

# Memoirs of a young cavalry officer from the campaign of 1813, part I

By Daniel Bruun, illustrations by Chr. Würgler Hansen

This article, most recently published in the magazine Chakoten, is now brought here on the website, with largely the same arguments as the author brought as an introduction to the article at the time.

It is still a vivid and simultaneous depiction of the period and here on the website the Napoleonic period is not particularly strongly represented either.

In connection with the processing, the article has been supplemented with a section with additional illustrations at the end of Part III.

For the work with finding the original text and scanning - Thanks to Søren Juul

Kaare Myltoft

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This article is from supplementary booklet I to "Militært Tidsskrift", 43rd year, 1914. When we reprint - provided with a little extra notes and more timely spelling - it is primarily due to the vivid and contemporary depiction of the battles 1813-1814 seen from a Danish perspective side, but also. that it has been some time since Danish troops during the Napoleonic Wars have been treated in Chakoten.

The reason for the original publication is probably to be seen in connection with the run-up to the First World War - and thus as a "reminder" of what was wrong with the army in 1814, perhaps 1914 also applied.

Yes, even today many of Wind's somewhat person-fixated comments can be used in the same context, although of course you will always find more or less suitable people when you finally have to use military forces in earnest. It is indeed the same stupidities that repeat themselves all the time.

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## Second lieutenant Christian Andreas Wind's memoirs



C.A. Wind.

Drawing by Chr. Würgler Hansen  
after simultaneous sting.

## C.A. Wind

In 1813, the only 18-year-old Second Lieutenant Christian Andreas Wind [1](#)) served with the "Danish Auxiliary Corps", [2](#)) who has left behind very interesting memories, which for the campaign are based on a diary [2](#)).

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He was the son of master huntsman Ove Johan Wind to Hindemae and wife Regitze Sophie Sehested, and was born on 12 October 1794. His condition during the campaign is excellent. On his 19th birthday he was already appointed regimental adjutant, and after the battle of Sehested, in which he particularly distinguished himself, he was decorated with the knight's cross (January 1814). After being appointed chamber -junker [3](#)), he took part in the [4](#)) campaign of the Auxiliary Corps in France (1815-1817), in 1819 was characterized [4](#)) and later really [5](#)) first lieutenant. In 1831 he was appointed a la suite [5](#)) with the character of [6](#)) ring master, and when he resigned in 1835, he was appointed master huntsman, later (1841) chamberlain. In 1858 he received the "St. Helena Medal" instituted by Emperor Napoleon III

Already in 1829 he had bought Sanderumgård on Funen and in 1843 Bækkeskov in South Zealand.

On 12 October 1823 he had married Anne Sophie Elisabeth Hoppe (born 21 February 1803 - died 17 May 1881). He died at Bækkeskov on 17 September 1869.

## Childhood and youth memories

After the parents had sold Hindemae in 1801, they moved to Odense, where they bought a property. From here the young Wind was sent in 1804 to a rectory in the Christiansfeld area, where he was to receive education. The following year his father became very ill, and he made a trip home to Odense to see him. In the memoirs it is stated:

*"It was a sad parting, we both wept, and had a foreboding of seeing no more. which was also the case, for on the 19th of December, 1805, an apoplectic stroke ended his days; I lost in him the most loving father, whose memory will never extinction.*

*For the funeral I was at home again, and in the spring of 1806 my mother took me home and put me in the city's Latin school, where for 3 years I made very good progress; during this time many accidents occurred for*

Denmark, and the residents of Odense were very stressed by marches and still accommodation.

My mother, who owned a large farm, in particular had great difficulty to undergo; among others we had for a long time the French General Dupas with his entire staff, who all lived at her expense and each dinner had 20 couverts 6).

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My father's excellent wine cellar was emptied on this occasion.

Furthermore, Divisional General Gérard, chief of Bernadotte's general staff, who often took me up to the castle to play with the young Prince Oscar. 7) —

