Army Lists

Important note: The army lists that this section contains are brief and not overly detailed. Players should still find them useful in basing and arranging their armies. Gamers are encouraged to research their armies for more detail and information.

Ratings:
Each unit has four ratings (move/morale/fire/melee). A unit with B17C40 would have a move rating of B, morale value of 17, a fire rating of C, and a melee value of 40.

Basic Standards:

Infantry:		Cavalry:		
Militia	C13D30	Militia	C14-30	Lt.
Light	B18B40	Light	B19-40	Lt
Line	B17C40	Medium	B19-50	Md
Grenadier	B20B50	Heavy	B19-60	Hy
Guard	A23A60	Guard	B23-(+5)	Any
Foot Art.	A19B20	Horse Art.	A19A20	

A Note on the Army Lists:
The ratings in the lists are only averages and/or historical estimations. Players may agree or disagree on these values, but keep in mind that the list is very brief and not overly detailed. Historically, units of the same class may have different values. For example; British Line battalions will vary in value, the first battalion of the 57th Foot (the Diehards) along with the 1st battalion of the 28th Foot in 1815 would have a high rating due to their combat experience and discipline as compared to the average unit. Another example would be French units, on a whole, Line or Légère units would be roughly of the same quality. However, some specific Line and Légère regiments did show characteristics that would placed them as good as Grenadiers or as bad as poor quality Line infantry. Getting back to the point, don't take the values in the lists to be absolutes. There will always be exceptions and players should make changes to their specific scenarios as necessary.

Regimental/Battalion Guns:
Regimental/battalion guns have a move of 4” and must stay within 3” of an element of the parent unit. These guns move and fire when one or more elements of the parent unit moves and fires. The morale of regimental/battalion guns is equal to that of the parent unit. Regimental/battalion guns have a melee value of 15 and a fire rating of B.

Large Cavalry Units:
Players may agree on braking down large cavalry units (8+ figs). Historically, large cavalry regiments were sometimes broken down into two (or three) separate commands.

Cavalry Classes:
Players might have noticed that *Napoleon’s Eagles* has three cavalry classes: Light, Medium, and Heavy cavalry. Historically, there were only light and heavy classes of cavalry during the Napoleonic wars, but in these rules, players will see a medium class to further distinguish some of the cavalry units from each other.

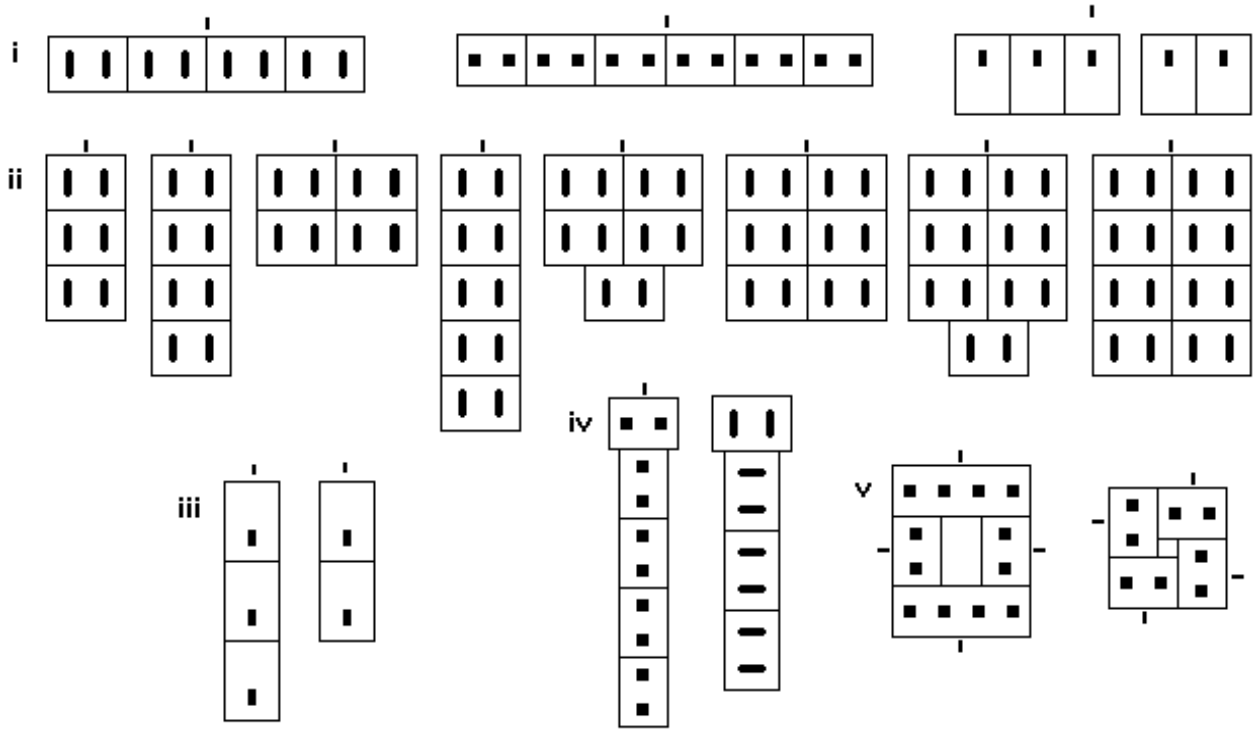
Variable ratings: (optional)
If players would like to simulate variable ratings in a battle they can roll one D6 the first time a unit is to check morale. The new value is the unit’s final rating for the rest of the battle.
1 = -2 morale, -5 melee value
2 = -1 morale
3&4 = No change
5 = +1 moral
6 = +2 morale, +5 melee value

Skirmisher units:
In the list of ratings you will see the note “Skir” added to the line. Only units that have this designation can have its whole unit skirmish. Units without this designation cannot skirmish. Units that have light companies attached to the battalion are treated differently than specific light units (see company skirmishers on page 17). Players that know a lot about Napoleonic units might noticed that *Napoleon’s Eagles* is somewhat strict as to which units can skirmish and which units cannot. For example, the French Légère (Light) units can skirmish but the line units cannot. Historically, even the line battalions had some type of skirmish training, but it was the job of the légère units to act as the light infantry of the army.

Converged Grenadier/Light units: (optional)
Units may strip the elite companies (British light and grenadier or French voltigeur and grenadier companies for example) from units to form converge grenadiers or light units. The parent unit is reduced by -1 morale, -5 melee. The converged unit goes up +1 morale, +5 melee value. Some countries have grenadier companies formed as part of the regiment during time of peace, but are detached in time of war to form grenadier battalions. In these cases, the parent unit will not suffer the penalty.

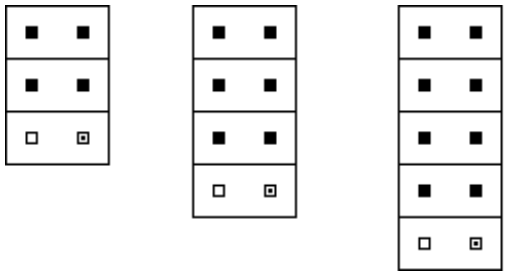
Unit Formations:
On the next page, you will see some examples of unit formations. For infantry column formations, refer to the appropriate country in the army lists. (i) Line formations. (ii) Column formations for various size cavalry units. 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16 figures. (iii) Column formations for a 6 and 8 gun artillery batteries*. (iv) Road Column for infantry and cavalry, for artillery you wouldn’t need to turn the artillery stands side ways. Just line the artillery stands one behind the other and place the lead stand sideways. (v) Examples of infantry square formation.

*Remember, one gun model on a 1”x1-½” base represents one to three actual cannon. A battery with six cannon (four guns and two howitzers for example) would have two gun models on two bases, and a battery of eight guns would have three gun models on three bases.

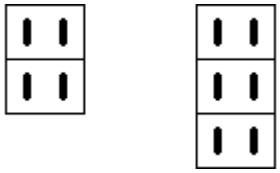


American (War of 1812)

Infantry: In January of 1812, the American army underwent a complete reform and growth. Each infantry regiment contained ten companies of which two of these were flank companies. Before the reform, infantry regiments contained no set number of companies. Some battalions had as many as 16 and others as few as 6. American infantry during the War of 1812 varied greatly in size. There is no real average field size to base your figures. Players should have unit sizes of 4 to 12 with 8 or 10 being the most common strengths on the battlefield. The 1st US rifle regiment was organized in the same fashion as the regular infantry except all ten companies were the same. In 1814, three more rifle regiments were organized for a total of four.



Cavalry: The US army had 2 light dragoon regiments during the War of 1812. These regiments had an authorized field strength of 12 figures. This figure was never reached and the two light dragoon regiments varied considerably in size from battle to battle. An average field strength from 2 to 8 figures would be good unit sizes. It was the fate for both cavalry regiments to be scattered all over the country and wasted on minor escort duties. In May of 1814, the two regiments were consolidated into one unit. At the end of the war, the unit was disbanded altogether. The army's cavalry arm would not be revived until 1833.



Artillery: Like the rest of the army, the actual number of guns in a battery would vary, and the calibre of the guns would be determined by what was on hand. American artillery consisted of 6lb and 12lb gun batteries, which were organized into batteries of six guns and two howitzers. Both the organization of the battery and design of the gun carriage were based off the French system.

Militia and Volunteer Units: The United States set up organized militia units. These militia units were organized by the state and were under the direct authority of the state Governor and not the President. The militia regiments were hastily assembled, badly trained, poorly equipped, and were very lax in discipline. It was for these reasons that other types of units were formed. As well as the ordinary militia, there were local volunteer units. These volunteer units were dressed in uniforms they themselves designed and provided.* They usually drilled weekly as opposed to the very seldom drilling of the militia, and made up the heart of the local defense. Some of these volunteer units were particularly interesting like the Kentucky Mounted Volunteers. These units were nothing more then mounted riflemen which was distinctly an American arm. Overall,

these volunteer units were a step up from the ordinary militia, but on the open field of battlefield, they were no match for regulars. However, when the enemy threatened, regulars, militia, or volunteers, everyone was needed. Militia and volunteer units varied greatly in size. Units were mostly company size, but in well-settled areas like New York, they might be as large as a battalion or regiment. In short, that means some units were as small as two figures, others maybe as large as ten figures or more.

*One very colorful example of this would be the Boston Hussars or mounted Massachusetts Volunteers which where dressed in their elaborate red and imperial green hussar uniforms.

Additions to the rules:

1) All American infantry use the two rank formation. Some sources seem to suggest that American infantry used a three rank formation instead of the two rank. It is strongly believed that the American infantry, like the British, used the two rank line formations during the War of 1812.

2) Movement is normal (and not ¾) for all American infantry moving in light woods. All other restrictions apply.

3) Use the variable ratings chart below when rolling for a variable rating for militia or volunteer units. Variable ratings are an optional rule.

Militia:
1 = -2 morale, -10 melee value
2 = -2 morale, -5 melee value
3 = -1 morale, -5 melee value
4 = No change
5 = +1 morale, +5 melee value
6 = +2 morale, +5 melee value

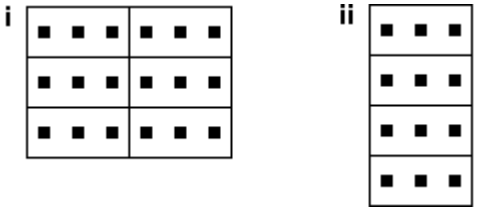
Volunteers:
1 = -2 morale, -5 melee value
2 = -1 morale, -5 melee value
3 = No change
4 = No change
5 = +1 morale, +5 melee value
6 = +3 morale, +5 melee value

American	**1812-1813**	**1814-1815**	
Militia	D9/10/11D25	D9/10/11D25	
Volunteers*	C10/11/12D30	C11/12/13D35	
Mtd Volunteers*	C11/12/13-30	C12/13/14-35	
Regulars	B14/15/16C40	B17/18/19C40	Skir
Rifles	B16/17R40	B17/18R40	Skir
Dragoons	Lt A17-40	A18-40	
Foot Artillery	A18B20	A19B20	
Horse Artillery	A18A20	A19A20	

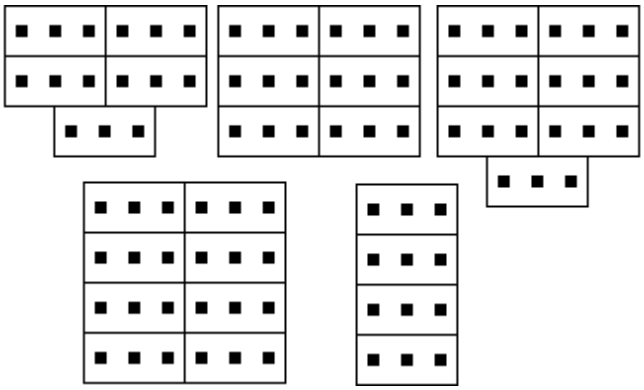
*Some volunteer units were armed with rifles

Austria

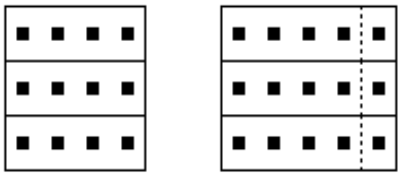
Infantry: Austrian line infantry was organized into three field battalions, two grenadier companies and a depot battalion. The three field battalions had an average field strength of 18 figs (diagram i). Each battalion also had two 3lb (Italy) or 6lb (Germany) battalion guns. The Grenadier battalions had field strengths of 12 figures (diagram ii) and were formed by using Grenadier companies from two regiments. In 1805, General Mack introduced extensive reforms to reorganize the infantry. The reformed infantry regiments were to have five field battalions of 12 figures each (diagram ii), one grenadier battalion of 12 figures and six 3lb (Italy) or 6lb (Germany) regimental guns. Not all the infantry were effected by the reforms when war broke out with France in 1805, and it was not uncommon to see line infantry using the old organization. In 1807, the line infantry was once again reorganized. The army was to revert back to its original organization prior to the Mack reforms except that the use of battalion guns was abolished. Instead, the regimental artillery was massed into brigade batteries of eight guns. In 1812, the infantry regiments that accompanied Napoleon's Grande Armée had only two field battalions. From 1813 to 1814, landwehr were incorporated into the line infantry regiments. Line infantry regiments now consisted of three field battalions with an average strength of 18 figures each, one landwehr battalion of an average strength of 18 figs, and two grenadier companies (used to form grenadier battalions). Usually only the first three battalions of the regiment were assigned to serve with the army while the landwehr were used for other duties.



