

Units in area of Gorodetschna not actively engaged
 Commander: Frimont
 Division Trautenberg
 Jager Battalion #5 - 4 companies
 St. Georger Grenz Regiment - 1 Battalion
 Beaulieu Infantry Regiment - 1 Battalion
 Duka Infantry Regiment - 2 Battalions
 Brigade Liechtenstein
 Davidovich Infantry Regiment - 2 Battalions
 Sottulinski Infantry Regiment - 2 Battalions
 Kirchenbetter Grenadier Battalion
 Brezinski Grenadier Battalion
 Attached
 Hesse-Homburg Hussar Regiment - 6 Squadrons
 Reisch Dragoon Regiment - 4 Squadrons
 2 Cavalry Batteries - 4 6pdrs, 2 howitzers each
 1 6pdr Position Battery - 4 6pdrs, 2 howitzers
 1 12pdr Position Battery - 4 12pdrs, 2 howitzers
 10 Battalion at 900 men each 9000
 Jager battalion 600
 10 Squadrons at 100 men each 1000
 4 Batteries at 150 men each 600
 11200 men
 Total Austro-Saxon Forces 20570 engaged

7550 near Podoubny
 11200 near Gorodetschna
 39320 men

Please note that these orders of battle are drawn from a number of different sources based on parade states taken before and after the actual battle. The actual composition of the various divisions and brigades, numbers of batteries attached etc., varied from day to day and week to week. In the case of the Austrian Hilfskorps, in particular, various additional units joined the corps during the actual campaign, such as the Beaulieu and Duka Infantry Regiments. As such the order of battle is offered as a guide only, but certainly for the purposes of the wargamer hopefully the guide is accurate enough. Also note that all unit strengths are all approximate.

Bibliography

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Figure Painting. A Guide

by Patrick Connor

Before I begin, let me make it absolutely clear, lest I be accused of plagiarising someone else's mediocrity, that nothing in this world is new. That is certainly true of articles on how to paint toy soldiers.

If, like me, you will pick up any magazine promising to unlock the secrets of the magic brush you should by now have a sizable collection of magazines dedicated to the pixies and fairies fraternity of our hobby - not that I have anything against them, indeed many's the time I have gone dwarf stomping with my goblin hordes.

Unlike many of the authors of these insights into the mystical world of paint, dear reader, I will not try to delude you with promises that this article will turn you into the David Hockney of miniature figures overnight - sorry, but that standard of brushmanship requires a lot of practice.

Instead I will try to give you a layman's guide to getting started and pass on a few tips which can make the task a little easier and take some of the frustration out of producing figures to an acceptable standard.

There is a well worn story about the artist, who when asked how long it had taken to paint a picture, replied a lifetime. That is without doubt a true statement. I have been painting toy soldiers for about 25 years, but I am still learning new techniques, experimenting with different paints and styles.

