Troppavia) on the river Opa. It was the capital of the Silesian Principality and was surrounded by a tall wall. In it was an ancient castle. It had around 5000 inhabitants and more than 500 houses. Its Circle was formed by the bohemian mountain lands of Troppau, Jägerndorf and Neisse and by the dominions of the Freudenthal and Olbersdorf families. Town of Jägerndorf (Czech: Krnov from latin Carnovia) had 4650 inh.

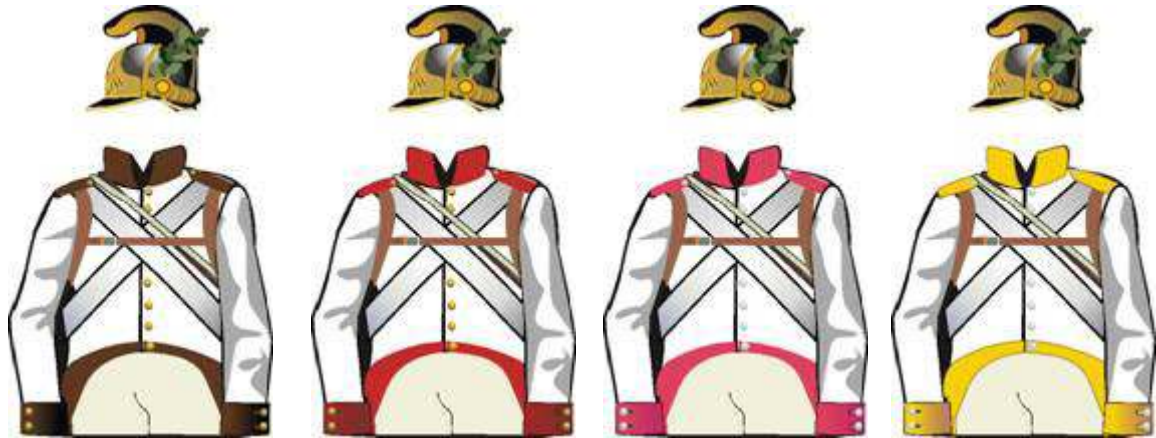
MORAVIAN-SILESIA REGIMENTS

Ergänzungsbezirks Kom.		Werb-bezirk	Regular army	Landwehr
HQ Recruiting District	Czech	recruitment area (Kreis)	IR	other
Iglau	Jihlava	Iglau	8	
Znaym	Znojmo	Znaym	22	
Brünn	Brno	Brünn I stadt	29	
		Brünn II	10	
Olmütz	Olomouc	Olmütz (upper)	12	3rd Fortress artillery Rgt.
Mährische Schönberg	Šumperk	Olmütz (lower)	15	6th Feldjäger bn
	Kroměříž	Hradisch	40 - 10	
Kremsier	Werbbezirk HQ at Olmütz for IR 1	Prerau	1 - 7	
Troppau	Opava	Troppau	57 - 20	
Teschen	Těšín	Teschen	56	

Numbers in **BOLD** mean a temporary area of recruitment in order to help the main District to reach the stated strength.



Mahren un Schlesische Regiment IR 1 - IR 7 - IR 8 - IR 10



IR 12 - IR 15 - IR 20 - IR 22



IR 29 - IR 40 - IR 56 - IR 57

K.K. IR 1 - Kaiser Franz Joseph I – 3 battalions

Recruitment: Moravia, Galicia. 1 Depot Company BrigadeBojakowski in Olmütz, Division St.Julien under Argenteau. 1 Depot Company BrigadeEgermann in Sándomierz, Division Meerveldt under Hohenlohe- Ingelfingen.

Moravia	Prerau	01
Galicia	Sandec	01
Depot Kader:	Prossnitz (Olmütz). Sandec	
Commander: oberst	Johann von Gredler	after Wagram Gustav Prinz Hohenlohe-Langenburg,

- before Aspern: many sources refer it began the campaign with III Corps Hohenzollern, Division FML baron Franz von Lusignan, brig. GM Ludwig Thierry. However the “Ersters” were attached to the V Corps column marching towards Landshut and Siegenburg. At Teugen it was committed with the Reserve Corps Liechtenstein (?) [1] forming a rear guard with the Brigade GM Thierry and 10 companies and with the Detachment Oberst Hammer, other 6 companies. In effect it had the task to maintain the link between the III Corps and the V in a dangerous central position.

With the same deployment it was at Abensberg (see details after, under IR 29 Lindenau). It was involved in the unlucky Thierry affair at Offenstetten, where the regiment was almost destroyed (many prisoners). Remnants remained with III corps and the unit was reorganized shortly before Aspern. The commander Gredler died, together with 173 men, other 319 were wounded, the rests were almost all prisoners.[2]

- after Aspern and at Wagram: on June 4, the regiment, now reorganizing in two Battalions, was commanded by Oberstleutnant prince Hohenzollern. It had 1726 men, 850 of which were recruits, and it was attached to BrigadeLilienberg, Division St.Julien, III Corps. The two battalions were not in the battle, but under heavy bombardment (they lost 36 dead and 107 wounded).

- after Wagram: during the Znaim battle it was with the BrigadeReinhardt, Division St.Julien, III Corps Kollowrat.

K.K. IR 7 – GM-FML baron Carl Friedrich Schröder von Lilienhof – 3 battalions

Recruitment: Moravia, West Galicia-Poland. 1 Depot Company BrigadeWodniansky in Olmütz, Division St.Julien under Argenteau. 1 Depot Company BrigadeEgermann in Sandomierz, Division Meerveldt under Hohenlohe- Ingelfingen.

Moravia	Prerau	07
Galicia	Sanok	07
Depot Kader:	Nikolsburg, then Leipnik. Sánok	
Commander: Oberst	Anton Drechsel	Johann Mayer von Heldensfeld

- before Aspern: Brigade GM Nikolaus von Kaiser, Division FML baron Franz von Lusignan, III Corps Hohenzollern . At Teugen it was with the BrigadeKaiser in the avantguard division Vukassovich, III Corps where its commander, colonel Drechsel and the Oberstlieutenant Peccaduc were wounded. Regiment lost 45 dead, 164 wounded, 304 taken prisoner by the French. Major Stark (from grenadiers) took the command and the regiment was in the Vukassovich now rear guard, which took position on the Laaber banks. At Eggmühl it was sent as reinforcement behind the attacked IV Corps and fought the Bavarians at Schierling having 21 wounded. During the first operations in order to organize the retreat towards Ratisbon, the brigade Kaiser was ordered to cover the right. The regiment was indirectly involved in the French breakthrough at Alt-Egglofsheim which happened at dusk and was attacked by French cavalry. 324 men were taken prisoner on April 22 but the Flag was saved. [\[3\]](#)

On April 23 the regiment was the first unit, together with Archduke Charles, to cross the Danube bridge and then it was order to cover the passage. 123 men were left behind with that cover mission; also they were taken prisoner by French. The day after colonel Drechsel was promoted to generalmajor and the regiment had a new commander: colonel Johann Mayer von Heldensfeld from the General Staff.

Part of the battered regiment was attached to the River Inn defense (Division Dedovich, VI Corps) : two companies (the 427 men of the training division of the officers Caspary and Siegler) with the Brigade GM comte Rudolf von Sinzendorff, the rest of the regiment in reorganization. The detachment was heavily involved during the French attack at castle Ebelsberg (9 dead and 111 wounded). Captain Heinrich von Siegler had the “Hero of Ebelsberg” mention and (1810) the Maria Theresia Cross.

The 2nd Battalion was later with the Détachement oberst Ignaz von Leuthner (div. Sommariva, III Corps Kollowrat) at Urfahr (May 17), the rest of the Schröder with Division baron Philipp Vukassovich in the Brigade GM Josef von Mayer. At Linz-Urfahr they lost 7 dead, 71 wounded comprising the hero of the day, major von Marinowsky, commander of the 1st Battalion , who died the day after, and 159 taken prisoners. In the meanwhile Siegler detachment had reached Vienna with Dedovich while the rest of the regiment was with Sommariva division, BrigadeSamuel von Giffing, III corps. The Schröder units gathered together on the left Danube bank before Aspern. It did not participated at the battle.

- after Aspern and at Wagram: the regiment re-united with the BrigadeGrill, Division Vukassovich, III Corps. On June 20 arrived also the Train transports of the regiment from Leipnik with 498 men. The companies now were raised to 190 men again. During the French occupation of Vienna, on May 28, died the regiment’s Owner at the age of 89 years.

At Wagram the 1st and 2nd Battalions (Colonel Mayer) took place at Stammersdorf while the 3rd Battalion (now under captain Siegler) supported the Grenadiers between Breitenlee and Süssenbrunn. The losses were 11 dead, 38 wounded and 12 missing men.

- after Wagram: at Znaim it took place between Brenditz and Winau with the Brigade von Giffing, Division FML von Schneller, III Corps. After the battle they lost 42 men wounded and 60 taken prisoners.

K.K. IR 8 – FZM Archduke Ludwig Joseph – 3 battalions

Recruitment: Moravia, Galicia. 1 Depotcomp. 1 BrigadeRamberg in Znaim, Div St.Julien under Argenteau. 1 Depot comp BrigadeStarczinsky in Krakow, Division Meerveldt under Hohenlohe- Ingelfingen.

Moravia	Iglau	08
Galicia	Rzeszów	08
Depot Kader:	Iglau - Krakow	
Commander: Oberst	Baron Albert Swinburne	after Wagram baron Carl Fürstenwärther

- before Aspern: Division FML prince Ludwig Hohenlohe-Wartenburg-Bartenstein with the Brigade GM Josef von Grill (IV Corps Rosenberg).On April 10 it crossed the Inn at Schärding being part of the avantgarde Stutterheim, IV Corps. At Teugen it was with the BrigadeRiese, Division prince Hohenlohe- Bartenstein and at Abensberg it was in reserve under Corps direct command, while the 1st Battalion (major baron Biala) distinguished itself during the combats. The right wing of the div. Hohenlohe-Bartenstein was formed also by the “Achter” which engaged a stout resistance among the woods of Ober-Laichling, fighting as skirmishers. There fell the brave major Biala, substituted by the 2nd major Bossmann. [\[4\]](#)

After the retreat in Bohemia the regiment was with the Division Dedovich, BrigadeVon Grill again.

- at Aspern: colonel Swinburne took provisional command of the brigade, always with Division Dedovich. Regiment losses were: 134 dead and 334 wounded. On May 24 Swinburne was promoted to generalmajor and baron Carl Fürstenwärther became the new commander.

- between Aspern and Wagram: on June 14 the regiment (now under Division Rohan, IV Corps) was merged with the 1st Landwehr Battalion of major Nesselrode. The regiment now had 4 battalions.

- at Wagram: with Division FML prince Victor de Rohan and Brigade GM Earl Swinburne, baron von Fürstenwärther led his 3 battalions and the 1st Landwehr Battalion Iglau (major count Nesselrode), IV Corps. It had tasks of supporting and covering the retreat, which it made in the column of IV Corps directed towards Brünn.

K.K. IR 10 – FML baron Anton Mittrowsky – 3 battalions [\[5\]](#)

Recruitment: Moravia, Galicia. 1 Depot Company 1 Brig, Pöck (Boeck?) in Brünn, Division St.Julien under Argenteau. 1 Depot Company BrigadeStarczinsky in Krakau, Division Meerveldt under Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen.

Moravia	Hradisch	10
	Brünn II	
Galicia	Tarnów	10
Depot Kader:	Neuhaus then Kremsier. Tarnów	
Commander: Oberst	Domitian De Vaux	Josef Weigl von Löwenwarth

- before Aspern: it began the campaign with the I Corps GdK count Heinrich Bellegarde first with BrigadeWacquant, div. Ulm then in the reserve corps or Brigade GM count Johann Nostitz. In March the third Battalion was sent at Lobositz with the Am Ende special corps. So the regiment remained with 1st and 2nd Battalion only. Till Aspern they did not fight.

In May it was with the division FML Ludwig Vogelsang, Brigade GM baron Ferdinand Wintzingerode-Ohmfeld (later Division Fresnel) I Corps.

- at Aspern: the I Corps Bellegarde formed the 2nd column. The regiment was in the Brigade Wintzingerode (under GM count Ferdinand von Wartensleben), division FML count Johann Fresnel von Hennequin in the second line. They attacked Aspern in the afternoon. Losses: 55 dead, 611 wounded with the commander De Vaux, 70 taken prisoners. Being a regiment of only two battalions they lost around 50% of their strength. Colonel Domitian De Vaux was promoted and the regiment commander became Josef Weigl von Löwenwarth. The regiment camper at Deutsch-Wagram now deployed with the brigade baron Greth (from June 1 BrigadeClary), Division Fresnel, I Corps. There arrived the 1st Hradischer Landwehr Battalion, which was attached to the regiment. On July 2 the regiment was deployed with the brigade Henneberg.

- at Wagram: the BrigadeClary, Division Fresnel, I Corps was in the right wing of the second line formations. [\[6\]](#) Oberst Weigl led the regiment while the battalions were under Oberstlieutenant O'Daly (1st) and Hauptmann Mazzetti then Hauptmann Koss (2nd). The regiment began to fight in the second battle day near Aderklaa. It lost 50 men dead, 105 wounded, 201 taken prisoners with the commander Weigl himself.

- after Wagram: the regiment was always in the second line of the I Corps deployed from Leschna till Kukrowitz. At the Znaim battle it lost 16 men dead, 919 wounded (taking account also of the wounded at Wagram, who were transported till Znaim) and 79 prisoners. (note the III Battalion was always with BrigadeAm Ende in Saxony).

K.K. IR 12 – GM-FML Marquis Friedrich (Federico) Manfredini – 3 battalions

Recruitment: Moravia, Galicia. 1 Depot Company BrigadeBojakowski in Olmütz, Division St.Julien under Argenteau. 1 Depot Company Statczinsky in Krakow under Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen.

Moravia	Olmütz (upper)	12
Galicia	Tarnów	12
	Bochnia	
Depot Kader:	Olmütz. Bochnia (Krakow)	
Commander: Oberst	Timotheus von Winzian	Oberstlieutenant Lass

- before Aspern: Brigadeprince Alois Liechtenstein, Division St.Julien, III Corps Hohenzollern with 2678 men. At Teugen-Hausen the division was sent on the left wing of the Lusignan division, which had orders to advance. The two Liechtenstein brothers (Alois and Moritz with the Würzburg unit) led the battle among the woods. There the regiment lost 1/3 of its strength (25 officers and 850 men). The heavy wounded prince was carried to Vienna, leaving the battlefields. The regiment was attached to the BrigadePfanzer, Division St.Julien, III Corps, participating at Abensberg. At Eggmühl the regiment was in reserve with the twin unit Würzburg (a brigade which continued to be called as Alois Liechtenstein). After the battle they (47 officer and 1757 men) withdrew towards Bohemia with the rear guard division Vukassovich, III Corps. [\[7\]](#)

Manfredini regiment remained in the ranks of the III Corps, now under Kollowrat. The third Battalion in the former Brigade GM Josef von Pfanzer, Division baron Philipp Vukassovich, then in the avant-garde column (Avant-garde brigade GM count Carl Crenneville), the 1st and the 2nd battalions detached with their colonel brigade Timotheus von Winzian (taken prisoner by a württemberg's chasseur à cheval, after the Urfahr battle). After the battle of Linz-Urfahr (May 17) the two battalions had the task to cover the retreat till Gallneukirchen. There the regiment lost three companies of the III Battalion, taken prisoner with the two colonels Winzian and Diemar.

- at Aspern: the regiment did not take part at the battle, it was reorganizing under the provisional commander Oberstlieutenant Lass.

- at Wagram: was with the BrigadeLilienberg, Division St.Julien, III Corps. The regiment defended itself in mass formation against French cavalry, losing 313 dead or wounded, 171 missing. After the battle the regiment was the reserve of the VI Corps.

- after Wagram: it fought at Znaim detached to the BrigadeRheinhardt, Division St.Julien, III Corps Kollowrat between Brenditz, Kukrowitz and Winau.

K.K. IR 15 – FML-FZM baron Anton Zach – 3 battalions [\[8\]](#)

Recruitment: Bohemia (?), Silesia - Moravia – Galicia. 1 Depot Company BrigadeBojakowski, Division St.Julien under Argenteau. 1 Depot Company BrigadeStarczinsky in Krakow, Division Meerveldt under Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen.

Moravia	Olmütz (unter)	15
Galicia	Myslenice	15
Depot Kader:	Myslenice and Hohenstadt	
	Mährische Schönberg, Chrudim (?) - Bohemia [9]	
Commander: Oberst	Ludwig Carpé von Carpenstein	

- before Aspern: the regiment had these Staff officers – Carpé, colonel commander, Oschée Oberstleutnant, majors Mohr, Niessel and Bourguignon. The two additional companies of the 3rd Battalion were raised at Hohenstadt in Moravia and at Calvaria, near Wadowice in Myslenice province. There were also raised the two Kader. The regiment was assigned to the division FML baron Thomas von Brady in the Brigade GM Wenzel Buresch von Greifenbach, II Corps. On April 1 the regiment gathered all its companies for a total strength of 3719 men in 18 companies. After the battle of Eggmühl the regiment was ordered to watch the right Danube bank and to cover the evacuation of Ratisbon. It was with Brigade GM Carl von Fölseis (Division FML Franz Weber von Treuenfels) in the western part of the city together with Zettwitz regiment. The two regiments organized a firm defense between the houses and blocking the bridge but the losses were very heavy: 34 officers and 1980 men.

After the retreat it returned in the ranks of the BrigadeBuresch, II Corps but for the heavy losses practically disappeared the third Battalion.

- at Aspern: still with the BrigadeBuresch, Division Brady, II Corps. After the hard battle the regiment lost 90 dead and 378 wounded. During the month of June the regiment restored its strength up to 2777 men.

- at Wagram: still with the BrigadeBuresch, Division Brady, II Corps Hohenzollern. It was detached with other 3 battalions to Pillichsdorf, losing the contact with the Corps and linking only with the IV Corps. During the two days battle the regiment lost 65 men dead and 282 wounded.

- after Wagram: still in the BrigadeBuresch, interim Division Buresch, II Corps with a strength of 1454 men (while other 773 men were ill in hospitals). During the battle of Znaim the regiment was deployed behind the cavalry and did not take part to the fights (two companies apart).

K.K. IR 20 – FML-FZM count Wenzel Kaunitz Rietberg – 3 battalions

Recruitment: Moravia, Silesia and Galicia. At beginning of war: 1 Depot Company BrigadeWodniansky in Olmütz, Division St.Julien under Argenteau. 1 Depot Company BrigadeEgermann in Sandomierz, Division Meerveldt under Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen. Before Aspern: 2. Depot Company with the VII Corps in Saxony.

Before Aspern: 2. Depot Company with the VII Corps in Saxony.		
Silesia	Troppau	20
Galicia	Tarnów	20
	Sandec	
	Jaslo	
Depot Kader:	Neustadt (Moravia) then Troppau.	
Commander: Oberst	count Albert Murray de Melgum	Joseph Bresslern von Sternau [10] Jakob von Luxem

- before Aspern: it was in the Brigade GM Josef von Bieber, Division count Franz Saint Julien-Waldsee, III Corps. The regiment was at Teugen deployed in the village of Hausen.

Losses at: Teugen-Hausen (19 dead, 12 prisoners, 173 missing), On April 21 it was in brigade with IR 38 Württemberg, under Bieber. On the late afternoon the regiment was overrun by a French cavalry charge; its losses at Eggmühl (6 dead, 14 wounded, 74 prisoners, 860 missing). After the retreat in Bohemia the regiment followed St.Julien division the third column (left wing) in the area Neumarkt-Mauthausen of the Urfahr battle, but it had no clashes there. It did not take part at the Aspern battle. [11]

- at Wagram: The regiment took part at the defense organized by III Corps and suffered heavy losses: lost at Wagram (328 dead or wounded, 6 prisoners, 2 missing).

- after Wagram: the regiment was with the III Corps deployed from Brenditz till Winau without taking any part in the battle.

Note: the 2nd Depot company distinguished itself during the defence of Sandomierz in Galicia under command of capitänlieutenant Laux.

K.K. IR 22 – FM Prince Friedrich Josias Sachsen-Coburg-Saalfeld (Coburg Rgt.) 3 battalions

Recruitment: Moravia, Galicia. 1 Depot Company BrigadeRamberg in Znaim, Division St.Julien under Argenteau. 1 Depot Company BrigadeEgermann in Sandomierz, Division Meerveldt under Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen.

Moravia	Znaim	22
Galicia	Sanok	22
Depot Kader:	Znaim. Sanok	
Commander: Oberst	baron Wenzel Vettel von Lilienberg	Josef von Watzel

- before Aspern: they left Znaim with a force of 4792 m. (3 battalions) with the BrigadeRiese, Division Hohenlohe Bartenstein, IV Corps Rosenberg. On April 21 the regiment was on the Schneidart Hills when the French began the advance. Being shot by enemy artillery the regiment changed its position and General Staff Lieut. Col. Quosdanovich ordered to the II Battalion (major Nennel) a counterattack. The bad news from Landshut forced the regiment to withdraw till Laichling. At Thann it was under its colonel Vettel von Lilienberg (as new brigadier under Division Sommariva, IV Corps). At Abensberg it returned under BrigadeRiese, Division Hohenlohe Bartenstein, IV Corps Rosenberg and fought at Eggmühl at the right austrian wing, under direct command of prince Ludwig Hohenlohe-Wartenburg-Bartenstein. [12] Then the Coburger followed the Archduke Charles retreat in Bohemia meeting the Hiller's units at Korneuburg, by May 16. There the regiment was deployed with the BrigadeGrill, Division Dedovich, VI Corps.

- at Aspern: the same baron Martin von Dedovich led the 4th column during the battle of Aspern. The avantgarde of the column was the III Battalion (Oberstleutnant von Kornritter). The first Battalion (major Kolb) defended itself in square formations during the French cuirassier charge. Kornritter took the command as Vettel was wounded and during the 2nd day the command passed to major von Nennel. The regiment at Aspern lost: (423 men dead, 388 wounded, 143 prisoners, 155 missing for a total of 1109 men.) [13] Oberstlieutenant Kornritter von Ehrenhalm died after his severe wounds.

- between Aspern and Wagram: On June 4, the Coburg was reached by 4 Moravian Landwehr Battalions, of which the 1st Znaim Battalion (major Haugwitz) was attached to the regiment. On June 7 colonel Vettel von Lilienberg became a major general. The regiments command was taken by Oberst Josef von Watzel (of IR 3) and the regiment was brigaded with GM Earl of Swinburne brigade, Division FML prince Viktor Rohan, IV Corps.

- at Wagram: it was in the Brigade Swinburne, Division Rohan, IV Corps. The regiment after the battle lost 34 dead and 165 wounded; the side 1st Moravian Battalion (Znaimer) lost 28 dead, 82 wounded and 440 taken prisoners.
- after Wagram: the regiment was attached to the Division FML Radetzky of VI Corps (prince Rohan had been wounded) and withdrew toward Olmütz.

K.K. IR 29 – FML-FZM Karl von Lindenau – 3 battalions [14]

Recruitment: Moravia, Galicia. 1 Depot Company Brigade Pöck in Brünn, Division St. Julien under Argenteau. 1 Depot Company Brigade Bicking in Lemberg, Division Meerveldt under Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen.

Moravia	Brünn I	29
Galicia	Rzeszów	29
Depot Kader:	Brünn. Rzeszów	
Commander: Oberst	Anton von Hammer	Philipp Pflüger von Lilienfels

- before Aspern:

Before the opening of the hostilities the Lindenau waited for the two companies of the third Battalion which were completed in Galicia. In their place were organized two new companies so-called "Augmentierungskompagnien". The regiment Depotdivision (other two companies) were at Brünn in Moravia. The battalions of the Lindenau were in the Division FML Emmanuel von Schustekh (V Corps under Archduke Ludwig), and then with Division FML prince Reuss-Plauen. The regiment's commander, Oberst von Hammer, became generalmajor and the new colonel commander was the former Oberstleutnant Philipp Pflüger von Lilienfels. Originally the Lindenau was assigned to the bohemian III Corps, but before the invasion of Bavaria it went with the V. Marched towards Landshut arriving near Siegenburg (April 19). During the Abensberg battle the corps commander Archduke Ludwig disposed the division of FML Schustekh to the "control of the withdrawing troops". At Abensberg the regiment lost 6 men dead, 206 wounded then prisoners and 312 prisoners.

On April 21 it was at the Landshut battle without fighting an reached, retreating, the river Inn at Mühldorf on April 23. During the retreat it lost other 2 men dead and 212 taken prisoners. This is was the regiment's history tells. But the whole story was rather different. [15]

The column march order (V Corps) was the following:

the Avant-garde brigade GM Ludwig Thierry with the regiments

IR 1 Kaiser Franz – 10 companies, IR 29 FML Carl von Lindenau – 6 companies, Dragoons n. 4 baron Franz von Levenehr – 4 ¾ sqns., ½ brigade battery (4 pieces - 6 pdr);

the Détachement oberst Anton von Hammer with

IR 1 Kaiser Franz – 6 companies, IR 29 FML Carl von Lindenau – 10 companies, Dragoons n°4 baron Franz von Levenehr – 1 ¼ sqns., ½ brigade battery (4 pieces - 6 pdr).

The two units (brigades) took position linking the V Corps column and the III Corps, a delicate location for a direct strong hit there could have compromised the front splitting in two the Austrian army. Thierry was in front of Offenstetten and Hammer on the Kirchdorf hill. The command of the sector was taken by FML Schustekh and FML Lusignan of the III Corps. There Thierry was overrun by a joint attack of Bavarian and Württemberg troops, which surrounded him giving an awful defeat and surrounding also GM Hammer detachment at Kirchdorf. The remnants two battalions remained in the avant-garde Division Reuss Plauen, V Corps.

On April 24 the column pointed towards Neumarkt clashing with the French vanguards. Lindenau took part to that battle losing 2 men dead and 36 wounded and taken prisoners. During the following retreat the Division Schustekh was ordered to act as the rear guard of the march to Vienna. At May 3, three companies of the 2nd Battalion took position in the Ebelsberg castle (detachment Pflüger) with the troops of the VI Corps, while the rest of the 2nd and the 1st Battalion were with the Brigade Hammer, Division and Corps Reuss-Plauen (V). The regiment lost 15 dead, 242 wounded and then prisoners and 9 missing. A renewed 3rd Battalion was attached to the autonomous Brigade (left Danube bank) oberst count Johann Ignaz Franz von Hardegg while the rest of the Schustekh division stopped its march at Krems, watching the bridge on Danube (Brigade Hammer then Rheinwaldt).

- at Aspern and after: the regiment, which had now again 3 Battalions controlled the Danube area called Schwarze Laken near Nußdorf.

- at Wagram: was in the Brigade Pflüger, autonomous, then Brigade Pflüger, Division Weissenwolf, V Corps watching the northern Danube banks.

- after Wagram: The regiment fought in the Znaim battle with the Brigade Pflüger von Lilienfels, V Corps deployed between the two Thaya bridges, from the Klosterbruck till Alt-Shallersdorf (the so called Chausséebruck) together with the 5th Battalion volunteers of Vienna. The 1st Battalion under Hauptmann baron Hauer was at Brenditz, two divisions of the 2nd Battalion were in the Weingärten in front of Znaim, while the 6th division was on the right, on the road to the Weingärten. [16] The third Battalion was split between the bridges. The regiment's losses were all from 2nd and 3rd battalions: 22 dead, 206 wounded, 181 taken prisoners.

K.K. IR 40 – FZM count Joseph Mittrowsky (vacant) [17] – 3 battalions

Recruitment: Moravia, Galicia. 1 Depot Company Brigade Du Noyer in Ung. Hradisch, Division St. Julien under Argenteau. 1 Depot Company Brigade Starczinsky in Crakow, Division Meerveldt under Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen.

Moravia	Ungarische Hradisch	40
Galicia	Jaslo	40
Depot Kader:	Kremsier. Jaslo.	
Commander: Oberst	Chevalier Thomas Rheinbach	then Count Joseph Lamezan-Salins

- before Aspern: it was with the Brigade GM ritter Adrian Joseph Rheinwaldt von Waldegg, Division Hohenlohe-Bartenstein, IV Corps Rosenberg. Marched with the VI Corps not taking part at the Landshut clash. Participated at the clashes of Dinzing (April 19), Oberleuchling, and marginally at Eggmühl (was practically attached to the V Corps of Archduke Ludwig).

After the retreat it was attached to the Division FML Henry XV prince Reuss-Plauen (interim commander of the V Corps) with its Brigade Rheinwaldt. In the battle of Ebelsberg the third Battalion (Oberstleutenant count Lamezan-Salins) distinguished itself when supported the defense at the castle. Then the first Battalion (major count Anton Kinsky) covered the retreat fighting at Asten. Having organized a so called "System of protection for the upper – Linz - and lower – Vienna – Austria" the brigade Rheinwaldt was again attached to IV Corps, with Division Dedovich and, for few time, with the rear guard of Radetzky. Its train was at the complete disposition of the Brigade Hardegg on the right Danube bank. The regiment took position at the centre (Schwanenstadt) of the left Danube bank defense and had the task to watch the Danube from Linz till Neu-Aigen, a front of 20 miles (always with the Brigade Rheinwaldt, now Division Emmanuel von Schustekh, IV Corps). During this period the regiment was split in divisions or single companies.

- between Aspern and Wagram: On May 31 one company made a fake-attack against Mautern.

- at Wagram: two companies (Oberlieutenant baron Scheibler) made a Streif-Kommando with some Vincent Chevaulégers and tried a night attack (4-5 July) against the Tabor island near Mauthausen.

K.K. IR 56 – FML-FM count Wenzel Colloredo-Waldsee – 3 battalions [18]

Recruitment: Moravia, Silesia, Galicia. 1 Depot Company Brigade Pietsch in Troppau, Division St.Julien under Argenteau - 1 Depot Company Brigade Starczinsky in Krakow, Division Meerveldt under Hohenlohe- Ingelfingen.

Silesia	Teschen	56
Galicia	Myslenice	56
Depot Kader:	Teschen, Myslenice	
Commander: Oberst	Benedikt von Giffing	

- before Aspern: during mid March the three battalions (3060 men) gathered themselves under the Brigade GM Nikolaus von Kaiser, Division FML baron Franz von Lusignan, III Corps Hohenzollern. It fought at Teugen-Hausen and then (on April 20) retreated covering the Division Vukassovich beyond the Laaber on the hills of Dietenhofen. After the Abensberg battle the regiment (autonomous Brigade Kaiser) was sent behind the retreating IV Corps with orders to cover their movements. The regiment stopped at Schierling where it was attacked by the Bavarians. That battle lasted till night. During the days of the Eggmühl battle the Daun had only defensive orders and retreated with the corps to Ratisbon and then to Bohemia. In May the regiment was in the Brigade Giffing (its commander) under the division FML Vukassovich.

On May 17 the III Corps now under FML count Carl Kollowrath-Krakowsky formed several attack columns in order to seize Linz. The 1st Column, Division marquis Hannibal Sommariva, marched from Neu-Helmonsödt till the Pöstlingberg and had ½ 2nd Battalion IR 56 with the Staff, while the 1st and the other ½ 2nd Battalion were with the Détachement Oberstleutenant baron Georg von Süden (on Pöstlingberg).

The 3rd Battalion was with the Avant-garde brigade GM count Carl Crenneville of the II Column Vukassovich (centre) marching from Gallneukirchen. The losses at the Linz-Urfahr battle were 3 men dead, 51 wounded, 112 wounded and made prisoners, 80 prisoners and 17 missing.

In June the regiment had reinforcements reaching a force of 2140 men and was assigned to the Brigade Grill, Division Vukassovich, III Corps

- at Wagram: during the first day of battle the regiment was with the III Corps at Hagenbrunn with the Brigade Grill. In the second day the Daun occupied Breitenlee. It resisted to the last French counterattacks and retreated during the incoming night. Its losses were: 26 men dead, 95 wounded, prisoners and missing 195 men.

- after Wagram: after the death of Vukassovich the regiment was assigned to the Brigade Giffing, Division Schneller, III Corps and went not in battle at Znaim.

K.K. IR 57 – GM-FM count Joseph Colloredo-Waldsee – 3 battalions

Recruitment: Moravia, Galicia. Also Bohemia (Leitomisł till 1808). 1 Depot Company Brigade Wodniansky in Olmütz, Division St.Julien under Argenteau. 1 Depot Company Brigade Starczinsky in Krakow, Division Meerveldt under Hohenlohe- Ingelfingen .

Silesia	Troppau	57
Galicia	Bochnia	57
Depot Kader:	Olmütz, Leitomisł, Bochnia (Krakow)	
Commander: Oberst	Carl Heinrich Ellger	

- before Aspern: the first two battalions were organized in Moravia, while the third in Galicia.

1st and 2nd Battalions with Brigade GM Wenzel Buresch von Greifenbach, Division FML baron Thomas von Brady, II Corps Kollowrath. They began the campaign with 44 officers, 162 NCOs, 23 Musikanten, 24 Zimmerleuten and 2019 men. [19]

The third Battalion remained under the bohemian general HQ. The regiment was in the main column of the II Corps when it seized Ratisbon. It took part at the Eggmühl battle but without strong commitment. After the retreat in Bohemia the 3rd Battalion was attached to the Brigade GM Andreas von Schneller, Division comte Franz Saint Julien-Waldsee (III Corps now Kollowrat) while the other two battalions remained with Buresch under the II Corps (now Hohenzollern).

- at Aspern: the Josef Colloredo Rgt. was in the 3rd Column Hohenzollern with Brigade Buresch, Division Brady. The regiment lost 422 men in the battle (92 dead, 305 wounded and 25 missing). On June 26 the 3rd Battalion merged with the regiment.

- at Wagram: Colloredo had finally 3 Battalions and 3146 men. The regiment lost 37 dead, 183 wounded, 85 taken prisoner, 247 missing. The regiment was also at Znaim with Hohenzollern.



Galicia (Ukrainian: Halychyna, Polish: Galicja, German: Galizien) is a historical region in East Central Europe, currently divided between Poland and Ukraine, named after Ukrainian city of Halych. In 1772, Galicia was the largest part of the area annexed by Austria in the First Partition of Poland. As such, the Austrian region of Poland and what was later to become Ukraine was known as the Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria to underline the Hungarian claims to the country. To the first partition of Poland was added the district of New or West Galicia in 1795; but at the peace of Vienna in 1809 West Galicia and Cracow were surrendered to the grand-duchy of Warsaw, and in 1810 part of East Galicia, including Tarnopol, was made over to Russia.

However, a large portion of ethnically Polish lands to the west was also added to the province, which changed the geographical reference of the term, Galicia. Lviv (Lemberg, Lwów) served as capital of Austrian Galicia, which was dominated by the Polish aristocracy, despite the fact that the population of the eastern half of the province was mostly Ukrainian, or "Ruthenian", as they were known at the time..

Western Galicia Lesser Poland (also "Little Poland", Polish: Małopolska) is one of the historical regions of Poland. It forms the southernmost part of the country. Actually it was known as New Galicia or Western Galicia (Polish: Nowa Galicja or Galicja Zachodnia, German: West-Galizien) and was an administrative region of the Habsburg Monarchy, created after the Third Partition of Poland in 1795. In 1803 it was merged with Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria, but retained some autonomy. It existed until the Austrian defeat by Napoleon in 1809, when the region was attached to the Duchy of Warsaw by the Treaty of Schönbrunn.

Circles (Districts) see map-image above (data from a 1814 gazeteer)

Galicia

Berezhany (Polish/Ruthenian :Brzeżany) - recruitment area (Kreis) Brzeżany. Touched by the D'nestr the Circle was crossed by the rivers Lipa and Zlota-Lipa. It had 3 towns, 16 large villages, 324 villages, 33904 houses, 43370 dwellings and 192452 souls.

Brzeżany First written record about the town dates to 1375. First it was a normal village, which by the privilege of the prince Wladislaw Opolski (Vladyslav Opolsky). Ukrainians (or Ruthenians/Rusyns as they were called then), who comprised the most part

of Berezhany population, were undergoing the the greatest social and national oppression. They were excluded from the town administration institutions, suffered the violences, they were not even allowed to liver in town center. In the end of 16th century, Berezhany numbered 413 courtyards, where 2.000 people lived.

Czernowitz (Polish/Ruthenian :Chernivtsi)- recruitment area (Kreis) Duchy of Bukowina. Bukovina or Austrian Moldavia took the name from Stephan V called the Great, prince of Moldavia, who having defeated the Poles there, forced the people to an eternal cultivation of oaks in order to remember his victory. Bukow, in the local language, meant oak. It had 3 towns, 3 large villages, 267 villages, 38890 houses, 223139 souls.

Czernowitz was at the time of the Austrian Occupation (1775) an unimportant village. It was created a town in 1786, and at the beginning of the 19th century it numbered only 5000 inhabitants. In 1777 the Porte, under whose ruleship Moldavia was, ceded Bukowina to Austria. It was incorporated with Galicia in a single province in 1786.

Czortków (Polish/Ruthenian :Chortkiv) - recruitment area (Kreis) Zaleszczyki (Czortków). The old Zaleszczyki district was split in two parts, where Czortków became the northern and Kolomea the southern.

First mentioned in documents dating back to 1522. Chortkiv was founded in 1522 by J. Czortkowski with the right of Magdeburg law. During the uprisings of 1648 Czortkow was one of the bases of the peasant rebels. From 1672 to 1683 the city was under Turkish rule then under Polish rule from 1699 and under Austrian rule from 1772. Until 1779. Czortkow castle was the residence of the Potocki magnates. The town declined in the second half of the 17th century, during the Polish-Turkish wars. Under Austrian rule it was the center of the Chortkiv district; later it became a county center.

Gródek – Horodok (Polish/Ruthenian :Gródek Jagielloński) - recruitment area (Kreis) Zolkiew. It was one of the northern districts and had 4 towns, 18 large villages, 264 villages, 35434 houses, 48590 dwellings and one population of 198313 inhabitants.

Horodok Already in XIII century town started to play an important role in the political and economical life of principality of Halychyna and Volyn. Horodok lied on an important trade route, connecting East and West, North and South. Town was a famous salt trade center. In XIV century it was annexed to Poland. Polish famous lord and king Vladyslav the II Yahailo lived in the town for a long time. In 1389 Horodok got the right of Magdebourg. In XV and XVI centuries town suffered destruction from Tatar troops. In 1591 Ukrainians of Horodok created a public organization that defended national rights.

Zółkiew Zhovkva (Zolkiewka)The Ukrainian for Zolkiew would be Zhovkva, the Russian Zholkva. The first mention refers to 1368 as Winniki. Until 1556 belongs to family Wysocki. After being bought by S. Zolkiewskiego it's name was change to Zolkiew in 1598. From 1620 till 1629 did belong to Danilowich family and from 1629 to royal family Sobieski. From 1740 was a property of Count Radziwill's family . Magdeburg Right was given in 1663. In 16th century it was a largest congregation of jewis population in Poland and Ormian in 17th . In 1772 was anexed by Austrian Empire .

Kolomea (Polish/Ruthenian :Kolomyja)- recruitment area (Kreis) Kolomea. This Circle matched the ancient Podolia (capital Zniatyn which will be the future siege of the circle) and was raised from the southern part of the former large Zaleszczyki district (see above). It was crossed by the large D'nestr river and by the Pruth at south. It had 1 main town, 7 large villages, 107 villages, 16126 houses and 19035 dwellings. It was one of the less populated: 84929 souls.

Kolomea is a very old town and is mentioned already in 1240, but the assertion that it was a Roman settlement under the name of Colonia is not proved. It was the principal town of the Polish province of Pokutia, and it suffered severely during the 15th and 16th centuries from the attacks of the Moldavians and the Tatars.

Jassel (Polish/Ruthenian :Jasło) - recruitment area (Kreis) Jasło. At the hungarian border, this Circle was of the smallest of Galicia. It was crossed by two main rivers, the Wisłoka, at east, and the Jasiel. However an intricate web of smaller streams and channel croosed its territory. It had 5 towns, 11 large villages, 370 villages, 28523 houses and around 193857 inhabitants.

Jasło The name derives from Old Polish common word for the "manger" or "trough [trof]" which sounded "jasło". In 1772, following the initial partition of Poland, Jasło region came under the rule of Austria. From 1780 years Lviv became the capital of Galicia and the siege of the governor. At that time Jasło and adjacent areas were part of the Dukla Circle, which was one of the 18 new administrative units of Galicia. In 1790 Jasło became the main administrative district and this fact positively influenced the development of the city. Jasło at that time consisted of only 1500 inhabitants.

Lemberg (Polish/Ruthenian: Lwów/L'viv, latin Leopoli) - recruitment area (Kreis) Lemberg. A Circle of flatlands crossed by the Wereszyca rivers. It had 4 towns, 2 large villages, 148 villages, 18279 houses and 31463 dwellings with a populace of 134656 inhabitants.

Lemberg The inner town was formerly fortified, but the fortifications were transformed into pleasure grounds in 1811. L'viv was first mentioned in 1256 in connection with the fire of Kholm. but the first settlement appeared here in the 6th century. L'viv became the center of trade and commerce of the region. The city's location on the crossroads of trade routs led to its rapid economic development. It had 24000 souls in 1814.

Przemysł (Polish/Ruthenian :Peremyshl) - recruitment area (Kreis) Przemysł. A widely flat Circle, crossed by the San river. It had 5 towns, 12 large villages, 372 villages, 37008 houses, 51289 dwellings, and 210649 souls.

Przemysł Its location 12 km from the Polish-Ukrainian border-crossing Medyka, at the gateway to the Bieszczady Mountains, has directed its development strategy towards the town becoming a trade centre and an important transport junction

Reichshof (Polish/Ruthenian :Rzeszów) - recruitment area (Kreis) Rzeszów. This Circle had heavy forests in the northern part and was crossed by many rivers, of whom the most important were the San and the Wisłoka. It had 4 towns, 12 large villages, 331 villages, 36804 houses and 52307 dwellings, with a population of 222669 souls.

Rzeszów A city of southeast Poland east of Crakow. Chartered in the 14th century, it passed to Austria in 1772. Its close proximity to Slovakia and Ukraine, crossings of major transportation routes leading from the north to the south and from the west to the east, made Rzeszów an important transportation hub

Saanig (Polish/Ruthenian :Śanok) - recruitment area (Kreis) Sanok. The Circle was crossed from north to south by the large river San and by the Wisłoka. It had 10 towns, 10 large villages, 426 villages, 33148 houses, 51472 dwellings and 208472 souls.

Śanok was founded in 1339, and, in the same year, it obtained the Status of City. It is on the southern edge of its region, around half way between Rzeszów and Przemyśl. It is 45 km far from Jezioro Solińskie, on the river San banks and not far from its estuary.

Salzberg (Polish/Ruthenian :Bochnia) - recruitment area (Kreis) Bochnia. The smallest Circle in Galicia and one of the westernmost, Bochnia was crossed by the Vistula river (east-west) and by Raba river (north-south). It had 3 major towns, 9 large villages, 349 villages, 24219 houses, 37219 dwellings an a population of 160870 inhabitants.

Bochnia. The city of Bochnia lies 45 km east of Crakow, almost midway between Crakow and Tarnow. The city was established around 1200 CE and was closely linked to the discovery of salt deposits in the area (from which the name Salzberg : mountain of salt).

Sambir (Polish/Ruthenian :Sambor)- recruitment area (Kreis) Sambor. One of the larger Galician Circles, it was crossed (east-west) by the river Dn'estr and by the river Stry in the south. In the Circle existed 7 towns, 3 large villages and 353 villages, 49715 houses and 59896 dwellings, with a populace of 237362 souls.

Sambor It was founded in the 12th century and served as an important center of the Halich principedom. In the 13th century, the Tatars destroyed it, and in the year 1241 it was burnt down. According to the calculations, there were 3486 inhabitants in 1760. The number was smaller in the 18th century than it had been in the 16th and 17th , due to the diminution of the population in 1705 as a result of the cholera epidemic. Official statistics came in the 19th, according to which Sambor had, in 1828, 1281 houses and 8616 inhabitants.

Sandec a Circle with an irregular shape and crossed by large rivers like the Dunajec and the Poprad. This Circle had 8 towns, 5 large villages, 386 villages, 28128 houses, 42919 dwellings and 186554 inhabitants.

Neusandez (Polish/Ruthenian :Nowy Sącz) - recruitment area (Kreis) Sandec. By far the largest town of the region is Nowy Sacz (Sonch), which lies above the confluence of the Dunajec (Dunayets) and Poprad, 25 miles (40 km) west of Gorlice. Despite its name, it had already celebrated its 800th anniversary. Chartered in 1298, it passed to Austria in 1772.

Stanislau (Polish/Ruthenian :Stanisławów) - recruitment area (Kreis) Stanislau. This was a Circle with large rivers crossing: the D'nestr, the Pruth and the Bistrica. Its southern part was mountainous in the hungarian border. It had 6 towns, 18 large villages, 319 villages, 40414 houses and 52691 dwellings, with a population of 230122 inhabitants.

Stanislau Because of the large ethnic Polish population, the Polish town name, Stanislawow, was colloquially used by many people, in its shortened version of Stanislaw (pronounced Stanislav). Stanislau was founded by Stanislav Potocki (y. 1683).

Stryi (Polish/Ruthenian :Stryi) - recruitment area (Kreis) Stryl The Circle, one of the largest in Galicia, is rather mountainous and had 3 towns, 8 large villages, 289 villages, 30284 houses and 41551 dwellings with 171719 inhabitants.

Stryl The town, on the road from Russia to Hungary, located on the Stryj riverside, falling into the Dniestr river, was settled in the valley, at the foot of East Bieszczady Mountains, part of Karpaty mountain chain. This is the same road that was chosen by Swietoslaw, the son-in-law of the Polish King Boleslaw Chrobry, Prince of Kijev and his large family to escape from his brother. According to old stories, here, not far from Stryj, in what is presently the large village of Siemiginow, Swietoslaw's seven sons were killed. Stry was first populated by Jews in the late 1500's. The first synagogue was built in 1660. After Poland was partitioned, Stry became part of the Austrian Empire in 1772

Tarnau (Polish/Ruthenian :Tarnów) - recruitment area (Kreis) Tarnów. This Circle was mountainous in its southern part with mostly hills than mountains. It had 5 towns, 9 large villages, 461 villages, 30773 houses, 47747 dwellings and 205244 souls.

Tarnow The first recorded mention of Tarnów was in 1125. In 1264 Daniel of Galicia and Boleslaw V the Chaste met in the town to establish the borders of their domains. It was granted city rights on March 7, 1330 by Władysław I the Elbow-high. It was annexed by Habsburg Austria in 1772 during the First Partition of Poland. The Diocese of Tarnów was formed in 1785.

Ternopil (Polish/Ruthenian :Tarnopol) - recruitment area (Kreis) Tarnopol. Ternopil' was founded as a fortress in 1540. Despite frequent raids by the Tatars in the 16th and 17th centuries, it developed into a trade center. In 1772 it passed to Austria, and grew in the 19th century. The town came into being around the Polish castle-fortress. The locality where the town was founded was called "arnopil" - "the black-thorn field" may be because of the Polish "tarn" (thorn).

Zolochiv (Polish/Ruthenian :Złoczów/Zolochiv) - recruitment area (Kreis) Złoczów. One of the northern Circles of Galicia crossed by many rivers among which the main were the Bug and the Stryl It had 6 towns, 19 large villages, 299 villages, 32910 houses and 45779 dwellings with 191432 souls.

Złoczów The first mention refers to the town in 1483. In 1520 the town was given the Magdeburg Right. Złoczow was mentioned as a town in the fifteenth century, but gained the status of a city in 1523. It held two trade fairs a year and a weekly market day. During the sixteenth century the town was damaged heavily by the invasions of the Tartars. The Sobieski family became the owners in 1598. A citadel was built to guard the town from enemies and invasions, and in 1649 the Cossacks captured the town. In that year there was a plague that badly injured those who survived the war. From

1687 until the end of the eighteenth century there was also an Armenian community. The town also suffered frequent fires. In 1772 when the area was annexed to Austria, Złoczow became the capital of a district, which included the large and important community of Brody. Although the city was the capital of a district, the Jewish community was under the jurisdiction of the Brody Jewish community.

Western Galicia (Little Poland)

Krakau (Polish/Ruthenian :Kraków) - recruitment area (Kreis) Crakow city. History.Tradition assigns the foundation of Cracow to the mythical Krak, a Polish prince who is said to have built a stronghold here about A.D. 700. Its early history is, however, entirely obscure. It suffered from Tatar invasions; in 1290 it was captured by Wenceslaus II of Bohemia and was held by the Bohemians until, in 1305, the Polish king Ladislaus Lokietek recovered it from Wenceslaus III Ladislaus made it his capital, and from this time until 1764 it remained the coronation and burial place of the Polish kings, even after the royal residence had been removed by Siegmund III (1587 1632) to Warsaw. On the third partition. of Poland in 1795 Austria took possession of Cracow; but in 1809 Napoleon wrested it from that power, and incorporated it with the duchy of Warsaw, which was placed under the rule of the king of Saxony.

The former Wojwodschaft (Voivodeship) Krakau in 1775 had 180000 souls.Crakow was a royal large city with more than 4000 houses (around 16000 inhabitants in 1775 and maybe 24000 in 1809 – 8894 inside city walls). [\[1\]](#)

Lublin (Polish/Ruthenian :Lublin) - recruitment area (Kreis) Lublin. The earliest, most significant settlement began in the 6th century, on a hill located in the suburb of Czwartek (in Polish Thursday, most likely in reference to the market day of the settlement). After the Third of the Partitions of Poland in 1795 Lublin was located in the Austrian empire, then since 1809 in the Duchy of Warsaw, and then since 1815 in the Congress Poland under Russian rule. The Wojwodschaft Lublin had, in 1778, around 250000 souls. Lublin town had 2623 souls (1829 houses).

Radom (Polish/Ruthenian :Radom) - recruitment area (Kreis) Radom. The original settlement dates back to 8th–9th century. It was an early mediaeval town in the valley of the Mleczna River (approximately on the location of present-day Old Town). Around the

2nd half of 10th century, it turned into a fortified town called Piotrówka. Radom was founded in 1340, and it belonged to the Sandomierz Voivodeship. Radom capital of the Poviát (district) had, in 1778, 256 houses and 1160 inhabitants.

Sandomir (Polish/Ruthenian :Sandomierz) - recruitment area (Kreis) Kielce-Siedlec. The name of the city comes from Old Polish Sędomir, composed of Sędzi- (from the verb sądzić "to judge") and mir ("peace").After Polish lands were reunified in the 14th century, the former principality became the Sandomierz Voivodeship, incorporating large areas of southeastern Poland. At this time Sandomierz had about 3000 inhabitants and was one of the larger Polish cities. A great fire in 1757 and the First Partition of Poland in 1772, which placed Sandomierz in Austria, further reduced its status. As a result Sandomierz lost its role as an administrative capital. In 1809 the city was damaged during fighting between the forces of Austria and the Duchy of Warsaw during the Napoleonic Wars. The former Wojwodschafft (Voivodeship) Sandomirs had, in 1775, 68825 houses, and around 415000 souls. Sandomir had 2060 inhabitants in 1778 (616 houses) and was the main town of the Powiat (district).

Kielce By 1761 Kielce had more than 4,000 inhabitants. **Note:** Siedlec is not to be confused with the town of Siedlce, capital of Podlachia (see topmost green part of the above map) which was no a western Galician town.

The last two circles were Galician, but considered as western Galician district for military purposes.

Myslenice The westernmost of the Galician Circles surrounded by those of Bochnia and Sandec (east), Hungary (south), the Silesia (north) was one of the smallest in Galicia. It comprised 11 towns, 1 fortress, 320. villages, 35311 houses and 248720 inhabitants.

Wadowitz (Polish/Ruthenian :Wadowice) - recruitment area (Kreis) Myslenice. The first permanent settlement in the area of today's Wadowice was founded in late 10th century or early 11th century. According to a local legend, the town was founded by certain 'Wad' or 'Wład', a short form for the Slavic name of Ladislaus (Polish: 'Władisław').

Myslenice (German: Mischlenitz) The name of the city Myślenice goes back to the medieval male name "Myślimir. The first written records are from the years 1253-1258 in the "Code Tynieck". There was a stronghold called "Mislimich". It protected the trade route between Crakow and Węgry (Hungary) which ran on Myślenice. Since the first partition of Poland in 1772 Myślenice was one of Galicia and was part of Austria-Hungary . During this time the town was named Mischlenitz. Myślenice became the siege of a Circle. This happened until 1819, when Wadowice took over this function.

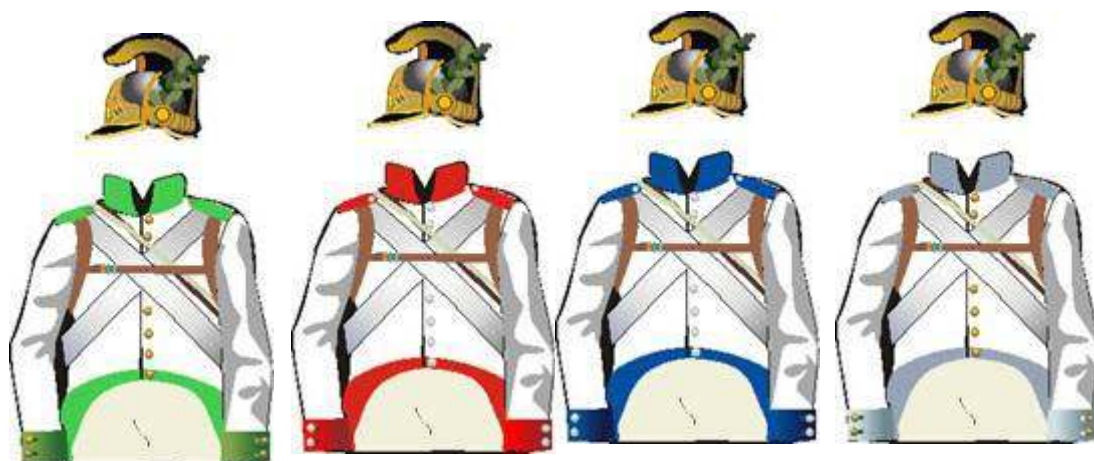
Zamosć (Polish/Ruthenian :Zamość)- recruitment area (Kreis) Zamość. Zamość owes its perfection to two men: Jan Zamoyski and Bernardo Morando. Nobleman Zamoyski wanted to build a private city in the middle of nowhere, and the architect Morando knew how to do it. They worked together for 25 years and created a masterpiece which we can still admire today. Little has changed in the general design since Zamoyski founded the city in 1580. Ambitious Zamoyski created a huge "country within the country". His lands within Poland spanned 6 400 km2 with 11 cities and over 200 villages. This was in addition to the royal estates he controlled of over 17 500 km2 with 112 cities and 612 villages.

He founded the private city of Zamość in order to circumvent royal tariffs and taxes as well as the capital for his mini-state and his managment centre. Zamoyski's lands functioned as an almost independent country - with its own army, judicature and university (Academy).

Galician Regiments

Ergänzungsbezirks Kom.		Werb-bezirk	Regular Army	No Landwehr
HQ Recruiting District	Polish - Ruthenian	Recruitment Area (Kreis)	IR	Uhlands Regiment All Circles
Wadowitz	Wadowice	Myslenice	15 - 56	
Salzberg	Bochnia	Bochnia	12 - 57	
Neusandez	Nowy Sącz	Sandec	20 - 1	
Tarnau	Tarnów	Tarnów	12 - 10	
Reichshof	Rzeszów	Rzeszów	29 - 8	
Jassel	Jasło	Jasło	40 -20	
Saanig	Sánok	Sanok	22 - 7	
Sambir	Sambor	Sambor	44	
Przemysl	Peremyshl	Przemysl	9	
Stryi	Stryi	Stryi	58	
Lemberg	Lwów	Lemberg	30	
Gródek - Horodok	Gródek Jagielloński	Zolkiew		
Stanislau	Stanisławów	Stanislau	58	
Berezhany	Brzeżany	Brzeżany	24	
Kolomea	Kolomyja	Kolomea	41	
Czortków	Chortkiv	Zaleszczyki (Czortków)		
Zolochiv	Złoczów	Złoczów	63	
Ternopil	Tarnopol	Tarnopol	46	
Czernowitz	Chernivtsi	Duchy of Bukowina	No units	former IR 42
Krakau	Kraków	Crakow city	38	West Galicia
Sandomir	Sandomierz	Kielce-Siedlec		
Zamosć	Zamość	Zamosć	23	
Radom	Radom	Radom	50	
Lublin	Lublin	Lublin	55	

Numbers in bold mean a temporary area of recruitment in order to help the main District to reach the stated strength.



Galician Regiments IR 9 - IR 23 - IR 24 - IR 30 - IR 38 - IR 41 - IR 44 - IR 46



Galician Regiments IR 50 - IR 55 - IR 58 - IR 63

K.K. IR 9 – FML prince Adam Czartorisky-Sangusco - 3 battalions [3]

Recruitment: Galicia. 2 Depot companies BrigadeBicking in Lemberg, Division Meerveldt under Hohenlohe- Ingelfingen.

Galicia	Przemysl	09
Depot Kader:	Crakow, then Kaschau	
Commander: oberst	Baron Wenzel Watlet	Baron Carl Mac Elligot

- before Aspern: it was in the BrigadeBrigade GM Johann von Neustädter, Division marquis Hannibal Sommariva, IV Corps, at Dinzingen and at the defense of Ober-Leuchling (April 21). At Eggmühl it had its 3rd and 4th companies destroyed. The colonel commander was severely wounded and many officer fell prisoners of the enemy. The regiment withdrew towards Bohemia and (April 25) there met its 3rd battalion (major Mesemacre). Later it was assigned to BrigadeNeustädter, Division Dedovich, IV Corps

- at Aspern: with the BrigadeNeustädter, Division Dedovich, IV Corps it marched from Raasdorf till Essling. During the march colonel Watlet was hit and fell onto the ground. Major Mesemacre took the regiment command. The losses at Aspern were: 325 men dead, 395 wounded, 228 missing.

- between Aspern and Wagram: the wounded colonel Watlet was promoted generalmajor and the command of the regiment passed to the former Oberstlieutenant Baron Carl Mac Elligot, now colonel. On June 26 the regiment was assigned to the V Corps Reuss-Plauen watching Schwarze-Laken with the autonomous BrigadeNeustädter then in div. Weissenwolf. There was attached also the 4th battalion Landwehr Seelowitz (Brünn) (major Hoffmann).

- at Wagram: it did not fight at Wagram.

- after Wagram: Brig. Neustädter, autonomous, with Corps.

Some sources [4] referred the engagement of the 3rd battalion in May, first with watching duties in the Avant-garde Brigade GM Armand von Nordmann then in the reserve BrigadeWeissenwolf, Division Kottulinsky, VI Corps at the Ebelsberg battle. It was deployed on the Zieglhuber hill, in reserve, fact not related in the regiment's history. For this source the battalione reached the regiment immediately before Aspern being part of the special task force (Brigade) GM comte Rudolf von Sinzendorff, detached from the Division Dedovich. Probably it was there as many other recruits' divisions (two companies) from Moravia, Bohemia and Galicia, which were transferred, hurrying, to reinforce the battered VI Corps, under the reserve Gruppe of general Dedovich. Further research it will be welcome.

K.K. IR 23 – FM Ferdinand Kurfürst (Großherzog) von Würzburg – 3 battalions

2nd Owner: FML Baron Christoph von Lattermann

Recruitment: West Galicia-Poland. - initially 2 Depot companies BrigadeGrosser in Tárnow, Division Meerveldt under Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen. Before Aspern a reserve division remained in Galicia and defended the town of Zamosc.

Poland	West Galicia-Zamosc	23
Depot Kader:	Olmütz	
Commander: oberst	Baron Ferdinand Sterndahl	

- before Aspern: it was in the BrigadeAlois Liechtenstein, Division St Julien, with 2 battalions and took part to all actions in Bavaria together with the Manfredini regiment. However it was employed as reserve and so it did not fight very often. On April 25 the new raised 3rd battalion was the garrison of Braunau on river Inn.

The 3rd battalion (only 4 companies) was committed, together with many other reserve divisions and 3rd battalions (garrisons) in the special reserve corps or BrigadeSinzendorf of Division Dedovich later assigned to the VI Corps as reinforcement. At Ebelsberg it was the reserve battalion of the Brigade oberst Anton von Hammer (Division FML Reuss-Plauen, V Corps). On May 6 it returned to the BrigadeSinzendorf of Division Dedovich (VI Corps). At the same time the 1st and 2nd battalions were with Division Baron Philipp Vukassovich (Brigade GM Josef von Pfanzelter) in Bohemia. On May 17 they attacked at the Urfahr battle (Linz) being part of the FML Sommariva column.

The 3rd battalion was assigned to the II Corps (now Hohenzollern) first in the Brigade Mayer and then with GM Wied Runkel, without taking direct part at the Aspern battle.

- at Aspern: the regiment (Battalions 1 and 2) remained with the III Corps in Bohemia.

- at Wagram: the two battalions were with the BrigadeLilienberg, Division St Julien, III Corps and then (after Wagram) with the BrigadeReinhardt, Division St Julien, III Corps.

The regiment was disbanded after the war end.

K.K. IR 24 – GM-FZM Baron Gottfried Strauch – 3 battalions

Recruitment: Galicia. Depot comp: 2 BrigadeBicking in Lemberg, Division Meerveldt under Hohenlohe- Ingelfingen

Galicia	Brzezany	24
Depot Kader:	Neu Sandec - Crakow	
Commander: oberst	Carl Titelsbach von Tigersburg	

- before Aspern: BrigadeTrautenberg, Division Mondet, VII Corps

- between Aspern and Wagram: in campaign in Poland – Silesia. The three battalions marched with the VII Corps (Archduke Ferdinand). The regiment was at the Raszyn battle, where (Brigade GM Baron Trautenberg) it was in reserve duty at Janczewice. They were also at the clashes of Ivanisk, Obroków and Sandomierz. At Sandomierz (June 15) the regiment was with BrigadeGeringer. The struggle was very bloody and forced the Polish garrison to surrender the day after the battle.

K.K. IR 30 – FM Joseph prince De Ligne – 3 battalions

Recruitment: Galicia. Depot comp: 2 BrigadeBicking in Lemberg, Division Meerveldt under Hohenlohe- Ingelfingen. See also IR 41 for the initial organization.

Galicia	Lemberg	30
	Zloczów	
Depot Kader:	Sambor, Lemberg, Bochnia	
Commander: oberst	Earl Alphons Fusco de Matanony	Johann Baptist de Meys

- before Aspern till after Wagram: BrigadeCivalart, Division Mondet, VII Corps in Polish campaign. It was at Raszyn [5] and Warsaw probably only with two battalions. At Raszyn the Civalart brigade had to force the passage towards Iwanowo, to seize the village and to breakthrough till Warsaw. See under IR 41 more details. The regiment took part also at the victorious Jedlinsko battle (June 11-12) led by colonel De Meys. They followed the retreating Poles till Koskie.

K.K. IR 38 – FML Ferdinand duke of Württemberg – 3 Battalions [6]

Recruitment: Galicia. - initially: 2 Depot companies BrigadeGrosser in Tarnow, Division Meerveldt under Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen . The Galician reserve division (2 companies) remained at Home in garrison duties and was at the Zamosc defense (May 19-20) where they were taken prisoners (losing however 17 dead and 31 wounded).

Poland	W.Galicia-Kielce-Siedlec	38
Galicia	Crakow	38
Depot Kader:	Lublin, then Brünn, Nikolsburg	
Commander: oberst	Baron Ludwig Piret de Bihain	Emanuel de Lompret

- before Aspern: in was assigned to Brigade GM Josef von Bieber, Division St Julien, III Corps Hohenzollern. At Teugen the regiment occupied the Hausen village. Three companies took part to the attack and lost 239 (out of combat). At Eggmühl it was between the just named village and Laichling with BrigadeBieber, avant-garde Division Vukassovich, III Corps. It fought very hastily around Eggmühl and lost 658 men (dead, wounded and prisoner), while colonel Piret was taken prisoner. Later in the Brigade Josef von Mayer, div.Vukassovich, III Corps participated at the Urfahr battle.

The 3rd battalion on April 25 was committed to garrison the town of Schärding which defended losing 38 men. It was then retreated with the reinforcements of Division Dedovich, BrigadeSinzendorf, VI Corps and was present at Ebelsberg with the Brigade GM chevalier Adrian Joseph Rheinwaldt von Waldegg (V Corps). It was in reserve near the Castle and was engaged in the afternoon counterattacks losing about half of its strength (340 men out of combat). After the retreat to Vienna the 3rd battalion watched the right wing (BrigadeMesko) from Vienna till Leopoldstadt.

- at Aspern: the 3rd battalion (major Wauthier) present (?) in the Brigade GM prince Friedrich von Wied-Runkel or BrigadeMayer, Division FML Franz Weber von Treuenfels, II Corps Hohenzollern. The other two battalions remained at Freystadt with the III Corps. The third, weak, battalion was disbanded and the personnel assigned to the 1st-2nd Battalions reaching a total of 2250 men (two bns.) and a Grenadier division of 280.

- at Wagram: returned to the original BrigadeBieber, Division St Julien, III Corps and took part at the battle losing 353 men (out of combat).

- after Wagram: at Znaim in the same Brigade and without any engagement. During the autumn oberst Piret returned from the prison and was again at the head of his troops.

K.K. IR 41 – GM-FML Baron Friedrich Kottulinsky – 3 Battalions [7]

Recruitment: Galicia. initially: 2 Depot companies BrigadeBicking in Lemberg, Division Meerveldt under Hohenlohe- Ingelfingen

Galicia	Czortzków	41
	Kolomea	
Depot Kader:	Tarnów	
Commander: oberst	Martin Becker von Wallensee	oberst Franz Geyger

- before Aspern till after Wagram: according to the "Tabelle" of January 8 the regiment, its Grenadiers and the Staff were at Tarnow. It was enclosed in the Brigade Neustädter (div. Mondet in Tarnow) together with the IR 30 De Ligne one division for each IR 8 Arch. Ludwig, IR 12 Manfredini, Josef Mittrowsky IR 40, IR 29 Lindenau and IR 57 Josef Colloredo. Its third battalion was raised at Stanislau and was attached to IR 44 Bellegarde (Sambor), IR 58 Beaulieu (Lemberg), Palatinal Hussars n. 12 (Zolkiev), 1st Garrison battalion (Czernowitz) to form the Brigade Schauroth (Division Meerveldt) at Lemberg.

On March 1 the regiment had three battalions (the third on 4 companies) and 2 companies were left behind as „Reserve-Division“ of the regiment in Lemberg. It went to the Brig Civalart, with the IR 30 , DivisionMondet, VII Corps, then also in Division Schauroth. When Bellegarde took the command of the I field Corps the command in Galicia (interim) went to Prince Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen.

The VII Corps, after the crossing of the river Pilica, gathered at Odrziwol (April 13). Having reached the enemies at Raszyn, GM Civalart was sent (as the main column) across the Ruswa towards Jaworowo, with orders to occupy that village and then to march till Warsaw. However the advance was blocked and the regiment remained almost inactive (nonetheless losing 72 men missing or prisoners). On April 23 the VII Corps entered Warsaw. On May 2 the regiment moved to the Gora's bridges and then reached Sochaczew where it camped. It was then assigned to a new avant-garde unit under its commander, Oberst von Becker, while the third battalion (major Donnhof) remained with the Corps. After the operations against Thorn the Austrians received the news of the Polish march southwards and of the approach of a Russian army. Archduke Ferdinand ordered to move towards Cracow in order to defend Galicia. The 1st and 2nd battalions (Civalart) remained in Warsaw with Mondet, while the 3rd marched to the south with the Brigade Pflacher.

On June 1 the division abandoned Warsaw and ten days later engaged the enemies at Jedlinsko, seizing the bridges and freeing the town of Radom from the enemy pressure. After a brief pursuit attempt the regiment was recalled at Rawa and Czeszochau (Czestokowa) in order to organize the defense of Cracow. On June 21 the regiment took part at the deliverance of Opoczno town. Then it was deployed in the Circle of Crakow defense where it was reached (on July 12) by its 3rd battalion and by the new of the armistice.

Note: the two companies (Reserve division of Lemberg) were gathered by prince Hohenlohe at the time of the Polish advance against Sandomierz and Lemberg too. The force of this territorial defense group was, on May 24, of 3908 men and 386 cavalymen (the various Reserve companies scattered in Galicia under the three territorial brigades Grasser, Kessler and Bicking).

K.K. IR 44 – FML Marquis Friedrich Bellegarde – 3 battalions [8]

Recruitment: Galicia. - initially: 2 Depot companies BrigadeBicking in Lemberg, Division Meerveldt under Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen .

Galicia	Sambor	44
Depot Kader:	Olmütz, Lemberg	
Commander: oberst	Louis Dubois de Fiennes	Johann Ogée (O'Schee)

- before Aspern: 2 Battalions with Brigade GM Baron Carl von Riese, Division FML prince Ludwig Hohenlohe-Wartenburg-Bartenstein IV Corps while the third battalion remained with the VII Corps. It fought at Teugen (combat of Dinzing, April 19). The 1st battalion (major Baron Reslitz) seized the village and the 2nd battalion occupied the right wing of the division, till the last houses of the above mentioned location. On April 21 the regiment moved to Laichling through Paring, and deployed in the wood between Unter and Ober Laichling. The local defense caused heavy losses. On April 22 the regiment was again engaged in the woods near Laichling, repulsing the French attacks of Davout's troops. It had heavy losses and many were taken prisoners, reducing its strength by an half battalion. On April 23 it retreated to Ratisbon and then to Bohemia. There it was reached by the third battalion with many recruits from Moravia.

- at Aspern: it was with brig. Riese, div. Hohenlohe. The regiment was in the 5th column (Rosenberg) and marched to Baumersdorf crossin the Russbach. Their 1st and 2nd battalion had to attack the Essling left flank (the 3rd was in reserve). The combats in the woods were very hard and colonel De Fiennes ordered his 1st (major Tacco) and 3rd battalion (hauptmann Schick) to counterattack the French, clearing the woods. During these combats lost his life colonel De Fiennes. On the second day of the battle the regiment renewed the attacks against Essling. The losses of the Bellegarde were around 45 dead and 155 wounded. On May 27 colonel Ogée took the command.

- at Wagram: with the BrigadeRiese, Division Nordmann (Avantgarde left Wing), the regiment marched to Gross Enzersdorf with orders to support the avant-garde. The 1st battalion, again under Reslitz, had orders to defend the village. Gross Enzerdorf was abandoned and the Bellegarde went back on another flanking line on the slopes in front of Markgraf-Neusiedl, from that place till Ober-Siebenbrunn. There was deployed the regiment which repulsed two French attacks. However the enemy artillery enfiladed that oblique line with terrible outcomes.[9] Then the regiment in square formation suffered some cavalry charges and got the order of retreat.

Its rests, as those of other units, were assigned to GM Radetzky with the task to rally the troops and to lead them far from the danger.

- after Wagram: IV Corps withdrew towards Nikolsburg without utter combats.

K.K. IR 46 – FML Marquis Johann Gabriel Chasteler de Courcelles – old Tyroler Rgt. - 3 battalions

Recruitment: former Tyrol (1805) then Eastern Galicia. 2 Depot companies BrigadeBicking in Lemberg, Div Meerveldt under Hohenlohe- Ingelfingen. Staff at Pressburg.

Galicia	Tarnopol	46
Depot Kader:	Olmütz, Tarnopol	
Commander: oberst	Carl Steyrer (Steyrer) von Edelberg	Franz Otto von Kirchberg

- before Aspern: it was, with its two battalions [10], BrigadeRiese, Division Hohenlohe Bartenstein, IV Corps. Note : the regiment was often in the same Brigade of the IR 44 Bellegarde participating at the same actions and battles (see above for details).

At Teugen, however, it had only tasks of support and the two Battalions were divided. One was with the Brigade oberst Carl Steyrer von Edelberg (their commander) together with 1 squadron of Chevaulégiers n° 4 Vincent (Division Sommariva) behind the hills of Schneidhart. The 2nd was under the column commanded by von Grill (or maybe Riese, which was the former regiment's commander, actually GM).[11] At Abensberg the 1st battalion returned in the BrigadeRiese, while the 2nd remained with Edelberg. It took part at the Laichling battle (Eggmühl) and lost in the Läger Wald 65 dead, 243 wounded, 49 prisoners and 79 missing on April 21 ; 28 dead, 96 wounded, 126 prisoners and 68 missing on April 22. Then it withdrew in Bohemia where colonel Steyrer became a major general leaving the command to colonel Franz Otto von Kirchberg. Before Aspern it returned also in the BrigadeRiese.

The third battalion was employed in garrison duties at the bavarian border with the Brigade GM count Rudolf von Sinzendorff, and Division FML Baron Martin von Dedovich.

- at Aspern: was in the BrigadeRiese, Division Hohenlohe Bartenstein, IV Corps only with two battalions. It took part at the attack against Essling. The losses were: 40 dead, 225 wounded, 113 prisoners and 36 missing. On May 25 the regiment officially received its 3rd battalion. [12]

- at Wagram: was in the BrigadeRiese, Division Nordmann (Avantgarde left Wing) with all three Battalions then in the "rescue" BrigadeRadetzky. They fought at Gross Enzersdorf and Neusiedel losing 278 dead, 149 wounded [13], 648 prisoners (practically the whole 3rd battalion).

- after Wagram: IV Corps withdrew towards Nikolsburg without utter combats.

K.K. IR 50 – FML-FZM Earl Leopold Stain – 3 battalions

Recruitment: Upper Austria then West Galicia and Poland. Initially: 2 Depot companies BrigadeEgermann in Sándomierz, Division Meerveldt under Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen. The reserve division remained in Galicia with the VII Corps, fighting at Sandomierz.

Poland	West Galicia-Radom	50
Depot Kader:	Radom, Sándomierz	
Commander: oberst	Baron Franz Mauroy de Merville	Wolfgang von Urban

- before Aspern: the regiment (two battalions) entered Bavaria with the V Corps (archduke Ludwig) in the Brigade GM Josef von Mayer, Division FML Baron Carl von Lindenau. At Teugen (April 19) and Abensberg the Stain and its Brigade were attached to the 1st Reserve (prince Liechtenstein). On April 19 arrived also the 3rd battalion (from Galicia) and took position as garrison along the Inn. The regiment fought at Eggmühl at the right wing of the Reserve corps and was definitely separated from its original V Corps. The 3rd battalion was gathered and added to the Group count Rudolf von Sinzendorff (Division Dedovich) and watched the bavarian border. During the regiment's retreat till Bohemia, the 3rd battalion continued the struggle with the Brigade GM chevalier Adrian Joseph Reinwaldt von Waldegg (V Corps, Reuss-Plauen) and took part at the Ebelsberg battle.

The Brigade Reinwaldt was then attached to FML Schustekh defensive system of the Danube (division or "Gruppe" under the III Corps). The 1st and 2nd battalions (BrigadeMayer) were also in Bohemia and on May 18 colonel Mauroy became general major, leaving the command to oberstlieutenant Urban.

- at Aspern: the 3rd battalion was in the Schustekh Group now under the III Corps while the regiment fought with the BrigadeMayer, Avantgarde II Corps Hohenzollern, suffering heavy losses.

- between Aspern and Wagram: the 3rd battalion was first with BrigadeBianchi (detached) later with the. BrigadeWeiss (detached) in the new GM Radetzky division, formed by the IV Corps.

- at Wagram: only the 3rd battalion, which was with the BrigadeWeiss, Division Radetzky, IV Corps

- after Wagram: same formation. On December the regiment was disbanded.

K.K. IR 55 – FZM Heinrich XIII prince Reuss Greitz – 3 battalions

Recruitment: West Galicia and Poland. 1 Depot companies BrigadeGrasser in Tarnow, Division Meerveldt under Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen

Poland	West Galicia-Lublin	55
Depot Kader:	Lublin, Turnau, Tarnów	
Commander: oberst	Franz von Koller	Carl von Gober

- before Aspern: it was with Brigade GM Johann von Neustädter, Division Sommariva, IV Corps Rosenberg. Was in the Haupttruppe column at Teugen, and was deployed in the center of the battlefield at Abensberg. During the battle of Eggmühl it was in the left wing of Rosenberg. After the retreat in Bohemia the regiment and the BrigadeNeustädter were with the Division Dedovich, IV Corps. Its 3rd battalion was assigned to the territorial Corps Kerpen (Styria) .

- at Aspern: always with the BrigadeNeustädter, Division Dedovich, IV Corps.

- between Aspern and Wagram: was reorganized under Division Rohan, IV Corps, whilst the 3rd battalion was still with Corps Kerpen and, later, detached to the Division Jellachich.

- at Wagram: assigned to the V Corps Reuss-Plauen in the BrigadeNeustädter, Division Weissenwolf. It got the 3rd Landwehr battalion Prerau as attachment. During all the described time it was always brigaded with regiment Czartorisky (see above for combats details).

- after Wagram: idem . Having lost its Circle of Recruitment it was disbanded at Turnau.

K.K. IR 58 – FML-FZM Baron Peter Beaulieu – 3 Battalions [\[14\]](#)

Recruitment: Galicia. 2 Depot companies BrigadeBicking in Lemberg, Division Meerveldt under Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen. The Reserve division in Lemberg had 564 men.

Galicia	Stanislau Stryi	58
Depot Kader:	Przemysl, Stanislaw then Lemberg	
Commander: oberst	Peter von Fröhauf (Fröhauff)	

- before Aspern: it came with two battalion under BrigadeSchulz, Division FML prince Henri XV Reuss-Plauen then directly under their commander Brigade Oberst Peter von Fröhauff, V Corps archduke Ludwig. The 3rd battalion came from Kalusz nad Stryi and had around 1000 soldiers. The Beaulieu fought at Landshut (21 April) in the rearguard of the Altdorf Hills. It lost few men but all baggages in the retreat. Retreating with the "Hauptkolonne" Baron Bianchi, brig. Fröhauff it was engaged at Neumarkt (April 24). It was the rear guard of the 1st column together with an artillery brigade battery. Prince Reuss-Plauen himself took the head of the regiment attacking a flank of the Bavarians. The regiment lost 16 dead, 57 wounded, and few missing. After the retreat to Linz the regiment was under BrigadeHammer, Division Reuss Plauen, V Corps. At the battle of Ebelsberg the two battalions attacked twice repulsing the French away from the Marketplatz. The battle was also the theatre of the heroic defense led by a young oberlieutenant: Peter von Pirquet. He was surnamed, by the ranks of the regiment, the "last Walloon" and got the Maria Theresia Cross (Ritter) for his energetic action. Severely wounded he was found by a French grenadier, who saved his life sending him to the Linz hospital with high regard for his bravery. There the daughter of Baron Beaulieu (he had a castle near Linz) provided to transfer him in a private hospital. [\[15\]](#) The regiment's losses were heavy: 65 men dead, 137 wounded almost all made prisoners. Note that many Austrian wounded were gathered under a wooden arch, waiting a transport, when a French grenade put in fire the building giving them all an horrible death.

The Beaulieu now had all its three battalions (but had a strength of a battalion: 1128 men) and was attached to the BrigadeSinzendorf of the div. Dedovich who marched to Vienna. Being impossible to defend the capital city of Austria, the regiment left the walls to

reach the opposite bank of Danube. The rear guard detachment, around 25 men with all the musicians, went prisoners of the French. The 3rd battalion (hauptmann Wissiak) which was formed only by fresh recruits, was sent to Kremsier with watching tasks. On May 18 the 1st and 2nd battalions (under brig. Hofmeister) were sent to Pressburg in order to reinforce the garrison (Brigade GM Bianchi). The regiment was not at Aspern.

In June the regiment took position at Engerau and defended the bridges of Pressburg (June 3). There the losses were: 18 dead, 24 wounded, 60 prisoners at the bridge and many other when Engerau fell. And when archduke Johann joined Pressburg (June 23) the weak regiment was assigned to the vanguard unit of FML Nordmann. The Beaulieu took position at Stadtl-Enzersdorf till Flösserhaus, engaging a rifle battle with the French in the two days preceding the Wagram battle. In those days the 3rd battalion reinforced the regiment.

- at Wagram: the 1st, the 3rd Battalions and the companies 7-8 of the 2nd battalion remained with the Brigade GM von Riese, Division Nordmann (Avant-garde of the left Wing) and then reinforced the Brigade Peter Vécsey, (Division Nordmann too). Four companies of the 2nd battalion (320 men) were attached to the 3rd Column of the Inner Austrian army (archduke Johann) in the Brigade GM Baron Bach with the IR 45 Baron de Vaux and sent to garrison Neudorf and Theben. The losses of the 1st and 3rd battalions were: 64 dead, 105 wounded, 113 prisoners.

- after Wagram: the Brigade Bach was followed by Beauharnais and engaged with violence at Stampfen (July 12). Many other men of the Beaulieu there fell prisoners (almost all 320), while few reached Olmütz where the regiment had to reorganize.

K.K. IR 63 – FML-FZM count Ludwig Baillet de Merlemont – 3 battalions [16]

Under the Imperial Act of July 20, 1807, L. 3032, the Emperor Franz stated that the regiment had to cease to be called as Archduke Joseph (since his sudden death) and that it had to get the name of its second Owner, Earl Baillet. By Decree of the army, January 16, 1808 was assigned to the regiment a Circle of recruitment in Galicia. Otherwise many Walloons were still on duty and the regiment continued to be named as "Walloon". Recruitment: Galicia. 2 Depot companies Brigade Bicking in Lemberg, Division Meerveldt under Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen.

Galicia	Złoczów	63
Depot Kader:	Złoczów	
Commander: oberst	Josef Czerwinka	Caspar von Strauch

- before Aspern: on April 18 it was in reserve and did not fight at Raszyn (Brigade Trautenberg, Division Mondet, VII Corps). On April 23 it entered Warsaw. Then it moved north toward Gora in order to build a boats-bridge and to create a bridgehead on river Vistula. Under the command of Oberstlieutenant Strauch all three battalions began the works. Under the continuous harassments of the Poles the bridge was half mounted by May 2 and on the following day it was finished. Oberst Czerwinka took then command with his 1628 men and 3 guns and deployed in the bridgehead on the opposite (Polish) bank of the Vistula. Three Poles battalions attacked at half to 2 hrs. past midnight. The first attack was repulsed but at 2 AM came the second. The Poles arrived till the trenches but were sent back (leaving 100 prisoners). A third assault, which destroyed two guns of the bridgehead, was also repulsed. At 5 AM arrived a fourth attack which finally overrun the defenders. The losses were very heavy (around 499 dead or missing and 600 wounded, 29 officers and 1074 men were made prisoners by the Poles). The rest of the regiment (around 800 men) marched till Nowemiasto where the Poles exchanged and gave back the colonel and large part of the officers as a sign of respect and honour. On May 16 4 companies marched to Sandomierz with major De Best. The siege of the town lasted till the capitulation of June 18. The Baillet lost 11 dead and 16 wounded.

They stood in Sandomierz for a brief time and then returned to Cracow. At the end of June the four companies formed the sole battalion of the regiment together with the remaining 2 companies come back from Nowemiasto. The regiment (battalion) marched to Olmütz and then to Teschen where stood from July 14 till August 14, when it received orders to go to Policzka. There, with new recruits and 400 men released from the prison (for the armistice), was formed again the second battalion.

The Galician Landwehr Infantry

Territorial commander Bellegarde and Wurmser. This Corps practically were never raised. Only some unit of volunteers were organized entering the campaign against the Poles and the Saxons.

The 1809 Volunteers Units of Galicia

The Galician Volunteers battalions (Galizische Freiwillige) [17]

I Battalion Ostgalizien – major count Hussey

Raised with 4 companies, it was always in Upper Hungary without getting any contact with enemies.

- after Wagram: it was reinforced by 4 companies of fusiliers and 1 company of Jäger (Freikorps Schill).

II Battalion Westgalizien „Erzherzog Ferdinand“ – major Adam Rétsey de Retse

Raised with 4 companies it was always in Galicia with garrison duties. It fought however against the Poles at Goržice and other clashes.

III battalion "Kaiserin Lodovica" – Hauptmann-major count Franz Neuhaus von St.Mauro

As above. Never in battle, it was always in Bohemia.