Except for the Mack reforms, Austrian line infantry battalions can vary in strength from 12 to 24 figures (see below). Players may wish to add a few stronger or weaker battalions to their army instead of having all units of 18 figures, but 24 figures is the maximum size of a battalion.



Grenz infantry regiments (frontier regiments) consisted of two battalions with an average of 18 figures each (diagram i). Each regiment had three to four 3lb regimental guns. Grenz infantry regiments retained the regimental guns in 1809. All formed grenadier battalions had a strength of 12 figures (diagram ii). The first Jager regiment (regiment #64) was formed in 1801 and it consisted of three battalions of 12 to 15 figures each (see below). In 1808, nine Jager battalions were formed, each with a strength between 12 to 15 figures. 12 figure battalions were an average and common strength for these units.



Cavalry: Heavy cavalry regiments had a strength of 16 to 20 figures and light cavalry regiments had a strength of 18 to 24 figures. From 1813 to 1814, heavy cavalry regiments had a strength of 8 to 10 figures and light cavalry regiments 10 to 12 figures.

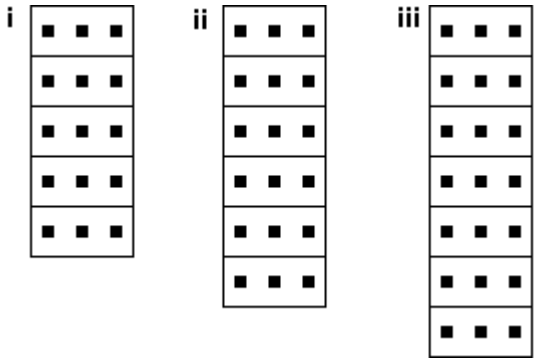
Artillery: In 1805, most of the artillery were assigned directly to the infantry regiments and cavalry brigades (6lb cavalry batteries) but there were positional 6lb and 12lb artillery batteries in the reserve. There was no permanent organization for the artillery, but most batteries had four guns and two howitzers. The 1807, reforms saw the artillery formed into eight guns (3lb or 6lb) brigade batteries for the infantry while the rest of the artillery had an organization of six guns or four guns and two howitzers. During 1813, the eight gun brigade batteries were reorganized into six guns four gun and two howitzer batteries.

Guard: Austria had no guard units.

Additions to rules:

1) Austrian infantry get a +1 to their morale if in column formation.

2) In 1807, the Austrians started to use the 'column mass' which was a tight column formation with a one company frontage as opposed to the normal 'column of divisions' with a two company frontage. The column mass originated in wars against the Turks and in 1809, it was used more frequently then the column of divisions in Europe. i) 15 figure mass. ii) 18 figure mass. iii) 21 figure mass. All formation changes cost one action (column to column mass, column/column mass to line, etc.) except column mass to square will only cost 1/2 an action. Infantry in column mass attempting to form square when attacked by cavalry receive an additional +3 to their morale check in step 4. Infantry in column mass may still attempt to form square even if attacked by cavalry within 5" or less, but at a -1 to their morale check in step 4 during close actions.

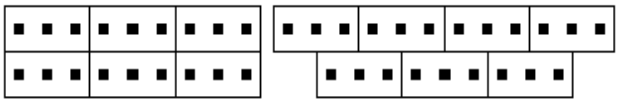


3) Regimental and battalion guns move as class B. Battalion guns must stay within 6" of its parent battalion and regimental guns must stay within 6" of one of the battalions of the regiment.

4) Austria didn't have true horse artillery, instead they had something know as cavalry batteries (*Cavallerie Batterien*). Austrian cavalry batteries move as class B horse and only take 1/2 an action to limber or unlimber.

5) For infantry battalions of 18 figures or more there is a –1 morale modifier or every two (2) figure casualties from start of battle/game. For infantry battalions of less than 18 figures there is a –1 morale modifier for every one (1) figure casualty from start of battle/game.

6) If all players agree, the Austrians can form double line formations. The advantage for doing this is that they make the maneuvering of large battalions in line formation a little more manageable. The disadvantage for doing this is that they make for better artillery targets and reduce the battalion's firepower.



7) The Austrian player may brake down large cavalry units (8+ figures). Historically, large Austrian cavalry regiments were broken down into two, three, or maybe four separate cavalry commands. A minimum size for these commands would be four figures. For example, a twelve figure unit can be broken down smaller groups.

8) The normal firing chart might need to be extended for Austrian battalions. Below is the continuation of the firing chart for the larger Austrian battalions.

Austria		**1800-1807**	**1808-1815**	
Line		C17C40	C18C40	
Grenz		C16C40	C17C40	Skir
Landwehr		--	C14D30	
Jager		B18R40	B18R40	Skir
Grenadier		A21A50	A21A50	
Artillery		A19B20	A19B20	
Hussars	Lt	A20-45	A20-45	
Chevau-legers	Lt	A19-40	A19-40	
Uhlans	Lt	A19-40	A19-40	
Dragoons	Md	A19-50	A19-50	
Cuirassiers	Hy	A20-60	A20-60	

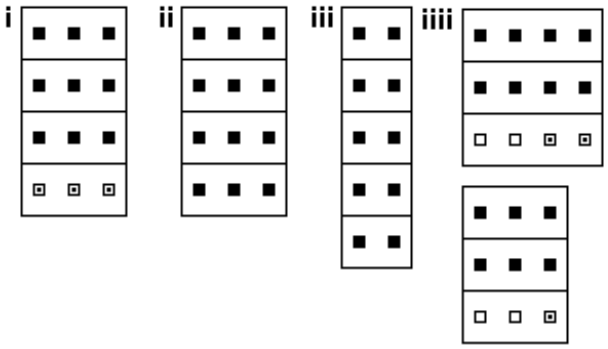
	-4	-3	-2/1	0	1	2	3/4	5	6	7	8/9	10	11	12+
26	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
28	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
30	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
32	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5
34	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
36	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5
38	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5
40	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5
42	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6
44	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6
46	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6
48	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6

Baden

Army/infantry: In 1805, Baden's army consisted of two infantry regiments, one Jager battalion, a few hussars (less then one fig) and some artillery. In July of 1806, Baden joined the Confederation of the Rhine and her lands grew in size. Her army now consisted of 4 infantry regiments, 1 Jager battalion, and some cavalry. Each infantry regiment consisted of two field battalions. The first battalion consisted of 6 to 9 musketeer figures and 3 grenadier figures (diagram i). The second battalion consisted of 9 to 12 musketeer figures (diagram ii). The Jager battalion was structured a bit different from that of the line and consisted of 10 figures that would be organized as displayed in diagram iii. In 1808, Baden was to send a regiment of infantry and a battery of artillery to Spain and one battalion each from the 3rd and 4th regiments with new recruits were used to form a new regiment know as the 4th Baden infantry regiment. This unit consisted of two battalions of 9 to 12 figures each, and was organized on the current French model (diagram iiii). By 1809, the rest of the infantry except for the Leibgarde battalion (formed late in 1808) and the Jager battalion were reorganized using the current French model (diagram iiii). The Leibgarde battalion and the Jager battalion had retained there old organization of 10 figures as shown in diagram iii. In 1812, most of the army was to serve with the Grande Armée of which few troops returned. The army was quickly rebuilt in 1813. In 1814, Baden was overrun and forced to join the Allies. At this time 9 new units were formed, 8 landwehr battalions and a volunteer cavalry unit (chasseurs). In 1815, Baden mobilized troops against Napoleon but saw little action.

Cavalry: In 1806, the cavalry consisted of one regiment of hussars of 2 figures and one regiment of light dragoons of 4 figures. In 1809, both these regiments consisted of 8 figures and a Garde du Corps of two figures was formed. In 1813, the hussar and light dragoon units consisted between 6 to 8 figures. In 1814, a volunteer cavalry unit was formed and the hussars were renamed light dragoons.

Artillery:
Most batteries consisted of six guns and two howitzers. In 1809, there were 2 foot batteries and 1 horse battery. All batteries had 6lb guns but later the foot batteries had 12lb guns. In 1814, the horse battery consisted of seven 6lb guns.

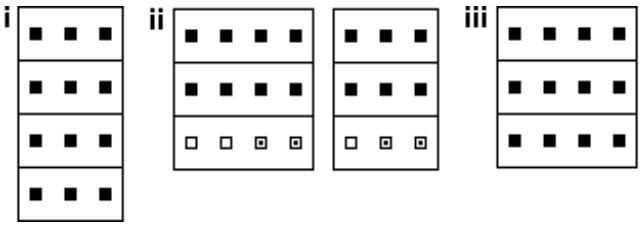


Additions to the rules:
1) Baden infantry using the newer French model of organization get the same advantages the French infantry receive. That is, formation changes from column to line or line to column cost ½ an action to execute when performed to the front.

Baden		**1805-1813**	**1814-1815**	
Line		B17C40	B15/16C40	
Leib		B18C45	B17C45	Skir
Jager		B17B40	B16B40	Skir
Landwehr		--	C12D30	
Artillery		A18B20	A18B20	
Hussars	Lt	B18-45	B17-45	
Lt. Dragoons	Lt	B17-40	B17-40	
Volunteer Cav.	Lt	--	C14-35	
Garde du Corps	Hy	B19-60	B18-60	

Bavaria

Infantry: In 1805, the army was reorganized into 12 later 13 Line regiments and 6 Light infantry battalions. The line infantry had two battalions of 9 to 12 figures each (diagram i). Each line regiment had 3 to 6 figures of grenadiers which were used to form grenadier battalions of 9 to 12 figures (diagram i). These grenadier battalions were independent of the line units. In July of 1806, Bavaria joined the Confederation of the Rhine. As a result to territorial changes to accommodate the other Rhine states, Bavaria transferred one regiment (the 11th) to the army of Berg and the 12th was disbanded for mutiny. In 1808, a 7th light battalion was formed. By 1808, all the infantry were reorganized using the current French model (diagram ii) of 9 to 12 figures. The 13 infantry regiments were numbered from 1 to 14 (number 12 missing) and consisted of two field battalions. Light battalions were organized in the same fashion as the line battalions except instead of grenadiers and jagers light battalions had carabiniers and rifles (diagram ii). In 1812, the Bavarian units sent to Russian suffered heavily and required a complete reform. After the battle of Leipzig, the Bavarians once again entered the conflict as Austrian allies. From 1813 to 1814, the various legions or landwehr units that joined the Bavarian army were assigned to the standing infantry regiments which there were now a total of 14. In 1814, a Grenadier-Garde regiment of three battalions was formed by taking the grenadier companies from the line regiments. Line regiments were directed to replace the missing grenadier company with a 5th fusilier company. Each battalion of the Grenadier-Garde regiment consisted of 9 to 12 grenadier figures and had an organized as shown in diagram iii. In 1815, Bavaria mobilized her army but did not complete the mobilization in time for Waterloo. In 1815, more units had been added to the army.



Cavalry: In 1805, the cavalry consisted of 2 dragoon regiments and 4 chevau-leger regiments. All the cavalry consisted of 8 figures. After the 1809 campaign, the 2 dragoon regiments were converted into chevau-leger regiments. The cavalry now consisted of 6 chevau-leger regiments. In 1812, what was left of the cavalry that came out of Russian campaign were converged into a single chevau-leger regiment. By September 1813, all 6 chevau-leger regiments were rebuilt including one new volunteer Hussar regiment of 8 to 10 figures. In 1814, a Gard du Corps regiment of 8 figures was formed. Men of this regiment were required to have six years training and two years of honorable service. These two new units might not have joined the troops fighting in France.