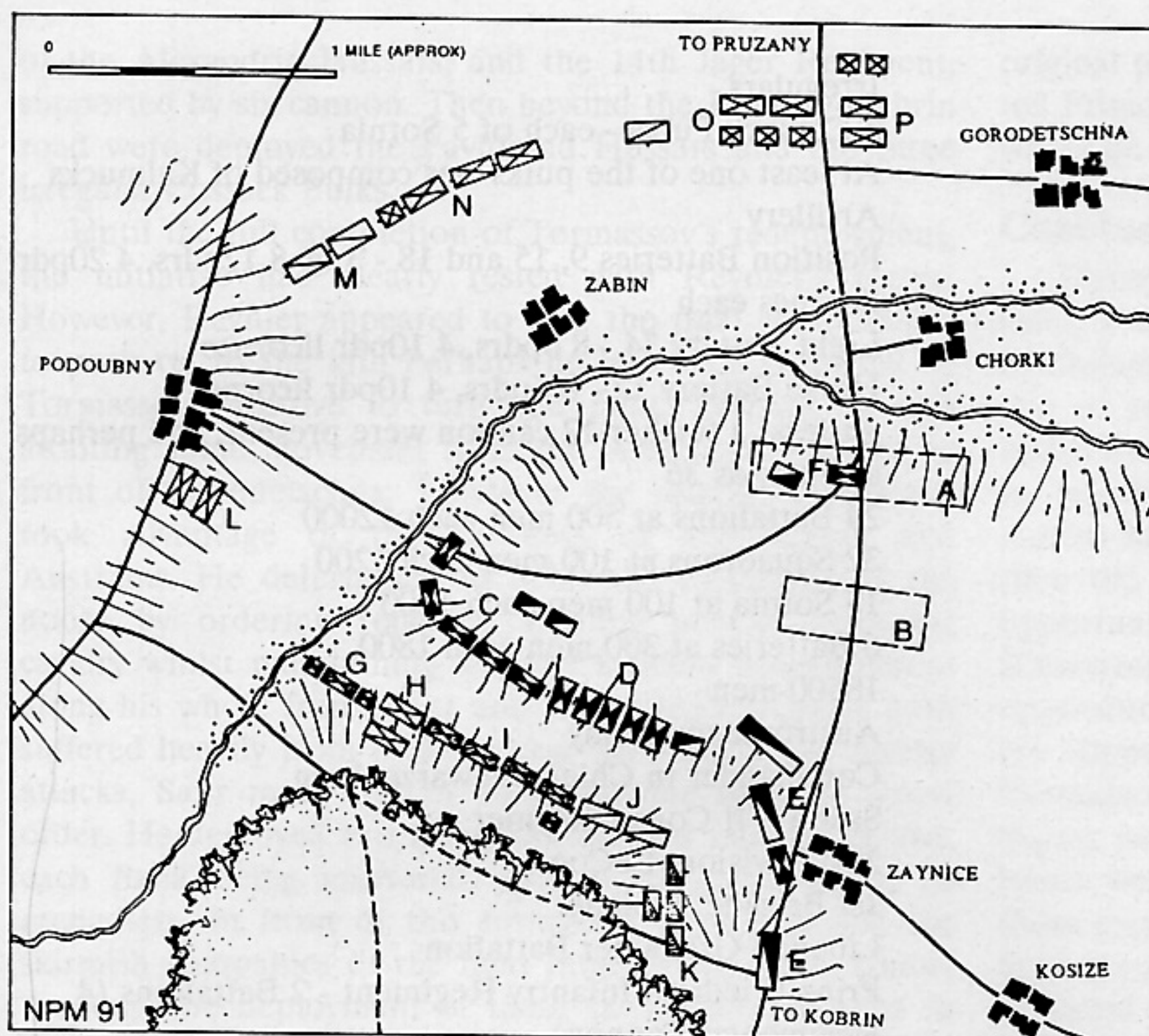
Firstly let me explode some of the myths about paints and brushes. Most painters will tell you to buy the best brushes you can afford, you know the ones, the Kolinski

sables which cost two arms and a leg. That's all very well if you are painting a landscape, but the figures we paint play havoc with brushes and even the best sable will be useless very quickly. It is far better to buy cheaper brushes and replace them more often. The best brushes I have found are those made by Humbrol which are good quality and very reasonably priced.

Size isn't everything if you will pardon the expression. Avoid the triple and double zero brushes, they don't hold enough paint and the point is no better than that found on larger brushes. The smallest I use is a zero, and normally I paint with a number one brush. In fact one of the best painters I know - I will save his blushes and name no names - uses a number two brush for most work and a number one for the fine detail.

Now let's look at paint. Here quality does make a difference, but first it's time for some myth zapping again. How often have you seen figures advertised as "painted in oils" as if they were something to be viewed in awe. Apart from the snob value this medium is no more difficult to paint in than any other, you might as well advertise figures as painted in watercolours or inks. If you want to wait for three days for each colour to dry that's fine, but don't expect to field your new army in a hurry.

I paint using a black undercoat, this requires the use of high quality paints to make sure that the undercoat is covered properly and the colour is strong and true. Many people who try black as an undercoat give up because they



BATTLE OF GORODETSCHNA AUGUST 12 1812 1.00PM

RUSSIAN DISPOSITIONS.

- A KAMENSKI'S ORIGINAL POSITION
- B MARKOFF & LAMBERT'S ORIGINAL POSITION
- C KAMENSKI'S SECOND POSITION
- D MARKOFF'S SECOND POSITION
- E LAMBERT'S SECOND POSITION
- F RIAJSK INFANTRY REGIMENT & TVER DRAGOONS

AUSTRO-SAXON DISPOSITIONS

REYNIER'S FORCES

- G SAHR'S BRIGADE
- H LILIENBERG'S BRIGADE
- I LECOQ'S DIVISION
- J ZECHMEISTER'S BRIGADE
- K GABLENZ'S BRIGADE
- L HESSE-HOMBURG'S BRIGADE
- M FROHLICH'S BRIGADE
- N SIEGENTAL'S BRIGADE