Arnauten Corps Bukowina [18] and Bukowinaer Freiwillige battalion

Major Chevalier Friedrich Forget de Barst

It was raised too late to fight (October) from the previous Arnauten of Bukowina and volunteers of East Galicia.

Galician Cossacks or Kosackenkorps (Österreichisches Kosakenpulk -Galizische Freikosaken

- Commander: major Baron Franz Fichtl.

In Galicia, the only volunteer cavalry unit formed was a corps of dismounted cossacks (Freikosaken-Abtheilungen zu Fuss) who wore native dress, fur or felt busby, bluejackets faced red, baggy red or blue trousers, with knife and pistols in the belt or red girdle; as there was a shortage of muskets, many carried only lances or pikes.

- Recruitment: Galicia reinforced by 3 Sqns. of the Schlesischen Freikorps Schill.

- they always acted in the VII Corps.

Schill Freikorps – major Ferdinand von Schill [19]

- Recruitment: from 2nd prussian Hussars Rgt Brandenburg, 1 prussian light infantry battalion of Mecklenburg-Strelitz later (between Aspern and Wagram) attached to the Hussar-Uhlans cavalry (Husaren Ulanen Reitende Jäger), Infantry = some swedish-pomeranian Landwehr units, with some austrian elements.

- before Aspern: they acted in Mecklenburg – Pommern.

Schlesisches Freikorps Schill – Oberstleutnant Johann Georg Schill

(unit different from the above) [20]

- Recruitment: Silesia and Poland



Notes:

[1] Geographisch-historische nachrichten von Westgallizen oder den neu erlangten österreichisch-polnischen provinzen, Verlag Johann Otto, 1796.

2>

[2] These were the Galician companies which completed other regiments (i.e. bohemians or moravians) coming from the military districts called as "help Circles".

[3] Sypniewski, Alfred Ritter von: Geschichte des k. u. k. Infanterie-Regimentes Feldmarschall Carl Joseph Graf Clerfayt de Croix Nr. 9. Jaroslau: 1894.

[4] Kerchnawe Hugo, Bei Linz und Ebersberg, anno Neun, Stern, Wien und Leipzig 1910.

[5] The first Battle of Raszyn was fought on April 19, 1809 between armies of the Austrian Empire and the Duchy of Warsaw. The Austrian army won and the Poles retreated to Warsaw. The Austrian army under the Archduke Ferdinand Karl Joseph of Austria-Este invaded the Duchy of Warsaw in April, 1809. Polish troops under Prince Józef Antoni Poniatowski withstood the Austrian attack on Warsaw defeating them later at Radzymin and reconquered parts of former Poland including Crakow and Lemberg by beating the Austrians at near the villages of Góra and Grochów.

[6] Spiegefeld, Joseph Freiherr von: Geschichte des kaiserlich und königlichen Infanterie-Regimentes Freiherr von Molinary Nr. 38, seit seiner Errichtung 1725 - 1891. Budapest: 1892.

[7] Formanek, Jaromir: Geschichte des k. u. k. Infanterie-Regiments Nr. 41. 2nd vol. Czernowitz: 1886/87.

[8] Branko, Franz Von: Geschichte des k. k. Infanterie-Regimentes Nr. 44 Feldmarschall Erzherzog Albrecht, von seiner Errichtung 1744 bis 1875. Wien: 1875.

[9] Literarily "hook-like line" or "Hakenstellung". I preferred this translation because it was probably a curved flanking position with a hook-like shape. This was suggested also by the Meyers Großes Konversations-Lexikon 1905: "Hakenstellung, Verteidigungsstellung in Hakenform mit Front nach zwei Seiten". The flank was organized with the six battalions of regiments IR 4 Deutschmeister and IR 49 Kerpen, and with the, now weak, Nordmann's regiments IR 58 Beaulieu, IR 44 Bellegarde and IR 46 Chasteler. The deadly bombardment of the French pieces completely disordered the flank. Large part of the 1st battalion Bellegarde was taken prisoner and so the regiment continued only with two battalions.

[10] It began with the 1st and 2nd battalion with 6 companies of 160 men and with a raising 3rd battalion with 6 companies of 200 men. Dietrich von Hermannsthal, Friedrich, Geschichte des Tyroler Feld und Land später 46 Linien Infanterie-Regiments errichtet 1745, reduciert 1809, Krakau: des "Czas" 1859.

[11] This is rather contradictory as many sources refer general von Grill was unfit at the time. His Brigade consisted of IR 22 prince Friedrich Josias Sachsen-Coburg-Saalfeld – 3 bns.; IR 8 archduke Ludwig Joseph – 3 bns. and a Brigade battery.

[12] All orders of battle stated the regiment with only two battalions at Aspern, but it is possible the 3rd battalion could participate at the battle since its commander, major Neugebauer, was wounded at Essling.

[13] Strangely the number of wounded soldier is less than that of the dead. This is easily explained, as a general rule, since the main part of the prisoners were also wounded.

[14] Jacubenz.: Geschichte des k. u. k. Infanterie-Regiments Erzherzog Ludwig Salvator Nr. 58., Verlag des Regiments Vienna: 1904. Sykora Joseph, Geschichte des Kaiserliche-Königliche Linien-Infanterie regiments Nr. 58 von Jahre 1757 bis 6. August 1846, Peter Piller, Lemnegg 1847.

[15] The legend of Peter Martin stopped after the Ebelsberg wounds. He retired as an awarded Capitän-leutnant but regained the army in 1814 in time to write another page of bravery in Italy. At Cesenatico (near Rimini) on April 23, 1815, in the main place of the town, Piazza Pisacane, Peter Martin Pirquet Von Kriehuber, then major, leading 264 men, attacked by surprise during the night a column of Neapolitans (1800 men of two Murat's battalions). For that action, Pirquet was again awarded in 1818 becoming Baron with the surname "von Cesenatico".

[16] Nobody could find a "Geschichte des 63. ..." etc. because the regiment was later renamed as K.K. 55 Infanterie-regiment. Its history is written together with the later 55 unit. Beran, Julius: Die Geschichte des k. u. k. Infanterie-Regimentes Freiherr von Merkl Nr. 55. Wien: 1899 and also Nahlik, Johann Edler von: Geschichte des kais. kön. 55. Linien-Infanterie-Regimentes Baron Bianchi, Brünn: 1863.

[17] Galician volunteers were also two unit of insurgents which fought for prince Poniatowsky. The first Uhlans volunteers squadron, raised in the Circle of Kameniec, under Josef Dwernicki (born in Podolia) operated in East Galicia and along the D'nestr river. It crossed the Austrian border at Zawale and gathered with the Oberstlieutenant Strzynowski squadron, a Polish partisan who fought a little-war along the D'nestr banks. They did fight at Tarnopol, Wieniawka and ZalecZYki.

[18] Arnauten was a formal term which indicated muslim troops of slavic people. The word came from Arvaniten, which was the Greek name given to Albanians, as they emerged for the first time in written sources. From that term came also the Turkish Arnautlar which in 18th Century was taken over also by European authors. Thus the German education Arnauten developed as a further synonym for Albanians. In the west the term was used frequently exclusively for the Muslim Albanians.

[19] "Ferdinand von Schill's Freikorps was never in Austrian service, although apparently several of his officers proposed exactly that to him in early May, a few days into his revolt. He opted for a northerly route, instead. There was a handful of Austrians in this Freikorps only because they had been Austrian POWs captured by the French, who then escaped and headed north during April/May. But it's literally just a handful; at most two dozen men. There were Mecklenburg troops in this Freikorps as well, somewhere between 200-400 depending upon the account, but they were the deserters and former prisoners from a Confederation regiment that had been sent to defeat Schill at Damgarten, about a week before the revolt was finally crushed, and who ended up being defeated by him, instead. The Prussian infantry in Schill's Freikorps comprised deserters from various regiments, including one whole company from the Leib-Regiment. The majority of Schill's infantry were Westphalians, and then a final levy of the local militia at Stralsund and the island of Rügen."

Courtesy of Sam Mustafà (Napoleon Series).

[20] "The latter Schill was Ferdinand's elderly father, Johann-Georg, and his Freikorps appears to have existed primarily in his imagination. He offered himself for Austrian service only after the death of his son, and promised somewhat extravagantly to raise 2000-3000 men, but apparently recruited only a couple hundred, who were eventually disbanded without doing much of anything. He wrote to the Austrians requesting outsized quantities of munitions, money, and other things, none of which ever arrived. (Given the

state of anxiety in Prussia after his son's uprising during May, I have no doubt that if Johann-Georg did manage to raise any kind of force in Silesia, it would have been squashed by Prussian forces before Napoleon would ever have had to worry about it.”
Courtesy of Sam Mustafà (Napoleon Series).

Placed on the Napoleon Series: August 2010

The Infantry

By [Enrico Acerbi](#) The Austrian Imperial-Royal Army Kaiserliche-Königliche Heer 1805 – 1809

Regular Infantry Ordered by Recruitment District



Bohemia (Czech: *Čechy*; German: *Böhmen*) is a historical region in central Europe, occupying the western two-thirds of the traditional Czech Lands, currently the Czech Republic. In a broader meaning, it often refers to the entire Czech territory, including Moravia and Czech Silesia, especially in historical contexts, such as the Kingdom of Bohemia.

Czechs are the people of Moravia and Bohemia, but they were above all in this latter region, and they are the 2/3 of the whole population. They could be divided into two large groups: those who dwelled the central part of the region and those who lived near the Saxon-Bavarian borders. True Bohemians were only those living in the central territories (Circles of Rakonitz, Prachin, Časlau, Beraun and Kaurzim). There practically was utilized only the Bohemian language, while along the borders the largest part of the people spoke German.

In Austria people who spoke only Bohemian (Czech) were called Stokböhmisches while the German speaking people were the Utraquists. [\[1\]](#)

Circles (Districts) see map-image above (datas from a 1814 gazetteer)

Beraun (Czech: Beroun). Beroun was originally called na Brodě (by the ford), and received the name of Bern, Berun or Verona in the 13th century, when it obtained the privileges of a city from the emperor Charles IV, who was specially attached to the place, calling it "Verona mea." It was on the Beroun river and site of a battle (1744) between Austrians and Prussians. The whole Circle had around 132.500 inhabitants in 1814.

Budweis (Czech: České Budějovice - German: Budweis or Böhmisches Budweis, also Budjelowitz, often referred to simply as Budweis in English) was the largest city in the South Bohemian Region and main town of the District. Sited on the river Malsch near its confluence into the large Moldau. Budweis in 1814 had over 600 houses and around 5500 inhabitants. Main towns were:

Krumau (Český Krumlov), south east of Budweis, at the Austrian border, had around 560 houses and 4000 inh. It had an unusually large castle for the town dimensions.

Tabor (Hradiště Hory Tábor or castle of the mount Tabor) was part of the same military Circle; its name means also camp) was a fortress (south east of Časlau), very close to the Moldaw river. In 1814 had 400 houses and around 3000 inhabitants. At the time part of the Budweis District.

Bunzlau (modern Jungbunzlau and current Mladá Boleslav in Czech). The old town (Stará Boleslav) is now part of city Brandýs nad Labem-Stará Boleslav (Brandeis-Alt bunzlau). In the 17th and 18th centuries, Mladá Boleslav was an important Jewish center and a Royal castle. In this period, about one half of the town's population was Jewish. Sited on an hill named Hrohka it had 350 houses and 2580 inhabitants. Main towns of the Kreis were:

Reichemberg (Czech: Liberec; at that time also Liberk or Habersdorf) was one of the largest towns in Bohemia with 10.000 inh. and was a border town (Silesia).

Turnau (Czech: Turnov) town on the Jizera river in the northern Bohemia. At the time it was part of the Bunzlau Kreis. Turnau on the Iser river had 300 houses and 2000 inhabitants. It was a town renowned for the gemstones artisans and the Valdštejn Castle, the cradle of the famous Wallenstein family.

Bydžow or Bidschow (Czech: Bydžov) had 390 houses and 2900 inhabitants. Main towns of this central Kreis were:

Arnau (Czech: Hostinné) walled town on the Elbe with 230 houses and 1260 inhabitants.

Starkenbach (Czech: Jilemnice) near the Iser river, 220 houses and 660 inhabitants.

Hohenelbe (Czech: Vrchlabí) on the Elbe river, 360 houses and 2300 inh.

Gitschin (Czech: Jičín) In 1710 the town became a property of the House of Trauttmansdorff and in 1814 had around 460 houses and 2400 inhabitants.

Časlau (German: Tschaslau, Csaclau; Czech also Čáslav) south of Königgrätz with only 200 houses and 2000 inhabitants, but site of the grave of Jan Ziska, chief of the Hussite movement. Main towns of the Circle were:

Kuttenberg (Czech: Kutna or Kutna Hora) a free town of 716 houses and 4000 souls. Famous for the silver mines.

Chrudim During the reign of Maria Theresa, Chrudim became the centre of the region and, in 1751, the seat of regional offices. The town was not only the natural but also the administrative centre of Chrudim region which had 760 villages and around 248.000 inhabitants. Main towns of the Circle were:

Landskron (Czech: Lanškroun) at the Moravian border and town of the princes Liechtenstein.

Pardubitz (Czech: Pardubice).

Elbogen (Czech: Loket) a small town surrounded on three sides by the Ohře River, with 241 houses and 2000 souls. The Circle was practically the territory of Egerland, a German speaking land. Main towns of the Circle were:

Eger (Czech: Cheb) a large town of 740 houses and around 4000 inhabitants, former leader of the District.

Carlsbad (Czech: Karlovy Vary) on the river Töpl, 4400 inhabitants, 1500 houses.

Kaurim or Kaurzim (Czech: Kouřim) was a free Royal town on the Elbe river. It was a little town chief of a Circle of around 145.400 inhabitants. The main cities of the Kreis were: Kolin, site of a famous battle, with 400 houses and 2000 souls. Böhmisch Brod (Czech: Český Brod), Royal walled town, and Brandeis (Czech: Brandýs) then separated from Alt-Bunzlau.

Klattau (Czech: Klatovy) free Royal town at the Bavarian border with around 3000 inhabitants and 450 houses. The Circle had around 140.000 souls, mainly speaking German. Others town of the Circle were:

Taus (Czech: Tauš, current Domažlice) walled town on the road to eastern Bavaria.

Ronsperg (Czech: Ronšperk, current Pobežovice) was a town of Counts Thun und Hohenstein.

Königgrätz (Czech: Hradec Králové). Northern populated Kreis with around 264.000 souls at the Silesian borders, its main town was sited on the Elbe and had around 5000 inhabitants with 700 houses. Was one of the most famous Austrian fortresses. Several churches and convents were pulled down to make way for the fortifications erected under Joseph II, finally dismantled in 1884.

Another large fortress was at Josefstadt (Czech: Josefov, today Jaroměř). Over 1780 to 1787, the Emperor Joseph II built on the left bank of the Elbe and Mettau rivers, the imperial fortress Ples. Later this conurbation took the name of Josefstadt (Joseph town). In 1948 the fortress town was renamed Josefov and incorporated into Jaroměř.

Leitmeritz (Czech: Litoměřice) town of 3000 inhabitants close to the capital Prague on the river Elbe and close to the Saxon border. This Circle had around 300.000 inhabitants and had important border garrisons like Bilin and Tetschen.

Pilsen (Czech: Plzeň) a Royal town of around 5000 souls and 420 houses. The Kreis had around 170.000 inhabitants and the main town were Mies, Plan and Teinitz or Bischofteinitz (Czech: Horšovský Týn) walled town with an old fortress.

Prachin (Czech: Prácheň). It was a large Circle with around 270.000 inhabitants. Officially "Provincia Prachinensi" or Prachens in German, autonomous region in the southwest of the present Bohemia, created in the late 13th century and abolished by the Austrian Empire's regional reform in 1848. Its boundaries extended through the Bohemian Forest (Gabreta, Böhmerwald or Šumava) in the south, on towards Budweis then to the north, close to the town of Příbram and from here southwest to Markt Eisenstein (Železná Ruda). Ethnic groups of the region included Jews, Roma, Czechs and Germans and by religion were Roman Catholics and Jews. The central geographical feature of the Prachens region is the Otava river or in the local dialect Wotáva. Other principal towns of the former Prachens are Pisek, Strakonitz (Strakonice), Rosenthal (Rožmitál), Winterberg (Vimperk) and Horaschdowitz (Horažďovice) feudal town of the Löwenstein family. These were also the lands of the Schwarzenberg family.

Prague (Praha, the capital) on the Moldava river, it was the second city of the Empire. In 1814 had around 80.000 inhabitants, 32.000 houses and 8000 garrison soldiers. Since it was the capital of Bohemia, its citizens were commonly engaged in statal/regional jobs, schools and religious affairs. So there was an high number of recruitment exemptions, to which the city supplied with many volunteers and city troopers (Bürger units).

The people from suburbs were commonly enlisted in the nearby Districts like Rakonitz and Beraun.

Rakonitz (Czech: Rakovník) it was a Districts full of hills and woods with, only, 130000 inhabitants. Rakonitz on the Elbe river had around 2700 inhabitants and 347 houses in 1814. Its territory included also the great fortress of Theresienstadt (Czech: Terezín). Its construction started in 1780 and lasted ten years. The total area of the fortress was 3.89 km². The fortification was designed in the tradition of Sébastien le Prestre de Vauban. In peacetime it held 5655 soldiers, and in wartime around 11000 soldiers could be placed here, and neighbouring areas could be inundated.

Saaz (Czech: Žatec) it was another mainly German speaking District with around 116.000 souls. Saaz was a Royal town on the Eger river. Brüx (Czech: Most, bridge) was another walled and fortified (castle) town of this Kreis. Another important town of the area was Chomotau (Czech: Chomutov).

Bohemian Districts						
		Year / # of the recruiting regiment				
Region-State	District	1781	1807	1817	Ergänzungs (Werb) bezirks Commando (Heeres)	Kreis (Kraj)
Bohemia	Budweis	10	54	54	Budweis	kraj Budejovičko
Bohemia	Tabor				Tabor	kraj Taborski
Bohemia	Kaurim	11	11	11	Beneschau	kraj Kouřimsky Kaurzim (Kourim), Kolin
Bohemia	Caslau	28	28 - 21	21	Časlau	kraj Časlavsky
Bohemia	Chrudim	15			Hohenmauth	kraj Chrudimsky
Bohemia	Königgrätz	57			Königgrätz	kraj Hradečky
Bohemia	Bydzöv	21	18	18	Jičin	kraj Bydzowski Bidschau (Bydzow), Jičín
Bohemia	Bunzlau	18	17	36	Jungbunzlau (Mladá Boleslav)	kraj Boleslavsky
Bohemia	Leitmeritz	17	56	42	Theresienstadt	kraj Litomericky
Bohemia	Saaz	36	42		Komotau	kraj Žatečky Egerland Saaz (Žatec)
Bohemia	Eger – Elbogen	42			Eger (Cheb)	Chebsko- Loketsko
Bohemia	Turnau	--	--	--	Turnau	
Bohemia	Pilsen	35	35	35	Pilsen	kraj Plzensky
Bohemia	Klattau				Pisek	kraj Klatowsky
Bohemia	Prachin	25	25	25	(Prachen or Prachin)	kraj Prachensky
Bohemia	Beraun	54	47	28	Beraun	kraj Berounski
Bohemia	Rakonitz	47			Prague	kraj Rakovničky Prahsko
Bohemia	Prague					
Total	Erbland	14	11	9		



Bohemian Regiments Recruitment 1809

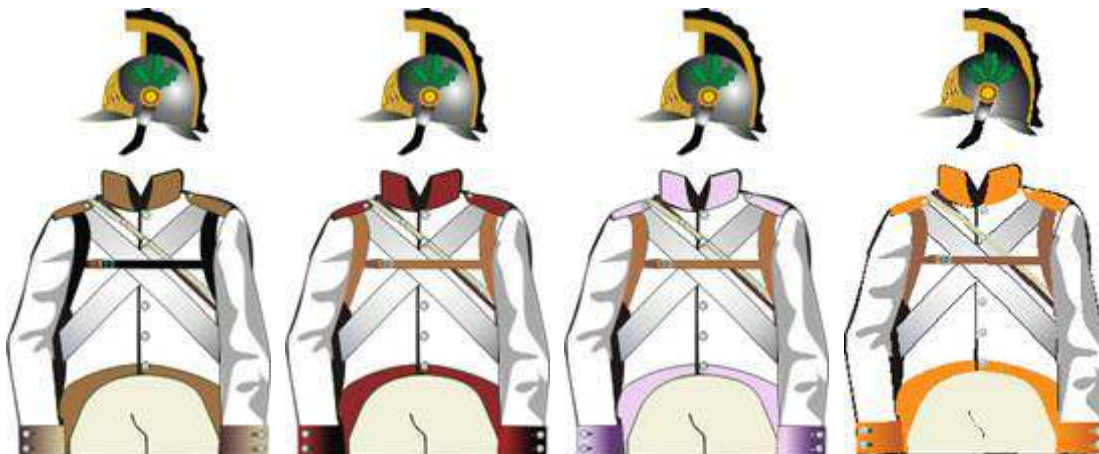
Ergänzungsbezirks Kommando		Werb-bezirk	Regular army	Landwehr
HQ Recr. District	Czech	recruitment area (Kreis)	IR	other
Budweis	České Budějovice	Budweiser	54	4th Fortress Art. 2nd Feldjäger
Tabor	Tábor	Taborer	11	6th Ch.Lég. Rosenberg
Kaurzim	Kouřim	Kaurzimer	21 - 28	6th Dragoons Riesch
Caslau	Časlau	Tschaslauer		5th Ch.Lég. Klenau
Chrudim	Chrudim	Chrudimer		
Königgrätz	Hradec Králové	Königgrätzer		
Stadt Prag	Praha	Prager	28-11-54	1st Fortress Art.
Bidschow	Bydžow	Bidschower	18	
Jung-Bunzlau	Mladá Boleslav	Bunzlauer	17	
Leitmeritz	Litomeřice	Leitmeritzer	36	1st Feldjäger 3rd Feldjäger
Saaz	Žatec	Saazer	42	
Eger	Cheb	Elbogener		5th Feldjäger
Pilsen	Plzeň	Pilsener	35	
Klattau	Klatovy	Klattauer		
Pisek	Pisek	Prachiner	25	4th Feldjäger
Beraun	Beroun	Berauner	47	
Rakonitz	Rakovník	Rakonitzer		

Numbers in **BOLD** mean a temporary area of recruitment in order to help the main District to reach the stated strength.

Regular Infantry Regiments of Bohemia



Bohmisches IR 11 - IR 54 - IR 21 - IR 28



Bohmisches IR 17 - IR 18 - IR 36 - IR 42



Boehmische IR 35 - IR 25 - IR 47

K.K. IR 11 - FZM Erzherzog Rainer Joseph – 3 Bns (Archduke Rainer) [\[iv\]](#)

2nd Owner (Inhaber): from 1801 FML Count Vincenz Kolowrath-Liebsteinsky

Recruitment: 2 Depot companies Brig. and Div. Karl Kinsky in Prague under Riesch and Loudon.

Bohemia	Kaurzim District	11
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Depot Kader:	Prague	between Aspern and Wagram led by Oberst Hermann von Faber (Fabre)
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Commander: Oberst	Franz von Dolle, dead at Aspern	
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- before Aspern: Brigade GM Baron Theodor Wacquant-Geocelles, Division FML Josef von Ulm, I Corps Bellegarde.
 - at Aspern: Hauptmann Murmann of the 2nd Bn distinguished during the assault at the Churchyard of Aspern. In the 2nd day of the battle, two comp. under Hauptmann Vernholz were at the Aspern defense. Both MTO.
 - at Wagram: Brig. Wacquant, Div. Dedovich, I Corps. Clash at Aderklaa. During the retreat the commander of the 1st battalion (Hauptmann Fabary) was mentioned for bravery. The regiment lost 95 men dead and 520 wounded.
 - after Wagram: it fought at Znaim, on the hills of Oblas, Pumlitz and Tesswitz, losing other 6 dead and 120 wounded. Then retreated under their colonel command in the Brig. Fabre, Div. Henneberg, I Corps.
- Note: it will change its pink facing/white buttons in dark blue/gold buttons from 1810.

K.K. IR 54 – FML Baron Joseph Froon von Kirchrath – 3 Bns [\[v\]](#)

Bohemia	Budweis	54
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Bohemia	Tabor	
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Depot Kader:	Neuhaus (Bohemia)	
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Commander: Oberst	Baron David Andr�ssy [vi]	
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Recruitment: Bohemia - Moravia. 2 Depotcompanies Brig. and Div. Richter under Riesch and Loudon

The regiment recruited till 1806 in Franconia. After it was assigned to Beraun in Bohemia with a supporting District in Galicia (Sambor and Sanok). From 1807 Budweis-Tabor.

- before Aspern: Brigade GM Carl von F lseis, Div. Brady, II Corps and Brig. F lseis, then Division FML Franz Weber von Treuenfels, II Corps. During the attack against Stadt-am-Hof (Ratisbon) distinguished itself the 3rd Bn under Oberstleutnant Taizon. Lost 31 dead, 141 wounded and 71 prisoners of the French. During the retreat GM F lseis kept the 1st battalion inside Ratisbon in order to cover the cavalry retreat. The third battalion (Taizon) remained in reserve at Eisenstein and reached the regiment on June 30 before Wagram. The regiment was sent towards Hiller's V Corps in order to try the link with the main army. At the time of the battle of Urfahr-Linz the 1st and 2nd battalions were under Brigade GM Andreas von Schneller, Division Franz Saint Julien-Waldsee, but in reserve.

- at Aspern: 2 Bns with Brigade GM Baron David Andr ssy (in place of GM Koller), Division FML Baron Thomas von Brady, 3rd column FML prince Franz Xavier von Hohenzollern-Hechingen (II Corps). The regiment, deployed in square, fronted the French Cuirassiers charge. In the second day they were at the Esslingen [\[vii\]](#) clash. The Oberstleutnant Peter Gerditsch died at Aspern and the regiment lost 30 men dead, 154 wounded.

- at Wagram: Brig. Paar, Div. Brady, II Corps again 3 Bns. Attached to the Hardegg avant-garde the regiment deployed at Baumersdorf (Parnarsdorf), which was defended by Major Rothmund battalion. Regiment lost 76 men dead, 474 wounded, 292 were never found (dead or prisoners) and 28 were taken prisoners.

- after Wagram: at Znaim on the right bank of the Thaya river on the Oblas and Pumlitz hills, and town Tessnitz. with Brig. Quallenberg, Div. Buresch, II Corps. Then retreated in Hungary through Neutra till Pressburg.

K.K. IR 21 – FML Viktor Ludwig Prinz Rohan – 3 Bns

Recruitment: Bohemia. 2 Depotcompanies Brig Szénassy in Jaromirz, fortress Josefstadt under Riesch and Loudon . In February the battalion was at Gitschin then to Prague.

Bohemia	Königgrätz (part of Chrudim)	21
Depot Kader:	Josephstadt	
Commander: Oberst	Chevalier Johann Altstern Oberstleutnant Ludwig von Krause after Aspern	

- before Aspern: detached Brigade, called “Light Corps”, [viii] Peter Vécsey, IV Corps Rosenberg then the first battalion sent under Brig. Peter Vécsey, I Res. Corps in reconnaissance toward Ratisbon, while 2nd and 3rd Bns under Oberstleutnant von Krause had the task to watch the Danube pontoon-bridges laid south east of Ratisbon. The provisional bridgehead was attacked by the French and the Austrians forced to return on the left Danube bank. The two battalions under bombardment lost 35 dead, 84 wounded and 111 missing. The first battalion left the watch at the Ratisbon stone-bridge without fights retreating till Cham and then to Budweis in Bohemia where the regiment was gathered under Brig. Wied Runkel, Div. Weber, II Corps.

- at Aspern: Brig. Altstern, Div. Ulm, II Corps and Brig. Wied Runkel, Div. FML Franz Weber von Treuenfels, II Corps Hohenzollern. The 3rd battalion (Krause) was committed for the attack towards Esslingen: losses of the regiment were 38 men dead, 169 wounded. During the night the regiment withdrew to Baumersdorf camp and there received some replacements. Commander Altstern commanded now a brigade.

- at Wagram: Brig. Altstern, Div. Ulm, II Corps the regiment, led by von Krause, with 1st battalion (Oberstleutnant Pfleger von Lindenfeld), 2nd Bn (Major de Chaudelot) and 3rd Bn (Oberstleutnant Müller von Hohenthal), deployed at Baumersdorf. The defense was stubborn with bayonet’s countercharges and led to many deads and around 200 wounded. On the second battle day the regiment was taken by crossing bombardments and had to retreat with the II Corps suffering a violent charge by the French cavalry. At Wagram it lost 5 officers dead, 14 wounded, 3 wounded and prisoners; 429 troopers dead, 696 wounded, 184 missing and 388 prisoners of the French.[ix] Brigadier Altstern (Div. Siegenthal then Ulm, II Corps) led the retreating regiment till the Thaya river.

- after Wagram: it did not take part at the Znaim battle. Retreated in Moravia and finally to the depot at Königgrätz).

K.K. IR 28 – FML Baron Michael Frelich (Frehlich, Fröhlich) – 3 Bns [x]

Recruitment: Bohemia. 2 Depotcompanies Brig. de Baut in Chrudim, fortress Königgrätz under Riesch and Loudon. Before 1806 it had recruited also in Upper Rhine territories.

Bohemia	Časlau Chrudim	28
Depot Kader:	Kuttenberg (Bohemia)	
Commander: Oberst	Baron Carl Mécsery	

- before Aspern: Brigade GM Carl von Fölseis, Div. FML Franz Weber von Treuenfels, II Corps Kolowrath. It had 66 officers and 3552 men. Then assigned to Brig. GM prince Friedrich von Wied-Runkel, Div. Brady, II Corps. Did not fight in Bavaria.

- at Aspern: Brig. Wied Runkel, Div. Weber, II Corps or 3rd column. The regiment reached Hirschstetten and deployed itself in three “battalions-massen” repulsing with fire a bloody charge by D’Espagne cuirassiers. The same scene repeated the day after. The regiment lost 32 dead, 233 wounded (of which 31 were made prisoners). At the end of June (Brig. Wied Runkel, Div. Brady, II Corps) replacements brought the strength up to 4202 men.

- at Wagram: Defense of Baumersdorf: 3rd battalion was with Brig Wied Runkel, Div. Ulm, II Corps but the 1st and 2nd battalions were with avant-guard Hardegg inside the village. In the two days of the battle the regiment lost: 16 officers wounded (of which 4 died), 62 dead, 275 wounded, 190 missing and 276 taken prisoners.

- after Wagram: Battle of Znaim. Brig. Hardegg, Div. Ulm, II Corps. The regiment took position at Tief-Maispitz and Brenditz with the task of supporting and covering the retreat of the army reserve artillery. Other part of the unit retreated with IV Corps Rosenberg with Baron Carl Mécsery.

K.K. IR 17 – FML-FM Heinrich XV Prince Reuss Plauen – 3 Bns

Recruitment: Jungbunzlau District 2 Depotcompanies Brig. and Div. Schönthal in Pilsen under Riesch and Loudon.

Bohemia	Leitmeritz	17
Bohemia	Bunzlau	
Depot Kader:	Leitmeritz-Jungbunzlau	
Commander: Oberst	Baron Ernst Oberndorf	

- before Aspern: Brig. Am Ende, Div. Vogelsang, I Corps Bellegarde gathered at Plan and advanced (April 10) inside Bavaria. Also parte of the strong avant-garde of Baron Crenneville. On April 14 fought at Ursensollen. On April 20 approached Ratisbon seizing the city and forcing the French to surrender. Then retreated till Cham in the Brig. Henneberg, Div. Vogelsang, I Corps.

- at Aspern: Brig. Henneberg, Div. Vogelsang, I Corps or 2nd column, in which was the 3rd battalion. The other two battalions were with the Brig. Wacquant with IR 11 and IR 47 (Div. Ulm) and took part to the seizing of Aspern. It took part also at the 2nd day of the battle. Mentioned Obertsleutnant Count Bentheim and Major Seidenhofer. [xi]

- at Wagram: Brig. Henneberg, Div. Dedovich (under Wacquant’s provisional command), I Corps. Colonel Oberndorf defended the village of Deutsch-Wagram and was also wounded. Involved in the clash of Aderklaa. Mentioned the colonel, the two Majors Karg and Schlosser.

- after Wagram: Brig. and Div. Henneberg (maybe with Brig. Fabre), I Corps at Znaim fighting for the defense of the Teschwitz bridge.

K. IR 18 – FML Count Patrick Stuart [xii] (then) FML Baron Constantin D'Aspre – 3 Bns

[xiii]

Recruitment: 2 Depotcompanies Brig. Szénassy in Jaromirz, fortress Josefstadt under Riesch and Loudon .

Bohemia	Bidzow	18
Depot Kader:	Neu-Bidšow	
Commander: Oberstleutnant	Anton Grimmer von Riesenburg	1st Bn – Major Kirchlebsky

- before Aspern: 5527 men, 2nd Bn (Major Baron Carl Boeck), 3rd Bn (Oberstleutnant Wilhelm von Feuchtersleben) and 1st Bn were with Brigade GM prince Friedrich von Wied-Runkel, Div. Weber then Division FML Baron Thomas von Brady, II Corps Kolowrath. Two battalions with Wied-Runkel took part at the Kolowrath advance at Eckmühl. A division of the regiment undet Hauptmann Baron Imhoff defended the Jakobs-Tor at Ratisbon losing 5 men dead, 55 wounded and 220 prisoners.

The third battalion was detached to the IV Corps (April 6) and sent to reach the connection with the retreating V and VI Corps, with the Landwehr Brigade GM Richter and then with the Brigade GM Rudolf von Sinzendorff, both under FML Dedovich. The battalion was ordered to defend the powerful bridgehead of Oberhaus being part of the Oberst Grätze detachment (a colonel of a Border Regiment or Grenzer). But the French advance forced to send away guns and ammunitions of Oberhaus, sending them to Linz by boats. One division of the battalion remained at Oberhaus, another at Passau.

The Div. Dedovich was attached to the V Corps Hiller and was in reserve in the woods behind Ebelsberg, on the right Danube bank. The 3rd battalion was sent to support the Vienna Volunteers inside the town and it lost 16 men dead, 22 wounded, 10 prisoners and 208 missing. Then retreated to Vienna and joined the main army on the left Danube bank.

The other two battalions remained with the Brig. Wied Runkel, Div. Weber, II Corps in Bohemia. The three battalions assembled together before Aspern. On May 1st Major Kirchlebsky left for a different command. The 1st Bn was now under Boeck and the 3rd under Major Lorenz Volk.

- at Aspern: Brig. Wied Runkel, Div. Weber, II Corps and during the battle to Brig. Altstern, Div. Ulm, II Corps, after the death of FML Franz Weber von Treuenfels. The regiment took part to all clashes of the Wied Runkel Brigade (expecially Esslingen assault). The losses were: 72 dead, 689 wounded, 157 prisoners.

- between Aspern and Wagram: its Owner became D' Aspre. [xiv] Brig. Wied Runkel, Div. Ulm, II Corps.

- at Wagram: Brig Wied Runkel, Div. Ulm, II Corps then Brig. Wied Runkel, Div. Siegenthal, [xv] II Corps and again Brig. Wied Runkel, Div Ulm, II Corps. During the battle the regiment was in the second line (with IR 28) protecting the road of Baumersdorf. For some time it was led directly by Hardegg, who was in the town.

- after Wagram: Brig Wied Runkel, Div. Ulm, II Corps. The regiment was at Znaim behind the cavalry Reserve between Blenditz and Maispitz. Then retreated in Bohemia reaching in autumn the new Depot location of Gitschin.

K.K. IR 36 – FZM Count Carl Kolowrath-Krakowsky – 3 Bns [xvi]

Recruitment: 2 Depotcompanies Brig. and Div. Schönthal in Pilsen, under Riesch and Loudon.

Bohemia	Brüx then Leitmeritz	36
Depot Kader:	Leitmeritz - Theresienstadt	
Commander: Oberst	Count Wenzel von Klenau then) Oberstleutnant Joseph Fischer von See -Oberstleutnant Wappel	

- before Aspern: Brig. Am Ende, Div. FML Ludwig Vogelsang, I Corps Bellegarde then Brig. GM Baron Josef Henneberg, Div. Vogelsang, I Corps. Did not fight any battle.

- at Aspern: Brig. Henneberg, Div. Vogelsang, I Corps . The regiment deployed in fron of Hirschstetten. The commander of the 3rd Bn Hauptmann Baron Bienefeld distinguished himself during the attack against Aspern's Churchyard. The regiment lost 7 officers and 127 men dead, 21 officers and 595 men wounded; 204 men missing (a total of 28 officers and 928 men, the largest losses of the I Corps). On May 27 FML Vogelsand retired himself and gave the command to FML Nostitz. Colonel Klenau was promoted Generalmajor and left the command to the (fresh) colonel Fischer, while the former Major Senitzer became Oberstlieutenant.

On June 22 the regiment received 800 replacement troopers and FML Nostitz left for another command. The division was provisionaly led by GM Wacquant. Colonel Fischer, ill, left the command to Oberstleutnant Wappel, while the 1st battalion was now under Hauptmann Haberein.

- at Wagram: Brig. Henneberg, Div. (column) Dedovich, under provisional command of Wacquant, I Corps. The regiment deployed behind the Russbach creek. The 3rd battalion (Haberein) sent, autonomous, went behind the village of Wagram, was attached to the Stutterheim vanguard. During the night Brig. Henneberg, Div. Fresnel, I Corps (1st and 2nd battalions). The 3rd battalion then took part at the defense of Aderklaa with the other two battalions. The I Corps then retreated to Gerarsdorf. The regiment lost 67 men dead, 324 wounded (was also wounded the interim commander Wappel who left the command to Major Rasquin), 6 prisoners and 390 missing. Captain Haberein was awarded with the MTO Cross.

- after Wagram: Brig. Henneberg, Div. Henneberg (interim), I Corps . The provisional brigade camped on the Weingebirge in front of Znaim. Colonel Fischer take again command. After the hard battle the regiment lost its former commader Wappel and other 91 men dead, 496 wounded, 14 prisoners and 275 missing.

Note: facings of the regiment got the ancient name of colour "gris de lin". From 1807 it was also called as Leinblüthenfarbe; from 1860 also Blaßrot.

K.K. IR 42 – FML-FZM Carl Eugen Erbach Schönberg – 3 Bns [vii]

Recruitment: Bohemia. 1 Depotcompanies Brig. Ullrich in Elbogen, Div. Karl Kinsky under Riesch and Loudon. Depotdivision at Theresienstadt.

Bohemia	Eger	42
	Saaz	
Depot Kader:	Elbogen - Eger	
Commander: Oberst	Chevalier Franz Rousseau	Wilhelm von Brixen

- before Aspern: Brigade GM Count Johann Nostitz, Division FML Ludwig Vogelsang, I Corps Bellegarde (2 Bns), and 3rd Bn with the II Reserve Corps then to Brigade autonome GM Baron Carl von Am-Ende in Bohemia to watch the Saxon borders at Pascopol. Regiment with Brigade Nostitz, Division FML Count Johann Fresnel von Hennequin, I Corps.

- at Aspern: Brigade Nostitz, Division Fresnel von Hennequin, I Corps. Deployed on the hills behind Gerasdorf. It took part to the assault at Aspern. Later with the Brig. Clary, Div. Fresnel, I Corps then Brig. Schaeffer, Div. Nostitz, I Corps then Brig. Nostitz, Div. Fresnel, I Corps. Colonel Rousseau left after a severe wound and the command went to colonel von Brixen.

- between Aspern and Wagram: 3rd Bn always with the independent Brig. Am Ende under Kienmayer Corps.

- at Wagram: Brig. Clary, Div. Fresnel, I Corps. The regiment was between Baumersdorf and Wagram. During an attack died its commander and was substituted by Major Fromm. On the second day of the battle the regiment was between Aderklaa and Wagram. Also the new regiment commander died during an attack. The regiment was now under Major Schober. The 2nd battalion (Hauptmann Höckner) seized Aderklaa. As award for having fought in a so brave way the regiment got the honour to be allowed to play the "Grenadiersmarsch in every occurrence desired ...". Archduke Charles himself mentioned the bravery of the Erbach's Leibbattalion (the 1st).

- after Wagram: Brig. Clary, Div. Fresnel, I Corps and return to Bohemia. The total losses of the two Erbach battalions during the summer were: 18 officers and 900 men, of which 3 officers and 49 men dead.

Note: this famous regiment had often nicknames like "42er" (Zweiundvierziger) or the Erbacher"

K.K. IR 35 – Erzherzog Johann Nepomuk (from May) FZM Count Eugen Argenteau – 3 Bns [xviii]

Recruitment: Bohemia. 2 Depotcompanies Brig. and Div. Karl Kinsky in Pilsen under Riesch and Loudon.

Bohemia	Klattau	35
	Pilsen	
Depot Kader:	Pilsen	
Commander: Oberst	Joseph Schäffer von der Mulda	

before Aspern: mobilized as Rgt. Archduke Johann Nepomuk in Brigade GM Baron Ferdinand Wintzingerode-Ohmfeld, Division FML Count Johann Fresnel von Hennequin, I Corps Bellegarde. Successively in Brig. Henneberg, Div. Vogelsang, I Corps and then also Brig. Wartensleben, Div. Fresnel, I Corps. In April it was on the Kieselberg hills near Ursensollen, where Hauptmann Baron Hromada (then promoted to major) attacked the French in the wood, repulsing them with two companies of the regiment. On May 1st the regiment was given to FZM Count Argenteau.

- at Aspern: Brigade GM Count Johann Nostitz (Brig. Lützel ?), Div. Fresnel, I Corps and Brig. Schäffer, Div. Nostitz, I Corps or 2nd Column during the battle. At 3 PM it attacked Aspern village with the 1st battalion and part of the 2nd. The 3rd battalion was in reserve. The regiment lost: 3 officer and 85 men dead, 10 officers and 544 men wounded, 116 men prisoners or missing. Later it was again in the Brig. Wartensleben, Div. Fresnel, I Corps.

- between Aspern and Wagram: for a short period it trained with the Div. Nordmann, Avantgarde left Wing .

- at Wagram: Brig. Motzen, Div. Fresnel, I Corps (interim led by colonel Schäffer). The regiment took position at Baumersdorf. The Oberstleutnant Matthias Dittmayer, with his 16th company, assaulted and conquered one enemy gun, one Eagle of the 116e infantry and around 200 prisoners, receiving the MTO Cross award. During the 2nd battle-day the regiment was between Wagram and Baumersdorf.

- after Wagram: Brig. Schäffer, Div. Fresnel, I Corps . At Znaim the regiment deployed on Esseklee hills. It received order to stop the

K.K. IR 25 – FML Count Franz Julius Zedtwitz (but formally Vacant) – 3 Bns [xix]

Till 1806 it was the "Bavarian" regiment having Reichswerbung at Salzburg, Passau and Ratisbon and it was supported by the Galician Kreis Stanislaw. After 1807 it became a Bohemian unit recruiting in Pisek and partially at Klattau. That was the so called Prachiner area. Recruitment: 2 Depotcompanies Brig. and Div. Richter in Pisek under Riesch and Loudon.

Bohemia	Prachin	25
Depot Kader:	Pisek	
Commander: Oberst	Kurz von Traubenstein then Oberst Carl von Quallenberg	

- Before Aspern: Brig. GM Carl von Fölseis, Div. Brady, II Corps Kollowrath then Avantgarde FML Count Johann Klenau, II Corps. On April 17 it fought a clash at Weichs with its 7th division (Hauptmann Theiss), then came to Ratisbon to garrison the city and was engaged first in the attack of Stadt-am-Hof, then in the town defense where, for the main part, it was taken prisoner after an hard struggle, losing, as prisoners, 2 Staff's and 23 officers with the colonel commander Kurz, and up to 1522 troopers (65 dead and 100 wounded). General Fölseis led the garrison

The regiments was completely reorganized (May 10 at Zwettel) after the Ratisbon affair. Later was with the Brig. Oberst Baron Franz Koller [xx] (GM after May 18), Div. FML Baron Thomas von Brady, II Corps, now, Hohenzollern. The new Staff was Oberst Quallenberg, commander, Major von Annaker (1st Bn), Major Eckhardt (2nd Bn) and Oberstleutnant Kirchlepsy (3rd Bn).

- at Aspern: before the battle beginning it was (reorganizing) Brig. Paar, Div. GM Wenzel Buresch von Greifenbach, II Corps Hohenzollern became Brig. Koller, Div. Brady, II Corps and finally to the Brig. David Andrassy, Div. Brady, II Corps Hohenzollern (3rd column). It deployed in line near Wagram and was ordered to attack Aspern village. During the first battle-day, colonel Quallenberg was wounded and the command was taken by Kirchlepsy. At Aspern the regiment lost 156 men dead, 592 wounded and 51 missing.

- at Wagram: Brig. Count Paar, Div. Brady (then von Buresch – interim), II Corps. The regiment deployed at Baumersdorf where it suffered an heavy bombardment. The orders for the following day were to sustain the line behind the Russbach creek. Tactical orders were to spread out some skirmishers (Plänklers) screens and to deploy in battalion Masses (eventually forming Squares). After having suffered utter heavy bombing, after having partially seized again Baumersdorf the regiment was charged by the French cavalry. The Square were not enough to avoid the retreat and the units reached Enzelsfeld. Losses were heavy: 53 dead, 536 wounded, 11 prisoners and 99 missing men.

- after Wagram: the 1st battalion (now Major Eckhardt) retreated with the IV Corps Rosenberg, attached to the rearguard of Radetzky till Laa. Then it was formed a new rearguard brigade, with all the remnants of II Corps units, under the command of Baron Carl Mécsery (IR 28). The regiment was in the Brig. Oberst Carl von Quallenberg, Div. von Buresch, II Corps. It withdrew till Klein-Tesswitz where it was deployed, reaching after Znaim and Winau where it was during the battle, without fighting. By January 1st, 1810 the regiment will be property of FML Thierry de Vaux.

K.K. IR 47 – FML-FZM Baron Ludwig Vogelsang – 3 Bns [xxi]

Recruitment: Bohemia 2 Depotkomp Brig and Div. Karl Kinsky in Prague under Riesch and Loudon

Bohemia	Beraun	47
	Rakonitz	
Depot Kader:	Prague	
Commander: Oberst	Joseph Weiss von Finkenau after Wagram oberst Friedrich Count Bentheim- Steinfurt	

- before Aspern: in March had, commander Oberst Joseph Weiss von Finkenau, Oberstleutnant Heinrich Van der Gracht, 1st major Ludwig Grötz, 2nd major Johann Frisch. Commander of the Prague depot division Oberstleutnant Michael Aichinger; marched with the Brigade GM Baron Theodor Wacquant-Geocelles, Division FML Josef von Ulm, I Corps Bellegarde.

- at Aspern: Brig. Wacquant, Div. Dedovich, I Corps then Brig. Wacquant, Div. Ulm, I Corps. The regiment attacked the village of Aspern, aflame. The losses were: 42 men dead, 413 wounded, 111 prisoners, 90 missing.

- between Aspern and Wagram: Weiss was promoted and left the command to Oberst Bentheim- Steinfurt, while the regiment received 800 new recruits.

- at Wagram: Brig. Wacquant, Div. Dedovich (under Wacquant provisional command), I Corps. The regiment occupied the left wing of the Austrian first line behind the Russbach creek. After a French attack and the counterattack general Wacquant was wounded and left command to GM Henneberg. On the second day battle the regiment was sent, in reserve, behind Wagram (now Brig. Clary, Div. Dedovich, I Corps). The French breakthrough at Baumersdorf threatened a surrounding maneuver against Wagram. So the regiment deployed and countercharged the French two times. The regiment lost: 75 men dead, 563 wounded, 359 prisoners and 151 missing.

- after Wagram: Brigade Oberst von Faber (Fabre), Div. Henneberg, I Corps. At Znaim it had a marginal part, being present to some skirmishing actions on the Weinbergen hills. There it lost 1 dead, 52 prisoners and 53 missing men. On July 27 the regiment came in the Div. Fresnel.

Archduke Charles: “Der Schutz des Vaterlandes ruft uns zu neuer Thaten”

(The Fatherland’s Shield calls us to new Events) or

THE ELITE TROOPS

AUSTRIAN GRENADEIER BATTALIONS 1809

By Enrico Acerbi

known by their commander name, alphabetic order



The grenadier divisions of each Infantry Regiment were formed into semi-permanent battalions for all except the 1805 campaign, where each regiment had its own Grenadiers. The companies were assembled retaining the original recruitment provenance, the Germans with the Germans, the Hungarians with the Hungarians. German companies wore white trousers, while those of the Hungarians were light blue.

The 17 battalions with the Army of Germany formed four brigades (two divisions) and constituted the 2nd Reserve Corps, named also the "Grenadier's corps". They fought in the Marchfeld seizing, on May 22, again Esslingen, as well as during the second battle day of Wagram; by their firm approach and bravery they acquired general acknowledgment and the respect of the opponents.

The standing four battalions with the Army of Italy, which later fought also at Raab, had only one (battalion Chimany) particular opportunity to distinguish during the battle at the Piave river (the battalion's commander was awarded with the Maria Theresia Order medal – MTO award).



Army of Germany – II Reserve Corps

Division D'Aspre:

Brigade Hammer: battalions Mayblümel, Oklopsia, Bissingen and Kirchenbetter. Brigade Merville: battalions Brzeziński, Puteany, Scovaud and Scharlach.

Division Prohaska (Prochaska or Prohaszka):

Brigade Murray: battalions Leiningen, Portner, Georgy and Wieniawsky. Brigade Steyerer: battalions Demontant, Hahn. Berger, Hohenlohe and Legrand.

Two battalions commanders (Scovaud and Portner) were awarded with the MTO Cross.

German Infantry Grenadier Company (end of 1807)

Staff German Regiment Grenadier Company (peacetime)			
1	Hauptmann or Capitain-Lieutenant	1	Oberlieutenant
1	Unterlieutenant	1	Feldwebel
6	Corporal	1	Fourierschützen
2	Tambour	1	Zimmermann
3	Privatdiener	140	Grenadiers (peacetime)
		120 ? .ii	Grenadiers (wartime 1809)

German Grenadiers Battalions

K.K. Grenadier Battalion Albeck

Commander: Major Chevalier Arnold Albeck (Albek) of IR 43 Simbschen

- Recruitment: districts of the Grenadier divisions of the regiments Reisky n. 13 and Simbschen n. 43 (Küsteland, Trieste, Istria and Krajna or Carniola).

- before Aspern: Brig. Splényi, Div. Wolfskehl, IX Corps then Brig. Hager, Div. Wolfskehl, IX Corps.

Note: Before the beginning of the campaign the command of the battalion was given (from Albeck) to Chimany (see) .

K.K. Grenadier Battalion Beccaduc

Commander: Major August Picot de Beccaduc Baron Herzogenberg (Beccaduc, Peccaduc) of IR 55 Reuss-Greiz.

- Recruitment: districts of the Grenadier divisions of the regiments Wenzel Colloredo n. 56, Czartorysky n. 9, Reuss-Greiz n. 55 (Galicia, Poland and Silesia).

- before Aspern: Brig. Rohan, I Reserve corps then with Liechtestein Reserve Corps.

Note: fought at Abensberg, then changed name and command at Aspern becoming the Bn. Legrand, (see after). [.iii](#)

K.K. Grenadier Battalion Berger

Commander: before Aspern Major Carl von Berger of IR 28 Frelich.

- Recruitment: districts of the Grenadier divisions of the regiments Joseph Colloredo n. 57 - Frehlich n. 28 - Zach n. 15 (Moravia and Bohemia).

- before Aspern: Brig. Steyrer, Div. Lindenau, Reserve Corps (reorganizing).

- at Aspern: Brig. Steyrer, Div. Lindenau, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve).
- at Wagram: Brig. Steyrer, Div. Prohaszka, Reserve Corps.
- after Wagram: idem.

Note: other sources told it remained under Nissel, (see after) In effect this battalion, employed during the retreat from Eckmühl battlefield in support and cover actions, was surrounded and almost completely taken prisoner. Major Berger had the task to reorganize it leading the unit to fight again at Wagram.

K.K. Grenadier Battalion Bissingen

Commander: Major Count Carl Bissingen of IR 50 Stain.

- Recruitment: districts of the Grenadier divisions of the regiments: IR Beaulieu n. 58 - Erzherzog Karl n. 3 - Stain n. 50 (Poland, Silesia and Lower Austria).
- before Aspern: Brig. Rohan, I Reserve Corps later Brig. Hammer, Div. D'Aspre, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve).
- at Aspern: idem Div. D'Aspre, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve).
- at Wagram: Brig. Hammer, Div. D'Aspre, Reserve Corps.
- after Wagram: Brig. Hammer, Div. Prohaszka, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve).

K.K. Grenadier Battalion Brzęczyński

Commander: Major then Oberstlieutnant Joseph Brzęczyński von Dunin of IR 30 De Ligne.

- Recruitment: districts of the Grenadier divisions of the regiments: Kottulinsky n. 41 - De Ligne n. 30 - Strauch n. 24 (all Galician).
- before Aspern: Brig. D'Aspre, II Reserve Corps later Brig. Drechsel, Div. D'Aspre, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve).
- at Aspern: Brig. Merville, Div. D'Aspre, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve) then Brig. Scovaud, Div. D'Aspre, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve) – temporarily also Brig. Drechsel, Div. D'Aspre, Reserve Corps.
- at Wagram: Brig. Merville, Div. D'Aspre, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve).
- after Wagram: Brig. Merville, Div. Prohaszka, Reserve Corps

Note: this battalion was heavy engaged during the first retreat, at Landshut and Ebelsberg. It distinguished at Aspern (Esslingen assault), Wagram and Znaim.

K.K. Grenadier Battalion Cappy

Commander: Major Count Heinrich Cappy of IR 20 Kaunitz

- Recruitment districts of the Grenadier divisions of the regiments: Kaunitz n. 20 - Manfredini n. 12 - Würzburg n. 23 (Moravia and Silesia).
- before Aspern: Brig. Rohan, I Reserve Corps.

Note: fought at Ratisbon. Wrede referred it at Wagram still with the old name Cappy, but it was already Bn Oklopsia (see after).

K.K. Grenadier Battalion Chimany

Commander: Major Anton Chimany von Mannberg of IR 43 Simbschen

- Recruitment: districts of the Grenadier divisions of the regiments Reisky n. 13 - Simbschen n. 43 (Küsteland, Trieste, Istria and Krajna or Carniola).
- before Aspern: Brig. Colloredo, Div. Albert Gyulai, IX Corps
- before Wagram: Brig. Lutz, Div. Jellachich. Jellachich Reserve (Brig. Kleinmayer) at Raab.
- at Wagram: Brig. Lutz, Div. Frimont.
- after Wagram: idem

Note: it was the former battalion Albeck, who did not command in campaign.

K.K. Grenadier Battalion Demontant

Commander: Oberstleutnant Ludwig Demontant of IR 7 Carl Schröder.

- Recruitment: districts of the Grenadier divisions of the regiments Rohan n. 21 - Schröder n. 7 - Stuart n. 18 (Bohemia and Moravia).
- before Aspern: Brig. Steyrer, Div. Lindenau, Reserve Corps.
- at Aspern: idem
- at Wagram: Brig. Steyrer, Div. Prohaszka, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve).
- after Wagram: idem

note: it was the former battalion Stark.

K.K. Grenadier Battalion Frisch

Commander: Major Johann von Frisch of IR 47 Vogelsang.

- Recruitment: districts of the Grenadier divisions of the regiments: Mittrowsky n. 10 - Rainer n. 11 - Vogelsang n. 47 (Bohemia and Moravia).
- at Wagram: Brig. Murray, Div. Prohaszka, Reserve Corps .
- after Wagram: idem

note: Frisch got the command at the time of the Znaim's Armistice – it was the former Wieniowsky batt.

K.K. Grenadier Battalion Georgy

Commander: Major August Georgy (Giorgy).

- Recruitment: districts of the Grenadier divisions of the regiments: Erbach n. 42 - Kollowrath n. 36 - Reuss Plauen n. 17 (Bohemia).
- before Aspern Brig. Rohan, I Reserve Corps later Brig. Murray, Div. Lindenau, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve).
- at Aspern: Brig. Murray, Div. Lindenau, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve).
- at Wagram: Brig. Murray, Div. Prohaszka, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve).
- after Wagram: idem .

Note: temporarily attached to the V Corps it fought at Hausen, Eckmühl and Regensburg (Ratisbon).

K.K. Grenadier Battalion Hauger

Commander: Major Franz Hauger (also Hager, Hacker) of IR 40 Joseph Mittrowsky.

Recruitment: districts of the Grenadier divisions of the regiments IR Bellegarde n. 44 - Chasteler n. 46 - Joseph Mittrowsky n. 40 (Galicia and Moravia).

- before Aspern: Brig. Rohan, I Reserve Corps.

note: after Aspern under commander Portner (see after).

K.K. Grenadier Battalion Hohenlohe-(Langenburg)

Commander: Major-Oberstleutnant Gustav Prinz von Hohenlohe-Langenburg of the IR 1 Kaiser.

- Recruitment: districts of the Grenadier divisions of the regiments: Kaiser n. 1 - Lindenau n. 29 - Württemberg n. 38 (Moravia and Silesia).

- before Aspern: Div. Rohan, I Reserve Corps later Brig. Steyrer, Div. Lindenau, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve)

note: after Aspern was under commander Hromada, (see following), while Wrede, [\[iii\]](#) in his 2nd volume, listed it again as Hohenlohe Bn, who, besides, was already the commander of the IR Kaiser n. 1.

K.K. Grenadier Battalion Hromada

Commander: Major Baron Joseph Hromada von Helenburg of IR 29 Lindenau.

- Recruitment: districts of the Grenadier divisions of the regiments: Kaiser Franz n. 1 - Lindenau n. 29 - Württemberg n. 38 (Moravia and Silesia).

- at Wagram: Brig. Steyrer, Div. Prohaszka, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve)

- after Wagram: idem

note: till Aspern was under Commander: Hohenlohe-Langenburg, (see above).

K.K. Grenadier Battalion Jamblin

Commander: Major Hieronymus Jamblin of IR 14 Klebek

- Recruitment: districts of the Grenadier divisions of the regiments: Devaux n. 45 - Jordis n. 59 - Klebek n. 14 (Upper Austria and Salzburg).

- at Wagram: Brig. Merville, Div. D'Aspre, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve)

note: till Wagram it was Bn. Puteany.

K.K. Grenadier Battalion Legrand

Commander: Major Carl Legrand of IR 9 Czartorisky.

- Recruitment: districts of the Grenadier divisions of the regiments Wenzel Colloredo n. 56 - Czartorisky n. 9 - Reuss Greitz n. 55 (Galicia, Poland and Silesia).

- before Aspern: Div. Rohan then with Reserve corps Liechtenstein; later Brig. Steyrer, Div. Lindenau, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve).

- at Aspern and Wagram: idem

note: before Aspern its commander was Beccaduc (see above) and fought at Hausen, Abensberg.

K.K. Grenadier Battalion Leiningen

Commander: Major Count August Leiningen-Westerburg of IR 54 Froom.

- Recruitment: districts of the Grenadier divisions of the regiments: Argenteau n. 35 - Froom n. 54 - Zedtwitz n. 25 (Bohemia).

- before Aspern: Brig. Rohan, I Reserve Corps. Formed the vanguard of the Division Ludwig Hohenlohe-Wartenburg-Bartenstein (Hohenzollern Corps) at Teugen-Hausen. Later Brig. Murray, Div. Lindenau, Reserve Corps.

- at Aspern: Brig. Murray, Div. Lindenau, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve).

- after Wagram: idem.

Note: temporarily attached to the V Corps, the battalion fought at Hausen and Regensburg (Ratisbon).

K.K. Grenadier Battalion Locher

Commander: Oberstleutnant Wolfgang Locher von Lindenfels of IR 22 Coburg

- Recruitment: districts of the Grenadier divisions of the regiments: Gyulai n. 60 - Coburg n. 22 - Ludwig n. 8 (Moravia and Eastern Hungary).

- at Wagram: Brig. Hammer, Div. D'Aspre, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve).

- after Wagram: Brig. Hammer, Div. Prohaszka, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve).

note: till Wagram the commander was Mayblümel. (see after)

K.K. Grenadier Battalion Mayblümel

Commander: Oberstleutnant Arnold Mayblümel of IR 8 Archduke Louis (dead at Wagram)

- Recruitment: districts of the Grenadier divisions of the regiments: Gyulai n. 60 - Coburg n. 22 - Ludwig n. 8 (Moravia and Eastern Hungary).

- before Aspern: Div. Rohan, I Reserve Corps later Brig. Hammer, Div. D'Aspre, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve).

- at Aspern Brig. Hammer, Div. D'Aspre, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve) also Brig. Scovaud, Div. D'Aspre, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve).

Note: after Wagram was the Bn. Locher (see above). Initially its command was given to the IR 60 Gyulai Oberstleutnant Baron Joseph von Trenck, who, however, did never assumed its leadership.

K.K. Grenadier Battalion Nissel

Commander: Major Johann Nissel (Niesel) of IR 15 Zach

- Recruitment: districts of the Grenadier divisions of the regiments Joseph Colloredo n. 57 - Frehlich n. 28 - Zach n. 15 (Moravia and Bohemia).



- before Aspern: Brig. Rohan, I Reserve Corps then Div. Rohan, I Reserve Corps.
note: after Aspern it became the battalion Berger (see above). In effect this battalion, employed during the retreat from Eckmühl battlefield, in support and cover actions, was surrounded and almost completely taken prisoner. Major Berger had the task to reorganize it leading the unit to fight again at Wagram.

K.K. Grenadier Battalion Oklopsia

Commander: Major Lukas Oklopsia von Kuhberg (Kukburg ?) of IR 21 Rohan

- Recruitment: districts of the Grenadier divisions of the regiments: Kaunitz n. 20 - Manfredini n. 12 - Würzburg n. 23 (Moravia and Silesia).

- before Aspern: Brig. Hammer, Div. D'Aspre, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve)
- at Aspern: Brig. Scovaud, Div. D'Aspre, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve) then Brig. Hammer, Div. D'Aspre, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve).
- at Wagram: Brig. Hammer, Div. D'Aspre, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve).
- after Wagram: Brig. Hammer, Div. Prohaszka, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve).

Note: it was the former Bn. Cappy. Fought at Ratisbon, Aspern, Wagram and Znaim.

K.K. Grenadier Battalion Portner

Commander: Major-Oberstleutnant Baron Leopold Portner of IR 46 Chasteler

- Recruitment: districts of the Grenadier divisions of the regiments: Bellegarde n. 44 - Chasteler n. 46 - Joseph Mittrowsky n. 40 (Galicia and Moravia).

- before Aspern and at Aspern: Brig. Murray, Div. Lindenau, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve).
- at Wagram: Brig. Murray, Div. Prohaszka, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve).
- after Wagram: idem then Brig. Hammer, Div. Prohaszka, Reserve Corps.

Note: it was the former Bn Hauger (see above).

K.K. Grenadier Battalion Puteani

Commander: Major Joachim Knight von Puteany (Puteani) of IR 14 Klebek

- Recruitment: districts of the Grenadier divisions of the regiments: Devaux n. 45 - Jordis n. 59 - Klebek n. 14 (Upper Austria Linz and Salzburg).

- before Aspern: Brig. D'Aspre, II Reserve Corps. Part of the detachment of Zwischenbrücken (Lendbrücke bridges watch at Landshut). Later Brig. Merville, Div. D'Aspre, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve).
- at Aspern: Brig. Merville Div. D'Aspre, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve) then Brig. Scovaud, Div. D'Aspre, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve) later Brig. Drechsel, Div. D'Aspre, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve).
- at Wagram: Brig. Merville, Div. D'Aspre, Reserve Corps.
- after Wagram: Brig. Merville, Div. Prohaszka, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve).

Note: immediately after Wagram under Jambline. (see above)

K.K. Grenadier Battalion Salomon

Commander: Major Joseph Salomon (Sallomon) of IR 16 Lusignan

- Recruitment: districts of the Grenadier divisions of the regiments: Hohenlohe Bartenstein n. 26 - Lusignan n. 16 - Strassoldo n. 27 (Styria and Carinthia).

- before Aspern: Brig. Hager, Div. Wolfskehl, IX Corps later Brig. Splényi, Div. Wolfskehl, IX Corps.
- before Wagram: >Jellacich Reserve (Brig. Kleinmayer) at Raab.

K.K. Grenadier Battalion Scovaud

Commander: Major-Oberstleutnant Franz Friedrich Scovaud [\[iv\]](#) de la Bastide of IR 63 Baillet-Merlemont, awarded with MTO.

- Recruitment: districts of the Grenadier divisions of the regiments: Hoch- und Deutschmeister n. 4 - Kerpen n. 49 – Baillet-Merlemont n. 63 (Vienna, Lower Austria and Galicia).

before Aspern: Brig. D'Aspre, II Reserve Corps, later Brig. Merville, Div. D'Aspre, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve).
- at Aspern Brig. Drechsel, Div. D'Aspre, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve) also Brig. Scovaud (interim), Div. D'Aspre, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve).
- at Wagram: Brig. Merville, Div. D'Aspre, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve).
- after Wagram: Brig. Merville, Div. Prohaszka, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve) .

K.K. Grenadier Battalion Stark

Commander: Major Moritz Stark (Starck) of IR 7 Carl Schröder.

- Recruitment: districts of the Grenadier divisions of the regiments: Rohan n. 21 - Schröder n. 7 - Stuart n. 18 (Bohemia and Moravia).

- before Aspern: Brig. Rohan, I Reserve Corps or Div. Rohan, I Reserve Corps. Formed the vanguard of the Division Ludwig Hohenlohe-Wartenburg-Bartenstein (Hohenzollern Corps) at Teugen-Hausen. Temporarily attached to the V army Corps.

note: Stark battalion had heavy losses at Hausen (Teugen) and Eckmühl when it was attached to the V Corps. Immediately before Aspern became the Bn. Demontant.

K.K. Grenadier Battalion Welsberg

Commander: Major Count Carl Welsberg (Welsperg) of IR 16 Lusignan

- Recruitment: districts of the Grenadier divisions of the regiments: Hohenlohe Bartenstein n. 26 - Lusignan n. 16 - Strassoldo n. 27 (Styria and Carinthia).

- before Aspern: with the army of Inner Austria (Armee of Innerösterreich).
- before Wagram: idem.
- at Wagram: Brig. Lutz, Div. Frimont, Armée of Innerösterreich.

K.K. Grenadier Battalion Wieniawsky

Commander: Major, then, Oberstleutnant Count Ignaz Wieniawsky (pronounced Wisniowsky) of IR 11 Archduke Rainer.

- Recruitment: districts of the Grenadier divisions of the regiment Anton Mittrowsky n. 10 - Rainer n. 11 - Vogelsang n. 47 (Bohemia and Moravia).
- before Aspern: Brig. Rohan, I Reserve Corps also Div. Rohan, I Reserve Corps later Brig. Murray, Div. Lindenau, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve).
- at Aspern: Brig. Murray, Div. Lindenau, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve).
- at Wagram and after: idem.

Hungarian Battalions

Staff	Hungarian Regiment Grenadier Company (end of 1807)		
1	Hauptmann	1	Oberlieutenant
1	Unterlieutenant	1	Feldwebel
6	Corporal	1	Fourierschützen
2	Tambour	1	Zimmermann (carpenter)
2	Privatdiener	160	Grenadiers (peacetime)
		120	Grenadiers (wartime)

K.K. Grenadier Battalion Gersanich

Commander: Major Gersanich von Heldenstein of IR 52 Archduke Charles

- Recruitment: districts of the Grenadier divisions of the regiments: Alvinczy n. 19 - Franz Karl n. 52 - Saint Julien n. 61 (central and southern Hungary, Banat).
- at Wagram: Brig. Lutz, Div. Frimont, Armée of Innerösterreich.

Note: it was the former batt. Janusch, (see after). It fought at the Pressburg bridgehead.

K.K. Grenadier Battalion Habinay

Commander: Major Johann Habinay of IR 39 Duka

- Recruitment: districts of the Grenadier divisions of the regiments: Duka n. 39 - Hiller n. 2 - Sztáray n. 33 (northeastern Hungary and Slovakia).

- after Wagram: Brig. Steyrer, Div. Prohaszka, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve).

Note: it was the former battalion Hahn (see after).

K.K. Grenadier Battalion Hahn

Commander: Major Wilhelm Hahn of IR 2 Hiller

- Recruitment: districts of the Grenadier divisions of the regiments: Duka n. 39 - Hiller n. 2 - Sztaray n. 33 (northeastern Hungary and Slovakia).

- before Aspern: Brig. Rohan, I Reserve Corps then Div. Rohan, I Reserve Corps later Brig. Steyrer, Div. Lindenau, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve).

- at Aspern: Brig. Steyrer, Div. Lindenau, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve).

- at Wagram: Brig. Steyrer, Div. Prohaszka, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve).

- after Wagram: idem.

K.K. Grenadier Battalion Janusch

Commander: Major Anton von Janusch (Janosch) of IR 61 Saint-Julien

- Recruitment: districts of the Grenadier divisions of the regiments: Alvinczy n. 19 - Franz Karl n. 52 - St Julien n. 61 (central and southern Hungary, Banat).

- before Aspern: Brig. Splényi, Div. Wolfskehl, IX Corps later Brig. Hager, Div. Wolfskehl, IX Corps

- before Wagram: Jellacich Reserve (Brig. Kleinmayer) then Div. Colloredo, Armée of Innerösterreich.

Note: fought in Italy (Sicile and Piave) then at Raab. After Wagram the commander was Gersanich. (see above)

K.K. Grenadier Battalion Kirchenbetter

Commander: Major Johann Kirchenbetter von Ritterskirchen of IR 34 Davidovich

- Recruitment: districts of the Grenadier divisions of the regiments: Davidovich n. 34 - Vukassovich n. 48 - Weidenfeld n. 37 (northern, eastern and southern Hungary).

- before Aspern: Brig. D'Aspre, II Reserve Corps. Later: Brig. Hammer, Div. D'Aspre, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve).

- at Aspern: Brig. Hammer, Div. D'Aspre, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve) and also Brig. Scovaud, Div. D'Aspre, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve).

- at Wagram: Brig. Hammer, Div. D'Aspre, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve).

- after Wagram: Brig. Hammer, Div. Prohaszka, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve).

K.K. Grenadier Battalion Mühlen

Commander: Oberstleutnant Carl von (van) der Mühlen of IR 53 Johann Jellachich

- Recruitment: districts of the Grenadier divisions of the regiments: Franz Jellachich n. 62 - Johann Jellachich n. 53 (Croatia and Banat).

- before Aspern: Brig. Splényi, Div. Wolfskehl, IX Corps later: Brig. Hager, Div. Wolfkehl, IX Corps.

- before Wagram: Armée of Innerösterreich, Jellacich Reserve (Brig. Kleinmayer) at Raab.

Note: >after Wagram was the Bn. Zedtlar (see after), this Croatian and Grenzer elite battalion fought in Italy (Sicile and Piave) then at Raab. Sometimes related as Müller but it was a mistake.

K.K. Grenadier Battalion Purcell

Commander: Major Baron Johann Purcell von Roreston of IR 31 Benjowsky



- Recruitment: districts of the Grenadier divisions of the regiments: Benjowsky n. 31 - Eszterházy n. 32 - Splényi n. 51 (Transylvania and Central Hungary).

Note: Purcell got his command at Znaym, the former battalion was under Scharlach, (see after).

K.K. Grenadier Battalion Scharlach

Commander: Major Oberstleutnant Franz Michael von Scharlach of IR 51 Splényi

- Recruitment: districts of the Grenadiers Div. reg.: Benjowsky n. 31 - Eszterházy n. 32 - Splényi n. 51 (Transylvania and Central Hungary).

- before Aspern: Brig. D'Aspre, II Reserve Corps. Part of the detachment of Zwischenbrücken (Hospital's bridge watch at Landshut). Later Brig. Merville, Div. D'Aspre, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve).

- at Aspern: Brig. Merville, Div. D'Aspre, Reserve Corps (Gren. Res) maybe provisional Brig. Scovaud, Div. D'Aspre, Reserve Corps and also Brig. Drechsel, Div. D'Aspre, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve).

- at Wagram: Brig. Merville, Div. D'Aspre, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve).

- after Wagram: Brig. Merville, Div. Prohaszka, Reserve Corps (Grenadiers Reserve).

later: fought the battles of Landshut and Ebelsberg; after Znaim it became the battalion Purcell.

K.K. Grenadier Battalion Zedtlar

Commander: Major Anton von Zedtlar (Zittar) of IR 53 Johann Jellachich

- Recruitment: districts of the Grenadier divisions of the regiments: Franz Jellachich n. 62 - Johann Jellachich n. 53 (Croatia and Banat).

- before Aspern: IX Korps, Armee of Innerösterreich.

- before Wagram: IX Korps, Armée of Innerösterreich.

- at Wagram: Brig. Lutz, Div. Frimont, Armée of Innerösterreich.

Note: previously under Van der Mühlen, this Croatian and Grenzer elite battalion fought in Italy (Savica and Piave) then at Raab.



The “lesser” Grenadiers ^[v]

Large cities of the Empire formed also voluntary civic corps. Prague had its civic Grenadiers when Count Josef Wallis, on June 3, 1809, structured the city command or K.K. Stadthauptmannschaft, and organized two Grenadiers divisions with the former 14 companies of the civic Garde zu Fuss. On July 13 the first Grenadiers company received the order to watch the historical old city's Headquarters. The Prague Magistrate officially gave to the company its new flag with a silver rampant lion on a red field, the colours of Bohemia. The new Civic Grenadier Corps (K.K. privilegierte bürgerliche Grenadier Corps), from the former 14 companies of the civic corps afoot, formed one division of 2 companies in 1809, each with its Hauptmann. They had black coats, with sulphur yellow facings, gold buttons, blue breeches, the classic bearskin cap (Bärenmützen), sabre with yellow-black scabbard. Officer wore golden axillary laces, NCOs had golden “epaulettes”, while Grenadiers wore one golden knot-pin at the left axle. The soldiers had common infantry equipments and weapons.

From 1806 till 1807, also in Vienna, were organized three Grenadiers divisions by volunteers and formed in a city's regiment: The 1st division had blue coats, the 2nd green and the 3rd grey.

Notes:

^[i] Meynerth Hermann, Geschichte der österreichischen K.K. Armée, ihrer Heranbildung und Organisation, voll. 1-4, Gerold and Sons, Vienna, 1854.

^[ii] In Ziegler Andreas, „Das kaiserlich-königlich sechshundfünfzigste Linien-Infanterie Regiment“, Vienna 1861, the author says the battalion entered the campaign directly under Major Legrand's command.

^[iii] Wrede Alfons Freiherr von, Semek Anton, „Geschichte der K. und K. Wehrmacht: Die Regimenter, Corps, Branchen und Anstalten von 1618 bis Ende des XIX. Jahrhunderts“, 5 vol., Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, Kriegsarchiv Mittheilungen, L. W. Seidel, 1901.

^[iv] Franz Friedrich Baron Scovaud de la Bastide, future Generalmajor, was born at Avignon (France) on

August 5, 1759 (died at Vienna on Christmas 1838), and was the son of the Maréchal de Camp Peter von Scovaud, who led him, in 1776, in the ranks of the IR 58 Beaulieu as Cadet. He was promoted Major-Oberstleutnant some days before Aspern, where he also obtained the Knight's Cross of Maria Theresia (MTO). At Aspern Scovaud had orders to support battalion Scharlach (right) and Kirchenbetter (left) during their attack against the French positions at Esslingen. The “abatis” of that village, like the near cemetery, were heavily seized by the French, defending behind a wall, 15 feet high, and pierced with many loopholes; a very sturdy entrenchment. At the left of the cemetery were many French Guards battalions and a battery, supported by cavalry, which heavily harassed the advancing Scharlach battalion.

The assault had to open the road to Enzersdorf and this was properly the Scovaud's battalion support task. Scovaud realized that a decisive attack in the enemy center position could make them retreating towards the bridges. He rallied 46 Grenadiers from the Kirchenbetter's battalion and with his remaining 160 men assaulted the French line. The attack was heavy, but Scovaud was caught by flanking fire (French Guards). Furthermore the brave Grenadiers were also objects of a terrible friendly fire, which made severe losses between the “bearskins”. Finally they had only the possibility to retreat back to their lines.

^[v] Müller Franz, “Die kaiserliche-königliche österreichische Armee seit Errichtung der stehende Kriegsheere bis auf die neueste Zeit.“ 2nd volume, Gottlieb Haase Söhne, Prague 1845.

The Infantry: Austrian Feldjäger Battalions

By Enrico Acerbi

In 1792 four Freikorps units were on duty with the Austrian army, the Tyroler-Schärfeschützen-Corps, D'Aspre-Feld-Jäger-Corps, Le Loup-Feld-Jäger-Corps and Wurmserische-Frei-Corps, each consisting of about 1,000 men organised into two battalions.

With the organisation of the Light Infantry battalions in 1798, the D'Aspre-Feld-Jäger was absorbed into this new system whilst the Le Loup and Wurmserische Corps continued to act independently. The Tyroler-Jäger, however, was reorganised into two battalions of six companies each and, although remaining a Freikorps unit, was brought into line with the organization of the line regiments. With the dissolution of the Light Infantry Battalions in 1801, a regular jäger regiment was formed from the cadre of troops existing and titled the "Tyroler-Jäger-Regiment", and established with three battalions each of six companies organised in the same manner as the line infantry fusiliers. The majority of the soldiers already had experience working as Jägers with the Tyroler- Schärfeschützen-Korps and Le Loup-Feld-Jäger and the balance of recruits were taken from volunteers of regiment n. 46, whose recruitment area was in the Tyrol. From the beginning the Jägers operated as independent battalions, assigned to the various brigades, as required, and soon proved their worth in the field. [1] In 1805 the Regiment was officially taken into the line, given the number 64 and exclusive recruitment in Tirol and in 1808 seven new battalion were formed around experienced officers and N.C.O.s promoted from the existing battalions from recruits found in the Tirol, and skilled marksmen taken from other infantry regiments and the various estates throughout the Bohemian, Galician and Moravian regions, virtually denuding the country of skilled gamekeepers and hunters, as one prominent landowner of the day complained. An eleventh battalion was raised in 1809.

However, in order to fill the companies to full strength, only nine battalions took the field that year and in 1810 the battalions were cut back to a single division each of two companies plus a depot company. In 1812 moves were again made to bring the Jäger battalions up to full strength and nine full battalions, each with six companies of full 120 jäger strength, were fielded for the 1813 campaign and by the end of 1814 three new battalions, bringing the Regiment up to twelve full battalions, had been raised.

The force in peacetime of one of the 9 Jäger-divisionen was ruled by the Hofkriegsrat Anordnung of August 15, 1808, with the Patrouilleführer introduction of November 16, 1808 and the Ärzte (Medical) organization of August 14, 1811.

Staff	Jäger division		
1	Stabsoffizier as Commander	1	Ober-Arzt
2	Unter-Arzt	2	Fourieren
1	Fourierschützen	6	total

	Jäger division (two companies)		
2	Hauptmann	or 2	Capitan-Lieutenant
2	Oberlieutenant	4	Unterlieutenant
4	Oberjäger	16	Unterjäger
20	Patrouilleführern	2	Fourierschützen
4	Trompetern	2	Zimmerleuten
6	Privatdiener	240	Gemeinen Jäger
6	Gemeinen Jäger zu Privatdiensten	282	Total
		260	of which, firearms

The Jäger divisions had to form a battalion in war-time. In the case of a war they prewieved these upgrades:

	Jäger division companies (each)		
4	Unterjäger	10	Patrouilleführer
1	Zimmermann	10	Jäger (ober and unter ?)

On November 16, 1808, the Hofkriegsrat disposed: [2]

"The current set up and dislocation of the Jäger divisions and the management of their Reserve, proves itself the need that, currently being these divisions already six and afoot, just more compagnien must divide themselves by serving detachments. So a fast recruitment of the original battalion will be possibly prepared and brilliantly facilitated, without causing an important expenditure"

Therefore, we dispose that, each of the existing 6 Jäger divisions, from December 1st, must organize itself, under the command of their current field officers, into a battalion of 6 companies, and that they have to be considered and to be treated as Cadres for the raising of the whole battalion.

The complete peacetime strength of such battalion of 6 companies it will be of 860 men:

Staff	Jäger battalion		
1	Stabsoffizier as Commander	1	Ober-Arzt
1	Bataillons-Adjutanten	5	Unter-Ärzten
4	Fourieren	1	Fourierschützen
1	Privatdiener	14	total



	Jäger battalion's company		
1	Hauptmann or Capitan-Lieutenant		
1	Oberlieutenant	2	Unterlieutenant
2	Oberjäger	8	Unterjäger
10	Patrouilleführern	1	Fourierschützen
2	Trompetern	1	Zimmerleuten
3	Privatdiener	110	Gemeinen Jäger
		141	Total in peacetime

	Jäger battalion	6	companies
6	Hauptmann or Capitan-Lieutenant		
6	Oberlieutenant	12	Unterlieutenant
12	Oberjäger	48	Unterjäger
60	Patrouilleführern	6	Fourierschützen
12	Trompetern	6	Zimmerleuten
18	Privatdiener	660	Gemeinen Jäger
860	Total with Staff	846	lesser Total

The provisional strength of the companies and their organisation was calculated only according to the actual effectiveness of every division, after which would had lacked approximately 50-60 men for every company. A Jäger battalion had to be commanded by a Major Oberstlieutenant or a Colonel, the company by a captain or by a Capitänlieutenant. [3] Companies' platoons were led by an Oberleutnant (o an Unterleutnant and eventually by an Oberjäger).

Initially the six companies of the same battalion had different garrisons, [4] one for each company, but, early in 1809 also the Jäger battalions raised their Depots. Early in 1809 it had also the Stabstrompeter (Staff trumpet). In wartimes a subaltern officer was appointed as Proviantmeister of the battalion; he had the task to command the Train and the transports director (Wagenmeister), the servants, the Train watching etc. In wartimes came also one Unterjäger as transports director, one Profos and one ordered gunsmith (Büchsenmacher).

The recruitments of the officers took place between the pupils of the Neustadt Military Academy or good NCOs and Cadetten. The emperor appointed the Staff officers, the Hofkriegsrath appointed the High officers.

The complements came from the inscriptions to the levy lists (Assentierung) by the oldest pupils of the regiment's education houses (Regimentserziehungshäuser), by voluntary enrollment and by the way of the regular conscription positions.

Jäger battalions had to accept either lawful Austrian citizens (Inlander), either foreigners, with the residents having to be free from duty or coming from the regiment dismissed veterans, whilst it was necessary to have some trustworthiness about foreigners.

If the Jäger battalions could not fully cover the stated numbers for peacetime by own recruitment, they yearly became complete by conscription (Konskription) of appropriate people. First these "second hand" recruits were tested by the Jägers for four weeks; then the unsuitable ones, to Jäger duty, were checked by an official commission of the general command and without its authorization they were sent back to their pertaining regiments, by which they had been served.

Every Jäger division, which in wartimes had to form a whole battalion, had to have a Reserve division (two companies of Cadres). The Reserves (Cadres) could enroll even common citizens skilled in hunting, young hunters and those who were able to act as fine shooters, snipers, proven hunters serving local Lords, as also Schützen, who already exhibited their attachment to the Army. In the case those kind of fellows would have already enrolled for infantry Reserve, they had to be transferred directly into the Jäger Reserve.

Active military service lasted 10 years, after which began the Reserve duty (Reservedienstpflicht) till the age of 40. At the end of his military Duty time the soldiers could enter a futher enrollment or „Capitulation" for other 6-10 years and renew once again also this. The renewing enlistment men or Capitulanten enjoyed different promotions. In example retired soldiers had a farewell award, while badly dismissed men had a "Laufpass" (a jilting card).