Artillery: In 1805, there were eight batteries (4lb, 6lb and 12lb). Batteries consisted of four or six guns and two howitzers. In 1809, there were four 6lb horse, twelve 6lb foot batteries all organized into four field guns and two howitzers each. Ten batteries were sent to Russia where most of the guns were lost. Some of these batteries might have been equip with 12lb guns. In 1813, there were four horse, four 6lb foot and four 12lb foot batteries and these were organized into four or six guns and two howitzers.

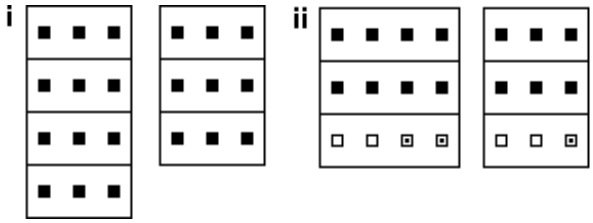
Additions to the rules:
1) Formation changes. Bavarian infantry using the French organization: C to L, L to C cost ½ an action to perform. In fact, any unit using the newer French model of organization will have this rule.
2) The light companies of the light battalions were armed with rifles.

Bavaria		**1805-1812**	**1813-1814**	
Line		B18C40	B16C40	
Light		B18B40	B17C40	Skir
Artillery		A19B20	A18B20	
Dragoons	Md	B19-45	--	
Chevau-legers	Lt	B19-40	B16-40	
Gard du Corps	Hy	--	A20-50	

Berg

Army: The Berg army began in 1806 with one infantry regiment of four battalions each with 9 to 12 figures (diagram i). In November of 1808, the Archduchy of Berg was created. The army was expanded using units from neighboring states. The units included were the 11th Bavarian infantry regiment, a battalion of Orange-Nassau infantry, and a detachment of Orange-Nassau hussars. By October the army consisted of 3 infantry regiments, 1 chevau-leger regiment, and two batteries of 6lb guns (one horse and one foot modeled after the French). Each infantry regiment consisted of three field battalions each with 9 to 12 figures organized on the current French model (diagram ii). The chevau-leger regiment consisted of 8 figures. In February of 1808, two squadrons of chevau-legers (4 figures) were sent to Spain. Early in 1809, the first two infantry regiments and the foot battery were also sent to Spain. Only one infantry regiment and the horse battery was available to fight against the Austrians. In 1810, the third regiment was sent to Spain and in 1811, all units were withdrawn from Spain for refit except for one battalion of the third infantry. In 1811, the chevau-legers were changed to lancers as a reward for gallant service. In 1812, the number of infantry was increased to four regiments by reducing the number of battalions from three to two and using the extra men to form the 4th regiment. A second lancer regiment was also added. It is possible that the 4th regiment had only one battalion in 1812. The Berg army was annihilated in Russia and only a few survivors returned home. In 1813, two infantry regiments and a lancer regiment were slowly reconstructed in Berg. The infantry were assigned to garrison duties while the lancers suffered

heavy casualties in the 1813 German campaigns. In April of 1814, Berg became a Prussian province and the army was incorporated into the Prussian army. The two infantry regiments were reorganized using the current Prussian model and became the 28th and the 29th Prussian line. The cavalry became the 11th Prussian hussars with one squadron being assigned to the new 5th Uhlan regiment.



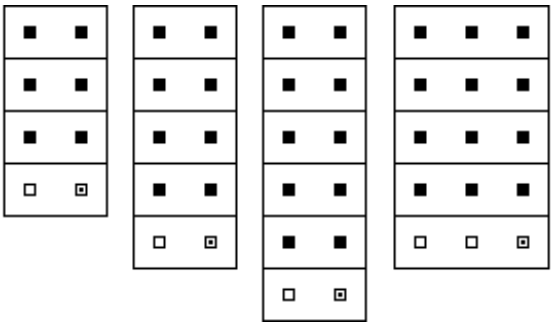
Additions to the rules:

1) Formation changes. Berg infantry organized using the newer French column: C to L, L to C cost 1/2 an action to perform. In fact, any unit using the newer French model organization will have this rule.

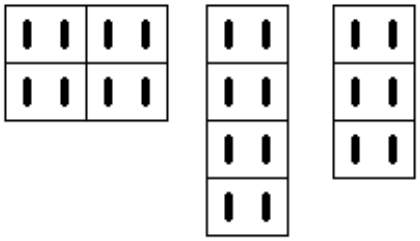
Berg		**1806-1813**
Infantry		B16B40
Cavalry	Lt	A19-40
Artillery		A18B20

British/KGL

Infantry: The British infantry varied in size from battalion to battalion. There is no real average size for these battalions, but players should have unit sizes of between 8 to 15 figures with 10 figures being the most common. Each battalion had ten companies with one being a light company and another being a grenadier company. Infantry regiments had from 1 to 5 battalions but on the average most would only have 1 or 2 battalions and rarely did battalions of the same regiment serve together. From time to time a player may like to add the oversized unit of 12 or 15 figures. During the Grand Expedition of 1809 (the attack on the Holland coast) the 1st Foot 3rd battalion, 82nd Foot 1st battalion, 71st Foot 1st battalion, 4th Foot 1st battalion, and 6th Foot 1st battalion, had an excess of a thousand men (15+ figs) in their battalions. And at Waterloo, the 52nd Foot 1st battalion, 79th Foot 1st battalion and 71st Foot 1st battalion would have 12+ figure battalions.

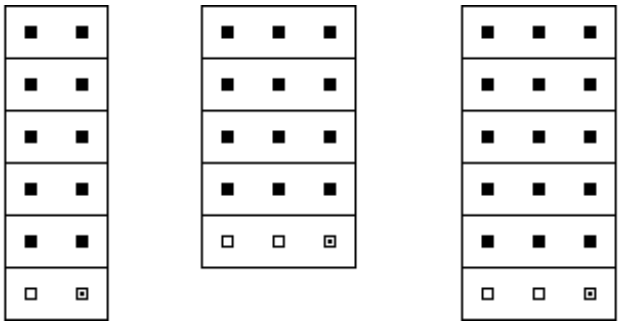


Cavalry: British cavalry regiments had a full strength of 9 figures. 8 and 6 figure regiments were the most common and should represent the average regiment.



Artillery: British artillery batteries consisted of six 9lb or 6lb guns. A typical battery would be five cannon and one howitzer, but batteries consisting of all six cannon or four cannon and two howitzers are also possible. Batteries can even have all howitzers but this was uncommon.

British guard: British guard cavalry and infantry were organized in the same manner as the regular cavalry and infantry. British guard infantry usually had large battalions of 12 to 20 figures with battalions of 15 to 18 being the average. The Guard cavalry (Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards) would have a field strength of 6 to 8 figures. There was no Guard artillery.



Additions to the rules:

1) British infantry get a +1 to their morale checks when in line formation.

2) British cavalry get a +1 to their die roll when checking for out-of-control cavalry.

3) The British are the only players to have rocket artillery.

4) All British/KGL infantry use the two rank formation.

Britain		**1800-1815**	
Line Infantry		B17/18/19C40	
Light Infantry		B18/19B40	Skir
Highlanders		A20B45	
Fusiliers		A20B50	
British Rifles	Rifles	B18R40	Skir
Hussars	Lt	A20-45	
Lt. Dragoons	Lt	A20-40	
Hy. Dragoons	Hy	A20-55	
Dragoon Grds.	Hy	A22-55	
Foot Artillery		A19B20	
Royal Horse Artillery		A20A20	
British Guard:			
Guard Infantry		A25A65	Skir
Guard Cavalry	Hy	A24A65	

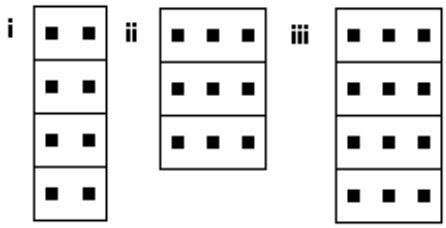
Brunswick

1806: The Brunswick army consisted of two infantry regiments and a dragoon regiment. They were all organized on the current Prussian model. These served with the Duke of Brunswick. The Duke of Brunswick was killed at the battle of Auerstadt and the heir to the thrown Frederick William was forced to seek refuge in Austria.

1809: Frederick William (the Black Duke) formed the black band in bohemia to regain his lands. The black band consisted of one hussar regiment of 8 figures, one Uhlan regiment of 4 figures, one company of rifles of 2 figures, one battery of horse artillery with two 6lbs guns and two howitzers (these being Austrian guns), and one infantry regiment of two battalions with 8 figs each (diagram i). A third infantry battalion of 4 figs (later 8) was raised. After their escape out of Germany, the units were organized into a light infantry regiment of two battalions (8 figures each) and a hussar regiment of 10 figures.

1813: Late in the year, Brunswick was liberated and the Black Duke returned to organize an army. The army consisted of one light brigade of three battalions, one line brigade of three battalions, one reserve brigade of five battalions, one hussar regiment of 10 figures, and one battery of 8 guns (probably 6lbs). All infantry battalions had field strengths of 9 figs each (diagram ii).

1815: The Black duke tossed in his lot and served with the Anglo-Allied army during the Waterloo campaign. The army consisted of three light battalions of 12 figures each, three line battalions of 12 figures each, one hussar regiment of 10 or 12 figures, one Uhlan regiment of 4 figures, one Lieb battalion of 12 figures, one Avant-garde battalion of 12 figures, one foot battery of eight 9lbs British guns and one horse battery of eight 6lb British guns. There were a few reserve battalions, but these were used in the back areas and didn't see action. Infantry battalions were organized as shown in diagram iii.



Brunswick		**1806**	**1809-1812**	
Infantry		B16C40	B16C40	
Light infantry		--	B16C40	Skir
Jagers/Avantgarde		--	B17R40	Skir
Hussars	Lt	A19-40	B18-40	
Uhlan	Lt	--	B18-40	
Artillery		--	A18B20	

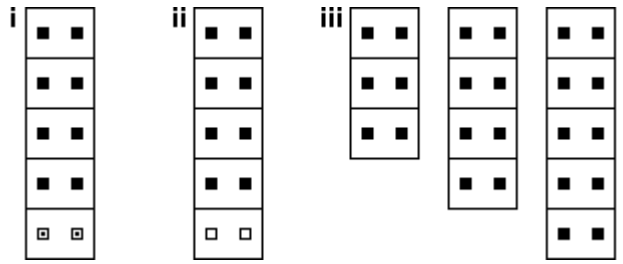
Brunswick		**1813-1814**	**1815**	
Line infantry		B16C40	B17C40	
Light infantry		B16C40	B17B40	Skir
Jagers/Avantgarde		B18R40	B19R40	Skir
Lieb		--	A19B45	Skir
Hussars	Lt	B18-40	B19-40	
Uhlan	Lt	--	B19-40	
Artillery		A18B20	A18B20	

Denmark-Norway

Army: The dual Kingdom of Denmark-Norway maintained a neutral status until late in 1807, when events in Europe forced Denmark to chose sides. Napoleon wanted Denmark to join the Continental System but before any action can be brought about by France, Britain took action against Denmark. Not wanting the Danish fleet to fall into French hands the British sent a expeditionary force to Copenhagen to capture or destroy the Danish fleet. At this time the Danish army consisted of 1 guard infantry regiment, 2 grenadier infantry regiments, 12 line infantry regiments, the Kings Rifle Corps, 1 Life cavalry regiment, 3 cavalry regiments, 1 leib light dragoon regiment, 2 light dragoon regiments, 1 hussar regiment, and 1 bosniak (Cossack type) cavalry regiment. As part of the dual Kingdom, Norway raised several infantry regiments including a grenadier regiment and several detachments of ski-troops. The Kings Rifles in 1807 consisted of 4 figures. The Danish came to terms with the British before the army could be fully mobilized. The Danish fleet was burned and ship stores confiscated which caused the Danish to welcome the French as an ally. In 1808, when Sweden refused to join the Continental System, a two-prong attack was planned from Denmark and Norway. The Southern attack was aborted when La Rommana's Spanish Corps mutinied. The Northern attack was forestalled by an early counter attack by the Swedes. This was met by the Norwegian troops of about 17,000 men. The Norwegian campaign was indecisive and a truce was signed by the end of 1808. In 1809, the Danish took the action to increase their army and formed 1 grenadier Jager regiment, and 4 new Rifle battalions. The Bosniaks were converted to an uhlan regiment and the militia units were all disbanded and using the extra men to form them into 3rd and 4th battalions for the infantry regiments. These new battalions were organized in the same way as the second battalion of the regiment. When war broke out with Austria, Denmark provided a small force of one two battalion infantry regiment, one independent infantry battalion, two companies of rifles (4 figures), three squadrons of cavalry (4 hussar and 2 light dragoon figures) and some artillery. The only action seen by these troops is when the renegade Prussian officer Major von Schill took Stralsund. In 1812, Denmark was under pressure to supply a contingent to the Grande Armée for the invasion of Russia. Denmark was able avoid this responsibility, instead she was to supply a small force to serve in Northern Germany. In

1813, Denmark increased the number of units involved in Germany for the German campaigns. In January of 1814, Denmark signed a peace treaty with the allies and was forced to give up their foreign possessions including Norway which was given to Sweden. Norway disliked the idea of becoming a Swedish province and mobilized a force of 20,000 men to obtain independence. The effort was in vain as Sweden was supported by Britain and Russia.