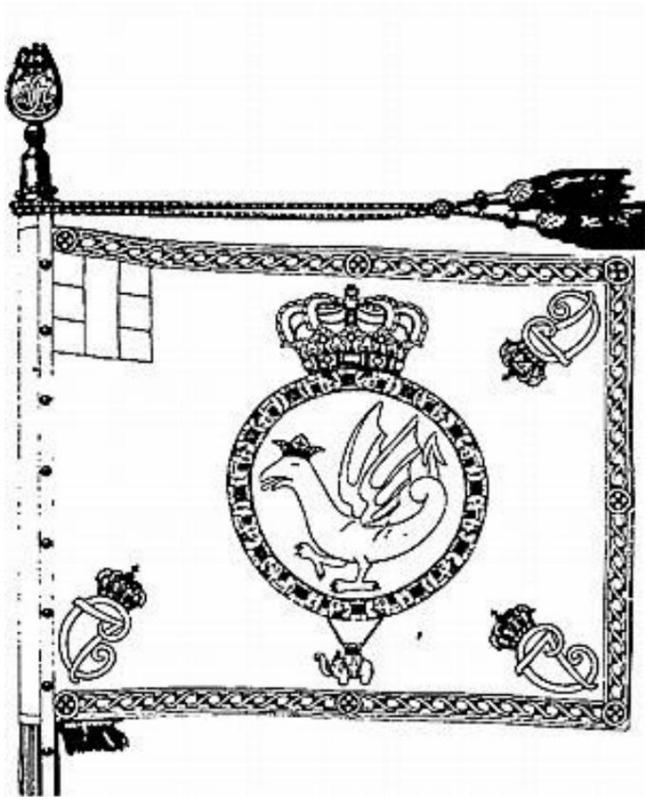
The Spanish colonel Marquis de Maroxell, commander of the Guadalaxara regiment, with his wife and three daughters, the Danish colonel von Abercron and so on. Marquis de la Romana 8) I have often seen, as well as the Prince of Pontecorvo with his consort 9).

Now occurred the well-known evasion of the Spanish troops, who all marched through Odense to embark at Nyborg. On this occasion I received a small horse from the bereaved donors, and from Prince Oscar a saber with a hilt.

This military action made a harmful stop in our education, and made me and many others want to exchange the book for the sword, which, as my mother was yielding in this, did irreparable damage to my future, which would have been quite different if I had continued my studies and entered the Interest Chamber 10) or in a diplomatic way.

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1809 I was employed as a corporal 11) in Hs. Durchlaut Prince Frederik of Hesse-Kassels - the Holstein Infantry Regiment and taken to teaching at the Military Institute in Rendsborg."

At first Wind was in the house of a Major Von Jess, but was later quartered with the other corporals.



Standard for the Funen Regiment Light Dragoons.

"On Palm Sunday, 1810, I was confirmed in the Garrison Church by Provost Callisen and stood at the top of the row, directly opposite stood Miss Auguste von Lützow, daughter of the Governor, Lieutenant General von Lützow. Excellency, she stood on her father's grave in the aisle.

*Some years later she married (married) Major Ohlrogge, commandant at Kronborg, who was very rich in money, but also in strangeness and jealousy, which is why she also divorced him. She was in all respects a good lady who deserved a better fate.*

*1811 at Easter I made a journey to Hamburg and across the Wedel, Spitzerdorff on the Elbe, Itzehoe back to Rendsborg, all on foot.*

*In 1812 I began my officer's exam, which I passed with top marks (January 2), and was then employed as a second-lieutenant in the Funen Regiment light dragoons m with seniority of December 31, 1811. After a stay of 3 years – perhaps the happiest in my life - I went to Odense, where my regiment was garrisoned. After going through a drill school I was assigned to duty with the 4th Squadron."*

### **With the Funen Regiment on Zealand**

*"On 2 August 1812, the regiment marched to Zealand. There was talk of a train to Sweden, but it was only an idea. I was excellently equipped and had 2 excellent horses, and I was 18 years old - what a wonder that such a march was agreed upon with pleasure".*

The commander of the Fynske Regiment light dragoons in 1812 was Prince Christian of Hesse, the queen's brother.

During the crossing to Zealand, the regiment in Korsør saw the Prince for the last time, who traveled to Copenhagen, where he became engaged to Princess Caroline, but shortly afterwards he lost his senses.

*"In September the Prince of Conradsborg 12) came with his adjutants, Major Baron von Bechtolsheim genannt von Mauchenheim and Major Carl von Bardenfleth. Here I have often seen him sawing firewood and running about in the garden, but neither country air nor movement helped. He was and became insane and was also extremely enervated".*

From Conradsborg, the prince was taken to Odense, where he died.

From August to December 1812, the regiment was in cantonment in various places on Zealand, and Lieutenant Wind came in January 1813 to Glostrup near Copenhagen and from there to Løjtegård on Amager.

*"January 28 was Order Day for Knights of Dannebrog, a large number received the Cross. I saw the king drive to Rosenborg Castle through trellises of troops, escorted by the court on horseback and full of foreign envoys and the high officials."*

On 2 March they marched to Bjernedegård near Sorø, and on 1 April Wind was transferred to the 2nd squadron, whose commander was Baron von Bechtolsheim, but the squadron was commanded by Master von M, who was:

*"An old Haudegen (hugaf), but otherwise a righteous man. - Moved to Tybjerg, which was owned by a Major de Neergaard, whose wife was very amiable. She then married the chamberlain, Colonel von Steuunami. The 2 months, I spent here, belong to my most pleasant memories, and Miss Sprechler's musical talent has no small part in it."*

On June 8, Wind was in Vangede near Copenhagen.