FRIMONT'S FORCES

- O TRAUTENBERG'S DIVISION
- P LIECHTENSTEIN'S BRIGADE

Please note all regimental cannon are 4pdrs

22nd Division: Funcke

2nd Brigade: Sahr

Von Spiegel Grenadier Battalion

Von Anger Grenadier Battalion

2nd Light Infantry Regiment - 2 Battalions

Attached

3rd Foot Battery - 4 6pdrs, 2 howitzers

Corps Cavalry: von Gablenz

Saxon Hussars - 8 Squadrons

Polenz Cheveau-leger Regiment - 4 Squadrons

Prinz Clemens Uhlan Regiment - 4 Squadrons

1st Horse Battery - 4 6pdrs, 2 howitzers

Corps Artillery

4th Foot Battery - 4 6pdrs, 2 howitzers

2nd Foot Battery - 4 12pdrs, 2 howitzers

The Saxon VII Corps had suffered very little attrition at this stage of the campaign and most units were still at or near full strength.

13 Battalions at 700 men each 9100

16 Squadrons at 120 men each 1920

5 Batteries at 150 men each 750

11770 men

Austrian Hilfkorps

Units engaged in main action:

Division Bianchi

Brigade Hesse Homburg

Hiller Infantry Regiment - 2 Battalions

Colloredo-Mansfeld Infantry Regiment - 2 Battalions

Brigade Lilienberg

Alvinzy Infantry Regiment - 2 Battalions

Simbschen Infantry Regiment - 2 Battalions

2 Brigade Batteries - 2 @ 8 6pdrs each

Brigade von Zechmeister

Hohenzollern Cheveau-leger Regiment - 6 Squadrons

O'Reilly Cheveau-leger Regiment - 6 Squadrons

8 Battalions at 900 men each 7200

12 Squadrons at 100 men each 1200

2 Batteries at 200 men each 400

8800 men

Total Forces actually engaged 11770 Saxon

8800 Austrian

20570 men

Units in area of Podoubny not actively engaged

Division Siegenthal

Jager Battalion #7 - 4 companies

Waradinser Kreutzer Grenz Regiment - 2 Battalions

Czartoryski Infantry Regiment - 2 Battalions

Prinz de Ligne Infantry Regiment - 2 Battalions

1 Brigade Battery - 8 6pdrs

1 Position Battery - 4 6pdrs, 2 howitzers

Brigade Frohlich

Kaiser Hussar Regiment - 6 Squadrons

Blankenstein Hussar Regiment - 6 Squadrons

6 Battalions at 900 men each 5400

Jager Battalion 600

12 Squadrons at 100 men each 1200

1 Battery at 150 men 150

1 battery at 200 men 200

7550 men

18th Division: Prince Tchervatov
 Tambov Infantry Regiment - 2 Battalions
 Vladimir Infantry Regiment - 2 Battalions
 Dnieper Infantry Regiment - 2 Battalions
 Kostroma Infantry Regiment - 2 Battalions
 28th Jager Regiment - 2 Battalions
 Attached
 Pavlograd Hussar Regiment - 8 squadrons
 X Corps: Markoff
 15th Division: Nasimov
 Kourin Infantry Regiment - 2 Battalions
 Koslov Infantry Regiment - 2 Battalions
 Vitebsk Infantry Regiment - 2 Battalions
 14th Jager Regiment - 2 Battalions
 9th Division: Udom
 Riajsk Infantry Regiment - 2 Battalions
 Nacheberg Infantry Regiment - 2 Battalions
 10th Jager Regiment - 2 Battalions
 Attached
 17th Cavalry Brigade(-): Madetof
 Alexandria Hussar Regiment - 8 Squadrons
 Cavalry Corps: Lambert
 5th Cavalry Division
 15th Cavalry Brigade
 Tver Dragoon Regiment - 4 Squadrons
 Starodoub Dragoon Regiment - 4 Squadrons
 17th Cavalry Brigade(-)
 Tartar Uhlan Regiment - 4 Squadrons
 8th Cavalry Division
 24th Cavalry Brigade(-)
 Taganrog Dragoon Regiment - 4 Squadrons