The minimal height for a Jäger was 163 cm, but when the men lacked, they accepted also 160 cm men.

The common recruitment fee for the regular recruits amounted to 3 fl., [5] while the fee for the Konfinen recruits was 30-40 fl., for the Foreigners [6] it was 10 fl., for voluntary recruits, free from military Duty (Konskriptionsbefreite) was 15 fl.

Jäger gradually changed some items of the old uniforms, maintaining their original (Austrian) dark blue-grey (Hechtgrau) coats. The helmet was abandoned for the corsican hut, with a small green Plume and attached bands which closed, under the chin, with a small leather button; the hat plate, shaped as an hearth, had in the middle the battalion number. The prescribed gaiters, however still not available, had 18-14 buttons. Practically Jäger wore knee-long boots, as officers did, and obtained officially gaiters only in 1818. Also the little Plume was soon again abolished. The Capitulanten, also called Veterans, since July 11, 1807, at the moment of the new enlistment, received a small shield as award, with the word "Veteranis" overwritten, which was brought on the left chest side as a pin.

NCOs and the best Jäger (in the third rank) were armed with the short rifle (Jägerstutzen model 1795), for sniping fire, the first and second ranks had the Jägerkarabiner model 1807, which granted a less sharp fire volley. The short rifle had a barrel of 67 cm (same length of the bayonet) in malleable iron with a caliber of 13,7 mm. In campaign the NCOs had 30 ball-cartridges, Jäger with carbine 60 and Jäger with Stutzen 100;

each had 3-5 flintstones.

Jäger battalions moved in "Mass" formation. The Mass was useful to move a battalion so rapidly as possible from a place, to pivot it in new directions and to serve as a marching formation during the battles.



Austrian Feld-Jäger Battalions in 1809

Feldjägerbataillon n. 1 – the “Lutz Jägers”

Commander: Major-Oberstleutnant Carl Lutz

Recruitment: Bohemia

depot: Brüx (town Most, in northern Bohemia) then at Josefstadt (Bohemia)– 1 Reserve company (Kader) with Brig. Rosenhayn in Horaschdowitz (Horažďovice, Bohemia), Div. Richter under Riesch and Loudon in Bohemia.

- before Aspern: in January Brig. Count Carl Crenneville (Klattau) – Div. FML Carl von Hennequin (Prague) – deployed at Tauš (today Domažlice) at the bohemian border watching the road to Regensburg (Ratisbon in Bavaria). Later Brig. Winzingerode, light Div. [7] Fresnel, I Corps when it had a strength of 1010 men; April 8, Brig. Ignaz Hardegg, Div. Fresnel, I Corps while the 5th company remained in northern Bohemia under Am-Ende (Theresienstadt) to watch the Saxony border.[8]

It began the “Freedom for Europe” Archduke Charles’ campaign. April 19 again with Brig. Winzingerode, light Div. Fresnel. During the retreat towards Bohemia was with rearguard brigade Nostitz; then the 3rd company covered the retreat fighting at Kehlheim (April 23). On April 28 the battalion was at Waldmünchen again under brigade Winzingerode. On May 12, it began the advance towards the Marchfeld (Aspern and Wagram) with the vanguard Div. of FML Klenau, reaching Lang-Enzersdorf.

- at Aspern: Brig. Ignaz Hardegg, Div. Klenau, avant-garde IV Corps: vanguard clash against the French bridgehead in front of Aderklaa. At Aspern was in the vanguard of the 4th and 5th columns,



led by Hardegg distinguishing in the Esslingen battle (lost 234 men).

- between Aspern and Wagram: with the avant-garde Nordmann (left Wing), then under Vécsey and after under Frelich. Von Lutz promoted to Colonel. On June 1st, the battalion had 5 companies with 457 men and 8 officers.

- at Wagram: Brig. Frelich, Div. Nordmann, I Corps attacked by the French brigade Conroux.

- after Wagram: during the retreat Nordmann chose castle Sachsengang as strongpoint. The 2nd, 3rd and 4th companies were taken prisoners, while the 1st and the 6th continued to fight (captain Count von Inzaghi). These two companies with the remnants of the 7th Jäger battalions were now under Radetzky rearguard of the IV Corps. From July 11 till 15 the “combined” battalion withdrew through Groß-Niemschitz, Austerlitz, Prossnitz till Nesamislitz where was reached by a division of the 8th Jäger, officially forming the “kombiniert Jäger” battalion under command of the Oberstleutnant Mumb (8th Jäger). On December 1809 under brigade Frelich, Div. Ulm.

Feldjägerbataillon n. 2 – “Arno” Jägers

Commander: Major-Oberstleutnant Baron Carl Schneider von Arno [9]

Recruitment: Bohemia.

Depot: Freistadt in Muhlviertel (Upper Austria) near the Bavarian border - 1 Reserve company (Kader) with Brig. Rosenhayn in Horaschdowitz (Horažďovice, Bohemia), Div. Richter, (another) 1 Reserve company with Brig. Szénassy in Jaromirz under Riesch and Loudon.

- before Aspern: it was at Landskron (Lanškroun in the Pardubitz region, eastern Bohemia) under Brig. GM Wenzel Buresch von Greifenbach at Chrudim and under Prague Div. FML Thomas von Brady. Later brigade Hardegg, avant-garde Division Fresnel von Hennequin, I Corps Bellegarde, when fought at Ursensollen (April 14) and distinguished itself by seizing the citadel of Berching. Then was with Brig. Nostitz, Div. Fresnel, I Corps and later marched to Bohemia with avant-garde brigade baron Wintzingerode-Ohmfeld, 2nd Column FML Bellegarde.

- at Aspern: Brig. Winzingerode, Div. Fresnel, 2nd Column FML Bellegarde; involved in the frontal assault against the village of Aspern, when Wacquant brigade occupied the village, while Winzingerode seized the Auen houses, behind it. After the battle, Bellegarde did write an honorary mention for the commander Schneider, Hauptmann Brand and lieutenant Hartlieb. A golden medal for bravery was awarded by Oberjäger Finkenberger and Unterjäger Schasser, who drone themselves in middle of the French Guard units, attacking a captain of the enemy army. After then was with the Brig. Stutterheim, Div. Fresnel, I Corps and also avant-garde Hardegg.

- between Aspern and Wagram: service at the Higher Command (Hauptquartier).

- at Wagram: fought at Aderklaa under brigade Stutterheim, Division Fresnel, I Corps Bellegarde and was in the same unit till the battle of Znaim, where it was in the second line between Leschna and Kukrowitz.

- after Wagram: with Div. Frimont.



Feldjägerbataillon n. 3 – “Baroni” Jägers

Commander: Major-Oberstleutnant Daniele Baroni-Cavalcabò [10]

Recruitment: Bohemia.

Depot: had to be at Eferding (Upper Austria), near the Bavarian border, but actually it was raised at Theresienstadt (today Terezin) under Oberleutnant Plisnier (commander of the Depot company). The Kader company had 2 officers, 1 Oberjäger, 6 Unterjägern, 1 Unterarzt, 1 Fourierschütz, 1 Trompeter, 1 Zimmermann, 60 men, 1 Privatdiener (total of 74 men). The battalion’s Train had 7 light wagons (Leiterwagen[11] with 7 drivers – Knechte – and 14 train horses) and 12 pack horse with related drivers. It had also a Marketender or supplies seller. [12] - 1 Reserve company (Kader) with Brig. Novak in Jungbunzlau (today Mladá Boleslav in central Bohemia), Div. Schönthal under Riesch and Loudon.

- before Aspern: it was at Teschen (Bohemia) under Brig. GM baron Carl Am-Ende at Leitmeritz (Div. FML baron Josef von Ulm – Prague). Later Brig. Winzingerode, Div. Fresnel, I Corps – marched from Teschen on February 25 through Aussig, Teplitz reaching

the new quarters at Postelberg (current Postoloprty-Czech Rep.) on February 28. Later avant-garde Winzingerode, Div. Vogelsang, I Corps with which “invaded” Bavaria (April 10); April 14, five hours of fire combat at Ursensollen (Bavaria); lost 144 men. Then the Retreat to Bohemia, with the “now” Rearguard-division Fresnel (April 29 at Trasenau near Taus); actual strength 805 men (595 Jäger). On May 12 brigade Nostitz, Division Vogelsang of I Corps and then attached to brigade Weissenwolf (V Corps Reuss-Plauen) with the task to watch Danube banks at Stöckerau. Combats at Lang-Enzersdorf and Schwarzelaken-Au.

- at Aspern: was in the Brig. Weissenwolf, autonomous, V Corps. Fought at Aspern-Essling. On June 16 it had 796 men (672 Jäger).
- at Wagram: not fought the battle, was in the Brig. Klebelsberg, autonomous, V Corps then Rearguard Brig. Klebelsberg, Div. Weissenwolf, V Corps. July 10, combat at Schöngrabern then battle of Znaim where it was on the Pöltenberg under brigade Winzian, V Corps.

- after Wagram: Brig. Klebelsberg, autonomous, V Corps then in Hungary with Div. Schustekh. Later again with the brigade Bianchi and, at the year’s end, under division Merville at the Bavarian border where it was reduced to two divisions.

Feldjägerbataillon n. 4 – “Piombazzi” Jägers

Commander: Major-Oberstleutnant Jakob Anton (Giacomo Antonio) Piombazzi [\[13\]](#)

Recruitment: Bohemia.

Depot: Gmunden in the Traunviertel, south of Linz.

- before Aspern: it was at Prachatitz (Brig. GM Johann von Schöntal at Budweis – Div. FML baron Josef von Ulm – Prague). Later Brig. Nostitz, Div. Fresnel, I Corps then brigade Hardegg, avant-garde Division Fresnel von Hennequin, I Corps Bellegarde, then Brig. Radetzky, Avantgarde, I Corps.

- between Aspern and Wagram: attached to Oberstleutnant Baron Scheibler (Streifkorps) [\[14\]](#). During the battle of Aspern the Oberleutnant Rueber was assigned to the watch the entrenchments on Tabor island, at the confluence of river Enns into Danube, near Mauthausen. In the night of July 5 he made three assaults against the French-Bavarian detachments. For this assault Rueber was awarded with MTO Cross in 1810.

- at Wagram: Brig. Klebelsberg, autonomous, V Corps then brigade Count Klebelsberg, Division Weissenwolf, V Corps Reuss-Plauen. The battalion had rearguard tasks during the retreat and on July 9 fought at Schöngrabern where Piombazzi maintained the link with the IV Corps, with continuous and stressing struggles against the French patrols, being finally able to gather with the rest of the army.

- after Wagram: I Corps.

Feldjägerbataillon n. 5 – “Suden“ Jägers

Commander: Major-Oberstleutnant Baron Georg Suden

Recruitment: Moravia.

Depot: Tepl (current Teplá in western Bohemia, bavarian Border) - 1 Reserve company with Brig. Pietsch in Troppau, Div. St.Julien under Argenteau.

- before Aspern: was at Butschowitz (Brig. GM Timothäus von Kérékes at Brünn, Div. FML marquis Franz Lusignan, Brünn). Later Brig. Crenneville, Div. Klenau, II Corps then brigade Baron Peter Vécsey, 3rd column

- I Reserve Corps prince Liechtenstein, detached from IV Corps, at Teugen-Hausen (Thann); at Abensberg was in the Right Wing brigade Vécsey, I Reserve Corps prince Liechtenstein. Fought at Eckmühl in the extreme right wing under Peter Vécsey autonomous brigade. Later Brig. Radivojevich, autonomous, III Corps.

Later it was assigned to the 1st Column (Marquis Sommariva) of the Corps Kolowrath and it was present at the Urfahr-Linz battle (May 17) occupying the Pöstlingberg hills near Linz. Partially the battalion was also with the detachment oberst Ignaz von Leuthner (Div. Sommariva). It was still employed in patrol and watch operations (Streif-commandos).

- at Wagram: fought at the clash of Altendorf (July 5) then followed the Sommariva’s retreat in Bohemia.

Feldjägerbataillon n. 6 – “Zaborsky” Jägers

Major-Oberstleutnant Emerich Zaborsky de Zabora

Recruitment: Moravia.

Depot: Mährisch-Neustadt (today Uničov in eastern Moravia at the Silesian border) - 1 Reserve company Brig. Pietsch in Troppau, Div. St.Julien under Argenteau.

- before Aspern: was at Neustadt (Moravia) (Brig. GM Nikolaus von Kayser, Olmütz – Div. FML Count Franz St.Julien, Olmütz). Later Brig. Crenneville, Div. Klenau, II Corps. Brigade Baron Peter Vécsey, 3rd column – I Reserve Corps prince Liechtenstein, detached from IV Corps, at Teugen-Hausen (Thann); at Abensberg was in the Right Wing brigade Vécsey, I Reserve Corps prince Liechtenstein. Fought at Eckmühl in the extreme right wing under Peter Vécsey autonomous brigade. Then with Brig. Radetzky, detached, IV Corps then Brig. Crenneville, autonomous, III Corps and finally Brig. Radetzky, autonomous, V Corps.

- between Aspern and Wagram: assigned to the Kollowrath Corps in Bohemia on May 17 fought at Urfahr-Linz in the 2nd (main) Column of Vukassovich seizing the village of Katzbach and having comtas there, at Dornach and Gallneukirchen. Then he continued to perform its “small war” in the area between Neumarkt and Linz.

- at Wagram: part of the battalion reached the brigade Stutterheim, Division Fresnel, I Corps Bellegarde, during the battle, reinforcing the battered 2nd Jäger battalion.

Feldjägerbataillon n. 7 – “Steffanini” Jägers

Commander: Oberstleutnant Joseph (Giuseppe) Steffanini Count di Monte Airone

then Oberst Baron Ludwig Steinmetz

Recruitment: Upper and Lower Austria – Salzburg - Vienna.

Depot: Mistelbach then Lietzen. It had 2 Reserve companies under Brig. Ulbrecht in Krems, Div. Anton Mittrowsky under O’Reilly’s command.

- before Aspern: was at Herzogenburg (Brig. GM Josef von Mayer, St.Polten – Div. FML Fürst Franz Rosenberg-Orsini, Vienna). Later Brig. Peter Vécsey, Div. Klenau, II Corps then under Klenau direct command, avant-garde Div. Klenau, II Corps Carl Kolowrat-Krakowsky. In this period the battalion was the “link” between the I and II Corps and fought against a French detachment at Hirschau (April 11-12). With brigade Crenneville it was detached at Hemau near Ratisbon, avant-garde Div. Klenau, II Corps Carl

Kolowrat-Krakowsky. Later was with Brig. P. Vécsey, autonomous, II Corps, and finally marched in Bohemia with 3rd Column - FML prince Hohenzollern, avant-garde brigade Vécsey.

- at Aspern: 3rd Column - FML prince Hohenzollern, avant-garde brigade Vécsey then Brig. Mayer, avant-garde II Corps. Later Brig. Peter Vécsey, autonomous, II Corps.

- between Aspern and Wagram: Brig. Vécsey, avant-garde Nordmann.

- at Wagram: Left Wing avant-garde brigade Frelich (Fröhlich), Division Nordmann.

Feldjägerbataillon n. 8 – the “Achter” or “Deutsche” Jägers

Commander: Oberstleutnant Hieronymus Mumb

Recruitment: provinces of the German Austria then Inner Austria.

Depot: Wels. 1 Reserve company (Kader) under Brig. Sinzendorf in Linz, Div. Anton Mittrowsky under O'Reilly.

- before Aspern: was at Wels (Brig. GM Carl Dollmayer von Provençères, Wels – Div. FML baron Josef von Stipsicz, Linz). Later Brig. Peter Vécsey, Div. Klenau, II Corps then Brigade comte Carl Crenneville, avant-garde Div. Klenau, II Corps Carl Kolowrat-Krakowsky; detached at Hemau, had a small clash near Ratisbon (April 23) returning later to the Brig. Vécsey, again autonomous, II Corps. After the Archduke Charles retreat it destroyed the Nittenau bridge to cover the withdrawal and finally marched to Bohemia with 3rd Column - FML prince Hohenzollern, avant-garde brigade Vécsey.

- at Aspern: 3rd Column - FML prince Hohenzollern, avant-garde brigade Vécsey (right wing), lost 300 men in the battle. Then was with the Brig. Mayer, avant-garde, II Corps and also returned again to Brig. P. Vécsey, autonomous, II Corps.

- at Wagram: fought with Div. Siegenthal, brigade Hardegg, II Corps Hohenzollern.

- after Wagram: II Corps.

Feldjägerbataillon n. 9 – “Kärnten” or “Gödling” Jägers

Commander: Major-Oberstleutnant Baron Carl Gödlin von Tieffenau [\[15\]](#)

Recruitment: (Carinthia, Styria) Inner Austria.

Depot: Villach (Upper Carinthia).

- before Aspern: was at St.Veit (in Krain) (Brig. GM Anton von Gajoli, Klagenfurt – Div. FML marquis Friedrich von Bellegarde, Graz. Later Brig. Wetzl, Div. Albert Gyulai, then Frimont, VIII Corps later Brig. Wetzl, Div. Frimont, VIII Corps. Attached to the Corps Chasteler in the Brig. Fenner and in detail:

3 comp. Brig. Buol - Chasteler

comp. Brig. Fenner - Chasteler

3 comp. Brig. Marschal - Chasteler

later 1 comp. with Taxis

Its Depot company was with the Brig. Hardegg (detached). On April 23 the commander, Oberstleutnant Baron Gödlin, marched towards Zambano and attacked general Fontanelli at Bosco di Velo, together with the Tiroler Landsturm. The day after two companies fought near Murazzo. On April 28 the battalion was split, 3 companies were on the Austrian left wing in South Tirol, the other on the right wing near Innsbruck; the remaining two companies were in Reserve. Half company was also involved in the heroic defense of pass Strub, with its commander Gödlin against the Bavarians of Division Wrede.

- between Aspern and Wagram: 2nd, 3rd, 5th and part of the 6th comp. with the Brig. Buol in Tirol. Some detachments were also involved in the May battle of Bergisel (Innsbruck), and then in the clashes at Trient, Kufstein, Andorf and Küffersfeld. Later in May (29) they covered, under general Buol, the Chasteler retreat in the Upper Inn valley. The company of Trient also retreated up to Carinthia and joined the Archduke John Army. On June 17, near Papa, it gathered itself with the Inner Austria army. That company had also been attacked at Klagenfurt (June 6) and went, with its army, to Pressburg, and then to the Marchfeld. 1 Detachment was with Brig. Lutz, Div. Jellachich, Armée of Innerösterreich (army of Inner Austria) then to the Staff of the Armée of Innerösterreich. The Depot-company fought at Graz and Fürstenfeld and in the battle of Raab. At Raab the company was in the brigade Legisfeld, division Jellachich while one detachment was the Reserve brigade Ettingshausen, div. Davidovich.

- at Wagram: 2nd column brigade Eckhardt, Div. Frimont, army of Inner Austria – Archduke John.

- after Wagram: Brig. Buol (autonomous).

Notes:

Some Jäger companies, listed in the 1809 situations and army lists, were not part of the Feldjäger corps. Their real identity or origin is not known:

- between Aspern and Wagram: 2 Jäger companies with Div. Sommariva.

- at Aspern: the Jäger company of the 2nd column.

- after Wagram: 2 comp. from Linz.

Some quoted Jägers were companies of volunteers as the Salzburger Jäger (see also Volunteers) :

- before Aspern: Corps Chasteler - with brigades Buol – Fenner – Marschal - Leiningen and Seppenburg.

- between Aspern and Wagram: the 9th Bat. may be confused with the Salzburger Jäger operating in the same territory.

- at Wagram: the “Salzburger” were with Brig. Eckhart, Div. Frimont, Armée of Innerösterreich.

- after Wagram: 1 comp. was left in Tirol.

As for other campaigning Jäger: Arader, Carneville, Archduke John (Salzburger), Lobkowitz, Niederösteiricher, Prager, Schlegenbergische (Wiener), Siebenbürgische, Thurnsche, Triester, Wattrich (1st Bn. Legion Archduke Charles), see under Landwehr and Volunteers units.

Jäger Organisation between 1808 and 1815

Note that IR 64 (Tiroler Jäger Rgt.) was disbanded in 1808 and nine new divisions (then battalions) were raised, followed by three more in 1813 (see table).

Jäger Battalions 1808/1815

N°	Raised	Commanding officer	Recruiting	Garrisons
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			district	
1	1808	1808 Oberstleutnant. C . Lutz 1813 Major F. von Plisnier 1814 Major J. von Penz	Bohemia	1809 Brüx 1814 Jablunka 1815 Salzburg
2	1808	1808 Major Freiherr C. Schneider von Arno 1813 Major Freiherr J. Reicht	Bohemia	1809 Freistadt 1810 Kloster Schlegel 1811 Mauthausen 1812 Linz 1815 Freistadt
3	1808	1808 Major Barone Daniele Baroni-Cavalcabò	Bohemia	1808 Tetschen 1809 Efferding 1812 Wels 1814 Kirchberg a.d. Mosel 1815 Efferding
4	1808	1808 Oberstleutnant. Conte M. Piombazzi 1812 Oberstleutnant. Chevalier C. von Becke	Bohemia	1809 Gmunden 1811 Busk 1812 Neutitschein 1815 Plan
5	1808	1808 Major Freiherr G. von Suden 1812 Major Count F. Hartopp 1812 Major Count J. Sickingen-Hohenburg	Moravia	1808 Butschowitz 1809 Tepl 1810 Plan 1811 Wieliczka 1815 Tetschen
6	1808	1808 Oberstleutnant E. Zaborsky de Zabora 1813 Major Freiherr L. von Mareschall	Moravia	1808 Mährisch-Neustadt 1810 Aussig 1811 Kalsching 1812 Gabel 1815 Nachod
7	1808	1808 Oberst Joseph von Steffanini 1809 Major Freiherr L. von Steinmetz 1810 Oberst J. von Steffanini 1812 Oberst Freiherr C. Veyder von Malberg 1814 Major W. Weikersreutter 1815 Major D. von Saintenoy	Salzburg, Upper and Lower Austria	1809 Mistelsbach 1809 Lietzen 1810 Leoben 1811 Krems 1814 Chiavenna 1815 Leoben
8	1808	1808 Oberstleutnant H. Mumb 1813 Major H. Fletté von Flettenfeld	Inner Austria	1808 Wels 1810 St Veit 1812 Leoben 1815 Masseveaux
9	1808	1808 Oberst Freiherr C. Göldlin von Tieffenau 1814 (interim)Hauptmann E. de Gobiery 1815 Major Freiherr F. Werdt von Teuffen	Inner Austria	1808 St Veit 1809 Villach 1810 Cilli 1814 Treviso 1815 Gorizia

1813 Battalions

10	1813	1813 Major Cavaliere V. Casassa di Valmonte	Inner Austria	1814 Cremona 1815 Roanne
11	1813	1813 Major Freiherr F. von Ensck	Inner Austria, Salzburg, Upper and Lower Austria	1814 Lombardy 1815 Alsace (France)
12	1813	1813 Major Freiherr E. Beelen de Bertholff	Galicia Moravia	1815 Mährisch-Schönberg

Notes:

[1] The Jäger Battalions (as the Tiroler Jäger Regiment) were more than "simple light troops". Until the end of the monarchy the Jäger units were more notable or respectable than the normal infantry regiments. They all were trained to fight in closed as well as in open formation. Additionally they had no simple muskets but rifles and much more shooting exercise than the infantry. Because of all that the recruitment selection was much more severe than the recruitment of infantry men. Courtesy of Leopold Kudma (Napoleon Series).

[2] Sittig Heinrich (lieutenant.), Geschichte des k. w. k. Feldjäger-bataillons nr. 1. 1808-1908, gebrüder Stiepel, 1908.

[3] This military rank had the following origin: with the birth of the infantry Regiments, Owners and field officers were formerly also proprietors of a company; while the "Capitäns" were appointed for all other companies of the regiment, the "Capitänlieutenanten" got the command of the first Company, the Owner's one; then there were not Lieutenants (and not yet "Ober" lieutenants) who could differentiate the higher officers. With the Captains they became the "chief people" or "Hauptleute", and the word Capitänlieutenant became, in the course of the time, a real military rank, while originally belonging only to a generring meaning of subaltern officer.

[4] This was, for example, the peacetime quarters for the companies of the 1st Jäger battalion: Staff and 1st company Taus, 2nd comp. Klentsch, 3rd comp. Medaken, 4th comp. Ronsperg, 5th comp. Heiligenkreuz, 6th comp. Holtau.

[5] In Austria there were 4 monetary systems. The main one had the Gulden (Reichsgulden) or forint (Fl. or Florin in latin; German: or Hungarian: forint) as currency of the Austrian Empire since 1754 (till 1892 when it was replaced by the Krone as part of the introduction of the gold standard). In Austria, the Gulden was initially divided into 60 Kreuzer (a kreuzer, Kr., was 4 pfennig), and in Hungary, the forint was divided into 100 hungarian Pfennige (or 60 krajczár). In Galicia there was the Polnischen (polish) Gulden, 80 of which made the Cöllnische Mark in fine silver; in the italian territories Austria had the Lire (each of 20 Soldi, each Soldo = 12 Denari). The home Exchange rates of 1812 were: 1 Gulden = 5 Lire (1 Lira = 12 Kreuzer). Joseph C. Bisinger, General-Statistik des österreichischen Kaiserthumes: ein Versuch, Verlag Geisinger, 1807.

[6] The other way for a foreigner (Ausländer) to serve the Austrian army was to enter the army during his (maybe holiday) stay in one of the Austrian countries. These two ways existed for a foreigner to enter the Austrian army. So Ausländer-Werbung (recruitment of foreigners) consisted of the "Konfinen-Werbung" (Konfinen recruitment) and of the recruitment of Ausländer within the Austrian empire. Courtesy of Leopold Kudma (Napoleon Series)

[7] Light Divisions were units formed by Jäger, Volunteers and light cavalry, which had mainly vanguard or rearguard tasks.

[8] Company Hauptmann von Wechs, Brigade Am-Ende (then Radivojevich). May 25, clash at Peterwalde. In June Am-Ende was reached by the Brunswick volunteers (duke of Brunswick-Oels Corps) and fought a clash at Wilsdruff (June 12). The 5th company was attached to the Brunswick Corps under FML Kienmayer (combat of Gefrees on June 8).

[9] Freiherr Carl Schneider in 1799 was a Fähnrich of the Italian 4th Light infantry battalion Bach (Corps Klenau). When the "Viva Maria" insurrection outbroke in Tuscany (Arezzo and Cortona), the insurgents asked the Austrian Command to have an Officer, who could led the peasants in battle. Klenau proposed Schneider and FZM Kray gave his approval. On June 16 the young Officer reached Arezzo and began to organize his troops. He raised a "division" of 6000 trained rebels in a mass of 30000 armed peasants and was helped by the former florentine general Inghirami. He occupied Florence, Siena and Livorno clearing all the French weak garrisons. In August he captured Perugia and then marched against the Roman territory. In November he was openly praised by general Fröhlich for his conduct (also Suvorov mentioned him as an example). The man who actually had led up to 45000 insurgents, 4000 of which completely equipped, 1200 trained cavalymen and an artillery battalion, organized with captured guns, returned to his battalion at Sarzana. The Emperor awarded him with the promotion to Capitän-Leutnant and granted him the use of the "von Arno" suffix, in order to remember the main Tuscany's river (officially this from 1819). Later he was also awarded with the Commander Cross of the Tuscany's Order of St. Joseph.

[10] Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on May 22, 1809.

[11] A light wagon or wooden handcart was a wooden, biaxial vehicle (4 wheeled) with train pole and with wooden poles cover sides. The standings provided for the 3rd battalion can be actually referred to all other Jäger battalions. Karl Kandelsdorfer, Geschichte des K.u.k. Feld-jäger-bataillons Nr. 3 dermal Feld-bataillon Nr. 13 der Tiroler Kaiser-jäger, E. Vergani & comp., 1899.

[12] Like a sutler or victualer, but not a civilian merchant, rather a military supplier who sold provisions to army in field, in camp or in quarters.

[13] Some sources quoted Marco (Markus) Ritter von Piombazzi from Arco (Trentino). Count from 1812.

[14] Oberstleutnant Scheibler of the Chevaulegers Vincent led a special corps of 600 men with order to harass the Bavarians along the Danube. In the 1809 campaign (like in 1813), in spite of the war shortness, they were created special Streifkörper or large columns (detachment) of fast moving units, for the guidance of the "small war" against the flanks and the rear line of communications of the enemies. The rapid striking Streifkorps, so, was formed almost completely by army detachment, not volunteers or territorial units.

[15] Baron Göldlin von Tiffenau led the stubborn defense of the pass Strub (May 11), with an half Jäger company, a company of the infantry n. 45 De Vaux and 4 companies of the Tiroler Landsturm, against 3000 (?) Bavarians supported by 4 guns of 12 pdrs. and howitzers. Göldlin received the MTO Knight Cross in 1810 for that episode.

Placed on the Napoleon Series: April 2010

Campaign against Warsaw Duchy - OdB

K.K. VII Corps

GdK Archduke Ferdinand Karl Joseph of Austria-Este

Archduke Ferdinand Karl Joseph of Austria-Este 1781-1850, Son of Archduke Ferdinand Karl Anton of Austria and Princess Maria Beatrice d'Este of Modena. Field Marschall and Supreme Commander of the imperial Army in the Napolenic Wars, then Generalgouverneur of Transsylvania and Galicia.

Corps Adjutant: Oberst Graf Neipperg

Staff: 2 Staff Officers, 4 Captains, 4 Lieutenants.

Chief of General Staff: Oberst ritter von Brusch

Commander of Artillery: oberst von Gillet

Units gathered in the area Crakow, Radom and Konskie (March 1809). Total 25000 infantrymen, 5200 cavalrymen for a total of 30200. Artillery had 14 batteries and 94 guns.

Reserve Artillery (of the eight batteries only four will be at the Raszyn battle, April 19)

Heavy Battery (4 guns, 2 howitzers)

Heavy Battery (4 guns, 2 howitzers)

Heavy Battery (4 guns, 2 howitzers)

Position Battery (4 guns 6pdr, 2 howitzers 7")

Position Battery (4 guns 6pdr, 2 howitzers 7")

Position Battery (4 guns 12pdr, 2 howitzers 7")

Position Battery (4 guns 12pdr, 2 howitzers 7")

Horse Battery (4 guns 6pdr, 2 howitzers 7")

Avant-garde Division Baron Mohr

On the Pilica river bank near Nowemiasto

K.K. 1st Hussars Kaiser Franz – 6 squadrons

VII autonomous Pioneers division (2 companies)

1st Valachian (Siebenbürger) Grenz battalion – 1 battalion

2nd Valachian (Siebenbürger) Grenz battalion – 1 battalion

K.K. IR 48 Vukassovich – 3 battalions

1 Brigade Foot artillery battery (8 3pdr guns)

Horse Battery (4 3pdr guns and 2 howitzers)

Division FML von Mondet

at Obrzywol

Brigade GM count Civalart

K.K. IR 30 De Ligne – 3 battalions

K.K. IR 41 Kottulinsky – 3 battalions

1 Brigade Foot artillery battery (8 6pdr pieces)

Brigade GM Baron Trautenberg

K.K. IR 24 Strauch – 3 battalions

K.K. IR 63 Baillet – 3 battalions

1 Brigade Foot artillery battery (8 6pdr pieces)

Brigade GM Baron von Pflacher

K.K. IR 34 Davidovich – 3 battalions

K.K. IR 37 Weidenfeld – 3 battalions

1 Brigade Foot artillery battery (8 6pdr pieces)

Cavalry Division FML Baron von Schauroth

at Obrzywol

1 horse artillery battery (4 3pdr guns and 2 howitzers)

Hussars Brigade GM Baron Geringer

K.K. 11th Hussars – Széklers – 8 squadrons

12th Palatinal Hussars – 8 squadrons

Brigade GM Baron von Speth

K.K. 7th Cuirassiers Lothringen – 6 squadrons

K.K. 5th Cuirassiers Sommariva – 6 squadrons

Troops sent near Olkusz

Autonomous Brigade GM von Branovatzky

K.K. 1st Chevaulégers Kaiser Franz – 8 squadrons

1st Székler (Siebenbürger) Grenz battalion – 1 battalion

2nd Székler (Siebenbürger) Grenz battalion – 1 battalion

1 horse artillery battery (8 6pdr guns)

Troops sent near Okuniów (observation Corps of the right bank of the river Vistula)

Detachment major count Hoditz

K.K. 1st Hussars Kaiser Franz – 2 squadrons

On May 24

Territorial Defence Group F.M.L. Prince Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen (Lemberg)

Brigades Grasser – Kesslern - Bicking

Reserve-Divisions of 7 infantry Galician regiments, 1 division of the 1st Garrison battalion, hussars squadrons

In June:

FML Eggermanns (Cracow garrison)

3 Moravian Landwehr battalions

1st Battalion Teschen - major Förster von Felsenburg

2nd Battalion Friedeck - major Willibald Henzler von Lehnaburg

1st Battalion Troppau - Baron major Ignaz Wrbn

some Depot-companies:

IR 1 - Kaiser Franz

K.K. IR 7 –Schröder

K.K. IR 20 –Kaunitz Rietberg

K.K. IR 22 –Sachsen-Coburg

1 division Szekler-Grenz regiment

1 and half squadron Kaiser Franz Hussars

In Cracow

2nd Landwehrbattalion Jägerndorf - Baron major Ignaz Jókay

3rd Landwehrbattalion Zuckmantl - major Count Conrad Plunquet

Ruthenes

It was the name applied to those of the Little Russians who were Austrian subjects. The name is a form of the word Russian. The Ruthenians were separated from the bulk of Russians by the accident of the two feudal principalities of the old Red Russia, Halih and Volhynia, having fallen to Lithuania, which in turn was united with Poland. At the partition of Poland no one troubled about ethnological boundaries. The language is in substance like the Little Russian of the Ukraine, though it has marked differences; the most interesting dialects are those in the extreme West, which approach to Slovak and that of the Huzuli in Bukovina. Throughout Galicia the Poles formed the aristocracy, though in two-thirds of it Ruthenians formed the bulk of the population, while the middle class was Jewish or German. The Ruthenians were therefore under an alien yoke both politically and economically: in religion they mostly belonged to the Uniate Church, acknowledging the Pope but retaining their Slavonic liturgy and most of the outward forms of the Greek Church. Their intellectual centre was Lemberg (L'viv or Lwow),

January 1809

Austrian Order of Battle

Armata di campagna		
Gorpi	Divisioni	Brigate
Austria-Salisburgo (Liechtenstein)	1. Wiener (Rosemberg-Orsini) 2. Wiener (von Vincent) 3. Wiener Kavallerie (O Reilly) Wiener Platz (Maximilian Este) Niederoesterreich (Kottulinsky) Linz (Stipsicz)	Vienna - St Polten Vienna - Vienna - Jetzelsdorf (technische truppen) Bianchi - von Riese Linz - Salzburg - Wels
Inner Austria (von Kerpen)	- Styrian 1. Graz (Gyulai) Radkersburg (Knezevic)	Graz Platz Graz (Berelat - Bellegarde) - Klagenfurt Laibach - Triest
Moravia and Silesia (Ferdinand Carl)	Troppau (Sommariva) Olmutz (Waldsee) 1. Brunn (Kosarczow) 2. Brunn (Lusignan) Kremsier (Hessen-Homburg) Olmutz (Rouvroy)	Troppau (Bieber - Liechtenstein) Olmutz - Teschen Brunn (Prochaska) Brunn (kérékes) - Znaym (Grill) Kremsier - Hradish Kavallerie (technische truppen)
Galizia-Lodomeria (Bellegarde)	Crakow (Hohenzollern) Tarnow (Mondet) Lemberg (Merveldt)	Civalart - Rothbacker - von Spetk Tarnow (Neustadter) - Rzeszow (v. Mohr) Dinnersberg - Hertelendy
TOTALE	15 fanteria, 1 cavalleria	27 fanteria, 3 cavalleria
Forze territoriali		
Moravia Silesia	Argentaui	Teschen LW, Olmutz LW (2), Brunn LW (2), Troppau LW
Galizia (Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen)	Merveldt	Lemberg LW, Crackow LW, Tarnow LW, Sandomierz LW
Boemia (Riesch)	Von Richter Von Oberndorf Schoental Kinski Festung Josefstadt (v. Szénassy) Festung Koeniggraz (De Baut) Sterndahl	Schuettenhofen LW - Strakoniz LW Elbogen LW (2) Sandau LW - Auscha LW Jungbunzlau LW - Liebenau LW 2 2 Prag LW
TOTALE	9 fanteria	23 Landwehr

in Austria and Salzburg

Field Commander: Gdk Prince Johann Liechtenstein

1st Vienna Division FML Prince Franz Rosenberg-Orsini

Vienna Brigade GM Ignaz Buol von Berenburg

Vienna - IR 2 Hiller – (1st and 2nd Battalions of 6 companies; 3rd Battalion of 4 companies; Grenadier Division)
Vienna – IR 33 vacant Sztáray - (1st and 2nd Battalions of 6 companies; 3rd Battalion of 4 companies; Grenadier Division)

St. Pölten Brigade GM Josef von Mayer

Krems – IR 3 Archduke Carl - (1st and 2nd Battalions of 6 companies; 3rd Battalion of 4 companies; Grenadier Division)
St.Pölten – IR 50 Stain - (I and II Battalions of 6 companies; Grenadier Division)
Herzogenburg – K.K. 7th Feldjäger Battalion

2nd Vienna Division FML Baron Carl von Vincent

Vienna Brigade GM Count Nikolaus Weissenwolf

Vienna - IR 49 Kerpen – (1st and 2nd Battalions of 6 companies; 3rd Battalion of 4 companies; Grenadier Division)
Wiener Neustadt - IR 4 Hoch und Deutschmeister – (1st and 2nd Battalions of 6 companies; 3rd Battalion of 4 Company; Grenadier Division)

3rd Vienna Cavalry Division FML Earl Andreas O'Reilly

Vienna Brigade GM Count Josef Radetzky

Vienna – 1st Dragoons Erzherzog Johann – 6 squadrons

Vienna Brigade GM Baron Jozsef Meskó de Felső-Kubinyi

Jetzelsdorf – 8th Hussars Kienmayer – 6 squadrons

Platz Vienna Division FML Archduke Maximilian d'Este

Vienna – Bombardier Korps – 5 companies
Vienna – 2nd Artillery regiment Archduke Maximilian – 13 companies
Vienna – Artillerie Handlanger – 2 companies
Bruck an der Leitha – Sappers and Miners – 3 companies
Klosterneuburg – Pontoniere – 6 companies

Niederösterreichische Division FML Baron Friedrich Kottulinsky

Brigade GM Federico Bianchi

Mistelbach - IR 39 Duka – (1st and 2nd Battalions of 6 companies; 3rd Battalion of 4 companies; Grenadier Division)
Retz - IR 60 Gyulai – (1st and 2nd Battalions of 6 companies; 3rd Battalion of 4 companies; Grenadier Division)

Brigade GM Baron Carl von Riese

Hainburg - IR 32 Eszterházy – (1st and 2nd Battalions of 6 companies; 3rd Battalion of 4 companies; Grenadier Division)

Linz Division FML Baron Jozsef von Stipsicz

Linz Brigade GM Count Otto Hohenfeld

Linz - IR 14 Klebek – (1st and 2nd Battalions of 6 companies; 3rd Battalion of 4 companies; Grenadier Division)
Enns - IR 59 Jordis – (1st and 2nd Battalions of 6 companies; 3rd Battalion of 4 companies; Grenadier Division)

Salzburg Brigade GM Baron Ignaz von Legisfeld

Salzburg - IR 45 De Vaux – (I and II Battalions of 6 companies; ½ III Battalions 2 companies; Grenadier Division)

Wels Brigade GM Carl Dollmayer von Provenchères

Wels – 3th Chevaulégiers O'Reilly – 8 squadrons
Wels – K.K. 8th Feldjäger Battalion

in Inner Austria

Field commander: FML Baron Wilhelm von Kerpen

Graz Platz Brigade GM Anton von Reisner

Graz – 2nd Artillery Regiment Archduke Maximilian – 3 companies

Graz – Artillerie Handlinger – 2 companies

Styrian 1st Graz Division FML Count Albert Gyulai

Graz Brigade GM chevalier Peter Marchal de Berelat

Judenburg - IR 45 De Vaux – (½ III Battalions 2 Companies see also Salzburg)

Leoben – IR 16 Lusignan - (1st and 2nd Battalions of 6 companies; 3rd Battalion of 4 Companies; Grenadier Division)

Styrian 2nd Graz Division FML Marquis Friedrich Bellegarde

Graz Brigade GM Count Hyeronimus Colloredo-Mansfeld

Graz – IR 61 St.Julien - (1st and 2nd Battalions of 6 companies; 3rd Battalion of 4 Companies; Grenadier Division)

Graz – IR 27 Strassoldo - (1st and 2nd Battalions of 6 companies; 3rd Battalion of 4 Companies; Grenadier Division)

Klagenfurt Brigade GM Anton von Gajoli

Klagenfurt - IR 26 Hohenlohe-Bartenstein – (1st and 2nd Battalions of 6 companies; 3rd Battalion of 4 Companies; Grenadier Division)

Görz (Gorizia) - IR 52 Archduke Franz Carl – (1st and 2nd Battalions of 6 companies; 3rd Battalion of 4 Companies; Grenadier Division)

St. Veit – K.K. 9th Feldjäger battalion

Radkersburg Division FML Baron Vinzenz Knezevich von St.Helena

Laibach Brigade GM Vitalis von Kleinmayr

Laibach – IR 43 Simbschen – (1st and 2nd Battalions of 6 companies; 3rd Battalion of 4 Companies; Grenadier Division)

Pettau – 9th Hussars Frimont – 8 squadrons

Triest Brigade GM Franz Fenner von Fenneberg

Trieste – IR 13 Reisky – (1st and 2nd Battalions of 6 companies; 3rd Battalion of 4 Companies; Grenadier Division)

In Moravia and Silesia

Field commander: General der Kavallerie (GdK) Archduke Ferdinand Carl d'Este

Troppau Division FML marquis Hannibal Sommariva

Troppau Brigade GM Josef von Bieber

Odrau - IR 57 Joseph Colloredo – (half III Battalion or 2 Comp.)

Troppau – IR 20 Kaunitz - (I and II Battalions on 6 comp.; half III Battalion or 2 comp.; Grenadier division)

Troppau Brigade GM Fürst Moritz Liechtenstein

Troppau - 3rd Hussars Archduke Ferdinand – 8 sqns.

Olmütz Division FML count Franz St.Julien-Waldsee

Olmütz Brigade GM Nikolaus von Kayser

Olmütz - IR 12 Manfredini – (I and II Battalions on 6 comp.; half III Battalion or 2 comp.; Grenadier division)

Olmütz - IR 23 Würzburg – (I and II Battalions on 6 comp.; Grenadier division)

Schönberg - IR 15 Zach – (half III Battalion or 2 comp.)

Neustadt – 6th Feldjäger battalion

Teschen Brigade GM Georg Croll von Herzberg

Teschen - IR 56 Wenzel Colloredo – (I and II Battalions on 6 comp.; half III Battalion or 2 comp.; Grenadier division)

Leipnik – IR 7 Schröder - (I and II Battalions on 6 comp.; half III Battalion or 2 comp.; Grenadier division)

1st Brünn Division FML Guido Lipa von Duba und Kosarczow

Brünn Brigade GM Johann von Prochaska

Prossnitz – IR 1 Kaiser Franz - (I and II Battalions on 6 comp.; half III Battalion or 2 comp.; Grenadier division)

Brünn – IR 29 Lindenau - (I and II Battalions on 6 comp.; half III Battalion or 2 comp.; Grenadier division)

Tischnowitz - IR 10 Anton Mittrowsky – (half III Battalion or 2 comp.)

2nd Brünn Division FML marquis Franz Lusignan

Brünn Brigade GM Timothäus von Kérékes

Butschowitz – 5th Feldjäger Battalion Brünn - IR 38 Württemberg – (I and II Battalions on 6 comp.; Grenadier division)

Znaim Brigade GM Josef von Grill

Iglau - IR 8 Archduke Ludwig - (I and II Battalions on 6 comp.; half III Battalion or 2 comp.; Grenadier division)

Znaim – IR 22 Coburg - (I and II Battalions on 6 comp.; half III Battalion or 2 comp.; Grenadier division)

Kremsier Division FML Friedrich Erbprinz zu Hessen-Homburg

Kremsier Brigade GM Josef Rheinwald von Waldegg

Kremsier - IR 40 vacant Josef Mittrowsky – (I and II Battalions on 6 comp.; half III Battalion or 2 comp.; Grenadier division)

Hradisch Cavalry Brigade GM Armand von Nordmann

Gaya – 3rd Uhlans Archduke Carl – 8 sqns.

Ungarische Brod – 7th Hussars Liechtenstein – 8 sqns.

Olmütz Division FML baron Carl Rouvroy

Olmütz – 3rd artillery regiment Rouvroy – 13 comp.

Olmütz – artillery Handlanger Battalion – 2 comp.

Olmütz – Sappers and Miners – 2 comp.

Olmütz – Pioneers – 5 comp.

in Galicia-Lodomeria

Field commander: GdK Graf Heinrich Bellegarde

Crakow Division FML Friedrich Franz prince zu Hohenzollern-Hechingen

Crakow Brigade GM count Carl Civalart

Solec - IR 50 Stain – (III battalion on 4 companies)

Sandomierz – IR 34 Davidovich - (I and II Battalions of 6 companies; III Battalion of 4 companies; Grenadier division)

Pinczów – IR 7 Schröder – (half of III Battalion 2 companies) [\[2\]](#)

Neu-Slupia – IR 22 Coburg – (half of III Battalion 2 companies)

Konsk - 4th Hussars Hessen Homburg – 8 squadrons

Crakow Brigade GM Franz Schulz von Rothbacher

Crakow - IR 9 Czartoryski – (I and II Battalions or 6 companies; Grenadier division)

Kety - IR 57 Joseph Colloredo – (half of III Battalion or 2 companies)

Kalwarya - IR 15 Zach – (half of III Battalion or 2 companies)

Niegardów - IR 10 Anton Mittrowsky – (half of III Battalion or 2 companies)

Crakow Brigade GM Sebastian Solan Baron von Speth

Crakow - IR 55 Reuss Greitz – (I and II Battalions or 6 companies; Grenadier division)

Crakow – 5th Cuirassier Sommariva – 6 squadrons

Tarnów Division FML Ferdinand von Mondet

Tarnów Brigade GM Johann von Neustädter

Bochnia - IR 30 De Ligne – (I and II Battalions or 6 companies; Grenadier division)

Tarnów - IR 41 Kottulinsky – (I and II Battalions or 6 companies; Grenadier division)

Neusandez - IR 8 Archduke Ludwig - (half of III Battalion or 2 companies)

Mielec - IR 12 Manfredini - (half of III Battalion or 2 companies)

Krosno - IR 40 vacant Josef Mittrowsky – (half of III Battalion or 2 companies)

Dukla – IR 29 Lindenau - (half III battalion or 2 companies)

Myslenice - IR 56 Wenzel Colloredo – (half of III Battalion or 2 companies)

Rzeszów Brigade GM Baron Johann von Mohr

Lancut – IR 1 Kaiser Franz - (half III battalion or 2 companies)

Jaroslaw - IR 9 Czartoryski – (III battalion on 4 companies)

Rzeszów – IR 20 Kaunitz - (half of III Battalion or 2 companies)

Jaroslaw – 1st Chevaulégers Kaiser Franz – 8 squadrons

Rzeszów – 7th Cuirassiers Lothringen – 6 squadrons

Lemberg Division FML Earl Maximilian Merveldt

Lemberg Brigade GM Baron Peter von Dinnersberg

Lemberg - IR 30 De Ligne – (III battalion on 4 companies)

Lemberg - IR 63 Baillet – (III battalion on 4 companies)

Lemberg - IR 24 Strauch – (III battalion on 4 companies)

Tarnopol - IR 46 Chasteler – (III battalion on 4 companies)

Lemberg Brigade GM Gabriel (Gábor) von Hertelendy

Zamość - IR 23 Würzburg – (III battalion on 4 companies)

Lublin - IR 55 Reuss Greitz – (III battalion on 4 companies)

Konsko Wola - IR 38 Württemberg – (III battalion on 4 companies)

Siedlec – 1st Hussars Kaiser Franz – 8 squadrons

Crakow artillery

Crakow – 1st Artillery Regiment Schuhay – 2 companies

Crakow – 3rd Artillery Regiment Rouvroy – 1 companies

January 1809 - Territorial Forces

Resident Units in Moravia - Silesia

after beginning of campaign and before commitment of the Landwehr Battalions

Territorial commander (interim): FZM count Argenteau

Vice-commander and Landwehrinspektor: FML baron Lelio Spannocchi

Teschen Territorial Landwehr Brigade GM Johann Pietsch von Wollishofen

Teschen – Depot Wenzel Colloredo – 1 company

Silesian Borders – 1st Landwehr Battalion Prerau

Silesian Borders – 1st Landwehr Battalion Teschen

Jablunkau – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Teschen

Friedeck – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Prerau

Olmütz Territorial Landwehr Brigade GM baron Franz von Bojakowsky-Knurow

Olmütz – Depot Manfredini – 1 company

Olmütz – Depot Kaiser – 1 company

Olmütz – Depot Zach – 1 company

Olmütz – 3rd Landwehr Battalion Prerau

Olmütz – 1st Landwehr Battalion Iglau

Olmütz – 1st Landwehr Battalion Znaim

Olmütz – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Znaim

Olmütz – 3rd Landwehr Battalion Brünn

Olmütz Territorial Landwehr Brigade GM Baron Johann Joseph Wodniansky von Wildenfeld

Leipnik – Depot Schröder – 1 company

Sternberg – Depot Kaunitz – 1 company

Prerau – Depot Josef Colloredo – 1 company

Olmütz – 1st Landwehr Battalion Olmütz

Schönberg – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Olmütz

Hohenstadt – 3rd Landwehr Battalion Olmütz

Mährische Weisskirchen – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Hradisch

Hradisch Territorial Landwehr Brigade GM count Du Noyer

Ungarische Hradisch – Depot Josef Mittrowsky – 1 company

Gaya – Reserve Squadrons 3rd Uhlans Archduke Carl

Ungarische Brod – Reserve Squadrons Cuirassiers Archduke Franz

Strassnitz – 1st Landwehr Battalion Hradisch

Ungarische Hradisch – 3rd Landwehr Battalion Hradisch

Brünn Territorial Landwehr Brigade GM baron Franz Jordan Pöck

Brünn citadel – Depot Lindenau – 1 company

Brünn – Depot Anton Mittrowsky – 1 company

Iglau – Depot Archduke Ludwig – 1 company

Znaim – Depot Coburg – 1 company

Brünn Territorial Landwehr Brigade Oberst count Chorinsky

Brünn – 1st Landwehr Battalion Brünn

Brünn – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Brünn

Brünn – 4th Landwehr Battalion Brünn

Iglau – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Iglau

Troppau Territorial Landwehr Brigade Oberst von Romberg

Odrau – Depot Company 5th Feldjäger Battalion

Troppau – Depot Company 6th Feldjäger Battallionalion

Troppau – Reserve Squadrons Archduke Ferdinand Hussars
Troppau – 1st Landwehr Battalion Troppau
Freudenthal – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Troppau
Würbenthal - 3rd Landwehr Battalion Troppau
Hof – 4th Landwehr Battalion Olmütz
Kunzendorf – 5th Landwehr Battalion Olmütz
At the Border were 4 Cordon companies.

Resident Units in Galicia

Territorial commander (interim): FML Friedrich Karl Wilhelm Prince von Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen

Vice-commander ad Latus: FML Earl Maximilian Merveldt

Galician Territorial Division Earl Merveldt

Lemberg Brigade GM Anton Bicking von Sobinak

Lemberg - IR 30 De Ligne – (2 companies)
Lemberg - IR 63 Baillet – (2 companies)
Lemberg - IR 24 Strauch – (2 companies)
Lemberg - IR 46 Chasteler – (2 companies)
Lemberg - IR 58 Beaulieu – (2 companies)
Lemberg - IR 41 Kottulinsky – (2 companies)
Jaroslau - IR 9 Czartoryski – (2 companies)
Sambor - IR 44 Bellegarde – (2 companies)
Dukla – IR 29 Lindenau - (1 company)
Zolkiew – 12th Palatinal Hussars– 1 squadron

Crakow Brigade GM Carl Starczynsky von Pittkau

Neusandez - IR 8 Erzherzog Ludwig – (1 company)
Tarnów - IR 12 Manfredini - (1 company)
Krosno - IR 40 vacant Josef Mittrowsky – (1 company)
Myslenice - IR 56 Wenzel Colloredo – (1 company)
Kety - IR 57 Joseph Colloredo – (1 company)
Kalwarya - IR 15 Zach – (1 company)
Zator - IR 10 Anton Mittrowsky – (1 company)
Crakow – 1st Chevaulégiers Kaiser Franz – 1 squadron

Tarnów Brigade GM Bernhard von Grosser

Zamość - IR 23 Würzburg – (2 companies)
Zamość - IR 55 Reuss Greitz – (2 companies)
Lublin - IR 38 Württemberg – (2 companies)

Sandomierz Brigade FML Ignaz von Eggermann

Lancut – IR 1 Kaiser Franz - (1 company)
Rzeszów – IR 20 Kaunitz - (1 company)
Sandomierz – IR 7 Schröder – (1 company)
Sandomierz - IR 50 Stain – (2 companies)
Sandomierz – IR 22 Coburg – (1 company)

Total of Galician dGivision – 36 infantry companies or 7480 men – 2 cavalry squadrons or 125 men.

Military Territorial Defense and Austrian Resident Units in Bohemia

at the beginning of campaign and before complete commitment of the Landwehr battalions

Territorial commander (ad interim): FZM Count Riesch

Vice-commander and Landwehrinspektor: FML Baron von Loudon

Territorial Division GM Johann von Richter

Schüttenhofen Landwehr Brigade oberst Rosenhayn

Janowitz – 1st Landwehr battalion Klattau
Welhartitz – 2nd Landwehr battalion Klattau
Schüttenhofen – 3rd Landwehr battalion Klattau
Bergreichenstein – 3rd Landwehr battalion Prachin

Winterberg – 4th Landwehr battalion Prachin
Strakonitz Landwehr Brigade GM Johann von Richter
Frauenberg – 1st Landwehr battalion Budweis
Budweis – 2nd Landwehr battalion Budweis
Höritz – 3th Landwehr battalion Budweis
Prachatitz – 1st Landwehr battalion Prachin
Strakonitz – 2nd Landwehr battalion Prachin
Wodnan – IR 54 Froom Depotdivision– 2 companies
Pisek – IR 25 Zedzwitz Depotdivision– 2 companies
Horazdiowitz – Reserve (Depot) squadron Uhlans Schwarzenberg

Territorial Division GM Johann Friedrich von Oberndorf

Elbogen Landwehr Brigade oberst von Ullrich
territory – 1st Landwehr battalion Elbogen
territory – 2nd Landwehr battalion Elbogen
territory – 3rd Landwehr battalion Elbogen
Elbogen Landwehr Brigade GM von Oberndorf
territory – 1st Landwehr battalion Pilsen
territory – 2nd Landwehr battalion Pilsen
territory – 3rd Landwehr battalion Pilsen
Elbogen – IR 35 Erzherzog Johann Depotdivision– 2 companies

Territorial Division GM Johann von Schöntal

Sandau Landwehr Brigade Oberst Count Waldstein
Bautzen – 2nd Landwehr battalion Leitmeritz
Tetschen – 3rd Landwehr battalion Leitmeritz
Böhmische Kamnitz – 5th Landwehr battalion Leitmeritz
Böhmische Leipa – 1st Landwehr battalion Bunzlau
Sandau – 4th Landwehr battalion Bunzlau
Auscha Landwehr Brigade GM Johann von Schöntal (later GM Baron Am-Ende)
Brozan – 1st Landwehr battalion Saaz
Lobositz – 2nd Landwehr battalion Saaz
Theresienstadt – 1st Landwehr battalion
Rakonitzudin – 2nd Landwehr battalion Rakonitz
Theresienstadt – 1st Landwehr battalion Leitmeritz
Theresienstadt – 4th Landwehr battalion Leitmeritz
Theresienstadt – 6th Landwehr battalion Bunzlau
Theresienstadt – IR 36 Kolowrat Depotdivision– 2 companies
Theresienstadt – IR 17 Reuss-Plauen Depotdivision – 2 companies
Auscha – Depot companies 3rd Feldjäger battalion
Theresienstadt – Reserve (Depot) squadron Klenau chevaulégers

Territorial Division GM Count Carl Kinsky

Jungbunzlau Landwehr Brigade Oberst Novak
Weisswasser – IR 42 Erbach Depotdivision– 2 companies
Jungbunzlau – IR 11 Rainer Depotdivision– 2 companies
Bakow (then Brüx) – Depot companies 1st Feldjäger battalion
Münchengrätz – Reserve (Depot) squadron Merveldt Uhlans
Jungbunzlau – Reserve (Depot) squadron Riesch Dragoons
Liebenau Landwehr Brigade GM Count Carl Kinsky
Reichenberg – 2nd Landwehr battalion Bunzlau
Turnau – 3rd Landwehr battalion Bunzlau
Liebenau – 5th Landwehr battalion Bunzlau
Böhmische Aicha – 2nd Landwehr battalion Kaurzim
Hühnerwasser – 3rd Landwehr battalion Časlau

Festungskommando Josefstadt GM Johann von Szénassy

Hohenelbe – 1st Landwehr battalion Bydżow
Kopildno – 2nd Landwehr battalion Bydżow
Jičín – 3rd Landwehr battalion Bydżow
Josefstadt – 4th Landwehr battalion Bydżow
Josefstadt – 1st Landwehr battalion Königgrätz

Politz – 2nd Landwehr battalion Königgrätz
Josefstadt – 3rd Landwehr battalion Königgrätz
Geiersberg – 4th Landwehr battalion Königgrätz
Königgrätz – 5th Landwehr battalion Königgrätz
Josefstadt – IR 18 Stuart Depotdivision– 2 companies
Josefstadt – IR 21 Rohan Depotdivision– 2 companies
Josefstadt (Jaromirz) – Depot companies 2nd Feldjäger battalion
Josefstadt – Reserve (Depot) squadron Blankenstein Hussars

Festungskommando Königgrätz GM Baron Franz Peter Ignaz De Baut

Polička – 1st Landwehr battalion Chrudim
Chotzen – 2nd Landwehr battalion Chrudim
Königgrätz – 3rd Landwehr battalion Chrudim
Chrudim – 4th Landwehr battalion Chrudim
Königgrätz – IR 28 Frelich Depotdivision– 2 companies
Königgrätz (then Prachatitz) – Depot companies 4th Feldjäger battalion

Territorial Division FML Baron Karl Joseph von Sterndhal

Prague Landwehr Brigade GM Count Franz Kinsky

Prague – 1st Landwehr battalion Prague
Prague – 2nd Landwehr battalion Prague
Prague – 1st Landwehr battalion Beraun
Prague – 2nd Landwehr battalion Beraun
Prague – 1st Landwehr battalion Kaurzim
Prague – 1st Landwehr battalion Časlau
Prague – 2nd Landwehr battalion Časlau
Prague – 1st Landwehr battalion Tabor
Prague – IR 47 Vogelsang Depotdivision– 2 companies
Alt-Bunzlau – Reserve (Depot) squadron Rosenberg chevaulégers
Detached in the Border – 6 Kordon companies. [\[ii\]](#)

At Prague it was organized an open bureau (an enlistment table or Werbtisch), where volunteers could enroll under a fee of 15 fl. (Konventionsmünze). The border Circles were now occupied by highest Corps Officers: Bellegarde at Saaz (I Corps), Hohenzollern at Prague (III Corps), prince Rosenberg at Pisek (IV Corps) and the Archduke Louis at Budweis (VI Corps). The Field commander of the Bohemian army was the Feldzeugmeister (FZM) Count Carl Kolowrat-Krakowsky, who went in war as commander of the II Corps.

Spring 1809

Austrian Resident Units in Austria - Salzburg

Territorial commander (interim): FML Count Andreas O'Reilly

Vice-commander and Landwehrrinspektor: FML Baron Anton von Mittrowsky

Salzburg Brigade GM Baron von Legisfeld

Salzburg – 1st Landwehr Battalion Salzburg

Salzburg – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Salzburg

Salzburg – 3rd Landwehr Battalion Salzburg

Salzburg – 4th Landwehr Battalion Salzburg

Salzburg – Depot De Vaux – 1 company

Schärding Brigade Oberst von Nesslinger

Strasswalchen – 1st Landwehr Battalion Hausrück viertel

Strasswalchen – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Hausrück viertel

Schärding – 3rd Landwehr Battalion Hausrück viertel

Schärding – 1st Landwehr Battalion Innviertel

Braunau – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Innviertel

Salzburg – 3rd Landwehr Battalion Innviertel

Braunau – 1st Landwehr Battalion Traunviertel

Herzogenburg – Depot 7th Feldjäger – 1 company

Linz Brigade GM Count Sinzendorf (at Neufelden)

Linz platz Commander: GM Rüffer

in Mühlviertel – 1st Landwehr Battalion Mühlviertel

in Mühlviertel – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Mühlviertel

in Mühlviertel – 3rd Landwehr Battalion Mühlviertel

in Mühlviertel – 4th Landwehr Battalion Mühlviertel

Braunau – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Traunviertel

Braunau – 3rd Landwehr Battalion Traunviertel

Schärding – 4th Landwehr Battalion Traunviertel

Schärding – 4th Landwehr Battalion Hausrück viertel

Wels – Depot 8th Feldjäger – 1 company

Linz – Depot Division 14 Klebek – 2 companies

Linz – Depot Division 59 Jordis – 2 companies

Mauthausen – 3rd Landwehr Battalion Ober Wienerwald

Mauthausen – 4th Landwehr Battalion Ober Wienerwald

Krems Brigade GM von Albert

Linz – 1st Landwehr Battalion Ober Mannhartsberg

Walpensdorf – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Ober Mannhartsberg

Linz – 3rd Landwehr Battalion Ober Mannhartsberg

Hollenburg – 4th Landwehr Battalion Ober Mannhartsberg

Linz – 5th Landwehr Battalion Ober Mannhartsberg

Krems – Depot Division 3 Archduke Carl – 2 companies

St. Pölten – Depot Division 49 Kerpen – 2 companies

Wilhelmsburg – Depot 9th Feldjäger – 1 company

1st Vienna territorial Brigade GM Count Paar

Grafendorf – 1st Landwehr Battalion Ober Wienerwald

Wilhelmsburg – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Ober Wienerwald

Mechters – 1st Landwehr Battalion Unter Wienerwald

Vienna – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Unter Wienerwald

Böheimkirchen – 3rd Landwehr Battalion Unter Wienerwald

Spratzen – 4th Landwehr Battalion Unter Wienerwald

Vienna – 5th Landwehr Battalion Unter Wienerwald

Pihra – 6th Landwehr Battalion Unter Wienerwald

Pottenbrunn – 1st Landwehr Battalion Unter Mannhartsberg

St. Andrä – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Unter Mannhartsberg

Gemeinlebarn – 3rd Landwehr Battalion Unter Mannhartsberg

Traismauer – 4th Landwehr Battalion Unter Mannhartsberg

2nd Vienna territorial Brigade GM Ambschel

Penzing – Reserve Squadron Albert Cuirassiers – 1 squadron

Vienna – Reserve Squadron Archduke Ferdinand Cuirassiers – 1 squadron

Vienna – Reserve Squadron Hohenzollern Cuirassiers – 1 squadron

Vienna – Reserve Squadron O'Reilly Chevaulégers – 1 squadron

Vienna – Reserve Squadron Archduke Johann Dragoons – 1 squadron

Vienna – Reserve Squadron Württemberg Dragoons – 1 squadron

Wiener Neustadt – Reserve Squadron Levenehr Dragoons – 1 squadron

3rd Vienna territorial Brigade GM Ambschel
Vienna – Depot Division 4 Deutschmeister – 2 companies
Also 10 Kordon companies at the Borders

Spring 1809

Austrian Resident Units in Inner Austria

Territorial commander (interim): FML Baron Wilhelm von Kerpen
Vice-commander and Landwehrinspektor: FML Baron Guido Ferdinand Lippa von Duba und Kosarczow

Graz territorial Division FML Baron Guido Ferdinand Lippa von Duba und Kosarczow

45146 men, 80 horses

Triest Brigade GM Count Alois von Gavassini

Görz – 1st Landwehr Battalion Görz
Tolmein – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Görz
Trieste – 1st Landwehr Battalion Stadtmiliz Trieste
Trieste – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Territorial Miliz Trieste
Pisino – 1st Landwehr Battalion Adelsberg
Lippa – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Adelsberg
Adelsberg – 3rd Landwehr Battalion Adelsberg
Loitsch – 4th Landwehr Battalion Adelsberg

Laibach Brigade GM Jozsef de Munkácsy

Laibach – 1st Landwehr Battalion Laibach
Radmannsdorf – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Laibach
Laibach – 3rd Landwehr Battalion Laibach
Rudolfswerth (Neustädtl) – 1st Landwehr Battalion Rudolfswerth
Gottschée – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Rudolfswerth
Tschernembl – 3rd Landwehr Battalion Rudolfswerth
Rudolfswerth – 4th Landwehr Battalion Rudolfswerth

Klagenfurt Brigade GM Franz Fenner von Fenneberg

Villach – 1st Landwehr Battalion Villach
Sachsenburg – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Villach
Klagenfurt – 1st Landwehr Battalion Klagenfurt
Althofen – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Klagenfurt
Lavamünd – 3rd Landwehr Battalion Klagenfurt

Marburg Brigade GM Ritter Peter von Lutz

Cilli – 1st Landwehr Battalion Cilli
Peilenstein – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Cilli
Marburg – 1st Landwehr Battalion Marburg
Pettau – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Marburg

Leoben Brigade Oberst Auracher

Mürzzuschlag – 1st Landwehr Battalion Bruck
Leoben – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Bruck
Judenburg – 1st Landwehr Battalion Judenburg
Rottenmann – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Judenburg

Graz Brigade GM Baron Ignaz Anton Sebottendorf von der Rose

Graz – 1st Landwehr Battalion Graz
Eggenburg – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Graz
Wilden – 3rd Landwehr Battalion Graz
Fürstenfeld – 4th Landwehr Battalion Graz
Hartberg – 5th Landwehr Battalion Graz

Graz Reserve Brigade FML Baron Guido Ferdinand Lippa von Duba und Kosarczow

Graz – Depot Division 27 Strassoldo – 2 companies
Graz – Depot Division 45 De Vaux – 2 companies
Graz – IR 16 Lusignan – (1st and 2nd Battalions)
Graz – Depot-squadron Frimont Hussars – 1 squadron
Graz – Depot Division Grazer – 2 companies
Bruck – Depot Division Brucker – 2 companies
Judenburg – Depot Division Judenburger – 2 companies
Marburg – Depot Division Marburger – 2 companies
Cilli – Depot Division Cillier – 2 companies
Graz – Grenz Cordon – 3 companies

Laibach Reserve Brigade FML prince Franz Maria Johann Josef Hermann von Khevenhüller-Metsch

Laibach – Grenz Cordon – 6 companies
Trieste – Depot Division 13 Reisky – 2 companies
Laibach – Depot Division 43 Simbschen – 2 companies
Laibach – Depot Division Laibacher – 2 companies

Rudolfswerth – Depot Division Rudolfswerther – 2 companies
Trieste – Depot Division Triester – 2 companies
Görz – Depot Division Görzer – 2 companies
Adelsberg – Depot Division Adelsberger – 2 companies
Klagenfurt Brigade GM Anton Vogl (Vogel)
Klagenfurt – Depot Division 26 Hohenlohe – 2 companies
Klagenfurt – Depot Division Klagenfurter – 2 companies
Villach – Depot Division Villacher – 2 companies
Klagenfurt – Grenz Cordon – 3 companies

Austrian Adriatic Sea Fleet - Trieste, April 23, 1809

General Major Count Josef L'Espine

Fleet I – Vs. Dalmatia under command of the Oberstleutnant Nepomuk Maidich

Brig "Delfino"

Schooner "Indagatore"

Trabaccolo (Trabakel) "Dromedario"

Felucca "Mora"

12 Gunboats and Sloops

Fleet 2 – Vs. Venice under command of the Oberstleutnants Matthias Flanagan

Corvette „Armonia" (rented by private owners)

Brig "Eolo"

Brig "Pilade" sent on April 22 in an expedition to Sicily

Brig "Oreste"

Trabaccolo "Bravo"

Trabaccolo "Cammello"

Large tartane "Isabella"

8 Gunboats and Sloops

AUSTRIAN RESIDENT UNITS IN MORAVIA-SILESIA

after Landwehr committment

Territorial commander (interim): FMZ Count Argenteau

Vice-commander and Landwehrinspektor: FML baron Lelio Spannocchi

Moravian Territorial Division FML count Franz St. Julien Waldsee

Troppau Territorial Landwehr Brigade GM von Pietsch

Odrau – Depot Company 5th Feldjäger Battalions

Troppau – Depot Company 6th Feldjäger Battallion

Teschen – Depot Wenzel Colloredo – 1 company

Troppau – Reserve Squadrons ArchdukeFerdinand Hussars

Silesian Borders – 1st Landwehr Battalion Teschen

Jablunkau – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Teschen

Troppau – 1st Landwehr Battalion Troppau

Freudenthal – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Troppau

Würbenthal - 3rd Landwehr Battalion Troppau

Olmütz Territorial Landwehr Brigade GM baron von Bojakowsky

Olmütz – Depot Manfredini – 1 company

Olmütz – Depot Kaiser – 1 company

Olmütz – Depot Zach – 1 company

Olmütz – 1st Landwehr Battalion Olmütz

Olmütz – 1st Moravian Volunteers

Olmütz – 1st Landwehr Battalion Prerau

Olmütz – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Prerau

Olmütz – 3rd Landwehr Battalion Prerau

Olmütz Territorial Landwehr Brigade GM Baron von Wodniansky

Olmütz – Depot Schröder – 1 company

Olmütz – Depot Kaunitz – 1 company

Olmütz – Depot Josef Colloredo – 1 company

Olmütz – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Olmütz

Olmütz – 3rd Landwehr Battalion Olmütz

Olmütz – 4th Landwehr Battalion Olmütz

Olmütz – 3rd Landwehr Battalion Brünn

Hradisch Territorial Landwehr Brigade GM count Du Noyer

Ungarische Hradisch – Depot Josef Mittrowsky – 1 company

Gaya – Reserve Squadrons 3rd Uhlans ArchdukeCarl

Ungarische Brod – Reserve Squadrons Cuirassiers ArchdukeFranz

Strassnitz – 1st Landwehr Battalion Hradisch

Mährische Weisskirchen – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Hradisch

Ungarische Hradisch – 3rd Landwehr Battalion Hradisch

Brünn Territorial Landwehr Brigade GM baron Franz Jordan Pöck

Brünn citadel – Depot Lindenau – 1 company

Brünn – Depot Anton Mittrowsky – 1 company

Brünn – 2nd Moravian Volunteers

Brünn Territorial Landwehr Brigade Oberst Count Chorinsky

Brünn – 1st Landwehr Battalion Brünn

Brünn – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Brünn

Brünn – 4th Landwehr Battalion Brünn

Znaim Territorial Landwehr Brigade Oberst von Romberg

Iglau – Depot Archduke Ludwig – 1 company

Znaim – Depot Coburg – 1 company

Znaim – 1st Landwehr Battalion Znaim

Znaim – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Znaim

Iglau – 1st Landwehr Battalion Iglau

Iglau – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Iglau

May 1809

Austrian Resident Units in Austria - Salzburg

Territorial commander (interim): FML Count Andreas O'Reilly Vice-comm. and Landwehrinspektor: FML Baron Anton von Mittrowsky

Landwehr Division FML Baron Anton von Mittrowsky

38315 men, 440 horses

Salzburg Brigade GM Baron von Legisfeld

Salzburg – 1st Landwehr Battalion Salzburg

Salzburg – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Salzburg

Salzburg – 3rd Landwehr Battalion Salzburg

Salzburg – 4th Landwehr Battalion Salzburg

Salzburg – Depot De Vaux – 1 company

Ried Brigade Oberst Hermann von Nesslinger

territory – 1st Landwehr Battalion Hausrück viertel

territory – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Hausrück viertel

territory – 3rd Landwehr Battalion Hausrück viertel

territory – 1st Landwehr Battalion Innviertel

territory – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Innviertel

territory – 3rd Landwehr Battalion Innviertel

territory – 1st Landwehr Battalion Traunviertel

Linz Brigade GM count Sinzendorf

Linz platz Commander: GM Rüffer

territory – 1st Landwehr Battalion Mühlviertel territory – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Mühlviertel

territory – 3rd Landwehr Battalion Mühlviertel territory – 4th Landwehr Battalion Mühlviertel

territory – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Traunviertel territory – 3rd Landwehr Battalion Traunviertel territory –

4th Landwehr Battalion Traunviertel - territory – 4th Landwehr Battalion Hausrück viertel

Wels – Depot 8th Feldjäger – 1 company

Linz – Depot Division 14 Klebek – 2 companies

Linz – Depot Division 59 Jordis – 2 companies

Mauthausen – 3rd Landwehr Battalion Ober Wienerwald

Mauthausen – 4th Landwehr Battalion Ober Wienerwald

Krems Brigade GM von Ulbrecht

Linz – 1st Landwehr Battalion Ober Mannhartsberg

Walpensdorf – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Ober Mannhartsberg

Linz – 3rd Landwehr Battalion Ober Mannhartsberg

Hollenburg – 4th Landwehr Battalion Ober Mannhartsberg

Linz – 5th Landwehr Battalion Ober Mannhartsberg

Krems – Depot Division 3 Archduke Carl – 2 companies

St. Pölten – Depot Division 49 Kerpen – 2 companies

Wilhelmsburg – Depot 9th Feldjäger – 1 company

Wilhelmsburg – Depot 7th Feldjäger – 1 company

1st Vienna territorial Brigade GM Count Paar

Grafendorf – 1st Landwehr Battalion Ober Wienerwald

Wilhelmsburg – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Ober Wienerwald

Mechters – 1st Landwehr Battalion Unter Wienerwald

Vienna – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Unter Wienerwald

Böheimkirchen – 3rd Landwehr Battalion Unter Wienerwald

Spratzen – 4th Landwehr Battalion Unter Wienerwald

Vienna – 5th Landwehr Battalion Unter Wienerwald

Pihra – 6th Landwehr Battalion Unter Wienerwald

Pottenbrunn – 1st Landwehr Battalion Unter Mannhartsberg

St. Andrä – 2nd Landwehr Battalion Unter Mannhartsberg

Gemeinlebarn – 3rd Landwehr Battalion Unter Mannhartsberg

Traismauer – 4th Landwehr Battalion Unter Mannhartsberg

2nd Vienna territorial Brigade GM Ambschel

Penzing – Reserve squadron Albert Cuirassiers – 1 squadron

Vienna – Reserve squadron Archduke Ferdinand Cuirassiers – 1 squadron

Vienna – Reserve squadron Hohenzollern Cuirassiers – 1 squadron

Vienna – Reserve squadron O'Reilly Chevaulégiers – 1 squadron

Vienna – Reserve squadron Archduke Johann Dragoons – 1 squadron

Vienna – Reserve squadron Württemberg Dragoons – 1 squadron

Wiener Neustadt – Reserve squadron Levenehr Dragoons – 1 squadron

3rd Vienna territorial Brigade GM Ambschel

Vienna – Depot Division 4 Deutschmeister – 1 company

The Austrian Landwehr In 1809

by Enrico Acerbi 2010

"... eine bloss zur Vertheidigung des Vaterländischen Bodens abzweckende..."

"To be aimed only on the defence of the Fatherland"

K.K. Patent of June 8, 1808

The farsighted and innovative Austrian Archduke Charles developed the idea of a territorial reserve, whose basic concept intended a kind of militia system with purely defensive character. Were to be considered 3 essential motives in order to this provision:

1— the extensive exhaustion of the military potential of the Austrian lands, considering the positive experiences with armed citizen's contingents (Volksaufgeboten) in Tirol and Salzburg in 1800 and 1805;

2— the success of the French people's armies in the Coalition Wars, absolutely astonishing for expert military leaders coming from the school of the 17th Century;

3-- as the perhaps most essential factors even were to put the low expected costs, especially for the short training time and the State arming, also for clothing and the other equipment, however, provided by the countryland and partially from the Landwehr men themselves.

On June 9th, 1808 an Imperial Patent for the people did the organizing of the Landwehr institute. The Emperor Franz said in it:

"We have opened, in our Patent, Our beloved matter with the intention of an institution connected to the reserve establishment, namely for the defence of the Monarchy with such means which grant the possibility to Us to facilitate the finances of the State by decreasing those of the active Army.

In just this intention We think for good to organize a territorial Force (Landwehr) aimed only on the defence of the Fatherland.... For its execution We have appointed authorized persons, already known for their proficiency, their zeal and their devotion to Us and to the government, namely for Styria, Carinthia, Krain, Trieste and Salzburg: our esteemed Brother Imperial Highness Archduke John; our Court Commissioner Count Saurau: for Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia...".

Archduke John did come on June 22, 1808, at Salzburg with Count Franz von Saurau in order to start the organization of the Landwehr. At the time they had to raise 4 battalions, the Staff Officers of which could have been retired military officers of the former Bishopric or Electoral Principate (of Salzburg), who had decided to be a volunteer in the new project. Only 4 officers and 1 Corporal for each Landwehr company had to come from the K.K. regular Army.

After this first examples, since 1808, in the German Hereditary lands (Germany, Outer and Inner Austria, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Tirol), they raised this Militia, organized with men fit to combat in each imperial province. It was estimated that Austria would raise 180000 Landwehr and Hungary 50000, but such numbers were never attained; the Hungarian Diet refused to sanction it, and it was thought dangerous to raise it in Galicia, whose Poles were believed disaffected. In Bohemia, this force, (how it will be stated by Hofkriegsrat Notification of June 13, 1811), had to be of about 50000 men.

Landwehr based its organisation upon the new concept of Reserve duty or Service which could lead towards a true national army, rather than towards another kind of Militia. It stated that:

1 – Every man in the age of military service, from then was also required to fulfill the Reserve duty; this modified also the previous way of recruiting people;

2 – After having recognized their military fitness, citizens did receive one certificate, signed by military and political authority, with which he, where it would be necessary, had to identify themselves.

But who could enlist with the Landwehr?

The service in the Landwehr was allowed to:

- Residents temporarily free from service duty (i.e. religious, jobs exemptions);
- Residents, who had been legally dismissed as veterans after a full duty period and had not yet served for a total period of 20 years, provided they wanted not to become Capitulanten; [\[1\]](#)
- fit for service retired Capitulanten;
- Häusler (namely inhabitants who had only house but not fields to cultivate. Also poors, contrary of the well-off people);
- common Conscripts assigned to the category of various jobs (vermischten Beschäftigung)
- common Conscripts with minor physical defects;
- who was signed in the Register of the less suitable subjects for the Conscription.

The Landwehr soldiers' service was compulsory for all men aged between 18 and 45, unless they belonged to exempt categories or were army reservists. Initially they had to train themselves on every Sunday and holiday, while monthly they were gathered in larger units, coming from the nearby villages, and sent to the battalion manoeuvres, which did not have to last more than three hours. Later this system was changed and they had to instruct themselves with the weapons in short periods of 14 days, under the military Rule (generally half of the total force trained itself in Spring, the others in Autumn, or in periods stated by the territorial regiment command). When employed in these training camps, the militians were supplied by the provinces. The trainings periods was recorded by the Districts-Commissariate (which maintained the Landwehr's lists) and signed in the personal Folios (Karten). These were managed directly by the Kreis-Hauptmanns or the Bataillons-Commandanten. In the case of a War call-to-arms the Landwehr men had to:

- gather themselves in their battalions;
- give their oath to the national flag;
- follow the orders of their General-Commandant.

The Landwehr generally wore a grey jacket (Rock) with red facings (later various colours), had a cartridge-box (Patronentasche) with 36 cartridges, bayonet, and hats (every land battalions could have personal hats). Every battalion had also to form a special section of

snipers (Scharf-schützen) generally armed with the best rifles and with the Jägerstutzen (see also Feldjäger battalions and Tirol's Schützen).

The Model in the figure is a Waadtland Swiss type, used in all lands of Alps, for hunting. This weapon allowed a secure fire result up to 300 paces, while the common infantry muskets cannot go over a 100 paces. Landwehr firearms depended upon availability; muskets of 1754, 1774 or 1784 pattern were used, with hunting rifles, cavalry carbines, even Crespi breech loaders and air rifles among the Jägers.

In practice, shortage of equipment resulted in wide variations. Though officers and NCOs usually wore regulation dress, other ranks were permitted different uniform providing all members of a company were dressed alike. In 1808 civilian dress was adapted (sometimes simply by adding a cockade to the hat!), the only issue items being the coat and the leather equipment.

The Landwehr was proportioned to the width of the Circle (Kreis) in which it could be raised one or more battalions. Each battalion (800 men) had 4 companies; each company (200 men) had 4 platoons (Züge); each platoon (50 men) had 2 Squads or Korporalschäften of 25 men each.^[ii] The companies were led by an Hauptmann and 3 other officers.

In each province the Landwehr was split in two parts (Abtheilungen), the first formed by the best fit men, the second by the less fit to comBns. In this second section of that new regional armies it could be found what more resembled to the old Landmiliz or to the Town-Guards (Bürgerinheiten). It was the first draft of the nineteenth-century K.K. Landwehr (national army), in competition with the K.u.K. (gemeinsame) Heer (imperial army), while the second military choices went to form what in the future will be the K.K. Landsturm.

Therefore, in this second Corps, were also the men aged from 45 till 50 years, the family fathers (Hausväter) and all who owned a firearm (till the age of 50 years); provided, all the above mentioned, they were not completely fit for the Landwehr duty. This early prototype of Landsturm had the task to provide to the order and discipline of the inner land, to defend the inner ways of communications and villages, to garrison the fortresses and towns, to escort prisoners and other military services. The 2nd Class Landwehr had less difficult duties, often ordered directly by provinces. These civil governments provided also to the soldiers uniforms and equipments. During war-time these forces were led by former Officers in retirement, recalled on duty.

The Supreme Patent Act (Allerhöchstes Patent) of June 9, 1808, stated also that the towns, villages, in which was no military unit (regular or Landwehr) had to form (with armed citizens), during wartimes, Security patrols (Sicherheitswachen) and had to give men for transports duties to the army.

After the defeat of 1809 Napoleon demanded the deactivation of the Landwehr; but registers were kept, and in 1811 it was decreed that when re-formed, they would form the fourth battalions of each Line regiment.

Lantveři National Army of Bohemia 1809

In Bohemia on October 31, 1808, the local Parliament (Landtag) convened in the Prague Castle, granted the sum of 1.509.000 fl. to cover the expense for the Landwehr equipments.

The Bohemian Landwehr wore "Hungarian" type uniforms of a brown "Spencer"-style jacket with red facings and braid, a round hat with black and yellow pompon, Hungarian breeches, high boots and black equipment. Otherwise those uniforms, perhaps, were those of the 1800 Archduke Charles volunteers. See after for some detail.

Other sources quoted the Prague Student Corps wore similar dress plus a bicorn with a red-tipped white feather. The Prague city Landwehr had long, singlebreasted brown coats with green collar, cuffs and piping; white breeches, black (white ?) gaiters and equipment, and a shako with brass badge and black and yellow pompon. ^[iii]

Two Words upon Uniforms

In the Web and in the interesting site www.primaplana.cz has appeared a notable historical article of Karel Sáček and Karl Bag, which tries to make light on the type of military uniform worn by the Bohemian Landwehr in 1809. The article has, unfortunately, the defect to be written in Czech language, not comprehensible to all. I tried to make here a summary of what was written there.

