

French (Murat's Southern Command)

Overall: King Joachim Murat (commander of the southern sector under Napoleon) with forward corps covering the line Markkleeberg–Wachau–Liebertwolkwitz and strong reserve cavalry behind them. Approx. **49,000** men, **~156 guns** engaged throughout the sector that day.

[Wikipedia](#)

VIII Corps (Polish) — Prince Józef Poniatowski

- **Strength/Make-up:** ~6,000 (forward elements on 14 Oct). Polish infantry, light cavalry.
- **Start locations:** Connewitz, Lößnig, Dölitz, Markkleeberg—the French left, guarding the Pleiße line. [Wikipedia](#)

II Corps — Marshal Claude-Victor Perrin (“Victor”), Duc de Bellune

- **Strength/Make-up:** c. **15,000** (divisions of Dubreton, etc.) with corps artillery (Mongenet).
- **Start locations:** Wachau and immediate front—center of Murat's line. [Wikipedia+1](#)

V Corps — Gen. Jacques-Alexandre-Bernard-Law, comte de Lauriston

- **Strength/Make-up:** ~12,700 (Maison, Marchand and other divisions) with corps guns.
- **Start locations:** Liebertwolkwitz and the high ground around it (Kolmberg/Parthenberg ridge). [Wikipedia](#)

IX Corps (Reserve) — Marshal Pierre Augereau

- **Strength/Make-up:** ~10,000 young conscripts (held back on 14 Oct).
- **Start location:** Thonberg (northeast of the front), as a sector reserve. [Wikipedia](#)

Reserve/Attached Cavalry under Murat

- **Cuirassier/dragoon divisions** from: **Milhaud, Berkheim, L'Héritier**; plus **~2,000 Polish cavalry** (Vistula Uhlans &c.), and an **Imperial Guard division** in support.

- **Start locations:** massed **between Wachau and Liebertwolkwitz** with echelons toward Markkleeberg for counter-charges; Murat initially directed operations from the **Wachau manor garden** (“**Napoleon Linden Tree**”). [Wikipedia+1](#)

Notes on French dispositions: Multiple detailed Leipzig OOBs list Victor’s II Corps and Lauriston’s V Corps as the formations holding **Wachau–Liebertwolkwitz**; Poniatowski’s VIII Corps screened the left around **Markkleeberg–Dölitz–Connewitz**; Augereau stood back at **Thonberg**. These same formations fought in the same places again on 16 October. [The Napoleon Series](#)

Coalition Vanguard (Wittgenstein) with Attached Corps

Overall: GdF **Peter von Wittgenstein** commanding the **Army of Bohemia’s** vanguard for a **reconnaissance in force** ordered by Schwarzenberg. Coalition troops on the field through the day cumulatively **~60,000** with guns arriving as columns closed up; action focused along **Güldengossa–Großpösna–Liebertwolkwitz–Wachau**. [Wikipedia](#)

Advance Guard Cavalry — Lt Gen (GdC) P. Pahlen & forward Russian cavalry

- **Strength/Make-up:** c. **3,000 Russian cavalry** to open the probe, reinforced by other brigades as the day went on.
- **Start locations:** roads **east/southeast of Liebertwolkwitz**, notably **Güldengossa** and **Crobern/Großpösna** approaches. [Wikipedia](#)

Russian Corps under Wittgenstein’s hand

- **Eugene of Württemberg (Russian infantry corps)** and **Andrei Gorchakov (infantry corps)**—subordinated to Wittgenstein for the day’s push; elements supported the thrust on the French center/right.
- **Start locations:** **east and southeast** of the French line, closing via **Güldengossa** toward **Wachau–Liebertwolkwitz**. [Wikipedia](#)

Austrian IV Corps — FML Johann von Klenau

- **Strength/Make-up:** ~24,000 on paper; forward brigades took part on 14 Oct.
- **Start/approach:** advanced **from the east** on the line **Großpösna → Liebertwolkwitz**, seizing the village temporarily before withdrawing under French counter-attacks later in the day. [Napoleon Guide](#)

Prussian II Corps — G-L Friedrich Kleist von Nollendorf (with Röder's reserve cavalry)

- **Strength/Make-up:** c. 10,000–15,000 engaged in forward brigades on the 14th; additional brigades closed up during the day.
- **Start/approach:** **northeast/east** of Liebertwolkwitz; fed into the attacks in support of Wittgenstein/Klenau. [Wikipedia](#)

Notes on Allied dispositions: Schwarzenberg's order was explicitly a **reconnaissance in force**. Wittgenstein led with Russian cavalry and had **Klenau (Austrian IV Corps)**, **Kleist (Prussian II Corps)**, **Pahlen's cavalry**, plus **Eugene of Württemberg** and **Gorchakov** under him for the operation as their columns reached the field. Not all formations arrived at once; the heaviest infantry commitments fell upon Klenau's forward brigades and supporting Russians/Prussians near **Liebertwolkwitz and Großpösna**. [Wikipedia+1](#)