Infantry: Each regiment consisted of two battalions each of 10 figures of which two were elite figures. The first battalion of a regiment contained the grenadiers (diagram i) while the second battalion contained the jagers (diagram ii). Militia units consisted of 6 to 10 figures (diagram iii). The Kings Rifles battalions consisted of 8 to 10 figures (diagram iii).



Cavalry:
The life guard regiment had 2 figures, the hussar regiment had 12 figures and the rest of the cavalry had 8 figure regiments. In 1807, most of the cavalry was under strength and would have between 4 and 8 figures.

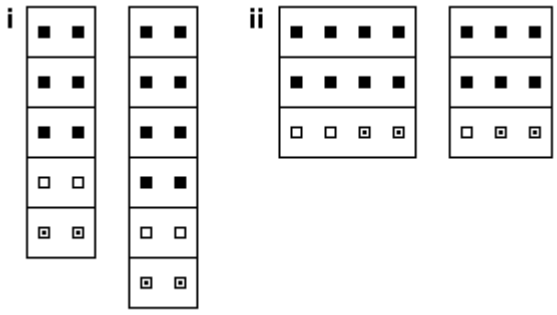
Artillery:
Denmark used primarily 3lb and 6lb batteries with only a few 12lb batteries. Batteries consisted of 4 guns and 2 howitzers, but there are always exceptions to this rule. In 1809, the artillery attached to the Danish force consisted of one eight gun 3lb foot battery and one two gun 3lb horse battery.

Additions to the rules:
1) Danish troops get a +1 to their morale when fighting British troops.
2) Players will have to come up with special rules if they would like to use Danish Ski Troops in their games.
3) The grenadier figures of the first battalion had some of skirmisher training just like the Jagers sections of the other battalions and can be used as organic skirmishers. See company skirmishers on page 18 of the rules.
4) The 12 figure hussar regiment may be broken down into smaller commands. A minimum size for these commands would be four figures. For example, the 12 figure unit can be broken down into three groups of 4 figures or two groups of 6 figures.

Denmark		**1807-1808**	**1809-1814**	
Line		B16C40	B17/18C40	
Grenadiers		B19C45	B20B45	
Gren. Jagers		--	B20B40	Skir
Rifles		B17R40	B18R40	Skir
Artillery		A19B20	A19B20	
Hussars	Lt	B18-45	B18-45	
Lt Dragoons	Lt	B18-40	B18-40	
Bosnaik	Lt	C17-35	--	
Uhlans	Lt	--	B18-40	
Guard:				
Guard Inf.		B20B50	B20B50	
Life gurads	Hy	B21-55	B22-55	
Lieb Dragoons	Hy	B20-50	B20-50	

France

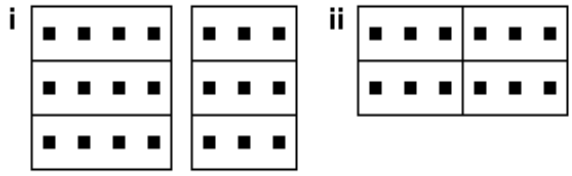
Infantry: Diagram i shows French infantry battalions before 1807: The battalion had a strength of 18 figures in nine companies (one being grenadier and one being voltigeur). Full strength was seldom reached, if at all. The average field strength of a battalion was more in the range of 10 to 14 figures. Diagram ii shows French infantry battalions after the reforms started late in 1806. Combat strength was between 9 to 12 figures with a few of the figures being grenadiers and voltigeurs (diagram ii). Battalions of 12 figures would be the most common size during the peak moments of the French army. The French Légère (Light) regiments began using the newer battalion structure later than those of the Line. In 1808, there were still Légère regiments that were organized on the older model (diagram i). Line and Légère regiments had from 2 to 6 battalions (not including depot battalions). From 1800 to 1807, the bulk of the Line and Légère regiments had two battalions. From 1808 to 1811, most had four battalions (three regiments had six battalions). In 1812, most had five and others had four. From 1813 to 1814, they had four battalions and in 1815, most regiments had two battalions but there were some regiments with three. This is only a rough overview of regimental strengths. Players are encouraged to research this further for more details on specific regimental strengths of the French army.



Cavalry: Cavalry regiments at full strength would have 10 figures. 8 figures would be the most common strength, and 6 figures for regiments at below strength.

Artillery: French foot batteries had an organization of six 6lb, 8lb or 12lb guns and two howitzers. Horse batteries had an organization of four 4lb or 6lb guns and two howitzers. Early on (up to 1809) some horse batteries had six 4lb guns. Late in 1809, each French infantry regiment were issued two 4lb regimental guns. As these were lost, and almost all of them were in the 1812 Russian campaigns, they were not replaced. Regimental guns were not issued to infantry regiments serving in Spain. The French army in Spain had no 12lb batteries.

Guard: French guard regiments had two battalions each with 12 figures. The young guard had the same battalion structure as the line regiments, except there were no grenadier and voltigeur companies, all six companies were the same (diagram i). Old Guard (1st and 2nd regiments) and Middle Guard (3rd and 4th regiments) infantry battalions where organized a bit differently (diagram ii). The formation shown in diagram ii is a column formation.



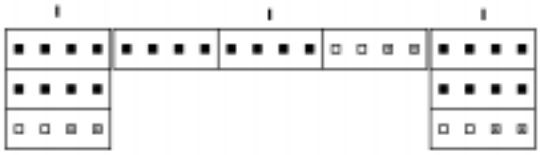
French guard cavalry regimental strengths would be around 10 to 16 figures. Two to four figures of Mamelukes were attached to the Chasseurs à Cheval. Guard horse batteries consisted of four guns and two howitzers while the guard foot batteries had six guns and two howitzers.

Additions to the rules:

1) French infantry get a +1 to their morale when checking morale in step 5 of the close action.

2) Formation changes. French infantry after 1807 and all guard infantry: C to L, L to C cost 1/2 an action to perform.

3) Order Mix was a formation used by the French and was a way that columns moved with support of a battalion in line for fire. All the battalions must be from the same regiment. Order Mix count as two units for movement (not three) until the individual battalions separate. Order Mix move 3" per action. Facing changes are made by pivoting; anchor one end and measure movement from the opposite end.



4) French infantry, cavalry and artillery units within 6" of Napoleon receive an additional +1 to their morale.

5) French guard infantry, cavalry and artillery, but not the young guard infantry, within 6" of Napoleon receive an additional +2 to their morale.

6) Players may agree on braking down large cavalry units. Historically, large cavalry regiments were sometimes broken down into two separate commands. The large French guard cavalry regiments were sometimes broken down into two or three separate commands.

7) French Guard batteries add one extra hit to their total before they become neutralized (page 10).

8) French old guard infantry, not young guard infantry, can act as gun crews for a neutralized French battery or captured battery. When manning a captured or neutralized battery, it takes one figure for every two cannon in the battery. When manning a friendly or captured battery, the battery will have a B move and fire rating. Middle Guard infantry might have had this training as well.

France		**1800-1804**	**1805-1807**	
Line		B18C40	B18C40	
Légère (Light)		B18B40	B18B40	Skir
Swiss		--	B19B45	Skir
Chasseur	Lt	A19-40	A19-40	
Hussar	Lt	A20-45	same	
Lancer	Lt	A20-40	same	
Dragoons	Md	A20-50	same	
Cuirs/Carb.	Hy	A20-60	same	
FA & HA		A19B20	same	
French Guard:				
Old Guard		--	A28A65	Skir
Mid Guard		--	A24A60	Skir
Yng Guard		--	--	
Gd Chasseur	Lt	--	A24-50	
Gd Lancers	Lt	--	A24-45	
Empress Drgn	Hy	--	A23-55	
Hr Grenadiers	Hy	--	A22-65	
Gd FA & HA		--	A22A30	

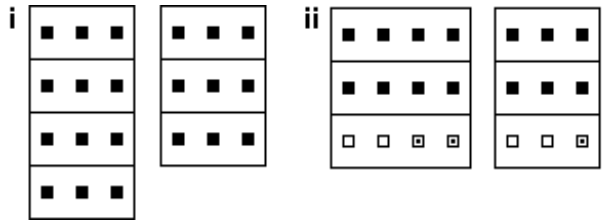
France		**1808-1812**	**1813-1815**	
Line		B18C40	B16/17C40	
Légère		B19B40	B18C40	Skir
Swiss		B19B45	same	Skir
Chasseur	Lt	A19-40	A18-40	
Hussar	Lt	A20-45	same	
Lancer	Lt	A20-40	same	
Dragoon	Md	A20-50	same	
Cuirs/Carb.	Hy	A20-60	same	
FA & HA		A19B20	same	
French Guard:				
Old Guard		A28A65	same	Skir
Mid Guard		A24A60	same	Skir
Yng Guard		A20B50	A19B45	Skir
Gd Chasseur	Lt	A24-50	same	
Gd Lancers	Lt	A24-45	same	
Empress Drgn	Hy	A23-55	same	
Hr Grenadiers	Hy	A22-65	same	
Guard FA & HA		A22A30	same	

Hesse-Darmstadt

Hesse-Darmstadt joined the Confederation of the Rhine in 1806, and was one of the last German states to abandon Napoleon. Louis X, the ruler of Hesse-Darmstadt was promoted to an Archduke for his action. His army consisted of the following:

3 Infantry regiments (Leib, Leibgarde, and Erbprinz)
1 Hussar regiment (disbanded in 1806)
1 Chevau-léger regiment
3 Companies of artillery
3 Reserve regiments

Infantry: Infantry regiments each consisted of two musketeer battalions and a fusilier (light) battalion. All battalions had a full strength of 9 to 12 figures (diagram i). The reserve regiments consisted of a landwehr battalion and a garrison battalion organized in the same way as the regular infantry. They were used for garrison duties and to keep the regular units up to strength. In 1808, the infantry regiment Erbprinz was to be sent to Spain and to make it more compatible with French units it was reorganized into a two battalion regiment using the French model structure for the battalions (diagram ii). In 1809, the two remaining regiments Leif and Leibgarde were brigaded together and were assigned to the 2nd division of the IV Corp. along with a battery of artillery. Battalion structure of these two units reminded unchanged (diagram i). In 1811, the two fusilier battalions of the Leif and Leibgarde regiments were joined to form the Guard fusilier regiment. The Guard fusilier regiment, the Leif and the Leibgrade units were assigned to the Imperial Guard. These units returned from the retreat out of Russia almost intact and in 1813, all three infantry units had took part in the 1813 campaigns. The Erbprinz infantry unit might have reverted back to its original organization before 1808 and without its fusilier battalion.



Cavalry: Each regiment consisted of 6 figures. In 1809, the chevau-légers were assigned to the IV Corp. cavalry division. In 1812, the chevau-légers regiment consisted of 8 figures and was brigaded with the 2nd Berg lancers and assigned to the IXth Corps cavalry contingent. The chevau-légers returned from Russia almost intact and took part in the 1813 campaigns.

Artillery: In 1806, there were three 6lb batteries organized on the Prussian model. In 1808, the artillery was organized along the French model but in 1809, the 6lb battery that served in the 2nd division of the IV Corps had five guns and one howitzer. In 1814 to 1815, the batteries consisted of 6 guns.

1814 to 1815:
After the battle of Leipzig, Hesse-Darmstadt was overrun by the allies and was incorporated into Prussia. A forth infantry regiment (Prince Emil infantry regiment) was formed but almost all the units took no further part in the Napoleonic wars. Some units were used for garrison duties only.

Additions to the rules:
1) Formation changes. The Erbprinz infantry regiment after 1808: C to L, L to C cost 1/2 an action to perform.

Hesse-Darmstadt		**1806-1808**	**1809-1814**	
Erbprinz reg.		--	B16C40	
Musketeer		B17C40	B17C40	
Fusilier		B17B40	B17B40	Skir
Guard Fusilier		--	B18B45	Skir
Artillery		A17B20	A17B20	
Hussars	Lt	A19-40	--	
Chevau-légers	Lt	A19-40	--	

Hesse-Kassel

In 1806, all units were organized on the current Prussian model. The troops were not mobilized in time to participate with the Prussians in the brief campaign but there are those “what if” situations. The army had the following.

1 Guard infantry regiment
11 Line regiments
1 Garde du Corps
1 Dragoon regiment

From 1806 to 1813, Hesse-Kassel did not exist.
Late in 1813, Hesse-Kassel once again came to being and all of the units were organized on the current Prussian model except that the infantry regiments only consisted of two musketeer battalions. The army had:

1 Guard infantry regiment
1 Garde du Corps (two squadrons)
1 Guard hussar regiment
1 grenadier battalion, and 1 Jager battalion
1 dragoon regiment, and 1 Hussar regiment
4 Line regiments, and 3 Landwehr regiments

Additions to the rules:
1) Infantry was organized on the Prussian model. It cost two actions for 1806 Hesse-Kassel infantry in column to deploy into a forward line formation, but will only cost one action for 1806 Hesse-Kassel infantry in column to deploy into line formation to the left or right flank.