Irregulars
 3 Cossack Pulks - each of 5 Sotnia
 At least one of the pulks was composed of Kalmucks
 Artillery
 Position Batteries 9, 15 and 18 - 3 @ 8 12pdrs, 4 20pdr
 licornes each
 Light Battery 34 - 8 6pdrs, 4 10pdr licornes
 Horse Battery 12 - 8 6pdrs, 4 10pdr licornes
 At least a further 12 cannon were present, and perhaps
 as many as 36
 24 Battalions at 500 men each 12000
 32 Squadrons at 100 men each 3200
 15 Sotnia at 100 men each 1500
 6 Batteries at 300 men each 1800
 18500 men
 Austro-Saxon Army
 Commander in Chief: Schwarzenberg
 Saxon VII Corps: Reynier
 21st Division: LeCoq
 1st Brigade: Steindel
 Libenau Grenadier Battalion
 Prinz Friedrich Infantry Regiment - 2 Battalions (4
 Regimental Cannon)
 Prinz Clemens Infantry Regiment - 2 Battalions (4
 Regimental Cannon)
 2nd Brigade: Nostitz
 1st Light Infantry Regiment - 2 Battalions
 Prinz Anton Infantry Regiment - 2 Battalions (4
 Regimental Cannon)
 Attached
 1st Foot Battery - 4 12pdrs, 2 howitzers



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 BN2 Line Infantry Adv. Flank Co.
 BN3 Line Officer
 BN4 Standard bearer
 BN5 Drummer boy

WEARING BELGIC SHAKO

BN6 Line Infantry Adv. Centre Co.
 BN7 Line Infantry Adv. Flank Co.
 BN8 Line Officer
 BN9 Standard bearer
 BN10 Drummer boy

WEARING BICORNE

BN11 Officer
 BN12 Standard bearer
 BN13 Fusilier Adv.
 BN14 Fusilier Officer
 BN15 Fusilier Standard bearer
 BN16 Fusilier Drummer boy
 BN17 Highland Adv.
 BN18 Highland Officer
 BN19 Highland Standard bearer
 BN20 Highland Drummer
 BN21 Light Infantry Adv.
 BN22 Light Infantry Officer
 BN23 Light Infantry Standard bearer
 BN24 Light Infantry Drummer boy
 BN25 Light Infantry Firing

ARTILLERYMEN IN "STOVE PIPE" SHAKO

BN26 With Rammer
 BN27 With Portfire
 BN28 With Round
 BN29 Standing to gun
 BN30 Officer

ARTILLERYMEN IN BELGIC SHAKO

BN31 With Rammer
 BN32 With Portfire
 BN33 With Round

BN34 Standing to gun
 BN35 Officer

HIGHLANDERS CAMPAIGN DRESS 1809

BN36 Centre Co. Adv.
 BN37 Flank Co. Adv.
 BN38 Officer
 BN39 Standard bearer
 BN40 Drummer boy

RIFLEMEN

BN41 Kneeling firing
 BN42 Lying loading
 BN43 Officer
 BN44 Bugler
 BN45 Standing Loading

HORSE ARTILLERY

BN46 With Rammer
 BN47 With Portfire
 BN48 With Round
 BN49 With Bucket
 BN50 Officer

BRITISH NAPOLEONIC CAVALRY IN BICORNE

BNC1 Heavy Dragoon Trooper
 BNC2 Heavy Dragoon Officer
 BNC3 Heavy Dragoon Standard bearer
 BNC4 Heavy Dragoon Trumpeter

IN BEARSKIN

BNC5 Scots grey Trooper
 BNC6 Scots grey Officer
 BNC7 Scots grey Standard bearer
 BNC8 Scots grey Trumpeter

IN WATERING CAP

BNC9 Heavy Dragoon Trooper
 BNC10 Heavy Dragoon Officer
 BNC11 Heavy Dragoon Standard bearer
 BNC12 Heavy Dragoon Trumpeter

FUR BUSBY AT REST 1815

BNC13 Hussar Trooper
 BNC14 Hussar Officer
 BNC15 Hussar Standard bearer

BNC16 Hussar Trumpeter

PERSONALITY FIGURES

PF1 Napoleon (mounted)
 PF2 Murat (Hussar uniform mounted)
 PF3 General of Cuirassiers (on foot)
 PF4 Lasalle (mounted)
 PF5 Kutuzov (mounted)
 PF7 Platov (mounted Cossack leader)

POLISH GUARD LANCERS

PNC29 Lancer full dress at rest

GUARD CHASSEURS A CHEVAL

PNC33 Trooper full dress at rest

HORSES

H1 Light Horse trotting
 H2 Light Horse standing
 H3 Light Horse charging
 H4 Light Horse galloping
 H5 Heavy Horse galloping
 H6 Heavy Horse charging
 H7 Heavy Horse cantering
 H8 Heavy Horse standing
 H9 Cossack horse rough coat standing
 H10 Cossack horse rough coat charging