A man dressed in a knee-long coat and Corsican hat on his head is probably the first image that will strike you, speaking about the Landwehr, years 1808-1810. Right a man so dressed was immortalized by painter Johann Peter Krafft in 1813 in his famous "Farewell of the Territorial" (in Czech: zeměbrance from země = Land and branec = recruit) painting, which became a symbol of the modern Austrian patriotism (the image is not provided for copyright rights). The subject, in effects, is wearing the same uniform as the Landwehr men on the front page of another quoted publication on the matter: the book "Landwehr Anno Neun".

However these uniforms applied to the Landwehr battalions formed in Vienna, Lower Austria and other neighborhoods. Their numerous options are set as in the synthesis of the book "Das Heer unter dem Doppeladler", where, in addition, authors even wrote a warning label: "In fact, Landwehr uniforms were very dissimilar in different regions." ^[iv]

How, then, looked the Landwehr from the Czech lands? The absence of detailed description of their uniforms (or yet to be discovered), forces to refer briefly to the regulation in force in Lower and Upper Austria,

"The service coat must be such that a man could wear it in winter over the other clothes in the summer only over a shirt. It should have two pockets. The Landwehr long coat extends up to the knees, so that the trousers colour may not be uniform. The man receives his own rounded hat (Runden-Hut), in which front is attached a brass plaque, where one can read to the provincial and district number of the battalion. The Landwehr training team should walk with their own clothes as jackets, but together homogeneous for weaponry. This weaponry belongs to a little bag (Sack) for 36 rounds, which is worn on a black lacquered wide strap, two and a quarter inches over the right shoulder strap of the bayonet, as for the infantry. Men wear the bags over the right shoulder.

The men were armed by the Central Government with rifles and bayonets, which had weapons for every local security group, watched in a safe place. For the officer corps, however, and also for men was issued a special "Landwehr uniform", adapted to the national costumes of each Crown's region, usually not homogeneously prescribed. This uniform consisted, by the main part, of a long overcoat, in different colours, with a single series of white buttons, with a rigid hat having a brim bent up on one side and a brass plate on which were embossed the letters LW (Land Wehr), then region and number of the battalion.

Each man was to be provided with one cartridge bag for 36-40 rounds, sack for bread and the suspension strap (belt) for a bayonet. Equipment and military clothing were provided by the Regional Administration."

In relation to the Moravia-Silesia Landwehr battalions, however, this booklet provided only:

"They were wearing a gray coat with blue facings." ^[v]

Otakar Frankenberger, with reference to primary sources collected in Prague, limited himself to stating that "Landwehr of Czech lands wore a gray coat, blue epaulettes, trilby hat with rosette-shaped pins and brush." At the same time he added that: "There was a

proposal under which each Region should have a different colour of the facings. The buttons should be for Czech (white) and for Moravian Landwehr (yellow)". [vi]

According to other sources, Moravia decided that: "the uniform had to be a gray coat with red facings and a round hat with a brass plate ... at least every battalion had to have the same wearing." [vii]

According to Dave Hollins' Czech, Moravian and Silesian simulated uniforms of Landwehr battalions and Lower Austrian peasant hats, their facings was to be officially light blue, but many units used to copy the same colour as the ordinary infantry regiment linked to the District (so the Saaz Landwehr battalion loaded Orange "County" facings as did the Erbach Infantry Regiment No. 42). In Moravia, probably, they wore more Landwehr black "peasant hats", because of the large presence of farmers. [viii]

Excerpts for Landwehr equipments were recorded in eastern Bohemia: "The train group attended the exercises in their own clothes, but each one should have had a strange high hat with brass letters and badges and the same cartridge sacks, all were available in Prague: a badge for 21 kr., an hat for 2 zl. 24 kr." [ix]

Another, although very bizarre, source describing the equipment is a Landwehr mocking song, that was sang by regular army soldiers of Frelich Infantry Regiment No. 28:

"Lantveři (Landwehr) with linen trousers, back too much "tanestry" / rifles are old, "pagnety" red, on their heads pig wool hats. / Those are the words, by honour, run Brethren, Jesus Maria!" [x]

So far written sources. More attention must be paid to iconographic sources. Among them it occupies a privileged position a series of 13 Landwehr images of the Imperial Countries, which Josef Eder issued at Vienna in 1810. [xi]

Three of those images relate to the Bohemian lands. As for the "Czech Landwehr of the Royal Capital city of Prague" it must be told that this may not be the right guide for recreating the appearance and the idea of Landwehr uniforms in the Czech lands. The intention was to distinguish that units as much as possible, as in the case of the Student Volunteer battalion, which had to be different from the Archduke Charles Legion of 1800 – The red epaulet on the officer's right shoulder is probably a symbolic reference for continuing that tradition.

In Moravian and Silesian Duchy Landwehr, the gold metal letters in the hats look different than the above-illustrated Prague Landwehr - in this case, it can be also clearly recognized the letter "M" referring probably to the Moravian territory.

They have classical Landwehr coats and equipment. However the hat is decorated with letters LW. Why? Rigid hats, round hats, etc ... these features suggest only that the so-called typical Corsican hat did not predominate on Bohemian territory. This is confirmed by other contemporary illustrations of Czech Landwehr, camped, on June 23, 1809 at Dresden. [xii] This iconographic source derived from a collection published by Peter Hofschrör and Dave Hollins and shows seven captured soldiers with the cylinder-shaped hat having bents reversed on both sides.

The Bohemian hat of the "Dresden camp" is similar to that immortalized by Eder in 1810 for Moravians. This is the same type, that was widespread among Czech Archduke Charles Legion volunteers already since 1800. [xiii] The cylindrical hat with a bent brim, then, was probably the most typical element for the Czech Landwehr in 1809 and distinguished them from other countries. This just let's add that officers who were assigned to the Landwehr from the army, have the right to retain their original former uniform.

General Count Kinsky, in whose brigade were included three Landwehr battalions of the Loket region and two from Saaz and Rakovník, indicated the actual state of the Landwehr's equipment in a report to the FML Sommariva (early May 1809): "The bad state of uniforms and lack of shoes is the cause of many diseases among the units. The 2nd Königgrätz Battalion had to be again completely withdrawn, due to bad arming, from the South Bohemian border and replaced by the 4th Chrudim battalion." [xiv]

This may suggest that the Landwehr, like in a common volunteer battalion, should have to be equipped with different uniforms, based on the regular infantry-style. Maybe this manifestation was captured by Josef Eder and was confirmed by several other sources.

The third image "Moravian Landwehr (?) A volunteer corps" illustrated a "Moravian Landwehr" with a typical Jäger clothing - here the author obviously made a mistake in the description. In 1809 in Moravia no volunteer Jäger formation emerged, which could be incorporated into the Feldjäger corps; those uniforms are likely to be perhaps accredited to the Prague volunteers (Watterich) battalion, or to the Feldjäger or to the the Lobkovitz Kinsky formation.

In order to end this short trip among the Czech Landwehr uniforms there is a rather "hot and picquant" note related to the Legion troops of Archduke Charles, left by FML Klenau in his report dated March 24, 1809:

"The Landwehr men serving in the legion, as well as the new recruited ones, do not wear underwear (kleinen Montur) under the coat. Therefore I consider it necessary to allocate shirts and underwear (Gati) to the men, in order, at least, to partially hide their nudities. This deficiency results from poverty and from the fact that the majority, when Legion was rallied, took with him only one shirt, which is by now completely worn". [xv]

Joking with Landwehr in 1809 [xvi]

War preparations continued in Prague so zealously that, on October 31, 1808, Czech Lords resolved to give the State Council cash of 1.509.000 zl. for the newly established army, the Landwehr, and, in addition, to provide a further 4.000.000 zl. contribution to be spending by the war fund.

Over the winter, certain of the pending war, all became tense and eager to setting up the Land's defense, Landwehr, which were quickly dressed in uniform and trained to the field service of war.

The hurry and the rush of training territorials inspired confidence in the regular troops, by their supposed military superiority, and they became jealous, so they laughed at their old land-soldiers upon the meaning of the letters LW (which meant Land Wehr), saying the letters meant "Lauf weg!", in German "Run away!" and questioned about their fitness and the various antics uttered by this new army. Also even there were composed skittish songs about Territorials. So sang soldiers of the regiment Vogelsang in Prague:

"Not far from Vienna in a village small and fine - Flagbearer Landwehry at the waist carrying a swine"

And perhaps they would have even more teased Territorials, when an abrupt spring called to arms people from Prague up to the field, against Napoleon. Therefore, on May 1st, 1809, after the Territorials, volunteers and students got the 1800 flags and went from Prague to the Klattau region, occupying the Bohemian border. That year the month of May was, in Bohemia, same as "Month of War", so that even during the feast of St. John Nepomucene in Prague, instead of wandering devout pilgrims, walked brilliant fellows singing war songs and ballads against the detested Napoleon, pro the celebrated Archduke Charles and laughing at the Territorials ... For the security and the safety of Prague had been discarded the palisades and the city was fortified with trenches with embankments around, where several thousand people worked for a day pay of 30 kr.

Since 1808, in the German hereditary lands (Germany, outer and inner Austria, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Tirol), had been raised a special militia, organized with men fit to combat in each imperial province. This force, as for the Hofkriegsrat Notification of June 13, 1811, had to be of about 50000 men. The service in the Landwehr was allowed to:

- residents temporarily free from service duty (exemptions);
- residents, who had been legally dismissed as veterans after a full duty and had not yet served for a total period of 20 years, provided they wanted not to become Capitulanten; [9]
- fit for service retired Capitulanten;
- Häusler (namely inhabitants who had only house but not fields to cultivate. Also poor, contrary of the well-off people);
- common Conscripts assigned to the category of various Jobs (vermischten Beschäftigung)
- common Conscripts with minor physical defects;
- who was signed in the Register of the less suitable subjects of the Conscription.

The Landwehr soldiers period of duty was from 18 y.o. men till the age of 45. Initially they had to train themselves on every Sunday and holiday, while monthly they were gathered in larger units, coming from the nearby villages, and sent to the Battalion manoeuvres, which did not have to last more than three hours. Later this system was changed and they had to train with the weapons in short periods of 14 days, under the military Rule (generally half of the total force trained itself in Spring, the others in Autumn, or in periods stated by the territorial regiment command). When employed in these training camps, the militians were supplied by the provinces. The trainings periods was recorded by the Districts-Commissariate (which maintained the Landwehr's lists) and signed in the personal Folios (Karten). These were managed directly by the Kreis-Hauptmanns or the Bataillons-Commandanten. In the case of a War call-to-arms the Landwehr men had to:

- gather themselves in their Battalions;
- give their oath to the national flag;
- follow the orders of their General-Commandant.

The Landwehr generally had a cartridge-box (Patronentasche) with 36 cartridges, bayonet, and hats (every land Battalions could have personal hats). Every Battalion had also to form a special section of snipers (Scharfschützen) generally armed with the best rifles.

In each province the Landwehr was split in two parts (Abtheilungen), the first formed by the best fit men, the second by the less fit to combat. In this second Corps were also the men aged from 45 till 50 years, the family fathers (hausväter) and all who owned a firearm (till the age of 50 years); provided, all the above mentioned, they were not completely fit for the Landwehr duty. This early prototype of Landsturm had the task to provide to the order and discipline of the inner land, to defend the inner ways of communications and villages, to garrison the fortresses and towns, to escort prisoners and other military services. The 2nd Class Landwehr had less difficult duties, often ordered directly by provinces. These civil governments provided also to the soldiers uniforms and equipments. During war-time these forces were led by former Officers in retirement, recalled on duty.

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Uniforms[10] Landwehr Gemeine

The Hats. Landwehr hats must be common round black hats high 6 Zoll (15,80 cm) with a brim wide 3 ½ Zoll (around 9 cm). They had on both sides one black wool lace (loop with buttons) and on the left side of the hat they had a cockade large 3 Zoll (8 cm) bearing the national colours of the region.

The "Rock" or waistcoat: the act of June 1808 specified the uniform for Upper, Lower and Inner Austrian Landwehr districts being distinguished by their facing colours:

Styria (Steiermark), white and white-green cockade;
Carinthia (Kärnten) red and yellow-red-white cockade;
Trieste and Istria, red and yellow-red-blue cockade;
Carniola (Krain), light blue and white-blue-red cockade;
Salzburg, yellow facing and white-red cockade;
Upper Austria, red with white-red cockade;
Lower Austria, red and blue-yellow cockade.

Uniform comprised a grey-green or dark green (Stahlgrün) [11] short coat with facing-coloured collar, cuffs and shoulder strap piping, and white buttons; white or pike grey breeches, black gaiters, and a 'round hat' six inches high, with a 3 inches brim usually turned up on one or both sides, bearing, as said, a cockade in provincial colours. White leather belts were worn, black for NCOs (but actually more widespread). The waistcoat was surmounted, on the breast, for 6 Zoll (16 cm) and was tied up by a double line of white buttons. The length of the waistcoat (also called Loden) reached the belly and after. The Collars had to be high 2/3 of the neck-band (which had to be generally black). Cuffs had to be wide 3 ½ Zoll (around 9 cm) and set on the forearm. Piping and turnbacks were of green tissue. On shoulders they had green shoulder straps, with regional colour piping, to guide the leather belts which sustained the bayonet and the cartridge bag.

The Gilet: was green with a single file of smaller white buttons. The Breeches: they were long, grey and had a german type bib and small belt. The Gaiters: were black with a lateral line of small leather buttons and long till the knee. Shoes: they were the classical Bundschuhe or short shoes. With bad time were allowed also boots or leather cover for gaiters. Belts: Landwehr men carried the bayonet with a 5 cm wide leather belt.

Corporals

They had the same uniform but had a cane and a sabre, which was carried near the bayonet in a black leather sheath. The laces of the sabre were of green wool with the regional colours (Egalisierungs farbe).

NCOs

NCOs also had sabres with regional colour knots, and the usual canes.

Officers

Hat: Officers wore bicorns high 11 Zoll (28,9 cm) in the back and 10 ½ Zoll frontally (27,6 cm), wide 5 Zoll (13 cm) and with a band wide 2 Zoll (5,26 cm). On the left side of the hat there was a silver loop - long 7 Zoll (18,4 cm) – wide 1/3 Zoll (0,87 cm) – with a small white button and the regional cockade. They had also silver silk tassels with the regional colours. Waistcoat: it was similar to that of the soldiers, but log up to the knees. Breeches: grey, long and with german belt and bib with silk camel hair braid on the outer seams and as thigh knots (Stabs-officers had silver camel hair braid).

Boots: long up to the knees. They also carried a sabre with a silver and white knot on a black glazed shoulder belt with a Port d'Epée with silver silk laces and regional colours.

Rank markings were one, two or three silver loops (1cm wide) on the collar for Unterleutnant, Oberleutnant and Hauptmann respectively; field officers had silver-edged collar and shoulder straps, and silver braid on the breeches.

The Schützen (of Landwehr) who some author called also Jäger had the same uniform of the Landwehr. However they did not carry bayonet or cartridge-bag, they wore a waist belt (large 2 Zoll) with a cartridge box at the front instead of shoulder belts, and carried a powder horn on a green cord over the left shoulder; NCOs also carried a sabre.

Why oaks leaves on hats?

Austrian soldiers used to carry three oak-leaves on their helmets-shakos; but why?

In Germany oak were the Trees of the Homeland, the powerful war trees of the Teutons, whose leaves also served in war as a field mark. The oak was consecrated to the thundering god Donnar (Thor). Ancient Celts observed the oak's massive growth and impressive expanse. They took this as a clear sign that the oak was to be honored for its endurance, and noble presence. Further merit to its regal presence is its tendency to attract lightning. This was considered hugely powerful among the ancients and is associated with one of their foremost gods, Dagda.

More, in the old German language of flowers they told: "Who carries oak leaves, indicates his own determination and that thereby nobody will can stop him. So it was recommended, therefore, to be careful with those carrying oak leaves, and, above all, to avoid jokes with these fellows, who didn't allow jokes." The weapons put "at rest" during wars and campaigns were often hung up on oaks. It was easy to understand why German (and Austrian) warriors went in the battle with oak leaves.

Lower Austria (Nieder-Österreich) Landwehr Organization:

1. Viertel Ober dem Manhartsberg (OMB)
2. Viertel Unter dem Manhartsberg (UMB)
3. Viertel Ober dem Wiener Wald (OWW)
4. Viertel Unter dem Wiener Wald (UWW)

Commanders: Archduke Maximilian and Earl von Bissingen

Viertel Ober dem Mannhartsberg

5 Battalions in the Brigade Ulbrecht in Krems, Division Anton Mittrowsky under O'Reilly

1st Battalion Krems

- Chevalier Ludwig Estevet de la Bussière

Before Aspern: with Brigade Rüffer at Linz then in the Brigade Nordmann, autonomous, VI Corps.

Before Wagram: assigned to Brigade Hammer, Division D'Aspre, Reserve Corps

after Wagram : merged in 2nd combined Battalion OMB and UMB (Commander: Lichtenberg)

2nd Battalion Waidhofen an der Thaya

- Major Anton Eisenkolb then Baron Major Clemens Beissel

finally Major Count Franz Schönborn.

Between Aspern and Wagram: in the Brigade Sinzendorf, detached in Pressburg then autonomous, Army of Inner Austria.

Before Wagram: in Brigade Weiss, Division Radetzky, IV Corps later was with the Avant-garde Provençères, Division Radetzky, IV Corps

After Wagram: attached to Brigade Murray, Division Prohaszka, Reserve Corps with the remnants of the 1st Battalion and 3rd OMB, 1-2-3-4 of the Mühlviertel, 1st Traunviertel it became the 1st combined Battalion OMB and UMB.

3rd Battalion Zwettl

- Major Cölestin Gasser then Prince Ferdinand Colloredo

Before Aspern: was in the Brigade Ulbrecht, or Garrison Enns and Mauthausen then to the Army of Inner Austria.

After Wagram: with the remnants of the 2nd and 4th OMB, 2nd and 4th UMB and one more Upper Austrian Battalion it became the 2nd Combined Battalion OMB and UMB (Battalion Lichtenberg).

4th Battalion Horn

- Major Friedrich von Stark then Major Count Joseph Gilleis

Between Aspern and Wagram: detached to the Brigade Sinzendorf at Pressburg then detached to the Brigade Weiss Division Radetzky, IV Corps.

After Wagram: to the Division Hohenlohe, IV Corps then with the remnants of the 2nd and 4th OMB, 2nd and 4th UMB and one more Upper Austrian Battalion it became the 1st Combined Battalion OMB and UMB (see also above).

5th Battalion Krems and Zwettl

- Major Landgraf Friedrich Egon Fürstenberg

Before Aspern: in the Brigade Ritter or Garrison Linz, then in the Army of Inner Austria

Between Aspern and Wagram: Army of Inner Austria

After Wagram: with the remnants of the 2nd Landwehr Battalion OMB, 1st Battalion Landwehr UMB, 1st and 4th Battalion Landwehr Hausrückviertel, 1st and 2nd Salzburg Landwehr Battalion it became the: 3rd Combined Battalion OMB and UMB

Viertel Unter dem Mannhartsberg (UMB)

4 Battalions of the Brigade Paar at Vienna, Division Anton Mittrowsky under O'Reilly

1st Battalion Weikersdorf

- Major Count Joseph Brenner then Major August Wolf von Eggenburg

Before Aspern: deployed on the line of river Enns, then withdrawn till Styria

Between Aspern and Wagram: its soldiers deserted "en Masse"

2nd Battalion Ernstbrunn

- Major Count Joseph Heinrich Obergfell then Major Count Franz Schönborn, also interim Major Count Hardegg
Before Aspern: deployed on the line of river Enns, then withdrawn till Styria
Between Aspern and Wagram: detached in Pressburg. Later in the detached Brigade Sinzendorf in Pressburg, then in the detached Brigade Bianchi and in the detached Brigade Weiss. At Raab in the Brigade GM Legisfeld, Division FML Franz Jellačić.

3rd Battalion Wolkersdorf

- Major Lerch von Mühlheim; then, At Aspern: Major Count Joseph Heinrich Obergfell
Before Aspern: line of river Enns, then in the VI Corps.
Between Aspern and Wagram: detached in Pressburg.
Before Wagram: in the Brigade Peter Vécsey, Avant-garde with Colloredo as commander, in the Brigade Máriássy, Division Vincent, VI Corps
After Wagram: remnants in the 1st combined Landwehr Battalion OMB and UMB.

4th Battalion Poysdorf

- Major Prince Ferdinand Colloredo
Before Aspern: line of river Enns
Before Wagram: to Brigade Máriássy, Division Vincent, VI Corps
After Wagram: remnants in the 1st combined Landwehr Battalion OMB and UMB.

Viertel Ober dem Wiener Wald (OWW)

2 Battalions in the Brigade Paar in Vienna, Division Mittrowsky under O'Reilly

1st Battalion Herzogenburg, St Pölten

- Major Philipp Praschmar
Before Aspern: with Brigade Albrecht, in the detached from IV Corps, Division Dedovich
Between Aspern and Wagram: Brigade Sinzendorf, Army of Inner Austria
Before Wagram: Brigade Adler, Division Hohenfeld, VI Corps
After Wagram: with the Army of Inner Austria. Then it was split, part to the 1st Battalion Landwehr UMB, part to the 2nd combined Landwehr Battalion OMB and UMB (Lichtenberg).

2nd Battalion Lilienfeld

- Major Sebastian von Steinsberg; Between Aspern and Wagram: Major count Albert Clary and After Wagram: Major Franz Rieben von Riebenfeld
Before Aspern: part of the river Enns line
Between Aspern and Wagram: in Styria Army of Inner Austria. At Raab in the Brigade GM Legisfeld, Division FML Franz Jellačić.

3rd Battalion Scheibbs

- Major Andreas von Rein
Before Aspern: with Brigade Rüffer, Garrison Linz
Between Aspern and Wagram: in Styria
then the remnants merged in the 2nd combined Landwehr Battalion OMB and UMB (Lichtenberg)

4th Battalion Weikersdorf

- Oberstleutnant Count Thomas Plunquet
Before Aspern: with the Brigade Ulbrecht, Garrison Enns, Mauthausen
Between Aspern and Wagram: 3 companies attached to the Corps Kerpen
Before Wagram: with Brigade Weiss, Division Radetzky, IV Corps
After Wagram: At Raab in the Brigade GM Legisfeld, Division FML Franz Jellačić. The remnants in the 1st Battalion Landwehr OWW

Viertel Unter dem Wiener Wald (UWW)

6 Battalion of the Brigade Paar in Vienna, Division Anton Mittrowsky under O'Reilly

1st Battalion Fischamend

- Baron Major Leopold Büchler and after Wagram Hauptmann Richter
Before Aspern: stood in Vienna
Before Wagram: with the Brigade Riese, Division Nordmann (Avant-garde 2nd Wing)
After Wagram: with the 5th Battalion Landwehr UWW into the new 1st combined Landwehr UWW

2nd Vienna Battalion - Wien (Neu-Lerchenfeld)

- Major Count Emanuel Quentin and from April Major Sebastian Steinsberg von Leidenthal
Before Wagram: in the Brigade Riese, Division Nordmann (Avant-garde 2nd Wing)

3rd Battalion Traiskirchen

- Major Count Franz Xaver Fuchs
Between Aspern and Wagram: was in the detached Brigade Bianchi then in the detached Brigade Bach, finally in the Brigade Weiss, Army of Inner Austria and then also detached alone.
Before Wagram: Brigade Riese, Division Nordmann (Avantgarde 2nd Wing)

4th Battalion Wiener Neustadt

- Baron Major von Buol then Major Clemens Beissel
Between Aspern and Wagram: with Brigade Weiss, Army of Inner Austria
Before Wagram: still with Brig Weiss, Division Radetzky, IV Corps
after Wagram idem but later merged in the 2nd combined Landwehr Battalion UWW

5th Vienna Battalion - City of Vienna

- Major Count Maximilian Cavriani and after Wagram Major Johann Weissenwolf
Before Aspern: stood in Vienna
Before Wagram: in the Brigade Mayer, Division Nordmann (Avant-garde 2nd Wing)
After Wagram: with Brigade Weissenwolf

6th Battalion or 2nd Wiener Neustadt

- Major Count Ernst Hoyos

Before Wagram: with Brigade Mayer, Division Nordmann (Avantgarde 2nd Wing)

After Wagram: with the 4th Battalion UWW in the 2nd combined Landwehr Battalion UWW

Battalions raised in August 1809

1st Combined Battalion OMB and UMB

from the remnants of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Landwehr Battalions OMB, 2nd and 4th Landwehr Battalion UMB

2nd Combined Battalion OMB and UMB

– Major Lichtenberg

from the 1st OMB and the 1st and 3rd Landwehr Battalions OWW

1st Combined Battalion UWW

also called 1st Combined Niederösterreich – Major Büchler from the 1st and 5th Landwehr Battalions.

2nd Combined Battalion UWW

also called 2nd Combined Niederösterreich – Major Hoyos from the 4th and 6th Landwehr Battalion UWW

3rd Combined Battalion OMB and UMB

– Major Fürstenberg

from the 1st and 4th Battalion Hausrückviertel, the 1st and 2nd Battalion Salzburger Landwehr the 2nd and 5th Landwehr Battalion OMB and from the 1st Landwehr Battalion UMB

Other than the OMB, UMB, OWW, UWW denominations, these Battalions were known by their commander name: Battalion Beissel alias 2nd Landwehr Battalion OMB and 4th Landwehr Battalion UMB; Battalion Colloredo alias 2nd Landwehr Battalion OMB and 4th Battalion Landw, UWW; Battalion Fuchs alias 2nd Landwehr Battalion UWW; Battalion Fürstenberg alias 5th Landwehr Battalion OMB and 2nd combined Landwehr Battalion OMB and UMB; Battalion Gilleis alias 4th Landwehr Battalion OMB; Battalion Haugwitz alias 1st Battalion Landwehr Znaym; Battalion Obergfell alias 2nd Landwehr Battalion UMB; Battalion Plunquet alias 4th Landwehr Battalion OWW; Battalion Praschma alias 1st Battalion Landwehr OWW; Battalion Richter alias 1st Battalion Landwehr UWW; Battalion Schönborn alias 2nd Battalion Landwehr UMB; Battalion Straka alias 1st Battalion Landwehr Innvierter and 1st Combined Oberösterreich (Innvierter); this unit was also listed as a niederösterreich Landwehr Battalion before Wagram, in the ranks of the Brigade Adler, Division Hohenfeldt, VI Corps .

Upper Austria Landwehr (Oberösterreich) Oberösterreichische Landwehr

Commander. Archduke Maximilian, Earl Bissingen

Organization:

1. Hausrückviertel (4 Battalions)
2. Innviertel (3 Battalions)
3. Mühlviertel (Battalions)
4. Traunviertel (4 Battalions)

“Die Montur der Landwehr besteht bei uns in einem sich schliessenden Rocke von grauen Tuche mit rothen Aufschlägen. Dieser Rock muß weit und bequem genug seyn, um in Winter über die eigenen Kleider getragen werden zu können. Der gemeine Mann erhält einr Patron=tasche auf 36 Patronen an einen Gurte, dann eine Baionnet=Überschwung=Gurte, und am hute ein messingenes Schildchen, worauf der Kreis, zu welchem das Bataillon gehört, so wie auch die Zahl des Bataillons zu ersehen ist. Dieses Schildchen wird an den gewöhnlichen runden Hut mit einem schwarzen Bande befestiget.” ¹¹²¹

Hausrückviertel

3 Battalions in the Brigade Nesslinger at Ried, 1 Battalion in the Brigade Sinzendorf at Linz, Division Anton Mittrowsky under O’ Reilly.

1st Battalion St Georgen

- Major Heinrich Kampfmüller then Major Count Anton Engel

Before Aspern: at Salzburg (then lots of deserters and prisoners made by the Bavarians hardly reduced it), disbanded before Aspern, its remnants in the III combined Niederösterreich Landwehr Battalion Fürstenberg.

2nd Battalion Lambach

- Major Hamsa then Baron Major Moltke

As above disbanded after Aspern, the remnants formed the 1st combined Oberösterreich (Innvierter) Landwehr Battalion .

3rd Battalion Waizenkirchen

- Baron Major Johann Schottendorf

Before Aspern: with the Brigade Sinzendorf of the detached Division Dedovich, then 2 companies with Army of Inner Austria in the Division Jellachich. It was disbanded immediately after Aspern (end of May), the remnants formed the 1st combined Oberösterreich (Innvierter) Landwehr Battalion.

4th Battalion Linz

- Major Count Johann Künigl

Before Aspern: part in the Brigade Sinzendorf, detached Division Dedovich – then part in the Brigade Mc Dermott, autonomous brigade.

Between Aspern and Wagram: 2 companies concurred to the raising of the 2nd combined Oberösterreich (Mühlviertler) Landwehr Battalion. The remnants formed autonomous units and partially were in the new 3rd combined Niederösterreich Battalion Fürstenfeld. At Raab battle with Division FML Colloredo-Mannsfeld, Brigade GM Marziani.

Innvierter

3 Battalions in the Brigade Nesslinger at Ried, Division Mittrowsky under O’ Reilly.

1st Battalion Raab

- Major Franz Straka von Kriegsfeld; later Major Count Johann Weissenwolf and finally again Straka.

Before Aspern: in the Brigade Nesslinger, detached Division Dedovich

before Wagram and After Wagram: in the Brigade Adler, Division Hohenfeld, VI. Corps

At the May end formed the 1st Combined Oberösterreich (Innviertler) Landwehr Battalion with remnants of the 2nd and 3rd Hausrucker, the 1st, 3rd and 4th Mühlviertler and the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Traunviertler Landwehr Battalions.

2nd Battalion Ried

- Major Andreas Hoffer.

Before Aspern: with the Brigade McDermott, autonomous brigade, Army of Inner Austria. At the April's end gave its men to the new 2nd Combined Oberösterreich (Mühlviertler) Battalion.

3rd Battalion Mattighofen

- Oberstleutnant Count Carl Sinzendorf.

Before Aspern: it was in the Brigade Sinzendorf, detached Division Dedovich. On May its remnants went into the 2nd Combined oberösterreich (Mühlviertler) Battalion.

Mühlviertel

4 Battalions in the Brigade Sinzendorf at Linz, Division Anton Mittrowsky under O' Reilly.

1st Battalion Markt Urfaahr

- Major Count Ferdinand Weissenwolf

Before Aspern: it was with the Brigade Sinzendorf, autonomous, Army of Inner Austria. Still in May merged with the 3rd Battalion in the 1st combined Oberösterreich (Innviertler) Landwehr Battalion.

2nd Battalion Neufelden

- Baron Major Christian Lahrbusch; then Major Maximilian Ungerhofer and finally Baron Major Münchhausen.

Before Aspern: with the Brigade Mc Dermott, detached Division Dedovich and then committed to watch duties along the bavarian borders outposts.

Between Aspern and Wagram: it was with the Brigade Erhardt, Division Jellachich, Army of Inner Austria

After Wagram: detached to the Brigade Bianchi

At the May's end, with 2 companies of the 1st Hausrucker Battalion, with the remnants of the 2nd Battalion Innviertel and those of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Battalion Traunviertler Circle formed the new 2nd Combined Oberösterreich (Mühlviertler) Landwehr Battalion (Münchhausen).

3rd Battalion Leonfelden

- Major Count Franz Lichtenberg

Before Aspern: it was with the Brigade Sinzendorf, detached Division Dedovich and still before Aspern gave its remnants to (with the 1st Battalion) 2nd combined (Münchhausen) Landwehr Battalion.

4th Battalion Bergen

- Major Count Maximilian Althann

Before Aspern: with the Brigade Sinzendorf, detached Division Dedovich.

Between Aspern and Wagram: ½ Battalion in the der Army of Inner Austria. At Raab battle with Division FML Colloredo-Mannsfeld, Brigade GM Marziani.

After Wagram: its remnants were merged in the 1st combined Oberösterreich (Innviertler) Landwehr Battalion

Traunviertel

1st Battalion Gmunden

- Major August Kobelt

Before Aspern: in the Brigade Mc Dermott, detached Division Dedovich, autonomous,

Between Aspern and Wagram: its remnants to the 2nd Combined Oberösterreich (Mühlviertler) Landwehr Battalion At Raab battle with Division FML Colloredo-Mannsfeld, Brigade GM Marziani.

2nd Battalion Kremsmünster, Kirchdorf

- Major Baron Gfeller then Major Count Carl Clary.

Before Aspern: in the Brigade Mc Dermott, autonomous, Army of Inner Austria. At Raab battle with Division FML Colloredo-Mannsfeld, Brigade GM Marziani. Later the remnants to the 2nd combined (Mühlviertler) Landwehr Battalion.

3rd Battalion Steyr

- Major Prince Carl Lamberg then Baron Major Münchhausen,

Before Aspern: in the Brigade Mc Dermott, autonomous, Army of Inner Austria. At Raab battle with Division FML Colloredo-Mannsfeld, Brigade GM Marziani. Its remnants to the 2nd Combined Oberösterreich (Mühlviertler) Landwehr Battalion.

4th Battalion Neuhausen

- Baron Major Anton Eiselsberg

Before Aspern: Brigade Nesslinger, detached Division Dedovich.

Between Aspern and Wagram: remnants to the 1st combined Oberösterreich (Innviertler) Landwehr Battalion.

Battalions formed during the Campaign

1st combined Oberösterreich (Innviertler) Landwehr Battalion – Major Straka

remnants of the 2nd and 3rd Hausrucker Landwehr Battalion, the 1st Innviertler, the 1st, 2nd and 4th Mühlviertler, the 4th Traunviertler Landwehr Battalion.

2nd combined Oberösterreich (Mühlviertler) Landwehr Battalion – Major Münchhausen

remnants of the 4th Hausrucker, the 2nd Innviertler, the 3rd Mühlviertler and the 1st -2nd Traunviertler Landwehr Battalion.

Group of Upper Austria Landwehr

Before Aspern: they went with Jellachich, brig. Provenchères

Between Aspern and Wagram: in the Division Colloredo

Before Wagram: concurred at the formation of the Brig Adler.

Remained 1 Battalion which, in August, merged into the new :

2nd Combined Ober- and Niederösterreich Landwehr Battalion (Lichtenberg)

(with the 1st and 3rd Landwehr Battalion OWW, the 1st till 4th Mühlviertler and the 1st Traunviertler Landwehr Battalion.

The Landwehr from Salzburg

Commander: Count Saurau - 4 Battalion of the Brigade Legisfeld in Salzburg, Division Anton Mittrowsky under O'Reilly. Salzburg had uniforms with green "Röcken" and yellow facing, white pants, black gaiters (or boots). In effect only Officers had this uniforms with the three City Companies. The other companies had grey Lodens. The 4th Battalion, Pinzgauer, Zillertaler, Brixentaler had brown waistcoats with yellow facings. They were committed by the Army Order of February 16, 1809. [\[13\]](#)

The organization was the following:

- a) the Battalions got one number (1, 2, 3, etc.). Each had 800-1200 men and a Staff Officer as Commander.
- b) each Battalion was divided into 4, 6 and even 8 companies if numbers allowed it.
- c) each company was divided into 4 – 6 platoons (Züge) and each platoon in many Corporalschäften (squads) raised in the land's parishes.

1st Battalion City of Salzburg

- Major Johann Georg von Wilmanns

Before Aspern: Brigade Legisfeld, Division Jellachich

Between Aspern and Wagram: Brigade Legisfeld, Division Jellachich .

2nd Battalion Laufen - Oberstleutnant Count Ernst Herberstein

Before Aspern: in the Brigade Legisfeld, Division Jellachich. At Raab in the Brigade GM Sebottendorf, Division FML Franz Jellačić. later disbanded, remnants given to 1st Battalion

3rd Battalion Radstadt - Major Earl Thun

Before Aspern: in the Brigade Legisfeld, Division Jellachich

Between Aspern and Wagram: in Styria

4th Battalion Mittersill - Major Sigmund Brank

Before Aspern: in the Brigade Legisfeld, Division Jellachich

disbanded remnants to the 1st Battalion . It was also called Gebirgsbataillon.



Lower Austria



Carinthia



Upper Austria



Styria



Krain



Salzburg



Coastlands



Upper Austria



Upper Austria
Schützen



Salzburg
Officer



Lower Austria



Lower Austria
Officer



Lower Austria
NCO

Commanders of the Landwehr Battalions 1808-1810

Lower Upper Austria and Salzburg, by Karel Sáček et al.

Commander of the Battalion	Nation.	Name of the Battalion	sequence of comm.
Althann Maximilian Count Major	Upper Austria	4th Battalion Bergen	I
Beissel , Clemens Baron von, Major	Lower Austria	4th Battalion Wiener Neustadt	I 2/2
	Lower Austria	2nd Battalion Waidhofen an der Thaya	II 2/2
Brank Sigmund Major	Salzburg	4th Battalion Mittersill	I
Breuner , Joseph Count Oberstlieutenant	Lower Austria	1st Battalion Herzogenburg, St Pölten	½
Buol , Baron von, Major	Lower Austria	4th Battalion Wiener Neustadt	½
Cavriani , Maxmilian Count Major	Lower Austria	5th Vienna Battalion - City of Vienna	½
Clary , Albert Count Major	Lower Austria	2nd Battalion Lilienfeld	2/3
Clary Carl Count Major	Upper Austria	2nd Battalion Kremsmünster, Kirchdorf	1/1
Colloredo , Ferdinand Prince, Major	Lower Austria	4th Battalion Poysdorf	I 1/1
Colloredo , Ferdinand Prince, Oberstlieutenant	Lower Austria	3rd Battalion Zwettl	II 2/2
Colloredo , Ferdinand Prince, Oberstlieutenant	Lower Austria	1st combined Battalion Ober and Unter dem Manhartsberge (= 1st Combined Niederösterreichische Battalion)	III
Eiselsberg Anton Baron Major	Upper Austria	4th Battalion Neuhofen	I
Eisenkolb , Anton, Major	Lower Austria	2nd Battalion Waidhofen an der Thaya	½
Engel Anton Count Major	Upper Austria	1st Battalion St Georgen	I
Fuchs , Franz Xaver Count Major	Lower Austria	3rd Battalion Traiskirchen	1/1
Fürstenberg , Friedrich Egon Landgraf, Major	Lower Austria	5th Battalion Krems and Zwettl	I 1/1
	Lower Austria	3rd combined Battalion Ober a Unter dem Manhartsberg	II
Gasser , Cölestin, Major	Lower Austria	3rd Battalion Zwettl	½
Gfeller Baron Major	Upper Austria	2nd Battalion Kremsmünster, Kirchdorf	I
Gilleis , Joseph Count Major	Lower Austria	4th Battalion Horn	2/2
Kampfmüller Heinrich Major	Upper Austria	1st Battalion St Georgen	I
Kobelt August Major	Upper Austria	1st Battalion Gmunden	I
Künigl Johann Count Major	Upper Austria	4th Battalion Linz	I
Hamsa Major	Upper Austria	2nd Battalion Lambach	I
Hardegg , Count Major	Lower Austria	2nd Battalion Ernstbrunn	3/3
Herberstein Ernst count, Oberstleutnant	Salzburg	2nd Battalion Laufen	I
Hoffer Andreas Major	Upper Austria	2nd Battalion Ried	I
Hoyos , Ernst Count Major - Oberstlieutenant	Lower Austria	6th Battalion or 2nd Wiener Neustadt	I 1/1
Hoyos , Ernst Count Major - Oberstlieutenant	Lower Austria	2nd combined Battalion Unter dem Wiener Wald	II
La Bussière , Ludwig Chevalier Estevenet de, Oberstlieutenant	Lower Austria	1st Battalion Krems	1/1
Lahrbusch Christian Baron Major	Upper Austria	2nd Battalion Neufelden	I
Lamberg Carl Prince Major	Upper Austria	3rd Battalion Steyr	I
Lerch von Mühlheim, Major	Lower Austria	3rd Battalion Wolkersdorf	½
Lichtenberg Franz Count Major	Upper Austria	3rd Battalion Leonfelden	1/3
Lichtenberg , Franz Count Major	Lower Austria	1st combined Ober- und Niederösterreichische Battalion	2/3
Lichtenberg Franz Count Major	Upper and Lower Austria	2nd combined Ober- and Niederösterreich Landwehr Battalion	3/3
Moltke Baron Major	Upper Austria	2nd Battalion Lambach	I
Münchhausen Baron Major	Upper Austria	2nd Battalion Neufelden	1/3
Münchhausen Baron Major	Upper Austria	3rd Battalion Steyr	2/3
Münchhausen Baron Major	Upper Austria	2nd combined Oberösterreich (Mühlviertler) Landwehr Battalion	3/3
Obergfell , Joseph Heinrich Baron von, Major	Lower Austria	2nd Battalion Ernstbrunn	I 1/3
Obergfell , Joseph Heinrich Baron von, Major -Oberstlieutenant	Lower Austria	3rd Battalion Wolkersdorf	II 2/2

Plunquet , Thomas Count Oberstlieutenant	Lower Austria	4th Battalion Weikersdorf	1/1
Praschmar , Philipp, Count von	Lower Austria	1st Battalion Herzogenburg, St Pölten	1/1
Rein , Andreas von, Major	Lower Austria	3rd Battalion Scheibbs	1/1
Rieben von Riebenfeld, Franz, Major	Lower Austria	2nd Battalion Lilienfeld	3/3
Rüchler , Leopold Baron von, Major	Lower Austria	1st Battalion Fischamend	I 1/1
	Lower Austria	1st combined Battalion Unter dem Wiener Wald	II
Schönborn , Franz Count Major	Lower Austria	2nd Battalion Ernstbrunn	2/3
Schottendorf Johann Baron Major	Upper Austria	3rd Battalion Waizenkirchen	1
Sinzen dorf Carl Count Oberstleutnant	Upper Austria	3rd Battalion Mattighofen	1
St. Quentin , Emanuel Count Major	Lower Austria	2nd Vienna Battalion - Wien (Neu-Lerchenfeld)	½
Stark , Friedrich von, Major	Lower Austria	4th Battalion Horn	½
Steinsberg , Edler von Leidenthal, Sebastian, Hptm.	Lower Austria	2nd Battalion Lilienfeld	I 1/3
Steinsberg , Edler von Leidenthal, Sebastian, Major	Lower Austria	2nd Vienna Battalion - Wien (Neu-Lerchenfeld)	II 2/2
Straka von Kriegsfeld Franz Major	Upper Austria	1st Battalion Raab	1/2
Straka von Kriegsfeld Franz Major	Upper Austria	1st combined Oberösterreich (Innviertler) Landwehr Battalion	2/2
Thun earl, Major	Salzburg	3rd Battalion Radstadt	I
Ungerhofer Maximilian Major	Upper Austria	2nd Battalion Neufelden	2/3
Weissenwolf Ferdinand Count Major	Upper Austria	1st Battalion Markt Urfahr	1
Weissenwolf Johann Count Major	Upper Austria	1st Battalion Raab	I/2
Weissenwolf , Johann Count Major	Lower Austria	5th Vienna Battalion - City of Vienna	2/2
Wilmanns Johann Georg von Major	Salzburg	1st Battalion City of Salzburg	I
Wolff von Eggenburg, August, Major	Lower Austria	1st Battalion Weikersdorf	2/2



**Pinzgauer
Schützen**



Salzburg Landwehr



Salzburg City NCO



**Salzburg City
Schützen**

The Vienna Militia (Wiener Bürger-Corps)

The citizens of Vienna or simply those who had no more military duties and were free from 1805-06 enlisted in the special Militia Corps of the city. This was a traditional very ancient corps (since the 1529 Turkish siege) which originally had 4 companies, each with the name of a Vienna district (canton) Stuben, Schotten, Widmer and Kärnthner. The enlistment was only for volunteers, who swore to defend the city in case of hostile attack or danger. The Militia had also its own cavalry, which was abandoned in 1740 but again raised in 1805.

The City Council (the Mayor was also the Oberst of the Militia) armed its soldiers, but they had to provide to the uniforms by themselves.

The Staff of the WBK (Wiener Bürger Korps) was the following: Oberst, Oberstlieutenant, 2 Majore, Caplan, Stabs-Adjutant with Captain rank, Regiments-Adjutant with 1st Lieutenant rank, Regimentsarzt, Capellmeister, Stabs-Fourier, Regiments-Tambour. They had blue waistcoats with red facings.

1st City Regiment

It was allowed only true citizens of Vienna and nobles. The uniform had blue waistcoats, red facings, white breeches in summer, grey "Russian" pants with red lining in winter. Its 8 companies (2 Battalions) had to defend the inner city of Vienna (not the imperial court which had its own Guards).

2nd City Regiment

The Second could enlist also house proprietors from suburbs, manufacturers, artisans, employees etc. It had also 8 companies (2 Battalions). The uniform was dark green with blue facings.

City Cavalry

It had around 260 horses, so a Division. It recruited also in the suburbs and in the closest towns. Their uniform was blue with red facings and gold buttons (in Parade they wore epaulettes, white breeches and high boots, in campaign they had no epaulettes or garments, riding pants and common boots). The Division was made of two squadrons each with 4 Züge.

The City Grenadier Battalion

It was a Battalion of around 650 grenadiers (Staff apart) made by three Divisions. The 1st Division came from the 1st City regiment: dark blue waistcoat, scarlet red facings, golden epaulettes, golden buttons and white breeches. The 2nd Division was attached to the Sharpshooters (Scharfschützen Corps) and came from the same social environment of the 2nd regiment. It had dark green coats, scarlet red facings, epaulettes, golden buttons and white breeches. The 3rd Division came from the 2nd regiment and was composed only by authorized personnel. It had dark grey coats, sky blue facings, white buttons and white breeches with gaiters.

The Sharpshooters

The correct title was K.K. priv. ritterlich-bürgerliches Scharfschützen-Corps and was composed by all social classes and authorized citizens who had honorary mentions. Gala uniform: dark green waistcoat, scarlet red facings, golden buttons and epaulettes, white breeches, military boots, bicorne reversed hats with green and gold rosettes, one golden band with, at its end, a hunting horn, which had in the middle a golden button with the letters F.I. surrounded by laurel symbol. The hats had a classic black-yellow plume. Campaign uniform: coat and breeches dark grey, dark green facings and piping (shoulder straps). They were armed with the 63 cm Stutzen, steel sabre with golden-black porte d'épée, the powder-horn and cartridge bag.

The Bombers (Bürger artillerie ombardiers Corps)

Wore bicorns, blue uniforms with red facings and white breeches. They managed the gun of the fortress and on the city walls.

The Academy of Arts Battalion (Corps der bildenden Künstler)

It had four companies of students who wore green coats and cherry red facings, golden buttons and white breeches.

1809 – Volunteers Units of Austria and German Lands

Free Corps Brunswick (Braunschweiger Freikorps or the "Schwarze Schar", the Black Bunch) formed by Jäger, Infantry and Hussars, Uhlans?). Uniforms well known with its "Totenkopf". At side the image of Uhlans.

Commander: the Duke of Brunswick Friedrich Wilhelm zu Braunschweig-Oels.

Before Aspern: autonomous unit.

Between Aspern and Wagram: attached to the XI Corps Kienmayer then also in the Brigade Am Ende (autonomous)

After Wagram: autonomous.

Free Corps Carneville

Inhaber (Owner) Commander: Oberst Count Franz Simon de Carneville.

Jäger Battalion – commander Major August Docteur

Before Aspern: some attached them to the Brigade Gratz, Division Rohan, IV Corps while others put it in the Brigade Grill, Division Dedovich, IV Corps or maybe as autonomous Brigade Carneville, Division Rohan, IV Corps. Sometimes called as IX Feldjäger Battalion.

At Wagram: fought with Brigade Provençères, Division Radetzky, IV Corps

Carneville Hussars – led by Count Franz Simon de Carneville

Before Aspern: in the Brigade Gratz, Division Rohan, IV Corps

At Aspern: Brigade Carneville, Division Rohan, IV Corps then Brigade Stutterheim, Division Rohan, IV Corps

At Wagram: Brigade Provençères, Division Radetzky, IV Corps.

Free Corps Dörnberg or (Westphälisches Scharfschützen bataillon)

Commander: Oberst Baron Wilhelm Dörnberg.

Archduke Johann Jäger see under Salzburger Jäger

Fränkische Legion or Bayreuthische Legion

Recruitment: Franconia and Brunswick.

Infantry Commander: Oberstleutnant Count Emmanuel Mensdorff

Cavalry Commander (Hussars and Uhlans) – (interim commander) Major Count Hermann Nostitz

Katt Freikorps

Before Aspern: insurgents volunteers in Prussia

Kurhessen Freikorps

Before Aspern: a very small unit engaged with brig. Am Ende

Salzburger Jäger or 2nd Innerösterreichisches Freibataillon (Archduke Johann Jäger)

Owner (Inhaber): the Archduke Johann of Austria

Commander: Major-Oberstlieutenant Baron Paul Thurn-und-Taxis

Before Aspern: 2 companies with the Brigade Buol, Chasteler then other 2 companies in the Brigade Fenner, Chasteler – last 2 companies in the detached Division Jellachich. Later 3 companies with Taxis, Bartholdy and 4 company with Martin Teimer.

At Aspern: 4 company with Chasteler

Between Aspern and Wagram: with the detached brig. Buol then, at Reissenfels, with Hauptmann Taxis - 1 company with Oberstleutnant Taxis - 1 company with Teimer. They fought at Volders, in Vorarlberg and in the May Bergisel battle. in Vorarlberg.

At Wagram: 2 companies attached to the Brigade Eckhart, Division Frimont.

After Wagram: they remained with the Brigade Buol, Chasteler, corps.

Free Corps Schlegenberg (Schlägenberg, Schlagenberg) Freikorps

so Schlegenbergische freiwillige Jäger or Wiener freiwilliger Jägerkorps / Wiener freiwillige Jägerkompanie.

Commander: Count Anton Schlegenberg

At Aspern: attached to the IR 39 Duka, Brigade Bianchi, VI Corps

Volunteers of Vienna - Wiener Freiwillige

1st Battalion – Major Count Emmanuel Bigot de St Quentin

Before Aspern: in Brigade Rothacker, Division Reuss Plauen, V Corps then Brigade Albrecht, Division Dedovich, VI Corps. Later in the Brigade Nordmann, autonomous, VI Corps. All volunteers Battalions of Vienna took part at the defence of Ebelsberg.

At Aspern: Brigade Nordmann, Avant-garde VI Corps

At Wagram: with the Brigade Mariassy, Division Vincent, Avant-garde I Wing VI Corps

After Wagram: with the Brigade Wallmoden, Division Vincent, VI Corps.

2nd Battalion – Oberst Baron August Steigentesch

also commander of the Volunteers group.

Before Aspern: in Brigade Rothacker, Division Reuss Plauen, V Corps then Brigade Albrecht, Division Dedovich, VI Corps. Later Brigade Nordmann, autonomous, VI Corps.

At Aspern: Brigade Nordmann, Avantgarde, VI Corps

At Wagram: Brigade Mariassy, Division Vincent, Avant-garde Reserve Wing VI Corps

After Wagram: with the Brigade Wallmoden, Division Vincent, VI Corp

3rd Battalion – Major Count Franz Waldstein

Before Aspern: in the Brigade Rothacker, Division Reuss Plauen, V Corps then Brigade Albrecht, Division Dedovich, VI Corps. Later with the Brigade Bianchi, Division Kottulinsky, VI Corps.

At Aspern: Brigade Hoffmeister, Division Kottulinsky, VI Corps then Brigade Bianchi, Division Vincent, VI Corps

At Wagram: attached to Brigade Splényi, Division Kottulinsky, VI Corps

4th Battalion - Oberstlieutenant Johann Küffel von Küffelstein

Before Aspern: part of the Brigade Provençères, Division Vincent, VI Corps then Brigade Albrecht, Division Dedovich, VI Corps.

Later with the Brigade Hohenfeldt, Division Kottulinsky, VI Corps.

At Aspern: in the Brigade Hohenfeldt, Division Kottulinsky, VI Corps

At Wagram: with the Brigade Splényi, Division Kottulinsky, VI Corps.

5th Battalion Major Count Rudolf Salis-Gigers (Zizers)

Before Aspern: with the Brigade Provençères, Division Vincent, VI Corps then Brigade Albrecht, Division Dedovich, VI Corps.

Later part of an autonomous brigade of VI Corps.

At Aspern: in an autonomous brigade of VI Corps.

At Wagram: in the Brigade Pfluger, autonomous, V Corps then in the same Brigade Pfluger, Division Weissenwolff, V Corps

After Wagram: always with Brigade Pfluger, autonomous, V Corps.

6th Battalion – Major Chevalier Anton Managetta und Lerchenau

Before Aspern: with the Brigade Provençères, Division Vincent, VI Corps then in the Brigade Albrecht, Division Dedovich, VI Corps. This Battalion was sent to Vienna as prisoner on "Parole".

Notes

[1] De Serres Marcel M., Voyage en Autriche, essai statistique et géographique sur cette Empire, vol. 1- 4 Bertrand, Paris 1814.

[2] Stanka, Julius: Geschichte des k. u. k. Infanterie-Regimentes Erzherzog Carl Nr. 3. Wien: 1894.

[3] In effects the Depot Division of the regiment (someone told around 1000 men ?) had reached Vienna with the Division Dedovich and then the opposite Danube bank merging with the regiment and replacing the losses (the whole 2nd Battalion lost at Ratisbon). So it is possible the numbers of IR 3 at Aspern had been different than those referred. The regiment's history gives a number of losses (from April 1 to the end of May of 23 officers and 963 men). Stanka, Julius ibidem pag. 432.

[4] Amon von Treuenfest, Gustav Ritter von: Geschichte des k. k. Infanterie-Regimentes Hoch- und Deutschmeister Nr. 4. Wien: 1879.

[5] Dragoni Edler von Rabenhorst, Alfons: Geschichte des K. u. K. Infanterie-Regimentes Prinz Friedrich August, Herzog von Sachsen, Nr. 45. Von der Errichtung bis zur Gegenwart. Brünn: 1897.

[6] The regimental history tells that the Help Circle for the De Vaux recruitment was Rzeszów in Galicia and so justifies its disbanding after the lost of the outer recruitment district. Otherwise Wrede et al. do not refer of galician Circles for IR 45 (nor any

depot company 45 appears in any army list for Galicia). Probably the outer “helping” Circle of the De Vaux was Judenburg in Styria and the reason of the disbanding was the loss of large parts of the Salzburg territory.

[7] Auspitz, Leopold: Das Infanterie-Regiment Freiherr von Hess Nr. 49. Eine Chronik nach den Weisungen des Regiments-Commandanten Obersten Anton Juriskovic von Hagendorf. Teschen: 1889.

[8] Leiler, Anton: Geschichte des k. k. Infanterieregimentes No. 59 seit seiner Errichtung 1682 bis zum Schlusse des Jahres 1855. Salzburg: 1864.

[9] Capitulanten: former soldiers who did voluntarily extend their duty period (weiterdienen).

[10] “Belehrungen zur Circular-Verordnung vom 23sten Juny 1808, die Landwehre betreffend.” in Schallhammer, Anton von, Kriegerische Ereignisse im Herzogthume Salzburg in den Jahren 1800, 1805 und 1809, Verlag Mayr, 1853.

[11] Upper and Lower Austria had mainly grey waistcoats and round shields with the number of Battalion on the hat. See the following note.

[12] Upper and Lower Austria had so grey uniforms and hat badges. Kurz Franz, Geschichte der Landwehre in Oesterreich ob der Enns, Cajetan Hasslinger, Linz 1811. TR. “The uniform of our Landwehr consisten in a waist coat of grey tissue with red turnbacks. This waist coat had to be large and enough comfortable to allow, in winter, dressing it over the own common clothes. The common soldier got a cartridge bag sustained by a belt, with 36 cartridge and one belt to carry the bayonet, and also, on the hat, a small brass badge, which indicated the Circle from which came the Battalion together with the number of the same Battalion. This badge was fixed to the round hat by a black band”.

[13] Schallhammer, Anton von, Kriegerische Ereignisse im Herzogthume Salzburg in den Jahren 1800, 1805 und 1809, Verlag Mayr, 1853.

Placed on the Napoleon Series: August 2010



The Inner-Austrian Landwehr Infantry

Innerösterreichische Landwehr

Landwehr 1809 Order of Battle

Commander: FML von Lippha.

1st Brigade GM Count Gavassini

Trieste - 2 battalions

Adelsberg - 4 battalions

Görz – 2 battalions

2nd Brigade GM von Munkácsy

Laibach - 3 battalions

Neustädtl - 1 battalion

3rd Brigade GM Ritter von Fenner

Villach - 2 battalions

Klagenfurt - 3 battalions

4th Brigade Oberst von Auracher

Judenburg - 2 battalions

Bruck an der Mur – 2 battalions

5th Brigade GM von Lutz

Cilli - 2 battalions

Marburg - 2 battalions

6th Brigade GM Baron von Sebottendorf

Graz - 5 battalions

Reserve Troops

Commander: FML von Lippha

Strassoldo-Infantry - 2 depot companies

de Vaux- Infantry - 2 depot companies

Lusignan- Infantry - 2 depot companies

Frimont-Husaren - 1 depot squadron

Grazer Landwehr - 2 depot companies

Brucker Landwehr - 2 depot companies

Judenburger Landwehr - 2 depot companies

Marburger Landwehr - 2 depot companies

Cillier Landwehr - 2 depot companies

Grenzkordon - 3 companies

GM Graf Khevenhüller in Laibach

Reisky-Infantry - 2 depot companies

Simbschen-Infantry - 2 depot companies

Laibacher Landwehr - 2 depot companies

Neustädter Landwehr - 2 depot companies

Adelsberger Landwehr - 2 depot companies

Görzer Landwehr - 2 depot companies

Triester Landwehr - 2 depot companies

Grenzkordon - 6 companies

GM Vogl in Klagenfurt

Hohenlohe . Bartenstein-Infantry- 2 depot companies

Klagenfurter Landwehr - 2 depot companies

Villacher Landwehr - 2 depot companies

Grenzkordon - 3 companies

Many of its units will be part of the later Division FML Jellačić de Buzim

Carinthian Landwehr – Kärntnerische Landwehr

Organisation:

1. Circle of Klagenfurt (Klagenfurter Kreis - 3 battalions)

2. Circle of Villach (Villacher Kreis - 2 battalions)

- Before Aspern: the 7 Battalions of the carinthian and styrian Landwehr were with the Corps Chasteler (4 in the Brigade von Buol).

At Raab in the Brigade GM Legisfeld, Division FML Franz Jellačić.

Circle of Klagenfurt

3 battalions in the Brigade Fenner in Klagenfurt, 2 depot companies in the Brigade Vogl in Klagenfurt, Division Lippha under Kerpen.

1st Battalion Klagenfurt - Major Count Franz Ursenbeck

Before Aspern in the Brigade Buol, Corps Chasteler

2nd Battalion Althofen - Major Anton von Leiss

Before Aspern in the Corps Chasteler then in the Brigade Fenner.

3rd Battalion Lavamünd - Major Count Douglas Dietrichstein

Before Aspern and from Aspern till Wagram: in the Brigade Buol, Corps Chasteler or in the Brigade Fenner .

Circle of Villach

2 battalions in the Brigade Fenner In Klagenfurt, 2 depot companies in the Brigade Vogl in Klagenfurt, Division Lippa under Kerpen.

1st Battalion Villach - Major Count Johann Sardagna

Before Aspern: Brigade Fenner, Corps Chasteler later in the group Lodron then in the corps Reissenfels and finally in the Brigade Marchal.

2nd Battalion Sachsenburg - Major Count Hieronymus Maria Lodron

later under Major Count Anton La Motte

Before Aspern: in the Corps Chasteler, it was disbanded. Reorganized in June-July under the Army of Inner Austria.

Landwehr of Styria - Steiermärkische Landwehr

Organization:

1. Circle of Bruck (Brucker Kreis - 2 battalions)
2. Circle of Cillj (Cillier Kreis - 2 battalions)
3. Circle of Graz (Grazer Kreis - 5 Battalions)
4. Circle of Judenburg (Judenburger Kreis - 2 battalions)
5. Circle of Marburg (Marburger Kreis - 2 battalions)

Circle of Bruck (Brucker)

1st Battalion Mürzzuschlag - Major Franz von Stransky

- Before Aspern: with the Brigade Auracher, Corps Chasteler later with the autonomous Division Jellačić.
- till Wagram: with the Division Jellačić, Army of Inner Austria.

2nd Battalion Leoben – Major Ignaz von Gollnhofer

- Before Aspern: in the Brigade Auracher, Corps Chasteler then with the Brigade Fenner.
- till Wagram: with the Division Jellačić, Army of Inner Austria.
- After Wagram: was raised the 1st combined Steiermärkisches Landwehr Battalion from the 1st Battalion Mürzzuschlag and the remnants ¹⁷¹ of the 2nd Bn. Leoben.

The "Brucker" as a group:

- Initially 2 battalions with the Brigade Auracher in Leoben, 2 depot companies with the Brigade Lippa in Graz, Division Lippa under Kerpen then:
- Before Aspern: with the Corps Chasteler - 1 battalion with the Brigade Auracher, Corps Chasteler and also 3 more companies with the Brigade Auracher, Corps Lippa – 2 more companies in the Reserve Truppen Lippa, then 1 battalion with the Brigade Fenner, Corps Chasteler. Finally 1 battalion with the Brigade Marchal, Corps Chasteler.
- till Wagram: 1 battalion with the Army of Inner Austria - 1/3 battalion with the Division Jellačić, Army of Inner Austria. At Raab in the Brigade GM Legisfeld, Division FML Franz Jellačić.

Circle of Cillj (today Celje – Slovenia) Cillier

1st Battalion Cilli - Major Johann Nepomuk Schmelzern

- from Aspern till Wagram: At the time of St. Michael battle (May 15) with Brigade GM Lutz, Division FML. Albert Gyulai. Then with the Division Jellačić, Army of Inner Austria. At Raab in the Brigade GM Gajoli, Division FML Franz Jellačić.

2nd Battalion Peilenstein - Major Baron Franz Leuzendorf

- Before Aspern: At the time of St. Michael battle (May 15) with Brigade GM Lutz, Division FML. Albert Gyulai. Then with Jellačić (autonomous)

The Cillier as a group:

- 2 battalions with the Brigade Lutz in Marburg, 2 depot companies with the Brigade Lippa in Graz, Division Lippa under Kerpen.
- Before Aspern: with Kerpen (Reserve of Inner Austria) with the Brigade Lutz, Corps Lippa 2 battalions with the Reserve "Truppen" Lippa 2 companies
- Before Wagram: 2/3 battalion with the der Army of Inner Austria - 1 battalion with the Division Colloredo, Army of Inner Austria.

Circle of Graz (Grazer)

1st Battalion Graz, Stadt Major Count Hrzan

then Major Sigmund Mahlern von Mahlenstein

- Before Aspern: with the IX Corps, Army of Inner Austria. depot companies in Graz.
- Before Wagram: in Graz later with the Division Colloredo, Army of Inner Austria
- After Wagram: in Graz

2nd Battalion Eggenburg - Oberstlieutenant Johann Ludwig Hummel

- Before Wagram: with the Division Colloredo, Army of Inner Austria. At Raab with Brigade GM Lutz, Division FML Colloredo-Mannsfeld. Later, during the battle, it was detached with one battalion Strassoldo infantry in order to defend the Szabadhégy bridge (detachment Oberst Count von Salins).

3rd Battalion Wilden - Major Cäsar von Viola

then Major Ignaz Lescynsky

- Before Wagram: in Graz then with the Army of Inner Austria. depot companies in Graz.
- After Wagram: disbanded, its remnants to the 2nd Marburger battalion.

4th Battalions Fürstenfeld - Major Conte Joseph Zenone

- Before Aspern: with the Army of Inner Austria

- Before Wagram: Brigade Best, Division Colloredo, Army of Inner Austria. At Raab in the Brigade GM Gajoli, Division FML Franz Jellačić.

5th Battalions Hartberg - Major Baron Joseph Kottulinsky

- Before Aspern Brigade Best, Division Colloredo, Army of Inner Austria

- Before Wagram: At Raab in the Brigade GM Gajoli, Division FML Franz Jellačić.

The Grazer as a group: 5 Battalions with the Brigade Sebottendorf, 2 depot companies with the Brigade Lippa in Graz, Division Lippa under Kerpen

- Before Aspern: with the Brigade Sebottendorf, Corps Lippa 5 Battalions and with the Reserve Truppen Lippa 2 companies. At the time of St. Michael battle (May 15) all five battalions were with the Brigade GM Sebottendorf by Mobiles Korps bei Villach: Division FML Frimont.

Circle of Judenburg (Judenburger)

1st Battalion Judenburg - Major Baron Tartler

then Major Baron Franz Werner

- Before Aspern: Brigade Auracher, Corps Chasteler then with the Division Jellačić (autonomous)

- Before Wagram: with the Division Jellačić. At Raab in the Brigade GM Sebottendorf, Division FML Franz Jellačić.

2nd Battalion Rottenmann - Major Johann Nepomuk Schiffer

- Before Aspern: with the VIII Corps, disbanded at the May end, remnants merged with the 1st battalion

- Before Wagram: 1st and 2nd battalions were merged (1/2 battalions) and remained with the Division Jellačić, Army of Inner Austria.

Judenburger as a group: 2 battalions with the Brigade Auracher in Leoben, 2 depot companies with Lippa in Graz, Division Lippa under Kerpen

- Before Aspern: with the Brigade Auracher, Corps Lippa 2 battalions and later with the Reserve "Truppen" Lippa, 2 companies.

- Before Wagram: with the Division Colloredo or Frimont, Army of Inner Austria

Circle of Marburg (today Maribor Slovenia) Marburger

1st Battalion Marburg - Major Count Alois Khuenburg

- Before Aspern: with the main Reserve for the borders defence. At the time of St. Michael battle (May 15) with Brigade GM Lutz, Division FML. Albert Gyulai.

2nd Battalion Pettau - Major Heinrich Spormacher

then Major Ignaz Leszinsky (After Wagram: Battalions Schenkel)

- Before Aspern: with the main Reserve at Klagenfurt later with the Brigade GM Lutz, Division Albert Gyulai, VIII Corps. The two Battalions were merged before the battle of Aspern.

- Before Wagram: again raised in Pettau and with Raab.

As a group: 2 battalions with the Brigade Lutz in Marburg, 2 depot companies with the Brigade Lippa in Graz, Division Lippa under Kerpen and then with the Brigade Lutz, Corps Lippa, 2 battalions finally with the Res. Truppen Lippa 2 companies.

Landwehr of Carniola – Istria – Gorizia and Coastlands

(Krain-Küstenländische - Istrische) Landwehr

Organisation:

1. Circle of Adelsberg (Postojna) (Adelsberger Kreis - 4 battalions)
2. Circle of Görz (Görzer Kreis - 2 battalions)
3. Circle of Ljubljana (Laibacher Kreis - 3 battalions)
4. Circle of Neustädtl (Neustädter Kreis - 4 battalions)
5. Circle of Trieste – Free Port of Trieste (Triester Kreis - 2 battalions)

Circle of Adelsberg (Postojna) Adelsberger

4 battalions with the Brigade Gavassini in Trieste, 2 depot companies with the Brigade Khevenhüller in Laibach (Ljubljana), Division Lippa under Kerpen.

1st Battalion Mitterburg (Pisino) - Major Emerich Pisino de Villa de Castella

then Hauptmann Carl von Schiwitzhoffen

- Before Aspern: with the Army of Inner Austria. At the time of St. Michael battle (May 15) with Brigade GM Lutz, Division FML. Albert Gyulai, then in Croatia.

2nd Battalion Lippa - Major de Pretier

then Major Baron Joseph Lazarini

It was with the der Army of Inner Austria then at Fiume

3rd Battalion Adelsberg - Major Baron Joseph Lazarini

disbanded before Aspern.

4th battalion Loitsch - Major Luxetich von Lichtenfeld

- Before Aspern: practically destroyed on the battlefields.

No other available data upon the single Battalions The whole group:

- Before Aspern: with the Brigade Kálnásky, IX. Corps

with the Brigade Gavassini, 2nd Hauptkolonne Knesevich (4 battalions)

with the Brigade Gavassini, Corps Lippa, Army of Inner Austria (4 battalions)

with the Brigade Khevenhüller, Reserve troops in the South 2 companies.

then with the detached brig. Tommasich, Army of Inner Austria.

- Between Aspern and Wagram: 4 battalions with the IX Corps. At Raab in the Brigade GM Sebottendorf, Division FML Franz Jellačić.

Circle of Görz or Gorizia (Görzer)

2 battalions with the Brigade Gavassini in Trieste, Division Lippa under Kerpen.

1st Battalion Görz – Major Count Peter Coronini-Cronberg

- Before Aspern: with the Brigade Kálnásky, IX Corps then with the Brigade Gavassini, IX Corps.

2nd Battalion Tolmein - Major Elias von Bubanovich

- Before Aspern: at Prewald and Obtschina, then with the Brigade Gavassini, IX Corps. In June was in Croatia .

As a group: before Aspern 4 companies with the Brigade Dumontet, IX Corps. After were with the Brigade Gyurkovich, 2nd Hauptkolonne Knesevich and also in the Brigade Gavassini, Corps Lippa, Army of Inner Austria (2 battalions). Later they were with the Brigade Khevenhüller, Reserve troops in South with 2 companies Finally the 2 battalions were deployed along the Isonzo river. Before Wagram 2 battalions with the IX Corps.

Circle of Laibach (Laibacher)

1st battalion Laibach – Major Count Joseph Thurn von Bleyburg

- Before Aspern: At the time of St.Michael battle (May 15) with Brigade GM Lutz, Division FML. Albert Gyulai. Then was with the Brigade Kálnásky, IX Corps . Before Wagram in Croatia.

2nd Battalion Radmannsdorf - Major Vitalis von Pasquali

- Before Aspern: It was surprised at Ljubljana and made prisoner on „parole“.

3rd Battalion practically not raised (disbanded Before the war) – under Millautz ??

Laibacher as a group:

2 battalions with the Brigade Munkácsy in Laibach, 2 Depotkomp. with the Brigade Khevenhüller in Laibach, Division Lippa under Kerpen.

- Before Aspern: 2 battalions with the Brigade Munkácsy, 2nd Hauptkolonne Knesevich, Army of Inner Austria. One battalion was on watch along the Isonzo river but was also part of the Brigade Munkácsy, Corps Lippa, (2 battalions) Then 2 companies were with the Brigade Khevenhüller, Reserve troops in South.

- Before Wagram: the 2 battalions with the IX Corps.

Circle of Neustädtl (Neustädter)

1st Unterkrainer battalion Neustädtl - Oberstleutnant Friedrich von Reuttenberg

then Hauptmann Franz Xaver von Langer

- Before Aspern: at Sachsenburg as garrison (till the end of May). Then returned to Neustädtl. In June, when Du Montet occupied Laibach, it reached the Du Montet Streifskorps. After the armistice marched till Szamobor (Croatia) . There the main part of the battalion deserted.

2nd Battalion Gottschee - Major Franz von Borwitz

then Major Joseph Albrecht

- Before Aspern: at Prewald - After Wagram: disbanded

3rd Battalion Tschernembl - Major Dabrovich

then Major Franz Scherer

- Before Aspern: with the VIII Corps with garrison tasks.

4th battalion not completely raised - Hauptmann Millautz ?? or Major Baron Carl von Obermayer ?

- other possible commanders Baron Obernberg ? or Major Vitali. ??

Neustädter as a group:

- Before Aspern: 4 battalions at Prewald then to the build up of the fortress of Laibach also with the Brigade Kálnásky, IX Corps . As for other sources: with the Brigade Munkácsy, 2nd Hauptkolonne Knesevich, Army of Inner Austria and also with the Brigade Munkácsy, Corps Lippa (all 4 battalions). Later committed with the Brigade Khevenhüller, Reserve troops in the South, 2 companies. After Aspern 3 battalions with the IX Corps - After Wagram: in Krain (Krajna).

Note: Rudolfswerther Kreis = Neustädter Kreis

Free City of Trieste

Trieste City Volunteers or Thurnsche (Thurn's) Jäger see also Triester Freikorps [\[8\]](#)

Trieste Free-Corps or Triester Freikorps = Triester freiwillige Jägerkorps

Recruitment: practically it was the Landwehr of Trieste, but recruited by volunteering. The depot companies were 2 with the Brigade Khevenhüller in Laibach, Division Lippa under Kerpen.

On June 28, 1808 the archduke Johann and the Inner Austria commissioner Count Franz Saurau came in Trieste in order to organize the defense on the new borders After the Pressburg treaty. The citizens were liberated from military duties providing they raise some Landwehr units, which had the task to protect the traffic from sea to the territory (supplies, ammunitions etc.).

The basic uniform of this new Cordon soldiers was:

light grey trousers (in summer also like current "bermuda" pants), green coat with red facings, golden buttons and round hats with red-white-red cockade (similar to that of Krain). The men were recruited in the Trieste's territory and the officers were assigned by the Governor. The Cordon battalion was ready in March 1809. The pay was 10 Kreuzer per day.

Citizen Paul Hammer launched a private subscription which granted to soldiers an utter 5 Gulden (Fl.) fee per month. Major Count Paul Brigido, son of the former Trieste's Governor, was the first commander; then followed Major Count Raimund Thurn, as commander of the territorialmiliz.

1st Battalion Triester Stadtmiliz or battalion Triester Freikorps – Major Count Paul Brigido also called City Jäger. The 1st Battalion under Brigido gathered itself in the Lazareth barracks by March 26.

Before Aspern: battalion Brigido reached the army in Friuli (a fusilier battalion with 2 Jäger companies); they went with Brigade Gavassini, IX Corps Gyulai. The Triester Corps (3 Battalions under Brigido) were, on May 16, at Prewald. The following day the were attacked by the French of Broussier. The Triester lost 182 men and lots of wounded. The fact alarmed the city while the French approached from Opicina. With the French occupation the Trieste garrison (2000 men) was made prisoner and sent to France. On June 3 the French general Schilt ordered to give all weapons, austrian badges to the Police. On June 25 at Neustadt and Rann the three Trieste Battalions were disbanded but Thurn decided to continue the fight. See After.

2nd Battalion Triester Territorialmiliz or 2nd Bn. Triester Freikorps – Major Count Raimund Thurn also called Thurn's (Thurnsche) Jäger. In March the 2nd Battalion under Thurn gathered near Prosecco.

Before Aspern: part of the battalion was committed, under the military governor Major Baron von Cazzan, for the seizing of Capodistria (together with the 3rd hungarian battalion of the town and some cavalry). The operation was concluded in April with the

support of a British frigate from the sea. Later a second Miliz battalion was raised, always under Thurn, and followed Brigido in Friuli with Brigade Gavassini, IX Corps Gyulai. The Triester task force (3 battalions) had task to defend Palmanova and Medea. The Thurn's Battalions then reached the lower Krain till June 25, when the 3 battalions were disbanded. Otherwise it was allowed to Count Thurn to raise a volunteer Jäger battalion and to march with them towards Styria. Under FML Gyulai at Graz (June 25) 2 companies fought in the Avant-Garde GM Splényi.

3rd Battalion Triester Territorialmiliz raised in March 1809 under Count Thurn. Disbanded June 25.

Triester Jäger-Freikorps (2 compagnies)

Volunteer Battalion of Merchants and Noblemen.

Summary

Lands		Summary of the Landwehr units on 1809 year (by Lubomír Uhlíř)
Circles – regional Districts	Number of Battalions	
	Styria	
Graz	5	
Judenburg	2	
Marburg	2	
Bruck	2	
Cilli	2	
Total	13	
	Carinthia	
Klagenfurt	3	
Villach	2	
Total	5	
	Carniola	
Laibach	3	Oberkrain had the whole Bezirk Kranj (Krainburg), and part of the Bezirk Ljubljana (Laibach). Unterkrain was the southern part of the Bezirk Ljubljana (Laibach), cities of: Novo mesto (Rudolfswert), Kočevje (Gottschee), Krško (Gurkfeld), Postojna (Adelsberg).
Görz	2 ^[9]	
Adelsberg	4	
Neustädtl	4	
Trieste	2 ^[10]	
Total	15	

1809 – Volunteers Units of Inner Austria

Free Corps of Dalmatia (Dalmatiner Freikorps) – Major Michael Ugarovich

Never in battles. Group of dalmatian volunteers did fight at Gospic.

Volunteers of Inner Austria (Innerösterreichische Freibataillone)

Volunteers from Kärnten, Steiermark, Krain-Küstenland

1st Battalion Graz und Bruck – Major Chevalier Nikolaus Fitzgerald

- Before Aspern: split with Chasteler

- Before Wagram: part with Kerpen part with Plunquet At Raab battle with Division FML Colloredo-Mannsfeld, Brigade GM Marziani.

2nd Battalion Salzburger Jäger (see After)

3rd Battalion Klagenfurt – Major Count Anton Triangi

- Before Wagram: with the Brigade Schmidt

- After Wagram: idem and then with von Buol

4th battalion Laibach – Major Baron Joseph Dumontet

- Before Aspern: with IX Corps . Major Dumontet (Du Montet) organized a special Streifscorps with which he captured the capital town Laibach in June. Then it was assigned to him the title of Commander of the Observation Corps in Krain.

Free Corps of Istria (Istrier Freikorps)

- ??? no mention.

Free Corps Luxheim (Freikorps Erzherzog Johann Freiwillige) commander Baron Ferdinand Luxheim.

- After Wagram: in Pustertal (East Tyrol)

Salzburger Jäger or 2nd Innerösterreichisches Freibataillon

- Owner: Archduke Johann of Austria (see also Salzburg)

- Commander: Major Baron Paul Thurn-und-Taxis

- Before Aspern:

2 companies in the Brigade Buol, Chasteler then 2 companies in the Brigade Fenner, Chasteler

2 companies in the detached Division Jellačić

3 companies with Taxis, Bartholdy

4 companies with Martin Teimer insurgents.

- at Aspern: 4 companies with Chasteler

- Between Aspern and Wagram: with the detached Brigade Buol then in the Group Reissenfels – with Hauptmann Taxis - 1 companies with Oberstleutnant Taxis - 1 companies with Teimer and also in Vorarlberg with Camichel . At Raab in the Brigade GM Sebottendorf, Division FML Franz Jellačić.
- at Wagram: 2 companies in the Brigade Eckhart, Division Frimont, Army of Inner Austria.
- After Wagram: Brigade Buol, Chasteler.

Trieste's Volunteer Battalion of Merchants and Noblemen.

(Kaufleute und Patrizier Corps) Had mainly port control duties. During the first days of the new French (Italian Kingdom) occupation the most important traders and merchants of Trieste, around 30 citizens, were sent (arrested) at Palmanova fortress in Friuli. The Landwehr was then disbanded.

Notes

[1] As a possible Austrian sea-victory Robert Goetz told this:

"There is also the little action of Porto Quieto, but there the Austrians had a little help from their friends.

23 March 1797: The French army marches into Trieste and the Austrian Trieste flotilla (the 14-gun shebeks/xebecks Colorado and Henrici plus 12 x 3-gun gunboats) under the command of Captain Simpson put to sea, escorting approx. 40 merchantmen that were evacuating artillery and stores from Trieste. 20 miles south of Trieste they encountered a French squadron - Brune (22), Bonaparte (8), Libérateur d'Italie (8), Corse (10) and two storeships under the command of Captain Sibille. Simpson put into the Venetian harbor of Porto Quieto, forming his flotilla in line across the harbor mouth. The French closed for the attack and the opposing forces exchanged "hot fire", but the Venetian SoL Eolo (70) which just happened to be in the harbor brought her broadside to bear and drove off the French. The convoy was then able to proceed unmolested. Without the Eolo it's hard to say what may have happened. Simpson had more guns, but Sibille had the bigger vessels.

That's about the closest to Austrian naval victory I can come up, and it hardly matches the glory of the Delphino! "

[2] Other source put the regiment with the Oguliner still with GM Gavassini but the official history tells the Reinskt was with GM Kálnássy. Mandel Fryderyk, Geschichte des k. u. k. Infanterie-Regiments Guidobald Graf von Starhemberg Nr. 13. Krakau: 1893.

[3] There the Generalmajor Franz Marziani got, as award, the surname "von Sacile".

[4] Letter from FZM Kerpen to Archduke John: " Major Hacker is no more in Graz. The command of the Schlossberg garrison is now assigned to Hauptmann Mayer von Rystel which has 800 men from the Lusignan and Strassoldo Depots and from Landwehr depot units."

Hans von Zwiedineck-Südenhorst, Die Geschichte des Krieges von 1809 in Steiermark: Regesten und Actenstücke aus dem Nachlasse des Herzogs Johann im Gräflichen Meran'schen Archive zu Graz, Leylam , Graz 1892.

[5] The return of Marquis Chasteler from Tyrol was very difficult. On June 9 he wrote to the Archduke John from Weitenstein: "Today I am at Weitenstein with 3 Bns. Johann Jellacic infantry, 2 Bns. Hohenlohe Bartenstein, 1 weak battalion Archduke Franz Karl, 3 Comp. of Banat, 5 sqns. Hohenzollern Chevaulégers, 1 Bn. Carinthian Landwehr, 1 Bn. Stirian Landwehr, the 9th Jäger, 2 pieces of 6 pdrs., 5 guns of 3 pdrs. and 1 howitzer."

Zwiedineck-Südenhorst op.cit. pag. 21.

[6] In Lower Carniola (Unterkrain) was raised a special Group (Streifcorps) led by Baron Du Montet (Dumontet), commander of the 4th battalion of Inner Austria Volunteers. It was left behind when Gyulai retreated inside Croatia. The Group was formed by 2 Comp. of Simbschen regiment, six companies of Croatian Landwehr, the 4th Inner Austria Volunteers (people from Gorizia, Trieste and Carniola) and 1 squadron of Frimont hussars. At the time Ljubljana had a French seizing garrison of 1200 men and 200 cavalrymen in the castle. On June 27 Du Montet attacked. The town was assaulted by four columns: the main of Du Montet and another, from an opposite direction, by Hauptmann Ballerini at the city gates. A third column (Hauptmann Colson) was launched against the Carlstädt bridge and finally a 4th column (Hauptmann Francolini) entered the walls along the river Laibach by boats.

August Dimitz, Geschichte Krains: Vom regierungsantritte Leopold I. (1657) bis auf das ende der französischen herrschaft in Illyrien (1813) Band 4 Von der ältesten Zeit bis auf das Jahr 1813. Mit besonderer Rücksicht auf Culturentwicklung, Verlag I. v. Kleinmayr & F. Bamberg, 1876.

[7] The term "remnants" here relates above all upon losses by desertion, instead of men lost on battlefields.

[8] Löwenthal, I., Geschichte der Stadt Triest, Band 2, Verlag Lloyd, 1859.

[9] Residents never organized a third battalion

[10] The battalions were known as Triester Volunteers Jäger or (Triestes Freijäger-Corps). The 1st battalion originated from the Trieste town milice (Stadt-Miliz). The 2nd battalion from the territorial milice (Territorial-Miliz) and were also called as Thurn Jäger.

Placed on the Napoleon Series: September 2010



Carinthia
Officer



Carinthia Landwehr



Styria
Officer



Styria
Landwehr



Styria
Schützen



Görz - Küstenland



**Trieste Kaufleute
Patrizier Corps**



Littoral Landwehr



Krain Landwehr



**Trieste Cordon
Landwehr**



**Erzherzog
Johann Jäger**

THE MORAVIAN-SILESIA LANDWEHR INFANTRY

ordered by recruitment district

Mährische Landwehr- Moravia

Commander Archduke Ferdinand and Burggraf Wallis

Organization:

1. Brünnner Kreis (4 Battalions)
2. Hradischer Kreis (3 Battalions)
3. Iglauer Kreis (3 Battalions)
4. Olmützer Kreis (5 Battalions)
5. Prerauer Kreis (3 Battalions),
6. Teschener Kreis (2 Battalions)
7. Troppauer Kreis (3 Battalions)
8. Znaymer Kreis (2 Battalions)
- before Wagram: 9 Battalions

The Czechs and the Slavic People

Moravians (Moravané or colloquially Moraváci in Czech) were (and are) the West Slavic inhabitants of Moravia, the easternmost part of Bohemia, also in Moravian Slovakia. They speak Moravian dialect of the Czech language and standard Czech.

The state has been a state of present-day Moravians and Slovaks. The western part of Great Moravia's core (=present-day Moravia) was finally conquered by Bohemia in early 11th century and its population was "czechicized" in the 19th century. The eastern part of the core (=present-day Slovakia) was finally conquered by the Magyars (Hungarians) in the 11th-14th century and its population developed into present-day Slovaks in the 10th century.