Hesse-Kassel		**1806**	**1813**	
Line		B16C40	B16C40	
Landwehr		--	C13D30	
Jager		--	B16R40	Skir
Grenadier		--	B18B50	
Hussar	Lt	--	B16-40	
Dragoon	Md	A17-50	B16-50	
Guard:				
Infantry		A20B55	A19B55	
Garde du Corps	Hy	A20-60	A20-60	
Hussar	Lt	--	A19-40	

Italy & Naples

Infantry: In 1805, Napoleon asserted his claims in Italy and began forming the army of Italy. All units were organized on the current French model. In addition to the regular Italian army, there where several regiments of the French army that setup recruitment depots in Italy. In time these units became mostly Italian and amounted to 7 Légère regiments, 23 Line regiments, 6 Dragoon regiments, 1 Hussar regiment, and 9 Chasseur regiments. Late in 1807, the Italian army was to follow the French in reorganizing their units using the new French model. Each infantry regiment was to have four battalions of 9 to 12 figures each, but war with Austria interrupted the program before all changes have been completed. Infantry battalions were reorganized, but each infantry regiment had three battalions instead of four. This continued until 1810. After the Russian disaster, some line infantry regiments had one battalion each while the légère regiments had two battalions.

Cavalry: Italian cavalry units were organized in the same manner as the French. After the Russian disaster, Italian cavalry regiments had a maximum strength of 6 figures.

Artillery: Italian artillery units were organized in the same manner as the French. Horse batteries were equipped with 4lb guns and most of the foot artillery had 6lb guns.

Guard: These units were organized in the same manner as the French Guard except the Guard Dragoon regiment had 4 figures.

Additions to the rules:
1) Formation changes. Italian infantry after 1807: C to L, L to C cost 1/2 an action to perform. In fact, any unit using the newer French model of organization will have this rule.
2) Italian troops get a +1 to their morale when fighting Austrians

Italy		**1805-1812**	**1812-15**	
Line		B17C40	B16/17C40	
Légère		B17B40	B16/17B40	Skir
Dragoons	Md	B19-50	same	
Chasseurs	Lt	B19-40	same	
Artillery		A19B20	same	
Guard:				
Grenadiers Gd.		A20A55	same	
Chasseurs Gd.		A20A55	same	Skir
Gd. Dragoons	Hy	A20-50	same	
Gd. Artillery		A20B20	same	

Naples Infantry: All the infantry were organized on the current French model in 1805 and each regiment consisted of three battalions. In 1808 the Neapolitan army was to follow the new French army organizations. In 1812, the infantry going into Russia had two battalion regiments. From 1813-1814, the infantry had three battalions with an average field strength of 9 to 12 figures each. In 1815, the number of units was increased, but all infantry regiments continued to have three battalions.

Naples Cavalry: Neapolitan cavalry regiments had 8 to 10 figures. In 1813, the average regimental strength was 6 figures.

Naples Artillery: The Neapolitan artillery was organized in the same manner as the French. In 1815, the artillery had an organization of six guns per battery. These could have been 4 guns and 2 howitzers or just 6 guns.

Naples Guard: The Guard were organized in the same fashion as the regular army except the Guade du Corps had 2 figures.

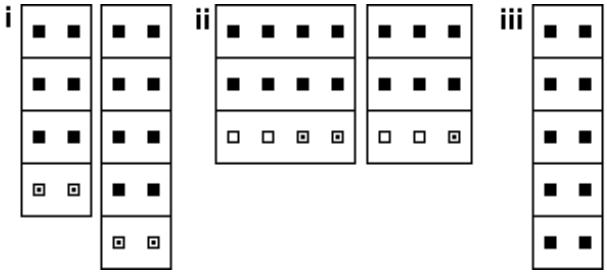
Additions to the rules:
Formation changes. Italian infantry after 1807: C to L, L to C cost 1/2 an action to perform. In fact, any unit using the newer French model of organization will have this rule.

Naples		**1805-1815**	
Line		B13/14C40	
Leger		B15C40	Skir
Chasseurs	Lt	B16-40	
Artillery		A16B20	
Guard:			
Infantry		B17B50	Skir
Hussar	Lt	A17-45	
Lancer	Lt	A17-40	
Chevau-leger	Lt	A17-40	
Dragoons	Md	A17-50	
Garde du Corps	Hy	A17-55	
Cuirassier	Hy	A17-60	
Gendarmes	Hy	A18-55	

Nassau

Army: Prior to the French Revolution and Napoleonic wars, Nassau was a collection of small states in and around the middle Rhine. Traditionally Nassau had close ties with Holland. Nassau also contributed troops to the Holy Roman Empire. During the French Revolution and Napoleonic wars, parts of Nassau were stripped away and attached to France or the new Archduchy of Berg. In 1806, Nassau was made up of two duchies which supplied its own small army. The first duchy (Nassau-Usingen) supplied the 1st and the 4th infantry battalions. The second duchy (Nassau-Weilburg) supplied the 2nd and 3rd (3rd being a jager) infantry battalions. There was also a small detachment of cavalry, but not enough to even worth mentioning. Each battalion consisted of 8 to 10 figures of which 2 were grenadiers (diagram i). In the jager battalion the grenadiers were termed carabiniers. Each battalion also was assigned two 3lb guns. By 1808, the battalions were organized on the current French model of 9 to 12 figures each (diagram ii) and were grouped to form two battalion infantry regiments. The 1st and the 4th formed the 1st infantry regiment while the 2nd and 3rd formed the 2nd. In 1808, the number of cavalry was increased and now consisted of 4 figures of chasseurs. Later in 1808, the 2nd regiment and small section of chasseurs were sent to Spain. In 1809, the 1st regiment (also know as the 3rd regiment of the Confederation of the

Rhine) was assigned to Davout's corps. In 1810, the 1st regiment and the rest of the chasseurs were sent to Spain were they remained until 1813. In 1813 to 1814, the threat of defection resulted in the disarmament of the regiments. The 1st regiment and the chasseurs were disarmed but the 2nd regiment deserted to the British. In 1814, the Nassaus switch sides and began raising a new force to fight against Napoleon. A new 3rd regiment was formed of two battalions, a landwehr unit, and a detachment of jagers were formed. The 3rd line and jagers were recruited from the re-created Orange-Nassau province after the dissolution of Berg. The chasseurs were never reformed. There were supposed to be some landstrum battalions but they were never mobilized. In 1815, there were three infantry regiments. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd (3rd also known as the Orange-Nassau regiment) infantry regiments. The 1st and 2nd regiments had two line battalions and a landwehr battalion while the 3rd had two line battalions and a detachment of jagers (2 figures). Line battalions had 9 to 12 figures and were organized on the French model (diagram ii) while the landwehr battalions had 10 figures and were organized as shown in diagram iii. The 1st, 2nd, and Orange-Nassau regiment took service in the Netherlands, but the 1st and 2nd received British pay.



Additions to rules:

1) Formation changes. Nassau infantry using the French organization: C to L, L to C cost 1/2 action to perform. In fact, any unit using the newer French model organization will have this rule.

2) The light/grenadier companies of the landwehr battalions cannot be detached.

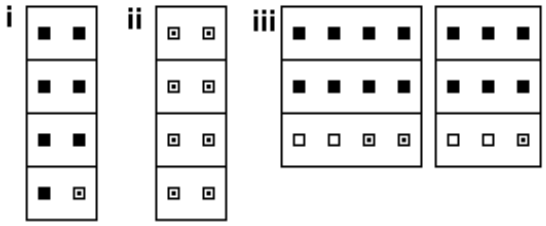
3) Orange-Nassau Regt. in 1815 has a rating of B17B40.

Nassau		**1806-1813**	**1814-1815**
Line		B17C40	B16C40
Landwehr		--	B12C30
Chasseurs	Lt	B18-40	--
Artillery		A18B20	--

Netherlands

(Dutch and Belgium)

Infantry: In 1805, there were eight line infantry regiments each with 3 battalions of 8 figures each with one of the figures being grenadiers (diagram i). The grenadier figures of the third battalions were converged to form a guard grenadier battalion of 8 figures (diagram ii). There were 4 independent light infantry battalions with a structure similar to the line battalions. Late in 1805, the light battalions were formed into two regiments of two battalions. Late in 1806, the infantry battalions were all organized on the current French model and had a field strength of 9 to 12 figures (diagram iii). The army consisted of the following: 1 Guard grenadier regiment (1st regiment) 8 Line regiments (regiments 2 through 9), and 2 light regiments (one having a guard title). In 1810, the infantry went through many changes. Seven line regiments were grouped to form the 123rd to 126th French line regiments (each with four battalions). One regiment became the Isle de Walcheran and later the 131st regiment. The light battalions were used to form the 33rd French leger regiment. The guard grenadiers became the 3rd Dutch grenadiers in the French imperial guard and had their battalions organized as such.



Cavalry: In 1805, the cavalry consisted of 6 to 8 figures. In 1806, the cavalry consisted of the following: 2 Cuirassier regiments (Garde du Corps being the 1st) with the first having 8 figures and the second 6, 2 Hussar regiments (1st having a guard title) with the first having 8 figures and the second 6, 1 Horse grenadier regiment of 4 figures. In 1810, the cavalry went through many changes. The cuirassiers were combined to form the French 14th cuirassiers (white uniforms) while the guard hussars (1st regiment) formed the chevau-leger lancers of the guard and the 2nd hussar regiment became the 11th French hussar regiment.

Artillery: Artillery batteries consisted of six guns and two howitzers. Foot batteries used 8lb guns and horse batteries used 4lb guns. In 1810, the artillery were incorporated into the French army.

Dutch-Orange Legion:

In 1813, the Dutch-Orange legion of three battalions was formed from prisoners of war. The three battalions were organized in the same manner as French Battalions. These were troops that opposed Napoleon. When the 123rd French Line Regiment (Belgian origin) surrendered, most of the troops were incorporated into the legion. In November of 1813, a revolt in Holland brought about six or seven more battalions to the side of the allies.

The Army from 1814-1815:

All infantry battalions had 9 to 12 figure battalions that were probably still organized on the current French model (diagram iii). Cavalry regiments had 6 to 8 figures and artillery six guns. In 1814, the new Kingdom of Holland was proclaimed. The army consisted of 6 Jager battalions and 16 Line battalions and 20 militia battalions. The cavalry and artillery had not yet been formed. After the liberation of Belgian provinces, 2 Jager battalions, 4 Line battalions, some cavalry (1 hussar and 1 chevau-leger regiments of 6 figures each) and artillery were added to the army. In 1815, the army was quickly organized and mobilized for war. In

addition of the Dutch troops, two more regiments were added from Nassau and Swiss units were added. The army was number from 1 to 36. Some of the regiments had two battalions but most only had one battalion.

1-9	Line infantry regiments (5th is the W. Indian regt.)
10-11	West Indian light (Jager) battalions
12-15	Line infantry regiments
16-18	Dutch Jager battalions
19-26	East Indian infantry regiments
27	Dutch Jager battalion
28	Orange Nassau regiment (see Nassau)
29-32	Swiss regiments
33	Depot for the Colonial troops
34	Garrison Battalion
35-36	Belgian Jager battalions

There were also approximately 45 militia battalions with average strengths of 9 figures. The Dutch contributed 8 line regiments, 4 Jager battalions and 20 militia battalions while the Belgians contributed 4 line regiments, 2 jagers battalions and 25 militia battalions. For cavalry, there were 3 Carabinier regiments, 2 Hussar regiments and 2 light dragoon regiments with strengths between 6 to 8 figures. During the Waterloo campaign, the Dutch-Belgian army worked closely with the British and Hanoverian contingents.

Additions to the rules:

1) Netherland troops in 1814 to 1815 get a -2 to their die roll when checking for route.

Netherlands		**1800-1813**	**1814-1815**
Line		B17C40	B15/16C40
Jager		B17B40	B16B40
Guard Gren.		B18B50	--
Militia		--	C10/11/12D35
Hussar	Lt	B18-40	B17-40
Lt. Dragoon	Lt	B17-40	B17-40
Cuir/Carb	Hy	B19-55	B17-55
Artillery		A18C20	A18C20

Poland (Grand Duchy of Warsaw)

First steps: What was left of Poland in 1795 was split up among Russia, Prussia, and Austria. The Polish people fought on in other countries armies until in 1806 after the Prussians were defeated by the French. The French swept into Poland and were wildly received by the Polish people. By January 1807, eight infantry regiments (one battalion each), two light cavalry regiments, and one artillery battery were being formed. Added to these new formations were a regiment of national cavalry, three volunteer regiments, the old Italian legion which consisted of three infantry battalions and a cavalry regiment, and a new unit known as the Legion du Nord. later, most of these units if not all would be incorporated into the new army. The Polish troops would prove to be some of Napoleon's best and most loyal allies. Polish troops would fight on the French side all the way up until the end of the Napoleonic wars. All units mentioned above used the current French model of organization.