*"I was at Søborghus. On the 9th, all the officers were presented to HM the King.*

*On the 24th, the regiment had a revue for the king at Nørrefælled.*

*On 3 July, farewell audience with the king at Frederiksberg Castle. The King's Lippe (lip) was very badly bruised, then a dinner at the Shooting Range together with the officer corps of the Life Regiment Dragoons, where it was merrily going. After thus exercising at Nørrefælled and maneuvering at Amager, the regiment marched to Roskilde. My neighborhood fell on Rygård."*

Funen Regiment Light Dragoons was one of the few units in which the spirit was not the best, mainly because the officer ranks included a number of older officers who were completely unfit to command in the field. In the memoirs there are several harsh statements about these officers, - statements which are confirmed in one and all by "*Messages from the War Archives*". As we shall learn, during the campaign itself a necessary purge took place among the officers, so that the regiment was finally fully able to do its duty.

### **The regiment departs across the islands to the Duchies**

In July, Lieutenant Wind was in quarters at Rygård with Prime Minister Rosenkrantz, whose wife was a Russian princess Wiazemskoj. He stayed there, along with three Misses Rosenkrantz from Barritskov in Jutland.

On July 21 "*we were suddenly ordered at night to march to Mecklenburg and engage the Danish-French army corps 13), which was commanded by Prince Frederik of Hesse and Davout, Prince of Eckmühl.*"

Over Ringsted and Slagelse, the regiment went to the area around Korsør.

*"On the 30th we drew closer to Korsør to seize the opportunity to get over to Funen, as the belt was full of English warships. Quarters in Svenstrup. Only the 1st squadron got over, the rest of us had to cross the islands."*

Above Næstved - where a new temporary regimental commander appeared - and Vordingborg, the other squadrons of the regiment went across the water to Gåbense on Falster and then across Nykøbing to Lolland and through Maribo and Naskov to Bolykke.

*"On 14 August we used a strong fog to transfer the squadrons from Tårs to Spodsbjerg on Langeland.*

*When this suddenly parted, we noticed an English brig about half a mile off, but which took no further notice of us, and without further ado, but under a terrible rain, we came to the shore, where no bridge of ship was to be found, and the horses had therefore to swim ashore.*

*Already here, the regiment and especially the 2nd squadron was close to disbanding. The people did as they pleased, holding back at every inn and then galloping forward. Subordination was completely lost, and people laughed quite loudly at the riding master, who allowed himself to be driven with a round hat for his uniform, instead of the heavy casque. The first lieutenant didn't care what anyone said, nor did he understand how to say anything or to show respect. Lieutenant von B. was furloughed home to visit his parents, and I had a fever and had to be driven - a Polish squadron surgeon Napiersky commanded the squadron, for the master of the horse was mostly perialized, and thus everything went as best it could.*

*Almost every horse was saddled, despite the fact that they were ridden quite against the dictates of the regulations.*

*On 15 August we went to Rudkøbing, sailed to Vemmenæs and got quarters in Tved near Svendborg.*

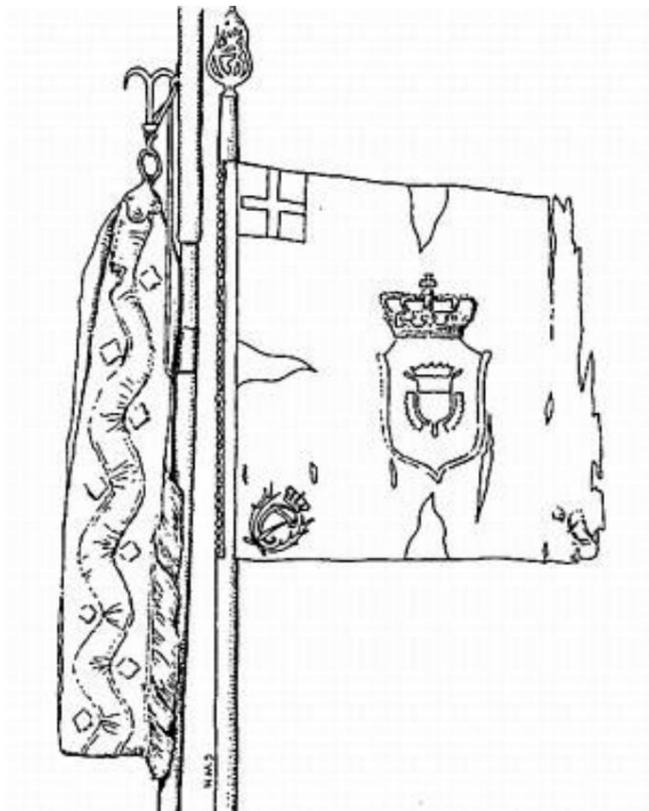
*On the 16th it went through Odense to and at Rynkeby korn my mother met me. I now got into her carriage, and on arriving at the city immediately consulted an eminent physician, as my condition had greatly deteriorated.*