The inhabitants of the core of the state were designed as "Slovieni" (which is an old Slavic word basically meaning "Slavs" and was also used by (future) Slovenians and Slavonians at that time) or "Moravian peoples" by Slavic texts, and as "Sclavi" (i.e. Slavs), "Winidi" (i.e. Slavs), "Moravian Slavs" or "Moravians" by Latin texts. The present-day terms "Slovaks" / "Slovakia" (in Slovak: Sloveci / Slovensko) and "Slovenes" / "Slovenia" (in Slovene: Slovenci / Slovenija) arose later from the above "Slovieni".

As for Slovaks they can be divided into:

1) Hungarian Slovaks dwelling the northern hungarian counties of Nyitra, Trencschin, Türok, Arva, Liptau, Söhl, Bars, Hont, Gömör, Neograd etc.

2) Moravian Slovaks also called Charvatians dwelling the Moravian lowlands and hills. They were mostly in the areas of Hradisch (were they were called Ungarische – Hungarians) and partially around Brünn, Gaya, Ostrau, Lundenburg and on both banks of the river Morava (March in German – Marchland = Morava land).

Mountain people who inhabited the highlands of the Prerau and Hradisch districts were also called Walachians (like the rumenians) but they were people similar to Hungarians in dress, language and costumes. [\[20\]](#)

3) Silesian Slovaks dwelling the northern part of Moravia being the lesser part of the Slovak gender.

The Olmütz District was also inhabited by Hannaques, a people of farmers with dress, customs different from Slovaks. Their principal wealth consisted in their cattle and flocks. They probably were the most ancient slavic Moravian tribe. They lived, at the time, in an area between Olmütz, Wischau, Kremsier and Prossenitz, around 20000 square meter wide. Three small rivers (Hannah, Trzebowka and Blata) granted and extreme fecundity to the ground.

The Poles

Frederick II the Great of Prussia seized Silesia from the Habsburg heiress Maria Teresa in the War of the Austrian Succession (1740–48). After Prussia's victory, Austria retained only the Silesian districts of Krnov (Jägerndorf), Opava (Troppau), and Cieszyn (Teschen), which constituted extreme south-southeastern Silesia. Austria's Silesians (Silesian: in Polish Ślązacy; in German Schläsinger) were considered as being Poles. While the Lower Silesian language was considered a German dialect, spoken in Lower Silesia (Prussia), mainly in southwestern Poland, but as well as in northeastern Bohemia they spoke a slavic (rather polish) Silesian idiom. [\[21\]](#)

In every case they were considered to be part of Moravia. These districts were united to Moravia until 1849.

Silesians apart, the Poles were of other two types:

1) the true Poles, of Galician origins, with the two people of Gorales (from Hora or Gora = mountain; a mountain people of ancient Sarmatian origin) and Masuraques (dwellers of the lowlands near Lublin, Oswiecim till Tarnow, heirs of the ancient Polish noblemen);

2) the Rusnjaks (Rusyn) (who were called also Ruthenians and came from Bielorrussia) dwellers of the southern mountains (Carpathian) till the northern Hungary counties. A group among them were the Pokutiens, confined in the Carpathian mountains.

All these people dwelled mainly in the Galician lands.

Brünnner Kreis (Brno)

1 Battalion of the BrigadeWodniansky in Olmütz, 3 Battalions of the BrigadeChorinsky under Argenteau

1st Battalion Brünn - Oberstleutnant Count Franz Chorinsky then major Count Johann Taafe.

- before Wagram: BrigadeBuresch, Division Brady, II Corps

- after Wagram: with remnants of III Battalion became the I Comb. Brünnner Landwehr Battalion.

2nd Battalion Cernahora - major Count Leopold Bukowsky

- after Wagram: for the main part was merged in the III combined Moravian volunteers Battalion (Boxberg)

3rd Battalion Austerlitz - major Count Richard Longueval, then major Count de Ségur

- before Wagram: BrigadeBuresch, Division Brady, II Corps

- after Wagram: with remnants of the I Battalion became the I Comb. Brünnner Landwehr Battalion.

4th Battalion Seelowitz major Friedrich Hoffmann von Mondsfeld

- before Wagram: in the BrigadeNeustädter, autonomous, V Corps while (for others) in BrigadeNeustädter, Division Weissenwolf, V Corps

- after Wagram: BrigadeNeustädter, autonomous, V Corps. In August with 2 comp. of I Battalion became the II Comb. Brünnner Landwehr Battalion.

Hradischer Kreis

3 Battalions of the BrigadeDunoyer in Ung. Hradisch, Division St.Julien under Argenteau

1st Battalion Strassnitz Oberstleutnant Count Franz Anton Magnis (Magny) then Hauptmann Johann Schindler

- before Aspern: in Olmütz

- before Wagram: BrigadeClary, Division Fresnel, I Corps,

- after Wagram: in Olmütz (merged with the III Battalion)

2nd Battalion Holleschau major Johann Wurmb

- before Aspern till after Wagram: in Cracow

3rd Battalion Buschlowitz - major Count Leopold Berchtold then major Joseph Höger (after Wagram)

- before Wagram: BrigadePaar, Division Brady, II Corps then in the IV Corps

- after Wagram: BrigadeQuallenberg, Division Buresch, II Corps

later merged in the I Battalion Combined Hradischer Landwehr Battalions

Iglauer Kreis

1st Battalion Iglau - major Joseph Crehan

- before Wagram: BrigadeNeustädter, autonomous, V Corps then of the VI Corps

- after Wagram: BrigadeNeustädter, autonomous, V Corps

2nd Battalion Iglau - major Baron Ernst von Boxberg

- no available data

Olmützer Kreis

2 Battalions (IV and V) of the brig. Pietsch in Troppau, Division St.Julien under Argenteau. 3 battalions in Olmütz (brig. Wodniansky)

1st Battalion Olmütz district Hauptmann Fichtl (ad interim) later major Franz Count Silva-Taroucca

- Olmütz town, Brigadefeldzeugmeister Wodniansky

2nd Battalion Olmütz district major Sylverius von Spannwald

- Mährische Schönberg, Brigadefeldzeugmeister Wodniansky

3rd Battalion Olmütz district major Franz Count Longueval

- Hohenstadt, Brigadefeldzeugmeister Wodniansky

4th Battalion Olmütz district - major Johann Bayer then major Count Ségur

- with Oberst von Romberg at Troppau then with V battalion

5th Battalion Olmütz district major Franz Schmidt then major Count Khuenburg

- before Wagram: with Oberst von Romberg at Troppau later BrigadeNeustädter, autonomous, V Corps then with the VI Corps

- after Wagram: BrigadeNeustädter, autonomous, V Corps

Prerauer Kreis

2 Battalions of the brig. Pietsch in Troppau, Division St.Julien under Argenteau

1st Battalion Prerau district major baron von Bereczko

- Teschen

2nd Battalion Prerau district major baron Ferdinand von Stücker

- Friedek

3rd Battalion Prerau district major Joseph von Khann then Major Count Leopold Bukowsky (Bukuwky)

- Olmütz with GM baron Bojakowsky

Teschener Kreis

2 Battalions of the brig. Pietsch in Troppau, Division St.Julien under Argenteau

1st Battalion Teschen - major Förster von Felsenburg then major Nepomuk Hallász von Fischenbach

- in Cracow

2nd Battalion Friedeck - major Willibald Henzler von Lehnaburg

- Division Egermann, VII Corps, commanded to watch the Jablunkapaß

Troppauer Kreis

3 Battalions of the BrigadePietsch in Troppau, Division St.Julien under Argenteau

1st Battalion Troppau - baron major Ignaz Wrbona

- Division Egermann, VII Corps

2nd Battalion Jägerndorf - baron major Ignaz Jókay

- in Cracow

3rd Battalion Zuckmantl - major Count Conrad Plunquet

- in Cracow

Znaymer Kreis

2 Battalions of the BrigadeRamberg in Znaim, Division St.Julien

1st Battalion Namiest - major count Ernst Ludwig Haugwitz

- before Wagram: BrigadeSwinburne, Division Rohan, IV Corps

- after Wagram: Division Radetzky, IV Corps then in Olmütz later merged with the II Battalion in the Combined Znaymer Landwehr Battalion.

2nd Battalion Znaim - major Joseph Sterzl

- before Wagram: BrigadePaar, Division Brady, II Corps

- after Wagram: later merged with the I Battalion in the Combined Znaymer Landwehr Battalion

3rd Battalion not raised

- after Wagram: the Znaim Landwehr were all combined together.

Combined Znaymer Landwehr Battalion Major Count Ernst Ludwig Haugwitz

The Combined Mährisches Landwehr Battalion (Major Boxberg)

- before Aspern: BrigadeAdler, Division Hohenfeld, VI Corps

- before Wagram: BrigadeSplényi, Division Kottulinsky, VI Corps

then called the 3rd Mährisches Landwehr Battalion (Major Praschma)

- after Wagram: Brig Adler, Division Hohenfeld, VI Corps

Commanders of the Landwehr Battalions - years 1808-1810; Moravia and Silesia [\[22\]](#)

Commander of the Battalion	Nation	Name of the Battalion	Sequence of Command
Bayer, Johann, Major	Silesian-Moravian	4th Battalion Olmutz	2/2
Bereczko, Freiherr von, Major	Silesian-Moravian	1st Battalion Prerau	1/1
Berchtold, Leopold Graf, Major	Silesian-Moravian	3rd Battalion Hradisch	1/2
Boxberg, Ernst Freiherr von, Major	Silesian-Moravian	2nd Battalion Iglau	1/2
Bukowsky (Bukowky), Leopold Graf, Major	Silesian-Moravian	2nd Battalion Brünn	I 1/1
	Silesian-Moravian	3rd Battalion Prerau	II 2/2
Crehan, Joseph, Major	Silesian-Moravian	1st Battalion Iglau	1/3
Fichtl, Hptm. (ad interim)	Silesian-Moravian	1st Battalion Olmutz	2/2
Förster von Felsenburg, Major	Silesian-Moravian	1st Battalion Teschen	1/2
Hallász von Fischenbach, Nepomuk, Major	Silesian-Moravian	1st Battalion Teschen	2/2
Haugwitz, Ernst Ludwig Graf, Major	Silesian-Moravian	1st Battalion Znaim	I 1/1
	Silesian-Moravian	Combined Znaim Battalion (1st Battalion and part of 2nd Battalion)	II
Henzler von Lehnaburg, Wunibald, Major	Silesian-Moravian	2nd Battalion Teschen	1/1
Hoffmann von Mondsfield, Friedrich, Major	Silesian-Moravian	4th Battalion Brünn	I 1/1
	Silesian-Moravian	2nd Combined Brünner Battalion (4th Bn and part of 1st Battalion)	II
Höger, Joseph, Major	Silesian-Moravian	3rd Battalion Ungarisch Hradisch	2/2
	Silesian-Moravian	Combined Hradisch Battalion (3rd Battalion and 1st Battalion)	II
Chorinsky, Franz Graf, Oblt.	Silesian-Moravian	1st Battalion Brünn	1/2
Jókay, Ignaz Freiherr von, Major	Silesian-Moravian	2nd Battalion Troppau	1/1
Khann, Joseph von, Major	Silesian-Moravian	3rd Battalion Prerau	1/2
Khuenburg, Graf, Major	Silesian-Moravian	5th Battalion Olmutz	1/2
Longueval, Franz Graf, Major	Silesian-Moravian	3rd Battalion Olmutz	1/1
Longueval, Richard Graf, Major	Silesian-Moravian	3rd Battalion Brünn	1/2
Magny, Franz Anton Graf, Oblt.	Silesian-Moravian	1st Battalion Ungarisch Hradisch	1/2
Nesselrode, Max Graf, Major	Silesian-Moravian	1st Battalion Iglau	2/3
Plunquet (Plonguier), Conrad Graf, Major	Silesian-Moravian	3rd Battalion Troppau	1/1
Ségur, Graf, Major	Silesian-Moravian	4th Battalion Olmutz	I(?) 1/2
	Silesian-Moravian	3rd Battalion Brünn	II(?) 2/2
	Silesian-Moravian	1st Combined Brünner Battalion (3rd Bn and part of 1st Battalion)	III
Schindler, Johann, Hptm.	Silesian-Moravian	1st Battalion Ungarisch Hradisch	2/2
Schmidt, Franz, Major	Silesian-Moravian	5th Battalion Olmutz	2/2
Silva-Taroucca, Franz Graf, Major	Silesian-Moravian	1st Battalion Olmutz	1/2
Spannwald, Sylverius von, Major	Silesian-Moravian	2nd Battalion Olmutz	1/1
Sterzl, Joseph, Major	Silesian-Moravian	2nd Battalion Znaim	I 1/1
	Silesian-Moravian	1st Battalion Iglau	II 3/3
Stücker, Ferdinand Freiherr von, Major	Silesian-Moravian	2nd Battalion Prerau	1/1
Taaffe, Johann Graf, Major	Silesian-Moravian	1st Battalion Brünn	2/2
Wrbna, Eugen Graf, Major	Silesian-Moravian	1st Battalion Troppau	1/1
Wurmb, Johann, Major	Silesian-Moravian	2nd Battalion Ungarisch Hradisch	1/1
Würth, Carl, Hptm.-Major	Silesian-Moravian	2nd Battalion Iglau	2/2

Lands	Source: Lubomír Uhlíř	Summary of the Landwehr units on 1809 Moravia and Silesia	
District – region	Number of Battalions	District –Region	Number of Battalions
Brünner Kreis	4	Prerauer Kreis	3
Iglauer Kreis	2 [23]	Olmützer Kreis	5
Hradischer Kreis	3	Troppauer Kreis	3
Znaymer Kreis	2	Teschner Kreis	2
Total	24		

Notes:

- [1] Maybe it was only in Reserve during the action at Teugen, in which the III Corps attacked.
- [2] Pizzighelli, Cajetan: Geschichte des k. k. Infanterie-Regimentes Kaiser Franz Joseph Nr. 1. 1716 - 1881. Troppau: 1881.
- [3] Amon von Treuenfest, Gustav Ritter von: Geschichte des kaiserl. u. königl. kärnthnerisches Infanterie-Regimentes Feldmarschall Graf von Khevenhüller Nr. 7. Wien: 1891.
- [4] Gartner Edler von Romansbrück, Anton: Geschichte des k. u. k. Infanterie-Regimentes Erzherzog Carl Stephan No. 8 von der Errichtung des Regimentes bis auf die Gegenwart. Brünn: 1892.
- [5] Geschichte des k. u. k. Infanterie-Regimentes Oskar II. Friedrich, König von Schweden und Norwegen, Nr. 10. Wien: 1888.
- [6] It seems extremely contradictory what affirms the history of the regiment at page 255: "the colonel and regiment commander Weigl, to whom, few time before, the wounded general major Henneberg the brigade command had assigned". Was the regiment under Clary or Henneberg?
- [7] Johann, Erzherzog: Geschichte des k. k. Linien-Infanterie-Regiments Erzherzog Wilhelm Nr. 12. Wien: 1877-80.
- [8] Latterer von Lintenburg, Adolf Ritter: Geschichte des k. k. 15. Infanterie-Regiments Adolf Herzog zu Nassau. Prag: 1874.
- [9] Many sources say the regiment recruitment was in Bohemia, depot Chrudim. This was the previous Kreis (1781-1800) but Wrede referred its levy was then transferred to the Moravian Silesian area with Kader at Mährische Schönberg and Myslenice. However there are some references of personal soldiers military Papers which still listed Chrudim as recruitment center for Zach's troopers.
- [10] When colonel Murray was wounded (in the Hausen woods) Bresslern had to take the command. However he was also wounded in the same battle and did not take the command of the regiment. On May 26 oberst Murray became major general and the command was given to Bresslern, who resigned on June 25 for the severe wounds.
- [11] Amon von Treuenfest, Gustav Ritter von: Geschichte des k. k. Infanterie-Regimentes Nr. 20 Friedrich Wilhelm. Kronprinz des Deutschen Reiches und Kronprinz von Preussen. Wien: 1878.
- [12] In the Orders of battle it can be found that the regiment had 2 battalions and 4 companies. This is correct . In effect companies n. 17 and n. 18 had been formed later and had not yet reached the regiment.
- [13] Hubka von Czerncitz, Gustav Ritter: Geschichte des k. u. k. Infanterie-Regiments Graf Lacy Nr. 22 von seiner Errichtung bis zur Gegenwart. Zaza: 1902.
- [14] Hödl, Rudolf Edler von: Geschichte des k. u. k. Infanterieregiments Nr. 29 Gideon Ernst Freiherr von Laudon. Temesvár: 1906.
- [15] Zwiedineck-Südenhorst Hans von, "Die Brigade Thierry im Gefechte von Abensberg am 19. und 20. April 1809" .
- [16] Relation Pflüger, KA., FA. 1809 Deutschland Hauptarmee VII/200.
- [17] Joseph Mittrowsky had died on March 2, 1808 at Paskau (Moravia).
- [18] Janota, Robert: Geschichte des K. und K. Infanterie-Regimentes Graf Daun Nr. 56. Teschen: 1889.
- [19] Pillersdorff, A.: Das 57. Infanterie-Regiment Fürst Jablonowski und die Kriege seiner Zeit. Wien: 1857.
- [20] In effect there were a bit of confusion upon the mountain people of Moravia (and Silesia). Walachians wee different from Slovaks but had a similar dialect and were also different from the Hannaques, which were rather confused with Slovaks. Walachians had other denominations, one different for each village (they were mostly shepherds): Kopaniczares, Chorobates, Passekarsches or Sallaschener. In Rohrer, Versuch über die slawischen Bewohner der österreichischen Monarchie. 1804, VolunteerI, p. 29.
- [21] There is some contention over whether Silesian is a dialect or a language in its own right. Some Polish linguists consider Silesian to be merely a prominent regional dialect of Polish. However, many Silesians regard it as a separate language belonging to the West Slavic branch of Slavic languages, together with Polish and other Lechitic languages, as well as Upper and Lower Sorbian, Czech and Slovak. In July 2007 the Silesian language was recognized by the Library of Congress in USA.
- [22] Courtesy of Karel Sáček
- [23] The 3rd Battalion was not completed, the men were attached to the 3rd Moravian volunteers Battalion .

Placed on the Napoleon Series: July 2010



Moravia



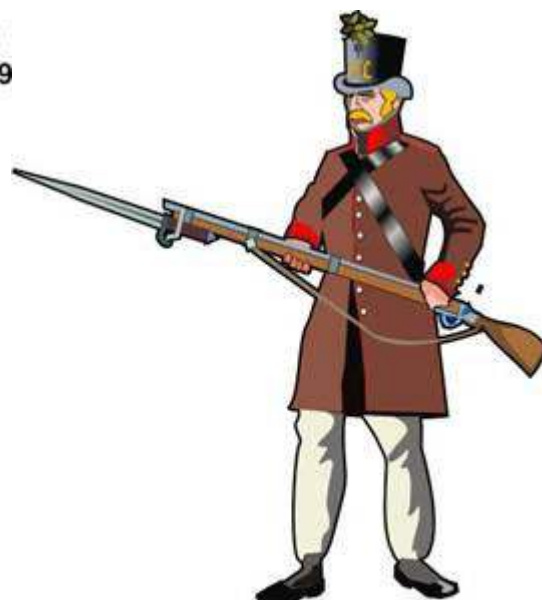
Moravian Jäger



Landwehr 1809
Silesia



1809 Moravian
Landwehr



Landwehr 1809
Moravia

1809 – VOLUNTEERS UNITS OF MORAVIA - SILESIA

On 1 March 1809, it was allowed the creation of volunteer battalions. The 1808 Landwehr Patent contained many exemptions, especially for students, skilled workers and townspeople, but they could volunteer for “Freiwillige” units, augmented by Landwehr prepared to serve outside their district. Volunteers signed up for the duration of the war. All officers and NCOs had to have military experience and so were retired or drafted regulars. The distinguishing uniform feature of all western volunteer battalions was the cuffs red.

Mährische Freiwillige – Moravian Volunteers

= Mähr. Freikorps = Mähr.-Schles. Freiwillige = Mähr. Legion, (part of the Legion Archduke Carl ??)

1st Moravian volunteers Battalion or Mährische Jäger – major Johann Seyffert

- Recruitment: in the Landwehr district Brunn

- before Aspern: BrigadeReinhardt, Div, Schustekh, V Corps then to the BrigadeD’Aspre, II Res. Corps

- at Aspern: BrigadeReinhardt, Division Schustekh, V Corps (never engaged).

2nd Moravian volunteers Battalion or Mährische Jäger – major Count Felix Vetter von der Lilie

after: **major baron Joseph Le Breux**

- Recruitment: in the Landwehr districts Olmütz - Prerau

- before Aspern: BrigadeGratze, Division Rohan, IV Corps

- at Aspern: BrigadeGratze, Division Dedovich, IV Corps

- between Aspern and Wagram: IV Corps

- at Wagram: BrigadeProvenchères, Division Radetzky, IV Corps then autonomous in the Division Radetzky, IV Corps

3rd Moravian volunteers Battalion – major baron Ernst Boxberg

later: **major Bernhard Dobler von Friedberg.**

- Recruitment: in the Landwehr districts II Olmütz and II Iglau.

- before Aspern: BrigadeMesko, Division Vincent, VI Corps

- at Aspern: BrigadeAdler, Division Kottulinsky, VI Corp then BrigadeSplényi, Division Vincent, VI Corps. Later BrigadeHofmeister, Division Vincent, VI Corps

- at Wagram: BrigadeSplényi, Division Kottulinsky, VI Corp

Generic addenda for all units:

in April: 1 Battalion BrigadeBojakowsky in Olmütz, 1 BrigadePöck, Division St.Julien under Argenteau.

- before Aspern: Battalions Moravian VolunteerJäger in the BrigadeNostitz, Division Fresnel, I Corps -- 1 Battalion Moravian VolunteerJäger BrigadeWinzingerode, Division Fresnel, I Corps

- after Wagram: 1 company Moravian VolunteerJäger BrigadeAdler, Division Hohenfeldt, VI Corps



Moravian Volunteer

The Galician Landwehr Infantry

Territorial commander Bellegarde and Wurmser. This Corps practically were never raised. Only some unit of volunteers were organized entering the campaign against the Poles and the Saxons.

The 1809 Volunteers Units of Galicia

The Galician Volunteers battalions (Galizische Freiwillige) [17]

I Battalion Ostgalizien – major count Hussey

Raised with 4 companies, it was always in Upper Hungary without getting any contact with enemies.

- after Wagram: it was reinforced by 4 companies of fusiliers and 1 company of Jäger (Freikorps Schill).

II Battalion Westgalizien „Erzherzog Ferdinand“ – major Adam Rétsey de Retse

Raised with 4 companies it was always in Galicia with garrison duties. It fought however against the Poles at Goržice and other clashes.

III battalion "Kaiserin Lodovica" – Hauptmann-major count Franz Neuhaus von St.Mauro

As above. Never in battle, it was always in Bohemia.

Arnauten Corps Bukowina [18] and Bukowinaer Freiwillige battalion

Major Chevalier Friedrich Forget de Barst

It was raised too late to fight (October) from the previous Arnauten of Bukowina and volunteers of East Galicia.

Galician Cossacks or Kosackenkörps (Österreichisches Kosakenpulk -Galizische Freikosaken

- Commander: major Baron Franz Fichtl.

In Galicia, the only volunteer cavalry unit formed was a corps of dismounted cossacks (Freikosaken-Abtheilungen zu Fuss) who wore native dress, fur or felt busby, bluejackets faced red, baggy red or blue trousers, with knife and pistols in the belt or red girdle; as there was a shortage of muskets, many carried only lances or pikes.

- Recruitment: Galicia reinforced by 3 Sqns. of the Schlesischen Freikorps Schill.

- they always acted in the VII Corps.

Schill Freikorps – major Ferdinand von Schill [19]

- Recruitment: from 2nd prussian Hussars Rgt Brandenburg, 1 prussian light infantry battalion of Mecklenburg-Strelitz

later (between Aspern and Wagram) attached to the Hussar-Uhlans cavalry (Husaren Ulanen Reitende Jäger), Infantry = some swedish-pomeranian Landwehr units, with some austrian elements.

- before Aspern: they acted in Mecklenburg – Pommern.

Schlesisches Freikorps Schill – Oberstleutnant Johann Georg Schill

(unit different from the above) [20]

- Recruitment: Silesia and Poland



THE BOHEMIAN LANDWEHR INFANTRY

Ordered by Recruitment District

Bohemia commanders Archduke Ferdinand and BurgCount FZM Wallis

1	Berauner Kreis	(2 Bn.)	10	Königgrätzer Kreis	(5 Bn.)
2	Bidzower Kreis	(4 Bn.)	11	Leitmeritzer Kreis	(5 Bn.)
3	Budweiser Kreis	(3 Bn.)	12	Pilsener Kreis	(3 Bn.)
4	Bunzlauer Kreis	(6 Bn.)	13	Prachiner Kreis	(4 Bn.)
5	Caslauer Kreis	(3 Bn.)	14	City of Prague	(2 Bn.)
6	Chrudimer Kreis	(4 Bn.)	15	Rakonitzer Kreis	(2 Bn.)
7	Elbogener Kreis	(3 Bn.)	16	Saazer Kreis	(2 Bn.)
8	Kaurimer Kreis	(2 Bn.)	17	Taborer Kreis	(2 Bn.)
9	Klattauer Kreis	(3 Bn.)			

BERAUNER Kreis – Beraun

The 2 Bns. were in the Brig and Div. Franz Kinsky in Prague under Riesch and Loudon

I Bn. Seltschau – Major Count Wrthby

- at Wagram: brig. Wratislaw, Div. Vukassovich, III Corps
- after Wagram : brig. Schneller, Div. Vukassovich, III Corps

II Bn. Hostomer - Major Count Wilhelm Klebelsberg

- at Wagram: brig. Schneller, Div. Vukassovich, III Corps
- after Wagram.: brig. Wratislaw, Div. Vukassovich, III Corps

BIDZOWER (Bydzower) Kreis - Bydżow

The 4 Bns. were in the Brig Szénassy (fortress Jaromir-Josefsstadt) under Riesch and Loudon.

I Bn. Hohenelbe – Major Krisar later Major Count Carl Khevenhüller.

- Facts: reserve in Josefstadt.

II Bn. Jičín – Oberstleutnant Heinrich von Hoffmeister later Major Joseph von Borwitz

- Facts: reserve in Josefstadt.

III Bn. Miletin – Major Joseph Fils.

- Facts: reserve in Josefstadt.

IV Bn. Bidzow – Major Count Leopold Kinsky later Major Baron Joseph Ottlilienfeld.

- Facts: reserve in Josefstadt.

BUDWEISER Kreis – Budweis (České Budějovice)

The 3 Bns. in the Brig and Div. GM Richter at Pisek under Riesch and Loudon

I Bn. Budweis - Major Count Carl Wratislaw

- Recruitment: in Böhmerwald (Bohemian Forest) region.
- Facts: along the border of the Böhmer Wald.

II Bn. Wittingau - Major Leonhard Halpert.

- Facts: not known.

III Bn. Krumau - Major Anton von Künstlern after Major Alois von Reisinger

- Facts: not known.

BUNZLAUER Kreis (Jung-Bunzlau)

1 Bns. was in the brig. and Div. Schönthal at Leitmeritz, 5 Bns. were in the Brig Novak, Div. Schönthal under Riesch and Loudon.

I Bn. Nimes-Gabel - Major Friedrich Clam-Gallas

- Facts: in Reserve along the Iser.

II Bn. Reichenberg (Liberec) - Major Christian Clam-Gallas

- Facts: in Reserve along the Iser, then at Prague.

III Bn. Turnau - Major Carl von Pflüger

- Facts: Theresienstadt (Terezín) garrison

IV Bns. Münchengrätz - Major Count Ernst Waldstein

- Facts: Reserve at Prague.

V Bns. Nimburg - Major Franz Prizichowsky

- Facts: along the Iser, in the Bayreuth campaign at Gefrees.

VI Bn. Melnitz - Major-Oberstleutnant Prince Anton Isidor Lobkowitz.

- Facts: at Theresienstadt, then with Am Ende, at Dresden.

ČASLAUER Kreis – Časlau

The 3 Bns. in the brig. Oberdorf at Časlau, Div. Franz Kinsky under Riesch and Loudon.

I Bn. Deutsch Brod (Havlíčkův Brod) - Oberstleutnant Wenzel Sporck then Major Plauser

- Facts: in the Bayreuth campaign

II Bn. Časlau - Major Plauser , later from Aspern to Wagram: Major Prince Wilhelm Auersperg

Facts: in Oberösterreich, it fought at the battle of Urfahr-Linz.

III Bn. Kuttenberg (Kutná Hora) - Major Count Sebastian Trautmannsdorf.

- Facts: in the Bayreuth campaign

CHUDIMER Kreis – Chrudim

The 4 Bns. in the Brigade Bautin at Chrudim-fortress and Königgrätz under Riesch and Loudon.

I Bn. Leitomischl (Litomyšl) - Oberst Count Georg Waldstein later Major Count Anton Borosini von Hohenstern

- Facts: before Aspern did a Mutiny, then in the III Corps (Kolowrat)

II Bn. Landskron (Lanškroun) - Major Carl Strauss

- Facts: in Königgrätz.

III Bn. Pardubitz (Pardubice) - Major Count Johann Breda

- Facts: in Königgrätz .

IV. Bns. Hermann-Mestetz (Hermanuv Mestec) - Major Christian von Geisztler

- Facts: at Eger, then in the III Corps (Kolowrath)

ELBOGENER Kreis – Elbogen (Loket)

The 3 Bns. in the Brig Ullrich, Div. K. Kinsky under Riesch and Loudon

I Bn. Eger (Cheb) - Major Carl Frasmüller Edler von Weidenburg later Hauptmann Johann Werbeck, finally Major Sérenyi

- Facts: in the Bayreuth campaign

II Bn. Schlackenwerth - Major Peter von Pfisterer

- Facts: in the Bayreuth campaign

III Bn. Buchau - Major Fortunatus Erdelyi

- Facts: in the Bayreuth campaign

KAURZIMER Kreis - Kaurzim (Kouřim)

The 2 Bns. in the brig. Oberdorf in Caslau, Div. Franz Kinsky under Riesch and Loudon

I Bn. Brandeis - Hauptmann Fischer

- Facts: in Prague, then in the III Corps (Kolowrath)

II Bn. Schwarz-Kosteletz - Major Count Prokop Wratisslaw

- Facts: along the Iser, then in the III Corps (Kolowrath)

KLATTAUER Kreis – Klattau (Klatovy)

The 3 Bns. in the brig. Rosenhayn at Horazdiowic, Div. Richter under Riesch and Loudon

I Bn. Bischofsteinitz - Major Baron Wenzel Kotz von Dobrz

- Facts: along the Bohemian border.

II Bn. Klattau - Major Count Anton Thun

- Facts: in the Böhmerwald

III Bn. Nepomuk - Major Count Friedrich Schönborn

- Facts: in the Böhmerwald

KÖNIGGRÄTZER Kreis – Königgrätz (Hradec Králové)

First 5 Bns. in the brig. Szénassy in Jaromirz-fortress Josefsstadt under Riesch and Loudon

I Bn. Trautenau - Major Count Franz Deym

- Facts: in Josefsstadt

II Bn. Nachod - Major Michael Mayer

- Facts: in Josefsstadt

II Bn. Opocus - Major Johann von Bohunek

- Facts: in Josefsstadt

V Bns. Geyersberg - Major Joseph von Nostitz

- Facts: at Prague, then in the Bayreuth campaign

VI Bn. Königgrätz - Major Joseph von Borwitz, later Hauptmann Carl Würth (Wörth)

- Facts: at Dresden, then at Theresienstadt

LEITMERITZER Kreis – Leitmeritz (Litoměřice)

First 3 Bns. in the brig. Waldstein at Pilsen, other 2 Bns. in the Brig Schöenthal, Div. Schöenthal under Riesch and Loudon

I. Bns. Leitmeritz and Theresienstadt - Major chevalier von Chlumecsky

- Facts: in Saxony with the corps Am Ende, then at Paschkopole, corps Am Ende, then at Theresienstadt.

II Bn. Bilin - Obst Count Joseph Waldstein then Major Canal von Ehrenberg

- Facts: in Saxony with the corps Am Ende, then at Paschkopole, corps Am Ende, then at Theresienstadt.

III Bn. Tetschen - Major Count Carl Clary

- Facts: in Saxony with the corps Am Ende, then at Paschkopole, corps Am Ende, then at Theresienstadt. After Wagram was with the brig. Bianchi

IV. Bns. Auscha - Major Georg von Dangl, then Obstlt. Nowak

- Facts: in Saxony with the corps Am Ende, then at Paschkopole, corps Am Ende, then at Theresienstadt.

V. Bns. Rumburg – Major Count Johann Salm

- Facts: in Saxony with the corps Am Ende, then at Paschkopole, corps Am Ende, then at Theresienstadt.

PILSENER Kreis - Pilsen

3 Bns. in the brig. and Div. K. Kinsky in Pilsen under Riesch and Loudon

I Bn. Groß Marep (Haide) - Oberstleutnant Joseph Obermeyer von Ebernberg

- Facts: at Wagram in the III Corps

II Bn. Plan - Major Mathias chevalier von Godart

- Facts: in the III Corps (Kolowrath), then in Moravia.

III Bn. Pilsen - Major Baron Johann Hildebrand

- Facts: was in Upper Austria

PRACHINER Kreis

2 Bns. in the Brig Rosenhayn in Horazdiowic, Div. Richter, 1 Bns. in the brig. and Div. Richter in Pisek under Riesch and Loudon

I Bn. Pisek - Major Count Carl Berchtold

- Facts: in the Böhmerwald, then in the III Corps (Kolowrath).

II Bn. Brzeznitz - Oberst Hartmann von Hartenthal later Major Count Prokop Hartmann von Klarstein

- Facts: before Aspern was part of the brig. Richter, IV Corps. At Wagram was sent in the Böhmerwald

III Bn. Schüttenhofen - Major Count Leonhard Rumerskirch

- Facts: before Aspern was part of the brig. Richter, IV Corps.

IV. Bns. Welschbirken - Oberst Wenzel chevalier von Puteani, then Major Prokop Neukirchen

- Facts: before Aspern was part of the brig. Richter, IV Corps. At Wagram was in the outposts of the Böhmerwald

PRAGUE city District

1st Bn. in the brig. and Div. Franz Kinsky in Prag under Riesch and Loudon.

I Bn. - Oberst Count Johann Wratislaw

- Facts: was at Prague and in Bohemia till Wagram, then was split in parts.

II Bn. – Major Count Johann Pachta

- Facts: was at Prague and in Bohemia till Wagram, combined with the 1st battalion before Aspern and then was split in parts taking the name :

Combined Landwehr battalion of Prague- Oberst Count Johann Wratislaw

- Facts: brig. Wratislaw, Div. Vukassovich, III Corps . After Wagram brig. Wratislaw, Div. Schneller, III Corps -

RAKONITZER Kreis

1 Bns. in the brig. and Div. Schönthal in Leitmeritz, 1 Bat in the brig. and Div. Franz Kinsky under Riesch and Loudon

I Bn. Welwarn - Major Prince Ferdinand Kinsky, then, interim, Hauptmann Ambros Hubel, later Major Joseph Kurz

- Facts: in Theresienstadt.

II Bn. Rakonitz - Major Joseph Hofmann later Major Baron Bohusz.

- Facts: in Theresienstadt.

SAAZER Kreis

2 Bns. in the brig. and Div. Karl Kinsky in Pilsen under Riesch and Loudon

I Bn. Komotau - Oberstleutnant Prince Joseph Lobkowitz

- Facts: first was at the Paschkopole, then in Theresienstadt .

II Bn. Saaz - Major Baron Anton Wodniansky

- Facts: not known.

TABORER Kreis

2 Bns. brig. Richter under Riesch and Loudon

I Bn. Pilgram - Major Joseph Kriegern von Maisdorf

- Facts: in the Bayreuth campaign.

II Bn. Tabor - Major Count Joachim Woracsiesky later Major-Oberstleutnant Baron Vinzenz Zesner

- Facts: was a previous battalion of the Legion Archduke Charles. Not known others.

Karel Sáček

Alphabetic Index of the Landwehr Battalions Commanders - 1808-1810 - Bohemia

Commander of the Battalion	Nation	Name of the Battalion	sequence of comm.
Auersperg, Wilhelm Fürst, Major	Bohemian	2nd battalion Časlau district	I/2
Berchtold, Carl Graf, Major	Bohemian	1st battalion Prachin district	I/1
Bohunek (Nohynek), Johann von, Major	Bohemian	3rd battalion Königgrätz district	I/1
Bohusz, Freiherr von, Major	Bohemian	2nd battalion Rakonitz district	2/2
Borosini von Hohenstern, Anton, Major	Bohemian	1st battalion Chrudim district	2/2
Borwitz, Joseph, Major	Bohemian	2nd battalion Bydzwow district	I 2/2
	Bohemian	5th battalion Königgrätz district	II 1/3
			III 3/3
Breda, Johann Graf, Major	Bohemian	3rd battalion Chrudim district	I/1
Call, Freiherr von, Major	Bohemian	2nd battalion Saaz district	I/2
Clam-Gallas, Christian Graf, Major	Bohemian	1st battalion Jungbunzlau district	I/1

	Bohemian	2nd battalion Jungbunzlau district	1/2
Clary, Carl Graf, Major	Bohemian	3rd battalion Leitmeritz district	1/1
Dangl, Georg von, Major	Bohemian	4th battalion Leitmeritz district	1/2
Deym, Franz Graf, Major	Bohemian	1st battalion Königgrätz district	1/1
Erdelly, Fortunatus, Major	Bohemian	3rd battalion Elbogen district	1/1
Fils, Joseph, Major	Bohemian	3rd battalion Bydżow district	1/1
Fischer, Hauptmann	Bohemian	1st battalion Kaurzim district	1/2
Fronmüller Edler von Weidenburg, Carl, Major	Bohemian	1st battalion Elbogen district	1/3
Geisztler, Christian von, Major	Bohemian	4th battalion Chrudim district	1/1
Godart, Matthias Ritter von, Major	Bohemian	2nd battalion Pilsen district	2/2
Halpert, Leonhard, Major	Bohemian	2nd battalion Budweis district	1/1
Hartmann von Hartenthal, Oberst	Bohemian	2nd battalion Prachin district	1/2
Hartmann-Klarstein, Prokop Graf, Major	Bohemian	2nd battalion Prachin district	2/2
Hildebrand, Johann Freiherr von, Major	Bohemian	3rd battalion Pilsen district	1/1
Hoffmeister, Heinrich von, Oberstleutnant	Bohemian	2nd battalion Bydżow district	1/2
Hoffmeister, Oberstleutnant	Bohemian	2nd battalion Klattau district	1/2
Hofmann, Joseph, Major	Bohemian	2nd battalion Rakonitz district	1/2
Hubel, Ambros, Hauptmann (ad interim)	Bohemian	1st battalion Rakonitz district	2/3
Chlumeczansky, Adalbert Ritter von, Major	Bohemian	1st battalion Leitmeritz district	1/1
Khevenhüller, Carl Graf, Major	Bohemian	1st battalion Bydżow district	2/2
Kinsky, Ferdinand Fürst, Major	Bohemian	1st battalion Rakonitz district	1/3
Kinsky, Leopold Graf, Major	Bohemian	4th battalion Bydżow district	1/2
Klebelberg, Wilhelm Graf, Major	Bohemian	2nd battalion Beraun district	1/1
Kotz von Dobrz, Wenzel Freiherr von, Major	Bohemian	1st battalion Klattau district	1/1
Kriegenr von Maisdorf, Joseph, Major	Bohemian	1st battalion Tabor district	1/1
Krisar, Major	Bohemian	1st battalion Bydżow district	1/2
Künstlern, Anton von, Major	Bohemian	3rd battalion Budweis district	1/2
Kurz, Joseph von, Major	Bohemian	1st battalion Rakonitz district	3/3
Lažansky, Graf, Oberstleutnant	Bohemian	2nd battalion Pilsen district	1/2
Lobkowitz, Anton Isidor Fürst, Maj.-Obtl.	Bohemian	6th battalion Jungbunzlau district	1/1
Lobkowitz, Joseph Fürst, Maj.-Obtl.	Bohemian	1st battalion Saaz district	1/1
Malowetz, Ernst Freiherr von, Hauptmann	Bohemian	1st battalion Kaurzim district	2/2
Mayer, Michael, Major	Bohemian	2nd battalion Königgrätz district	1/1
Neukirchen, Prokop, Major	Bohemian	4th battalion Prachin district	2/2
Nostitz, Joseph Graf, Major	Bohemian	4th battalion Königgrätz district	1/1
Novak, Oberstleutnant	Bohemian	4th battalion Leitmeritz district	2/2
Obermayer von Ebernberg, Joseph, Oberstleutnant	Bohemian	1st battalion Pilsen district	1/1
Ottlilienfeld, Joseph Freiherr von, Major	Bohemian	4th battalion Bydżow district	2/2
Pachta, Johann Graf, Major	Bohemian	2nd battalion města Prahy	1/1
Pfisterer, Peter von, Major	Bohemian	2nd battalion Elbogen district	1/1
Pfluger, Carl von, Major	Bohemian	3rd battalion Jungbunzlau district	1/1
Plauser, Major	Bohemian	2nd battalion Caslau district	I 2/2
	Bohemian	1st battalion Caslau district	II 2/2
Przichofsky, Franz Graf, Maj.-Obtl.	Bohemian	5th battalion Jungbunzlau district	1/1
Puteany, Wenzel Ritter von, Oberst	Bohemian	4th battalion Prachin district	1/2
Reisinger, Alois von, Major	Bohemian	3rd battalion Budweis district	2/2
Rumerskirch, Leonhard Graf, Major	Bohemian	3rd battalion Prachin district	1/1
Salm, Johann Graf, Major	Bohemian	5th battalion Leitmeritz district	1/1
Serényi (Serinni), Major	Bohemian	1st battalion Elbogen district	3/3
Schönborn, Friedrich Graf, Major	Bohemian	3rd battalion Klattau district	1/1
Sporck, Wenzel Graf, Oberstleutnant	Bohemian	1st battalion Caslau district	1/2
Storr, Ferdinand, Major	Bohemian	2nd battalion Jungbunzlau district	2/2
Strauss, Carl, Major	Bohemian	2nd battalion Chrudim district	1/1
Thun, Anton Graf, Major	Bohemian	2nd battalion Klattau district	2/2
Trauttmansdorff, Sebastian Graf, Major	Bohemian	3rd battalion Caslau district	1/1
Waldstein, Ernst Graf, Major	Bohemian	4th battalion Jungbunzlau district	1/1

Waldstein, Georg Graf, Oberst	Bohemian	1st battalion Chrudim district	1/2
Waldstein, Joseph Graf, Oberst	Bohemian	2nd battalion Leitmeritz district	1/2
Werbeck, Johann, Hauptmann	Bohemian	1st battalion Elbogen district	2/3
Wodniansky, Anton Freiherr von, Maj.	Bohemian	2nd battalion Saaz district	2/2
Woracziczky, Graf, Major	Bohemian	2nd battalion Tabor district	1/2
Wratislav, Carl Graf, Major	Bohemian	1st battalion Budweis district	1/1
Wratislav, Johann Graf, Oberst	Bohemian	1st battalion města Prahy	1/1
Wratislav, Prokop Graf, Major	Bohemian	2nd battalion Kaurzim district	1/1
Wrtby, Graf, Major	Bohemian	1st battalion Beraun district	I 1/1
Wrtby, Graf, Major	Bohemian	Combined Berounský battalion	II
Würth (Werth ?), Major	Bohemian	5th battalion Königgrätz district	2/3
Zesner, Vincenz Freiherr von, Maj.-Obstl.	Bohemian	2nd battalion Tabor district	2/2

Maj.-Obstl. = Major-Oberstleutnant --- města Prahy = City of Prague

Notes:

[i] Capitulanten: former soldiers who did voluntarily extend their duty period (weiterdienen).

[ii] Franz Kurz, Geschichte der Landwehre in Oesterreich ob der Enns, Band I – II, Verlag Haslinger, 1811.

[iii] Haythornthwaite Philip, Fosten Bryan, Austrian Army of the Napoleonic Wars (I): Infantry, Osprey Publishing Men at Arms Series # 176.

[iv] Allmayer-Beck Johann Christoph - Lessing, Erich. "Das Heer unter dem Doppeladler. Habsburgs Armeen 1718-1848", Wien, 1981. p. 215

[v] From Zehetbauer, Ernst, „Landwehr gegen Napoleon. Österreichs erste Miliz und der Nationalkrieg von 1809“, Vienna 1999 and from „History ck zeměbranceckého Kromeriz Infantry Regiment No. 25“ (edited by Karel Langer), Kroměříž, 1909.

[vi] Frankenberger, Otakar, „Landwehr of Czech lands in 1809“. In: Historie a vojenství, n. 2/1969, s. 227.

[vii] Radimský, Jiří, "Contributions to the history of military reform in the year 1808" In: Časopis Vlasteneckého spolku musejního v Olomouci, roč. (Journal of the Homeland Association of Olomouc Museum), Vol. 57, 1948, No. 209 and 210, p. 51.

[viii] Hollins Dave - Younghusband Bill. "Austrian Auxiliary Troops 1792-1816", Osprey Publishing, Men-at-Arms, 1996 (reprint 2002), s. 34. Although the central processing of English history should be approached very critically and with great caution, it was not the case of Hollins' "Ospreys". His knowledge, also under relative absence of appropriate references to sources, currently is specialized in military uniforms and it is well known the author is a reference guide for several military historians about life and culture of the Austrian Empire. Only in the case of attribution of facings with the same color as their territorially competent ordinary infantry regiments, just the lacking of the source can raise doubts that Hollins made a mistake in the description of the state of 1813.

[ix] Zástěra Karel, "Acts and attractions, cultural and other images from the Bohemian East." Skutč, 1896, s. Works, 1896, p. 223. Referring to the above provisions for the Austrian battalions is wrong to assume that Landwehr were not uniformed. They had only to issue uniform coats only during fire exercises.

[x] Tanestry = tornistry, pagnety = bayonets. Řezníček, Václav. Naše zlatá matička, Díl II. "Our golden nut", Storm, Prague, 1923, p. 140.

[xi] Source: Austrian Landwehr in 1809: the Uniform Plates of Joseph Eder. Also in the Napoleon Series (Copyright by Markus Stein).

[xii] In Saxony came the X Corps of Am Ende (June 1809) which included six battalions of Bohemian Landwehr: 2, 3, 4, 5 Leitmeritz, the 6th of Hradec Kralove and the 6th of Boleslav. Coincidentally, in the city historical museum of Leipzig there is an Austrian Landwehr hat of 1809 - the classic Corsican type.

Hollins – Younghusband, "Austrian Auxiliary Troops", p. 39. It is very interesting also the similar representation of the Czech Landwehr of 1813, which comes from the Lipperheide Berlin gallery. Soldier has his "blanket" on head, which Hollins describes as "Corsican hat".

[xiii] Similar headgears between Bohemian Landwehr 1809 and Czech volunteers of 1800 became the cause of several mistakes. The first was committed by Gilbert Anger, "Illustrierte Geschichte der kk Armee", II. Band, Vienna, 1887, p. 1772 - 1178, when under the image of a 1800 volunteer he placed the label "Czech Landwehr", while the following text clearly shows that it was 1809 Landwehr. The same mistake repeated Haythornthwaite Philip - Fosten Bryan, "Austrian Army of the Napoleonic Wars (I): Infantry", Osprey Publishing, Men-at-Arms, 1986, s. 31 which were apparently inspired by Anger.

[xiv] Zehetbauer, „Landwehr gegen Napoleon“, p. 269, 293 (see above).

[xv] Zehetbauer, „Landwehr gegen Napoleon“, p. 238, 245.

[xvi] Řezníček Václav, "Naše zlatá matička", Díl II. Bouřky, kapitola Stíny. Praha, 1923

Placed on the Napoleon Series: June 2010



Jägerstutzen



**Prague City
Landwehr 1809**



**Prague City
Landwehr 1809**



The Lost Districts [\[1\]](#)

Austrian Recruitment System

When the foreign mercenaries were not enough to make war, in the 17th century, came into the scene the “standing armies”, changing the recruitment systems. Instead of being hired for explicit military operations, mercenaries were now recruited as permanent elements of armies. So called “standing armies” often required replacements of troopers lost through deaths, illnesses, desertions and discharges in peacetime, and, of course, of those killed in battles. The peacetime attrition for desertion was relatively low, running at approximately from a 6 per cent of total strength each year in Prussia till about 10 per cent in other German armies and Austria. [\[2\]](#) War more than doubled these rates, in particular for Austria during the operations in the Balkans against the Turks. Native fellow citizens, who were not volunteers, had an high rate of desertions in comparison to who chose to make war as a job or for necessity. So many armies continued to enroll foreigners (Ausländer).

Foreign recruitment was part of what was called the “company economy”, a system largely devolved to officers who had to maintain their units in return for fixed costs. So many recruiting parties often clashed over the right to recruit in particular areas, causing friction with the local authorities. Adherence to constitutional propriety was vital for the Habsburgs, who had to preserve a certain German goodwill.

To minimize troubles, the monarchy began, in the early eighteenth century, to entrust its recruitment within the Reich (Reichswerbung) to a general, who coordinated the recruiting areas of different regiments and negotiated with the local princes for authorizations. This system, revised in 1765 and part of a wider reform of Habsburg recruitment, had this requisite:

- the possibility to enroll men from the Habsburg hereditary lands (called Erbländer) assigning each infantry regiment to one of the new created recruitment districts (Werberayons). These districts were almost determined by the administrative and geographical Kreis structure.

A central management was allowed by the organization of a permanent office of the “Reichswerbungs-Direktor” or Director of Recruitment within the Reich in Frankfurt. They also actually offered to the men standardized enlistment agreements (Capitulationen) for several year periods.

This Reichswerbung system was initially intended to provide one third of the German infantry, with the residue coming from the Habsburg inner lands. Surplus recruits were to be sent to other military branches or even to the cavalry, which were otherwise excluded from Reichswerbung, as the higher social prestige and better wages of the “riders” attracted always many native volunteers. The monarchy’s Italian, Netherlandish and Hungarian infantry regiments drew on local fellows, though it was obvious that units stationed in Italy were actually permitted to recruit in the Reich territory.

Till 1806 Austrian recruited in the former Holy Roman Empire territories (das Reich)[\[3\]](#) or their hereditary lands as the Emperor, Kaiser Franz II, was also the Holy Roman Emperor. The Empire was formally dissolved on August 6, 1806 when the last Holy Roman Emperor Francis II (from 1804, Emperor Francis I of Austria) abdicated, following a military defeat by the French under Napoleon (see Treaty of Pressburg). Napoleon reorganised much of the empire into the Confederation of the Rhine, a French satellite. Franz, now only I[\[4\]](#), was forced to abandon the Reichswerbung and to issue new recruitment provisions.

It was so stated to create a sort of National Borders Enlistment system in order to allow the “catching” either of foreigners, either of former Austrian “Roman Empire” citizens, who wanted to serve under the “doubleheaded eagle” banners. This was called the Konfinen-Werbung [\[5\]](#) and substituted the former enrollment organization.

Now the recruits came from the national inscriptions to the levy lists (Assentierung), from volunteering and from the foreigners (Ausländer).

The old external recruitments were a dangerous, but often lucrative activity for all military personnel. The officers and men sent out to recruit not only received special bonuses, but were outside the routine surveillance of their superiors. The success of their mission depended on finding sufficient men and bringing them safely back to their garrison, with or without the consent of the local authorities. The easiest way was to recruit by establishing a post in an inn and parading through the streets in dashing uniforms, accompanied by attractive women, while bandmen played trumpets and drums and others swigged mugs of beer and sang army songs. Officers generally stayed well out of the way of such action which was left to trusted NCOs, often with local knowledge, who would bring their recruits across the frontier to where their superiors were waiting, frequently in a coach hired from a nearby imperial city. The system remained the same, otherwise acting immediately at the borders of the Empire, not abroad, and attracting recruits with higher fees than regular enlisted men.

The Austrian Netherlands

The Netherlands had 17 provinces, seven of whom “... renouncing the Spanish Crown, and abjuring the Religion, generated a republic named Heretical Netherlands or United Provinces of Holland; this last name taken from their main province. Other 10 territories formed the Catholic Netherlands, or Flanders, a territory which was mainly Austrian, partially French and partially Dutch.” This told an ancient Encyclopaedia.

Austria ruled on these provinces:

Brabant: divided into Dutch and Austrian. The Dutch Brabant had four Cantons: Bergue-op-Zoom, Breda, Herzogenbusch (Bois-le Duc), Maastricht, on the Liegeois, which was an important place on which Austria claimed some rights. The Austrian Brabant also had 4 cantons: Bruxelles, the capital of all Austrian territories, Antwerpen, Mechelen or Malines and Leuween (Lovanium).

Austrian Flanders: divided into 3 parts (Quartiers): Gantz or Ghent, Bruges and Ypres. This territor had two ports at sea: Ostende and Nieuport.

County of Hannonia (Hainaut): with the capital Mons.

County of Namur

County of Artesia (Artois): capital Arras

County of Cambresis: capital Cambrai

County of Liege:
Duchy of Limburg
Duchy of Luxembourg

Austrian Netherlands lasted from 1713 till 1794 when were seized by France (1794-1815). This region comprised most of modern Belgium (except the officially lower Rhinish Prince-Bishopric of Liège) and Luxembourg (including the homonymous present Belgian province).

The term more used to indicate the troops coming from those regions was: Wallonien regimenter. To many modern Walloons, Wallonia means "land of the valleys". This could be the real etymology of the word, as the part of Wallonia where Walloon language is traditionally spoken (the provinces of Liege, Namur and Luxembourg) is one of the hilliest region of Europe, and contrasts sharply with the flatness of Flanders.

Till 1794 there were recruited the personnel for regiments n. 9, 30, 38, 55, 58.

The Austrian Northern Italy

In Italy, Austria had recruited, above all, in Lombardy and Milan (former spanish Milanesado) the two historical italian regiments n. 44 (once Belgiojoso) and n. 48 (once Caprara). After Campoformido (1797) and for a short time, Austria recruited in Venetia (reg. n. 63 and n. 46) and Friuli (reg. n. 13). Obviously in 1809 with Eugène de Beauharnais ruling the Italian Kingdom and Bavaria ruling Trento, Austria did not have any italian district for recruitment.

The „Further Austria“ (Vorder-Österreich)

Further Austria or Anterior Austria (German: Vorderösterreich, die Vorlande) was the collective name for the old possessions of the Habsburgs in Baden and Swabia (south-western Germany), Alsace and in Vorarlberg after the focus of the Habsburgs had moved to Austria.

Further Austria comprised the Sundgau (southern Alsace) and the Breisgau east of the Rhine (including Freiburg im Breisgau after 1368) and included some scattered territories throughout Swabia, the largest being the margravate of Burgau in the area of Augsburg and Ulm. Some territories in Vorarlberg that belonged to the Habsburgs were also considered part of Further Austria. In the Peace of Pressburg of 1805, Further Austria was entirely dissolved and the formerly Habsburg territories were assigned to Bavaria, Baden and Württemberg.

The austro-german soldiers from Breisgau, Ortenau and Nellesburg were always recruited in the IR 41 .

Tirol and the Vorarlberg

Following defeat by Napoleon in 1805, Austria was forced to cede Tirol to the new Kingdom of Bavaria after the Peace of Pressburg. **[6]** Tirol as a part of Bavaria became a member of the Confederation of the Rhine in 1806. The Tiroleans rose up against the Bavarian authority and succeeded twice in defeating Bavarian and French troops trying to retake the country. Austria lost the war of the Fifth Coalition against France, and got even harsher terms in the Treaty of Schönbrunn in 1809. Often glorified as Tirol's national hero, Andreas Hofer, the leader of the Insurgency, was executed in 1810 in Mantua, having lost the final battle against the French and Bavarian forces. Tirol remained divided under Bavarian and Italian authority for another four years before being reunified and returned to Austria following the decisions at the Congress of Vienna in 1814.

Vorarlberg was a part of Further Austria, and parts of the area were ruled by the Counts Montfort of Vorarlberg. However, its recruitment mainly followed the same ways of the Tirolean units. It recruited for the IR 41 of Further Austria and for the Tirolean IR 46, which was disbanded in 1807 in order to raise the Jäger regiment, from which came the idea to form the Feldjäger battalions of 1809.



1809 TYROL REBELLION

CAUTION !! ALL LISTED UNITS BELOW WERE CONSIDERED AS “REBEL UNITS” SINCE TIROL WAS UNDER BAVARIAN RULE IN 1808 - 1809

In 1806 was begun the complete subordination of Tirol under a Generalkommissär (in the person of the previous Hofkommissär Count Arco), after the example of the other Bavarian provinces, with the dismantlement of the old regional establishment. It was continued with the abolition of the regional Monasteries and the collection of the taxes by statal organizations from the administration of states or by the Rentämter (tax offices) assigned to the District courts; with the Bavarian constitution, dating from 1st May, 1808, the “Reform” was finished. With the new organisation in Circles (Departments), after the example of the French system of departments, the new names after rivers ruined the people rooted historical traditions in Tirol.

The Highest Authorities choose a national representative office, which had only the right of laws agreement. The privilege of a Circle was essentially the choice (election) of the national representatives, a task by which they knew just fine how to hijack the government. The name Tirol was cancelled, Inn-, Eisack and the Adige Circles stepped to its place. The Tirol family castle was sold to a private - a business which the people had to feel as very characteristic. The question whether the abolition of the constitution violated the Pressburg’s peace was answered by the research, from the knowledge of the legal historian's Voltolini, in negative sense. Considering the Pressburger regulations, Tirol should come with the same Prärogativen and rights as Bavaria and, “non autrement” - not in a different way - than in the time when Austria possessed it; because of the new constitution Bavaria violated that right and Tirol got a step backwards. Baron Josef von Hormayr put this violation as the main cause of the revolt, and it was also declared by Archduke John in his unambiguously call as a breach of contract.

The Bavarian Kingdom was so divided into 15 Regions (Districts or Kreise) which were created in 1808 with the administration reforms of the Bavarian Minister count Montgelas. He enclosed the former part of austrian Tirol in five Kreise:

- 1- Illerkeis (with Vorarlberg)
- 2- Innkreis
- 3- Eisackkreis
- 4- Etschlkreis
- 5- Salzburg or Salzachkreis.

The so called Tiroler Landesverteidigung (land defence), therefore, had its own divisions, which (secretly) respected the ancient organization of the Tirol’s inner recruitment. These military division got the name of Contingents (of troopers) or Aufgebote and the land soldiers got the ancient name of “shields of the Fatherland” or Schützen.

The XII Illerkeis had one independent town, Lindau on Bodensee and the following Landsgerichte (territorial Courts or land administrative provinces):

Bregenz - Buchhorn - Dornbirn - Feldkirch - Füssen - Grönenbach - Immenstadt - Inner-Bregenzer-Wald - Kempten - Leutkirch - Lindau - Montafon - Oberdorf (Marktoberdorf) - Obergünzburg - Ravensburg - Reutte (but till 1810 it was part of the Innkreis) - Schongau - Sonnenberg - Sonthofen - Tettang - Wangen - Weiler

The Tiroler XIII Innkreis had the town of Innsbruck and the Landgerichte of:

Fürstenburg - Glurns - Hall - Imst - Innsbruck - Kitzbühel - Kufstein - Landeck - Rattenberg - Reutte - Schwaz - Silz - Steinach - Stubai - Telfs .

The Tiroler XIV Eisackkreis had the towns of Brixen (now Bressanone, Italy) and Bozen (now Bolzano, Italy) and the Landgerichte: Bozen - Brixen - Bruneck (Brunico) - Klausen (Chiusa) - Lienz - Meran (Merano) – Sillian.

The Welsch Tirol or Trentino (XV Etschlkreis) had the town of Trento (Trient) and the Landgerichte of:

Condino - Cles - Malè - Mezzolombardo (Welschmezz) - Trient (Trento) - Cavalese - Rovereto (Roveredo) – Civezzano (val Cembra) - Riva - Pergine – Levico.

Finally the Salzachkreis had the capital at Burgshausen and the free town of Salzburg with some Tirolean lands as the Landgerichte (here Pfliegerichte) :

Fügen – Lungau – Pinzgau – Pongau – Zillertal – Matrey.

The 1806 Bavarian Districts and Cantons (Kreise and Vierteln)

I Kreis	Unterinntal and Wipptal	1st Viertel Unterinntal
		2nd Viertel Wipptal
II Kreis	Oberinntal	3rd Viertel Oberinntal
		4th Viertel Oberer Vintschgau
III Kreis	Etsch, Burggrafenamt, Vinschgau	4th Viertel Unterer Vintschgau
		5th Viertel Burggrafenamt
		6th Viertel Etschland
IV Kreis	Wipp- and Pustertal	7th Viertel Eisacktal
		8th Viertel Pustertal
V Kreis	Trient	
VI Kreis	Roveredo and Italian Border	9th Viertel Roveredo, Italian Border
VII Kreis	Vorarlberg.	
In addition part of Salzburg and Carinthian districts.		
After 1808		
XII Kreis	Illerkeis (Vorarlberg)	
XIII Kreis	Innkreis (northern Tirol)	
XIV Kreis	Eisackkreis (southern Tirol)	
XV Kreis	Etschkreis (Wälschtirol or Italian Tirol)	

During the revolt the Bavarian Administration decided another order for the national defense, on April 1809: only Innkreis, Eisackkreis, Etschkreis, but this lasted a very short time.

More important were the autonomous “rebels” organization or, from 4 June 1809:

the Inntal (Oberkommandant Martin Teimer), the southern Tirol (Oberkommandant Andreas Hofer).

Besides other Tirolean Authorities were committed and so mobilized also:

the Intendant Joseph von Hormayr, the generals Ignaz von Buol and Josef von Schmidt,

the Unterintendanten Karl von Menz, Anton von Roschmann, Phillip von Wörndle,

the K.K. officers Rittmeister Franz von Banizza, Major August von Leiningen, Hauptmann von Stainer.

There were also 16 Defence Commissioners (Defensionskommissäre) linked with the Habsburg throne:

von Reich (Bozen), von Bombardi (Salurn), Joseph von Morandell (Kaltern), Josef von Resch (Fleimstal), Valentin Tschöll and Heinrich von Vintschgau (Meran), Franz Frischmann (Schlanders), Johann M. Senn (Nauders), Ferdinand Fischer (Landeck), Johann Strele (Imst), Augustin von Plawen (Reutte), Johann G. von Dietrich (Lermoos), Anton Aschbacher (Achenal), Rupprecht Wintersteller (Kitzbühel), Jakob Sieberer (Kufstein), Johann von Kolb (Lienz), K.K. Hauptmann Friedrich von Daubrawa (Scharnitz).

Archduke John's and Hofer's Call to Arms

A Deliberation Act issued by Archduke John, on April 8, 1809 at Villach, ordered the “Call to arms” for the Tirolean people faithful to Vienna and was signed by the commander of the VIII Austrian Corps, Marquis Johann Gabriel von Chasteler and by the Baron Joseph von Hormayr.

The Act was directed to the Tirolean Landtag (Parliament), which proposal was to organize the Miliz-battalions and the Scharfschützen companies, traditionally naming them from their Viertel (Canton) or Landgericht (administrative Court). They had to be ready, armed and supplied having as first task the defence of the communication roads in Tirol. The recruitment and gathering places were to be: Bruneck, Innsbruck, Schwaz, Imst, Glurns, Meran, Bozen, Pergine, Trient, Cles, Tione and Arco.

Every (Landes)schützen or Landsturm [7] company had to have his (Landes) Hauptmann or Capitän. The choice (election) of a captain depended from matters regulated by the same Act. In the meantime the Administrator (Verwalter) of the territorial officers (Landeshauptmannschaft) had to be the K.K. Kämmerer (Treasury), represented by the oldest member of the Lords and of the Knighthood of a secret Council (of Tirol): Count Ignaz von Tannenberg. The territorial Commissioner of these provisions was directly the General Intendant.

In addition, Archduke John stated that: “... the current regulations were to be brought to everybody's knowledge in every conventional way, had to be announced from the pulpits in the churches and were to be fulfilled the most exactly possible.” [8]

The Tiroler Schützen[9] in 1809

By the renowned special military constitution of Tirol (Landlibell of 1511, actually valid), the K.K. Schützenkompanien [10] and the Landsturm [11] were available as local troops (regional contingent) with a different employ, while in other Alpine countries of the monarchy. These territorial reserve battalions were not intended, at least, as troops raised in order to help the armed forces in the national defense. They only defended Tirol.

However, in the course of the events, it also came, there, their involvement under the influence of the insurgents (Tiroleans), probably also in the Alpine valleys of Salzburg and in Vorarlberg, and, in lesser part, also in Carinthia (upper Carinthia).

The Landsturm (territorial mass army) was officially organized after an Official Imperial Act (Patent) [12] on October 18, 1805, before the battle of Austerlitz could destroy the Austrian defensive strategy. Initially the Sturm had to be dissimilar from the Schützen or Scharfschützen companies system, having to create its own Landsturm companies. However, since every company had to have its Captain, lacking trained men and officers, the two military realities finished for merge together in many tirolean lands. It was also stated to form larger units under higher officers, called territorial army battalions.

A territorial army battalion (Landwehrbataillon)[13] enclosed a Schützenkompani[14] and six Landsturm companies. These battalions later, also had a number or district designation. They were in theory the biggest tactical unity. However, in the practice this looked in a different way, they also coming to larger composed units. Besides, the Schützenkompanien and the Landsturm could have been also separated one by each other, according to positions temporarily needed.

The Tiroler Schützen used the Stutzen rifles and were well trained in targeted fire exercises. They went periodically to train themselves in shoot-trials in which the best shooters got also prizes. Their best performance (free handed shoots) were for targets far 90 – 180 m (150-300 Schritte [15]). The Massenaufgebot, another name for the Landsturm, disposed of less effective weapons: old muskets with flintstones, old pistols. So their fire volleys were not so dreadful. Few of them also did not have firearms and followed the chiefs with poles, spears, bayonets, large knives and “medieval-like” weapons. They had also some old and useless artillery pieces deployed in position batteries for the defence of the mountain passes.

In 1809, however, they captured 11 Bavarian guns, 7 Italian and 2 French pieces; they captured more pieces during their victorious campaign against Bavarians.

Officers and Charges

The supreme Charge of the Tirolean Army was the Oberkommandant (Andreas Hofer in 1809). The Commanders (Kommandanten) and vice commanders (Unterkommandanten) led large groups of Schützen battalions or companies; battalions were under Majors and companies under the Hauptleute (the ensemble of the Captains and Lieutenant-Captains).

During the age of the Bishops Principalities in Tirol, the nomination of a Captain (Hauptmann or Capitän-leutnant) of a company could became official only when he had been confirmed by the Prince Bishop, the ruler, who recognized his authority signing the so-called “Patent of Schützen Captain”, with which was given to the named Captain faculty “to hire officers and subordinate soldiers chosen by himself for the enlistment of Schützen and for the defence of the Country, with reserve to submit his command to the first (Ober) and to the second (Unter) lieutenants of the company, to whom similar faculty was granted.”

After the Principalities abolitions, in autumn 1802, there will be the Defence Deputations that will ratify the choices of Captains. And when also these provision could not work at all, as in 1809, there will be the communities themselves to elect in public assembly the men responsible of their defence.

Costume or Uniform

The common use of the uniforms for armies began around 1600. Not for Tiroleans, they wore their own popular work suites or costumes. At the time of the first French invasions, in 1796-1797, in order to avoid to be treated as “vicious brigands”, whom

Napoleon threatened to execute by shooting if taken prisoners, and in order to be considered part of a regular army, it was prescribed them to issue a light green cockade on the hat, a green collar and green lapels to the sleeves.

The men wore "loden" [\[16\]](#) clothes like a short jacket (Joppe) and short pants (Stoffhose), which commonly could also have been leather pants. To sustain pants they used the suspenders (Stoffhosenträger) and a large belt (Zirm). The loden vest (Wams) was buttoned with numerous golden buttons. The shirt (Pfoat) was almost always white with puff sleeve, normally made of linen, with or without collar. They utilized the "Bulgari" shoes, made by tanned calf and barks of birch tree and willow.



The officers had the same "uniform" of the troopers, but they were the only to wore the "veladino" [\[17\]](#), in slang called "gabbana", colour light blue with green lapels, half wool pants colour iron or leather pants, white wool socks, "Bulgari" shoes, a vest called "panciotto" and a linen shirt.

At the beginning of 1800 the Governor of Tirol issued the order that "all the Schützen companies had to have a military uniform, with veladino, waistcoat, long pants." Typical was, moreover, the Schützen large hat adorned of eagle pens, "the queen of the skies" and symbol of liberty, or with vulture or grouse pens, signs of courage.

The basic material of the Tirolean hats was (and still is today) the felt. The felt is an interlacement of animal fibers mainly organized with sheep or rabbit carded wool. From the carded wool by hot aqueous vapor, the heat and the pressure amalgam it in a form that it can be got as a rough sketch of the future hat, so-called "stumpfen" (what in German means stub, as it's similar to a cigar stub).

It can be said that every valley had its own typology of hat but the more frequent pattern of the man hats in the Schützen uniform, were green or black, with wide brims and with an :

- 1-- conic crown with a large ribbon that surrounded it or
- 2 -- a truncated and round crown, without the point, called "Knödelhut."

How to use this guide

Since the large quantity of the Tirolean insurgent units raised by the Hofer's call to arms, I choosed to retain a rigorously geographical structure for the text. When the sources allow to do it, are given exact numbers and names of the Schützen (Landsturm) battalion/companies with the name of their commanders.

When the datas are less detailed the text refers generically on the presence of one or both the tipologies of Tirolean soldiers. When a generic number of companies is quoted their names can be easily found taking the appropriate geographical location.

Tirol was divided (I left the traditional administrative tree) into Districts (Kreise), which were divided into Quarters or Cantons (Vierteln), which contained the sieges of the Administrative Courts (Landgerichte for the countryside and villages, called Pfliegerichte in the territories of the former Bishopric of Salzburg; Stadtgerichte for the towns). Those villages, towns or valleys were also the names of the Schützen companies. You can find them in bold letters. As for example:

Wipptal (valley) Oberes and Unteres

(comprehensive of valleys; Brenner, Pfitschtal, Pflerscher Tal) - Provincial Administrative Court of Steinach, from 1808 XIII Kreis, Provincial Administrative Court of Innsbruck

- after Wagram: Schützen and Landsturm 10 Company (commander Martin Firler, Peter Mayr, Major Joseph Rangger) Landsturm (Joseph Speckbacher)

means that the Provincial Administrative Court of Innsbruck recorded 10CompanySchützen and Landsturm for the Oberswipptal and for the Unterswipptal, which could have been named also Brenner, Pfitschtal, Pflerscher Schützen (and so on).

As for the historical time of 1809 and for a more practical layout here is chosen the same periods-divisions of the other following texts, but with different meanings:

Before Aspern: minor clashes, combats at Ladritscher Brücke, Sterzing, Innsbruck-Wilten, Wörgl, Schwaz, etc. or the first operations in Tirol.

Between Aspern and Wagram: the 2nd and 3rd Bergisel battles and the minor combats of this period.

After Wagram: combats at Sachsenklemme, Pontlatzer Brücke, 4th Bergisel, later clashes in the Salzburg land, Eisacktal, Küchlberg, St. Leonhard im Passeier, Pustertal, etc.

TIROLER AUFGEBOT (the Tirol's Recruitment Contingent in Summary)

(relatively known also as "the Landesverteidiger, the Tiroler, the Insurgenten, the Landvolk, the Landleute, the Tirol Insurgents, Hofer with his Bunch" while in French sources: "the Bandits, the Mountain dwellers, the furious heap, the undisciplined brute Mass, People from Tirol").

Before Aspern: Schützen and Landsturm (commander: Andreas Hofer [\[18\]](#), who was called by Italians the "general Barbon", the large bearded general). Then Landsturm under supervision of GM Fenner.

- between Aspern and Wagram: Schützen (regular army K.K. [\[19\]](#) Oberstleutnant Thurn and Taxis, K.K. Hauptmann Taxis)

Schützen and Landsturm (commanders Major Joseph Eisenstecken, K.K. Oberstleutnant Ertel, K.K. Hauptmann Falk, Hauptmann Anton von Gasteiger, father Joachim Haspinger [\[20\]](#), Oberleutnant Anton von Leis, Major Count Mohr, Hauptmann Wolfgang Natterer, K.K. Oberstleutnant von Reissenfels, Major Joseph Speckbacher, Major Joseph Ignaz Straub, Hauptmann Alois Stuffer, Oberstleutnant Taxis, K.K. Major Veyder).

- after Wagram: several Schützen Company together with Pinzgauern, Pongauern, Zillertalern Jäger, from Salzburg territory, (commanders: Martin Firler, Joachim Haspinger, Joseph Speckbacher, Joseph Ignaz Straub, Jakob Strucker, Anton Wallner, Rupprecht Wintersteller, Hptl. Johann Brunner, Simon Freiseisen, Harasser, Georg Laner, Jakob Margreiter, Martin Nußbaumer, Joseph Praxmarer, Kassian Pucher, K.K. Hauptmann Obertuefler, K.K. Oberleutnant Martersteig, Oberstleutnant Taxis, Hauptmann Taxis) also Schützen and Landsturm (commanders: Joseph Abenthung; Hauptleute: Georg Bucher, Martin Firler, J. Haspinger, Peter Mayr, Joseph Rangger, Joseph Speckbacher).

See after for geographical recruitment details.

Geographical and Local Military Commands in Tirol 1809

Aufgebot Nördliches Tirol 1806-1809 (Northern Contingent)
From 1808 called XIII Kreis - Inntal

Command XIII Kreis - Inntal

Former I and II Kreis, 1st and 3rd Viertel Unter- and Oberinntal, City and territorial Courts Ehrenberg, Hall, Hörtenberg, Imst, Innsbruck, Kitzbühel, Kufstein, Landeck, Laudegg, Petersberg, Rattenberg, Rottenburg, Schwaz, Freundsberg, Sonnenburg, Thaur. Provincial Administrative Court (Landgerichte) of Kitzbühel (since January 1809), Kufstein, Rattenberg, Schwaz, Innsbruck, Telfs, Reutte, Landeck

- before Aspern: Landsturm - Schützen and Landsturm (commander Joseph Speckbacher) [\[21\]](#)
 - between Aspern and Wagram: Schützen (Higher commander Major J. Speckbacher, Major Martin Teimer) [\[22\]](#)
 - after Wagram: (commanders Martin Firlir, Joseph Marberger, Jakob Margreiter)
- Landsturm perhaps (Oberkommandanten Major J. Speckbacher, Major M. Teimer, commander Major J. I Straub)

Command Oberinntal (valley) (Oberländer)

II Kreis, 3rd Viertel from 1808 XIII Kreis

Provincial Administrative Court (Landgerichte) of Telfs, Reutte, Landeck

Territorial Courts: Ehrenberg, Hörtenberg, Imst, Landeck, Laudegg, Petersberg.

- before Aspern: commander Martin Teimer

Schützen up to 34 Company [\[23\]](#) (Higher commander M. Teimer, commanders Major J. Marberger, Capitän-leutnant Joseph Hirn, Johann Linser, Johann M. Senn, Joseph Anton Zangerle) - Landsturm perhaps (Higher commander Major M. Teimer, commanders Major Franz Frischmann, Matthias Andreas Purtscher)

- between Aspern and Wagram: Higher commander Major M. Teimer, Major J. Marberger - Schützen and Landsturm (Capitän-leutnant Georg Bucher, Medical Doctor Jäger) - Landsturm (Higher commander Major M. Teimer, Hauptmann Karl Thurnwalder) or maybe (Higher commander Major M. Teimer, Major J. Marberger),
- after Wagram: Schützen (Higher commander Martin Firlir, Major J. Marberger, Major Joseph Anton Naus, Hauptmann Peter Baumann, Major Christian Stark, later Higher commander Major J. Speckbacher respectively Johann Wille). Schützen and Landsturm perhaps till 21 Company (Higher commander M. Firlir, commander Georg Bucher, Major Joseph Marberger, Major Friedrich von Pommelburg, Major Christian Stark, Hauptmann Peter Baumann)

Provincial Administrative Court (Landgericht) of Reutte (Reutti)

II Kreis, 3rd Viertel Oberinntal from 1808 XIII Kreis

Elbingenalp, Häselgehr, Höfen, Holzgau, Reutte, Steeg, Weißenbach, with nearby valleys Aschau, Biberwier, Bichlbach, Bichlwang, Ehenbichl, Ehrwald, Hechenbach, Heiterwang, Häselgehr, Holzgau, Hofen, In de Roßschlägen, Lermoos, Nassereith, Plach, Reutte, Thannheim, Wängle, Weißenbach, Zwischenthoren.

Provincial Administrative Court (Landgericht) of Ehrenberg (Reutte) then Provincial Administrative Court of Reutti (Reutte)

- before Aspern: Schützen from 3 up to 24 Company (Higher commander Major Martin Teimer, Unterkommandant Hauptmann Jakob Alois Strele), 4 Company Aschau (Capitän-leutnant Franz Joseph Kerle, Andreas Nauss, Martin Scheiber, Zyrrill Sprenger), 9 Company from villages Biberwier, Bichlbach, Ehrwald, Heiterwang, Lermoos (Capitän-leutnant Johann Dietrich, Joseph Hosp, Jäger, Michael Kerber, Gabriel Pfennig, Johann Georg Wille), 7 Company Lechtal (valley) (Capitän-leutnant Peter Bader, Karl Kropf, Joseph Lumpfer, Joseph Scharf, Ignaz Scheidle), 3 Company Reutte (Capitän-leutnant Anton Leitensdorfer, Joseph Anton Nigg, Andreas Stockmayr), 3 Company Tannheim, (Capitän-leutnant Peter Bader, Karl Kropf, Joseph Lumpfer, Joseph Scharf, Ignaz Scheidle)
- between Aspern and Wagram: Schützen 6 Company (commander Major Johann Georg von Dietrich)
- after Wagram: initially Schützen up to 24 Company (Oberkommandant Johann Georg Wille, Major Lorenz Peintner) of which 7 Company initially without place denomination (Capitän-leutnant Michael Kerber, Ignaz Klotz, Carl Mark, Gabriel Pfennig, Benedikt Tauscher, Joseph Weißenbach, Mathias Zobel), Company Aschau (Hauptmann Cyrill Sprenger), Company Berwang (Hauptmann Joseph Ignaz Glätzle), Company Bichlwang (Hauptmann Ignaz Zötz), Company Bieberwier (Hauptmann Joseph Hosp), Company Hechenbach (Hauptmann Anton Sumpert), Company Heiterwang 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Johann Wille), Heiterwang 2nd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Johann Jäger), Heiterwang 3rd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Georg Wille), Company Hofen (Hauptmann Georg Scheiber), 3 companies Reutte: Reutte 1st Schützen Company (Capitän-leutnant Andreas Stockmayr), Reutte 2nd Schützen Company (Capitän-leutnant Anton Leiterstorfer), 3rd Reutte Schützen (Capitän-leutnant Anton Nigg), Wängle 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Andrä Rauss), Wängle 2nd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Cyrill Sprenger), 2 companies Zwischenthoren (Capitän-leutnant Benedikt Tauscher, Mathias Zobel). Later Zwischenthoren (Zwischen Thörlen) had 3 Company Schützen (Capitän-leutnant Alois Dietrich, Johann Nep. von Dietrich, Joseph Hosp), Nesslwängle Schützen Company (Hauptmann Michl Kerber), Ehrwald Schützen Company (Hauptmann Gabriel Pfennig), Lermoos 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Johann von Dietrich), Lermoos 2nd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Alexander von Dietrich), Häselgähr (Häselgehr) Schützen Company (Hauptmann Carl Kropf then Ignaz Scheidle), Weissenbach Schützen companies (Hauptmann Franz Kärle, Joseph Kärle), Elbigenalp 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Anton Scharf), Elbigenalp 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Carl Mark), Elbigenalp 3rd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef Bader), Thannheim 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Benedikt Tauscher), Thannheim 2nd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Mathias Zobel), Thannheim 3rd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Johann Zobl), Company Thannheim ? (Hauptmann Georg Zobel), Holzgau 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef Weissenbach), Holzgau 2nd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Martin Scheiber), Holzgau 3rd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef Lumpfer), Biberwier Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef Hosp).



Provincial Administrative Court (Landgericht) of Telfs

II Kreis, 3rd Viertel Oberinntal from 1808 XIII Kreis Inn

Telfs, St Petersburg

Flaurling, Hatting, Inzing, Kematen, Leutasch, Hörtenberg, Mösern, Oberperfuß, Pfaffenhofen, Ranggen, Scharnitz, Seefeld, Reith, Telfs, Zirl, Kühtai, Langenfeld, Mieming (Untermieming), Mieminger Plateau, Mötz, Oetz, Ötztal, Riez, Sautens, Silz, Umhausen, St. Petersburg - Provincial Administrative Court of Hörtenberg or Sankt Petersburg then Telfs



- before Aspern: Schützen (Higher commander Major Martin Teimer, commander Major Joseph Marberger)
- between Aspern and Wagram: Schützen (Higher commander Major M. Teimer, commander Major Joseph Marberger) 2 Company Silz (Capitän-leutnant Joseph Marberger, Michael Staudacher), Company Riez (Hauptmann Johann Schweiggel), 1st Company Flaurling (Hauptmann Thaddäus Kuen), 2nd Company Flaurling (Hauptmann Joseph Matzgeller) later 1st Company (Hauptmann Anton Plattner), 2nd Company (Hauptmann Anton Seeger); 1st Hörtenberger Company (Hauptmann Anton Plattner), 1st Freiwillige Hörtenberger Company (Hauptmann Anton Seeger), Company Pfaffenhofen (Hauptmann Anton Schuester). Landsturm (commander Major Joseph Marberger)
- after Wagram: Schützen with 1st Battalion (Major Joseph Marberger), Telfs Schützen Company (Hauptmann Anton Plattner), Telfs 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Bonifaz Heiss), Telfs 2nd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef Grill), Telfs 3rd Schützen Company (Hauptmann J. von Breitenberg), Silz Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef Marberger), Umhausen 2nd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Anton Marberger), Umhausen 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Johann Marberger), Company Umhausen-Silz (Hauptmann Peter Baumann), Telfser Company of Flaurling (Hauptmann Michael Matzgeller), Zirl 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann M. Niederkircher), Zirl 2nd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Anton Plattner), Company Inzing (Priest Alois Kuen), Mieming Schützen Company (Hauptmann Michael Staudacher then Tobias Hirn), Flaurling Schützen 1st Company (Hauptmann Anton Plattner), Seefeld Schützen Company (Hauptmann Anton Seeger), Reith bei Seefeld Schützen Company (Hauptmann Franz Hendl), Langenfeld Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef Karlinger), Oberperfuß Schützen Company (Hauptmann Jakob Jordan), 3 companies Ötztal (valley) (Higher commander M. Firler), (Capitän-leutnant Peter Baumann, Joseph Holz knecht, Franz Khuen), Ötz 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Kassian Haid), Ötz 2nd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Jakob Khuen), Ötz 3rd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Johann Grasmayr then Josef Holz knecht), Ötztal Huben Schützen Company (Hauptmann Leander Kuprian), Sölden Schützen Company (Hauptmann Johann Rimml), Company Sautens (Hauptmann Joseph Neuraüter), St. Petersburg 4th Company (Hauptmann Bonifaz Heiß), Leutasch only 2 Company, Scharnitz Schützen and Landsturm (commander K.K. Hauptmann Friedrich von Daubrawa).

Provincial Administrative Court of Landeck

II Kreis, 3rd Viertel Oberinntal from 1808 XIII Kreis

Imst, Kaunertal (valley), Landeck, Laudegg (Laudeck)

Provincial Administrative Court of Landeck, from November 1809 again Imst

Imst, Nassereith, Sauers, Wenns, Wennstal (Pitztal), Fliess, Kappl, Landeck, Stanzertal, Faggen, Fendels, Fliersch, Fiß, Kauns, Kaunerberg, Kaunertal, Ladis, Lins, Paznauntal, Perfuchs, Pfunds, Prutz, Ried, Serfaus, Tösens, Schönwies.