Infantry: In 1808, at the Treaty of Tilsit the Grand Duchy of Warsaw was created and the foundation of the new Polish army. In 1808, there were 12 infantry regiments and each regiment was supposed to have three battalions. Each infantry battalion was organized using the new French model. In 1809, each infantry regiment was to have 3 battalions but most only had one or two. By 1812, there were 20 infantry regiments and almost all had three battalions. In 1813, Poland was overrun by the Russian army during the retreat from Moscow but its not surprising that many of Polish units continued to fight with the French. However, most of the Polish units suffered heavy losses during the retreat out of Russia. The Vistula Legion was reformed as a two battalion regiment and the 4th, 7th, and 9th Polish infantry formed the 4th Polinaise unit.

Cavalry: In 1808, there were 3 chasseur regiments with 8 figures each, 3 lancer regiments with 8 figures each, and one cuirassier regiment with only 4 figures. By 1812, there were 18 cavalry regiments. Three were chasseurs, two were hussars, 1 was a cuirassier, and the rest were lancers. All cavalry had 8 figures except the cuirassier regiment which still had 4. A Guard Lancer regiment was formed for the French imperial guard. In 1813, most of the remaining Polish cavalry was formed into the 4th reserve cavalry corps. In 1814, one squadron from the Guard Lancers accompanied Napoleon at Elba and later Waterloo.

Artillery: The Polish artillery was organized in the same fashion as the French artillery. In 1808, there were 12 artillery batteries.

Vistula Legion: In 1808, remnants of the old Italian Legion became know as the Vistula Legion which consisted of 3 infantry regiments and a lancer regiment. Each infantry regiment had two battalions organized on the new French model and the lancer regiment had 10 figures. In 1809, a second Vistula Legion was formed but this was converged into the first to make four infantry regiments, one lancer regiment, and one 8lb battery. In 1811, a second lancer regiment was formed, but in that same year, both of the lancer regiments were stripped from the Legion to form the 7th and 8th lancers of the regular French army. In 1812, the Legion was formed into a division with supporting artillery batteries. Also, third battalions and two 3lb/4lb regimental guns were added to the four infantry regiments.

Additions to the rules:

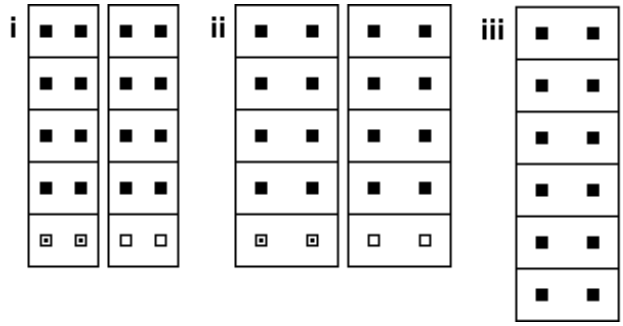
1) Polish troops get a +1 to their morale when fighting any Russian, Prussian or Austrian troops.

2) Polish Infantry: Column to Line, Line to Column formation changes only takes ½ an action to perform.

Poland		**1807-1814**	
Infantry		B19B45	Skir
Chasseurs	Lt	A20-40	
Lancers	Lt	A20-45	
Hussars	Lt	A20-45	
Cuirassiers	Hy	A20-60	
Artillery		A19B20	

Portugal

Infantry: In 1801, infantry regiments each had two battalions of 10 figures, but the average field strength would be closer to 8 figures. The first battalion had a grenadier company while the second had a light infantry company (diagram i). In 1807, the Portuguese army was in such a poor state that it couldn't offer much resistance when the Franco-Spanish army invaded. After defeating the Portuguese, the French disbanded the Portuguese army and formed the Portuguese Legion. The legion fought in Spain for a short time before being transferred to Germany in 1809. Sections of the legion were used to hold Vienna during the battles of Aspen-Essling and Wargram. In 1812, they were added to the Grand Armée for the Russian invasion, of which very few returned. In August of 1808, a small British force landed on the Portuguese coast where it was joined by a small Portuguese army. After the British victories against the French, the French commander agreed to have his army evacuated back to France on British ships. The Portuguese army was then reformed. The new army was trained using British manuals and drill and the two-deep line formation was adopted. The new army was to consist of 24 infantry regiments, 6 battalions of Cazadores, 12 cavalry regiments, and 4 artillery regiments. Infantry regiments were supposed to have two battalions each of 10 figures. The first battalion had a grenadier company while the second had a light infantry company (diagram ii). The Cacadores battalions (musket armed) had a Triadores company armed with rifles (diagram ii). In 1811, three new Cacadores battalions were added to the army formed from disbanded troops of the Loyal Lusitanian Legion.



The Loyal Lusitanian Legion: Formed in 1808 by Sir Robert Wilson, it consisted of three battalions of light infantry each of 12 figures (diagram iii), and an artillery battery of four 6lbs and two howitzers. A cavalry regiment of 6 figures was supposed to be formed, but only a handful of troops could be mustered. On April 1811, the Lusitanian Legion was disbanded and the infantry were used to form the 7th, 8th, and 9th Cazadore battalions.

The Portuguese Legion: Was formed in 1808, and was to consist of five infantry (six intended) and two cavalry regiments. All reorganized on the new French model. In 1811, the legion was re-organized into three infantry regiments of two battalions and one cavalry regiment. The legion was disbanded in 1813.

Cavalry: In 1801, the cavalry regiments had a paper strength of 8 figures. In 1807, the cavalry was in such a poor state that many were greatly under strength. In 1808, all cavalry would be classed as medium with a strength of 8 figures, but ideal strength would be 4 to 6 figures. Due to that lack of horses, some regiments were hard pressed to find mounts.

Artillery: The artillery had no set organization. In 1808, nearly all batteries were equipped with six British 6lb or 9lb guns.

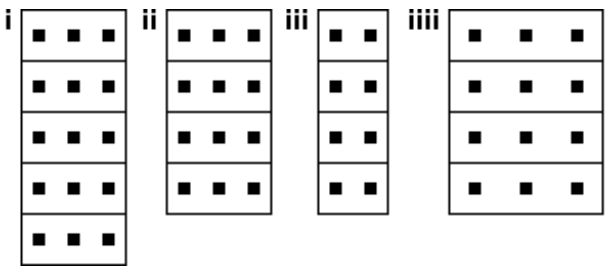
Legion of Light Troops:
Formed in 1796 as light troops for the army, it consisted of a battalion of infantry, regiment of cavalry (4 figures), and a battery of horse artillery with four 6lbs. In 1803, the artillery battery was incorporated into the regular artillery. The Legion of Light troops were disbanded in 1807 after the French invasion of Portugal.

Additions to the rules:
1) After the British reforms in 1808, the Portuguese infantry use the two rank formations.

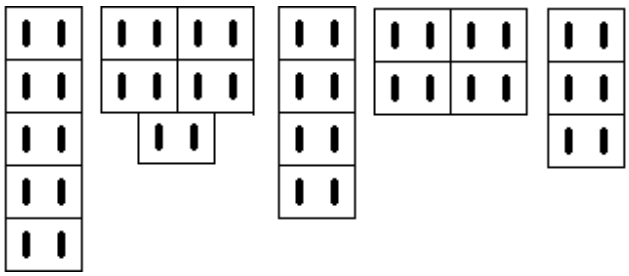
Portugal		**1801-1807**	**1808-1814**	
Line		C14C35	B16C40	
Cacadores		--	B16B40	Skir
LL Inf.		C14C30	--	Skir
LL Cav	Lt	B15-40	--	
Cavalry	Md	B15-40	B16-40	
Artillery		B16B15	B17B15	

Prussia

Infantry: Prussian infantry regiments consisted of two 15 figure battalions (diagram i), and one 12 figure battalion (diagram ii). Each infantry regiment had two companies of grenadiers which were used to form grenadier battalions of 12 figures (diagram ii). In 1806, the third (12 figure) battalions of the infantry regiments were not immediately mobilized for the 1806 campaign. Fusilier brigades consisted of three battalions each of 8 figures (diagram iii). The jager regiments consisted of three battalions of 8 figures each (diagram iii). The first two line battalions of the line infantry and the grenadier battalions received two 6lb battalion guns each. The third battalion of the line received two 3lb guns. After the defeat in 1806, the whole army was completely reorganized. All units were disbanded and the army was rebuilt from the ground up. The new structure of the line infantry consisted of two musketeer battalions of 12 figure each and one fusilier battalion of 12 figures. Each infantry regiment would also have two companies of grenadiers that were converged with other grenadiers to form 12 figure grenadier battalions. Landwehr regiments would have between two to four (three being average) landwehr battalions. The landwehr did not have fusilier battalions. Use diagram (ii) for organizing all musketeer, fusilier, reserve, landwehr, and grenadier battalions. Jager/shuzten battalions used a 2 rank formation and should be mounted as shown in diagram (iiii).



Cavalry: All heavy cavalry regiments had 10 figures except for two dragoon regiments which had 20 figures which were divided into two 10 figure battalions. Light cavalry regiments had 20 figures, but these were divided into two 10 figure battalions. There were also two independent light cavalry battalions (One hussar and one uhlan) of 10 figures each. After 1806, when the army was reorganized, all regular cavalry regiments consisted of 8 figures except for the line lancers which could have 10 figures. In 1815, the original three line lancer regiments had 10 to 12 figure regiments. Landwehr cavalry regiments consisted of 6 to 8 figures each.



Artillery: In 1806, the reserve consisted of eight 6lb batteries of twelve guns each and four howitzer batteries of eight howitzers each. Other batteries had six guns and two howitzers. After the defeat of 1806, not much was left of the artillery. Over 800 guns were captured in the first weeks of the campaign, but the artillery arm was gradually rebuilt to a sizable strength. These new batteries consisted of four to six guns and two howitzers.

Guard: The guard infantry that fought in 1806 had three 12 figures battalions. Other then that the guard was organized at the battalion level along the same lines as the rest of the army.

Additions to the rules:

1) Use the variable ratings chart below when rolling for a variable rating for landwehr units. Variable ratings is an optional rule.

1 = -2 morale, -5 melee value
2 = -1 morale, -5 melee value
3 = -1 morale
4 = No change
5 = +1 morale, +5 melee value
6 = +2 morale, +10 melee value

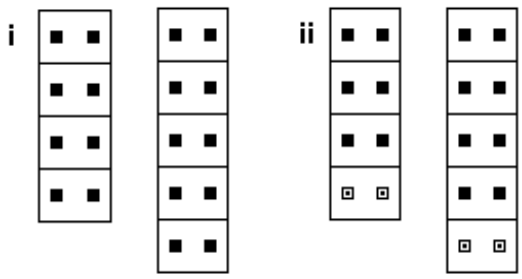
2) It cost two actions for 1806 Prussian infantry in column to deploying into a forward line formation, but it will only cost one action for Prussian infantry in column to deploy into line formation to the flank.

3) In 1813, a lot of landwehr units where poorly armed with most of the units being armed with pikes, pitch forks or whatever. For these units, use the "E" firing class.

Prussia		**1800-1806**	**1808-1815**	
Musketeer		B18C40	B17/18C40	
Fusilier		B18R40	B17/18B40	Skir
Landwehr inf.		--	C13D30	
Jager		B19R40	B18R40	Skir
Grenadier		A21A50	A20A50	
Artillery		A19B20	A19B20	
Landwehr cav.	Lt	--	C13/14-30	
Hussars	Lt	A20-45	A20-45	
Dragoons	Md	A19-50	A19-50	
Uhlans	Lt	A19-40	A19-40	
Cuirassiers	Hy	A20-60	A20-60	
Guard:				
Infantry		A21A60	A21A60	Skir
Garde du Corps	Hy	A21-60	A21-60	

Russia

Infantry: Paul I of Russia initiated a complete reform of the Russian army, which was carried on by Alexander of Russia and completed by 1805. Musketeer regiments each had two musketeer battalions and a grenadier battalion; Jager regiments each had three Jager battalions; Grenadier regiments had two fusilier battalions and a grenadier battalion. At full strength a battalion would consist of 12 figures, however full strength was rarely reached if at all and the normal size for battalions was between 8 to 10 figures (diagram i). From 1808 to 1810, the Russian army under went large-scale reforms. The musketeer regiments were renamed infantry regiments and were now organized into three identical battalions. The jager and grenadier regiments were also organized into three identical battalions. Because one of the regiment's battalions was designated as a depot battalion, which did not serve with the regiment during operations, all infantry, jager, and grenadier regiments fought with only two field battalions. Again, at full strength a battalion would consist of 12 figures, however full strength was rarely reached if at all and the normal size for battalions was between 8 to 10 figures of which two of the figures were grenadiers (diagram ii). The grenadiers of the depot battalions were sometimes used to form separate grenadier detachments.



Cavalry: In 1805, the dragoon and cuirassier regiments consisted of 10 figures. The hussar and Uhlan regiments consisted of two sections of 8 to 10 figures each. In 1811, the dragoons and cuirassiers had 8 figure regiments and the hussars and uhlans had 16 figure regiments. During 1812, there were several changes to the cavalry. All cavalry regiments had 8 to 12 (10 being average) figures and 18 dragoon regiments were converted into other types of cavalry. 8 became Chasseurs, 7 became Uhlans, 2 became Cuirassiers, and 1 became a Hussar regiment.