EQUIPMENT HORSES

EE1A near horse (ridden) Brit. Nap
 galloping gun team
 EE1B off horse (riderless)

EQUIPMENT PIECES

E1 British Napoleonic 6PDR Gun
 E2 British Napoleonic 9PDR Gun
 E3 French Napoleonic 8PDR Gun
 E4 French Napoleonic 12PDR Gun
 E5 French Napoleonic 6" Howitzer
 E6 French Napoleonic 5 1/2" Heavy Howitzer
 E7 British Napoleonic Limber
 E8 French Napoleonic Limber
 E9 Russian Napoleonic 10PDR Licorne
 E10 Russian Napoleonic 20PDR Licorne
 E11 Russian Napoleonic 12PDR Gun

E12 Russian Napoleonic Limber
 E13 Russian Napoleonic Amphibious supply wagon.....£2.50
 E14 Russian Napoleonic supply sledge
 E15 French Napoleonic Horse Artillery Caisson.....£3.50
 E16 French Napoleonic Foot Artillery Caisson.....£3.50

E17 Russian Napoleonic 6PDR Gun
 E18 Prussian Napoleonic Limber
 E19 Prussian Napoleonic 7PDR Howitzer
 E20 Prussian Napoleonic 6PDR Gun
 E21 Prussian Napoleonic 12PDR Gun
 E22 Russian Napoleonic sled mounted light 3PDR gun.....£2.50

MISCELLANEOUS

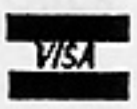
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 SN6 Portuguese Cacador
 BN51 Sergeant Rifle Brigade
 FN66 Grenadier/Chasseur Old Guard in greatcoat, covered bearskin
 FN67 French Fusilier Pre-1812, Campaign dress
 FN77 French Line Fusilier

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of the Alexandria Hussars, and the 14th Jager Regiment, supported by six cannon. Then beyond the Pruzany-Kobrin road were deployed the Pavlograd Hussars and the three irregular Cossack Pulks.

Until the full completion of Tormassov's redeployment, the initiative had clearly rested with Reynier's forces. However, Reynier appeared to lack the final commitment to push on to the kill. Perhaps he had been surprised by Tormassov's resolve to turn and fight. Perhaps he was awaiting some movement from the Austrians deployed in front of Gorodetschna. Whatever the reason, Tormassov took advantage of the slowness of the Saxons and Austrians. He determined to delay the tightening of the noose by ordering repeated spoiling attacks from his cavalry whilst maintaining a heavy artillery bombardment along his whole front. Sahr and Lilienberg's brigades both suffered heavily from these tactics. To counter the cavalry attacks, Sahr made use of an innovative form of mixed order. He deployed two battalions of light infantry in line, each flank being anchored upon a battalion square of grenadiers. In front of this formation were deployed the skirmish companies of the light infantry regiment. Unfortunately, the deployment of these skirmishers resulted in the loss of many brave men, who although forming hasty squares or klumpen, when threatened by cavalry, still lost heavily to the determined horsemen. The Russians repeated their spoiling tactics against LeCoq's Saxon division on the right. However, Zechmeister was here able to support the infantry, and successfully countered one such attack both frontally and in flank, taking a number of Russian Cossacks and regular cavalry prisoner. Following this success, Zechmeister was ordered to advance part of his cavalry to the right of the Pruzany-Kobrin road, in an attempt to outflank the Russians. Lambert was able to counter this movement with the sixteen squadrons of Hussars, that he had available, and was therefore able to keep open the vital road.

The Final Attack

Towards evening, Schwarzenberg ordered forward a final attack against the refused Russian right flank. This movement was to be supported by a general advance along the whole line with the skirmish companies of LeCoq's division. The primary attack was lead by the Austrian Colloredo-Mansfeld and Alvinzy Infantry Regiments. The former regiment was supported by the Hiller Infantry Regiment, and the latter by Sahr's Saxon brigade. The Colloredo-Mansfeld regiment swept across the river in front of Podoubny and advanced against the Russian flank. The Russian infantry opposed to them were initially forced to withdraw. But this movement exposed the Austrians to the attentions of the Russian Dragoons, who in their turn forced the Austrians to withdraw to the river line. Meanwhile the Alvinzy regiment formed in Battalion Masse, as protection against the cavalry, advanced towards the Russian infantry. But they too failed to press home their attack and in their turn retired to their original positions. Meanwhile, Frimont, commanding the Austrian forces facing Gorodetschna and the original Russian positions, finally put in an appearance by advancing to occupy Gorodetschna. Tormassov quickly reinforced his

original position with artillery and cavalry, and so intimidated Frimont that he was entirely satisfied to remain exactly where he was, huddled in and around Gorodetschna.