*The squadron marched on a few days after in a very pitiable condition, and before that I had another fierce brawl with the riding master, who had almost gone to extremes; here, however, I did not quite have the right on my side. There was, as stated, nothing evil in Mr. von M., but he was disoriented by many years of garrison life, was weak-tempered, hot-tempered and unreasonable to a great extent, and especially at the end very drunk - strangely enough it was that one could not or would realize that he and several of the regiment's senior officers were completely unfit for service in the field and therefore immediately dismissed them, which would have saved the regiment a lot of tort and those concerned the humiliation of being sent home from the camp (at Ratzeborg) and after proving that they were now no longer capable of service."*

## I Ratzeborgstillingen

Map of the area at Ratzeborg, See the end of the article

In 1813, the Danish auxiliary corps under Prince Frederik of Hesse, together with a French force under Marshal Davout, moved into Mecklenburg to support the French operations against Berlin, but it was only a short time in the advanced position between Wismar and Schwerin. As soon as Oudinot's defeat at Gross Beeren (August 23) became known, Davout, in command of a total of 32,000 men, and whose right wing was now in the air, decided to retire to the Ratzeburg position, from which he might later break forth.



*The lost standard of the Holstein Regiment Riders.*

Today at the Armemuseet in Stockholm.

From September 4 to November 12, the Franco-Danish army corps now stood in the position Lubeck-Ratzeborg Lauenborg.

In front of the position there were regular clashes with General Wallmoden's troops, who belonged to the "North Army" under Bernadotte, the Prince of Pontecorvo - Crown Prince Carl Bernadotte of Sweden.

*"Baron Wedel-Wedelsborg, commander of a squadron of Holstein Horsemen, allowed himself to be ambushed at Lübeck 14) on 3 September, just as the people were watering the horses. It was completely cut down and the standard 15) taken.*

*Wedell received several deep blows to the head, none of which must have been fatal, but during the transport to Kiel the charpie 16) got in too deep, could not be taken out, and he had to die - which was probably according to the story. The baron, like all Wedells, was a good and fearless man."*

Lieutenant Wind, however, having recovered, departed for the Duchies.

In Lübeck he heard about the bad behavior of his regiment.

In Ratzeborg, he reported to Prince Frederik of Hesse on 30 September and then set off on his way to

Schmielau, where his squadron stood. He writes:

*"In passing through the camp I met here a mounted picket of cavalry 17) of 40 men, whose horses looked terrible, and the first my eye saw was my riding master M., who commanded this picket, and who, with a gray, knitted wool wig crept out of his bivouac hut and greeted me with the words, "Well, my father, he'll come in time to have his share of this dog life."*

*Although my answer: "Here I am just in my element", did not seem to please him very much, he took the blue lark out of his pocket, and after taking a few good sips himself, he handed it to me as a welcome.*

*"Good companionship, my Mr. Riding Master, and soon a skillful jab!"*

*At Schmielau I at once had my horses presented to me, but they looked so pitiful and lamentable, and every one who wished or would spare his own had used them, as well on the march as for the train and on outpost duty.*

*This erected a wall between the riding master, whom I had given them into their hands and laid them on my heart, and me. I think my brown mare probably recognized me.*

*It was otherwise a great pleasure for me to see my comrades, those to whom I brought intelligence from home, and as a welcome we emptied a bowl of burnt red wine in the evening. That Lieutenant von Krogh, who was the only one with money, had to give as much as he could, but now I also heard much that I would rather have done without."*

*On September 5, foraging was carried out - the day after arriving in Ratzeborg, in the village of Kogel. Its cover consisted of the 3rd Squadron of the Funen Regiment Light Dragoons as well as 2 musketeer companies of the Schleswig Infantry Regiment under the command of the squadron commander, Major B - -. It was the debut of the newly arrived Funen dragons. The test ran, it is said in "Messages from the War Archives", as unluckily as possible, and "suggested the large breasts from which it appeared that this regiment suffered in contrast to the excellent attitude of the other cavalry divisions."*

B. was a good drill master, but a poor field soldier. In the bivouac, where he was in close contact with the younger officers in the same hut, he found the stay intolerable. He moaned about not having a clean shirt on for 8 days, etc.