Artillery: In 1805, Russian artillery was organized into heavy, light, and horse batteries. Each heavy battery consisted of six licornes, four 12lb guns, and four 6lb guns. Each light battery consisted of four licornes and eight 6lb guns. Each horse battery consisted of six 12lb and six 6lb guns. In 1811, the heavy batteries consisted of four licornes and eight 12lb guns. The light batteries consisted of four licornes and eight 6lb guns. The horse batteries consisted of twelve 6lb guns.

The Russo-German Legion: This legion was formed in 1812 and at one time reached a strength of seven infantry regiments, one jager regiment, two hussar regiments, and two horse batteries. All units were organized on the current Russian model.

Cossacks: These were Russian irregulars recruited along the southern frontier to maintain a defense against the Turks. There were both infantry and cavalry cossacks. There was no fixed size for the Cossacks units. The units sizes ranged from 4 to 10 figures (infantry and cavalry) with and average being about 8 figures. Some units were taken into the line and would be organized along the lines of the regular army. In July of 1812, a levee en masse was declare (against the French) which led to large numbers of militia/cossack units to be formed. To give an example there were over 80 foot Cossack and over 50 horse cossack units raised in 15 regions. In 1814, nearly all the militia/cossack units were disbanded. Players wishing to build cossacks are strongly encouraged to look into the subject as there is little space here to go into detail.

Guard: The guard infantry regiments had three battalions each. The Guard Jager regiment had one battalion, later two battalions by 1807. The Preobrazhensk Guard regiment consisted of four battalions. All battalions had between 8 to 10 figures each. In 1811, all the guard regiments had three battalions of 8 to 10 figures of which two figures being grenadier-tirailleur. In 1811, the Lithuania regiment of two battalions was formed in part by using the forth battalion of the Preobrazhensk regiment.

Additions to the rules:

1) The Russians did not use traditional howitzers. Instead they used licornes. These were a high velocity low trajectory type of howitzer. To keep things simple, just treat licornes as howitzers.

2) When rolling for route, Russian units get a +1 to their morale. But when rolling to determine if the unit returns, a -1 is applied to the die roll.

3) The grenadier figures of the infantry, grenadier, guard, or jager battalions cannot be detached and used to form converged grenadier battalions. The grenadiers can be used as organic skirmishers if the optional rule is used (see page 18 in the rules).

4) Russian infantry get an additional +1 to their morale checks when defending behind earthworks, walls, etc.

5) Russian infantry was plague with having over 28 different calibers of muskets. This caused problems in supply for the army. Players might either add a –1 to the firing die roll or have the infantry check for ammo just like artillery. Except that the first six results in critical levels while a second six means the unit is out of ammo. The latter requires more book keeping for the players.

6) Russian batteries are broken down into two movable sections. The two battery sections must attempt to stay with 2” of one another.

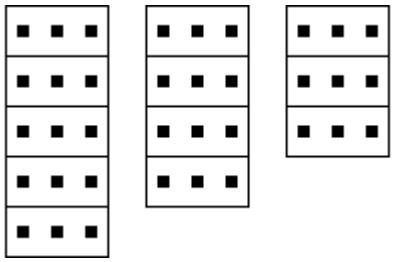
	Section #1	**1805**	Section #2
Heavy:	(4x how, 4x 12lb guns)		(2x how, 4x 6lb guns)
Light:	(2x how, 4x 6lb guns)		(2x how, 4x 6lb guns)
Horse:	(6x 12lb guns - foot)		(6x 6lb guns - horse)

	Section #1	**1811**	Section #2
Heavy:	(2x how, 4x 12lb guns)		(2x how, 4x 12lb guns)
Light:	(2x how, 4x 6lb guns)		(2x how, 4x 6lb guns)
Horse:	(6x 6lb guns - horse)		(6x 6lb guns - horse)

Russia		**1804-1810**	**1811-1815**	
Musketeers		B16/17C40	--	
Fusiliers		B18C40	--	
Grenadiers		B19B45	B18B45	
Jagers		B17B40	B17B40	Skir
Infantry		--	B17C40	
Artillery		A18B20	A18B20	
Cuirassiers	Hy	B19-60	same	
Dragoons	Md	B18-50	same	
Hussars	Lt	B19-45	same	
Uhlans	Lt	B18-40	same	
Chasseurs	Lt	--	B17-40	
Cossacks:				
Infantry		C9D30	C11D30	
Cavalry	Lt	C11-30	C12-30	
Guard:				
Gd Grenadiers		A20B60	--	
Gd Jagers		B19B55	B19B55	Skir
Gd Infantry		--	A20B60	
Artillery		--	A19B20	
Cuirassier	Hy	--	A20-60	
Hussar	Lt	--	A20-45	

Saxony

Infantry: In 1805, the Saxon army consisted of 12 infantry regiments, 6 grenadier battalions. Each infantry regiment consisted of two battalions with 9 to 15 figures each (diagram below). Each regiment had grenadiers that were converged into grenadier battalions with 9 to 12 figures each (diagram below). In 1809, the army had 12 infantry regiments, 2 light battalions, 1 rifle armed Jager detachment (2-4 figs), 6 Grenadier battalions and 1 Leib Grenadier Garde battalion. The organization of the infantry stayed the same except that the grenadier battalions were permanently established and were no longer tied to the parent regiments. The grenadier companies of the Libgarde regiment became the Liebgarde grenadier battalion. The two light battalions had 9-12 figures each (diagram below). In 1810, the number of infantry regiments was reduced from 12 to 8 (infantry regiments Oebshelwitz, Cerrini, Burgsdorf, and Dyherrn were disbanded) and grenadier battalions were reduced to four. The two light battalions were expanded into regiments of two battalions each. In 1813, the army was heavily engaged since most of the fighting was centered in and around Saxony. The army suffered heavy loses from 1812 to 1813. In 1813, some landwehr units were raised. From 1814 to 1815, the Saxon army did not take any further role in the Napoleonic wars. Prussia tried to recruit heavily from the regions, but most of the units refused to join. In 1815, the army mutinied rather then march against Napoleon.



Artillery: In 1806, most of the 3lb and 6lb guns were assigned to the infantry following the Prussian model. Two guns per infantry regiment. The rest were placed into batteries of four to six guns and two howitzers. In 1810, the Royal Household battery was disbanded. In 1812, the Saxon VII Corps of the Grand Armée consisted of six batteries. Two were 6lb horse, four were 6lb foot. Each infantry regiment (not the grenadier battalions) had attached to them two to four 4lb regimental guns in 1812. In 1813, foot batteries consisted of eight guns and horse batteries four to six guns.

Cavalry: In 1806, cavalry consisted of the Garde du Corps, 2 Cuirassier regiments, 4 chavau-leger regiments, and 1 hussar regiment. Regiments had 8 figures each except for the hussar regiment which had 12 to 14 figures. In 1807, the Saxon cavalry was dismounted in order to provide horses for the French. These were later returned as the French did not like the spirited Saxon steeds. In 1809, the cavalry consisted of the Garde du Corps (2-4 figs), Leib cuirassier regiment, 1 carabinier regiment, 2 cuirassier regiments, 4 chevau-leger regiments, and 1 hussar regiment. Most of the cavalry was unprepared in 1809. One cuirassier unit and one chevau-leger unit was dismounted to provide horses for the rest of the cavalry. In 1810, the carabiniers were disbanded. In 1812, the cavalry had 8 to 10 figs (including the Garde du Corps) and 1 of the 4 chevau-leger regiments carried lances. The cavalry suffered heavy loses between 1812 and 1813. In 1813, a new lancer unit was formed of 6 to 8 figures.

Additions to the rules:

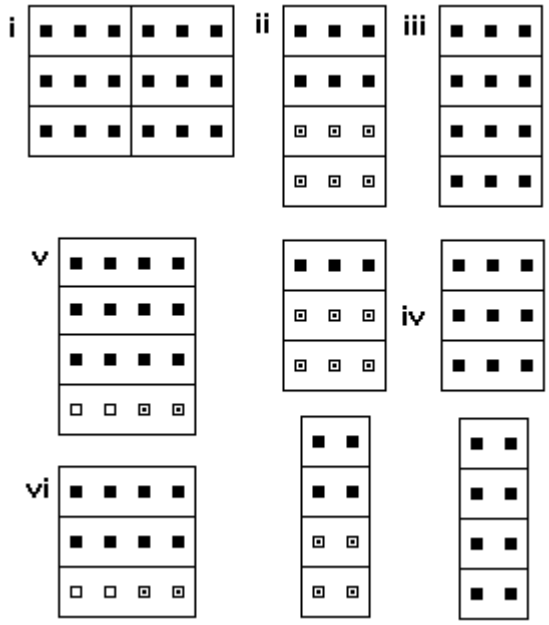
1) It will cost two actions for Saxon infantry to deploy into a forward line formation from column, but it will only cost one action for Saxon infantry in column to deploy into line formation on the flank.

Saxony		**1805-1814**	
Line		B17C40	
Lights & Jagers (R)		B17B40	Skir
Grenadiers		B18B45	
Lieb Grenadiers		A19B50	
Artillery		A18B20	
Chevau-leger	Lt	A20-40	
Hussar	Lt	A20-45	
Cuirs/Carb	Hy	A20-60	
Garde du Corps	Hy	A20-60	

Spain

Infantry:

The Spanish army of the Napoleonic Wars is an interesting and challenging subject to study both in structure and uniforms. The reader is encouraged to research the army for more details. From 1802 until 1812, Spanish light infantry were organized into single battalion regiments of 18 figures (diagram i). It was common for theses field battalions to vary and be under strength, but when compared to Line battalions, light infantry battalions were more or less kept up to strength. From 1802 until 1810, Spanish Line infantry regiments had an organization of three battalions each with a full strength of 12 figures. The first battalion had 6 grenadier figures and 6 musketeer figures (diagram ii) while the second and third battalions had 12 musketeer figures (diagram iii). It was common for the field strengths of the regiments to vary and be under strength. Players may wish to build 8 or 9 figure battalions instead of 12 figures battalions (diagram iv). On July 1810, the Line infantry might have been reorganized, however it is possible that the old structure stayed in effect until the 1812 reforms, and players may find it easier to continue using the original structure. Line regiments continued to have three battalions until 1812. In March of 1812, both the Line and Light regiments were reorganized. This new organization recognized the true situation of the army and available manpower. Both Line and Light regiments were now only to have one battalion. In rare circumstances where extra manpower existed, a second battalion could be formed. These battalions had a full strength of 16 figures with 2 being cazadores (lights) and 2 figures being grenadiers (diagram v). However, it was still common for the field strengths of the battalions to be under strength (diagram vi).



There were militia battalions of 9 figures each. These battalions were structured in a different way, but overall, they will look like the 9 figure infantry battalion shown in diagram iv. In 1810, there were also grenadier battalions each with 9 figures (diagram iv).

Artillery: Spanish artillery batteries usually consisted of four to six guns and two howitzers. Four guns with two howitzers being the most common for most batteries.

Cavalry: The Spanish army had all sorts of cavalry units of all sizes and descriptions. From 1800 until 1815, there were some organizational changes, but as a whole, Spanish cavalry regiments varied in size from 2 to 8 figures with 4 and 6 figures being the most common.

Guard: Guard infantry (Spanish and Walloon guards) had three battalions each of 12 figures (diagram iii) with a field strength of 9 figures being common. Guard cavalry regiments had 8-10 figures, but a field strengths of 4-8 figures would be more realistic on the battlefield.

Junta Units: In 1808, many Junta units were formed during the revolt against France. These units varied greatly in strength. There were hundreds of infantry and cavalry junta units, each with there own exotic names and uniforms. Overall, there military value on the battlefield were not much to speak of, but there use in guerrilla activities is well-known and documented. Infantry strengths were between 2 to 12 figures with the average being 8 or 9 figures. Cavalry strengths were between 2 to 8 with the average being 4 to 6 figures. There should be 6 infantry Juntas for every cavalry Junta if cavalry Juntas are to be used.

La Romana's Corps: Spain was to provide a corps to add in the invasion of Sweden. The Corps was formed from units in Spain and the Spanish garrison in Rome. These units were built up to strength from drafts of other regiments. They arrived in Germany in May of 1807, but the invasion never took place. In 1808, the corps mutinied upon hearing of the events happening in Spain. Most of the units were successful in escaping aboard British ships, but some were captured and disarmed. Many of these later joined the French and were formed into the Joseph Napoleon regiment. A listing of La Romana's Corps below:

From Italy:
- 1 infantry regiment with 3 battalions each of 12 figures.
- 1 infantry regiment with 2 battalions each of 12 figures.
- 1 light infantry battalion of 18 figures.
- 1 chasseur regiment of 8 figures
- 2 dragoon regiments of 8 figures each
- 1 battery of foot artillery & 1 battery of horse artillery.