Conclusion

Throughout the day and although enveloped on three sides, Tormassov had successfully evaded the threat of total annihilation. Obviously his survival was in no small part due to the timidity of Schwarzenberg and those officers under his command. Gorodetschna was a brilliant exercise in marching to the flank and rear, not only for the Austro-Saxons, but similarly for the Russians. At the same time the battle is repeatedly an example of the missed opportunity. Tormassov was outnumbered two to one, but Schwarzenberg seemed more intent on humiliating his opponent than destroying him. During the night Tormassov slipped quietly away, leaving Lambert as a rearguard. Tormassov's losses amounted to perhaps 3000 men, nearly twenty per cent of those engaged. Whilst the Austro-Saxon losses were perhaps 2200 men, less than ten per cent of those engaged, and five per cent of those available. Clearly Schwarzenberg had achieved a victory, but hardly the expected decisive result, and far short of the potential that had been promised, following the brilliant tactical envelopment achieved by Reynier's flank march. Tormassov continued his retreat southward, tentatively pursued by Schwarzenberg, finally halting beyond the river Styr. Here he awaited the arrival of Tshitshagov's Army of The Danube, which would eventually join him in mid October. This final acquisition of Russian strength would finally throw the balance of strength in the Southern theatre irrevocably into the hands of the Russian army.

Napoleon heard of Schwarzenberg's victory whilst considering his own options at Smolensk, and suggested to the Austrian Emperor that Schwarzenberg should be elevated to the rank of Fieldmarshal. The Russians, meanwhile, were most displeased with the Austrians evident lack of promised restraint, and complained bitterly to Vienna. The Austrian Emperor had earlier promised the Russian court that their involvement in Napoleon's campaign was to be purely token. Perhaps this secret treaty explains, more than any other reason, the hidden purpose behind Schwarzenberg's apparent timidity during the battle. However, the result of Schwarzenberg's victory did far more to aid the Russian cause than any one might have then suspected. The news of Schwarzenberg's victory, tied to the news of Oudinot and St.Cyr's victory at Polotsk, was heavily responsible for finally convincing Napoleon to carry the central army group on beyond Smolensk. Napoleon now felt secure, holding the advantage in both the North and South. When members of Napoleon's staff made their objections to this fateful decision, Napoleon simply replied, "the wine has been poured, it must now be drunk". The wine, however, was beginning to lose its bouquet, and during the dark days of November and December was to become completely unpalatable.

Order of Battle

Russian Third (Reserve) Army of the West
Commander in Chief: Tormassov
IX Corps: Kamenski

hopefully result in the complete destruction of Tormasov's forces. Reynier was determined to make good, for the humiliation of the Saxon Corps, following the loss of Klengel's Brigade at Kobrin. Schwarzenberg agreed, the flanking movement would start at dawn on the following day.

The Russian army counted many irregulars amongst its forces, who helped in the overthrow of the invading forces during 1812, but perhaps few were as unexpected as those that came to Tormasov's aid during the night of August 11th-12th. A pack of wolves, obviously with an appetite for horse flesh surprised a line of tethered Austrian Hussar horses. The horses in their panic broke free and raced away through the forest into the night, vainly chased by numerous mounted and presumably dismounted Austrian Hussars. The following day the Austrian regiment still reported a dismounted troop ready for action.

The Battle

At around 5.00am on the morning of the 12th Reynier's Corps began its approach against the Russian left and rear. Schwarzenberg initially supported Reynier with Zechmeister's twelve Austrian light cavalry squadrons and Bianchi's Austrian division of eight battalions. The remaining Austrian forces remained in position facing Gorodetschna and those Russian forces deployed beyond the village. The strength of the Russian defences here meant that none of the Austrian forces were actually committed to any form of action until much later in the day. This lack of resolution on the part of the Austrians meant that the majority of the Russian forces could eventually be drawn off to counter the as yet unrealised threat to their flank and rear. In hindsight Schwarzenberg was clearly missing a golden opportunity to successfully pin the Russian main body whilst his flank march unfolded to trap Tormasov completely.

The ground over which Reynier advanced was treacherous, numerous men of Sahr's Saxon brigade were lost up to their necks, after marching directly into a swamp. Sahr's divisional commander, Funcke, blamed this on his subordinates loss of sanity in the face of the enemy. If Sahr's orders called for him to advance, advance he would, swamp or not!