Reinforcements and Non-Arrivals (14 October only)

- **Arrived/committed piecemeal (Coalition):** Klenau's leading brigades and Kleist's supporting Prussian brigades joined Wittgenstein's push once up; Russian **advance-guard cavalry** (and elements of **Pahlen's** larger cavalry corps) were first in. [Wikipedia+1](#)
- **Available but largely not fully engaged on the 14th:** the remainder of **Austrian IV Corps**, most of **Kleist's II Prussian Corps**, and large parts of **Eugene of Württemberg** and **Gorchakov** (their full corps fought heavily on **16 October**). They were on the roads closing from the southeast/east and used sparingly because the 14th was intended as a probe, not a general battle. [Wikipedia](#)
- **French side:** **Augereau's IX Corps** stayed back at **Thonberg** as a reserve; **Guard** troops remained in support and Murat relied chiefly on his massed **reserve cavalry** and

the forward **II** and **V Corps** to strike back. [Wikipedia+1](#)

At-a-glance map cues for starting areas (morning of 14 Oct)

- **French line (left→right): Markkleeberg / Dölitz / Connewitz** (Poniatowski, VIII) — **Wachau** (Victor, II) — **Liebertwolkwitz** ridge & village (Lauriston, V). Reserve: **Thonberg** (Augereau, IX). Reserve cavalry massed **between Wachau and Liebertwolkwitz**, with echelons toward **Markkleeberg**. [Wikipedia+1](#)
 - **Coalition approach:** columns converging from **Güldengossa–Großpösna–Crobern** onto **Liebertwolkwitz/Wachau**; **Klenau** pressing **Liebertwolkwitz** from the **east**, **Wittgenstein's** Russians and **Kleist's** Prussians supporting; Russian cavalry screening in front. [Wikipedia+1](#)
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Caveats on exact strengths

The day's fighting was a prolonged meeting engagement with formations arriving by brigades/regiments over several hours; exact "on-the-spot" strengths for each division at **the morning start** are not consistently preserved in open sources. The totals and start-area assignments above match the best-corroborated summaries for **14 October** (not the main battle days of 16–19 October). [Wikipedia](#)

French: Murat's Southern Command (around Liebertwolkwitz–Wachau–Markkleeberg)

Overall sector command: King Joachim **Murat**. French forces facing the Allied probe around **Wachau–Liebertwolkwitz**, with the left screened along the **Pleiße** at **Connewitz–Dölitz–Markkleeberg**. Contemporary summaries put the French at roughly **49,000** with **~156 guns** for this sector on 14 Oct. [Wikipedia](#)

II Corps — Marshal Claude-Victor (Duc de Bellune)

- **Corps artillery:** GdB Mongenet. [The Napoleon Series](#)
- **Initial area:** **Wachau** and immediate front (center). [Wikipedia](#)

4th Infantry Division — GdD Jean-Louis Dubreton

(unit-level composition not fully itemized in the open OOB, but present with II Corps at Wachau). [The Napoleon Series](#)

5th Infantry Division — GdD François-Marie Dufour

- **Brigade** GdB **d'Estko** → 26e Léger (3 btn), 93e de Ligne (3 btn).
- **Brigade** GdB **Revest** → 46e de Ligne (1 btn), 72e de Ligne (1 btn).
- **Divisional artillery:** 13/5 Foot Artillery (battery). [The Napoleon Series](#)

6th Infantry Division — GdD Honoré Vial

- **Brigade** GdB **Valory** → 11e Léger (3 btn), 2e de Ligne (3 btn).
- **Brigade** GdB **Bronikowsky** (Oppeln-Bronikowski) → 4e de Ligne (3 btn), 18e de Ligne (3 btn).
- **Divisional artillery:** 25/3 and 26/3 Foot Artillery (batteries). [The Napoleon Series](#)

V Corps — GdD Jacques-Alexandre de Lauriston

- **Initial area: Liebertwolkwitz** village and the adjoining ridge. [Napoleon & Empire](#)

10th Infantry Division — GdD Joseph Albert

- **Brigade** GdB **Bachelet-Damville** (k. 15 Oct) → 4e Provisoire (2 btn), 139e de Ligne (3 btn).
- **Brigade** GdB **Bertrand** → 140e de Ligne (3 btn), 141e de Ligne (3 btn). [The Napoleon Series](#)

