

**Plan Proposed at the Allied Headquarters at Frankfurt
for Operations Against France**

Against Marshal Davout:

Swedes	10,000	
Walmoden	15,000	
Total		25,000

Under Bernadotte, destined to pass the Rhien near Cologne and separate Holland from France:

Swedes	15,000	
Winzingerode	30,000	
Bülow	20,000	
Saxons	15,000	
Total		80,000

Under Blücher, destined to cover the country on the two banks of the Main River.

Yorck	12,000	
Langeron	30,000	
Sacken	10,000	
Total		52,000

Hessians	10,000	
Westphalians	20,000	
Reinforcements	15,000	
Württembergers, Baden, & Darmstadt	10,000	
Kleist	15,000	
		70,000

Destined to act through Switzerland and advance through the Jura into France:

Guards & Reserves	30,000	
Wittgenstein	10,000	
Reinforcements	15,000	
Austrians	120,000	
Bavarians	30,000	
Total		205,000

In Italy: Destined to march on the Var and establish communications with Wellington:

Austrians	68,000	
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Corps engaged in sieges on the Elbe:

Bennigsen	20,000	
Tauntzien	28,000	
Klenau	18,000	
Chasteler	9,000	
Tolstoy	25,000	
		100,000

Total Forces Deployed

Austrians	215,000	
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Russians	147,000
Prussians	87,000
Bavarians	30,000
Westphalians	20,000
Hessians	10,000
Saxons	15,000
Swedes	25,000
Walmoden	11,000
Wurttemberg, Baden & Darmstadt	10,000
Reinforcements	30,000
Total	600,000

It should be noted that the 10,000 Hessians and the 20,000 Westphalians were yet to be raised. The Russian reinforcements enroute are noted as "being upon their march." The Saxon force shown at 15,000 never exceeded 7,000. Lnageron's Corps was considerably weaker than shown, the Austrian force, indicated a s 120,00 men did not exceed 80,000 men. This would indicate that the acutal shoudl more reasonably be estimated at 482,000 men.¹

**Proposal for the Operations of the Allied Armies
Transmitted to Bernadotte
2 Novembver 1813**

"It is proposed tha the Army of Bohemia should place its left upon the Mein; and its right upon the Sieg. The Army of Silesia, its left on the Sieg, and its right towards Düsseldorf. The Army of the North, after destroying that of Davout, should undertake the siege of Wesel and move upon Holland.

The whole of these armies, after being allowed the time necessary to recruit, should pass to the left of the Rhine.²

¹ Burghersch, Memoir of the Operations of the Allied Operations, pgs 328-330.

² Burghersch, Memoir of the Operations of the Allied Operations, pg 331.

**Number, Disposition, and Employment
Of the Allied Armies
As Proposed by Blücher**

A:

Russian Guard & Grenadier Reserves	30,000
Wittgenstein's Corps	10,000
Army of Bohemia	120,000
Army of Silesia	52,000
Bavarian Army	<u>30,000</u>
Total	242,000

B: Disposable in a few weeks

Kleist's Corps	15,000
Former Confederation of the Rhine Troops	20,000
Total	35,000

C: Reinforcements enroute

Destined for Wittgenstein	15,000
Destined for Langeron & Sacken	15,000
Destined for Yorck and Kleist	<u>12,000</u>
Total	42,000

D: Troops Disposable in near future when Elbe Fortresses fall:

Klenau	18,000
Chasteler	9,000
Tolstoy	<u>25,000</u>
Total	52,000

Further formations coming from the Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine	150,000
Further troops offered by Bavaria	<u>40,000</u>
Total	190,000

What is anticipated to actually arrive (50%): 121,000

1. The 30,000 Bavarians, or an equal number of Austrians, will remain on the right bank of the Rhine to observe Mainz. They will not go too near it, but will take up a strong position some leagues from that fortress, and will confine themselves to fording the neighboring villages to evacuate whatever may be useful to the garrison.

2. 212,000 combatants will pass the Rhine on different points, leaving corps of observation before Landau and Strasbourg, and will take the direction of Metz and Nancy.

3. After the reduction of Erfurt, or of Dresden, Kleist's Corps, and all the troops of the ex-Confederation of the Rhine, which will then be disposable, will march towards the Upper Rhine, when, according to circumstances, they will either relieve the corps of observation in Alsace, or invade Franche-Comté by Switzerland. In the first instance, the corps which will be relieved will form a reserve for the Grande Armée.

4. All troops of the German Princes, which shall become disposable at a subsequent period, will form themselves into a grand reserve, and will take their position wherever

the course of operations may render it advisable.

5. Wallmoden's Corps, a part of Winzingerode and Bülow's Corps, will be directed towards the Lower Rhine, will pass that river, and try to force their way by Liége and Givet.

6. Thielemann's Corps will pass the Rhine at Ehrenbreitenstein, will take up the strong position of the Chartreuse near Coblentz, and will, according to circumstances, either support the operations of the corps directed upon Givet, or those of the main army.

7. The Swedish Army Corps, part of Winzingerode's Corps, and all the troops which will be available after the reduction of the fortresses on the Elbe, will be opposed to Davout and the Danes.

8. Supposing the main army, while it marches on Metz and Nancy, to leave behind it 35,000 men to observe the fortresses in Alsace, it still brings 182,000 men into the field; from which, deducting 7,000 sick, etc., there remains 175,000 effective men. These will be joined by 42,000 from the reinforcements (C), and will form an army of 217,000 men, with a reserve of 100,000³, and a second reserve of 121,000⁴. There is nothing to prevent the proposed operations from commencing immediately. They are independent of those in Italy, and of the army of Lord Wellington; and, whatever successes either of these may obtain, must be of advantage to the armies on the Rhine, and contribute to their successes, without such being a necessary condition of them. By this operation, the enemy must place strong garrisons, munitions, artillery,¹ and provisions of all kinds in Mainz, Strasbourg, Luxembourg, Metz, Thionville, Landau, Brissac, Sarre-Louis, and all the small fortified towns of the Vosges, and on the Rhine. He will consequently have but very few troops, with which to form an army capable of resisting the allies, nor could he supply it with artillery and ammunition. If after the complete formation of the troops of the Germanic confederation we should not have dictated peace to France, our immense masses of troops would then give us the means of menacing the capital, and reducing it by taking away its subsistence. When the main army shall be arrived before Metz and Nancy, the following will be the disposition of the forces:

Near Metz	212,000
In Alsace	35,000
Near Mainz	30,000
Near Coblentz	15,000
In Alsace and Switzerland	35,000
Near Liége	50,000
Grand Reserve	<u>121,000</u>
Total	498,000 ⁵

³ Near Mainz 30,000
In Alsace 35,000
Troops mentioned under B 35,000

⁴ Troops mentioned in D.

⁵ Burghersch, Memoir of the Operations of the Allied Operations, pgs 332-334.