*"It is about this Major B that one has an anecdote which, even after many years, is on everyone's lips and is unlikely ever to die out, because when the people once came to a chain of French outposts (near), it was called by someone who knew it French qui vive, which he did not understand.*

*"What are you shouting?" he then asked the riding master, Count Adolph Rantzau, "I think he shouts that he is the kiwi 18) - yes, my soul has been for a long time" - which then aroused general laughter.*

*During a foraging, which he also had to cover with a company, the foragers were attacked instead of now supporting them, he immediately withdrew to the squadron for - as he in his report to HD*

*Prince Frederik stated - not to delay His Majesty's people by engaging in battle with wild hordes (Cossacks) who advanced without a plan.*

*But in doing so he exposed his infantry, which had almost been torn apart and only escaped as if by a miracle and after the loss of a number of men and wagons."*

However, Prince Frederik of Hesse 19) was not slow to correct the scandal when he was informed about it.



Ratzeborg ca. 1840-50.

*"He placed himself in person at the head of the battalion Moltke and 4 guns Koye, and gave orders to Major B., that he, reinforced with another I squadron of the Fynske Light, should advance without delay again to Kogel, and by this united advance, during which the prince ordered Squadron B. to attack, the village was easily retaken, and some of the enemy's wagons were exchanged for those lost. The Prince noted with satisfaction that the squadron did its duty in the said engagement, and that circumstance caused, that he allowed mercy to pass before the court and only sentenced Major B., who had wanted an arbitrary decision rather than an interrogation and a court-martial, to 24 hours' detention in the bivouac because he had left his post in Kogel too early. The sentence had the following addition: "The disobedience is fur alle weitere Ansprache, then sich nachher wieder gut benommen, befreiet.""*

However, it was only the good-natured prince who, moved by having seen the major show himself brave at the cut-in, thus excused him from further prosecution. In the general opinion, he was doomed.

*"The one who from the first was most to blame for the failure of this little train was actually a master of the horse W, with whom the brigade adjutant was with to direct the foraging; but when he saw that things were going wrong, he hastened to head-quarters and threw all the blame on Major B., whose terrible report hit the nail on the head."*

This made him, it is said in *"Medeldelser fra Krigs arkiveren"*, quite a laughingstock in the officers' corps, just as he had become a mockery of the squadron by his behavior. The following month he was also dismissed from military service. He retired to a country estate.

On September 16, General Tettenborn at Göhrde, with a great superiority, added a defeat to the French General Pecheux.

*"At Lübeck and Schlutup the regiment had had several skirmishes with Swedish and Hanseatic troops, and two squadrons were all on the march to Schwerin, but received counter-orders when intelligence arrived that the French had lost the battle at Gross-Beeren 20).*

*This deprived us of the hope of being united with the great French army, and of spending the winter in Berlin. As the army had now taken up a fixed position between the Elbe and the Traven and we were encamped at Ratzeborg, there were daily outpost skirmishes here too, but without any serious loss on either side.*

*However, it served to train the dragoons, to keep them alert - and since the Goltz Hussars 21) and other legion cavalrymen always drew the shortest straw - to give them back a certain confidence in themselves that they did not have before.*

*At Kogel, Salem Brunswick, we liked to have some sort of amusement every morning. My horse keeper, Christian Kaalund from Salling Land, a determined rider on an excellent black horse, I asked like this - after a*

enemy patrol retreated - that he wanted to teach a nosy Ulan a little lesson.

After answering: "that's enough", he started flashing [22](#)) with the ulan, which thereby came a bit too far from his troop, and when he noticed it, it was probably too much, because CK was now following him, constantly avoided his lance-thrust, and when he was close to the blade, he drove a pistol-ball into his waist, so that he tumbled off his horse, but we did not get this, for it ran to the opposite side.

First Lieutenant von Krogh also had such an affair, and although almost surrounded and abandoned (he had) the luck to save himself and his crew. A French soldier, however, who had clung to his stirrups—and (who) followed as strongly (with) as the horses—was lost, riding over a culvert studded with enemy Ulans, by which he was also knocked down.

It was on the same occasion that a French captain and adjutant, who sought salvation by swimming across the lake, was shot in the water. Rector Sander in Ratzeborg, who has published a description of the campaign in Northern Germany 1813 and 1814 [23](#)), also states this.



Danish Hussars 1813.

In Mr. Zander's description can also be read of the affair at Zarrentin, which fell on the 18th of September, and in which the regiment had the finest opportunity to distinguish itself, and especially to destroy the Hanseatic cavalry; but the incompetence of the commanders meant that nothing went as it should.