From Spain:
- 2 infantry regiments with 3 battalions each of 12 figures.
- 1 infantry battalion of 12 figures.
- 1 light infantry battalion of 18 figures
- 1 chasseur regiment of 8 figures
- 2 dragoon regiments of 8 figures each
- 1 battery of foot artillery & 1 battery of horse artillery.
- 1 detachment of engineers of 4 figures

King Joseph's army: These were Spanish units that fought for the French and in early 1809 it consisted of:
- 1 Guard Grenadier battalion
- 1 Guard Chassuer battalion
- 1 Chevau-leger regiment
- 2 batteries of artillery (1 horse & 1 foot)

Later, the following were added:
- 1 Fusilier regiment
- 2 Foreign Regiments (one being Irish)
- 8 Line regiments, and 2 Legere regiments
- 4-6 cavalry regiments
- 1 Lancer regiment, and 1 Hussar regiment
- 2 batteries of artillery
- Chasseurs de Montagne

All these units were structured using the current French model of organization. Joseph Napoleon had also raised various militia and other units to fight against the guerrillas. One example would be the Catalan Miquelet.

Additions to the rules:

1) When the Spanish army checks for army morale, the army only passes on a roll of six (6).

2) Junta units: When checking morale for the first time, the Spanish player <u>must</u> roll one D6 and check below.

1 = -2 morale, -15 melee value
2 = -2 morale, -10 melee value
3 = -1 morale, -5 melee value
4 = No change
5 = +1 morale, +5 melee value
6 = +2 morale, +10 melee value

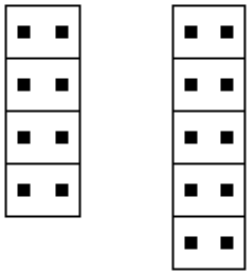
3) Spanish units get a +2 to their morale when being fired upon or attacking/attacked by other Spanish units.

4) The large eighteen figure light infantry battalions formations (from 1802-1812) may be broken down into two separate nine figure light infantry battalions (diagram iv).

Spanish		1800-1807	1808-1814	
Line		C14D35	C15C35	
Light		C14C35	B15C35	Skir
Militia		C9D25	C11D30	
Prv. Grenadiers		B17C40	B16/17C40	
Hussars	Lt	B15-40	B16-40	
Chassuers	Lt	B15-35	B16-35	
Dragoons	Md	B15-45	B16-45	
Cuirassiers	Hy	--	B16-55	
Artillery		A18B15	A18B15	
Guard Infantry		B18B50	B19B50	
Guard Cavalry	Hy	B18-55	B18-55	
Junta Units:				
Infantry		--	C8/9/10D25	
Cavalry	Lt	--	C10/11-25	

Sweden

Infantry: Line infantry battalions contained 8 to 10 figures with 8 figures being the most common field strength (see diagram below). Each of the infantry regiments were supposed to have two battalions each but some regiments formed third battalions. Each regiment was supposed to have a detachment of grenadiers and a detachment of jagers each of 2 figures. These were used to form separate grenadier and jager battalions of 8 to 10 figures. The jager battalions were structured a little differently than that of the line infantry battalions, but for game purposes, the jager battalions will look the same (see diagram below) as the line infantry. Jager regiments had one or two battalions. Jager battalions had a strength of 8 figures each.



Cavalry:
Swedish cavalry regiments would consist of 8 to 10 figures each.

Artillery: Most batteries were 6lb, but there were a few 12lb batteries. Batteries consisted of four to six 6lbs guns and two howitzers, with four guns and two howitzers being the most common.

Guard: There were three regiments of foot guards. Two of these regiments had two battalions of 10 figures each while one, the Finnish Guards, had one battalion of 10 figures The Finnish Guards were disbanded with the rest of the Finish troops after the lost of Finland to the Russians.

Lieb Grenadier Brigade: Grenadier battalions consisted of 8 to 10 figures each. The Lieb cavalry regiments had 8 figures each, except that the Lieb cuirassier regiment had 8 to 10 figures. The jager battalion had 8 figures.

Additions to the rules:
1) Swedish units get a +1 to their morale if in a battle were they fight against any Russians.
2) Swedish units were loosely assigned to brigades. So when players draw up hypothetical battles, they will need to keep this in mind when making orders of battle.
3) Both the Grenadier and Jager detachments of an infantry regiment can skirmish.
4) Due to the nature of the terrain, all the infantry of the Swedish army were capable of skirmishing, but it was the primary role of the jager units to act as the light infantry of the army
5) Movement is normal (and not ¾) for all Swedish infantry moving in light woods. All other restrictions apply.

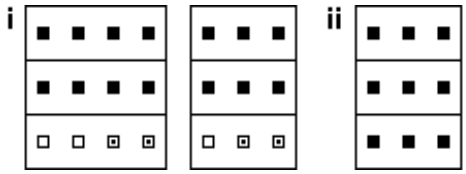
Sweden		1800-1809	1810-1814	
Line		B17/18C40	B16/17C40	
Jager		B17R40	B17/18R40	Skir
Grenadiers		B20B50	B20B50	
Chasseur	Lt	B17-40	same	
Hussar	Lt	B18-45	same	
Light dragoon	Lt	B18-40	same	
Dragoon	Md	B18-50	same	
Cuirassier	Hy	B19-60	same	
Artillery		A18B20	same	
Guard infantry		A20A55	same	
Horse guards	Hy	A20-60	same	

Westphalia

Army: The Kingdom of Westphalia was created by Napoleon in December 1807 following the treaty of Tilsit. This new Kingdom was composed of parts of Hannover, Brunswick, Saxony and most of Hesse-Kassel. Westphalia was a charter member of the newly formed Confederation of the Rhine, and as such, it was obliged to provide a 25,000 men army to be added to the Grande Armee in time of war. The Westphalian army was modeled after the French army and by the end of 1808 the army comprised of:

Guard Grenadier of 12 figures (diagram i)
Garde-Jägergarde battalion of 9 figures (diagram ii)
Garde-Jäger-Karabinier battalion of 9 figures (diagram ii)
Chevau-Leger regiment of 6 figures
Garde-du-Corps of 2 figures (4 figures in 1813),
Six Line regts, 2xbat each with 9 to 12 figures (diagram i)
One light battalion of 9 to 12 figures (diagram i)
One Cuirassier regiment of 8 figures
One Chevau-Leger regiment of 8 figures
National guard and veterans units.

In July of 1808, the 2nd Cuirassier, 7th and 8th line infantry regiments, and the 2nd light infantry battalion were raised. In 1810, two Hussar regiments of 8 figures were formed. In 1811, the 3rd light infantry battalion was raised and two line infantry regiments (the 2nd and 7th) added a third field battalion. In 1812, a new two battalion "Konigin" (renamed Fusiliergarde in 1813) infantry regiment of 9 to 12 figures (diagram i) was raised, together with the 9th line regiment, the 4th light battalion and the 2nd Chevau-Leger regiment. Following the disastrous retreat from Russia less than 1,000 survivors assembled at Thorn in January 1813. In 1813, most of the old units were hastily re-raised but they never again served as a single army corps. The 1st line infantry regiment formed part of the garrison of Danzig and surrendered on 29th November 1814. The 2nd and 3rd line regiments and the 2nd light battalion were part of the garrison of Dresden that surrendered when that town fell. The 4th and 5th line regiments were captured when Kustrin fell. The 6th line regiment was not re-raised after 1812. The 7th line regiment was disbanded at the dissolution of the Kingdom. The 8th & 9th line regiments, the 1st and 4th light battalions, and the Fusiliergarde regiment were disbanded after the battle of Leipzig in October 1813. The 1st and 2nd Hussars defected to the Austrians on the night of 22-23 August 1813. The Garde-du-Corps squadron, the Garde-Chevau-Legers, the Grenadiergarde, the Jagergarde, the Garde-Jäger-Karabinier, 3rd light battalion, the 1st Chevau-Legers and the 1st & 2nd Cuirassiers were all in Westphalia when the Kingdom came to an end on September 1813. The units disappeared quietly into the ranks of the civilian population. By 1815, Prussia managed to assimilate her Westphalian territories and recruited from the regions to build a new Prussian line regiment and landwehr regiments.



Artillery: In 1809, there were at least four 6lb artillery batteries. By 1811, there were two horse and four foot batteries. In 1812, one of the foot batteries might have been equipped with 12lb field guns and the line infantry regiments serving with the Grande Armee in 1812 were given two 6lb regimental guns. In 1813, the artillery was comprised of one horse and four foot batteries. Batteries consisted of six guns and two howitzers.

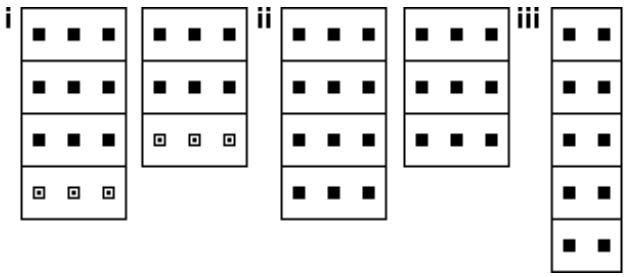
Additions to the rules:

1) Formation changes: For Westphalian infantry; Column to Line, Line to Column cost ½ an action to perform to the front. In fact, any unit using the newer French model of organization will have this ability.

Westphalia		**1806-1813**	
Line		B16C40	
Light		B17B40	Skir
Militia		C13C30	
Artillery		A18B20	
Hussar	Lt	B18-45	
Chevau-leger	Lt	B18-40	
Cuirassier	Hy	B18-60	
Guard:			
Grenadiergarde		A21A50	
Jagergarde		A21A50	Skir
Jager-Karabiniers		A20R50	Skir
Fusiliergardes		B19B50	
Gd Chavau-leger	Lt	B20-40	
Gd Hussar	Lt	B20-45	
Garde du Corps	Hy	A21-55	

Wurttemberg

Infantry: Wurttemberg stayed neutral until it joined the Confederation of the Rhine in 1806. The infantry consisted of 7 battalions of infantry, 2 battalions of Jagers, and 2 battalions of light infantry. Each line battalion had an organization of 9 to 12 figures of which 3 were grenadiers (diagram i) while the Jager and light battalions had an organization of 9 to 12 figures (diagram ii). In 1809, the line infantry battalions were converged into line infantry regiments. Each line regiment consisted of two battalions of 9 to 12 figures with the same organizations as before (diagram i). In 1809, the infantry consisted of 6 line regiments, 1 fusilier regiment (light infantry) of two battalions, 2 Jager battalions, and 2 light battalions. In 1809, there were also a few militia units of 8 to 10 figures formed (diagram iii) but these were of little use. In 1812, the infantry consisted of 8 line regiments, 2 Jager battalions, and 2 light battalions. All were organized as before. The units sent to Russia were decimated and in 1813, one line regiment was disbanded while the Jager and light battalions were rebuilt and group together to form regiments which were then designated as the 9th and 10th regiments. On October of 1813, the Wurttemberg army officially switched sides. In 1814, the rebuilt Wurttemberg infantry consisted of ten infantry regiments, seven landwehr regiments, and one rifle regiment. In 1815, Wurttemberg mobilized nine infantry regiments, one rifle regiment, three landwehr regiments to fight against Napoleon.



Cavalry: In 1806, the cavalry consisted of 2 regiments of chevau-legers and 2 regiments of chasseurs each with a strength of 6 figures. In 1809, the strength of these units were increased to 8 figures. In 1812, there existed 2 regiments of chevau-legers, 2 regiments of chasseurs, and 1 dragoon regiment. In 1813, the dragoon regiment was disbanded and the troopers used as replacements for the other units. In 1815, a new lancer regiment of 6 figures was added to the 4 light cavalry regiments.

Artillery: Typically, each battery had 4 guns and two howitzers. In 1806, there was one 6lb horse battery and two 6lb foot batteries. In 1809, there were two 6lb horse batteries (1st was guard) and two foot batteries (one might have been a 12lb battery and the other a 6lb battery). In 1812, there existed three 6lb horse batteries, and three foot batteries. Two of the foot batteries were 8lb and the third was a 12lb. In 1813, there was little of the artillery to form full batteries and it was slow to rebuild until 1815. In 1815, there were five batteries. Two were 6lb horse, two were 6lb foot and one was a 12lb foot.

Guard: In 1806, there was one unit of Garde du Corps of 2 figures and 1 battalion of foot guards of 10 figures (diagram iii). In 1809, the Leibgarde cavalry regiment was formed. It consisted of three separate units (Garde du Corps, Leib Chasseurs, Horse Grenadiers) and had a strength of 6 figures. The foot guards remained unchanged.

Wurttemberg		**1806-1812**	**1813-1815**	
Line		B17C40	B16C40	
Light		B17B40	B16C40	Skir
Jager/Rifles		B17R40	B16R40	Skir
Militia/Landwehr		C13D30	C13D30	
Artillery		A18B20	same	
Chevau-legers	Lt	B18-40	same	
Chasseurs	Lt	B18-45	same	
Dragoons	Md	B18-45	--	
Gd. Infantry		A20B50	same	
Gd. Cavalry	Hy	A20-55	same	

Player Notes