- before Aspern: Schützen (Higher commander Major Martin Teimer, commander Oberschützenmeister Hauptmann Joseph Anton Zangerle)

- between Aspern and Wagram: Schützen from 3 up to 13 Company (Higher commander Martin Teimer) (commanders Major J. G. von Dietrich, Major J. Count Mohr). Landsturm (Higher commander Teimer).

3rd Company Imst, 1st Company Landeck (Hauptmann Franz Konrad), 2nd Landeck Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef Jäger), 3rd Company Landeck or Fliersch Schützen Company (Hauptmann Christian Stark), 4th Company Landeck (Hauptmann Franz Fasser), Kaunertal Schützen perhaps (commander Oberschützenmeister Joseph Anton Zangerle) - Schützen and Landsturm (commander Jakob Alois von Strele, Hauptmann Deutschmann), 5th Laudegger Company Fiß (Hauptmann Joseph Pritzi).



- after Wagram: Schützen (Higher commander M. Firler, Major Paul Handle, Joseph Marberger), Landeck 1st Schützen Company (Capitän-leutnant Alois von Fischer), Landeck 2nd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Franz Fasser), 3rd Landeck Schützen Company (Capitän-leutnant Joseph Hölzl), 4th Landeck Schützen Company (Hauptmann Johann Falch), 5th Landecker Company Kauns (Hauptmann Johann Schlapp), 6th Landeck Schützen Company (Hauptmann Franz Weisskopf), 7th Landecker Company (Capitän-leutnant Franz Konrad), 10th Landecker Company Perfuchs (Hauptmann Josef Wiessner), 11th Company Landeck (Hauptmann Leonhard Partholl), 7th Company Laudegg (Hauptmann Joseph Schlapp), Ried, Oberinntal Schützen Company (Hauptmann M. Schweighofer), Company Ried (Hauptmann Joseph Anton Zangerle), Imst 1st Miliz Company (Hauptmann Johann Georg Strehle), Imst 2nd Miliz Company (Hauptmann Josef Glätzle) [\[24\]](#), 3rd Imst Schützen Company (Hauptmann Johann Sprenger), 5th Company Imst (Hauptmann Romanus Bürger), 4th Imst Schützen Company (Hauptmann Anton Kraft), 6th Company Imst (Hauptmann Anton Praxmarer), Company Pfunds (Hauptmann Alois Rietzler), Paznauntal Schützen (Hauptmann Wendelin Kathrein), Fließ 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Franz Konrad) Fließ 2nd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Alois von Fischer), Schönwies Schützen Company (Hauptmann Nikolaus Kölle), Prutz 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Anton Falkner), Prutz 2nd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef Zangerl), Prutz 3rd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef Kraxner), Prutz 4th Schützen Company (Hauptmann Franz Kurz), Pfunds Schützen Company (Hauptmann Alois Rietzler then Engelbert Tschott), Fiß Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef Pritzi), Zams 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Peter Grisseemann), Zams 2nd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Alois Holler), Nassereith Schützen Company (Hauptmann Ignaz Nigg).

Landwehr II Battalion (Major Christian Stark): 1st Company (Franz Konrad), 2nd Company (Hauptmann Nikolaus Kölle), 3rd Company (Oberleutnant Joseph Hölzl), 4th Company (Hauptmann Ignaz Nigg), 7th (Andreas von Fischer), 10th Company (Hauptmann Joseph Wiesner), 11th (Hauptmann Leonhard Partholl), 12nd Company (Hauptmann Alois Holer). Schützen and Landsturm (commander Ferdinand Karl Alois Fischer) Schützen and Landsturm (Hauptmann Joseph Schlapp) - Paznauntal Landsturm perhaps (commander Fidelis Jubele).

Command Unterinntal (valley)

I Kreis, I Viertel Unterinntal from 1808 XIII Kreis

Provincial Administrative Court of Kitzbühel, Kufstein, Rattenberg, Schwaz, Innsbruck

City Courts at: Hall, Innsbruck, Kitzbühel, Kufstein, Rattenberg, Landgerichte Kitzbühel, Kufstein, Rattenberg, Rottenburg, Schwaz and Freundsberg, Sonnenburg, Thaur.

- before Aspern: Schützen several Company (Major Joseph Straub, Hauptmann Anton Aschbacher) Landsturm (Oberstleutnant S. von Reissenfels, Major Ignaz Straub). Schützen and Landsturm (commander Ignaz Straub, Major Jakob Sieberer, Capitän-leutnant Jakob Margreiter, Anton Oppacher, Rupert Wintersteller) [\[25\]](#)

perhaps (Higher commander Jakob Sieberer, Joseph Speckbacher, Major Anton Aschbacher, Major Jakob Margreiter, commander Joseph Ignaz Straub, Rupert Wintersteller)

- between Aspern and Wagram: commander Joseph Speckbacher; Schützen and Landsturm (commander Joseph Speckbacher); Landsturm (Hauptmann Franz Prem) maybe (Higher commander Speckbacher, commander Major Jakob Sieberer, Jakob Margreither, Ignaz Straub)

- after Wagram: Higher commander Joseph Speckbacher. Schützen (commander Major Joseph Speckbacher). Schützen and Landsturm perhaps (commander Major Andreas Angerer, Hauptmann Balthasar Bletschacher, Major Jakob Margreiter, Jakob Sieberer, Joseph Speckbacher, Joseph Straub)

Provincial Administrative Court of Rattenberg

I Kreis, 1st Viertel Unterinntal, from 1808 XIII Kreis

Rattenberg town Stadtgericht and Provincial Administrative Court of I Kreis Unterinntal, 1st Viertel.

Provincial Administrative Court of Rattenberg.

Achental (valley), Alpbachtal (valley), Brandenburg, Schranne Breitenbach, Brixlegg, Bruck and Bruckberg, Kundl, Münster, Oberau, Rattenberg, Stumm, Thierbach, Voldepp (Voldöpp), Zimmermoos, Jenbach, Kolsaß, Kolsaßberg, St Margarethen, Rotholz, Schlittersberg, Straß, Vögelsberg, Volders, Voldererberg (Großvolderberg, Kleinvolderberg), Wattens, Wildschönau (Innerwitschenau).

- before Aspern: Schützen (Major Jakob Margreiter) perhaps (Major J. I Straub and Oberstleutnant Samuel von Reissenfels), several Achental Schützen Company (commander Hauptmann Anton Aschbacher), Rottenburg Schützen (Hauptmann Andreas Angerer), Wildschönau perhaps (Major Jakob Margreiter).

- between Aspern and Wagram: Schützen (commander Joseph Speckbacher) perhaps (commander Major Jakob Margreiter), Achental Schützen perhaps (Hauptmann Anton Aschbacher), Schützen 1 Company Wildschönau (Major Jakob Margreiter).

- after Wagram: Schützen (Hauptleute Joseph Lengauer, later Dengler, Joseph Praxmarer) and maybe (Hauptmann Halfinger), Achental Schützen up to 8 Company (Major Balthasar Bletschacher), Rottenburg Schützen (commander Major Joseph Straub), Wildschönau Schützen (Major Jakob Margreiter), Company Oberau (Hauptmann Georg Hollrieder), 1st Company Thierbach (Hauptmann Matthias Sollerer), Voldepp Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef Lengauer), Kundl Schützen Company (Hauptmann M. Margreiter), Brandenburg Schützen Company (Hauptmann Nikolaus Halfinger), Breitenbach Schützen Company (Hauptmann Sylvanus Schiechtl), Achental Schützen Company (Hauptmann Anton Aschbacher, Anton Prantl), Jenbach Schützen Company (Hauptmann Anton Obermayr), Wattens 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Martin Prechtl), Wattens 2nd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Simon Schmadl), Stumm Schützen Company (Hauptmann Simon Steinböck then Josef Ebster).

Achental Schützen and Landsturm (commander Anton Aschbacher).

Provincial Administrative Court of Kitzbühel

I Kreis, 1st Viertel Unterinntal from 1808 XIII Kreis Inn

Kitzbühel - Kufstein

Provincial Administrative Court of Kufstein, from January 1809 again Provincial Administrative Court of Kitzbühel.

Angath, Fieberbrunn, Jochberg, St Johann, Oberndorf, Kirchdorf, Kitzbühel, Kössen, Pillersee, Reith, Waidring, Kirchbichl, Kufstein, Langkampfen, Söll, Wörgl, Thiersee, Häring, Walchsee, Ebbserberg (Niederndorferberg), Ebbs.

- before Aspern: Kufstein Schützen 6 Company (commander Major Rupert Wintersteller) - Landsturm perhaps (K.K. Oberstleutnant S. von Reissenfels) - perhaps (Kitzbühel Major Jakob Sieberer - Oberstleutnant Samuel von Reissenfels).

- between Aspern and Wagram: Kufstein Schützen perhaps (commander Hauptmann Joseph Hechenberger) Kitzbühel Schützen (commander Major Jakob Sieberer).

- after Wagram: Schützen (Kufstein commanders Capitän-leutnant Thomas Reischer, Joseph Stitz).

Kufstein Schützen and Landsturm 4 battalions (commander Rupert Wintersteller); Kitzbühel Schützen Company (Hauptmann Thomas Reischer), St.Johann Schützen Company (Hauptmann Martin Geißl), Pillersee Schützen Company (Hauptmann Simon Fiechter then Christian Blattl), Thiersee 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Franz Sieberer), Thiersee 2nd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef Hechl), Söll 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann S. Gründhammer then Josef Rainer), Söll 2nd Schützen Company (Hauptmann B. Niederstrasser), Söll 3rd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Mathias Kaufmann), Ellmau 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Johann Schlechter), Ellmau 2nd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Johann Kaisermann), Kirchbichl 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Leonhard Ager), Kirchbichl 2nd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef Widschwendner), Wörgl Schützen Company (Hauptmann Peter Stöckl), Häring Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef Kögl), Angath Schützen Company (Hauptmann Paul Lettenbichler), Reith bei Kitzbühel Schützen Company (Hauptmann Johann Gruber), Oberndorf bei St.Johann Schützen Company (Hauptmann Georg Muhr), Kirchdorf Schützen Company (Hauptmann Michael Filzer), Kössen 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Stephan Kendlinger then Michael Hölzlsauer), Kössen 2nd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Kaspar Reitstötter), Walchsee Schützen Company (Hauptmann Johann Höck), Ebbserberg Schützen Company (Hauptmann Anton Wohlfahrtstätter then Vitus Steer), Ebbs Schützen Company (Hauptmann Andrä Pfeiffer), Jochberg Schützen Company (Hauptmann Anton Oppacher); Kitzbühel Schützen and Landsturm (commander Major Jakob Sieberer); Kufstein Landsturm (Rupert Wintersteller) maybe also (commander Major R. Wintersteller, Hauptmann Anton Oppacher).

- 3rd Tiroler Scharfschützen (snipers) company (commander Andreas Augustinus Feller).



Provincial Administrative Court of Schwaz

I Kreis, 1st Viertel Unterinntal from 1808 XIII Kreis Inn

Schwaz and Freundsberg

- Provincial Administrative Court of Schwaz

Schwaz, Weer, Weerberg, Vomp, Zinntberg, Pill.

- before Aspern: Schwaz Schützen maybe (Hauptmann Peter Nikolaus Lergetporer)

- between Aspern and Wagram: Schwaz Schützen Company Kolsaß-Weer (Hauptmann Franz Premm) maybe (commander Hauptmann Peter Nikolaus Lergetporer)

- after Wagram: Schwaz Schützen (Higher commander Joseph Speckbacher), Schwaz Schützen Company (Hauptmann Anton Häring), Pill Schützen Company (Hauptmann Franz Prem). Very few citations for companies of this small district.



Provincial Administrative Court of Innsbruck

I Kreis, 1st Viertel Unterinntal from 1808 XIII Kreis

Hall, Thaur (Taur) and Innsbruck

Gnadenwald (Wald, „auf dem Wald“, Stadt- and Provincial Court, city of Hall and area around, Innsbruck, area around Innsbruck, Hötting, Mühlau, St.Nikolaus, Pradl, Wilten, Absam, Arzl, Baumkirchen, Fritzens, Gnadenwald (Wald), Heiligkreuz, Terfens, Mils, Thaur.

Provincial Administrative Court of Thaur and Hall, then Provincial Administrative Court of Innsbruck (from November 1809 again Hall for Hall im Tirol).



Command Innsbruck

- before Aspern: Hall Landsturm perhaps (commander Joseph Ignaz Straub), Thaur Schützen (commander Hauptmann Joseph Posch) Schützen and Landsturm (Hauptmann Franz Ram)

- between Aspern and Wagram: Gnadenwald Schützen Landsturm (Hauptmann Joseph Posch), Hall Schützen (Higher commander J. Speckbacher, Major J. I Straub) combined companies Absam, Hall, Thaur, Hall-und-Umgebung; Hall Schützen and Landsturm (Major J. I Straub), Landsturm Hall (Joseph Speckbacher), Vögelsberg and Wattens (Hauptmann Balthasar Wopfner), Terfens (Hauptmann Anton Lenner), Wald (Hauptmann Joseph Posch), 1 Company Innsbruck (Hauptmann Alois Stuffer); Thaur Schützen (Major J. Ignaz Straub, Hauptmann Joseph Würtemberger) Landsturm Absam, Thaur, Wattens (Hauptmann Balthasar Wopfner).

- after Wagram: Gnadenwald Landsturm 2 Company (Capitän-leutnant Joseph Posch, Franz Ram), 2 Company Innsbruck Schützen (K.K. Hauptmann Martersteig and Oberleutnant Obertuefler), Ambras Innsbruck Schützen Company (Hauptmann Ignaz Fuchs), Thaur Schützen till 4 Company (Capitän-leutnant Andrä Farbmacher, Franz Griebenböck, Joseph Würtemberger, Alois Schindl, Franz Schiestl), Thaur 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Severin Holzhammer), Thaur 2nd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Franz Kam), Hall Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef Seitz), Hall Schützen (commander Hauptmann Fischler), Hall Schützen and Landsturm (commander Joseph Ignaz Straub), Hötting Schützen Company (Hauptmann Wolfgang Natterer).

Command Sonnenburg-Innsbruck

Sonnenburg, Mittelgebirge (south of Innsbruck), Sellrain

Provincial Administrative Court of Sonnenburg, then Provincial Administrative Court of Innsbruck

Aldrans, Ampaß, Amras, Axams, Birgitz, Ellbögen, Fulpmes, Götzens, Hochstraßen, Igls, Kematen, Kreith, Lans, Mieders, Mittelgebirge, Mutters, Natters, Neustift, Patsch, St Peter, Pradl, Rinn, Schönberg, Sellrain, Sellrainital, Sistrans, Stubaital, Telfes, Tulfes, Vill, Völs, Volderwald, Wilten

- before Aspern: Sonnenburg Schützen - Schützen and Landsturm (Hauptmann Michael Pfurtscheller) Landsturm (Hauptmann Michael Pfurtscheller), 1st Company Axams (Hauptmann Jakob Zimmermann), 2nd Company Axams (Hauptmann Josef Unterleitner), Company Völs (Hauptmann Joseph Nagele), Stubai Schützen and Landsturm (Hauptmann Michael Pfurtscheller)

- between Aspern and Wagram: Mittelgebirge Landsturm (Hauptmann Georg Bucher), Sonnenburg Schützen (Higher commander J. Speckbacher, commander J. Eisenstecken and J. Straub) – 2 Company Axams (Capitän-leutnant Joseph Unterleitner, Jakob Zimmermann), Company Götzens (Hauptmann Joseph Hörtnagl), Company Mutters (Hauptmann Joseph Mayr), Company Natters (Hauptmann Franz Wieser), 2 Company (Capitän-leutnant Anton Danler and Michael Pfurtscheller), Stubai Schützen (Higher commander Joseph Speckbacher, commander Joseph Eisenstecken, 2 companies the 1st Stubai (Hauptmann Michael Pfurtscheller), 2nd or Hofgerichts Stubai (Capitän-leutnant Anton Danler) - Sonnenburg Landsturm (commander J. Haspinger).

- after Wagram: perhaps Sellrain (commander Georg Bucher, Capitän-leutnant Joseph Abenthung, Joseph Zimmermann), Sonnenburg Schützen (commander Major Georg Bucher, J. Haspinger, Peter Mayr, Major J. Speckbacher) 1 Company Sonnenburg (Hauptmann Joseph Grubhofer), 1st Company Axams (Hauptmann Jakob Zimmermann), Company Mutters (Hauptmann Joseph Mayr), Company Natters (Hauptmann Franz Wieser), 1 Company (Hauptmann Anton Danler) Company Fulpmes (Hauptmann Michael Pfurtscheller), Company Kreith and Telfes (Hauptmann Sebastian Gleirscher), Company Mieders and Schönberg (Hauptmann Joseph Lener), Company Neustift (Hauptmann Stephan Schönherr), Stubai Schützen (commander Joachim Haspinger, Major Joseph Speckbacher), Stubai Schützen Company (Hauptmann Anton Danler), Sellrain Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef Abenthung), Amras Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef Tiefenbrunner), Sonnenburg Schützen and Landsturm (Major Georg Bucher), Sonnenburg Landsturm (commander Major Joseph Rangger, Hauptmann Michael Pfurtscheller) perhaps (commander M. Firler), Stubai Schützen and Landsturm (Major Georg Bucher), Stubai Landsturm (Hauptmann Michael Pfurtscheller).

Command Wipptal-Innsbruck/Steinach

I Kreis, 2nd Viertel Wipptal from 1808 XIII Kreis

Provincial Administrative Court of Steinach then Provincial Administrative Court of Innsbruck.

Gschnitz, Gschnitztal, Navis, Navisertal, Matrei, Obernberg, Obernbergertal, Pfätschtal, Steinach, Vals, Pfärschertal (valley), Schmirntal (valley), Wipptal (valley) Oberes and Unteres with Brenner, Pfärscher Tal,

- before Aspern: Steinach Schützen 2 Company - Steinach Landsturm.

- between Aspern and Wagram: Steinach Schützen 1st Company (Hauptmann Karl Natter) 2nd Company (Hauptmann Matthias Semrad), 3rd Company (Hauptmann Martin Platzer), 4th Company (Hauptmann Johann Mösl) - Steinach Landsturm 6 Company

- after Wagram: Wipptal Schützen and Landsturm 10 Company (commander Martin Firler, Peter Mayr, Major Joseph Rangger). Pfärschertal Landsturm (Major Joseph Rangger) - Wipptal Landsturm (Joseph Speckbacher) perhaps (commander J. Haspinger).

Command of the Vinschgau (Vintschgau)

III Kreis, 4th Viertel Vinschgau, from 1808 XIII Kreis

Provincial Administrative Court of Glurns and Mals, Schlanders, Fürstenburg and Meran .

- before Aspern: Vinschgau Schützen and Landsturm (Andreas Hofer) maybe (commander Andreas Hofer, Major Franz Frischmann, Augustin von Plawen).
- before Wagram: Vinschgau Schützen (Higher commander Major M. Teimer) –Vinschgau Landsturm perhaps (Major Joseph Count Mohr).
- after Wagram: Vinschgau Schützen (commander J. Haspinger, II Battalion Major J. Count Mohr, III Battalion commander Michael Mayr) - Vinschgau Landsturm (commander J. Count Mohr). Vinschgau perhaps (commander Mart. Firler, Major Joseph Marberger, Major Joseph Count Mohr, Major Friedrich von Pemmelsburg, Major Franz Thalgueter, Hauptmann Peter Thalgueter).

Provincial Administrative Court of Nauders

II Kreis and 4th Viertel Ober Vinschgau - III Kreis, 4th Viertel Vinschgau from 1808 XIII Kreis Nauders, Glurns, Mals

Provincial Administrative Courts (Landgerichte) of Schlanders, Glurns und Mals then Provincial Administrative Court of Nauders, former Naudersberg from November 1809 again Glurns.

Agums, Burgeis (Bürgen), Fürstenburg, Glurns, Lichtenberg, Mals, Mariaberg, Prad, Schleis, Schluderns, Stilfs, Tartsch, Taufers, Matsch, Obervinschgau (Oberer Vintschgau), Graun, Haid (St Valentin auf d. Heide), Ischgl, Langtaufers, Nauders, Nauders-Reschen, Paznaun, Paznauntal.

- before Aspern: Obervinschgau Landsturm (commander Matthias August Purtscher), Naudersberg Schützen 1 Company (Hauptmann Gabriel Patscheider) Company Graun (Hauptmann Christian Baldauf), Company Haid (Hauptmann Anton Blaas), Company Glurns-Mals (Capitän-leutnant Josef Hötzel).
- between Aspern and Wagram: freiwillige Schützen Glurns und Mals (Hauptmann Joseph Grisch), Landwehr 1st Company Glurns, Mals, Mariaberg, Matsch (Hauptmann Joseph Höß), 3rd Company Glurns, Mals, Marienberg, Matsch (Hauptmann Anton Mini), Company Burgeis (Joseph Jakob Moriggl) maybe (Higher commander M. Teimer). Obervinschgau Landsturm (Higher commander Major Martin Teimer).
- after Wagram: Obervinschgau Schützen 5 to 9 Company (Major Baron Friedrich von Pemmelsburg), 1st Glurns and Mals Schützen (commander Major Baron Friedrich von Pemmelsburg), Glurns 2nd Company (Hauptmann Eugen Platzer), Glurns 3rd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Mathias Platzer), Glurns 4th Schützen Company (Hauptmann Anton Minnig), mixed Glurns and Mals Schützen-Landsturm 2 Company , Naudersberg 5th and 6th Company Ischgl, in the III Battalion (Major Joseph Anton Naus) 1 Company Naudersberg (Hauptmann Christian Nebl), Ischgl 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Nikolaus Stark), Ischgl 2nd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Wend. Kathrein), Langtaufers Schützen Company (Hauptmann Gabriel Patscheider), Company Nauders - Reschen (Hauptmann Joseph Lechthaler), 2nd Company Reschen (Hauptmann Matthias Lechthaler), 1st Company Burgeis (Hauptmann Peter Frank), 2nd Burgeis Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef Moriggl), Mals 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Anton Greil), Mals 2nd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Johannes Schguanin), Mals 3rd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Leonhard Florineth), Mals 4th Schützen Company (Hauptmann Jakob Jäger), Mals 5th Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef Gritsch), Graun Schützen Company (Hauptmann Christian Baldauf then Johann Blaas), Matsch Schützen Company (Hauptmann Ignaz Rutzinger), Schluderns Schützen Company (Hauptmann Anton Schaller). Obervinschgau Landsturm perhaps (Higher commander M. Firler, Major Josef Marberger, Major Baron F. von Pemmelsburg) -Glurns and Mals Landwehr 2nd Company (Hauptmann Anton Mini).



Nauders - Former Provincial Administrative Courts of Schlanders

III Kreis, 4th Viertel Vinschgau from 1808 XIV Kreis Eisack (Isarco)

Provincial Administrative Courts of Schlanders, then Provincial Administrative Court of Nauders, former Naudersberg.

Kortsch, Laas, Latsch, Martell, Martelltal, Morter, Schlanders, Sonnenberg.

- before Aspern: Schlanders Schützen (Major Franz Frischmann).

Schländers Schützen and Landsturm (Hauptmann Franz Frischmann attached to GM Fenner).

Schländers Landsturm (commander Martin Teimer).

- between Aspern and Wagram: Schlanders Schützen 4- 6 Company (Higher commander Martin Teimer, commander Major Franz Frischmann), 1st Company Schlanders (Hauptmann Joseph Spiller), 2nd Company Schlanders (Hauptmann Wiederhofer), Company Kastelbell (Hauptmann Wellenzohn), Company Morter (Hauptmann Freiseisen), Company Tschars.
- after Wagram: Schlanders Schützen 1- 3Company Company Schlanders (commander Major Frischmann, J. Haspinger, J. Speckbacher, Hauptmann Joseph Kaserer), Company Schlanders (Hauptmann Johann Kaßerer), 1st 2nd 3rd 4th Company Latsch (Count Mohr, Capitän-leutnant Joseph Lechner, Anton Verdroß, Johann Oberdörfer), Latsch 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Count Josef Mohr) disbanded, Count Mohr with Andreas Hofer, Latsch 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef Verdroß), Latsch 2nd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Johann Oberdörfer), 1st and 2nd Company Martell (Hauptmann Silvius Perkmann, Hauptmann Sylvester Perkmann), Schlanders Schützen and Landsturm (commander Franz Frischmann) - Schländers Landsturm (Hauptmann Johann Kasserer, later Simon Freiseisen), Sonnenberg Landsturm (commander Johann Alber).



Provincial Administrative Court of Meran

III Kreis, 5th Viertel Burggrafenamt from 1808 XIV Kreis

Provincial Administrative Court of Schlanders then Provincial Administrative Court of Meran

Burggrafenamt, Meran, Schenna



Untervinschgau (Unterer Vintschgau), City and Provincial Administrative Court (Stadt- und Landgericht) of Meran, Provincial Administrative Court of Schenna, Algund, Burgstall, Gargazon, Hafling, Kastelbell, Lana, Mais (Ober- and Untermais), Marling, Meran, Naturns, Passeiertal (St Leonhard, St Martin, Moos), Rabland, Partschins, Riffian, Schnals, Dorf Tirol, Tisens, Tschars, Tschermers, Ultental, Vöran, Passeiertal (valley) (Passeiertal), Schenna (Schöenna).

- before Aspern:

Passeiertal Schützen (Andreas Hofer, his Bodyguard) mixed Schützen-Landsturm (Higher commander Andreas Hofer) Passeiertal Landsturm (Andreas Hofer); Meran (Higher commander Andreas Hofer, commander Major Valentin Tschöll, Hauptmann Heinrich von Vintschgau), Meraner Schützen 3 Company (Hauptmann Johann Count Stachelburg), 3 Company from Lana (Major Joseph Count Hendl) - Meraner Schützen and Landsturm (Higher commander Andreas Hofer), Meraner Landsturm (Higher commander Andreas Hofer, commander Major Franz Frischmann, Major Valentin Tschöll, Hauptmann Heinrich von Vintschgau), Untervinschgau Landsturm, Burggrafenamt Landsturm (Higher commander Andreas Hofer).

- between Aspern and Wagram:

Meraner Schützen up to 9 Company (commander J. Haspinger, Major Joseph Glatzl, Count Hendl), Meraner Schützen battalion [Major Count Josef Hendl - 1st Company Algund (Hauptmann Peter Thalgut), 2nd Company Algund (Hauptmann Johann Ladurner), 1st Company Meran (Hauptmann Felix von Gasteiger), 2nd Company Mais (Hauptmann Blasius Trogmann), 2nd Company Meran (Hauptmann Val. Schweiggel), 1st Company Mais (Hauptmann Aschauer von Lichtenthurn)], 2 Company Lana (commander Major Joseph Count Hendl, Hauptmann Georg Laner), 1st and 2nd

Company Marling and Tschermers (Capitän-leutnant Joseph von Sagburg, Georg Waldner), Burggrafenamt Schützen perhaps (Major Joseph Glatzl, J. Count Hendl), Untervinschgau Schützen (Augustin von Plawen) - Passeiertal Schützen 2- 5 Company (commander Joseph Ennemoser, Major Joseph Count Hendl, Hauptmann Karl Thurnwalder, Capitän-leutnant Johann Hofer, Georg Laner), Schenna Schützen 1st Company (Hauptmann Johann Brunner), Schenna 2nd Company (Hauptmann Joseph Innerhofer).

Passeiertal Schützen and Landsturm (Higher commander Andreas Hofer) Passeiertal Landsturm (commander J. Haspinger) - Passeiertal Schützen and Landsturm maybe also (commander Hauptmann Karl Thurnwalder) Meraner Schützen and Landsturm (Higher commander Andreas Hofer - commander Major Joseph Glatzl).

- after Wagram:

Passeiertal Schützen 3 till 16 Company (commanders Joseph Eisenstecken, J. Haspinger, Johann Holzknecht, Hauptmann Peter Kemenater, Peter Mayr, Major Joseph Count Mohr, J. Speckbacher, Capitän-leutnant Augschell, Joseph Struber), Passeier 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Johann Hofer), Passeier 2nd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Andrä Ilmer), Passeier 3rd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Georg Lahner), 6th Company Passeiertal (Oberleutnant Johann Thurnwalder), Montani Schützen Company (Hauptmann Count Josef Mohr), Meraner Schützen from 3 till 23 Company (Oberkommandanten J. Haspinger, J. Speckbacher, commander Major M. Firlir, F. Frischmann, Joseph Glatzl, Joseph Count Hendl, V Tschöll), in IV Battalion Vintschgau (commander Hauptmann Franz Thalgut): 1st Company Algund (Hauptmann Peter Thalgut), 2 Ultental companies in the IV Battalion (Hauptmann Franz Thalgut), Ultental Schützen Company (Hauptmann Alois Heinz), 1st 2nd 3rd Company Castelbell-Schnals (Capitän-leutnant Martin Platter, Georg Gamper, Michael Gorfer), Tisens Schützen Company (Hauptmann Johann Mayr), Lana 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef Menz), Lana 2nd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef Margesin), Schnals Schützen Company (Hauptmann Anton Rainer).

I Meraner Schützen Battalion (Major Joseph Wenter):

3 companies Algund (Capitän-leutnant Mathias Keuschberger, Anton Prinster, Johann Brunner), 2 companies Mais (Capitän-leutnant Johann Mösl, Johann Spitaler), 3 Company Meran (Capitän-leutnant Joseph Val. Schweiggel, Franz and Peter Thalgut), Company Partschins, (Hauptmann Sebastian Moßmüller), Company Riffian (Hauptmann Johann Pircher).

II Meraner Schützen Battalion (Major Joseph Glatzl):

comp. Meran (Capitän-leutnant Joseph von Auckenthaler, Christian Moser), Company Schenna (Hauptmann Johann Brunner) Company Tirol (Hauptmann Jacob Flarer), Company Naturns (Hauptmann Johann Ladurner), Company Vöran (Hauptmann Michael Reitterer), Company Marling and Tschermers (Hauptmann Josef Götsch), later with IV Meran Battalion (commander Franz Thalgut) 1 Company Lana (Hauptmann Joseph Margesin), Burggrafenamt Schützen (Major Valentin Tschöll, Joseph Wenter), Schenna Schützen (Hauptmann Johann Brunner) perhaps (commander J. Haspinger, Hauptmann Andrä Ilmer).

Untervinschgau Landsturm (Major Franz Frischmann, K.K. Major Baron von Göldlin), Meraner Landsturm perhaps (Higher commander Major V Tschöll, Major G. Bucher, Joseph Glatzl, Joseph Count Hendl), Passeiertal Landsturm perhaps 10-12 Company (commander Georg Laner).

mixed Meraner Schützen-Landsturm (commander Major V. Tschöll, Untervinschgau Schützen and Landsturm (Major Count Mohr) - mixed Burggrafenamt Schützen-Landsturm, Passeiertal Schützen and Landsturm (Hauptmann Georg Laner) - Ultental Schützen and Landsturm (commander Hauptmann Peter Thalgut).

Aufgebot östliches TIROL 1806-1809 (Eastern contingent)
IV Kreis, 8th Viertel Pustertal, from 1808 XIV Kreis
Command XIV Kreis Pustertal (valley, today Val Pusteria, Italy)
IV Kreis, 8th Viertel Pustertal from 1808 XIV Kreis Pustertal

Provincial Administrative Courts of Bruneck, Lienz, Sillian

City Courts; Bruneck, Lienz, Territorial Courts: Altrasen, Bruneck, Heimbels, Lienz, Michaelsburg, Schöneck, Taufers, Welsberg.

- before Aspern: commander Philipp von Wörndle; Pustertal Schützen 2 Company (K.K. Oberleutnant Anton von Leis of the Styrian Landwehr, Hauptmann Ignaz Theo von Preu); Pustertal Landsturm (Andreas Hofer, Oberleutnant von Leis) Pustertal Schützen and Landsturm: perhaps (commander Peter Kemenater, Lechner).
 - between Aspern and Wagram: up to 12 Company Schützen (Rittmeister Baron Franz Bannizza, Oberleutnant Anton von Leis, K.K. Hauptmann H. von Welling, Hauptmann Joseph Rainer?) Schützen and Landsturm perhaps (K.K. Hauptmann Steiner).
 - after Wagram: commanders J. Haspinger, von Kolb, Major Anton Steger, Philipp von Wörndle
- Schützen from 2 to several Company (commander Johann Baptist Türk, Capitän-leutnant Paul Kemenater, Joseph von Pühler, Unterleutnant student of philosophy Georg Hauger) Pustertal Landsturm (commander Johann von Kolb) Pustertal Schützen and Landsturm perhaps (commander von Kolb, Capitän-leutnant Battig, Major Anton Steger).

Provincial Administrative Court of Lienz

IV Kreis, 8th Viertel Pustertal from 1808 XIV Kreis

Provincial Administrative Court of Lienz.

Aineth, Ainether Tal (valley), Defereggental (valley) (Teferegggen, Teferecken), Iseltal (valley), Katzthal (valley) also called Katschtal, Lienz, Virgental

- between Aspern and Wagram: Virgental Schützen (Hauptmann Johann Anreiter).
- after Wagram: Ainether Schützen and Landsturm, Deferegggen Schützen Company (Hauptmann Stephan Anreiter) perhaps (Defereggental commander Anton Wallner), perhaps (Iseltal Capitän-leutnant Anton Wallner, Johann Oblasser), Lienz Schützen Company (Hauptmann Andrä Inwinkel), Lienz Schützen companies (Hauptmann von Hibler, Josef Pichler) and Landsturm (commander Johann Maria Nepomuk von Kolb, later Ferdi Anton von Luxheim, then Johann Baptist Türk and Anton Steger, Hauptmann Adam Weber). Lienz Landsturm.



Provincial Administrative Court of Sillian

IV Kreis, 8th Viertel Pustertal from 1808 XIV Kreis Eisack

Anras, Innichen, Sexten, Sextener Tal, Sillian, Heimbels, Toblach.

former Provincial Administrative Court of Heimbels, Provincial Administrative Court of Sillian

- between Aspern and Wagram: Heimbels Schützen and Landsturm.
- after Wagram: Schützen Company Sexten (Hauptmann Joseph Achammer) [\[26\]](#), Sillian Schützen (Hauptmann Stanislav von Hibler), Company Sillian (Capitän-leutnant Paul Hibler, Weber) together with Anras Landsturm (commander Peter Wieland), Anras Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef von Mayr), Toblach Schützen Company (Hauptmann Johann Aigner), Innichen Sturmmannschaft 1st and 2nd., [\[27\]](#) Anras Landwehr together with Innichen (current San Candido) and Sillian Landsturm (commander Peter Wieland) perhaps (Hauptmann Peter Wieland), Sextener Schützen (Hauptmann Joseph Achammer).



Command XIV Unterpustertal

IV Kreis, 8th Viertel Pustertal, from 1808 XIV Kreis Eisack

Provincial Administrative Courts of Bruneck.

Provincial Administrative Court of Bruneck (current Brunico)

IV Kreis, 8th Viertel Pustertal, Unterpustertal from 1808 XIV Kreis Eisack

Bruneck (Brunegg, Bruneggen, Brunecken) and **Buchenstein**

Provincial Administrative Court of Taufers, Bruneck, then Provincial Administrative Court of Bruneck

Ahrntal (valley), Altrasen, Neurasen, Ampezzo ?, Cortina d'Ampezzo, Antholzer Tal (valley), Gadertal (valley), Michaelsburg (Michelsburg, Michaelsberg), St.Lorenzen, Schöneck, Ennenberg, Enneberger Tal, Vintl, Taufers, Thurn, Ahrntal, Sand in Taufers, Tauferer Tal, Uttenheim, Welsberg.

- before Wagram: Schöneck Schützen 6th Company
- between Aspern and Wagram: Schützen Ampezzo, 2 Bruneck Schützen Company - Bruneck Schützen and Landsturm, Michaelsburg Schützen 1-2 Company (Capitän-leutnant Johann Huber, Oberrauch), Schöneck Schützen 4th Company (Hauptmann Johann Mayr) perhaps (Kurat Georg Lantschner), 1 Company Schützen Taufers respectively Taufers and Uttenheim (Hauptmann Johann Mader) maybe (Capitän-leutnant Jakob Margreiter).
- after Wagram: Oberkommandant in Pustertal (Major Anton Steger) commanded also the 1st and 2nd Brunecker Schützen companies, (Schöneck Higher commander Peter Mayr), 1st Michaelsburg Schützen (Hauptmann Johann Huber), 2nd Michaelsburg Schützen Company (Hauptmann Wenzel), Altrasen Schützen (Hauptmann Thomaser), Unterpustertal-Taufers Schützen and Landsturm (commander Johann Mader), Taufers 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Kofler), Taufers 2nd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Brugnoller), Schützen Büchenstein 1st and 2nd companies (Hauptmann Johann von Sisti, Josef Hauser), Schützen Ampezzo (Major Josef Hirschstein), perhaps (Antholzer commander Engelberger), 1 Schützen Company of Thurn am Gader, Thurn Schützen Company (Hauptmann Alois Solderer), 1st Enneberger Schützen Company (Hauptmann Alois Solderer), 2nd Enneberger Schützen Company (Hauptmann Franz da Punt), 3rd Enneberger Schützen Company (Hauptmann Michael Pisching), 4th Enneberger Schützen Company (Hauptmann Pattig), Welsberg Schützen Company (Hauptmann Ignaz von Leitz), Schöneck 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Michael von Lutzenberg), Schöneck 2nd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Johann Mayr), Schöneck 3rd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Reed) Schöneck 4th Schützen Company (Hauptmann Peter Ploner), Aufhofen and St.Georgen Sturmmannschaft. Bruneck and Welsberg Landsturm.



Aufgebot südliches TIROL 1806-1809 (Southern contingent)^[28]

III and IV Kreis, 4th Viertel Vintschgau, 5th Burggrafenamt, 6th Etsch (Adige), 7th Eisack (Isarco), from 1808 XIV Kreis Etsch - Trient

- before Aspern: (commander : Andreas Hofer) Schützen

- after Wagram: Schützen (commanders: Joseph von Morandell, Capt. Jakob Torggler then Major Joseph Eisenstecken) - Schützen and Landsturm together (commanders: Joseph von Morandell, Joseph Schweiggel, Anton Thönig, Dal Ponte).

Command XIV Kreis Eisacktal (valley) also (valle Isarco: modern)

IV Kreis, 7th Viertel Eisack from 1808 XIV Kreis

Provincial Administrative Court of Brixen, Klausen

City and Provincial Administrative Court (Landgericht) of Brixen, City and Provincial Administrative Court of Klausen, Territorial Courts: Castelruth, Gufidaun, Rodeneck, Stein am Ritten, Völs and Schenkenberg, Villanders.

- before Aspern: Schützen (commander Peter Mayr) - Schützen and Landsturm.

- between Aspern and Wagram: Schützen and Landsturm (commander Hauptmann Anton von Gasteiger) perhaps (K.K. Hauptmann Baron H. von Welling).

- after Wagram: Landsturm perhaps (commander J. Haspinger, Peter Mayr).

Provincial Administrative Court of Brixen

IV Kreis, 7th Viertel Eisack from 1808 XIV Kreis Eisack

Brixen (current=Bressanone)

Provincial Administrative Court of Rodeneck, City and Provincial Administrative Court of Brixen - Albeins, Brixen Town, Pfeffersberg (Mahr, Pinzgen, Tels, Tötschling, Tschötsch), Pfunders, Pfunderer Tal, Schaldern, Schalders, Schalderer Tal, Weitental, Rodeneck (Rodeneck), Kranebit, Meransen, Mühlbach, Natz, Neustift, Ras, Schabs, Valsertal, Sterzing (Sterzingen) (current= Vipiteno), Mauls, Mittewald, Niederried, Pfluters, Ratschinger Tal, Ridnauntal, Telfes, Trens.

Note: Pfitschtal, Ridnauntal and Ratschinger Tal (valleys) were formally in I Kreis, 2nd Viertel Wipptal with the towns of the Innerpfitsch: St Jakob, Außerpfitsch: Kematen) the former Provincial Administrative Court of Steinach was replaced by the Provincial Administrative Court of Brixen.

- before Aspern: Rodeneck Schützen (Kurat Lantschner) Rodeneck Landsturm (commander Joseph Hormayr) perhaps (Rodeneck Hauptmann Ignaz von Preu), Brixen Landsturm.

- between Aspern and Wagram: Brixen Schützen (Higher commander J. Haspinger), Brixen Schützen (Hauptman Roman von Walter), 2nd Pfeffersberger Company (Hauptmann Peter Mayr), Company Schalders, Company Schabs (Hauptmann Paul Kemenater), Pfeffersberg Schützen 1 Company (commander Peter Mayr), 1 combined Scharfschützen Company Michelsburg, Rodeneck, Schöneck (Ignaz von Preu), Schützen Company St Lorenzen, Michaelsburg, Rodeneck, Schöneck (Capitän-leutnant Johann Mayr, Oberrauch, Ignaz von Preu), Sterzing Schützen (Higher commander Peter Mayr), Company Mauls (Hauptmann Georg Hatzl), Company Sterzing (Hauptmann Sparber), Company Trens (Hauptmann Anton Zigau), Brixen Schützen and Landsturm (Andreas Hofer).

- after Wagram: Brixen Schützen (Higher commander Peter Mayr, Hauptmann Alois Solderer, Hauptmann Martin Schenk), Brixen Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef Gitzl), Pfeffersberg Schützen Company (Hauptmann Peter Mayr), 1 Company together with Velthurns (Hauptmann P. Mayr), Rodeneck Schützen (commander Kurat Georg Lantschner), Kematen Schützen Company (Hauptmann Thomas Plankensteiner), Sterzing Schützen from 1 till 17 Company, Company Sterzing (commander Anton Steger, Hauptmann Georg Hatzl), Mühlbach Schützen (Hauptmann Georg Augschell).

Brixen Landsturm (commander Peter Mayr) perhaps all Schützen under (Higher commander J. Haspinger), Innerpfitsch Landsturm (Major Joseph Rangger), Rodeneck Landsturm perhaps (Kurat Georg Lantschner, Hauptmann Peter Kemenater), Valser Tal Landsturm maybe (Higher commander J. Speckbacher).

Provincial Administrative Court of Klausen (current= Chiusa)

IV Kreis 7th Viertel Eisack from 1808 XIV Kreis Eisack

Provincial Administrative Court of Gufidaun then Provincial Administrative Court of Klausen .

Malgreyn, Grödnertal (valley) (current= val Gardena), (St Christina, St Jakob, St Ulrich), Albeins, Gufidaun, Lajen, Malgreyn (Albions, Freims, Griesbruck, Lusen, Außer- Ober- Unter Layener Ried), Nafen, Teis, Villnöss, Waidbruck, Kastelruth (Castelruth, Kastelrutt), Wolkenstein, Klausen, Latzfons, Velthurns, Verdings, Völs am Schlern, Barbian, Villanders.

- before Aspern: perhaps (Klausener Higher commander Peter Mayr) Company Latzfons (commander Joachim Haspinger), Company Klausen (Hauptmann Anton Kelz), Villanders commander J. Haspinger, Schützen (J. Haspinger).

- between Aspern and Wagram: Klausen Schützen (commander Major Anton Gasteiger, J. Haspinger, Major J. Glatzl), Company Stadt Klausen (Hauptmann Anton Kelz), Company Latzfons (commander J. Haspinger), Company Velthurns (Hauptmann Johann Kerschbaumer), 1 Company Völs (Hauptmann Michael Rott), Company Villnöss (Hauptmann Peter Aichholzer), Company Gufidaun, Nafen, Teis or Gufidaun 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Ignaz Thuille), Gufidaun 2nd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Franz von Fenner), Company Lajen (Hauptmann Joseph Ueberbacher), 1 Company Schützen Gröden (Hauptmann Franz Pineider) and Gröden Landsturm, 2 Company Malgreyer Schützen (Capitän-leutnant Joseph Erlacher, Franz Kleber), Landsturm 1st Company Malgreyn: Albions, Freims, Griesbruck, Lusen (Hauptmann Franz Kleber), 2nd Company Malgreyn: Außer- Ober- Unter-Layener Ried (Hauptmann Joseph Erlacher), (Kastelruth Higher commander Peter Mayr, commander Major J. Glatzl, Hauptmann Alois Stuffer) - Kastelruth Schützen 5-10 Company 1 Company (Hauptmann Joseph Ploner), Villanders Schützen (Hauptmann Anton von Gasteiger), 1st Company Barbian and Villanders (Hauptmann Andreas von Gasteiger), 2nd Company Villanders (Hauptmann Joseph Gasser), Kastelruth Schützen and Landsturm (Higher commander Andreas Hofer) Kastelruth Landsturm 2 Company (commander of both Hauptmann Franz Krimseisen), Klausen Schützen and Landsturm (Oberkommandant Andreas Hofer) perhaps (commander Hauptmann Anton von Gasteiger).



- after Wagram: Gufidaun 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Ignaz Thuille), Gufidaun 2nd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Franz von Fenner), Schützen Company of Gröden, Kastelruth, Schützen 2 Company (Higher commander Peter Mayr), Gröden Schützen Company (Hauptmann Franz Pineider), 1st and 2nd Kastelruth Schützen Company (Hauptmann Franz Kriemseisen, Friedrich Kriemseisen), Klausen Schützen and Landsturm (Major Andreas Gasteiger), Völs am Schlern Schützen Company (Hauptmann Johann Neulichedl), Wolkenstein Sturmmannschaft, Villanders Schützen company (Hauptmann Dr. Sebastian Mayrhofer, later Joseph Gasser), then Villander Schützen battalion (Oberkommandant Dr. Sebastian Josef Mayrhofer): Villanders 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Alois Erlacher), Villanders 2nd Company (Hauptmann Josef Gasser), Villanders 3rd Company (Hauptmann Jakob Mehlhofer), Villanders 4th Company (Hauptmann Christof Wenter), Lajen Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef Überbacher), Villnöß Schützen Company (Hauptmann Peter Aichholzer), Latzfons Schützen Company (Hauptmann Ploner), Velthurns Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef Kerschbauer).

Klausen Landsturm perhaps (commander J. Haspinger), Kastelruth Landsturm (Higher commander Peter Mayr), Villanders Landsturm (J. Haspinger) perhaps (Hauptmann Dr S. Mayrhofer, later Johann M. N. von Kolb).

Former Command XV Kreis Etschtal (valley) (Etschländer) also (current Val d'Adige or val Lagarina)

Provincial Administrative Court of Bozen (Botzen, Italian= Bolzano)

III Kreis, 6th Viertel Etsch from 1808 XIV Kreis Eisack

Provincial Administrative Court of Bozen

Provincial Administrative Courts of Deutschnofen, Bozen.

Altenburg (Eppan), Eppan (St Michael, St Pauls), Belfort, Bozen and Gries, Jenesien, Karneid, Tiers, Enn and Caldif, Kaltern and Laimburg, Salurn and Unterfennberg, Sarnthein or Sarntal, Pens, Pensertal, Margreid, Tramin, Eggental (valley), Aldein, Deutschnofen, Montan, Neumarkt, Kurtatsch, Neuhaus, Mölten, Terlan, Ritten, Stein.

- before Aspern: Bozner Schützen (commander Hauptmann Franz Gasser), Bozner Schützen up to 13 Company Bozen Stadt 2 Company (Capitän-leutnant Franz Gasser, von Reich), Company Jenesien (Hauptmann Joseph Wiederhofer), 2nd Company Karneid (Hauptmann Joseph Vieider), Company Tiers (Hauptmann Johann Robatscher) and Landsturm 13 comp, Kaltern and Laimburg 3 Company, Ritten Schützen (Hauptmann Christian Stofler) perhaps (Ritten Hauptmann Franz Lang vulgo Köbel), Penser Schützen (Capitän-leutnant Joseph Oberrrauch, Johann Zöggele), Stein am Ritten Schützen (Hauptmann Christian Stofler) perhaps (Hauptmann Franz Lang vulgo Köbel), 1 Company Traminer (Hauptmann Franz Prener); Sarntal Landsturm (Andreas Hofer), Bozner Schützen and Landsturm (commander Andreas Hofer), Altemburger-Enn Schützen and Landsturm (Higher commander Hauptmann Joseph von Morandell).

- between Aspern and Wagram: Neuhaus 4 Company (Capitän-leutnant Joseph Karneider, Johann Wiederhofer, Ulrich Ramoser, Johann Robatscher), Ritten Schützen 1 Company (Hauptmann Johann Zagler), Stein am Ritten Schützen 1 Company (Hauptmann Johann Zagler), Sarnthein Penser Schützen Company (commander Hauptmann Anton von Gasteiger, Hauptmann Joseph Oberrrauch), Sarnthein Penser Schützen and Landsturm Company (Hauptmann Joseph Zöggele) perhaps (Hauptmann Anton von Gasteiger).

- after Wagram: Bozner Schützen (commander Major Franz Frischmann, Major Anton Count Mohr) Company Jenesien (Hauptmann Joseph Wiederhofer), Company Jenesien-Tiers (Hauptmann Jakob Taber vulgo Willele), Company Jenesien-Terlan (Hauptmann Ulrich Ramoser), Terlan Schützen Company (Hauptmann Friedrich Christanell), Jenesien Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef von Martin), Deutschnofen Schützen Company (Hauptmann Franz Thaler), Ritten Schützen Company (Hauptmann Christofer Staffler), Ritten Schützen (Hauptmann Anton Mayr) maybe (commander Peter Mayr), Karneid Schützen Company (Hauptmann Michael Neulichedl), Eppan Schützen-Landsturm battalion (Hauptmann Josef Schwarz – 448 men), 1st Eppan Schützen Company (Hauptmann Carl Flor), 2nd Eppan Schützen Company (Hauptmann Johann Gruber), Tramin 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Joseph Sparapani), Tramin 2nd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Romani?), Tramin 3rd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Tappeiner?), Tiers Schützen Company (Hauptmann Johann Prentner), Kaltern 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann A. von Wohlgemuth), Kaltern 2nd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Karl von Schafer), Kaltern 3rd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Johann von Schafer), Kaltern 4th Schützen Company (Hauptmann Jakob Ampach), Neumarkt 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Carl von Mackowitz), Neumarkt 2nd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef Zeni), Neumarkt 3rd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Michael Siller), Neumarkt 4th Schützen Company (Hauptmann Carl von Hafner), Neumarkt 5th Schützen Company (Hauptmann Friedrich Tiefenthaler) Neumarkt 6th Schützen Company (Hauptmann Franz von Wieser), Neuhaus Schützen (commander Peter Mayr), Salurn Schützen (Hauptmann Johann von Campi), Sarnthein Penser Schützen Company (J. Haspinger, J. Speckbacher, Capitän-leutnant Martin Nußbaumer, Joseph Oberrrauch), Stein am Ritten Schützen (Hauptmann Anton Mayr) perhaps (commander Peter Mayr), Kurtatsch 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Johann Terzer), Kurtatsch 2nd Schützen Company (Hauptmann I. von Manfroni), Kurtatsch 3rd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Franz Terzer), Aldein Schützen Company (Hauptmann Matzgeller), Mölten Schützen Company (Hauptmann Innerhofer), Ritten Schützen Company (Hauptmann Anton Mayr).

Penser Landsturm (Major Joseph Zöggele), Penser Schützen and Landsturm (commander Joseph Speckbacher) perhaps (commander Peter Mayr, Major Zöggele); Bozner Schützen and Landsturm (commander von Reich) maybe (Higher commander Peter Mayr), perhaps (Bozner Higher commander Joseph Speckbacher, commander Franz Thalgueter, Jakob Torggler), perhaps (Eggental commander Peter Mayr), Kaltern and Laimburg Schützen and Landwehr (commander Joseph von Morandell), Salurn Schützen and Landsturm (commander von Bombardi).



Aufgebot Welschtirol [29] 1806-1809 (Italian language region Trentino contingent)

V Kreis, Trient, VI Kreis, 9th Viertel, Roveredo, italian (wälsche) Borders

From 1808 XV Kreis Etsch Welschtirol

In the 1809 fights the losses of the whole Welschtirol were 969. Of these, 331 belonged to the Bozen Kreis, 51 to Trento and 20 to Rovereto. The number of the wounded survivors and the great invalids is not known.



VI Kreis, Roveredo

Provincial Administrative Court of Tione

VI Kreis, 9th Viertel, Roveredo from 1808 XV Kreis Etsch

Former Provincial Administrative Courts of Lodron, Stenico, Tione, Condino

Condino (Chiesetal), Judikarien, Lodron, Veltlin (Italian: Valtellina) (Albosaggia, Cajolo, Montagna, town north of Chiavenna), currently in Italy.

Provincial Administrative Court of Riva (lake of Garda)

VI Kreis, 9th Viertel, Roveredo from 1808 XV Kreis Etsch

Gardasee, Arco, Penede, Riva (Reif) and Tenno

Stadtgericht and Prätur Riva, Former Provincial Administrative Court of Tenno.

Provincial Administrative Court of Roveredo

VI Kreis, 9th Viertel Roveredo from 1808 XV Kreis Etsch

Castelcorneo, Castellano, Folgaria (Villgreit-Vielgereuth), Nomi, Beseno (on the Adige), Roveredo (Rovereto)

Provincial Administrative Court of Roveredo.

Provincial Administrative Court of Levico – Pergine

V Kreis, 6th Viertel Etsch-Trient then VI Kreis, 9th Viertel Roveredo from 1808 XV Kreis Etsch

Val Sugana, Caldonazzo, Castelalto (near Telve), Ivano, San Pietro, Levico, Pergine, Val Tesino, Telvana.

Roveredo Viertel Schützen

- before Aspern: perhaps (Valtellina commander Rudolph Count Parravicini) Valtellina Schützen and Landsturm:

- between Aspern and Wagram: Levico Schützen (commander Angelo von Negrelli)

- after Wagram: (Judikarien Schützen commander Hauptmann Bernardino Dal Ponte).

Strigno Schützen battalion (Val Sugana) (commander Barone Major Girolamo Ceschi – 1st Company Hauptmann Antonio Danielli, 2nd Company Hauptmann Battista Fiorentini, 3rd Company Hauptmann Nicolò Danielli, 4th Company Hauptmann Giovanni Zorghellini, 5th Company Hauptmann Antonio Barzatti).

Pieve Tesino 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Giovanni Rippa), Pieve Tesino 2nd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Giuseppe Jetter), Pieve Tesino 3rd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Antonio Gicelle), Pieve Tesino 4th Schützen Company (Hauptmann Vincenzo Zorghellini), Castel Tesino 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Francesco Loschi), Castel Tesino 2nd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Tomaso Branno), Cinte Tesino 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Theodor Ceccato), Borgo (Valsugana) Schützen Company (Hauptmann Alfonso Lotter), Castelnuovo Schützen Company (Hauptmann Giuseppe Floriani), Telve and Castelalto 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Francesco Sartorelli), Telve and Castelalto 2nd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Giacomo Strossio), Telve and Castelalto 3rd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Giuseppe Paterno), Pergine 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Morelli), Pergine 2nd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Banal).

V Kreis, Trient (Trento)

Provincial Administrative Court of Cles

V Kreis, 6th Viertel Etsch-Trient from 1808 XV Kreis Etsch

Belfort- Solenni, (Nonsberg) = Altspaur; Etschtal, Spaur (Sporo), Castelfondo, Flavon, Nonstal (Val di Non), Nonsberg and Cles.



Provincial Administrative Court of Malé

V Kreis, 6th Viertel Etsch-Trient from 1808 XV Kreis Etsch

Rabbi, Malé, Sulzberg (Val di Sole),

Former Provincial Administrative Court of Rabbi, then Provincial Administrative Court of Malé.

Provincial Administrative Court of Cavalese

V Kreis, 6th Viertel Etsch-Trient from 1808 XV Kreis Etsch

Cavalese, Fleimstal (valley) current: val di Fiemme, Fassatal or Evas Tal (current: val di Fassa), Primöhr (current: Primiero).

Provincial Administrative Court of Civezzano

V Kreis, 6th Viertel Etsch-Trient from 1808 XV Kreis Etsch

Civezzano, Segonzano, Cembratal (valley) current: val di Cembra, Gresta, Königsberg.

Former Provincial Administrative Court of Königsberg and V Kreis then Provincial Administrative Court of Segonzano, Civezzano.

Note: Gresta (Cembratal) was under the VI Kreis, 9th Viertel Roveredo, but from 1808 to the Provincial Administrative Court of Civezzano.

Provincial Administrative Court of Wälschmetz (Mezzolombardo)

V Kreis, 6th Viertel Etsch-Trient from 1808 XV Kreis Etsch

Mezzocorona (Kronmetz), Mezzolombardo (Wälschmetz), Lavis, Königsberg (Wälschmichael, Etsch), Zambana and Fai (Etschtal).

Viertel Etsch-Trient Schützen

- before Aspern: Schützen and Landsturm (Süd Tirol commanders: Hauptmann Bernardino Dal Ponte [30], then Joseph von Morandell), commanders (Major Joseph Eisenstecken, Major Count Mohr, Sebastiano Garbini, Scartazzini). Primiero Freiwillige Schützen company (Hauptmann Alois von Savoi), Malé Schützen and Landsturm (Hauptmann Malanotte); Malé Landsturm (GM Baron Franz von Fenner), Nonstal Schützen and Landsturm (commander GM Baron Franz von Fenner, Jakob von Steffenelli, Major Johann Count Arz); Nonstal Landsturm (GM von Fenner) perhaps (Count Arz).

- between Aspern and Wagram: several Company Schützen at Fiera di Primiero (commander Kasimir von Bosio), Malé Landsturm (GM von Fenner), Nonstal Landsturm (GM von Fenner).

- after Wagram: (Malé Higher commander Joseph Eisenstecken), perhaps (Nonstal Higher commander Joseph Eisenstecken), (Primiero commander Joseph von Ress). Fassatal 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Antonio Rizzi), Fassatal 2nd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Sylvester Rossi).

Primiero (Primör) Freiwilliges Schützen battalion (commander Major Kasimir von Bosio) (1st Company Hauptmann Franz von Bosio, 2nd Company Hauptmann Alois von Savoi, 3rd Company Hauptmann Franz Zorzi, 4th Company Hauptmann Giorgio Luigi Piazza, 5th Company Hauptmann Count Josef Welsberg – fought at Bassano, Feltre, Belluno and Primiero). [31]

Fleimstal commander Major Josef von Retz, Schützen Company (Hauptmann Johann Delugini „Scario“ after Johann de Coradini von Castello), Cavalese (Hauptmann Johann Vetta), Predazzo (Hauptmann Jakob Morandini then Dr. Franz de Rizzoli), Moena (Hauptmann Lorenzo Chiochetti).

Territorial Volunteers outside Tirol

Aufgebot Vorarlberg 1806-1809 (Vorarlberg contingent)

Vogteiämter Bludenz, Bregenz, Feldkirch

from 1808 XII Kreis Vorarlberg – Iller

Before Aspern: Schützen and Landsturm (Higher commander : Major Martin Teimer, commander Major Riedmüller)

- between Aspern and Wagram: 8 Schützen battalions (Higher commander Dr. Anton Schneider); Landsturm (Higher commander Dr. Anton Schneider); Schützen and Landsturm (Higher commander Dr. Schneider, commanders: Bernhard Riedmiller, Joseph Christian Müller) [\[32\]](#)

Command XII Kreis Vorarlberg – Iller VII Kreis Vorarlberg, from 1808 XII Kreis Iller

Provincial Administrative Courts of Schruns (Montafon), Bregenz, Feldkirch,

Bezaun (Inner Bregenzer Wald), Nüziders, Füssen

(Vogteigerichte = district courts) Bludenz, Bregenz, Dornbirn (Dornbüren), Feldkirch, Hohenneck, Hohenembs, Inner Bregenzer Wald, Rankweil and Sulz, Vils.

- between Aspern and Wagram: 1 Company Schützen Feldkirch (capt. Walser).

- after Wagram: various Schützen.

Aufgebot Kärnten 1806-1809 (Carinthian contingent)

Aufgebot Ober-Kärnten 1806-1809 (Upper Carinthia contingent)

Oberdrauburg, Obervellach, Drautal (valley), maybe Spittal

- between Aspern and Wagram: Oberkärnten commander (K.K. Major Anton Count Triangi) perhaps 1 Battalion Oberdrauburg (Major Triangi).

- after Wagram: Schützen (Oberkommandant - Higher commander Johann Baptist Türk); Landsturm idem; in Drautal perhaps (commander Anton Wallner).

Aufgebot Salzburg 1806-1809 (Salzburg contingent)

(Alpine valleys of Salzburg: Brixental, Pongau, Pinzgau, Zillertal)

Salzburger Bergtöler „Salzburger Highlanders“

(Brixental, Pinzgau, Pongau, Zillertal). (Pflegergerichte : Ordinary Administrative Courts : Fügen, Gastein, Goldegg, Großarl, St Johann i. Pöngau, Lofer, Mittersill, Saalfelden, Radstadt, Taxenbach-Rauris, Werfen, Windisch-Matrei (Matrei in Osttirol), Zell am See, Zell am Ziller.

- before Aspern: commander : General Kommissär Joseph von Pichl, Schützen 10 Company (K.K. Oberleutnant Rauchenbichler) Landsturm 6 Company (K.K. Oberleutnant Rauchenbichler)

- after Wagram: (commander J. Haspinger).

Brixentaler

Pflegergericht Brixen im Tal

- after Wagram: Brixental Schützen (commander Georg Angerer, Max Michl) perhaps (commander Carl von Metz).

Pongauer

Pflegergerichte: Pongau, Gastein, Goldegg, Grossarl, St Johann, Radstadt, Werf, Radstadt.

- before Aspern: Pongauer Schützen and Landsturm (commander Major Jakob Sieberer, Capitän-leutnant Joseph Struber, Anton Wallner).

- between Aspern and Wagram: Pongauer Schützen and Landsturm (Hauptmann Anton Wallner)

- after Wagram: Pongauer Schützen (commander Haspinger, Speckbacher, Capitän-leutnant Anton Wallner, Ramischeg, Seidl, Jakob Strucker, K.K. Hauptmann Martensteig), 1st Pongauer Company Werfen (Capitän-Major Joseph Struber), 2nd Company St. Johann-Grossarl (Capitän-leutnant Ignaz Kettner, then Peter Sieberer), Company Goldegg (Hauptmann Posch), Company Goldegg-Taxenbach (Hauptmann Anton Frauensteiner), Company Radstadt (Carl von Metz and Hauptmann Anton Steger) Company Gastein-Goldegg-St Johann (Hauptmann Paul Kapeller), 2 Company (Capitän-leutnant Ramischeg, Seidl), St. Johann Schützen and Landsturm (Hauptmann Joseph Sieberer). Pongauer Schützen and Landsturm (commander J. Haspinger and J. Speckbacher, Joseph Strucker) perhaps (Higher commander J. Haspinger, commander J. Speckbacher, commander Hauptmann Georg Laner, Major Joseph Struber, Anton Wallner), Oberpongau Landsturm (commander Carl von Metz, Hauptmann Anton Steger).

Pinzgauer

Pflegergerichte Lofer, Mittersill, Saalfelden, Taxenbach-Rauris, Zell am See, Pinzgau, Hopfgarten, Lofer (Lofers, Lover), Mittersill, Matrei in Osttirol (Windisch Matrey).

- before Aspern: Pinzgauer Schützen - Schützen and Landsturm (commander Hauptmann Anton Wallner) perhaps (K.K. Hauptmann Heumann, K.K. Oberleutnant Anton von Leis), Schützen 2nd Company Saalfelden (Hauptmann Johann Panzl); Saalfelden Schützen 3 Company (2 Company Saalfelden Landwehr)

- between Aspern and Wagram: perhaps (Pinzgauer commander Hauptmann Anton Wallner, Capitän-leutnant Christian Blattl, Johann Panzl) Scharfschützen Pillersee (Capitän-leutnant Christian Blattl). [\[33\]](#)

- after Wagram: Pinzgauer Schützen (commander Ignaz Kettner); Pinzgauer Landsturm (commander Ignaz Kettner); Pinzgauer Schützen and Landsturm (commander J. Haspinger, Joseph Speckbacher, Anton Wallner); Saalfelden Schützen Company (Capitän-leutnant Joseph Keil, Christian Koller, Johann Pfeffer), 1 Taxenbach and Rauris Schützen Company (Hauptmann Michael Scherenthaler) with Goldegg 1 Company (Hauptmann Anton Frauensteiner), Windisch Matrey Schützen Company (Hauptmann Franz Schmitzberger) perhaps (Windisch Matrey commander Anton Wallner).

- before Aspern up to after Wagram: Schützen 1 Company Lofer, 2 Company (and 2 Company Landsturm) Mittersill (J. Haspinger), Schützen Taxenbach and Rauris 1 Company (also Landsturm 1 Company), Schützen Zell am See 3 Company (also 2 Landsturm Company).

Zillertaler



Pfleggerichte: Tuxer Tal, Stumm, Uderns, Zell, Zell-Dux, Zillertal, Zillertal-Finsing, Fügen, Fügenberg, Hartberg, Kapfing, Kleinboden.

- between Aspern and Wagram: Zillertaler Schützen and Landsturm (commander Hauptmann Spieß).

- after Wagram: Zillertaler Schützen (commander Major Jakob Margreiter); 1 Company Zell Schützen (Hauptmann Franz Geißler) ; freiw. Company Fügen- Hartberg (Hauptmann Joseph Kreitner), Company Fügenerberg (Hauptmann Veit Steiner), Fügen 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Sebastian Zemmer), Fügen 2nd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Anton Ritzl), Company Uderns (Hauptmann Thomas Penz) Zillertaler Schützen and Landsturm perhaps (Oberkommandanten J. Haspinger, J. Speckbacher, commander Siard Haser, Joseph Zöggeler), Zell am Ziller 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef Standl) at the Kufstein pulver Depot, Zell am Ziller 2nd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Johannes Straßer), Zell am Ziller 3rd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Cajetan Kröll), Zell am Ziller 4th Schützen Company (Hauptmann Johann Holaus), Uderns Schützen Company (Hauptmann Peter Standl).

Austrian Invasion Order of Battle in Tirol 1809

Oberdrauburg in Ober-Kärnten (Carinthia) April 8, 1809

Detached Corps FML Marquis Johann Gabriel Chasteler de Courcelles (1763 - 1825)

General-Staff:

Aide-de-camps GM Adjutant Baron Franz Karl Veyder-Mahlberg (Vejder, Veider - 1775-1830), major Leopold (Josef) Ritter von Lebzeltern (1783-1836) campaign reporter, Major Czorich (Chorich) von Monte Creto.

Aides-brigadiers: Graf (Count) Ignaz Brandis, Oberst then GM Baron Joseph Schmidt (Schmiedt - 1750-1810) commander of the IR 53 Johann Jellachich, Baron Zach avant-garde commander, Major Lanotte Streifkorps commander, Landwehr Oberst Auracher.

Engineers: Oberstleutnant Bonomo.

Corps artillery: (1-4 guns, 5 howitzers, 2 field pieces 6 pdr, 1 cavalry battery 3 pdr)

Brig. Buol 9 guns (3 bavarian 6 pdr. guns – 2 pieces 3 pdr. – 3 pieces 6 pdr. - 4 pieces 3 pdr. - 1 Bergkanone or mountain gun)

Brig. Fenner (2 guns 3 pdr. - half Battery 6 pdr.)

Brig. Marschall (8 guns - half Brig. Battery and 1 Position Battery - 2 guns 3 pdr.)

Brig. Schmidt (4 pieces 3 pdr.)

attached at and with Gölldin 3 pdr gun – at Leiningen: 1 gun, 2 howitzers, 2 pieces 3 pdr. - attached at and with Reissenfels 4 bavarian 6 pdr - 2 howitzers - 6 pdr 2 guns - attached at and with Seppenburg 3 cavalry guns, 2 pieces 3 pdr - attached at and with Frimerson 1 gun (3 pdr) – attached at and with Taxis 1 gun 3 pdr, 1 piece 6 pdr and 2 guns.

Brigade GM baron Franz Philipp Fenner von Fenneberg (1762-1824)

horse artillery: 3 pieces 6 pdr (cavalry artillery half-battery)

at the beginning: Brig. Landwehr of the Div. Lippa under Kerpen in Inner Austria, then Brigade with Chasteler:

1st Column: IR Hohenlohe-Bartenstein Nr. 26, (1 Bn), Feldjäger battalion Nr. 9 (2 Company), Chevaulegers Rgt. Hohenzollern Nr. 2 (1 Wing), 1 gun (6 pdr.), 1 Howitzer.

2nd Column: IR Hohenlohe-Bartenstein Nr. 26 (3 Company), Landwehr Klagenfurt (3 Bns), Landwehr Villach (2 Bns).

Later was formed by: IR Lusignan (3 Bns), Feldjäger battalion Nr. 9 (2 Company), Chevaulegers Rgt. Hohenzollern Nr. 2 (1 ½ Sqn), Landwehr Judenburg (2 Bns), Landwehr Villach (1 Bn), Landwehr Klagenfurt (3 Bns).

More later: IR Franz Karl Nr. 52 (1 Bn), IR Johann Jellachich Nr. 53 (2 Bns), 2nd Banal Grenzer Rgt. Nr. 11 (1 Bn), 2 companies of the Innerösterreich Freiwillige Battalion (volunteers of Inner Austria), II Bn Landwehr Bruck, 1 Bn Landwehr Klagenfurt, 1 Bn Landwehr Villach, ½ Sqn. Chevaulegers Rgt. Hohenzollern Nr. 2, 3 pieces 3 pdr. Also after with: I Bn I.R. Hohenlohe-Bartenstein, Feldjäger battalion Nr. 9, Chevaulegers Rgt. Hohenzollern Nr. 2 (1 Sqn), half cavalry battery of the Tiroler Landsturm.

- after Wagram: Division of the Armée of Innerösterreich.

K.K. Feldjäger Bn n. 9 "Kärnten" Jägers

Commander: Major-Oberstleutnant Baron Carl Gölldin von Tieffenau

Recruitment: (Carinthia, Styria) Inner Austria.

Depot: Villach (Upper Carinthia).

- before Aspern: was at St.Veit (in Krain) (Brig. GM Anton von Gajoli, Klagenfurt – Div. FML marquis Friedrich von Bellegarde, Graz). Later Brig. Wetzl, Div. Albert Gyulai, then Frimont, VIII Corps later Brig. Wetzl, Div. Frimont, VIII Corps. Attached to the Corps Chasteler in the Brig. Fenner and in detail:

3 Company Brig. Buol - Chasteler

2 Company Brig. Fenner - Chasteler

3 Company Brig. Marschal - Chasteler

later 1 Company with Taxis

Its Depot company was with the Brig. Ignaz Hardegg (detached).

- between Aspern and Wagram: 2nd, 3rd, 5th and part of the 6th Company with the Brig. Buol in Tirol.

1 Detachment with Brig. Lutz, Div. Jellachich, Armée of Innerösterreich (army of Inner Austria) then to the Staff of the Armée of Innerösterreich.

- at Wagram: Brig. Eckhart, Div. Frimont, Armée of Innerösterreich.

- after Wagram: Brig. Buol (autonomous).

Landwehr Villach – 2 battalions

2 Depotkomp. in the brig. Vogl at Klagenfurt, Div. Lippa under Kerpen

1st battalion Villach – Major Count Johann Sardagna

- before Aspern: brig. Fenner, Corps Chasteler later in the Lodron then in the Reissenfels and finally in the brig. Marschal

2nd battalion Sachsenburg – Major Count Hieronymus Maria Lodron,

later Major Count Anton La Motte

- before Aspern: in the Corps Chasteler, then disbanded. Reorganized in June-July under the Army of Inner Austria.

Landwehr Klagenfurt – 3 battalions

2 Depot Company in the brig. Vogl at Klagenfurt, Div. Lippa under Kerpen.

1st battalion Klagenfurt - Major Count Franz Ursenbeck

before Aspern in the brig. Buol, Corps Chasteler

2nd battalion Althofen - Major Anton von Leiss

before Aspern in the Corps Chasteler then in the brig. Fenner.

3rd battalion Lavamünd - Major Count Douglas Dietrichstein

before Aspern and from Aspern till Wagram: in the brig. Buol, Corps Chasteler – then in the brig. Fenner

Landwehr Judenburg – 2 battalions

1st battalion Judenburg – Major Baron Tartler then Major Baron Franz Werner

- before Aspern: brig. (4th) Auracher, Corps Chasteler then with the Div. Jellachich (autonomous)

- before Wagram: with the Div. Jellachich

2nd battalion Rottenmann - Major Johann Nepomuk Schiffer

- before Aspern: with the VIII Corps, disbanded at the May end, Remnants to the 1st Bn.

- before Wagram: I and II Bns. were merged (half Bn) and remained with Div. Jellachich, Armée of Innerösterreich.

As a group: 2 Bns. with the brig. Auracher in Leoben, 2 Depot Company with Lippa in Graz, Div. Lippa under Kerpen

- before Wagram: with the Div. Colloredo or Frimont, Armée of Innerösterreich.

Landwehr Bruck – 2 battalions

1st battalion Mürzzuschlag - Major Franz von Stransky

- before Aspern: with the brig. Auracher, Corps Chasteler later with the autonomous Div. Jellachich.

- till Wagram: with the Div. Jellachich, Armée of Innerösterreich.

2nd battalion Leoben – Major Ignaz von Gollnhofer

- before Aspern: brig. Auracher, Corps Chasteler then with the brig. Fenner

- till Wagram: with the Div. Jellachich, Armée of Innerösterreich.

after Wagram: was raised the 1st Combined Styrian Landwehr battalion from the 1st Bn. Mürzzuschlag and the remnants [34] of the 2nd Leoben.

As a group:

- Initially 2 Bat with the brig. Auracher in Leoben, 2 Depot Company with the brig. Lippa in Graz, Div. Lippa under Kerpen then

- before Aspern: with the Corps Chasteler - 1 Bn with the brig. Auracher, Corps Chasteler and also 3 Bns with the brig. Auracher, Corps Lippa – other 2 Company with the Reserve Truppen Lippa, then 1 Bn with the brig. Fenner, Corps Chasteler. Finally 1 Bn with the brig. Marschal, Corps Chasteler.

- till Wagram: 1 Bn. with the der Armée of Innerösterreich – one third of battalion with the Div. Jellachich, Armée of Innerösterreich.

K.K. Chevaulégers Nr. 2 Prinz Friedrich Xaver Hohenzollern-Hechingen – 3 Sqns.

Was with the 8th Corps in Italy. 2 divisions went in Tirol with Chasteler. The 1st Major's division - 2 Sqns. remained in Dalmatia. The Oberst-division was in Italy under the regiment commander baron von Ludwigsdorff, who was severely wounded at Pordenone, during the avant-garde combat at Rorai Grande. The 2nd Major's division, under Major Lachowski, fought at Sacile. Later was sent to Tirol as reinforcement, remained with Chasteler and covered his retreat in Carinthia, fighting at St. Veit and Klagenfurt. In middle of June the regiment re-united under the army of Archduke John at Pápa.

The squadrons in Tirol were, partially, employed at Laditscher Brücke and at Volano, later in North-Tirol. An half squadron fought the May 28 battle of Bergisel. After the retreat of the Chasteler corps, in Tirol, one squadron remained in South Tirol fighting near Trento. Rittmeister Banizza was also the District-commander there.

The part of the regiment sent to North Tirol fought at Murnau, saving the Schützen column of Major Teimer from a complete disaster. The Vorarlberg Detachment under Rittmeister Baron von Esch was taken prisoner at Neumarkt in Oberpfalz, after the attempt to escape through Bavaria and Bohemia.

Depot Cadre:	Pecsvár	
Commander:	baron Leopold von Ludwigsdorff	Theophil von Zechmeister (vice)
2nd Colonel:	Theophil von Zechmeister	Franz von Müller
Oberstlieutenant:	Matthias Löderer	
1st Majore:	Anton Lachowski	
2nd Majore:	baron Peter Gasser	Nikolaus Henrion

Recruitment: districts of Silesia and Moravia. From 1809 partially recruited in Bohemia too. 1 Depot (Res.) Sqn. Brig. Daniel in Ödenburg, under Alvinczy.

- before Aspern: 3 Sqns. Corps Chasteler and 2 Sqns. Brig. Buol with half Sqn under Brig. Fenner. Then 3 Sqns. Brig. Fenner and Marschal, Corps Chasteler – then again 3 Sqns. only in the Brig. Marschal, Corps Chasteler.

Later: 3 ½ Sqns. Brig. Schmidt, 1 Sqn. Marchal-Volkmann and 1 Sqn with Stojceovich in Dalmatia, half Sqn at Seppenburg under Taxis; then half Sqn with Teimer.

Re-united 8 Sqns. Brig. Wetzl, Div. Frimont, VIII. Corps.

Wrede speaks also: around 2 div. to Fenner and Marschal, 2 div. in Dalmatia. Finally 4 Sqns. with Colloredo, Fulda, Schmidt, Stojevich, Volkmann, Armée of Innerösterreich.

- before Wagram: 3 Sqns. Brig. Buol, Corps Chasteler also 1 Sqn Brig. Stojceovich in Dalmatia. Later reunited with the Brig. Bésan, Div. Frimont, Armée of Innerösterreich.

- after Wagram: Brig. Bésan, Div. Frimont, Armée of Innerösterreich. Parts with the Gruppe Taxis and Major Teimer in Tirol

Brigade GM baron Peter Ignaz Marschal von Perclat (1764 - 1823)

His true name was : Ignace-Pierre Baron Marchal de Perclat (born Blâmont / Lorraine)

From Inner Austria army: IR Hohenlohe-Bartenstein Nr. 26, IR Lusignan Nr. 16,

Later Brig. detached from the Armée of Innerösterreich, IR Hohenlohe-Bartenstein Nr. 26, IR Lusignan Nr. 16, Chevaulegers Rgt. Hohenzollern Nr. 2

Later: Brig. of the detached Corps Chasteler, IR Hohenlohe-Bartenstein, Feldjäger battalion Nr. 9, Chevaulegers Rgt. Hohenzollern Nr. 2, Villacher Landwehr (1 Bn), Brucker Landwehr (1 Bn),

also Brig. detached Corps Chasteler, 2 Bns. of the IR Hohenlohe Bartenstein Nr. 26, 1 Bn of the IR Johann Jellachich Nr. 53, 4 Company of the 2nd Banal Grenzers, 1 Sqns. Chevaulegers Rgt. Hohenzollern Nr. 2, 2 guns 3 pdr. 1 howitzer.

Brig. detached Corps Chasteler, IR Hohenlohe-Bartenstein Nr. 26 (2 Bns), IR Lusignan Nr. 16 (1 Bn). Chevaulegers Rgt. Hohenzollern Nr. 2 (2 Sqns.), 1 Position Battery, I and II Bns. Landwehr Villach.

position artillery: 6 pieces 6 pdr.
brigade artillery: 8 pieces de 3 pdr.

K.K. IR 26 – FML Fürst Ludwig Hohenlohe–Bartestein – 3 battalions

- before Aspern: 3 Bns. Brig. Marschal, Div. Albert Gyulai, VIII. Korps but later was detached in Tirol with Chasteler: Brig. Marschal or single battalions to Brig. Buol, Fenner, detached Gruppe Leiningen, while 2 Company remained with the Brig. Vogl at Klagenfurt.
- before Wagram: Brig. Buol, corps Chasteler 1 Bat. to the detached Gruppe Leiningen. The Depotkomp. Brig. de Best, Div. Colloredo, Armée of Innerösterreich.

Depot Cadre:	Klagenfurt	
Commander:	Oberst Franz von Mumb	
2nd Colonel:	Graf Christian Leiningen Westerburg	

Recruitment: districts of Carinthia and Galicia. 2 Depot Company Brig Vogl in Klagenfurt, Div, Lippa under Kerpen

K.K. IR 16 – FZM Marquis Franz Lusignan [35] – 3 battalions

- before Aspern: Brig. Marschal, Div. Albert Gyulai, VIII Korps, then Brig. Buol (2 Company Corps Chasteler) - 3 Bns. Brig. Marschal, Corps Chasteler, and then to the detached Gruppe Leiningen (2 Company of III Bn)
Later Brig. Marschal, Div. Albert Gyulai, VIII. Korps
then Brig. Fenner Corps Chasteler and then Gruppe Ertel, Corps Chasteler
Later Brig. Schmidt, Corps Chasteler (3 Company)
- before Wagram: 2 Bns. Gruppe Ertel, also Gruppe Reissenfels, detached Brig. Buol while 1 battalion was with the detached Div. Jellachich. Finally 10 Company Brig. Lutz, Div. Colloredo, Armée of Innerösterreich
- after Wagram: to the detached Brig. Bianchi then 2 Bns. Brig. Buol and 1 Bn Div. Jellachich with 2 Company to the Gruppe Taxis

Depot Cadre:	Leoben	
Commander:	Oberst Joseph Ruiz de Rosas	Obstlt. Hermann Dominik Ritter von Ertel von Krelau (already before Aspern)
2nd Colonel:		

Recruitment: districts of Styria (Cillj Kreis), Galicia. Res. Company in Graz.

GM baron Joseph Ignaz Buol zu Bärenberg (1749 - 1817) – originally with V Corps

Hofkommissär, North Tirol commander, campaign reporter

- before Aspern: Brig. Div. Lindenau, V Corps, IR Hiller Nr. 2, IR Sztáray Nr. 33, 1 Brigade battery 6 pdr, 1 Position battery 6 pdr.

Brigade of the Corps Chasteler:

IR Lusignan Nr. 16, (3 Company and 1 Bn), IR Devaux Nr. 45 (4 Company), Salzburger Jäger (2 Company), Chevaulegers Rgt. Hohenzollern Nr. 2, (2 Sqn), Artillery (3 pieces 6 pdr., 4 pieces 3 pdr.), later detached in Tirol

As autonomous unit:

IR Devaux Nr. 45, IR Hohenlohe-Bartenstein Nr. 26 (1 Bn), Feldjäger battalion Nr. 9 (1 Company), Salzburger Jäger (2 Company), Landwehr Bn Klagenfurt, Chevauleger Rgt Hohenzollern Nr. 2 (1 ½ Sqn), Chevauleger Rgt O' Reilly Nr 3 (half Sqn) or IR Devaux Nr. 45 (4 Company), IR Lusignan Nr. 16, (2 Company), 4 Company Salzburger Jäger, 2 Company Feldjäger battalion Nr. 9, 2 Sqns. Chevauleger Rgt Hohenzollern Nr. 2, 3 bavarian guns 6 pdr. 3 pdr. (2 guns) 1 Bergkanone (mountain gun).

Avant-garde baron von Zach

Vanguard of the detached Corps Chasteler, 3 Company IR Devaux Nr. 45, 1 Company of the 3rd Feldjäger battalion, half Sqn Chevauleger Rgt Hohenzollern, 1 Company Salzburger Landwehr.

Gruppe Ertel - Oberstleutnant Hermann Dominik Ritter von Ertel von Krelau

Autonomous group of the corps Chasteler, IR Lusignan Nr. 16 (1 Bn), Landsturm Fleimstal, later autonomous unit of the Brig. Buol, 3rd battalion IR Lusignan Nr. 16, 2nd battalion Landwehr Bruck, 2 Schützen companies Gadertal and St. Lorenzen

- before Wagram: part of the Tiroler Aufgebot, 1 Bn IR Lusignan Nr. 16, 1 Company Salzburger Jäger, 40 Chevaulégiers, 3 guns.

Gruppe Oberstleutnant Samuel von Reissenfels

Autonomous unit detached from Jellachich division to Chasteler: 4 Company IR Devaux Nr. 45, 1 Wing Chevaulegers Rgt. O' Reilly Nr. 3.

- before Wagram: 400 men of the IR Lusignan Nr. 16, 1 Company Salzburger Jäger, 20 Chevaulégiers, 2 guns and more 400 men IR Devaux Nr. 45, 60 Jäger, 40 Chevaulégiers, 2 guns 3 pdr.