(The regimental commander) suffered that day from his nervous headache [24](#)) and drove behind the regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel von B. did not know what to do.

When he began an attack, which he led with whip in hand, at 2000 paces, the horses were somewhat sluggish, as the regiment was close to the Hanseatic Ulans. However, it could still have been a brilliant affair, because these had done everything around and were in disarray.

*But 20 paces from the enemy, the command of the right wing squadron stopped, and the commander, Ritmester von C., a Norwegian, shouted: "It's my own, damn it!"*

*Now—as all the other squadrons followed this plain example—the Hanseatic had time to retire under their guns, and the moment was thus lost.*

*Only one officer, First Lieutenant von Krogh, did not want command, but attacked the Hanseatic rear with his division. But what could have happened if everyone had done the same.*

*On this occasion the Hanseatic had several Ulans cut down, and a Count Westphalen was taken prisoner by von Krogh himself.*

*Of course he was pardoned, but just as they were standing and talking, riding master E., a personal enemy of the above-mentioned Count W., came and wanted to cut him down, but von Krogh parried the cut in time and thereby received a slight wound in the arm. A difficult dispute arose over this, and when E. also wanted to appropriate Westphalian's horse, sash and epaulet, a trial ensued, during which the horse etc. was awarded to von Krogh.*

*E. received a severe reprimand from Prince Frederik of Hesse, in addition to the disapproval of his comrades, but that man did not care.*

*Von Krogh only took the horse, it was sold to a Jew in Ratzeborg, and the money given to the best for a merry evening.*

*Count Westphalen was taken away by French gendarmes, and it was feared that he would be shot as a deserter, but he found an opportunity to escape [25](#)). Later he married a Miss Liitzow from Grossen Brietz near Schwerin, and she married again the rich Jenisch.*

*At Zarrentin, however, the regiment lost some men and some horses, which the enemy tirailleurs shot down. A young man, Høyer, who had enlisted as a dragoon, had the misfortune that his horse ran away with him and straight into the enemy ranks, where he was barbarously sabered. When people passed over the square, his body was found shamefully mutilated.*

*Zarrentin was sacked. The regiment then marched back to Schmielau, and the other French and Danish troops to the respective camps on both sides of Ratzeborg, and everything now went on in its old order."*



*Mörnersk houses in 1813.*

The lieutenant colonel was dismissed after returning from the campaign.

*"By his subordinates this von B. was universally despised, and by his malconduite he was guilty of some offenses of subordination, which took place in the camp of his own squadron. By court-martial, 2 dragoons were felled and sentenced to be arquebussed.*

*The prince, however, pardoned them with 12 times the crown each and slavery in Rendsborg at the mercy of the king. During the execution, the Oldenburg Regiment was marched up with rifles loaded, as judging by the spirit that prevailed in the Funen Dragoon Regiment one could expect disorder*

*However, these 2 dragoons were later pardoned, and after a few years I have again spoken to them in Funen. But we were all convinced that, although the Fynbos are of a rebellious nature, the story told could have been prevented if the lieutenant-colonel had shown more firmness."*

On 26 September, a battle was fought at Gudow, where 50 men of the Jutland dragoon squadron von Wittrog attacked 350 Cossacks and drove them to flight.

On September 30, the fencing at Klein-Zecher took place, in which Hussarmajor von Späth distinguished himself.

The Funen Light Dragoons had not yet acquired any fame, and the young officer had to learn with sorrow how little esteemed his department was. That he personally determined to do his utmost to distinguish himself can hardly be doubted, - judging by the performance he afterwards showed during the campaign.