Reynier's Dispositions

A Saxon light battalion quickly seized the river crossing in front of Podoubny, but the Russians redeployed several battery of cannon to counter this threat, forcing the Saxon's back. Meanwhile, the main Saxon advance continued on further towards the Russian left rear. Reynier's force crossed the river line completely unopposed, and he continued to muster his forces within the wood out of sight of the Russians. Reynier began his full deployment at about 11.00am. From left to right his line of battle consisted of Sahr's Saxon Brigade, Lilienberg's Austrian Brigade, LeCoq's Saxon Division, and the Saxon and Austrian Light Cavalry under the orders of Zechmeister. The front extended from the river towards the vital Pruzany-Kobrin road. Tormasov's position had been completely compromised. Of those troops seconded to Reynier for the flank march one Austrian brigade



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- 3ET Arabs with Spears
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- 5ET Arab Command
- 6ET Turkish Infantry with Muskets
- 7ET Turkish Infantry with Spears
- 8ET Janissaries with Muskets
- 9ET Turkish Irregular with Muskets
- 10ET Janissaries Command
- 11ET Turkish Infantry Command
- 12ET Turkish Artillerymen

FRENCH INFANTRY

- 41F Grenadiers Bearskin/Gaiters (Upright Plume)
- 42F Grenadiers Bearskin/Trousers (Hanging Plume)
- 43F Grenadiers Bicorn/Trousers (Hanging Plume)
- 44F Carabiniers Bicorn/Gaiters (Hanging Plume)
- 45F Fusiliers Bicorn/Trousers
- 46F Fusiliers Bicorn/Gaiters
- 47F Demi-Brigade Flank Co. (Leather Caps)
- 48F Demi-Brigade Centre Co. (Leather Caps)
- 49F Demi-Brigade Carabiniers (Mirlitons)
- 50F Chasseurs Shako (Large Plume Front)
- 51F Fusiliers Crested Helmets (Long Gaiters)
- 52F Light Infantry Crested Helmets (Short Gaiters)
- 53F Flank Co. Infantrymen (in Forage Caps)
- 54F Dismounted Dragoons

FRENCH INFANTRY COMMANDS

- 60F Grenadiers Command (Bearskin Nos)
- 61F Grenadiers Command (Bicorn Nos)
- 62F Carabiniers Command (Bicorn)
- 63F Fusiliers Command (Bicorn Nos)
- 64F Demi-Brigade Command (Leather Cap Nos)
- 65F Demi-Brigade Carabiniers Command (Mirlitons)
- 66F Fusiliers Command (Crested Helmets)
- 67F Light Infantry Command (Crested Helmets)
- 68F Chasseurs Command (Shako Large Plume Nos)
- 69F Dismounted Dragoons Command
- 70F Field Officers on Foot

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- 2ETC Mamelukes with Carbines
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- 7ETC Bedouin Arabs with Lances
- 8ETC Arab Camelmen with Lances
- 9ETC Arab Camelmen with Muskets
- 10ETC Mameluke Command
- 11ETC Arab Mounted Command

FRENCH CAVALRY

- 61FC Dragoons (Helmets and Side Plumes)
- 62FC Dragoons (Forage Caps)
- 63FC Chasseurs a Cheval (Shakos)
- 64FC Hussars (Shakos/Cloth Wing)
- 65FC Hussars (Mirlitons) in Boots
- 66FC Cuirassiers (Bicorn)
- 67FC Chasseurs (Bicorn)
- 68FC Carabiniers (Bearskins)
- 69FC Hussars de la Liberté (Braided Cuir)
- 70FC Hussars (Mirlitons, Dolman and Overalls)
- 71FC Regt. Dromadaires (Shako - Turbans)
- 72FC Regt. Dromadaires (Bicorn)

FRENCH CAVALRY COMMAND

- 81FC Dragoons Command
- 82FC Chasseurs Command (Shakos)
- 83FC Hussars Command (Shakos)
- 84FC Hussars Command (Mirlitons)
- 85FC Cuirassiers Command (Bicorn)
- 86FC Chasseurs Command (Bicorn)
- 87FC Carabiniers Command (Bearskins)
- 88FC Hussars de la Liberté Command
- 89FC Hussars Command (Mirlitons)
- 90FC Dromadaires Command For 71FC
- 91FC Dromadaires Command For 72FC
- 92FC Napoleon, Kleber and General

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remained on the far side of the river near Podoubny. Tormasov was eventually supported by a second full Austrian division commanded by Siegenthal and a further brigade of Austrian Light Cavalry.