Later: IR Hohenlohe-Bartenstein Nr. 26, IR Devaux Nr. 45, 1 wing Chevaulégiers Rgt Hohenzollern Nr. 2, 1 Company Salzburger Jäger, 2 guns 3 pdr, 10 Company Schützen and Landsturm,
then 4 Company IR. Devaux Nr. 45, 1 Abteilung Feldjäger (probably of the 9th Bn), half Sqn Chevaulégiers Rgt Hohenzollern, 1 platoon Salzburger Jäger, 2 guns 3 pdr, 19 Company Tiroler Schützen, 12-16 Company Landsturm.

Gruppe Oberstleutnant Maximilian Joseph Fürst von Thurn und Taxis (at Salzburg's service)

Called « lopsided Taxis » he was a former K.K. Hauptmann of the Austrian army.

Between Aspern and Wagram: 6 Company detached from Jellachich to Chasteler, IR Devaux Nr. 45 (3 Company), Salzburger Jäger (2 Company), or IR Devaux Nr. 45 (2 Company), Chevaulégiers Rgt O'Reilly Nr. 3 (half Sqn), Salzburger Jäger (2 Company).

Before Wagram: 2 Company IR Lusignan, 1 Company Salzburger Jäger, 10 Company Tiroler Schützen, 1 wing Chevaulégiers, 12 guns.



Example of a Tirolean Army Order of Battle^[36]

During the revolt there were many clashes between Tiroleans (and Austrians) and Bavarian-French troops. The hill of Innsbuck, berg Isel or Bergisel, witnessed to four rough battles: First Bergisel battle (April 12, 1809), Second Bergisel (May 29, 1809), Third Bergisel (August 13, 1809) and finally Fourth Bergisel (November 1, 1809). Here is the Tirolean Order of Battle of the August's third clash.

Supreme Commander: Andreas Hofer, the "Sandwirth"

Adjutanten: Josef Ennemoser (Passeier), Mathias Purtscher (Schlanders), Balthasar Leiter (Algund)

Right Wing (Paschberg and Ambras)

Right Wing commander: Major Josef Speckbacher – total 4309 men

deployed on Paschberg

Sector commander: Valentin Tschöll (Mais), vice commander Josef Anton Wenter (Meran)

Algund Schützen 1st – 2nd – 3rd Company (Hauptmann Peter Thalguter, Mathias Keuschberger, Johann Brunner)

Meran Schützen 1st – 2nd Company (Hauptmann von Meitingen and Josef von Auckenthaler)

Vöran Schützen 1st Company (Hauptmann Michael Reiterer) total around 2500 men

Riffian Schützen 1st Company (Hauptmann Johann Pircher)

Partschins Schützen 1st Company (Hauptmann Sebastian Moosmüller)

Mais Schützen 1st 2nd Company (Hauptmann Leopold Nägele and Johann Spitaler)

Schöenna Schützen 1st Company (Hauptmann Johann Brunner)

Tirol (Meran) Schützen Company (Hauptmann Jakob Flarer)

Naturns Schützen 1st Company (Hauptmann Johann Ladurner) total around 2500 men

Igls Schützen Company (Hauptmann Paul Hilder) (100 men)

Patsch Schützen Company (Hauptmann Georg Lienzberger) (100 men)

Schützen Company Rinn, Tulfes and Ampaß under direct Speckbacher's command (around 300 men).

deployed on Ambras hills

Sector commander: Andrä Angerer (Volders)

Volders Schützen Company (Hauptmann Andrä Angerer) (139 men)

Schwaz Schützen Company (Hauptmann Thomas Mayr von Zintberg) (100 men)

Thaur 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Andrä Farbmacher) (121 men)

Ambras-Pradl Schützen Company (Hauptmann Ignaz Fuchs) (100 men)

Thaur 2nd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef Württenberger) (119 men)

Sturmmannschaft Rinn, Tulfes, Sistrans, Lans battalion (Hauptmann Josef Rangger) (1000 men)

Sarntal Landsturm Company (Hauptmann Josef Zoggele) (100 men)

Schlanders 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Simon Freiseisen) (130 men)

Center

Right Column

Right Column commander: Peter Mayr, vice commander Peter Kemenater – 3679 men

deployed at Buchhof on Bergisel

St.Leonhard im Passeier 1st Company (Hauptmann Johann Hofer) (350 men)

St.Leonhard im Passeier 2nd Company (Hauptmann Andrä Ilmer) (340 men)

St.Martin im Passeier 1st Company (Hauptmann Georg Lahner) (333 men)

deployed on Bergisel

Pfeffersberg Schützen Company (Hauptmann Peter Mayr) (100 men)

Vilnoß Schützen Company (Hauptmann Peter Aichholzer) (153 men)

Lajen Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef Überbacher) (230 men)

Gröden Schützen Company (Hauptmann Franz Pineider) (103 men)

Griesbruck Schützen Company (Hauptmann Franz von Fenner) (97 men)

Villanders 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Alois Erlacher) (141 men)

Villanders 2nd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef Gasser) (142 men)

Barbian 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Christoph Wenter) (119 men)
 Barbian 2nd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Jakob Mehlhofer) (119 men)
 Albeins Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef Egger) (100 men)
 Neuhaus Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef von Campi) (113 men)
 Brixen Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef Gitzl) (100 men)
 Schabs Schützen Company (Hauptmann Peter Kemenater) (100 men)
 Mauls Schützen Company (Hauptmann Georg Hatzl) (100 men)
 Fulpmes Schützen Company (Hauptmann M. Pfurtscheller, commander of the Stubai Schützen) (101 men)
 Neustift Schützen Company (Hauptmann Stephan Schönherr) (178 men)
 Telfes Schützen Company (Hauptmann Sebastian Gleirscher) (73 men)
 Mieders Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef Lener) (87 men)
 Sturmmannschaft Pflersch, Pfitsch, Brenner, Steinach (around 500 men)

Left Column

Left Column commander: Father Joachim Haspinger, vice commander Dr. Sebastian Mayrhofer – 2303 men

deployed on Natters' hill in front of the Plumesköpfl

1st Sector commander: Count Josef Mohr
 Latsch Schützen 1st Company (Hauptmann Josef Lechner) (116 men)
 Latsch Schützen 2nd Company (Hauptmann Josef Verdross) (123 men)
 Latsch Schützen 3rd Company (Hauptmann Johann Oberdörfer) (172 men)
 Martell Schützen Company (Hauptmann Sylvester Perkmann) (76 men)
 Schländers 2nd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Johann Kasserer) (125 men)
 Glurns Schützen 1st Company (Hauptmann Matthäus Platzer) (158 men)
 Glurns Schützen 2nd Company (Hauptmann Anton Minig) (135 men)
 2nd Sector commander: Michael Mayr
 Kastelbell Schützen Company (Hauptmann Martin Plattner) (100 men)
 Schnals Schützen 1st Company (Hauptmann Georg Gamper) (100 men)
 Schnals Schützen 2nd Company (Hauptmann Michael Gorfer) (100 men)

deployed on Natters' hills

Sector commander: Franz Thalguter
 Partschins Schützen Company (Hauptmann Franz Thalguter) (100 men)
 Meran Schützen Company (Hauptmann Anton Prünster) (100 men)
 Lana Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef Margesin) (95 men)
 Mölten Schützen Company (Hauptmann Franz Schätzer) (97 men)
 Kastelruth Schützen Company (Hauptmann Simon Pfaffstaller) (60 men)
 Gufidaun Schützen Company (Hauptmann Dr. Sebastian Josef Mayrhofer) (100 men)
 Ritten Schützen Company (Hauptmann Anton Mayr) (100 men)
 Enneberg Schützen Company (Hauptmann Alois Solderer) (137 men)
 Sarntal Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef Oberrauch) (100 men)
 Wolkenstein Sturmmannschaft (209 men)

Left Wing (in front of Gallwiese and Husslhof)

Left Wing commander: Major Georg Bucher; Adjutant: Ignaz Tiefenbrunner – total 729 men

Axams Schützen Company (Hauptmann Wolfgang Natter) (100 men)
 Völs Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef Nagele) (110 men)
 Oberperfuß Schützen Company (Hauptmann Jakob Jordan) (157 men)
 Hötting-Innsbruck Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef Schlumpf) (130 men)
 Subsector commander: Josef Abenthung (Götzens)
 Götzens Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef Abenthung) (90 men)
 Mutters Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef Mayr) (100 men)
 Natters Schützen Company (Hauptmann Franz Wieser) (42 men)

Rearguard Reserve (Zirl and Kranebitten) or Left Bank of Inn River

after the battle advancing towards Hötting

Sector commander: Martin Firlir – total 4050 men
 Flaurling Schützen Company (Hauptmann Michael Matzgeller) (133 men)
 Imst Schützen Company (Hauptmann unknown) (97 men)
 Mieming-Barwies Schützen Company (Hauptmann Michael Staudacher) (188 men)
 Längenfeld Schützen Company (Hauptmann Angelus Griesser) (58 men)
 Ötz-Pipurg Schützen Company (Hauptmann Franz Khuen) (128 men)
 Ötz-Habicher Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef Neurauter) (114 men)
 Sautens Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef Holzknecht) (162 men)
 Umhausen Schützen Company (Hauptmann Peter Baumann) (152 men)

Ötz-Tumpen Schützen Company (Hauptmann Ignaz Beiter) (93 men)
 Landeck Schützen Company (Hauptmann Leonhard Partholl) (161 men)
 Fließ 1st Schützen Company (Hauptmann Alois von Fischer) (112 men)
 Fließ 2nd Schützen Company (Hauptmann Christian Stark) (177 men)
 Fiß Schützen Company (Hauptmann Franz Konrad) (96 men)
 Kauns Schützen Company (Hauptmann Johann Schlapp) (159 men)
 Landeck Sturmmannschaft (665 men)
 Langtaufers Schützen Company (Hauptmann Gabriel Patscheider) (104 men)
 Reschen Schützen Company (Hauptmann Mathias Lechthaler) (128 men)
 Graun Schützen Company (Hauptmann Christian Baldauf) (109 men)
 Haid Schützen Company (Hauptmann Anton Blaas) (170 men)
 Naudererberg Schützen Company (Hauptmann Christian Nebl) (168 men)
 Subsector commander: Von Pemelburg (Mals)
 Schleiß Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef Agathle) (70 men)
 Tartsch Schützen Company (Hauptmann Alois Hellrigl) (86 men)
 Lichtenberg Schützen Company (Hauptmann Johann Patigler) (85 men)
 Schluderns Schützen Company (Hauptmann Anton Schaller) (135 men)
 Taufers Schützen Company (Hauptmann Josef Schgör) (94 men)

The total of the Tirolean manpower had to be around 15000/16000 men. These numbers came from the record of the Statthaltereii-Archive of Innsbruck and from the attached standing lists. It is not known, however, if other Schützen companies took part at that battle. The opponents of the Tirolean Hofer's army were around 13090 men, 1500 cavalry troopers and 45 guns.



Notes:

[1] Were the territories lost during the French Revolutionary Wars. Many Austrian officers and soldiers came from these former Imperial Circles (Kreise) either for familiar traditions, either to serve under the old rulers.

[2] Wilson, Peter H. „The politics of military recruitment in eighteenth-century Germany”, The English Historical Review, June 01, 2002, Oxford University Press 2003.

[3] The territories and dominion of the Holy Roman Empire in terms of present-day states comprised Germany (except Southern Schleswig), Austria (except Burgenland), the Czech Republic, Switzerland and Liechtenstein, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, and Slovenia (except Prekmurje), besides significant parts of eastern France (mainly Artois, Alsace, Franche-Comté, Savoie and Lorraine), northern Italy (mainly Lombardy, Piedmont, Emilia-Romagna, Tuscany, and South Tyrol), and western Poland (mainly Silesia, Pomerania, and Neumark).

[4] As for precision, Emperor Francis had still enough territories to manage. This were his titles after having renounced to be the Holy Roman Emperor: "We, Francis the First, by the grace of God Emperor of Austria; King of Jerusalem, Hungary, Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia, Galicia and Lodomeria; Archduke of Austria; Duke of Lorraine, Salzburg, Würzburg, Franconia, Styria, Carinthia and Carniola; Grand Duke of Cracow; Grand Prince of Transylvania; Margrave of Moravia; Duke of Sandomir, Masovia, Lublin, Upper and Lower Silesia, Auschwitz and Zator, Teschen and Friule; Prince of Berchtesgaden and Mergentheim; Princely Count of Habsburg, Gorizia and Gradisca and of the Tirol; and Margrave of Upper and Lower Lusatia and in Istria". No more Italy, however.

[5] The old fashioned term "Konfinen" meant merely borders and since the decline of the Holy Roman Empire in 1806 the Austrian army was forced to abandon the recruitment within the different countries of the Reich (this was only a right of the Holy Roman Empire), the so called Reichswerbung (HQ in Frankfurt, commanded by an Austrian general). So from 1806 they started the so called "Konfinen-Werbung" (border recruitment) on the borders of the Austrian Empire to the German countries. From that time every German (which of course was a foreigner = Ausländer), who wanted to serve the Austrian army, has to come to the Austrian borders, where he was recruited by the new (?) raised recruitment offices. The other way for a foreigner (Ausländer) to serve the Austrian army was to enter the army during his (maybe holiday) stay in one of the Austrian countries. These two ways existed for a foreigner to enter the Austrian army.

Courtesy of Leopold Kudma (Napoleon Series)

[6] From AA.VV. Der Sammler für Geschichte und Statistik von Tirol, vierter band, Wagnerisches Schriften, Innsbruck 1809.

[7] The Landsturm (German language for "National Storm") were irregular military forces, mainly not trained Volunteers, former veterans too older to serve also in the Landwehr or too young, called in the case of an invasion of the Tirol. They promised a hard resistance "by any means" against the Napoleonic- Bavarian invasion.

[8] Archduke John's regulations in Hormayr Joseph zu Hortenburg (Baron of), John (Archduke of Austria), Land Tirol und der Tirolerkrieg von 1809, Volume 1 of Geschichte Andreas Hofer's, Sandwirth aus Passeyr, Oberanführers der Tiroler im Kriege von 1809: Durchgehends aus Originalquellen, aus den militairischen Operationsplaner, sowie aus den Papieren des Freiherrn von Hormayr, Hofer's, Speckbacher's, Wörndle's, Eisenstecken's, Ennemoser's, Sieberer's, Aschbacher's, Wallner's, der Gebrüder Thaluter, des Kapuziners Joachim Haspinger's und vieler anderer, F.A. Brockhaus, Vienna 1845.

[9] While the Landsturm was even equipped with pikes, improvised weapons and morningstars, Schützen had their own rifles, but no bayonets. They executed the close combat with the rifle butt. As clothing and uniform all they carried the rural national costume. In North Tirol they raised 170 companies, divided between the territory courts and partly from municipalities. A company had a strength of 100 - 200 men. The South Tirol raised almost the same number. In the Tirolean campaigns the Tirol raised around 36.000 Schützen and 40.000 men for the Landsturm. From 1796 till 1813 Tirol lost more than 2000 men dead.

[10] Schützen and Landsturm companies had: 1 Hauptmann or Capitän-leutnant, 1 Oberleutnant, 1 Unterleutnant, 1 Fähnrich, 2 Feldwebel and 12 Corporale, 2 Zimmerleute, 2 Tambours and 150-180 men (the Schützen had few manpower, 120-150 men). Every man had, in addition to his firearm, an hooked pole similar to the modern mountain staffs, which was used to walk among the rocks.

[11] The Imperial Regulations of 1799 and 1802 agreed the following provisions:

now the country militia (Landmiliz) was named Zuzugs - und Landesverteidigungsmannschaft (National Defense Team). The old arrangement of the Landmilizregimenter were abandoned. These Regiments had two battalions of 6 companies.

As well was also issued an Instruction for the regional defenders, called Tiroler Landesschützen.

The District (Bezirk) - and Land Sturm was totally reorganized with the Imperial Regulation of 1805. All fit to military Duty, who were not enrolled into the country militia, from 18 up to 60 years old, were engaged to be part of the Landsturm. This Landsturm, or also " the Sturm massa", how it was named, was to be organized into companies of 120 - 160 men. The Landsturm choosed officers and NCO officers by itself. Should there were teams who have no rifles, these were to be equipped with spears and morning stars.

This Sturm massa received food, but no payments, because it had very short periods of training (only few days with the weapons). When the Tirolean people rose under Andreas Hofer against Bavaria, it mobilized on behalf of Emperors Franz. The Tirol's Contingent was no more named as country militia (Landmiliz), but received the names of Schützen -, Landesschützen - or Landesverteidigungskompanien.

[12] "Art.1: all City Counselors, Authorities and Town Rulers had to enlist all fit-to-duty men, aged 18-60, in order to avoid any attempt to restore the old local Landmiliz. List had to be compiled with names, original locations and residence, age and profession.

Art. 2: from the total number of virtual soldiers in a stated location, there had to be taken the Sixt part and assigned to the Landsturm service, in order to maintain an opportune number of men at home for works, to grant the civil good order and to grant to the "Land Defenders" all the necessary supplies. This measures had the task to avoid that men could reach the Sturm masse directly from the fields or the towns, creating chaos in the organization.

Art. 3: the City Counselors (Stadtmagistrate), the Local Authorities (Ortsobrigkeiten), the Parrish Towns and Common Towns Rulers had to organize them into companies, or with the old term in Rotten or Schaaren, made by 120 – 160 men. No such companies or Sturmrotte had to have lesser numbers of troopers. If a Communal Court (Gericht) did not have numbers enough to form a company, it had to devolve those members to another company of a nearby town or village. Especially they could form half-companies till a total strength of less than 50 men, attaching it to another composite formation.

Art. 4: every such Compagnierotte or Schaare had to have a Captain (an Hauptmann) or a leader called Sturmanführer, two lieutenants or Unteranführer, and a number of corporals (Korporals) in a proportion of 1 for 15 troopers (Gemeine). All officers (Anführer) had to be directly chosen by local Authorities.

Art. 5: by the greater towns there could be organized more than one Company and, this Sturmmasse, could be gathered in larger units of 6 companies or more, under the command of two Oberanführer (Majors).

Art. 6: with these instructions the City Counselors (Stadtmagistrate) and the Local Authorities (Ortsobrigkeiten) could organize companies, leaders, NCO and finally troopers. Every captain had to form and to train his company for 14 days and then transfer the lists to the superior Court for records of the local manpower.

Art. 7: every man, recruited by the Circle (Kreis or Bezirk) or by the Canton (Viertel), had the possibility to fail during the attempts to use the firearms assigned to them. So every Weapons-Master of each local armories had to be ready to help the Landssturmer, teaching them the correct use of firearms. In the same time when it could be impossible to supply the Sturm with thousands of firearms, they could refuse the use of the few firearms, of which they had no experience, and could use alternative weapons like long poles, pikes, morningstars, hacks (and so on) or every offensive device which could scare the enemies... This applied also on supplies of shovels, hachs, knives etc.

Art. 8: sometimes, by the territorial principalities or land Defensive-committees (Schutzdeputationen) the Circle or Canton Landsturm could be called to arms and could be split into some or many contingents, with the local Authorities having the task to gather them near the church or in an opportune place (Gerichts=Sammelplatz). This generated the necessity the Authorities had to have the complete records of the local Orders of battle in terms of company men and officers....."

[13] A territorial battalion had its own white-green flag, which had one side with the Imperial eagle and the reverse side with the image of a Saint, Holy Patron of its land. The flag was carried, in the middle of the battalion, by the Fähnrich and the bravest men of the unit.

[14] The Schützen (shields - defenders) were trained territorial volunteers capable to manage firearms, hunters or farmers of Tirol, which underwent to periodic firearms training. Their origin is commonly referred to an Imperial act of 1511, the Landlibell.

However, around an half century before the so called Landlibell of Emperor Maximilian, in the area of Trento were found sources of an early existence of the Schützen. By May 20th 1468, the Prince Bishop of Trento, Johannes Hinderbach, wrote to the count Sigismund of Tirol that he was able to have some "Schützen" for the defense of his town in the Castle of the Buonconsiglio (Trento). It was the first time that in a document appeared the word "Schützen". On August 10th, 1487 a lot of communities near Trento send fighting peasants to help the Bishop in order to stop the Venetian troops at Calliano. On June 24th 1511, the Emperor of Austria Maximilian I of Habsburg undersigned a military convention with the two Prince Bishops of Trento (Trient) and Brixen (Bressanone).

In the text, the so called 1511 Landlibell, the Emperor regulated the irregular troops matter allowing that, in case of a defensive (only) war or invasion of the Trentino-Tirol's territory, local rulers was allowed to raise a levy in mass, even till 5-20.000 men, according to the gravity of the danger. They, however, would never have been employed in offensive actions out of their own territorial borders. For the various Tirol's districts, the central authority of the Prince Bishop or the Government at Innsbruck decided upon the number of the companies to mobilize.

[15] The actual unit were the Klafter = 6 Füsse (feet) = 2.5 Schritte (paces); the Schritt (pace) = 2 Wiener Füsse where 1 Wiener Fuss or Schuh (shoe) was 12 Zoll = 31cm (1 Zoll = 2.63cm). So one Austrian pace was around 62 cm long.

[16] The word derives from the German "Loden – Lodo" that means rough wool or "plotted raw". This fabric was drawn by the sheep wool, cut without washing it, spun and pressed in the water with feet. Once dried the cloth withdrew and felted acquiring its characteristic impermeability.

[17] Veladino and Gabbana are Italian words from the Trentino. It was a wide and long overcoat, without belt, often with hood and sometimes lined of fur.

[18] Hofer, Andreas, born 22.11.1767 at Saint Leonhard in Passeier (South Tirol), dead 20.2.1810 Mantua (Italy; executed, shot), the symbol and guide of the Tirolean fight in 1809, innkeeper (had the inn " Sandhof" along the Jaufenstrasse in Passeier valley and for this he was commonly named the "Sandwirth"). In 1790 was representative at the Tirolean Landtag, Schützen captain, in 1809 became close to the Archduke John. After the defeat of Austria during the 3rd coalition war (Napoleonic wars) the largest part of Tirol was subordinated in 1805/06 to the Bavaria. When the revolt started, on 9.4.1809, Hofer was chosen as commander by the House of Austria, and in the middle of May won (25. 5. and 29. 5) the Bergisel battles. After the armistice of Znaim, on July 12, he returned again in the Tirol, occupied by the French troops.

Hofer called to arms the Landsturm, won on August 13 at Bergisel and ruled his Countryland, from 15. 8. to 21. 10. After the peace of Schönbrunn (October 14) he tried to continue the struggle, but lost the 4th Bergisel battle on November 1, 1809, and resigned on November 11. Then Hofer fled, was betrayed by Franz Raffl and was arrested on January 28, 1810 hidden in a hut on the Mähderhütte of the Pfandleralm (alpine pasture of the Prantacher Hofs towards St. Martin in Passeier). Was brought in chains to Mantua and court martialled. He was executed after a direct order of Napoleon himself, with Eugene Beauharnais wanting to save his life.

[19] Here the logo K.K. indicates an officer of the regular army detached with the "rebels".

[20] Johann Simon (father Joachim) Haspinger was born at Gries, Tirol, October 28, 1776; died in the imperial palace of Mirabell, Salzburg, 12 January, 1858. His parents were well-to-do country people, and destined their son for the priesthood. Was later to the university, where he attended medical lectures for a few time but in 1802 joined the Capuchin Order at Eppan, near Bozen, receiving Joachim as his name in religion. Ordained priest on 1 September, 1805.

On the morning of Whit-Sunday Haspinger announced from the pulpit at Klausen Hofers summons to rise, and by midday had formed, at Verdings, a company of picked marksmen and placed himself at their head. In the first battle on Bergisel (28-29 May) he commanded the left wing of the peasant army, operating near Natters. Armed only with his stick, and reckless of danger, hour after hour he led attacks on the well-posted Bavarian troops and their artillery, without pausing to partake of food, until the enemy were dislodged and their battery captured. On the following day he marched victoriously to Innsbruck in company with Hofer, whose urgent representations alone succeeded in prevailing on Haspinger's religious superiors to allow him to remain with the patriotic defenders of the soil.

A little later he played an illustrious part in the contests in the Eisacktal (4-5 August), where his "stone batteries" proved fatal to hundreds of men and horses, and compelled the majority of the enemy to capitulate (the "Saxon ambush"). To "the redbearded

Capuchin" (Pater Rothbart) also belongs the chief credit of blocking the way of General Lefebvre, who was advancing from Sterzing, forcing him to withdraw, and inflicting severe losses on his troops during their retreat. For the victory in the second battle on Bergisel (15 August) the Tirolese were again chiefly inflected to Haspinger, who once more led the left wing. Unfortunately, these successes seemed to intoxicate Haspinger, to whom everything now seemed possible, and who proceeded in all earnestness with preparations to carry the war beyond the frontiers, to incite to rebellion the populations of the Austrian Alps, and, if possible, to capture Napoleon and his army. However, after some early successes, his undisciplined followers were dispersed at Hallein. Although no one of calm judgment could have failed to recognize the futility of further prolonging the struggle, Haspinger would not hear of submission, and thus he became the evil genius of Hofer and of many other brave men. Even the adverse issue of the third battle on Bergisel (1 November) did not bend his iron spirit; he took the field for the last time near Klausen, where his levies with indescribable valour vainly strove to prevent the enemy from penetrating to Bozen.

[21] Josef Speckbacher was one of the most know commanders of the Tirolean Insurgency. The Tirolean patriot of 1809, was born at Gnadenwald, near Hall, in the Tirol, 13 July, 1767; and died at Hall, 28 March, 1820. Speckbacher was the son of a peasant and spent his youth in roaming, and he did not learn to read and write until later in life. At the age of twelve he was a poacher and was often involved in fights with the customs officers. When a little older, he worked in the imperial salt-mines at Hall.

With the entrance of the Austrian army into the Pustertal in the month of April, 1809, began the heroic struggle of the Tirolese. Speckbacher took a prominent part in the three efforts to free the country from the yoke of Napoleon. He showed himself to be not only a daring fighter, but above all a cautious, unterrified strategist. In this year, according to his own diary, he took part in thirty-six battles and skirmishes. On 12 April, 1809, he surprised the city of Hall early in the morning, made the garrison prisoners, and prevented the flight of the French into the valley of the lower Inn. On 31 May he commanded the left wing of the battle of Mount Isel, and fought victoriously near Hall and Volders. He conducted the siege of the castle of Kufstein (23 June-16 July). Here he gave countless proofs of personal courage, built batteries, destroyed the mills and boats, burnt the city, captured the train of provisions, and made his way as a spy into the castle. From 4 Aug. to 11 Aug. he was most of the time the commander in the battles between Sterzing and Franzensfeste against Marshal Lefebvre. He forced the marshal to retire and with Hofer and Haspinger commanded at the famous third battle of Mount Isel (13 and 15 August). After the enemy had been driven away, he and his men forced their way into the mountains of Salzburg, and stimulated there the defence of the country; on 25 Sept. he defeated the allied French and Bavarians at Lofer and with great loss fell back on Reichenhall. On 16 Oct. he was surprised at Melleck by a superior force of the enemy and was obliged to retire; his young son Andreas was taken prisoner, and he himself was severely wounded. At Waidring on 17 Oct. and at Volders on 23 Oct. he was able to maintain himself against the foe, escaped capture once more in a skirmish on 28 Oct., and captured a battalion of the enemy. After the last and unsuccessful fight on Mount Isel on 1 Nov., he wished to continue the struggle, but was obliged to abandon the unequal contest. He was proscribed, and a reward of five hundred florins was offered to anyone who would deliver him alive or dead.

[22] Teimer, Martin Rochus, Baron von Wildau, born 14. 8. 1778 Schlanders (Südtirol), † 27. 9. 1838 Herbersdorf (Gemeinde Allerheiligen near Wildon, Styria), higher officer. Travelled several times to Tirol, as a man close to Archduke John, to prepare the insurgency of 1809, and signed with Andreas Hofer the call to arms. As commander was in northern Tirol and Vintschgau, fought at the 1st and 3rd Bergisel battles, left Tirol in July 1809 with the last Austrian troops.

[23] When the original geographic location is not stated, data give only the number of territorial companies raised. Every Schützen od Landsturm company took its name from the town or valley from wich went its men. So they were identified as: Meran 1st company or (with the German adjective) 1st Meraner company. Laudegger, in example, means company of the town Laudegg and so on.

[24] The Imst Landmiliz was mainly employed at the borders near Reutte. It had also the companies 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th and a Freiwillige Schützen company.

[25] Rupert Wintersteller (born January 25, 1773 at Kirchdorf in Tirol; † August 30, 1832) was a commander of the Tiroler Schützen and a relevant man during the so called „Tirolean Struggle for Liberty“ (Tiroler Freiheitskampfes) in 1809 against Bavaria and Napoleon.

During the great national uprising in winter 1809 in Saint Johann he captured, on April, 12, 180 Bavarians of the occupation forces. He was appointed as Major and District commander of district court Kitzbühel. On May 11, 1809 Bavarian French troops moved, with a strength of 18.000 men under general Wrede, through the pass Strub into Tirol, which was very weakly occupied because of false alarms. The enemy, nevertheless, lost approximately 1.000 men, dead and wounded. Wintersteller tried to drive back them, but the opponents strength was superior. He had to left the field with his escort and his residence, Kirchdorf, rose in flames.

[26] Josef Achammer (born August 31, 1762 at Sillian; † January 4, 1810 same place). He was Hauptmann of the 2nd Sillianer Schützenkompanie and led also the Sexten Landsturm. When the Austrian army left alone the Tiroleans, at the beginning of August 1809, French troops under general Rusca penetrated from Carinthia in Tirol and tried to get the centre of the countryland. On the 8th August, 1809 the Lienzer District was defended by the Schützen commanders Antons Steger, Georg Hauger and Adam Weber, as well as Josef Achammer and Markus Hibler against a 20 time superior strength of French and Italians. General Rusca remained therefore at the entry of the Pustertal and was thereby forced to retreat.

On the 2nd or 3rd January, 1810 Josef Achammer was arrested by the French, was send to a martial court and was condemned to death. The quarters of the French supreme commander general Broussier was probably at castle Welsberg. Mrs. Achammer hurried to him to ask mercy for her husband. Broussier should have promised her the pardon. However, this was a lie. The general sent a courier to Sillian. This delivered the order to shoot Achammer immediately. He was executed on 4th January in the district court Sillian. Achammers corpse was hung up at Sillian for 48 hours. Achammer was already dead when his wife returned from Welsberg.

[27] Sturmmannschaft = a company/companies of Landsturm assembled without an own commander.

[28] The “after Wagram” lists cannot give any exhaustive information upon the disbanded companies. Certainly we know that more companies have departed from Taufers in Pustertal; the standing list of Meran, Bozen and Sterzing are completely lacking, and partially they exist only for Burggrafenamt land.

[29] Much was written about the correct etymo of the term Welsch (Wälsch). German speaking Tiroleans, Austrians and then Austro-hungarians actually called the Italians: die Welschen. That word had a clear derogatory meaning against Italians, dwellers of the South. The adjective Welsch came from the ancient time indicating Romanic, Latin, French but above all Italians. It came from the term Wahle, how the ancient Germans called the southern Latin speaking peoples. This reation with the South part of an inhabited land it's found also in the words waalsch – wallonisch – wallonian (Southern Netherlands), but also wahl – Walahā – Walachian

(Southern Military Border and Romania). Generally it had also a metaphoric meaning of poor people, dirty and dark haired .. from the South.

[30] Hauptmann Bernardino Dal Ponte had a great war experience for having fought the 1796-1797 campaigns. The Imperial Commissioner and first political adviser of Andreas Hofer, Baron Josef Hormayr zu Harlenburg, wrote that commander Dal Ponte was “der vorzüglichste an militärischen Einsichten und Bravour”, the best for military skill and bravery. However he made the mistake to self claiming commander of the whole Southern Tirol. He, Italian, was captured by the “friendly” German Schützen at Trento and imprisoned in Innsbruck.

[31] From Hans Schmölzer, *Andreas Hofer und seine Kampfgenossen*, Verlag Wagner, 1905. Having received Archduke John Proclamation, in Primiero, it was immediately formed a Defence Council under the Mayor Angelo Michele Negrelli. They armed six Schützen companies under Captains Francesco (Franz) Bosio from Canale, Luigi (Alois) Savoi from Sovrapieve, Luigi (Alois) Piazza from Imer, Francesco (Franz) Zorzi from Mezzano, the Count Villabruna of Transacqua and the Count Giuseppe (Josef) Welsperg from Fiera, who was also responsible for recruiting a 18-aged girl Giuseppina Negrelli, who will become the local heroin.

[32] Christian Müller (born in 1775 in Bludenz; dead in 1851 in Bratislava) was landlord and Austrian Schützen Major of the Vorarlberg’s national uprising. In the war of Austria against France in 1809 volunteers and Schützen companies of the Vorarlberg and 3.000 men from the estates of the county also joined to the Austrian troops. Besides, the Vorarlberg, first of all, wanted the end of the Bavarian rule.

Anton Schneider, Landeskommissär of Vorarlberg, the Schützen Majors Bernhard Riedmiller and Christian Müller from Bludenz as well as the chief of Brederis, Siegmund Nachbauer, led the insurgents. Today they are there considered just like Andreas Hofer, martyrs of the freedom. Christian Müller and the people from Bludenz belonged, in contrast to Anton Schneider, to the hard core of the insurgents.

[33] In 1809 he was appointed as captain of the Scharfschützen of Pillersee and fought with his company on the Bavarian border and in the Pinzgau where he undertook a daring attack against a Bavarian ammunition depot and could thereby supply the supreme commander for the Tirolean lowland, major Josef Speckbacher, with lead.

[34] The term “remnants” here relates above all upon losses by desertion, instead of men lost on battlefields.

[35] FML Lusignan was severely wounded at Teugen and retired one month later with the promotion to FZM.

[36] Hans Schmölzer, *Andreas Hofer und seine Kampfgenossen*, Verlag Wagner, 1905.

Placed on the Napoleon Series: March 2010

The Austrian Cavalry in 1809

The Austrian cavalry consisted of cuirassiers, dragoons, chevaulegeres (former light dragoons), hussars and uhlans. They were excellent swordsmen and horsemen, well trained and well-mounted and enjoyed great reputation in Europe. ^[1]

Heavy Cavalry (Cuirassiers)

The cuirassiers wore white coats and breeches. During campaign they wore grey overalls over or instead of the tight elegant breeches. The boots were below knee. From about 1805 the comb on the black leather helmet of cuirassiers was heightened, with a brass strip up the front for other ranks; the front-plates now bore the cypher 'F.I.' Men's hair had been cut short, with sideburns extending no lower than the bottom of the ear. Moustaches were obligatory for the privates but officers had to be clean shaven.

The Austrian Kürass

The kürass was of blank iron, blackened, lined and trimmed at the edges with white leather. The breastplate only (Brustharnisch) was worn and was fastened with a narrow whitened leather waist belt and straps which passed over the shoulders to cross at the back (kürasskreuz) and fastened to the rear of the waist belt, the tips of the straps fastening to the breast of the kurass with black leather straps. All buckles and fittings were white metal. It seems that in all German speaking countries the so called Doppelkürasse was abandoned (for ideological ?? perspectives). In fact many usually said that: "Eine brave Cavalerie dürfe dem Feinde niemals den Rücken kehren" (good cavalry must never show its back to the enemy).

Light Cavalry

(Dragoons retained the heavy cavalry basic organization but gradually they became "light cavalry")

In theory the dragoons wore white and chevaulegers wore green jackets, but due to frequent changes, lack of money and shortage of uniforms there was some uncertainty in uniformology. The lambskin was white until 1803 then was changed to black. In 1805 the comb on dragoons helmet was heightened but on campaign the crest was removed.

In 1811 :

- white jackets were worn in 3rd, 5th and 6th Chevaulégiers Regiment
- green jacket in 1st, 2nd and 4th Chevaulégiers Regiment
- the 7th was formed in 1814 and wore green jackets in 1815.

Uhlans had green jackets with red lapels for all regiments. The pennons on lances were black over yellow. All wore green trousers with red stripes and strengthened with black leather on the bottom. On campaign they wore grey overalls. There is some confusion over the color of lambskin on saddle. One version tells that it was white for parade and black for campaign and other version tells that until 1803 the lambskin was white then replaced by black one.

However the most famous Austrian cavalry was the Hungarian Hussars Corps. The 1798 regulation allowed the hussars wore grey overalls with buttons for use on campaign. They were stiffened with leather on the sabre side. The standard long boots were cut in the national style with strong, durable decoration on top. The 1811 pattern reintroduced the yellow/black edging, which was twisted to form a simple rosette at the top front. The overalls were without red stripes.

For service in the field the plume was replaced by a pompon and pelisse was usually worn over the dolman. The greatcoat was strapped across the pommel. The lambskin over the saddle was generally black.

Firearms of cavalry

- Carbine for hussars M 1798 - 84.5 cm long, 2.45 kg heavy
- Carbine for dragoons M 1798 - 123.5 cm long, 3.25 kg heavy
- Rifle for cavalry M 1798 - 71 cm long, 2.65 kg heavy

The cuirassiers carried 2 pistols and straight broadsword. Each squadron of cuirassiers had 8 men armed with rifles and 8 with carbines. (Before the helmets were introduced the cuirassiers wore protective iron crosses inside their tricorn hats.)

The dragoon was armed with carbine and straight and heavy pallasch. Each squadron of dragoons had 16 men armed with rifles.

The uhlan carried 2 pistols, curved sabre and a lance. Each squadron of uhlans had 8 men armed with rifles and 8 with carbines. In uhlan regiment of 4 divisions, the central 2 divisions were armed with lances, the 2 flank divisions with carbines.

The chevaulégiers carried a carbine and sabre (until 1802 heavy Pallasch sabers). From 1804 all carried the longer carbines.

Each squadron of chevaulegers had 16 men armed with rifles.

The hussar carried 1803-pattern sabre (84 cm long blade), with iron scabbard. The hussar carbine was 1798-pattern weapon, 85 cm long and weighing 2.45 kg with disproportionately large butt. The short ramrod was carried on the cartridge box crossbelt and was also used for the pistol. The 1815-pattern hussar carbine had an even shorter barrel (75.7 cm). Six sharpshooters per squadron were designated to be issued with rifles. The rifle was heavy (4.4 kg) and was replaced by the shorter 1789-pattern modelled on a Prussian design.

Horses

Horses were acquired from 3 sources:

- from Imperial breeding factories established in Hungary, Galicia and Bukovina
- from Germany (for heavy cavalry)
- from Galicia and Poland (for light cavalry).

The Austro-Hungarian empire was known for its horse breeding programs which were based on a number of imperial stud farms. The role of these farms was to produce farm horses for the citizens, riding and carriage horses for the nobility, cavalry mounts and artillery horses for the military. Although the former empire is also famed for producing the Kladruher and Lipizzaner, prominent among these stud farms were those located at Mezőhegyes and Bábolna.

The former was founded in 1785, the latter was purchased by the government in 1789, and both are located in modern-day Hungary. Mezőhegyes produced the Nonius, which was similar to the western Heavy Warmbloods, used for light agricultural work and for pulling artillery wagons.

Bábolna was originally an extension of Mezőhegyes, but in 1816 the administration decided to use only Arabian and Arab-bred stallions to achieve their cavalry goals.

The Austrian cavalry utilized Neapolitan, Spanish and Arabian breeds, developing local lines like the Kladruher (utilized to be a galakrosier; a heavy type of carriage horse used to pull the imperial coach).

The arabian-blooded white horse Lipizzaner is currently the most renowned Austrian horse, but they were historically carriage horses, and dressage horses (it was also used in many countries for trial driving and endurance (long distance) riding). The name came from the slovenian town Lipica (pron. Lipiza) [2]. This horse was bigger than Arabian and was well known in the Austrian army. The Stud at Lipica survived many wars and revolutions, and even an earthquake, although the horses had to be evacuated many times. However after World War I, in 1920 the Stud was finally moved to Piber, a tiny village in the mountains of Styria, Lower Austria, which had been used for horse breeding since 1798. The Austrian State Stud at Piber supply all the Dancing White Stallions used in the Spanish Riding School in Vienna today.

The purchased mounts were aged between 4 and 7 years old and 14-15 hands [3] high. In 1807 a 10-years use of the horse was rewarded with three ducats with one more ducat for each year thereafter.

The horse was branded with Imperial cipher and a number. The cleaning and feeding of horse was often emphasized, in rain the tail was tied up or bound to half of its length. All horse harness was brown in every cavalry regiment. The lambskin on saddle was either white or black, and the big shabraques were red.

The minimum height of horses in Austrian cavalry:

- cuirassiers and dragoons - at least 15 hands, 1 inch tall
- hussars, uhlan and chevaulegers - at least 14 hands, 1 inch tall.

This is what Dave Hollins had to say about horses for the hussars; *"The Hussars preferred Hungarian and Transylvanian horses or Polish ponies between 4 and 7 years old, standing 14-15 hands ... usually colored wholly dark bay, brown or black, although each squadron tried to maintain as little variation in color as possible... Each officer on the buying party would carry a horse measure ('Hippometer'), more than 18 Faust' high and a finger-thickness in width."*

Austrian Napoleonic Cavalry: a Short History

In 1792 the cavalry of the K.K. Armee consisted of thirty-five regiments, two carabinieri, nine cuirassiers, six dragoons, seven chevauleger, nine hussars, one uhlan regiment and a halfregiment of Stabs-dräger. With the reorganisation of 1798, the carabinieri regiments were absorbed into the cuirassiers and a further regiment raised bringing the total to twelve regiments. Also the dragoons and chevaulegers were combined into a single branch and two new regiments formed. The hussars were brought up to twelve regiments, a new uhlan regiment raised and a single regiment of Jäger-zu-Pferde brought into being.

In 1801 the cavalry was again re-organised and the cuirassier regiments reduced to eight, whilst the dragoon regiments were again divided into dragoons and chevaulegers, the mounted jäger regiment was disbanded, as was one regiment of hussars, and the Stabs-dräger were reduced to a single division.

A third uhlan regiment was raised in 1809 and a fourth in 1814.

Austrian Cavalry Organization

Initially the cavalry of all arms were organised into four divisions, each of two squadrons, plus a depot squadron consisting of the regimental supernumerary personnel and troopers under training. The cuirassiers had a strength of 150 men to each squadron (the dragoons and light cavalry between 170 and 180 men). The depot squadrons were usually 60 (and 90 men strong respectively).

The reorganisation of 1806 reduced the heavy cavalry, cuirassiers and dragoons, to two divisions, each of two-squadron strength, and the chevaulegers, hussars and uhlan had eight squadrons in four divisions with the exception of the Grenz-Husar-Regiment 'Szekler' Nr. 11, which had only six squadrons. The depot squadrons remained as previous and the heavy cavalry squadrons now consisted of 135 men (the light cavalry squadrons 150 troopers).

Regimental Personnel

Staff	horse	Cuirassier (or Dragoons Regiment)		horse	
1	1	Superior and Regiments Inhaber	1	1	Superior and Regiments Commandant
1	1	Oberstlieutenant	2	2	Majore
1	1	Regiments Adjutant	4	4	Divisions Adjutanten
1	1	Regiments-Standarte-führer	1	1	Wachtmeister
1	1	Regiments Kaplan (pater)	1	1	Regiments Auditor
1	1	Regiments Feldarzt	1	1	Regiments Rechnungsführer
2	--	Stabs-Fourieren	2	--	Ober-Ärzte
1	1	Profosen	3	--	Unter-Arzten
4	4	Divisions-trompetern	1	1	Stabs-trompeter
4	--	Fourierschützen	1	--	Oberschmied
5	--	Privatdiener	39		total

Additionally each regiment had a staff of specialist craftsmen, saddlers, armourers, boot makers, tailors, blacksmiths, etc.

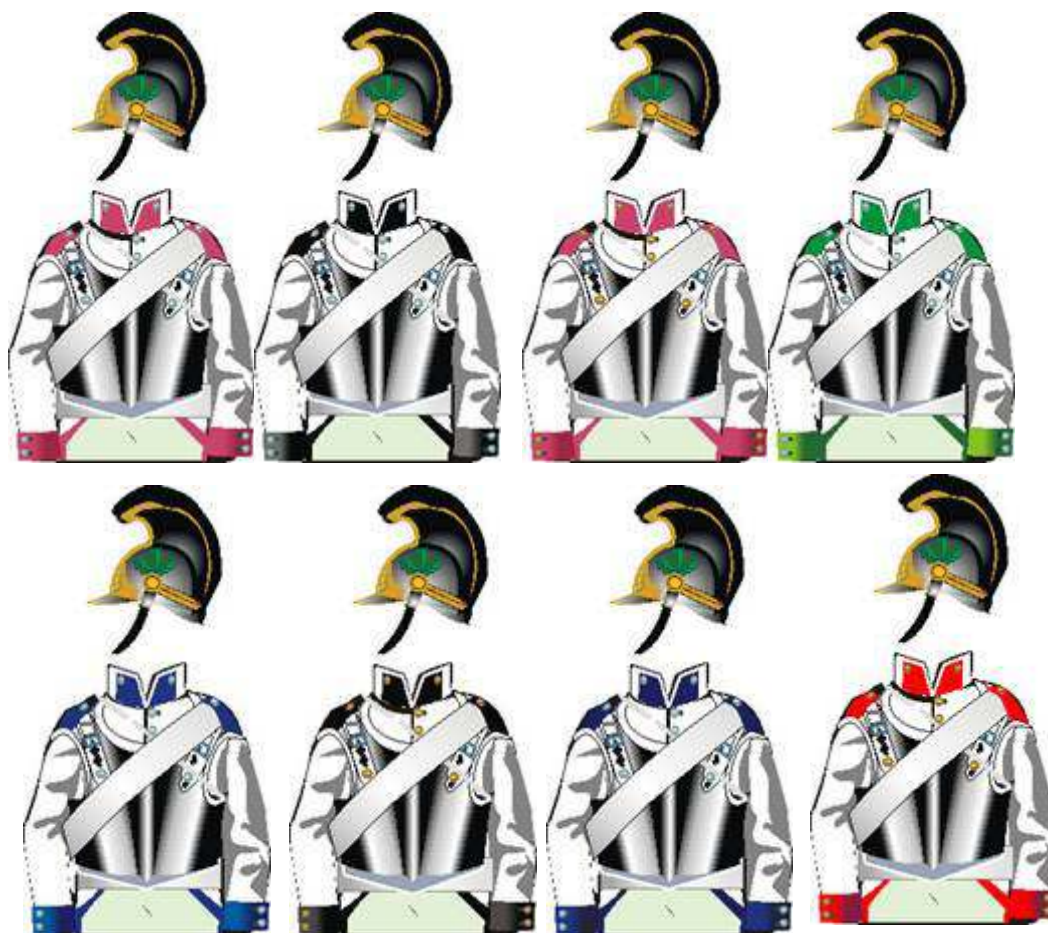
	horse	Cuirassier or Dragoons Squadron		horse	
1	1	Rittmeister	1	1	Oberlieutenant
1	1	Unterlieutenant	1	1	Wachtmeister
1	1	Standarten-Führer	4	4	Corporalen
6	6	Gefreyter	5	5	Vice- Corporalen
			1	--	Fourierschützen
1	1	Trompeter	1	--	Schmied
4	--	Privatdiener	1	--	Sattler
			28		total

Each squadron was divided into two Flügel (ailes or wings), or half-squadrons, and each flügel in turn into two züge. The divisions were numbered 1 to 4 consecutively and the squadrons 1 to 8 consecutively, with each flügel numbered 1 and 2 within its squadron. The züge, however, were numbered by their rank in the line, therefore the 1st Squadron containing züge 1, 3, 5 and 7, the 2nd Squadron züge 2, 4, 6, and 8, and so on. As with the Infantry, the regiments were named after their Inhaber and each division and squadron therein named after their commanding officer. New Cavalry Regulations came from the Hofkriegsrat indication of August 7, 1810, approved by H.M. the Emperor on January 2, 1811 with the definitive layout of August 10, 1811. A Cuirassier or Dragoons Regiments had 6 Squadrons:

Staff	horse	Cuirassier or Dragoons Regiment		horse	
1	1	Superior and Regiments Inhaber	1	1	Superior and Regiments Commandant
1	1	Oberstlieutenant	1	1	Majore
1	1	Regiments Kaplan (priest)	1	1	Regiments Auditor
1	1	Regiments Feldarzt	1	1	Regiments Rechnungsführer
1	1	Regiments Adjutanten	2	--	Ober-Ärzte
4	--	Fourieren	3	--	Unter-Arzten
3	3	Divisions-trompetern	1	1	Stabs-trompeter
3	3	Standarte-führern	1	--	Oberschmied
1	1	Profosen	5	--	Privatdiener
4	--	Fourierschützen	36		total

	horse	Cuirassier or Dragoons Squadron		horse	
1	1	Rittmeister	2	2	Oberlieutenant
2	2	Unterlieutenant	2	2	Wachtmeistern
1	1	Trompeter	1	--	Fourierschützen
12	12	Corporalen	1	--	Schmied
4	--	Privatdiener	1	--	Sattler
			27		total

Austrian Cavalry - Cuirassiers in 1809



In March 1809 were: 8 cuirassier regiments - each of 975 men and 1031 horses in 6 squadrons. In 1812-1813 the cuirassier and dragoon regiment had 4 sq. of 144 men each. The Austrian cuirassier was protected with armor (frontplate only). Each squadron of cuirassiers had 8 men armed with rifles and 8 with carbines. (Before the helmets were introduced the cuirassiers wore protective iron crosses inside their tricorn hats.) The kurass was of blank iron, blackened, lined and trimmed at the edges with white leather. The breastplate only (Brustharnisch) was worn and was fastened with a narrow whitened leather waist belt and straps which passed over the shoulders to cross at the back (kürasskreuz) and fastened to the rear of the waist belt, the tips of the straps fastening to the breast of the kurass with black leather straps. All buckles and fittings were white metal.

K.K. Kürassiere N° 1 Kaiser Franz I (Emperor Francis I Cuirassiers)

Recruitment: Bohemia. 1 Depot (Res.) Sqn. Brig Daniel in Ödenburg under Alvinczy

Bohemia		
2nd Owner	FML Joseph prince zu Lothringen	
Depot cadre	Miskolcz, Sáros-Patak (Hungary)	
Col. Commander	Wilhem von Motzen	count Franz Desfours
Oberstlieutenant	count Franz Desfours	Carl von Wiebbekink
1st Major	baron Karl Rehbach	
2nd Major		

- before Aspern: it began the war with 3 divisions (6 sqn.) 893 men and 812 horses. [\[4\]](#)

Entered Bavaria at Branau and moved to Piessing with the autonomous Brigade GM Andreas von Schneller, then in the 2nd Reserve Corps (Division Erbprinz Friedrich von Hessen-Homburg). Major Wibbekink (Wiebeking) was detached with the Major's division to watch the depots of the columns near Ratisbon. On April 21 the regiment was at Thalmassing and stopped at Köfering from where it participated to the battle of Eggmühl with the division count Franz Saint Julien-Waldsee; one squadron was with the detachment of major Klehe. It suffered the heavy French charge at Alt-Eglofsheim, the evening of 22 and went in rout toward Traubling. From April 23 it was in the Main Reserve Corps (Haupt-Reserve Korps), marching in Bohemia. Later it was attached in the Cuirassiers division FML Erbprinz Friedrich zu Hessen-Homburg with the Cuirassier brigade oberst Carl von Kroyer (Cavalry Reserve).

- at Aspern: with the Division FML baron Michael von Kienmayer, brig. Kroyer (Cavalry Reserve).

- at Wagram: still with brig. Kroyher, Div. Hessen Homburg, Res. Corps (now under Desfours command). After the battle it lost 79 men (21 of which dead).
- after Wagram: same brigade but in the Div. FML prince Schwarzenberg. It was at Znaim and fought with no losses.

K.K. Kürassiere N° 2 archduke Franz Joseph von Österreich, duke of Modena-Este

Recruitment: Upper and Lower Austria, Bohemia. 1 Depot (Res.) Sqn. Brig. Dunoyer in Ungarisches Hradisch, Div. St Julien under Argenteau.

Upper and Lower Austria plus Bohemia		
2nd Owner	Count Joseph Harnoncourt	
Depot cadre	Margarethen (Ödenburg or Sopron)	
Col. Commander	chevalier Joseph de Ennuy (Henny)	(interim before Aspern) Major-Oberstleutnant Karl Schäffer
Oberstlieutenant	Major-Oberstleutnant Karl Schäffer	
2nd Colonel	count Carlo Guicciardi	
1st Major	Georg von Mann	
2nd Major	Josef von Menninger	

- before Aspern: the regiment began the campaign with 851 men and 771 horses (3 divisions and 6 sqn.) in the Division FML prince (Erbprinz) Friedrich Hessen-Homburg with the Brigade GM Heinrich Bersina von Siegenthal, I. Res. Corps GdK Liechtenstein. During the battle of Eggmühl it attacked the French division Nansouty, together with the Third Cuirassiers.

- at Aspern: still with Brig. Siegenthal, Div. Hessen Homburg, Res. Corps (cavalry Reserve prince Liechtenstein) the regiment defended the left flank of the IV Corps at Essling. It lost 44 dead (and 88 horses too), 38 men and 41 horses missing.

at Wagram: with the Brigade GM Roussel d'Hurbal, Div. Hessen Homburg, the regiment attacked but was repulsed till Aderklaa and Wagram.

after Wagram: deployed from Brenditz to Winau (rear front) with the Brigade GM Roussel d'Hurbal at Znaim.

K.K. Kürassiere N° 3 FM Albert Herzog zu Sachsen-Teschen (Albert duke of Saxony Cuirassiers)

Recruitment: Krain, Gorizia/Gradisca, Moravia and Silesia. 1 Depot (Res.) Sqn. Brig. Ambschel in Wien, Div. Anton Mittrowsky under O'Reilly.

Carniola, Gorizia and Coastlands, Moravia and Silesia		
2nd Owner		
Depot cadre	Ödenburg	
Col. Commander	Carl von Kroyher	Ferdinand Kuttalek von Ehrengreif
Oberstlieutenant	Ferdinand Kuttalek von Ehrengreif	Franz von Gallois
2nd Colonel		
1st Major	Heinrich von Beierweck	
2nd Major	count Moritz Clary	

The regiment began the campaign with 805 men and 756 horses (3 divisions and 6 sqn.)

- before Aspern: the regiment was the twin of the 2nd above. in the Division FML prince (Erbprinz) Friedrich Hessen-Homburg with the Brigade GM Heinrich Bersina von Siegenthal, I Res. Corps GdK Liechtenstein. During the battle of Eggmühl it attacked the French division Nansouty, together with the Second Cuirassiers.

- Aspern: still with Brig. Siegenthal, Div. Hessen Homburg, Res. Corps (cavalry Reserve prince Liechtenstein) the regiment defended the left flank of the IV Corps at Essling.

- Wagram: with the Brigade GM Roussel d'Hurbal, Div. Hessen Homburg, the regiment attacked but was repulsed till Aderklaa and Wagram.

- after Wagram: deployed from Brenditz to Winau (rear front) with the Brigade GM Roussel d'Hurbal at Znaim.

K.K. Kürassiere N° 4 archduke Ferdinand Carl d'Este or "Kronprinz Kürassiere" (Crownprince rgt.)

Recruitment: Upper and Lower Austria. 1 Depot (Res.) Sqn. Brig. Ambschel in Wien, Div. Anton Mittrowsky under O'Reilly. The regiment began the campaign with 913 men and 809 horses (3 divisions and 6 sqn.). In many sources it retained the old number 12.

[5]

Upper and Lower Austria		
2nd Owner	Count Andreas Karaczay (dead 1808) then FML Johann Fresnel	
Depot cadre	Grosswardein – Totis (Hungary)	
Col. Commander	Baron Philipp Christoph von Bechtold	
Oberstlieutenant	Maximilian von Harnach	Count Carl Mercandin
2nd Colonel	prince Gustav von Hessen-Homburg	
1st Major	count Carl Mercandin	
2nd Major	Baron Franz Bannitza von Hohenlinden	

- before Aspern: in the Brigade GM baron Ignaz von Lederer, Div. Hessen Homburg, I Res. Corps (cavalry reserve). During the battle of Eggmühl, late evening of April 22, the regiment deployed itself on a low hill in front of the village of Köfering. Two heavy

cavalry French corps (St. Sulpice and Nansouty) supported by two wings of light cavalry (Bavarians and cavalry of Württemberg) attacked just before the sunset (this was called the battle of Alt-Egglofsheim). The Austrian cavalry, in two frontal lines separated by a distance of around 1000 footsteps, received the terrible strike of the French elite cavalry, the Carabiniers, and withdrew. The 4th Cuirassiers (or 12th in many orders of battle) covered the Austrian cavalry right (Austrian infantry left) retreating in order toward Traubling. The overrun Austrian cavalry gathered behind the 4th rgt. which stood in order to stop the enemy's pursue.

The day after the regiment was ordered to protect the march through Ratisbon till the left Danube bank. The eight regiments of the French division Nansouty renewed their attacks, repulsed the Austrian uhlans and hussars of the outer lines and punched three times the Kronprinz cuirassiers' wall. The Austrians resisted with heroism, but were forced to retreat and colonel Bechtold received severe wounds. During the April 23 battle of Ratisbon the regiment had 162 men and 169 horses dead, wounded or missing with an official Mention of Honour.

- at Aspern: still with the Brig. Lederer, Div. Hessen Homburg, Res. Corps the 6 squadrons of the regiment had only 518 men. They were severely engaged in many cavalry attacks and lost 4 men and 15 horses, dead, 19 men and 13 horses wounded, 21 men and 37 horses missing; a total of 46 men and 65 horses.

- at Wagram: the regiment was always with Lederer Brigade, Div. Hessen Homburg, Res. Corps. and was employed at Aderklaa against the Saxons. On the second day it was employed also against the French elite cavalry but suffered violent canister shots from the enemy artillery and had to retreat. There it lost 134 men and 143 horses.

- after Wagram: at Znaim it followed, with Lederer, the first cavalry brigade Roussel in the rear of the frontline.

K.K. Kürassiere N°5 Marquis Hannibal Sommariva

Recruitment: Styria and Carinthia. 2 Depot (Res.) Sqn. Brig Kerekes in Pressburg under Alvinczy. Committed with the VII Corps in Poland with 854 men and 820 horses. Fought at Raszyn.

Styria and Carinthia	
2nd Owner	
Depot cadre	Rzeszów - Krakow
Col. Commander	Friedrich von Minuttillo then Count Maximilian Auersperg
Oberstlieutenant	Franz von Seymann
2nd Colonel	
1st Major	baron Christoph Otto von Ottilienfeld
2nd Major	Paul von Wernhardt

- before Aspern: Brig. GM baron Späth, Div. FML baron Schauroth, VII Corps. During the battle of Raszyn (April 19) colonel von Minuttillo's horse was hit and died. After the battle the regiment was kept in reserve.

K.K. Kürassiere N° 6 FML prince Moritz Liechtenstein

before Aspern - Baron Friedrich von Gottesheim [\[6\]](#) Kürassiere

Recruitment: Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia. 1 Depot (Res). Sqn. Brig. Daniel in Ödenburg under Alvinczy. It began the campaign with 838 men and 780 horses.

Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia.		
2nd Owner		
Depot cadre	Gyöngyös – St.Georgen (Hungary)	
Col. Commander	Franz Roussel, vicomte d’Hurbal	baron Carl von Flachenfeld after Wagram
Oberstlieutenant	baron Carl von Flachenfeld	Count Ludwig St.Aldegonde
2nd Colonel		
1st Major	Anton Klehe	Anton Costenai
2nd Major	prince Heinrich LXIV von Reuss-Köstritz	

- before Aspern: it began with the 2nd Reserve Corps FML baron Michael Kienmayer in the Brigade GM Andreas von Schneller, Div. Hessen Homburg with the name of Gottesheim cuirassiers. Five squadrons remained in reserve, while one was with the major Klehe detachment. On April 23 evening the five squadrons tried to stop the advance of the French heavy cavalry (battle of Alt-Egglofsheim) but they were put in rout. It lost 50 men and brigadier Schneller was severely wounded. Then they retreated till Bohemia.

- before Aspern: with Brig. Kroyher, Div. Hessen Homburg, Res. Corps.

- at Aspern: now with the new name of Liechtenstein Cuirassiers under the brigade GM baron Ignaz von Lederer, Div. Hessen Homburg, cavalry Reserve Corps the regiment, under Roussel, did many attacks (the colonel was awarded with the Commander Cross of the MTO – Maria Theresien Order). During the two days of the battle the regiment lost: 42 men and 44 horses dead, 83 men and 41 horses wounded, 19 men and 22 horses missing. Corporal Lorenz had a golden medal for having saved prince Liechtenstein from prison, when he fell down from his horse. The regiment was then attached to the Brig. Kroyher, Div. Hessen Homburg and Div. Kienmayer.

- at Wagram: with a new colonel commander was with the Brig. Kroyher, Div. Hessen Homburg, Reserve Corps. The regiment, surprised in the first day of battle, advanced till Stadtl Enzersdorf and then withdrew to Markcount Neusiedl. The next day it was employed in the Austrian right wing and, after the front collapse, acted to protect as rear guard. During these actions colonel Flachenfeld got the Knight Cross of MTO.

- after Wagram: it was at Znaim with the Reserve cavalry of Div. FML prince Schwarzenberg, Brig. Kroyher, without participating in the battle.

K.K. Kürassiere N° 7 GdK Carl Eugen Prinz von Lothringen-Lambesc

Recruitment: Moravia and Silesia. Galicia. 1 Depot (Res.) Sqn. Brig Kerekes in Pressburg under Alvinczy . In January it had 883 men and 772 horses.

Moravia and Silesia. Galicia.		
2nd Owner		
Depot cadre	Zolkiew then Szombor (Hungary)	
Col. Commander	Johann Piccard von Grünthal	Prinz Ferdinand von Hessen-Homburg
Oberstlieutenant	Franz Sedelmayer von Seefeld	
2nd Colonel		
1st Major	Prinz Ferdinand von Hessen-Homburg	chev. Anton de Convay de Watterfort
2nd Major	Franz Hayden	

- before Aspern: as the 5th Cuirassiers it was in Poland with Brig. Späth, Div. Schaueroth, VII Corps archduke Ferdinand. Was at Raszyn, in the advance till Warsaw and at the Grochow battle. Then retreated to Galicia.

K.K. Kürassiere N° 8 GdK Friedrich Anton prince Hohenzollern-Hechingen

Recruitment: Bohemia. 1 Depot (Res.) Sqn. Brig. Ambschel in Wien, Div. Ant. Mittrowsky under O' Reilly . It began the campaign with 865 men and 783 horses.

Bohemia		
2nd Owner		
Depot cadre	Debreczen – Kittsee – Bath (Hungary)	
Col. Commander	chevalier Jacob O'Ferral	baron Clemens Grosselsberg
Oberstlieutenant	baron Clemens Grosselsberg von Hohenforst	chevalier Robert Martyn
2nd Colonel	Prinz Gustav von Hessen-Homburg (transf. to Cuirassier N° 4)	
1st Major	Georg von Hirsch	Franz Meller
2nd Major	baron Ferdinand Falkenhausen	baron Philipp Zedlitz

- before Aspern: in the Brigade GM baron Ignaz von Lederer, Div. Hessen Homburg, I II Reserve Corps and in the cavalry Reserve of the 3rd Column (Hohenzollern) at Eggmühl. On April 21 the regiment lost all baggages and money on the way to Landshut. On April 22 evening it was involved in the French attack and pursue at Alt-Eglofsheim. The day after it was deployed between Eggmühl and Ratisbon in order to cover the withdrawal, and was sturdily engaged in a large cavalry battle.

Brig. Lederer, autonomous, then Brig. Lederer,

I. Res. Corps (Kav. Res.)

- at Aspern: it was with the Reserve Corps (prince Liechtenstein) in the Brig. Kroyher, Div. Kienmayer. Led by prince Johann Liechtenstein himself during the first day, the Cuirassiers fought a very hard battle in the second day, again attached to Brig. Lederer, but with few losses: 7 men and 15 horses dead.

- at Wagram: with brig. Lederer, the regiment advanced till Raschdorf. In spite of a daring conduct the Hohenzollern were forced to retreat at Markcount Neusiedl. They took place under the II Column and were sent to help the IV corps, under attack, in an hopeless mission because of the infernal artillery fire. The chaotic battle determined their attachment to the cavalry Brig. Rothkirch (div. Nostitz), withdrawing with it till Korneuburg. Losses at Wagram were referred as very high.

- after Wagram: it returned with the Brig. Lederer, Div. Hessen Homburg, in the cavalry Reserve Corps, deploying in the rear of the first frontline.

Austrian Dragoons and Cheveau-Légers in 1809

The Dragoons were historically a branch of infantry armed with muskets, mounted to be fast to reach terrain points in which they left back horses and fought afoot. In effect their company commanders were called Hauptmann (Captains) and not Rittmeister like all cavalry captain in Austria. Their companies had more drummers than trumpeteers. The dragoon was armed with carbine and straight and heavy pallasch like the Cuirassiers. Each squadron of dragoons had 16 men armed with rifles.

In 1809 Austria tried to create large masses of cavalry as the French had just done. They had cavalry brigades and divisions but there was a severe lack of precise instructions for multi-regiment formations and large scale exercises; "Divisionweise" employment. In fact they preferred the old common use to split regiments in a lot of detachments, mainly for reconnaissance tasks:

"Abteilungsweise" employment. Naturally the consequences of this practice of scattering their cavalry in small bodies, typical for Dragoons, were very severe. It greatly reduced the combat effectiveness.

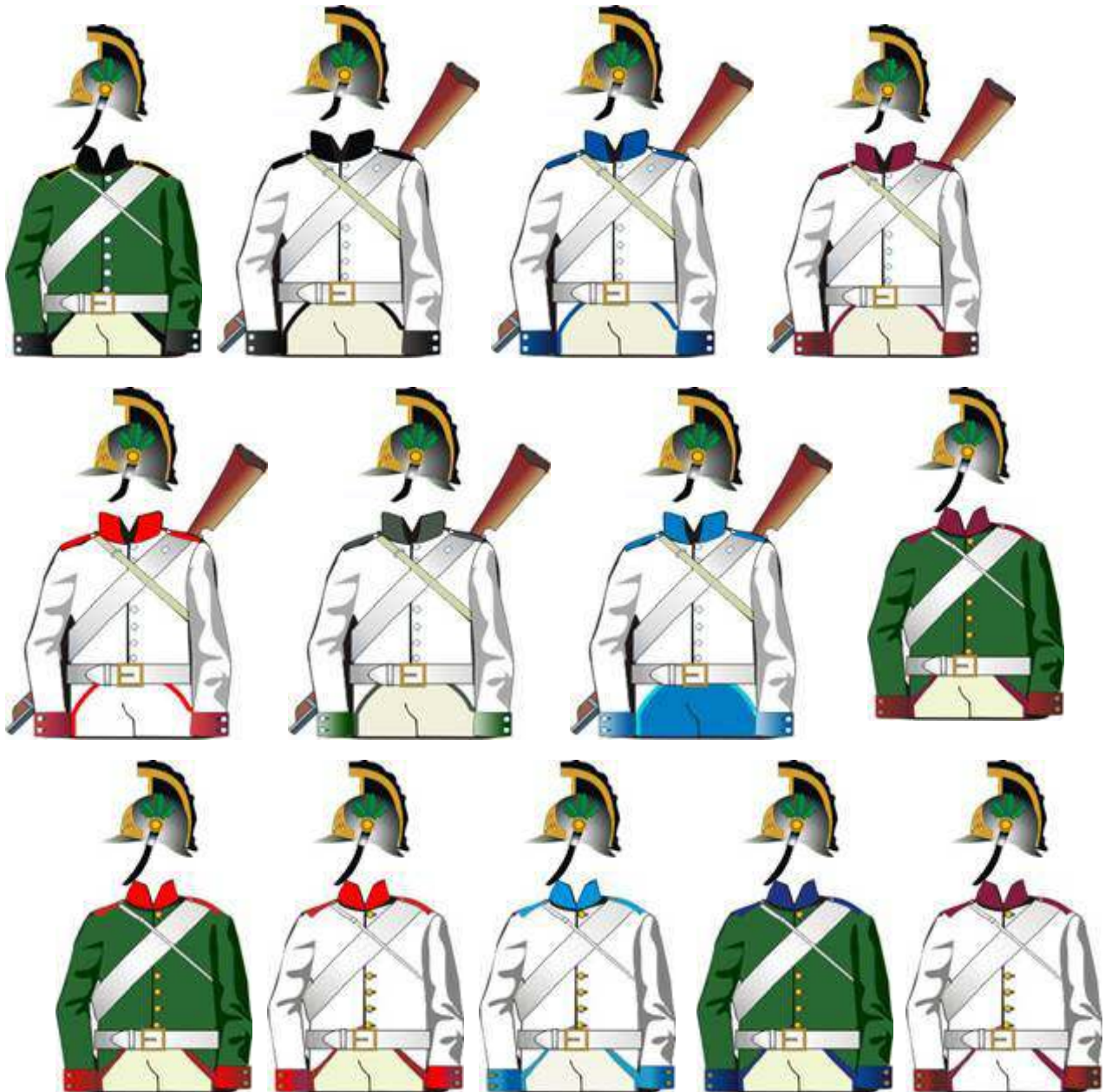
One of the reasons for such careful use of horses was, maybe, their relative low numbers. Austria was a largely mountainous country and had low ratios of cavalry vs infantry; being Hungary the most evident exception. For example in 1809 the ratio between cavalry and infantry (line infantry, jagers, Grenzers) was only 1 to 7.5 (or sometimes even lower, 1 to 10).

In comparison France had ratio 1 to 6, while in the flat and open Russia was 1 to 5 and in Poland (Warsaw Duchy) was probably the highest, 1 to 4. At Wagram the Austrians had 113.830 infantrymen and 15.130 cavalrymen, ratio of 1 to 7.5. In comparison, in several battles, (especially when Napoleon was present) the French reached the very high ratio of 1 to 3.

At the end of the century, Austria tried to specialize the army in the tasks of intelligence, reconnaissance and raids and raised its Light Infantry battalions, autonomous units, very quick in movements. This, in some ways, overcame the Dragoons afoot tasks and so it was decided to make Dragoons more similar to light cavalry than to mounted infantry. Austria created the Light Dragoons regiments, which later originated the Cheveau-légers. From 14 regiments of Light Dragoons, only six entered the 1809 war.

In March 1809 Austria had: 6 dragoon regiments - each of 975 men and 1031 horses in 6 squadrons, same pattern as the Cuirassiers or as an infantry battalion. Austria also had one more dragoon regiment (or 10 independent "wings") for guard duties and staffs escort. They were called Staff Dragoons (Stabsdragoner) and were formed before campaigns by detaching the most reliable men from every dragoon regiment. For this reason they can be considered as being elite troops. The Staff Dragoons helped to keep the baggage in order, but it had a more active police role than did the Staff Infantry and also augmented the generals' escort on reconnaissances. The unit was raised in 1758.

Generally speaking the Austrian cavalry regiment consisted of 2-4 cavalry divisions, each of 2 squadrons. The division and not the squadron was considered as "the main tactical element." Squadrons had 4 Züge (Troops)



K.K. Stabs-Drager abteilungen

General Quartermaster	GM Anton Meyer von Heldenfeld (Vienna)	
Vienna	Commander: Oberst	Xaver von Richter
	Oberstlieutenant	Johann Meyer von Heldenfeld
	Oberstlieutenant	baron Franz Abele
	Oberstlieutenant	Menrich von Geppert
Oberösterreich	Commander: Oberst	Franz von Czerwenka
	Oberstlieutenant	Martin Czolich
Croatia	Commander: Oberst	Franz von Tomassich
	Oberstlieutenant	Carl von Quosdanovich

Austria	Commander: Oberst	Andrä Petrich
Bohemia	Commander: Oberst	baron Joseph Stutterheim
	Oberstlieutenant	Werner Trapp

Recruitment: all other Dragoons districts. In 1809 was raised a single division. This will be disbanded in peacetime. So also happened in 1810 and till 1815.

Officially disbanded after the heavy losses at Marengo 1800, the Staff Dragoons were present with some wings (züge). They maintained the old uniform of the Light Dragoons N° 9, disbanded in 1802.

K.K. Dragoner Regiment N° 1 – FM Erzherzog Johann Baptist (Archduke John Dragoons)

Recruitment: former 3rd dragoons disbanded in 1802. Recruited in Inner Austria (Styria, Carinthia). 1 Depot (Res.) Sqn. Brig. Ambschel in Vienna, Div. Ant. Mittrowsky unter O' Reilly. It began the campaign with 829 men and 794 horses.

Inner Austria (Styria, Carinthia) – Austria - Salzburg		
2nd Owner	FML baron Carl Lilien	
Depot cadre	Keszthély (Hungary) – Vienna - Debreczen	
Col. Commander	chevalier Johann Belloutte et Watters	count Carl Grünne to the General Staff
Col. Commander	Johann von Szombathely (after Wagram)	
Oberstlieutenant	baron Sigmund Enzenberg	chevalier Jakob Sück
2nd Colonel	Johann von Szombathely	
1st Major	Josef Sturm	
2nd Major	count Armand Dudressier	Joseph von Schuster

- before Aspern: began with II corps Kollowrath. 3 Sqns. with Brigade GM count Heinrich Rottermund, Div. FML baron Thomas von Brady; other 3 Sqns. with Brigade GM Carl von Fölseis, Division FML Franz Weber von Treuenfels. The Majors division fought at Regensburg while the rest was always in reserve till middle May. In that period it was with the 1st Reserve Corps, cavalry Division Hessen-Homburg, Brig. Rottermund.

- at Aspern: The regiment was at Aspern with the Division FML baron Michael von Kienmayer, Brig. Rottermund and in the Hiller Column. Detachments were also with Div. Kottulinsky, VI Corps. There it lost 36 men and 76 horses (dead, wounded and missing)

- at Wagram: was in the Brig. Rothkirch, Div. Nostitz, Reserve Corps and was sent to Pischdorf and Glinzendorf, later was sent to reinforce the left wing at Markcount Neusiedl.

- after Wagram: it fought at Korneuburg and Znajm, being part of the rearguard Division FML prince Schwarzenberg, Brigade GM Theuern von Neckersfeld.

K.K. Dragoner Regiment N° 2 – FML Friedrich Fürst zu Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen

Recruitment: Bohemia, Upper and Lower Austria. 1 Depot (Res.) Sqn. Brig Daniel in Ödenburg under Alvinczy. It was also entitled to King of Bavaria, Maxmilian Joseph, but, after the beginning of the war against Bavaria, the proprietor opportunely changed.

Bohemia, Upper and Lower Austria.		
2nd Owner		
Depot cadre	Keszthely - Pecsvar	
Col. Commander	Emerich von Bésán	
Oberstlieutenant	baron Dagobert von Wimpffen (retired)	
Oberstlieutenant	Ferdinand Holzbecher von Adelsehr	
2nd Colonel		
1st Major	Valentin von Veigel	
2nd Major		

It began the campaign with the army of archduke John, with 846 men and 772 horses.

- before Aspern: Brig. Hager, Div. Wolfskehl, IX Corps FZM count Gyulai. It was at Sacile, Vicenza and the retreated towards the Piave where it was engaged in an attack together with Ott Hussars and Savoy Dragoons. There the general Wolfskehl was killed in action and the regiment's colonel Besan, taken prisoner. He will return back in Styria, during the Marburg operations.

- between Aspern and Wagram: the regiment was at Raab under its colonel, Brig. Bésan, Div. Frimont, VIII. Corps, without any important part in actions. Then one squadron was sent to Pressburg under attack with the task of linking the Inner Austria army with the Main Army.

- at Wagram: idem. The regiment did not take any combat and its Major Division was left to the IX Corps.

K.K. Dragoner Regiment N° 3 – FML baron Vincent Knezevich von Sankt-Helena (Württemberg Dragoons)

Recruitment: originally Moravia, Silesia and Württemberg. 1 Depot (Res.) Sqn. Brig. Ambschel in Vienna, Div. Anton Mittrowsky unter O' Reilly. It was the renowned regiment of the king of Württemberg (Friedrich Wilhelm Carl König von Württemberg), which obviously changed its proprietor after Württemberg entered the war with France.

Moravia, Silesia and Württemberg, then Hungary		
Depot cadre	Landau – Ujbecs in Banat – Grosswardein	
Col. Commander	baron Wenzel von Ollnhausen	
Oberstlieutenant	count Carlo Guicciardi	

Oberstlieutenant	baron Andreas Rasser – chevalier Maximilian von Paumgarten	
2nd Colonel		
1st Major	baron Andreas Rasser	
2nd Major	Anton Häring	Josef Regelsberg von Thurnberg

It began the war with 819 men and 779 horses, in the 2nd Reserve Corps FML Michael Kienmayer, brigade GM Josef von Clary. The first clash was at Pfeffenhausen where they lost all baggages. At Landshut (April 21) 4 squadrons were detached with baron Constantin d'Aspre and fought partially the battle. During the days of Teugen and Abelsberg the brigade split in two groups. The regiment followed the southern troops fate after Eggmühl. On April 24 two squadrons divided in half squadron detachments, with vanguard tasks, (Div. Kottulinsky and brig. Weissenwolf, Brig. Hoffmeister) fought the battle of Neumarkt an der Roth. On May 3, a regiment's division was detached in order to support grenadiers and Rosenberg Chevaulegers (Div. Vincent) at Asten (battle of Ebelsberg).

The regiment withdrew to Vienna where the Reserve Squadron was taken prisoner when the capital city surrendered. The rest of the "Württemberg" crossed the Danube reaching the main army (2nd Reserve Corps Kienmayer).

- at Aspern: it was with Brig. Clary, Div. Kienmayer or Reserve Corps. The regiment was in the first line and defended the front against the French Guards "à cheval". At Aspern it lost 14 men and 95 horses dead, 24 prisoners and 119 wounded. After the battle it was able to re-organize only two divisions (4 Sqns.)

- at Wagram: it was with the Brigade GM Theumern (Teimer) von Neckersfeld, Division FML prince Schwarzenberg of the Reserve Corps. Committed at Pischdorf and then at Rasdorf, the regiment suffered for the strong artillery fire. It lost 26 men and 105 horses dead, 25 men and their 25 horses prisoners.

- after Wagram: was with the Brigade GM baron Rothkirch, Division FML count von Nostitz and deployed at Tesswitz near Znaim, without fighting that battle.

K.K. Dragoon Regiment N° 4 – FML baron Franz Levenehr

Recruitment: Upper and Lower Austria - Moravia. 1 Depot (Res.) Sqn. Brig. Ambschel in Vienna, Div. Ant. Mittrowsky under O' Reilly. Former 14th Rgt. Chevaulegers, it was the twin regiment of the 3rd Dragoons and began the war with 867 men and 778 horses.

Upper and Lower Austria – Moravia - Hungary		
Depot cadre	Neusatz then Theresiopel (Hungary)	
Col. Commander	count Anton Hardegg	Georg von Hirsch
Oberstlieutenant	Wenzel Bachmann (dead at Abensberg)	
Oberstlieutenant	Bernhard Agies	
2nd Colonel		
1st Major	Bernhard Agies	
2nd Major	Stanislaw Poradowski	

- before Aspern: in the 2nd Reserve Corps FML Michael Kienmayer, brigade GM Josef von Clary. After the first battle of Landshut the regiment left the brigade to form a vanguard unit under GM Ludwig Thierry (4 sqns and $\frac{3}{4}$) while other 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ Sqn. were in the Detachment oberst Anton von Hammer. The two detachments attached to the Div. Lusignan (III Corps) were overrun during the battle of Abensberg, involved in the chaotic retreat and, for a large part, taken prisoner. During the two days of April (19 and 20) the regiment lost 98 men (with the Oberstlieutenant Bachmann), 280 men wounded or missing and 293 horses out of combat. These facts practically destroyed the regiment, which was for three months in a reorganizing camp at Rohrendorf, employed in small detachments for watching and outposts duty along the left Danube bank from Countenwörth and beyond in the autonomous Brigade (left Danube bank) oberst count Johann Ignaz Franz von Hardegg auf Glatz und im Marchlande. It was formed by: Dragoons N° 4 Levenehr – 2 Sqn., 3rd batt. IR 29 Lindenau –Ergänzungstransport of IR 40 Mittrowsky - Detachment of the Depotdivision IR 59 Jordis and Depotkompagnie of Feldjäger batt. N° 9.

K.K. Dragoon Regiment N° 5 – FM Eugen Franz prinz von Savoyen, Count von Soissons

Recruitment: Bohemia. Upper and Lower Austria. 1 Depot (Res.) Sqn. Brig. Daniel in Ödenburg under Alvinczy. It began with 730 men and 715 horses.

Bohemia. Upper and Lower Austria		
2nd Owner	Count Ferdinand Tige	
Depot cadre	Moor, Iharos-Bérenyi then Reps (Transylvania)	
Col. Commander	count Karl Aichelburg (dead at the Piave)	baron Franz von Gabelkoven
Oberstlieutenant	baron Franz von Gabelkoven	
Oberstlieutenant	count Portolazzi then Florian von Babel	
2nd Colonel		
1st Major	baron Karl Spens	
2nd Major		

- before Aspern: in the Inner Austria army of Archduke John (Italy), IX Corps FML count Ignaz Gyulai, Div. Wolfskehl and Brig. Hager. At Pordenone and Fontanafredda (Savica) they attacked together with Ott Hussars, under command of the General Staff Major Csorich, the French cavalry of Sahuc. After the first advance till Vicenza, the regiment withdrew till the Piave river. There it was committed at Piavesella, right of Campana, to cover three artillery batteries. The regiment deployed in second line with the 2nd Dragoons in the first one. The two regiments were shot by the French 12 pdr. guns and suffered heavy losses. After two hours of heavy gunfire between the opposite artileries, the dragoons moved ahead but were counterattacked by the French. General

Wolfskehl died as the colonel commander count Carl Aichelburg. The regiment lost 81 men dead and many wounded. Then followed the retreat towards Styria. Some detachments took part to minor clashes at Windisch - Feistritz, seize of Graz and Leoben - between Aspern and Wagram: at Graz with the main Corps (left bank of the river Mur) FML Gyulai and FML Knezevich, in the Brig. Amade (only one division); another division in the Brigade Kálnássy and the last division with Brig. Gavassini. Then the regiment was in a Reserve cavalry Corps of the VIII Corps, Brig. Besan, Div. Frimont. It was at the Raab battle but only its Reserve squadron took part to the combats.

K.K. Dragoon Regiment N° 6 – FML Count Johann von Riesch

Recruitment: Bohemia and Moravia. 1 Depot (Res.) Sqn. Brig. de Baut at Chrudim under Riesch and Loudon. It began with 921 men and 805 horses. It was raised as new regiment in 1802 thanks to the Oberst Division of the disbanded Czartorisky Cuirassier (the memoir of this Cuirassier origin remained in their blue trousers).

Bohemia and Moravia.		
2nd Owner		
Depot cadre	Nikolsburg, Časlau then Rohatyn (Galicia)	
Col. Commander	baron Heinrich von Scheitherr	
Oberstlieutenant	Wilhelm von Kronenburg	
Oberstlieutenant		
2nd Colonel		
1st Major	baron Friedrich Wangen	
2nd Major		

- before Aspern: attached to the I Reserve Corps (prince Liechtenstein), Div. Hessen-Homburg, Brig. Rottermund. On April 22 it reached Stadt-am-Hof (Ratisbon) and detached one squadron to Straubing (where it was taken prisoner). After this unlucky episode the regiment remained in reserve.

- at Aspern: still with the Brig. Rottermund, Div. Kienmayer, Reserve Corps and 623 effectives. During the battle it charged the French (together with Blankenstein Hussars) against its right flank. Part of the regiment shifted back to support the third line (with Insurrectio cavalry) and some were taken prisoners. The losses were important: 19 men and 74 horses dead, 52 men and 13 horses wounded, 5 men and 5 horses missing.

- at Wagram: in the Brig. Rothkirch, Div. Nostitz, Reserve Corps (Liechtenstein). During the battle the Oberstlieutenant division was under gunfire of 25 French pieces. The Major division was the only unit to attack the French. The regiment lost 89 m. and 103 h. dead, 39 m. and 37 h. wounded, 34 m. and 26 h. missing (a total of 162 men and 165 horses).