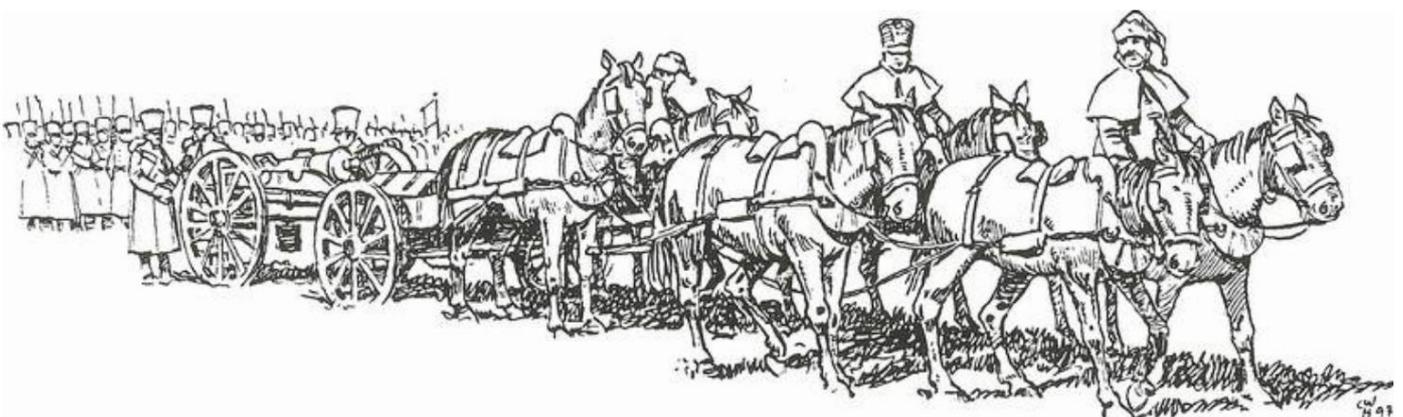
*"On 2 October I was ordered to field guard at Salem. However, just arrived I was relieved again and had to bivouac at the Weisser Hirsch outpost at night. With 40 dragoons and 50 wagons I marched at daybreak to Kogel Weathermill, where under Major von Späth 2 squadrons of hussars and 2 companies of hunters.*

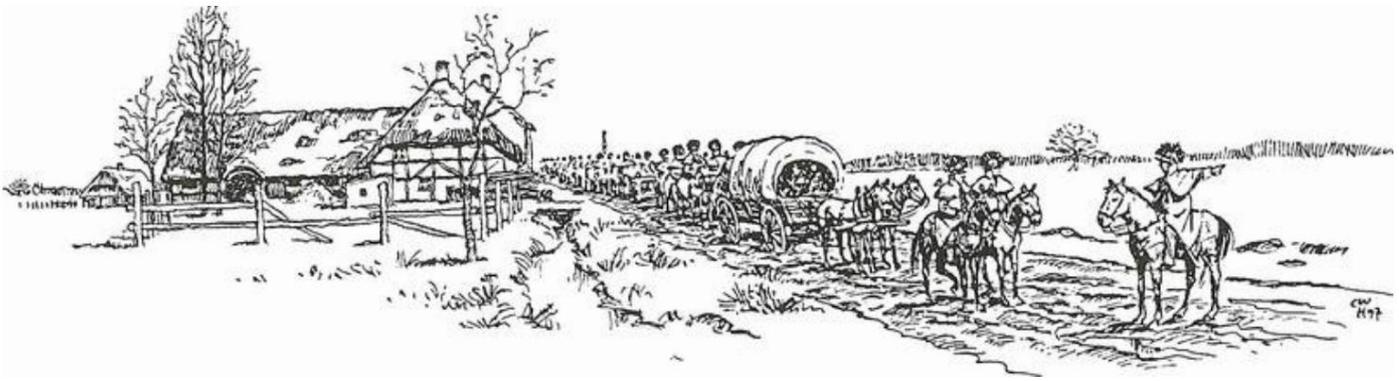
*In the greatest silence we went to the village of Dargau, which was hastily foraged. All the wagons were loaded with whatever fodder and food was available, and the cattle were driven away. The wives howled with fluttering hair as they came straight out of bed, but there was nothing to be done about it, it was war. - On the way back we saw 2 Cossacks.*

*A pig, a calf and a number of chickens on my share suited us all well."*

Bernadotte now began to press hard to get Wallmoden to act. This then tried in two days of fighting on 8 and 9 October in vain to take Ratzeborg - but he had to withdraw his troops.

However, the Prince of Hesse had caused the Funen Regiment Light Dragoons to be brought up to par with the other divisions of the army,





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### To note

1. The family now signs Vind (1914)
2. The memoirs were obviously written down after 1830.
3. Kammerjunker is a title known from the 16th century for a court functionary. Was used to indicate the person's connection to royal circles.
4. Characterized denotes a temporary degree.
5. Á la suite indicates that the officer is off duty but available.
6. Couverts = envelopes, i.e. that, in addition to what the general himself consumed, 20 envelopes were to be delivered to the guests he might invite. The number of envelopes was stipulated in the regulations for all senior officers. This was the way in which the senior officer got to know his officers better and they his way of thinking and ideas. The system is ancient.
7. Son of Marshal Bernadotte, he later succeeded his father on the throne of Sweden under the name Oscar I of Sweden.
8. The Marquis de la Romana was the commander of the Spanish auxiliary corps (1808-1809), which under Bernadotte, together with French troops, had been sent to Denmark to take part in a planned invasion of Sweden in 1809. See the article: Uniforms of the Spanish auxiliary troops



9. The Prince of Pontecorvo is Marshal Bernadotte and the consort was Napoleon's childhood crush, Desirée Clary. The latter was probably the real reason for Bernadotte's promotions, as Napoleon was brother-in-law to the marshal through his brother Joseph. These personal circumstances were not least the reason why the emperor refrained from executing Bernadotte after Wagram 1809.