Tormasov's Redeployment

Tormasov was completely surprised by Reynier's flanking manoeuvre, convinced that the swamp would restrict any such movement. To his credit, however, Tormasov did not panic, but calmly ordered a redeployment of his main line of battle. Leaving only the Riazsk Infantry Regiment, the Tver Dragoons and six guns of Position Battery 15 to cover the Gorodetschna crossing, he redeployed his remaining forces as follows. The Vladimir Infantry Regiment was ordered to cover the Podoubny crossing as a refused right flank, supported up to twelve pieces of artillery. Next in line running right to left were the 28th Jager Regiment, the Tambov, Kostroma and Dnieper Infantry Regiments. Behind them deployed in echelon to the left were Dragoon Regiments Taganrog and Starodoub. Deployed in front of the infantry was at least one further battery of artillery. All of the units were commanded by Kamenski. Markoff's forces deployed to the left of Kamenski, were deployed from right to left as follows, the Koslov, Nacheberg, Vitebsk, Korotkiy Infantry Regiments and the 10th Jager Regiment. The infantry were supported by six cannon of Position Battery 15, and four squadrons of the Tartar Uhlan Regiment which linked Markoff's command to that of Lambert. Tormasov's latter general's forces, deployed from right to left, consisted

into the very heart of the Duchy of Warsaw. However, as the two Russian main armies were forced deeper into the heart of Russian, away from the border, Tormassov received new orders on July 17th to march North to operate against those French forces presently threatening Bagration's Second Western Army. These orders would mean a direct confrontation between Tormassov and Reynier somewhere between Brest and Pinsk. After making numerous detachments, Tormassov's main body stood at around 33,000 men, still almost twice that at Reynier's disposal.

Feinting towards Pinsk, Tormassov successfully drew off Reynier's main body towards Antopol. Then Tormassov struck hard and fast at Kobrin. There on July 27th the First Brigade of the Saxon 22nd Division commanded by Klengel was attacked and completely overwhelmed. Of Klengel's original force of four battalions, eight regimental artillery pieces and three cavalry squadrons, only the cavalry successfully broke out to survive the debacle. Reynier turned tail and fled North to Slonim. Tormassov meanwhile advanced to Pruzany and contented himself by dispatching several strong raiding parties of regular and irregular troops deep into the Grand Duchy of Warsaw.

Reynier demanded immediate assistance from Schwarzenberg. He had been ponderously marching toward the central army group, and was only too pleased to counter march to rejoin Reynier, even before Napoleon confirmed this decision. However, realising the seriousness of Tormassov's threat, Napoleon elevated Schwarzenberg to the command of both the Hilfskorps and VII Corps, and gave him specific orders to operate against Tormassov and force him to give battle.

Tormassov had through his successive detachments reduced his available strength to around 18,000 men, whilst the combined Austro-Saxon forces now fielded perhaps 42,000 men. Tormassov learnt of Schwarzenberg's intentions during August 11th, when a series of sharp skirmishes were fought mainly between the Russians and Austrian advance guard. Tormassov drew back his forces into a strong defensive position near the village of Gorodetschna, midway between Pruzany and Kobrin. Tormassov's main line of battle was drawn up along a line of heights overlooking a marshy river line and the village of Gorodetschna. His left flank was protected by the same river, and to his rear was a large wood, through which passed his main line of retreat, the Pruzany-Kobrin road. The river due to the swamps stretching along both its banks was only locally crossable at three points. The first crossing was adjacent to the village of Gorodetschna. The second near the village of Podoubny slightly to his left rear, and the third at the junction of the river with the wooded area in his rear. Convinced that the main line of attack would be along the Pruzany-Kobrin road, Tormassov failed almost completely to protect these latter two river crossings.

Arriving before Tormassov's position on the evening of the 11th, both Schwarzenberg and Reynier recognised the potential futility of a direct frontal assault. Reynier suggested a strong right flank envelopment, employing the two crossings to the Russian left and rear. This movement threatened to cut the Russian line of retreat, and could



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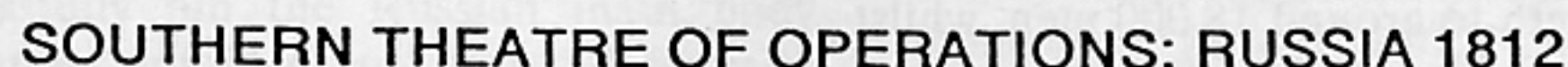
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Black Schabraque, edged with red teeth.

Black breeches.

Kiwer shako with white pompon and cords.

By N.P.Marsh



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