- after Wagram: was at Znaim without fighting with the Brig. GM Theuern (Teimer) von Neckersfeld, Reserve Div. Schwarzenberg.

Changes in the Austrian Light Cavalry since 1802

From 1798 till 1802 Austria had 15 Light Dragoons regiments (Leicht Dragoner, 14 regular and one Staff regiment). They were all disbanded on 1802 in order to form new units: 6 regiments of Dragoons and 6 regiments of Cheval-légers.

(leicht) 1st Dragoner-Regiment Kaiser became the **Cheval-légers-Regiment Nr. 1**

(leicht) 2nd Dragoner-Regiment Erzherzog Ferdinand disbanded, troops to other Dragoons and Cheval-légers

(leicht) 3rd Dragoner-Regiment Erzherzog Johann had the new name of **Dragoons-Regiment N° 1**

(leicht) 4th Dragoner-Regiment Hohenzollern became the **Cheval-légers-Regiment n. 2**

(leicht) 5th Dragoner-Regiment Modena disbanded, its troops to other Dragoons

(leicht) Coburg disbanded, its troops to the Cheval-légers

(leicht) 7th Dragoner-Regiment Waldeck was the new **Dragoons-Regiment N° 2**

(leicht) 8th Dragoner-Regiment Württemberg was the new **Dragoons-Regiment N° 3**

(leicht) 9th Dragoner-Regiment "the Stabsdragoner" was disbanded

(leicht) 10th Dragoner-Regiment Lobkowitz became **Cheval-légers-Regiment N° 3**

(leicht) 11th Dragoner-Regiment Latour became the new **Cheval-légers-Regiment N° 4**

(leicht) 12th Dragoner-Regiment Kinsky became the new **Cheval-légers-Regiment Nr. 6**

(leicht) 13th Dragoner-Regiment or 2nd Neu-Dragoner became the new **Cheval-légers-Regiment N° 5**

(leicht) 14th Dragoner-Regiment Levenehr was the new **Dragoons-Regiment N° 4**

(leicht) 15th Dragoner-Regiment Savoyen was the new **Dragoons-Regiment N° 5**

Until 1792 the dragoons regiments had 2 squadrons of cheval-légers and 6 squadrons of dragoons each. In 1799-1801 there were no longer dragoons and cheval-légers but all were merely light dragoons. Then was another change and were formed 6 regiments of dragoons and 6 of cheval-légers. In 1809 however Dragoons were still considered to be heavy cavalry-like (had 6 squadrons).

In 1801-1802, five light dragoon regiments and a newly formed dragoon regiment became cheval-légers. In 1814 the seventh regiment of cheval-légers was formed with Italian troopers.

K.K. Cheval-légers N° 1 Kaiser Franz I

Recruitment: Moravia. 1 Depot (Res.) Sqn. Brig. Starczinsky in Krakow Div. Meerveldt under Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen. Sent with archduke Ferdinand in Poland. For a long time it occupied Warsaw. Two squadrons were involved in the capture of Jedlinsko. It began the war with 8 Sqns. (4 div.) 1280 men and 1175 horses.

Moravia

2nd Owner	GdK count Heinrich Bellegarde	
Depot cadre	Gródek (Galicia) then Gyöngyös (Hungary)	
Col. Commander	count Carl Raigecourt	baron Paul Taxis
Oberstlieutenant	count Carl Klebersberg	
Oberstlieutenant	count Vincenz Desfours	
2nd Colonel	baron Thädeus Reischach	
1st Major	chevalier Simon Fitzgerald	
2nd Major	Michael von Civrany	

- before Aspern: in the brigade GM von Branovatzky, Div. Schauroth, later in the Brig. Geringer, Div. Dinnersberg, VII Corps in Poland. In June two squadrons were with the special "Streif-kommando" of major count Gatterburg (2 Sqns. Kaiser Hussars and 2 Sqns. Kaiser Chevaulegers).

K.K. Cheveau-légers N° 2 Prinz Friedrich Xaver Hohenzollern-Hechingen

Recruitment: districts of Silesia and Moravia. From 1809 partially in Bohemia too. 1 Depot (Res.) Sqn. Brig Daniel in Ödenburg, under Alvinczy. It began with 1330 men and 1185 h.

Silesia and Moravia. From 1809 partially in Bohemia		
2nd Owner		
Depot cadre	Pecsvár then Wels (Austria)	
Col. Commander	baron Leopold von Ludwigsdorff	Theophil von Zechmeister
Oberstlieutenant	Matthias Löderer	
Oberstlieutenant	baron Adam Walterskirchen	
2nd Colonel	Theophil von Zechmeister then Franz von Müller	
1st Major	baron Adam Walterskirchen	
2nd Major	Anton Vinzenz Lachowski	
3rd-4th Majors	baron Peter Gasser	Nikolaus Henrion

It was in the 8th corps in Italy. 3 squadrons went in Tirol to Chasteler. The 1st Majors-2nd Sqn. remained in Dalmatia participating at the battle of Gospich. The Oberst-Division and 2nd Major-division were in Italy under the Regiment commander baron von Ludwigsdorff, who was severely wounded at Pordenone during the Avant-garde combat at Rorai Grande. The 2nd Majorsdivision under Major Lachowski fought at Sacile (Brig. GM von Wetzels). Later was sent to Tirol as reinforcement, remained with Chasteler and covered his retreat in Carinthia fighting at St.Veit and Klagenfurt. In middle of June the regiment re-united in the Armee of archduke John in Hungary at Pápa.

The squadrons in Tirol were, in part, at Laditscher Brücke and at Volano, later in North-Tirol. An half squadron fought the May 28 battle of Berg Isel. After the retreat of the Chasteler corps, in Tirol, one squadron remained in South Tirol fighting near Trento.

Rittmeister Banizza was also the District-commander there.

The part of the regiment sent to North Tirol fought at Murnau saving the Schützen column of Major Teimer from a complete disaster. The Vorarlberg Detachment under Rittmeister baron von Esch was taken prisoner after the attempt to escape through Bavaria and Bohemia, at Neumarkt in Oberpfalz.

K.K. Cheveau-légers N° 3 FML-FM Count Andreas O' Reilly

Recruitment: Upper and Lower Austria and, after 1807, Bohemia.. 1 Depot (Res.) Sqn. brig. Ambschel in Vienna, Div. Anton Mittrowsky under O' Reilly. It began the campaign with 1250 men and 1105 horses maintaining the white coats.

Austria		
2nd Owner		
Depot cadre	Wels	
Col. Commander	baron Leopold Rothkirch promoted GM (between Aspern and Wagram)	Simon von Sardagna
Oberstlieutenant	Simon von Sardagna	
Oberstlieutenant	Count Johann Heinrich Auersperg	
2nd Colonel		
1st Major	Caspar von Danzer (dead at Aspern)	
2nd Major	Count Johann Heinrich Auersperg	baron Georg Wimpffen
3rd-4th Majors	Alois Haenke	Count Ernst Haugwitz

- before Aspern: was in the Brigades Provencheres, Ettingshausen and Legisfeld, Div. Jellachich, VI Corps Hiller, sent to Salzburg. Advanced inside Bavaria with 3 Sqns. under Provencheres and the rest under Jellachich. It was employed to seize the bavarian capital city Munich. After the first unlucky Austrian battles the regiment retreated again to Salzburg. On April 28 they had a clash at Waging against the bavarian cavalry of general Preising. During the retreat towards Tirol the regiment acted as rearguard till the mountain passes. In this period it lost 20 men. Jellachich detached the remaining 3 platoons of the 1st (Oberst division) squadron sending them to the Corps Chasteler, with the Gruppe Reissenfels and Gruppe Taxis. The other 7 squadrons were sent to reinforce Hiller VI Corps. However having got the news of the defeat at Ebelsberg, the O'Reilly chevaulegers marched directly to Wiener-Neustadt and from there to the Marchfeld. The 2nd Major division (under command of the major count Auersperg) was sent to reinforce the Pressburg bridgehead.

- at Aspern: originally was in the 1st Column or right wing under FML Johann baron von Hiller, Div. Vincent, Brig. Provençères, but then it was attached to the III column, the Centre, (prince Hohenzollern) with its five squadrons. On the second day baron Rothkirch had orders to attack six French infantry battalions, which marched in column toward Aspern. After the battle the losses were: 19 men and 78 horses dead (among them major Caspar von Danzer), 125 men and 79 horses wounded, 13 men and 16 horses missing.
- between Aspern and Wagram: at the June's end the Pressburg detachment returned to the regiment now with 7 Sqn. and was attached to the Reserve Corps of prince Liechtenstein, Division FML count von Nostitz, Brigade GM count Wartensleben. Oberst Rothkirch, now GM, was the other Nostitz's brigadier.
- at Wagram: it fought in the left wing before the withdrawal orders of July 6, 1 PM. Its losses were: 50 men and 89 horses dead, 50 men and 19 horses wounded, 17 men with the commander Sardagna and 15 horse prisoners, 49 men and 34 horses missing. After the battle the 1st Major-division (count Heinrich Auersperg now Oberstlieutenant) was attached to the IV Corps Rosenberg.
- after Wagram: retreated in Moravia without fighting.

K.K. Cheveau-légers N° 4 GdK baron Carl Vincent

Recruitment: Lower Austria (former Dutch-Belgian regiment). 1 Depot (Res.) Sqn. brig. Kerekes in Pressburg under Alvinczy. It began with 1377 men and 1184 horses.

2nd Owner		
Depot cadre	Gaja-St.Georgen-Pressburg-Rakonitz	
Col. Commander	Goswin de Fielandt	Count Ludwig Ficquelmont
Oberstlieutenant	Count Adam Ficquelmont (dead at Aspern)	
Oberstlieutenant	baron Karl Scheibler	
2nd Colonel		
1st Major	baron Wenzel Kapaun	
2nd Major	Count August Deflines de Tombes	
3rd-4th Majors	Johann von Lefèvre	Gabriel von Messmacre

- before Aspern: the 8 squadrons of the regiment did begin the war under the Division marquis Hannibal Sommariva, Brig. Neustädter then Brigade GM baron Carl von Stutterheim (Avant-garde of the IV Corps Rosenberg). At the battle of Teugen-Hausen 4 squadrons were in the Stutterheim vanguard, 1 Sqn. with the brigade GM Josef von Grill, 2 Sqns with GM von Riese and the last with the detachment of colonel Steyrer. At Abelsberg 4 Sqns remained with Stutterheim, a division was on Staff duty with Rosenberg-Orsini, and another division in the Brigade oberst Carl Steyrer von Edelberg. The squadrons reunited under Stutterheim before the battle of Eggmühl, then four went with the Brigade GM Johann von Neustädter. At evening Stutterheim gathered again the regiment and deployed it on the hills of Hagelstadt, to protect the retreat toward Ratisbon.

Seeing the French heavy cavalry coming, Stutterheim deployed his brigade on the left of the Cuirassier brigade Schneller, which was at Alt-Eglofsheim, Hussars in the first line, the regiment in the second. After the cavalry battle the regiment lost: 23 men and 103 horses dead, 54 men and 33 horses wounded, 24 men prisoners, 16 men and 76 horses missing. The regiment then withdrew to Bohemia under Division FML prince Victor de Rohan, Brig. Stutterheim, IV Corps. For a short period Stutterheim (the regiment together with the 3rd Hussars) was sent to Freystadt (north of Linz) in order to control the road to Budweis (originally they had to defend the Linz bridge, which was put in fire).

- at Aspern: the regiment moved from Bohemia in 746 men as the army's vanguard with Brig. Stutterheim, Div. Rohan, of IV Corps. Some detachments were also with the Brig. Oberst Grätze, Div. Rohan, IV Corps. The losses at Aspern were: 10 men and 63 horses dead, 80 men and 61 horses wounded (the count Ficquelmont, Oberstlieutenant died on May 23 for the wounds),

- between Aspern and Wagram: it took part to various Streifkorps. Oberstlieutenant Scheibler went with his division and other troopers till Mauthausen, to rescue the local garrison. In the meantime the regiment was assigned to the II Corps (Hohenzollern) in the Div. FML Siegenthal forming (with the 2nd batt. of Bohemian Legion and the 8th Feldjäger) the brigade GM count Ignaz Hardegg. 61 men of the Reserve squadron reached the main unit.

- at Wagram: the regiment deployed the Oberst-division and the 1st Major-division (under colonel de Fierlant) in line to attack a French column, advancing along the Russbach, and the 2nd Major division (major Laitner) on the right. While the French were attacking Baumersdorf, defended by GM Hardegg, the regiment pursued the French units withdrawing to Raasdorf. During the second day the French repeated the attack against Raasdorf. Being under a stark artillery fire, brigade Hardegg had to withdraw and the regiment covered the movement. At Wagram it lost: 18 men and 122 horses dead, 47 men missing (probably dead), 97 men and 62 horses wounded.

- after Wagram: still with the Brig. Hardegg, Div. FML Ulm, II Corps Hohenzollern. Major Scheibler, after the attachment to the Div. Schustekh along the Danube, joined the other six squadrons with his division. It took a minimal part in the battle of Znaim.

K.K. Cheveau-légers N° 5 GM-GdK Count Johann Klenau von Janowitz

Recruitment: Bohemia . 1 Depot (Res.) Sqn. Brig. Szénassy in Jaromirz under Riesch and Loudon. It began the campaign with 1359 men and 1200 horses (1071-871 on April 1).

Bohemia		
2nd Owner		
Depot cadre	Pardubitz	
Col. Commander	Joseph von Mayern (Mayer)	baron Raban von Spiegel
Oberstlieutenant	Count Ferdinand Lippe (dead at Aspern)	
Oberstlieutenant	Johann von Kopp	

2nd Colonel		
1st Major	Johann von Kopp	Ludwig Durand
2nd Major	baron Taxis	
3rd-4th Majors	Count Dominik Stürgkh	Baron Carl Tettenborn

- before Aspern: detached in the Brig. baron Peter Vécsey, IV Corps Rosenberg and then assigned also to the III Corps Hohenzollern. At Eggmühl 4 squadrons remained in the right wing with Vécsey, while other 4 Sqns. were with the Reserve of Liechtenstein. It took part at the great Ratisbon cavalry battle (April 23). There it lost: 87 men and 107 horses dead, 35 men and 41 horses wounded, 23 men and 80 horses missing. After the retreat Brig. Vécsey went with the Division FML Franz Weber von Treuenfels of the Hohenzollern Corps (now II).

- at Aspern: it participated to the attacks against Essling. There it lost: 24 men and 44 horses dead, 89 men and 91 horses wounded, 13 men and 43 horses missing.

- at Wagram: it was in the Brig. Stutterheim, Div. Fresnel, I Corps Bellegarde. The regiment acted as the rearguard of the I Corps and lost at Wagram 14 men dead, 45 wounded, 17 missing and 80 horses.

- after Wagram: the regiment retreated to Znaim with 5 squadrons in the center of the army till Brenditz, in order to protect artillery heavy batteries, with the Division FML Hennequin de Fresnel, Brigade GM Stutterheim. The remaining 3 squadrons were in front of the position. The defence was hard and the losses were: 15 men and 35 horses dead.

K.K. Cheveau-légers N° 6 GM-GdK Franz Fürst Rosenberg-Orsini

This was a unusual regiment since its beginnings. After the availability (on April 25, 1798) of the 4th (the Chevauxlegers-) division of the Dragoons-Regiment Coburg (disbanded in 1802), together with the same division from the Chevauxleger-Rgt. Latour (Dragoons 14th), and the French (Emigrants) Saxon division and of the Bercsényi-Hussars, it was raised in the camp of Engfurt, Bavaria, as Light Dragoons-Regiment N. 13 but officially took the name of 2nd New (raised)-Dragoons-Regiment". On 1802 it was changed into a Chevauxléger-Regiment with the number 6 incorporating also the Oberst-Division of the disbanded Dragoons Rgt. Coburg N. 6. In memory of the name of 2nd New Dragoons it retained the white coats.

Recruitment: Bohemia. 1 Depot (Res.) Sqn. Brig Franz Kinsky in Prague under Riesch and Loudon. It began the campaign with 1380 men and 1223 horses (4 divisions and 8 squadrons) with the VI Corps FML baron Hiller.

Bohemia		
2nd Owner		
Depot cadre	Brandeis – Klattau (Bohemia)	
Col. Commander	Count Joseph Chotek (dead at Wagram)	Chevalier Carl Latuillierie
Oberstlieutenant	Chevalier Carl Latuillierie	
Oberstlieutenant	Count Ehrenreich Wurmbbrandt	
2nd Colonel		
1st Major	baron Carl Scheibler	Count Eugen D'Ambly
2nd Major	chevalier Jakob Sük	Johann Claudius von Claudenburg
3rd-4th Majors	Count Eugen D'Ambly	Wenzel Fürst Liechtenstein

- before Aspern: under the direct command of the "Chef d'état-major" Oberst Markus Csollich (VI Corps) it was at Mainburg with 5 Sqns. One squadron was in the left wing with the Detachment Major von Scheibler, who, with the remaining two squadrons in Reserve, was sent to Moosburg. During the days of Abensberg, two Sqns. remained with Scheibler, one with the Avant-garde brigade GM Armand von Nordmann, Div. Vincent, VI Corps. Four Sqns. were with the "Hauptkolonne" Division FML comte Friedrich baron von Kottulinsky in the Brig. GM baron Carl Vincent and the last with Brig. Hoffmeister of the same division. At Landshut the regiment, now gathered, formed the rearguard covering the traffic jam of the retreating troops, deploying at Ergolding. It had some success in delaying the French advance and then withdrew across the Landshut bridges. On May 2 it had a rear guard combat at Eferding and the following day, at Ebelsberg, it was still in the Division GM baron Carl Vincent forming again the rear guard of the troops retreating across the river Traun.

Finally it was attached to the cavalry Reserve Brigade GM chevalier Carl Dolmaire (Dollmayer) de Provençères, coming from Munich with O'Reilly Rgt., II Reserve Corps FML baron Michael von Kienmayer, while two squadrons were detached under major Scheibler to control the road Schärding – Linz.

- at Aspern: was in the 1st Column or right wing under FML Johann baron von Hiller, Div. Vincent, Brig. Provençères, advanced to Enzersdorf and attacked Essling. The 2nd Major division (Sück) was the spearpoint of the 5th column vanguard. The regiment was then attached to the IV Corps Rosenberg. During the second day it fought between Essling and Enzersdorf. Its losses were: 8 men and 23 horses dead, 42 men and 40 horses wounded. After the battle it was attached to the Brig. Neustädter, Div. Dedovich, IV Corps (half rgt.), the other half with Brig. Stutterheim, Div. Rohan, IV Corps.

- at Wagram: it was in the Reserve Corps prince Liechtenstein, Division FML prince Schwarzenberg, Brigade GM Theuern von Neckersfeld (Brig. Teimer). With the cavalry of Nostitz it fought at Glinzendorf. During the second day it was at Aderklaa supporting the artillery under attack.

- after Wagram: retreated beyond Znaim now in the Brig. Rothkirch, Div. Nostitz, Reserve Corps.

Notes:

[1] Source : <http://napoleonistyka.atspace.com>

[2] The horse enjoyed a great reputation and even Napoleon obtained one Lipizzaner for himself. The French troops plundered much of the brood-stock from Lipizza and Piber.

[3] Today the Hand is primarily used to describe the height of horses, ponies, and other equines in a number of different countries, including the USA, Australia, and the UK. In this context, one hand equals four inches (10.16 cm), and the horse is measured from the ground to the top of the withers.

[4] Datas for end of January 1809 are courtesy of István Nagy.

- [5] The regiment retained also the old number 12 (Cuirassiers N° 12) having inherited the number 4 from the former “prince Adam Czartorinsky-Sangusko” cuirassiers regiment, disbanded in 1802, while sending an own division to the actual 12th regiment.
- [6] Dead at Prague on April 5, 1809

Placed on the Napoleon Series: September 2010



1809 Cuirassier



Chevaux-Légers (Light cavalry = Leichte Reiterei)



HQ STAFF

MUSICAL BAND

1ST DIVISION UNDER THE OBERST (COLONEL)

■ ■ ■ ■ ■ SQUADRON ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ SQUADRON

2ND DIVISION UNDER THE OBERSTLIEUTENANT

■ ■ ■ ■ ■ SQUADRON ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ SQUADRON

3RD DIVISION UNDER THE (FIRST) - MAJOR

■ ■ ■ ■ ■ SQUADRON ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ SQUADRON

4TH DIVISION UNDER THE (SECOND) - MAJOR (CHEVAULÉGIERS)

■ ■ ■ ■ ■ SQUADRON ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ SQUADRON

RESERVE (DEPOT) SQUADRON

■ ■ ■ ■ ■ SQUADRON

A Dictionary of K.K. Austrian Regimental Positions and Ranks

By Enrico Acerbi



Adjutant

1- Wachtmeister Lieutenant or Regiments-Adjutant

The first time this charge was observed was in a Verpflegs-Ordonnanz of 1648. He was the “factotum” of the regiment, the right arm of the Obrist Commandant, kept the regiment’s lists, the services distribution, diffused the Chief’s orders and, in battle, directly defended the Obrist. Dressed like an officer and mounted, he had the rank of the upper Senior Feldwebel. From 1769 his name changed to **Regiments-Adjutant**.

On 1803 they reached the rank of Fähnriche and, on 1807, they had to use a sabre only in face of the enemy and for personal defence. During the XIX century they gradually acquired the mansions of the Auditore and those of the Secretären; from 1861 they received also a governative (Ärarisch) horse for the duty.

2- Bataillons-Adjutant

This Charge was established on 1769, for the kombinierte-Grenadiers-bataillone. They served in the grenadier battalions in the same way the Regiments-Adjutant served the regiment. During the first Revolutionary wars period (1792-1801) they appeared also in the regular battalions Staffs. This became official (also for the peacetime) after 1803.

Ärzte (Militär Feld-Ärzte) – (surgeon)

1 - Regiments-Arzt (Regiments-Feldscher)

During the Thirty-Years War it became manifest the necessity to have a medical service for the regiment, provided that the company Feldscher was rather unable to manage the complex sanitary matter. Early in 1718 (February 16) a doctor was assigned to each regiment to be the Feldscherer supervisor. In effects the damages, caused by these latter inappropriate or “ersatz” medicine skilled men, began to become very heavy. The Regiments-Feldscher had to be a proven practitioner and was flanked by the companies’ Feldscherer with other 10 Feldscher-gesellen (apprentice doctors), who were attached to the Staff. With the prescription (Verordnung) of June 20, 1752 the Regiments-Feldscher changed his name into **Regiments-Chirurg** with the rank (1755) of a young Fähnrich. From 1776 they were also required to know the anatomy and from the Lacy’s manual establishment (1769) they reached the Lieutenants rank. On 1803 all the military medical service men received a generic denomination of Feld-Ärzte and the former Chirurg had the new name of **Regiments-Arzt** (Regiments-feld-Arzt), later receiving also the captain’s rank, but only in 1854 the medical personnel got the officer full grading and distinctions, only three years before leaving the military Staff to reach one of the new military-parties, the “Sanität”.

2 - Ober-Arzt (Bataillons-Chirurg)

The Bataillons-Chirurg born on 1769 in order to give a Chef-Arzt also to the three garrison battalions and to be, eventually, the representative or Stellvertreter of the Regiments-Chirurg. In effects, later, the Hofkriegsrat provided every battalion of its personal doctor. The expression **Oberarzt** (Ober-Feld-Arzt) appeared in 1803, having the doctors to be, like the Regiments Arzt, graduates in Medicine, maintaining, till 1854, either the Oberlieutenant rank, either that of Lieutenant.

3 – Unter-Arzt (Feldscher)

The former Staff’s Feldscher-Gesellen in 1769 became unter-Feldscher and had to be skilled in surgery and medicine. These NCOs in 1803 had the name of **Unter-Ärzte**. Till May 1844 their number was fixed in one per division.

Auditor

Or the regiment’s bailiff (highest magistrate). He had the task to carry out the regimental trials under command of the regiment commander (Inhaber). He followed also the inheritance affairs of the officers and of every dead man without heirs (in the case of some regimental income, his fee was one Groschen for each Gulden of the inheritance till a maximum tax of 100 Gulden). The Auditore of the Infantry had no proper officer Charges; for them the Regiments-Commando created a kind of “Titulatur” equalizing them to an officer’s rank. During the first 1700s years (Spanish Succession War) the Auditor collected also the jobs of the Regiments-Secretär (his pay too), so having to manage the regiment’s mail traffic and to write the regimental history (also in peacetime), tasks which, from 1807, belonged to the regiments-adjutanten. Finally, on December 18, 1767, the Auditors were authorized (by Inhabern) to be equalized to the rank of Captain. In the Border regiments he had the name of Syndicus and a wage of 200 florins per month.

At the end of the 1700s years the Army restructured the military Justice forming the Militär-Gericht-Wesens. The Auditor became the leader of the Regiments-Auditoriales, acted on behalf of the commander (Inhaber or Regiment

commander) and was, at the same time, the official consultant (Referent) of the martial Courts. While before the Auditore could have been removed, changed and nominated by the Inhaber, with the reform they fell under the Hofkriegsrat control. In 1857 they completely lost their military distinctiveness, becoming part of one of the so called Militär-Parteien (military parties or militarised practitioners).

B

Bataillons-Adjutant

(see Adjutant)

Bataillons-Chirurg

(see Ärzte)

Büchsenmacher

A Charge of the middle 1800, officially established on 1852 one for the Regiment's Staff, one for the Cadre battalion. He was a weapons advisor and supervisor (Waffen Offizier).

C

Cadetten

The term came from the medieval Latin word Capitetum (minor caput = lesser chief), which indicated the not firstborn sons (the minor brothers of an inheritor).

The rank originated from the period 1751-1752 when the Empress Maria Theresia allowed to the officers' sons to enroll in the father's regiment (or in other ones) as cadets. The so called Theresianische Militärakademie was organized by Maria Theresia on 14 December 1751 with the target: "*Mach' er mir tüchtige Officirs und rechtschaffene Männer darauß*" (to form valid officers and correct men). In that military school the Austrian Empire formed its new officers. Officially the rank was introduced on 1763 in two (early) specimens, then in three. Since 1777 they were also called Normale-Cadetten.

a) Fahnen-Cadetten. They came out from the Theresianische military academy (in Wiener-Neustadt) as the best pupils, directly admitted to first-line charges or as officer's sons come out from the Ingenieurs academy. During the service they were also called K.K. Cadetten. Two of them were assigned to each regiment's Staff, while only one had to remain there, the other being attached to the first (Leib or Obrist) battalion's Staff. Their position was in the battalion's middle, near the flags. The Lacy Regulations of 1769 equalized their rank to that of the young Fähnrich, with the same income. They had to learn how to become officers! An Adjutant or a Wachtmeister-lieutenant was their teacher. This rank lasted till March 16, 1798, when he was abolished by a special act "Allerhöchstes Handbillet" and transformed into the common Fähnrich rank.

b) K.k. ordinare Cadetten. Also called **Kaisers-Cadetten**, were also pupils in the Theresianische military academy but with a middle scholastic output and mediocre evaluations (not so good to become Fahnen-Cadetten). However they could have also been simple sons of officers on duty. They were assigned in a number of six per each regiment (to the general Staff) and then were attached one for each company. They must provide to buy uniform and equipment at their own expenses (as the above). With the 1807 Dienst-Reglement this rank was left only to the officers' sons. It will be abolished on 1849 when it will become all Feldwebeln. In effect the Kaisers-Cadetten were all NCOs and were able to had NCOs charges (sometimes definitive too).

c) Privat-Cadetten. With the 1777 Regulations (Normale) it was allowed to each Inhaber to promote valid young men as Cadetten (in addition to the six Kaisers-Cadetten) for NCOs tasks. They reached the NCOs ranks (also definitely) after having mastered the appropriate characteristics of the tasks. During the battle they stood (as the Kaisers-Cadetten) near the flags (Fahnenhauptwache) and guarded them. This rank changed its denomination on 1822 when they were called Regiments-Cadetten.

Capitain-lieutenant

Initially was only a Lieutenant, captain-deputy (Hauptmanns-Stellvertreter) with the provisional company command of a Staff company. Later (1748 Reglement) the rank had its autonomy when was stated each of the four Staff companies must have one Capitain-lieutenant, a rank superior to that of (ober)Lieutenant. After 1805 the Staff assignment ceased. The command ownership of the Staff companies was taken by the Staff officers themselves and there was no more preset numbers of Capitain-lieutenants. This rank was maintained only as a provisional (sometimes honorary) Charge, often in order to led half-companies or detachments. From 1849 the rank disappeared and the Capitain-lieutenants assumed the denomination of 2nd class Captains.

Capitaine d'armes (Rüstmeister)

As the Sergeanten, also the Capitaines d'armes (in French) were part of the company Staffs from the last years of the XVI century (Netherlands war), till the Thirty-years war. They were called also Rüstmeistern, because they overlooked to the weapons and to the ammunitions. However, since the Verpflegs-Ordonnance of 1640, this rank disappeared.

Caplan (Regiments-Pater)

In the Lansquenets armies there was one Feld-Pater per Fählein. He had the same pay of a common "knecht", otherwise he was mounted. Later they were attached to the regimental Staff, in which they never had a military rank. He obviously was the spiritual guidance (Seelsorger) of the troops, leader of his own parish, his regiment. His duties were all the common holy rites and the keeping of the births and deaths records, regarding the regiment. He was named by the Inhaber, under approval of his religious Order, and was mainly subordinated to the Feld-Bishop (Pater Superior), who did not have any part in the nomination, limiting himself to consent it by a letter of approval (Facultäts-brief). The

Obrist commander could also punish, if necessary, the Caplan with suspension periods of one-two months, leaving the priest without pay, without the council of the military bishop.

Since 1769 this ceased to exist and the Fathers were no more under the Oberst's law. The acquisition of the full "privilegii fori Clericalis" (privilege to be evaluated by the Church) had its "verso face of the medal". In fact he lost his wage with the Gage-Verbot institute, having to be "supplied" only with the minimum necessary to perform his duty.

The distributing Order of January 26, 1771 (Circular-Verordnung) stated the introduction of the so called "Stola-Tax" for the benefit of the religious personnel (Militär-Geistlichkeit). For example, to manage an officer's marriage granted to the Caplan 2 Ducats, to manage a burial 12 Florins and so on. From 1805, the Caplans were chosen in the "regimental" parish of the bishop's Diocese from which the regiment took its recruits (from 1857 from the Diocese, which the regiment occupied as garrison). Since the ancient times they all were Catholic priests, the official religion of the Holy Roman Empire. From the Thirty-years War period the army became to accept also the Lutherans or Calvinists, whenever these religions were spread in some regiment. From 1830 it was introduced also the Greek-Orthodox cult, mainly for the former Border regiments, the Galicians units and the Hungarians ones.

Compagnie (origins)

At the Imperial Diet of 1507 in Worms the structure of a Landsknecht regiment was fully laid out in a document.^[9] The structure was a huge step forward in organizational principles, and this document suggests the Austrian Hapsburgs as the founding fathers of the modern regimental structure. This document gives a structure for a regiment as ten companies (Fähnlein) each company consisting of mixed weaponry being made of forty files (Rotten) each of ten men. The regimental staff was led by the Colonel (Feldobrist) and Lieutenant (Locotenet), also included was a very full support staff including surgeons, priests, Provosts, Adjutant, Quartermaster, and Major (Wachtmeister). Each company of four hundred men was led by the Captain (hauptmann) Lieutenant, and Ensign (Fahndrich), with a Sergeant Major (Feldwebel), Quartermaster (Fourier), Leader (Führer), two Sergeants (Webel) and drummers. The soldiers were known as Gemeine. The soldiers elected a small number of GemeinWebel each month as the lowest level command, it is not clear if their status really equaled the later un-elected Corporals.

Corporal

A Latin word, a latter plural of Caput (head) as capora, from which the Italian Caporale, which the French translated into Corporal, assuming a meaning more close to a (military) generic corps. Today, in Italy, there are rural areas in which seasonal workers squad organizers are called Caporali and their job is referred as Caporalato (in Italy the term often assumes an insulting meaning. The great actor Totò was renowned for his phrase: "Are we men or Corporals?"). In the Landsknechts regiments the corporals were called Rottmeistern (the Rott was the early platoon-squad definition). The rank was a NCOs rank, but not of Prima Plana (namely it did not allow the NCO to voluntarily cease his service). In peace the Corporal led a group of soldiers who generally lived together (Corporalschaft), in the time when six Corporalschaften formed a company (a sort of early platoon). In wartime he was the squad-platoon commander (Commandant). His tasks were:

Responsibility for squad discipline, leading the team training, inspecting the uniforms, equipment and weaponry. He had to be able to speak German, and able to read and write. Moreover he could also lead small detachments and Outposts. The oldest Corporal in a company became the "Frei-Corporal" (Gefreiter Corporal), who had not to be confused with the Gefreiter, because he was free also from the common Corporal tasks assuming the charge of a vice-sergeant (Stellvertreter des Führers). During the 30-Years war, the army lists related also of 1st (and 2nd) class Corporals.

The 1769 Regulations divided the companies each in four Züge (platoons) (formerly they had four Corporalschaften). In peacetime so there were four Corporalschafts(Zugs)-commandanten, while in wartime the number could raise to two or three per platoon (in which case the elder Corporal was named Zug-Corporal). The more aged from all the coy's Corporals was the natural Feldwebel's substitute (as once happened with the Führern).

This a bit confusing matter ceased in 1857 when the Zugscorporal became the Zugsführer and the Corporals received the control responsibility of the Cameradschaft, with the task to give aid to the Zugsführern.

D-E

Erziehungshaus-Commandant

The school-office was established by the Emperor Joseph II on 1782. A subaltern officer was charged to act as teacher instructor for boys. His rank was in the company's list. With him cooperated senior and expert NCOs, while he had the task to explain more ethical matters like discipline and pedagogy. This school offices for "militarized" boys were closed on 1852.

F

Fahnenführer

During the period in which every company had a flag, this was carried by the Fähnriche. However when these subaltern officers obtained the Lieutenant rank, the flag carrier became a NCO (Führer), and when these latter had to be employed as Feldwebeln, the job was left to another good and senior NCO, called Fähnträger in this function. On 1748 the flag number shrunk to two per battalion, there were 8 Fähnriche and 8 Führern in the regimental Staff. From 1769 the flagbearers were chosen between the eight Führern of the regular companies (since 1763 there were also two regular Fahnen Cadetten, one in the first "Leib" battalion and one in the second "Obrist" battalion, who had to stay near the flags). On 1805, the Führern, were recalled again in the Regiment's Staff (one for each battalion), but only on 1857 they were officially named as Fahnenführern. From 1869, the honour to carry a flag was assigned to the Cadets.

Fähnrich

Literally “Lord of the Flag”, the flagman (it. alfiere, lat. vexillarius), was the customer and the guide of the company flag(s). He was the natural substitute of the Lieutenants and directly commanded the Führern. He had to defend the flag until death, had to an example for the other soldiers in battle and was flanked by the band-men (Spilleute). Like the Führern, also the Fähnriche had to visit the sick soldiers in the hospitals, his was the task to overlook the Feldscher's job. In battle had to stimulate the bad soldiers (Delinquenten) and to organize the evacuation of the wounded and died men from the battlefield. The Fähnrich was also called the “company's Mother” (Mutter der Compagnie). Every Sunday and every Holyday he had to lead the Lieutenants to the Holy Mass. The Fähnrich with higher seniority, generally, was that of the Leib-Compagnie. His tasks was the same of the Lieutenants in peace and in war.

During the period 1748-1764 there were eight Fähnriche (two per battalion), attached to the regimental Staff.

On 1769 the task to carry the flags was given to the Führern, while either the Regiment's Staff, either each of the first four regular companies had a Fähnrich. In the battlefield the Fähnrich was commanded to the flags' guard (Fahnenwache), in the garrisons he was assigned (with flags) to the general or to the main guards (Generals-Hauptwache). Often they were commanded to overlook the hospitals. He was dressed (and payed) like an officer, having, therefore, not only NCO's mansions.

This rank disappeared (for some years) in 1838 and all the Fähnriche became Lieutenants.

Fahrsoldat

A Charge assigned only in war-time. This Charge appeared from 1857 and related to some soldiers of the Regiment's Staff, who had the task of the battle-Train. They were early named as “Fahr und Pack Gemeine” and later “Fahrsoldaten. From 1792 till 1815 this task was assigned to the transport troops (Fuhrwesens).

Feldwebel

Feld=Field Webel=(Wiebel) ^[10] administrative servant. Was the first NCO of the company in not mounted units and the supervisory for the inner duties in a company. This word comes from the Landsknechte period. Stood in the middle of the battlefield near the Banderuole (Banderols, ancient patrols equivalent of companies – German Fähnlein) in order to transmit the Landsknechte Hauptmann orders, on what the Gemeine had or not had to perform; also administered fees. Near the Feldwebel stood the Stellvertreter der Hauptleute (deputies of higher officers), since then called Lieutenants.

In more modern periods the Feldwebel overlooked at the company organization, made the company's reports, administered the payments for the soldiers, and so on. In German armies the vice-Feldwebel were named Sergeanten or Unteroffizieren and often carried the bataillon's flags. This qualified the rank as similar to a current Sergeant-major. The Feldwebel were selected without taking into consideration seniority, only after the promotion from sergeants and non-commissioned officers. Practically he did, in the company, what the Adjutanten did in the regiment.

Since 1769 they were transferred in the Lesser Prima-Plana lists and so they acquired the right to voluntarily dismiss themselves from service, having a not mandatory Military Duty time.

In the Austrian army, as for the two etymologies, there were Feldwebel and Rechnung-Feldwebel (payments).

Austrian army Equivalents:

Light troops (Jäger) =Oberjäger

Cavalry =Wachtmeister

Artillery =Feuerwerker

Feldwebel in the Napoleonic times as well as before and after, is a rank, he is the highest ranking NCO within a company and there is always only one Feldwebel per company in peacetime. His equivalent in the French army is sergent-major. While in peacetime there was one Feldwebel per company during the wartime, after 1805, each company had one more Feldwebel (a more Zimmermann too). Since November 1, 1849, the second Feldwebel became mandatory also in peacetime, from that time assuming distinctive administrative tasks.

Feldscher

Once upon the time every company had a Feldscher, who had to attend to the sick soldiers, without being, however, a medicine postgraduate or simply skilled in the medical art. For this he was considered a very dangerous fellow. Two times a week he had to shave (and to cut the hairs) the whole company for a minimal fee called the “Beckengeld” (the razor money??). He managed all the drugs like an apothecary and kept records of the expenses. On 1718 it was created the Charge of Regiments-Feldscher, while it was abolished in the companies, where part of the former “barbers” retained the Charge of Feldschergeseller and were subordinated to the Regiment-Feldscher (who now had a Staff duty, treating the higher officers beards).

Regiments-Feldscher

See under Ärzte (Regiments-arzt).

Fleischhauer

A Charge assigned only in war-time. Every regiment had five official butchers, soldiers with this special skill from their civil job. They had a Feldwebel-like rank and directed the troops butcheries. Their direct superior officer was the Proviant-Offizier (commander of the battle Train) and the Fleischhauern, as part of the Train NCOs were also subdue to the Train guard duties. Other Infantrymen (Gefreyten) were assigned to them as support or as drivers.

Fourier

The origin of the term is controversial. Someone told it came from the latter Latin Fodriarius (who carried the Fodrum – fodder or forage – for the military animals) (see also the French terms Fourre = straw and so the derivative Fourrier). Other gave it a Germanic origin from the two roots for-a-haro (for = vor = before; haro = heer = army), or that man who

preceded the army during the march. In effect the first task of a Fourier was to precede his regiment to accommodate camps, lodging and supplies for men and animals.

Initially they had the task of the maintenance and the accounting of the military clothes, directly designated by the captain, and to search and to gather food (bread) and forage, flanking the Proviantmeister (regiment's caterer). He had to organize the quarters, decided by the Quartiermeister, distributing also places (tents) in the camp (Zeltlager). Since the early times he was also employed as orderly by the generals or the regiment's commanders. On 1722, with the Musterschreiber rank abolition, he had also the tasks of the former NCO, i.e. the accounting and the management of the company costs (Rechnungswesen).

Since 1767 they were transferred to the Staffs. Their number was fixed to nine per regiment, being employed each for a division, sometimes one for each company, while the company book-keeping was transferred to the Rechnungsführern. Till 1798 the Fouriere wore the same uniform of the other NCOs; after that year they dressed in grey uniform. In 1802 they had their new uniform, a deep blue overcoat ("caput-Rock"), which turned again in grey on 1808.

From 1849 this rank was progressively abandoned and their duties assigned to the Feldwebeln.

Fourierschütz

Obviously the important tasks assigned to a Fourier needed his personal body-guards. These were the Fourierschützen, in the Landsknechts armies called also Trabanten or Leibschützen. Sometimes they were present in stated amounts (i.e. 12 for the Obrist, 6 for the Hauptmann). During the time evolution, the necessity to act as body-guard began to be less important, so they became the real Fourier's helpers. Under the Prince Eugene rule their number was fixed in four per Company Commander (or Staff officer). There were also other service personnel in the Austrian army called Nachwuchs or Novizen, at that time. On 1726 the number of the Fourierschützen was lowered to two per Company Commander (or Staff officer). On 1767 there was only one Fourierschütz attached as a Fourier's aide. He had to help to find the quarters and especially the officer's accommodations and services.

On 1771, during the peacetime, every officer and Fahnen-Cadett had one Gemeine at their service. These new Fourierschützen were called **Privatdiener**. They were free from the common military duties, in order to serve the officers. On 1779 also the Auditoren, the Rechnungsführern and the Adjutanten had their Privatdiener. On 1801 all the Staff officers, and the companies commanders (that is also the Capitain-Lieutenants) had a Fourierschütz at their service, while the other higher officers (Regiments-Caplanen, -Ärzte and Auditoren too) had their personal Privatdiener, who had the same wage and uniform ^[11] as the Gemeine. These soldier were often taken from the invalids or the partially fit men. (from 1808 they were chosen among the half-invalids of the regiment). The Privatdiener on 1853 received the name of Offiziersdiener and were attached only to Higher and Staff officers.

Führer (after 1857 Zugführer)

Ancient fuorunga, in „mittelhochdeutsche“ führung, vührung and in XV cent. also voering. One who opens (stay before = vor) the way, guide. ^[12] A NCO attached to the Feldwebel, who can replace the latter in his command (Stellvertreter of the Feldwebel). In the ancient times (XVI cent.) he had also to be married and able in the art of cooking (this was useful to arrange meals for sick or wounded soldiers). Initially there was one Führer in each company (Fähnlein).

On 1748 they were transferred to the battalion's Staff together with the Fähnrich.

On 1764 they returned in the coy's list (they were the last eight ordinary Führern, those with lesser seniority, to go down to the companies). They had sanitary duties like to visit the hospitalized soldiers, to assist the wounded men a.s.o. They also could have higher commands like those of the flag-guard (Fahnenwache) and the main guards (Hauptwache). On 1805 they were again transferred to the Staff (see also Stabsführer) and their place was taken by the so called Zug-Corporalen.

On 1857 this rank disappeared and was transformed into Zugführer rank.



Gefreite (Gefreyte)

When a commander asked a soldier for a special task, this man was free (befreyt) from usual duties and corvées. From the word befreyte (gefreit) came the rank of Gefreite. The Gefreyter originated also from the old Ambosaten of the Landsknechte companies, who had the task to carry the wishes (and complaints) of the Gemeine to their Captains, through their Fähnrich. Since this rank was always considered as honorary they did not receive any additional pay, remaining this the same of the Gemeiner.

They so were soldiers of the Private rank class of the men who, well trained, often the oldest of their squad (Korporalschafts führern), could manage guard jobs as well as leading patrols and other small commands; like provisional Corporals, they were also superior to other soldiers by the time of that special service. They had a little bit higher pay in the German army and carried "eagled" buttons in the collar and on the shoulders as a badge of rank. The designation was already found before the 30-years war for people, who had distinguished themselves as particularly reliable during the guard duties and when asked to escort the arrested men, therefore, becoming free from military corvée and guard tasks.

In peace the Gefreite was responsible of the good behaviour of his room-mates (Kameradschaft) and controlled the wearing of uniforms, the equipments and sometimes the weapons. They could also become squad commanders with various different task: there were the Zimmerführern or chief of a worker-squad, Kameradschaft Commandanten or lodgement's rulers. In war they could also become Schwarmführern or patrol commanders. The Gefreiter were also good Stellvertretern (see) or able to replace any NCO charge in the company. Often they inspected (daily) their barracks-

rooms and in outer tasks (as guard duties) they often were Aufführern (or vice sergeants), whenever in the smaller outposts they could also command the detachments. They were what the Gemeiner must have as example of a "good soldier".

The lance corporals (Obergefreiten) of artillery directed the guns; they stepped in 1859 in the ranks of the Bombardieren (s. d.). In Austria the Gefreiter was also called: Patrouillenführer among the Jäger, Vormeister in the artillery.

Gemeine

The word today means only generic Infantryman. Gemeine was "der Soldat ohne Charge" a soldier without charges, a generic man. The term originates from the Swiss Landsknechte who called the hired men as "gemeine knechte", where Knecht meant an hired hand on a farm or a man who worked with a daily pay. The Landsknechts-Regiment Staff and its companies (Fähnlein) formed a "common" unit called Gemeine (Gemeinde). In this assembly those who did not have special task were called "Gemeiner knechte". This term Gemeine substituted the term Knecht, during the 30 years war and in the original German regiments, where soldiers were also called "Deutsche knechte", and was often used in contrast with the word "Freiwillige" (enrolled as Volunteer).

On 1701 were formed the Grenadier Companies, in which the Gemeiner changed their name in Grenadier; in the rest of the Infantry, the soldiers with the lower income were called also "Fusilier-Gemeiner", but already on 1769, in every army list (Standliste), the term used was Gemeine.

This term disappeared with the Supreme Resolution (Allerhöchstes Entschliessung) of January 24, 1869 (maybe to avoid a too heavy presence of German words in a new army which was equalized to the Hungarian army by the 1867 Ausgleich). From that moment, in facts, the common soldiers were called as "Infanteristen".

A particular kind of Gemeine was the Zimmermann (see).

Special Gemeiner appeared, in the Austrian army, on 1861 (May 8 Regulation - "Verordnung"). They were:

the **Compagnie-Schuster** or an expert in weapons management and maintenance (for this they had a special Werkzeugtasche or a work-tools sack).

The **Blessiertenträger** or stretcher bearers, fit for Medical service duties.

H

Hauptmann

(Lat.Med. Capitanus; caput = head of men) (Mittelhochdeut. houbet-man = highest in rank man, the main person. Also associated as heubtman, haubtman). The word was often present as **Kapitän** (Kapitan, Captain) with the meaning of captain (Chieftain). See under that voice for the word origin and, as for the cavalry captain variant, see under **Rittmeister** (note that, till the end of the XVIII century the Dragoons retained the term Hauptmann for their squadrons commanders).

He was the historical company leader and commander (later also of the artillery batteries). Originally he also gave his name to his own company (in the XVII century the captain's son inherited the command of his unit and, provided the boy was too young to bring the leadership, this was left to the widow, if any, who was responsible of the payment of her men, as it would be a kind of pension). The heritage of the company troops, in every case, could have been reserved not only to the captains, but also to other formal owners (Eigenthümer) like the Obrist of the first (Guards) company (Leibcompagnie), the Obristlieutenant and the Obristwachtmeistern (been this of some relief for poor widows with no money to hire the men).

By the Lansquenets the Hauptmann stood in the front of his company (Fähnlein). He had always to be in close contact with the Colonel in order to manage his orders. This system, having shown to be, in tactics, clumsy and dangerous, was changed with the creation of special officers, similar to the captains, who had the task to diffuse the Colonel's orders leaving the Hauptmann free to command the soldiers. These personal Colonel's aides had the name of Staff officers and could also command special companies called Staff companies. Moreover they often choose to entrust their companies leadership to provisional commanders. So, the regimental Staff companies commanders were generally Lieutenants charged provisionally with the command and called Captain-Lieutenants.

The captain had also the administrative direction of the whole company (payments, company lists, clothes and equipment). He must organize the discipline maintenance, the exercise and the training of soldiers, had the right of promotions or simply of the promotions proposals, controlled also the punishments and the advancements in rank of his company. The captain had two orderlies at his own service (Fourierschützen or privatdienern).

The captain with the higher degree of Seniority was the official deputy of the Obristwachtmeister, to which he was directly subordinate and sometimes had the battalion's command, especially during military parades and battle exercises. Within the years the captain lost the mere function of company commanders and joined the ranks of the higher war commanders (Feldhauptleute).

Hautboisten (Hoboisten)

Literally Oboe players. The English word "oboe" comes from the French word *hautbois* (literal meaning, "high" or "loud" wood. I.e. loud=bass, wood=flute). The term indicated the generic musicians (see Spielleute).

Hilfsarbeiter (Rechnung-Hilfsarbeiter)

Charges established on 1867, mainly of a corporal like rank, worked in the regimental (and Cadre) office (Kanzlei) in order to help the military records and accounting.

K

Kapellmeister

The military bands were not officially assigned before 1769, time in which the Tambours had the job to revitalize the soldiers with beating drums. Some of the most important (and rich) regiments, however, provided at their own bands. For their management the regiments “hired” music “maestros” in order to direct the wind instrumental bands and sometimes also little string instrumental Orchestras. They had to be Konservatorium graduated. Their rank and wage were stated by the Colonel with a separate contract. One of the most renowned military Kapellmeister was Franz Lehár, father of the famous composer and leader of the IR 50 band.

Kapitän

In 1558, date of birth of the French regiments, the Capitain was a Landslord. Later he became only the owner of the (command of) the company. This meaning of feudal land owner was retained in France. Otherwise the term was largely used in Italy, especially during the XV-XVI centuries, with the spelling “capitano di ventura” (in Machiavelli, Baldassarre Castiglione and Ariosto) or adventuring captain. This man led an Infantry company or a cavalry squadron and was named, later, Condottiero (Lat. conducta = cum ducta or hiring contract). The oldest known “Capitano” was Paoluccio da Calboli of Forlì, son of Fulceri and father of Francesco, who died on 1348. In Germany the term “Capitaneus” was officially taken by the commanders of the cities’ garrisons or of some districts (Kreise). In Austria and Bavaria the rank was retained also in the special Guards troops (Arcieren and so on).

The Kapitän, in the early times, led also Infantry units, but the term was later substituted with the word Hauptmann. It remained in use, however, in the Navy ranks and in the irregular units (insurgents ... also civil teams like in football today).

Kriegsleute (Gemeine Kriegsleute)

Namely men-of-war or battlemen. Die Gemeine Kriegsleute, in the Austrian army, were all NCOs, which weren’t of Prima Plana (so they didn’t voluntarily retire from duty) and had smaller command to perform. They were:

- Corporalen
- Gefreiter
- Spielleute
- Fourierschützen
- Gemeiner
- And from 1861
- Compagnie-Schuster
- Blessiertenträger



Inhaber (Owner, Proprietor)

Or the true regiment’s commander (**wirkliche Obrist**). During the first times of the formation of regiments as tactical-administrative units, those (nobles) who could afford the raising of more Fähnleine received a commander approval statement (Bestallungs-Patent), subordinated to their generals (feldobristen or generalobristen) and received the title of Commander of an Infantry regiment or Obrist über ein Regiment Fussvolk (zu fuß). Their strong wish of power determined the raising of potent Obristen, who, having the money to do so, organized more than one regiment in order to command their own “little army”. The Austrian Emperor Ferdinand II (April 27, 1624) so was forced to order that one Obrist had to command only one regiment per person. Ferdinand III extended this limitation ordering to the Obristen not committed to the battlefield to abandon the ownership of their regiments (these Obristen were used to leave the command to their Obrist-Lieutenants). At the end of the XVII century, with the general reduction of the armed people in the Holy Roman territories, many Obristen lost their command and were attached to other regiments. So the Austrians created the two historical denominations indicating the true commander as “wirchlich Obrist oder Inhaber” and the attached colonel as “zweiter oder zeitlich Obrist”.

During the first 1700s years, the costs to maintain a regiment became very heavy. So there were very few Inhaber able to manage their own units. They resolved to pay only for a part of the regiment, leaving other companies to be raised by free cities or regions. ¹¹³¹

Under Maria Theresia and, especially under Emperor Franz I it was stated that the ownership of the regiments had to be an imperial matter. The Emperor began to reserve one or more regiment to himself and to give other ownerships to imperial princes (Haus-regimenter) or foreign sovereigns. This new kind of “Obrist-Inhaber” became to be more honorary than effective, often not having the possibility to lead the unit. The imperial nominations ceased the inheritances of the regimental commands. Whenever an Inhaber retired or died the title became without owner or “vakat - vakant” and only after many years, sometimes, the regiment received a new owner.

On 1767, by some regiments where the owner was the Emperor himself or a prince, was instituted the new Charge of “zweite Inhaber” or second owner. This denomination became common till 1817.

All the Inhabern, also the second ones, from 1777 had to be helped by a Inhabers-Adjutant. The owner’s Charge became wholly honorary only after the official Act of July 3, 1868.



Lieutenant (Leutnant)

(see also Unterlieutenant - Oberlieutenant) Anciently it was not a rank but a provisional Charge. From the Latin Locus (Fr. Lieu) Tenentis (keeping the place of) it indicated a vice-(someone), a provisional commander who had the command bringing the place of the ordered Commander. In fact there were also Colonels, Generals and Field Marshals Lieutenants. This word became a rank during the Lansquenets period. In the middle of those companies (Fähnlein),

ready to substitute the Landsknechte Hauptmann, whenever necessary, stood the Stellvertreter der Hauptleute (deputies of the higher officer, the Captain), since then called Lieutenants. He was the executive officer of the company (like the Feldwebel in more administrative matters and like the Obristwachtmeistern in the regimental Staff), directly subordinating to the captain. Every day he had to inspect the company, to execute the training (or to demand this to the Feldwebel) and to control the company tasks' distribution among the NCOs. He had also to watch rigorously to avoid desertions. Being the captain-deputy (Hauptmanns-Stellvertreter) he often had provisional company commands and when he had to lead a Staff company, assumed the denomination of **Capitain-Lieutenant**.

On 1701, with the birth of the Grenadiers, these elite troops companies lost the Fähnriche, who became a kind of second lieutenant. It was stated to call the former Lieutenants as Oberlieutenants, while the newbies, the former flagmen, were named Unterlieutenants.

By 1748 the new ranks of Oberlieutenant and Unterlieutenant were wholly diffused among the army branches. They were one (each of the two kinds) per company and, together with the Fähnriche, they were called as Subaltern Officiere (Inferior officers).

On 1769 the Oberlieutenant became the second coy's officer, deputy of the captain, while the Unterlieutenant inherited all the former Lieutenants' tasks (inspections, overlooking of the barracks rooms, troop training). These latter, otherwise, had not the tasks to visit hospitals and to manage the flags.

On 1838, disappearing the Fähnrich rank, all the former flagmen became Unterlieutenants. The former Unterlieutenants became Unterlieutenant Höhere Gebühr, while the ex Fähnriche became Unterlieutenants Niederer Gebühr (higher and lower lieutenants). Gradually the prefix unter- was lost in the common military use and the Unterlieutenants became merely Lieutenants, while the use of the term "Oberlieutenant" remained unchanged.

Finally on 1849 the Unterlieutenants were all defined as 1st class (the höherer) and 2nd class (the niederer) Unterlieutenants.

The lieutenant's main task was to support the captain in the company duties. They could often be employed as platoon commanders (Zugs-Commandanten). Each company had a number of three Subaltern officers (oberlieutenant, unterlieutenant and a Cadett-Offiziers-Stellvertreter), sometimes had also a Fähnrich, of whom the higher in Seniority was the direct superior rank of the Feldwebel in service. They could also command garrisons and detachments, but having not the same disciplinary rights of a captain (punishments).

M

Magazins Offizier

In the case the regiment (and its Staff) would have taken quarters in the siege of the Augmentation-Magazine (or at the main recruitment office place - the Werbbezirks-Station) made this task the officer, who was the provisional Proviant-Offizier or a Bataillon Adjutant. At depots (Ersatz-Bataillons-Cadre) a subaltern officer of the military district Staff (Ergänzungsbezirk Offizier) took the same task as acting like Proviant-Offizier in the Cadre battalion. Both had the task to manage the Depot (Magazin), its materials and the Train equipments, having to be present at every drawing away operations into the Depot.

Major (Obristwachtmeister)

In 1600s years they were also called as Regiments-wachtmeisterns. He was the executive man of the regiment. From him all the regiment's orders were diffused. During the training and in campaign he overlooked at the tactical deployment, manoeuvres, pace of marches, terrain reconnoissance etc. He also organized the alarm deployment of the regiment and the companies (Alarmplätze). He was the supervisor of the guards duties, camps, training, parades.

When battalions became a tactical unit in campaigns ^[14] they became the battalion's commanders. When the Charge of Obrist regimentscommandant was created, the Major led the first (of three) battalions or the Leib-(Inhabers)-bataillon. The denomination Major came in the middle 1700s (about 1757) together with the word Obristwachtmeister. From the 1807 Dienstreglement this latter disappeared. Since the Seven Years War a regiment had two Majors (a second Major was attached to the Staff). The new standing was established on 1769 and with the 1805 arrangement a third and a fourth Majors were attached to the regimental Staff in order to lead the battalions. From 1807 they became the administrative and disciplinary rulers of the battalions. During the relative peacetime period 1815-1848 the battalions were led: the first, generally attached to the Staff, by the Oberstlieutenant, the second by the 1st Major, the third by the 2nd Major.

The grenadier battalions, organized first in 1769, were generally commanded by an Oberstlieutenant assigned by the Hofkriegsrat and in 1790 it was established they must be officers of one of the regimental divisions forming the battalion. From 1815-1848 the grenadier battalions were led also by a Major (the youngest) of one of the parental regiments. Some Majors (and Oberstlieutenants) were commanded to lead a military district as Ergänzung-bezirk Commandanten. There they were subdue to the Recruitment branch of the army (Heeres-Ergänzungswesens) and part of the territorial forces.

In the cavalry they commanded the third division of the regiment (5th and 6th squadrons). Whenever a fourth division was present they led the third (1st Major) and the fourth (2nd major for the 7th and 8th squadrons).

Musterschreiber

Kept the accounting duties of the company, under the direct control of the company commander. He had a NCO rank and could be sent to record the accounts in the main guards or other commands. Since 1722 this Charge disappeared and its task were given to the Fouriere.

N-O

Ober-Arzt

See under Bataillons-Chirurg.

Oberjäger

(see Feldwebel)

Oberlieutenant

Oberlieutenant then Oberleutnant = same as Premier Lieutenant (1st Lieutenant). Anciently it was not a rank but a provisional Charge. From the Latin Locus (Fr. Lieu) Tenentis (keeping the place of) it indicated a vice-smtg, a provisional commander who had the command bringing the place of the ordered Commander. In fact there were also Colonels, Generals and Field Marshals Lieutenants. In modern wars the Oberleutnant (Ober= superior indicates always the 1st rank) became the equivalent of the 1st Lieutenant.

On 1701, with the birth of the Grenadiers, these elite troops companies lost the Fähnriche, who became a kind of second lieutenant. It was stated to call the former Lieutenants as Oberlieutenants, while the newbies, the former flagmen, were named Unterlieutenants. (See also Lieutenant).

Oberst (Obrist)

(The highest) commander in the regiment, the Colonel. The true Colonel was the “owner” of the regiment (wirkliche Obrist oder regiments Inhaber), but often he entrusted his command to another Colonel (Obrist Commandant). From the medieval times the Land Lords had the right to create and to pay soldiers for their own services. Over that unit the Lord has the whole rights, like a ruler who acted in the name (and in the absence) of the King, a regent (Lat. regentia = regency and from regentia came regimentum). This was an individual (Lat. personalis) commitment in war. By the contrary, when the military threat was huge and when the needs for the defence was common to a whole region (Nation?) the commitment became wide-ranging or general (Lat. generalis). So many flags (units, banderia) gathered under a chief who was more important of the colonels (the banderia or regiment commanders). This highest rank was the General-Oberst, from which came the word General.

The generals distributed the orders among the Banderia (Obristen) and made the decision whether to group the army in one strong mass or to split it in smaller and quicker forces, with the act of dividing at the origin of the word Division. The divisions, however, were also cause of quarrels between the regiments, in which there were Obristen and Owners, one against the other. We can suppose that, in order to avoid these quarrels (Med.Vulg.It. briga), someone had the necessity to create an intermediary step between the army divisions (many regiments) and the single regiments, with a superior commander, who led two or three regiments and mediated the opinions of the two or three Obristen. It was the birth of the Obrist-Brigadier (very soon changed from individual to general officer or general brigadier) and the fighting group had the name of brigade. ^[15]

So, at the Lansquenets time, the regiments and the Obristen had only a superior Charge, the Generalobristen. In the Carl V times they had a monthly wage of 400 Gulden and were always mounted, with their personal body-guard near the horse (Trabant). They also had the right to name the higher senior captain as their second officer and “Stellvertreter” calling him Obristlieutenant.

At the beginning of the XVIII Century, with the increase of the highest ranks (and military careers), the Obristen found more satisfactory to become generals and Fieldmarshals, then to remain bound into their regimental ownerships. It was during the Spanish Succession War (1708?) that this happened for the first time.

The Lords of the regiments abandoned their creatures to other and younger Obristen, who acted only as commander. In the same time the Charge of Inhaber (Owner) became time by time more honorary than heritable, when it meant the true regiment's Owner (who paid soldiers and equipments). On 1755 was officially declared the Charge of Obrist Commandant and till 1805 (like the Owner) he had the rights over a whole company. The Obrist led the regiment afeet on military parades, while in battle was always mounted. In the cavalry they commanded the first division of the regiment (1st and 2nd squadrons).

Oberstlieutenant

As said above, they were the Obristen-Stellvertretern, a rank originally given only to Rittmeistern or Hauptleute. From the XVII century they were a real rank, the second colonel of the regiment (Unterbefehlshaber). They were employed mainly as battalion/squadron commanders. During a period they had also the ownership of a Staff company.

The grenadiers battalions, organized first in 1769, were generally commanded by an oberstlieutenant assigned by the Hofkriegsrat and in 1790 it was established they must be officers of one of the regimental divisions forming the battalion. From 1815-1848 the grenadier battalions were led also by a Major (the youngest) of one of the parental regiments. Some Majors (and Oberstlieutenants) were commanded to lead a military district as Ergänzung-bezirk Commandanten. There they were subdue to the Recruitment branch of the army (Heeres-Ergänzungswesens) and part of the territorial forces. In the cavalry they commanded the second division of the regiment (3rd and 4th squadrons).

P

Patrouillenführer

Jäger troop Gefreite (see).

Pionier-Corporale ^[16]

A Charge assigned only in war-time. When regiments acquired a Pionier-Abteilungen (Pioneers sections. Late 1800s) two Pionier Corporals per battalion were attached to those sections. They were common personnel trained in peacetime as technical NCOs, who became Pioniers in war (the soldiers being called as Pionierschülern). One among them had the special task to flank the Pioniers-Abteilung commander (Pionier Offizier) and to perform administrative functions.

The Pioneers were the heirs of the Schanzknechte (men of fortress, also Schanzbauern), the number of whom was stated to be 400 in an army (Fronsberger's Kriegsbuch), distributed in squads (Rotten) of 12 men, led by a Rottenmeister. One Tambour and one Piper lead these squad of men armed with axes and shovels. Wilhelm Dilich in his Kriegsschule (Frankfurt a. Main 1689) said that "Schanzbauern oder Pionniere" were, in the German regiments, 4-600, sometimes 1000, men per Feldzuge. They had their own captain, 3 lieutenants, 3 Fähnriche, with the axe and hook on the flag, a Tambour but no Piper. They were split in Rotten of 12 men each, armed with picks and shovels.

The Austrian army, otherwise, did not have Infantry pioneers till the end of 1700 century. After 1757 was Field Marshal Lacy to ask for raising an "Arbeiter oder Pioniers Corps". So bore the first Pionier Bataillon (1758), the precursor of the Austrian engineers. After years in which the technical units, raised especially in war-times, sometimes enlarged their ranks and in other moments were shrunked down, battalions to Corps and vice-versa to companies-divisions, the official Austrian Pioneers Corps was finally created on January 17, 1809.

Pionier-Offizier

A Charge assigned also in peacetime, from when regiments acquired the Pionier-Abteilungen (Pioneers sections. Late 1800s). This officer had the task to instruct the apprentice Pioneers (Pionierschüler), two Corporals and 16 Gemeiner per each field battalion, which were part of the Regiments-Pioniere-Abtheilung. The instruction was focused on technical works in camps and battlefields. In war he was a subaltern Section commander, while in peace he had also to fulfil company services.

Prima Plana

Prima plana is a Latin term which means „in the first folio“. It indicated, in the Austrian army, the ranks which came (were written) first in the army lists or in the first sheet of those lists. These men had the higher wages and marched at the head of the Parade formations. There was also a secondary or lessere Prima Plana which comprised the NCOs. The Prima Plana people had the privilege to voluntarily dismiss themselves from military duty as, and when, they did want to do so. The Prima Plana lists regarded company officers and NCOs, which assumed the denomination of Primaplanisten.

Privatdiener

A sort of personal waiter. (see Fourierschützen)

Profoß

The Profoss, Provost or Profot (Dutch "provoost", French "prévôt"), from the Latin "praepositus" (literally prae = before, positus = placed, namely supervisor; term which appeared around 1500) was in the 16th century a military employee instructed about the regiment police, who had to take care, in his regiment, of the diffusion and observance of the field orders under the lansquenets (Landsknechten). Till the 30-years-war the Profoss was assigned to every company or "Fähnlein" and was instructed about the execution of disciplinary punishments. During his service the Profoß was subordinated to the Adjutant in the disciplinary matter, while for his duties he was commanded by the Auditor; he had the rank of a Sergeant. He was also responsible of the treatment of friendly soldiers under trial and of the prisoners of war.

The designation was applied, for example, in the Prussian army at regiment level at least till 1806, while it was maintained in the Austrian army till 1867. Prussian Regiments-profosse had an extremely low reputation and a very inconspicuous, gray uniform. In the army of the separate imperial Districts Profosse had a higher reputation which corresponded to a rather better position of military power. Often they had also the task to search for supplies, to go directly to the towns-markets and to treat the pricing of food and various stuff.

In other German armies (like Saxony) the Profoß had also some subordinates NCOs (Profoßlieutenant, Trabant, Stockmeister) and the so called Steckenknechte, a kind of early military police.

Proviantmeister

Sometimes called also Proviant-Offizier. He managed the regiment's supplies helped by the companies' Fourieren. He also acted as deputy Charge for the Quartiermeister (Stellvertreter) having a rank of inferior officer. The 1769 General Lacy's Reglement introduced a proper number of Proviantmeistern, in order to supply the three battalions during war-times. On 1857 every regiment had a second Proviant-Offizier (a subaltern officer) in war-time (from 1869 also in peace times). In war they commanded the Train of their regiment.

Q

Quartiermeister

He has the rank of the oldest Lieutenant charged to record the regiment's administration. He was a special person, with privileges, who was under command only by only the General-Quartermaster and the Staff officers. He did not fight the battles, acted under the directives of the General-Quartermaster organizing and supplying the camps and the regiment's quarters. The Musterschreiber and the companies' Fourieren were directly under his command. Since 1722 he had, during peacetime, to carry out also the job of the Proviantmeister.

From 1767 this charge was named as **Rechnungsführer**, with the rank of Oberlieutenant. His tasks remained the same, helped by many Fouriere. The 1769 Reglement established he had to be a proven expert in accounting and totally not self-serving. From 1808 he was equalized to the captain rank.

R

Rechnungsführer

(see Quartiermeister) Official Charge from 1767, practically the new name of the Quartiermeister.

Regiments-Privilegien (of the Ownership)

1- the Owner was the supreme judge (Gerichtsherr) of the regiment. He had the rights of the Justice in punishment and in clemency (Lat. Jus gladii et aggratiandi), even deciding the dismissal or death of the guilty. This sometimes caused some difficulties in order to establish who could again examine the trials (appeals courts), whether the Emperor himself or the Hofkriegsrat; even in the case the Inhaber was the Emperor himself (Infantry regiment n. 1), who could ever contest H.M. Judgements? However, time by time, this medieval right faded out. First were the officers to become exempted from this system. On 1769 the Gerichtsherr could judge only Gefreyten and Gemeinen. Finally on 1868, this right was transferred from the Inhabern to the brigade-generals. The Obristen commanders did not have this right, unless an official decree would have established it.

2- the Owner had the right to order the promotion and advancements in ranks (Bestallungs- und Beförderungsrecht). From 1766, however, the promotions of the Staff officers were decided by the Hofkriegsrat (and from 1848 by the Emperor). The NCOs promotions were matter of the company commanders, through the approval of the regiment's command.

3- the Owner had the right to concede his approval to the officers and soldiers marriages. On 1769 it was ruled a restricted norm (Heiraths-Cautionen) for not allowing too many marriages by the NCOs and troopers (it was allowed that only three women per company could follow the regiment in campaign). Later it was decided also that only 1/6 of the officers could be married. This right gradually transferred to the Oberste commanders too.

On 1868 the approval for the officers was transferred to the War Ministry, leaving only NCOs and troop under the regiment commander will.

4- the Owner (but one can say the regiment itself) had the right to free his officers and troopers from any bishopric or parish religious duty, holding them only under the regiments-Caplan authority. The reorganization of the military religious branch (1868) abolished this privilege.

5- Every member of the regiment gave it the preference in testament's inheritances.

6- in the case of death of one officer without heirs, all the inheritance came to the Owner tax free, apart of the so called Douceur (one horse or 100 Ducats). Abolished in 1769.

7- the Owner had the right to free the leave permissions (freien Beurlaubung) but in many cases this caused a lot of troubles causing its early abolition with the September 1, 1704 Patent.

8- the Owner had the right to impose his personal directives on duties, about service and military exercises. This was suspended on 1737 (March 1) by the Emperor Carl VI with the publication of the common Infantry arrangement (Regulament und Ordnung nach welchem Unsere gesamte Infanterie in denen Handgriffen und Kriegsexercitien), which came from the 1728 personal arrangement of Fieldmarshal Rogal's regiment.

9- the Owner had the right to establish the uniform of his regiment. This right lasted till 1690 and on 1708 were adopted common uniforms for the army. The Owner actually retained only the privilege to choose the regimental colours (i.e. collars etc.). From 1767 also the colours were chosen by Hofkriegsrat, while the Owner could dress the colours of the musicians. From 1822 they lost also the musicians privilege and the whole uniform became a national matter.

10- the Owner had the right to donate new flags to his subordinate units. These honorary flags, however, had to be left at home.

11- the Owner was the absolute administrator of the regiment. He was helped by the Obristlieutenant and the Obristwachtmeister only the regimental cash management (Cassa). The regimental "properties" of the owner were those stated in the supply-orders sheets (Verpflegs-ordonnanzen). He had a personal supply of 50 man (as mouths to satisfy - Mund) and 12 horse (Pferd) rations per months (the captain, owner of the company, received 15 man and 3 horses portions) in winter (in summer the half). These were retained also if the Owner became the career of General officer. From 1769 all the Owners become generals, also if not in active duty, received yearly an "Inhabers Gage". This ceased in 1798. On 1805 the Owners (as the Oberste commanders and the Staff officers) lost every kind of personal ownership (Staff companies) receiving only the common wages (or Pension) for their rank.

Rittmeister

Cavalry captain (chief of a squadron) since the beginning of the XVII century (note that, till the end of the XVIII century the Dragoons retained the term Hauptmann for theirs squadrons commanders)..

Historically the Rittmeister was the officer charged to give orders (manoeuvres) to a Compagnie zu Pferde (Horse Coy). While his rank was similar to the Hauptmann (captain) the Rittmeister was rather different:

1- the word was an Eastern German word which had to substitute the latin Kapitän (in 1400-1500 the Captains or Condottieri often were not a model of Chivalry); i.e. this Prussian origin is confirmed by the Polish word Rotmistrz. Later the Rittmeister commanded Squadrons as a direct derivation from the Medieval Companies.

2- The Rittmeister was always considered more than a common captain. He had to know horses and had to be expert of Remounts (?) (Remonten), horse sets / saddles and food for horses. For this, the first Rittmeister were all landowners expert in horse management.

The captain ranks differentiated in three German words (Hauptmann = Infantry; Kapitan = Navy; Rittmeister = Chivalry or cavalry).

Rüstmeister

Master of the equipment (Rüstung). See Capitaine d'armes.



Secretär (Regiments-Secretär)

He was mainly employed to manage the regiment's mail traffic, intervened in the records of the regimental order-books and finally was the regiment's historyteller in peace and in war. At the beginning of the XVIII century his jobs were transferred to the Auditeur.

Sergeant

The word came from the French term Sergent (it from the Lat. Med. serviens = servant). This term was not popular in the German armies. During the last years of the XVI century (Netherlands war), till the Thirty-years war, every Fähnlein (company) had also 2-3 Sergeanten, in a rank which stood between Feldwebel and Corporal. They were, above all, merely employed as squad commanders (Corporalschaften).

Spielleute

Each Landsknechts companies (Fähnlein) had four (sometimes only two) drummers, called Trommelschläger and after Tambours, plus two pipers (Querpfeifer). They played battle musics near the regimental flags and behind the Fähnrich. A unit formed by one Tambour and one piper was called a play, "Spiel", and the musicians "Spielleute". They also had parliamentary tasks (Parlamentärs-Diensten) when was necessary to directly contact the enemies in the battlefield, especially the Tambours. Since 1771, in peacetime, they acted also as Lieutenants and Fähnrich orderlies. With the 1806 Regulations the pipers were abolished in the battle formations, remaining only in the regimental bands (Musikkapellen). As

Mannschaft der Regiments-Musik

They indicated the musicians (and the music apprentices, Musik-Eleven, who could begin the service at the age of 14, but had to enroll only at the age of 17) of the regimental band, instructed by a Kapellmeister or simply by the Regiments-Tambours (from 1896 also Regiments-Hornisten with the Feldwebel rank)

Stabsführer

What made the Profoß in field, made the Stabsführer in camps and barracks. He was appointed to the disciplinary matters. There were one Stabsführer per regimental Staff and one per each Ersatz-bataillone-Cadre (depot or regular recruits training unit later called Kader). The latter was also employed in the depot's administration. In war-time there were eight Stabsführern, one of which had the charge of wagons (baggages) director (Regiments-Wagenmeister), one that of battle Train commander (gefechts-Train), one that of Supply column commander (Proviantcolonne) while the remaining were employed in the escort to the ammunitions' columns and prisoners.

Stellvertreter

Stellvertreter in the literal sense is just a function, a replacement, i.e. a "stellvertretender Regimentskommandeur" would command the regiment whenever the real commander was absent.

In the conscription business, however, if someone was to become a soldier, in some states he was allowed to hire someone else as a replacement: this man would have been a Stellvertreter as well.

T

Tambour (Regiments-Tambour) (Trommelschläger)

The Charge became official during the Spanish war of Succession, in some regiments. They came from the company Tambours and had to stay in the center of the regiment. The other Tambours were subordinated to him. He had to teach the regimental cadence, the signals for the communications, also with foreign troopers, and the drum management. At camps they provided the drums had to be put in "pyramids" and guarded at the Flag Guard (Fahnenwache). He could also be sent on parliamentary duties during campaigns. On 1769 this Charge was established in every regimental Staff, with a monthly wage. With the constitution of the Hautboisten bands he acted as the Senior NCO, until he reached the Feldwebel rank (1858).

There were also Bataillons-Tambours and Bataillons-Hornisten, who had a rank either of Corporal, either of Gefreyte and who, in peacetime, were in the companies lists.

U

Unter-Arzt

(see under Ärzte).

Unterlieutenant

Practically a second lieutenant. On 1701, with the birth of the Grenadiers, these elite troops companies lost the Fähnriche, who became a kind of second lieutenant. It was stated to call the former Lieutenants as Oberlieutenants, while the newbies, the former flagmen, were named Unterlieutenants. See also Lieutenant).

Unteroffiziere für den Sanitäts-Hilfsdienst

Charges assigned only in war-time. These ranks appeared later in the XIX century (1861). They were NCOs commanding the Blessiertenträger Abteilungen (medical stretchbearers sections) and were subordinated to the Regiments-Chefarzt. Every regimental Staff had one Feldwebel and one Corporal per battalion, who acted as medical service NCOs. In war-time the number of the Corporals and that of the Blessiertenträger (three in peace time) doubled. In the Staff there were also eight Bandagenträger (medical orderlies, two per battalion), who carried the sanitary equipments and flanked the "Doctors" in the battlefield.

V

Vormeister

An artillery Gefreyte (see).

W

Wachtmeister-Lieutenant

The same as Regiments-Adjutant (see Adjutant)

Waffen Offiziere (Regiments – Bataillons -)

The Regiments-Offizier was responsible of the weapons management, organized the participants to the periodic firearms shooting trainings at the army schools and instructed the Bataillonswaffenoffiziere, who were responsible of the control on the hand weapons of the battalion.

Wagenmeister

He had the control on the Train and the baggage of the regiment; he had also to organize the regiment's supply traffic. He was helped by a Fourier, who could eventually substitute him in the Charge (Stellvertreter). Otherwise he had a NCO rank and, till 1769, he had to manage the regiment's supply as the official sutler (without being taxed for this job). Since 1722 this Charge was maintained only in war-time when a NCO (generally a Führer) was ordered to handle the Charge, subordinating himself to the Proviant-Offizier. Gradually this system was changed and later a Staff NCO (a Stabsführer) relieved the task as part of the Regiment's Staff and retained the same denomination: Wagenmeister. He controlled the Train columns, the order of the carriages and the personnel (the civil personnel had to dress a mandatory yellow-black arm band).

Werbbezirk Revisor

Later became the Ergänzungs-Bezirks Offizier. Was not part of the regimental Staff. He led the military district office for recruitment.

X-Y-Z

Zimmermann

A particular kind of Gemeine soldier, free from military basic duties as guards a.s.o., was the Zimmermann (a kind of carpenter) or a soldier expert of manual work and skilled in repairing various things ("Werkzeugen ausgerüstet mann"). This rank was created at the end of the XVII century. Since 1769 till 1807 the Zimmerleute had a rank formerly higher than the Gemeine's one, but had the same pay. There was one of them in each company (two in wartimes). This rank was abolished on 1867 and they were transferred to the Pioneers corps.

Zugsführer

(see Führer)

Notes

[9] Jacob, Nicolas Austrasian, *Diete imperiale, ou Ordonnance et resolution de l'Empereur et des estats du S. Empire*, Paris 1571, BL 9315aa3, (courtesy of Jeff Lewis, NapSeries).

[10] Someone said that the Feldwebel, as the organizer of the coys manoeuvres, in a translate sense, was the "battlefield weaver" (Feld Weber) or the operational arm of the Captain. The modern branch of ranks underlined the administrative skills as a Feld Wiebel.

Of course Grimm also has something to say about "weben" (see link below), which could mean "to weave" and also "to move around" (only in the intransitive sense), goes back to an old German verb "weibôn" (= to move around) and is related to Sanskrit "vêpatē" (to wobble, to vibrate). But I believe the direct etymology of Weber having developed into the Weibel is just a fancy story.

First you have got old texts from the 16th century (see the quotes by Grimm) which definitely speak of the Feldweibel (by the way, note the correct spelling), and not a single occurrence of a Feldweber, nor of any weaver called Weiber or Weibel.

Second, as far as I know as a non-germanist, it is quite unusul in the history of German language that "l" and "r" should be exchanged and a "Weber" becoming a "Webel". Still, also the roots of the Weibel seem to lie in this old German verb "weibôn" and further back in the common indo-european idiom. (courtesy of Oliver Schmidt, NapSeries).

[11] 1808 Fourierschütz Montur: graumelierten kurzen Rock mit schwarzen Kragen, graue Beinkleider, einen runden Hut mit Messingschild auf welchem die Regiments-nummer angebracht war. Die Privatdiener waren wie the gemeiner Fusiliern adjustiert, nur trugen Sie keine Rüstung, nur Tornister und Brodsack und, seit 1810, keinen Schako.

[12] In some "ethimos" also from fuorunga, fuarunga (food), vuorunge, where furung = narung, the food-finder. From the ancient hunter slang was who, knowing the places (the guide), brought the hunters squad directly onto the prey to be killed.

[13] Even the State. In 1733 there were five regiment each with five coys payed by Vienna.

[14] The word comes from the Lat.Med. *battuere* (to beat), an old word in Latin, but almost certainly borrowed from Gaulish base **bhau-* (to strike) (also in the Welsh *bathu* [beat]; Old.Eng. *beadu* [battle], *beatan* ē[to beat], *bytl* [hammer, mallet]). It generated the italian *Battaglia* (with the meaning of company) (also present in the Spanish *Batalla* or *Tercio*) and the 1600 French word *Bataillon*. In the medieval and renaissance armies of the latin countries some companies (*battaglie*) made a Battalion, instead of the regiment. In the german traditional armies the basic units were the Regiment and the Company. The word Battalion appeared later (early 1700), as a normal evolution of the europeans armies.

[15] This utter subdivision of an army, since 1637 had the French name of *brigade* (in Italy, *brigata* from It.= *brigata* or harassing troop, quarreling crowd, gang). (Note: many authors in Italy did made a bit of confusion among the Medieval Latin, heir of the Roman language, and the Italian Vulgar, popular, language). The words: *brigare* (to brawl, to fight) and *briga* (strife, quarrel) are all but Latin words. They seems to be instead Italian Vulgar terms with a celtic root. (cf.

Gael. *brigh*, Welsh *bri*, word which means power; or the gothic *brikan* - to break and the “*brech, brechen*” of germanic origins). Dante used the word and its verb with the meaning of (generic affair = *briga*) (to do something sometimes in a frenzy and busy way = *brigare*). From these origins came the terms *brigare* for tricky actions and quarrels, *brigante* (brigand) was the hostile litigant. It is difficult to imagine a feudal General officially naming his troops as a brigade (group of brigands). It is rather strange an utter splitting of the divisions could be named with a not Latin (the language of nobles and clergymen) word. Discussion’s open. At least, utter sources put the Brigadier’s birthday in 1678, hence after the birth of the French brigade (1637).

Brigade, moreover, was a French term. Its meaning was that of a group of armed men who went into the battle with the *brigandine* (*une espece d'armure de fer dont les brigans estoient armez, faite à lames estroites, qui consent aux courbeures et plieures du corps de l'homme qui en est armé*), a sort of armor made of thin horizontal bands, which allowed the soldiers movement, being not rigid because of its joints. The Roman armor called *Lorica laminata*. Here a enlightening text. All began when the City of Paris sent its troops onto the war: “*La ville de Paris offrit pour la ville et vicomté 600. glaives et 400. archers, et mille Brigands, et pource que ces gens de pied allans et venans à la guerre, pilloient le peuple, on a prins ce mot pour un larron de campagne, un voleur de pays, qui exerce le brigandage és chemins et voyes publiques* ». The brigands, so, were originally irregular soldiers armed with every kind of rural weapon, meeting together in momentary bands (brigades), who maintained themselves by pillages, robberies and crimes. These last particular behaviour granted the modern meaning of brigands. It is possible, hence, that a group of soldiers, larger than a regiment, momentary organized, provisional, not trained to act together, could be named as Brigade.

[16] French *pionnier*, from Old French *peonier*, foot soldier, and from Med. Lat. *Pes-Pedis* (foot), roots *pedō, pedōn*-one who has broad feet, from Late Lat. *pedonarius* (marching area), *pedestris* (afeet). Translate meaning into “people who march afeet, poors, not riders” (Span. *peon*), with the extension to indicate the workers who preceded the cavalrymen in order to execute works on the battlefield (or more properly who worked to raise the wooden installations in the Tournament’s places. For someone the word could originate from the Old. Fre. *Pic(onnier)* (Sp. *piconeiro*, It. *Picconiere*), stones breakers, workers with the pick, who made roads (Med.Ned.*pike-pikke*).

Placed on the Napoleon Series: February 2010