10. The Interest Chamber took care of matters relating to land and forestry, hunting and fishing, roads and the land registry, as well as Greenland and the Faroe Islands.

11. Free corporal is the term for a citizen's son who went to Free School for a fee, that is to say received education in the military outside of the actual officer schools and the cadet corps. The goal was to get a basic education that could later give access to the cadet corps.

12. The Prince of Conradsborg - Prince Christian of Hesse-Cassel, who died insane (1776-1814).

13. Strength overview according to Quistorp "Geschichte der Nord-Armee 1813", p 74-78

**XIII. Army Corps (Marshal Davout) strength**  
overview 15 August 1813

3. *Loison Division (Fransk)*

Brigade Mielzynski 15.

light infantry regiment 4 BTN 44. line  
infantry regiment 2 BTN

Brigaden Grev Le Clerc des Essarts 48.

infanter regiment line 4 BTN 108. infanter  
regiment line 4 BTN

2 divisional batteries

**40th Division Thiebault (French)**

Brigade Delcambre baron de Champvert 30th Line

Infantry Regiment 4 BTN 33rd Light Infantry  
Regiment 2 BTN (garrison troops in Stade, Cuxhaven and Weser forts)

Brigade Gengoult 61.

line infantry regiment 4 BTN 111. line  
infantry regiment 4 BTN

2 divisional batteries

**The Danish Auxiliary Corps, Prince Frederik of Hesse**

Vanguard (Colonel Waldeck)

Schleswig hunter corps 1 BTN  
Holstein sharpshooting corps 2 BTN  
Hussar Regiment 2 ESK 1  
running battery (3 pd)

1st Brigade (Major General Schulenburg)

The infantry regiment Oldenburg 3 BTN + the hunter company of the 3rd battalion The  
Queen's Life Regiment 1 BTN + the hunter company of the 2nd battalion 1 foot battery  
(6 pd)

*(At the end of August, the Funen Dragoon Regiment arrived and became part of the brigade)*

2nd Brigade (Major General Lasson)

Funen infantry regiment 1 BTN Schleswig  
infantry regiment 2 BTN

Holstein Infantry Regiment 2 BTN  
Jyske Light Dragoon Regiment 4 ESK 1  
running battery (3 pd) 1 foot battery (3 pd)

30th Light Cavalry Brigade (Brigadier General Lallemand) 28th  
French Mounted Hunter Regiment 2 ESK 17th Lithuanian  
Uhlán Regiment 3 ESK

### **Reserve Artillery**

2 French spare batteries

14. The assault was made by a patrol corps under Lützow's Volunteer Corps, consisting of von Schill's Hussars (under a brother of the rebel who fell at Stralsund) and Mecklenburg mounted hunters, altogether 70 horse. (*"Notices from the War Archives"*. B d. VII, p. 164.)

15. The standard was later handed over to the Swedes, who today keep it in their trophy collection in the Arme Museum, Stockholm. Only lost Danish flag or standard during the battles 1813-1814.

16. Charpie - the connective tissue of the time

17. The picket is the formation which covers the advanced outposts and vedettes, and to which they can retreat in case of attack.

18. Probably should be understood as *"Qui vive!"*, (Who there!)

19. *"Notices from the War Archives"*. Vol. VII, p. 174.

20. The Battle of Gross-Beeren (23 August 1813), which the French Marshal Oudinot with the French Berlin Army lost, was the turning point of Napoleon's campaign in Northern Germany and thus his hopes of once again conquering Berlin. After this, it began a retreat that only ended with the emperor's abdication in 1814.

21. Goltz Hussars, was the 1st Hussar Regiment of the Russo-German Legion under the command of Lieutenant Colonel von der Goltz. Participated with 578 men at Sehested. The uniform was Russian hussar uniform M. 1812 with green dolman and fur. Red collar and notice. Yellow cords. Kordon white/black mix. Gray coveralls with red stripe.

22. Blind ring, outpost battles to keep the enemy at bay.

23. Zander, CLE, *"History of the War in the Lower Elbe in 1813"*, 1839.

24. At the beginning of the battle he left the battleground, "because of a headache. (*"Messages from the War Archives"*. Vol. VII, p. 183.)

25. Count Westphalen was hated among the French for his participation in a conspiracy against King Jerome, and for having on this occasion caused twenty-four Frenchmen to be murdered. (*"Notices from the War Archives."* Vol. VII, p. 188.)

Map of the area at Ratzeburg