16th Infantry Division — GdD Nicolas-Joseph Maison

- **Brigade** GdB **Mandeville** → 152e de Ligne (3 btn), 153e de Ligne (3 btn).
- **Brigade** (unnamed on page; divisional second brigade) → 154e de Ligne (3 btn). [The Napoleon Series](#)

19th Infantry Division — GdD Donatien de **Vimeux (Comte de Rochambeau)

- **Brigade** GdB **Lafitte** → 135e de Ligne (3 btn), 149e de Ligne (3 btn).
- **Brigade** GdB **Harlet** → 150e de Ligne (3 btn), 155e de Ligne (3 btn). [The Napoleon Series](#)

Attached light cavalry (temporary) — 6th Light Cav Brigade, GdB Dermoncourt

- 2e Chasseurs à Cheval (3 sqns), 3e Chasseurs (2), 6e Chasseurs (3).
(Used tactically around V Corps on the 14th.) [The Napoleon Series](#)

VIII Corps (Polish) — Prince Józef Poniatowski

- **Initial area: Connewitz–Lößnig–Dölitz–Markkleeberg** screening the French left along the Pleiße.
- **On hand 14 Oct:** 26th Infantry Division (Kamieniecki) with two Polish infantry brigades; 27th Light Cavalry Brigade (**Umiński**) with **Krakus** and **14th Cuirassiers** detachments; corps artillery batteries. [The Napoleon Series](#)

26th Infantry Division — GdD Kamieniecki

- **Brigade GdB Sierawski** → Vistula Legion (2 btn), 1st Polish Line (2 btn), 16th Polish Line (2 btn).
- **Brigade GdB Małachowski** → 8th Polish Line (2 btn), 15th Polish Line (2 btn).
- **Artillery:** 5th & 7th Polish Foot Batteries (14th battery noted detached).
- **27th Light Cav Brigade — GdB Umiński** → 14th Cuirassiers (2 sqns), **Krakus** (4 sqns). [The Napoleon Series](#)

IX Corps (sector reserve, largely uncommitted on 14 Oct) — Marshal Augereau

- **Initial area:** Thonberg (rear of the sector).
- **Divisions/brigades present:** Brigades **Lagarde** (32e Provisoire 2 btn; 63e de Ligne 1 btn), **Aymard** (34e & 35e Provisoires, 2 btn each), and **52nd Division (Semelle)** etc.; used as “young conscripts” reserve, not thrown in during the 14 Oct probe. [The Napoleon Series](#)

Reserve Cavalry mass under Murat (drawn chiefly from I/IV Cavalry Corps & Guard Cavalry)

- Cuirassier/dragoon groupings (**Berckheim**, **Bessières**, **Doumerc**, **Bordesoulle**, etc.) and light-cavalry divisions (e.g., **Chastel**, **Vallin**, **Merlen** brigades) concentrated **between Wachau and Liebertwolkwitz** for counter-charges. (Detailed regiment-by-regiment listing on the Napoleon-Series pages for the southern wing.) [The Napoleon Series](#)

French start-line (morning 14 Oct): left to right **Markkleeberg/Dölitze/Connewitz** (VIII/Poles), **Wachau** (II Corps), **Liebertwolkwitz ridge & village** (V Corps). IX Corps at **Thonberg** in reserve; Murat’s heavy/light cavalry massed behind the II/V Corps front for ripostes. [Napoleon & Empire+1](#)

Coalition: Wittgenstein's Reconnaissance-in-Force (Army of Bohemia, Southern Wing)

Overall for 14 Oct: GdF **Peter (Ludwig-Adolf-Peter) von Wittgenstein**, executing Schwarzenberg's order for a strong probe. Columns closed from **Güldengossa–Großpösna–Crobern** toward **Liebertwolkwitz/Wachau**. Aggregate on/around the field that day often cited around **60,000** (arriving/feeding in), with the leading **~3,000 Russian cavalry** first across; additional corps subordinated to Wittgenstein for the operation. [Wikipedia](#)

Austrian IV Corps — GdK Johann von Klenau

- **Approach/sector: Großpösna → Liebertwolkwitz** (from the east), seizing parts of the village during the day before French counter-strokes. [Napolun](#)

Light Division — FML Johann Mohr

- **Brigade GM Paumgarten** → Grenz IR Walachisch-Illyr 13 (2 btn) & Walachisch 16 (1 btn); **Hussar** Regt Erzherzog Palatin Nr. 12 (6 sqns).
- **Brigade OB Illézy** → **Hussar** Regt Erzherzog Ferdinand-Karl Nr. 3 (6 sqns).
- **Brigade OB Gosztonyi** → **Chevau-légers** Hohenzollern-Hechingen Nr. 2 (6 sqns).
- Horse artillery: **two 6-pdr horse** batteries (10 guns). [The Napoleon Series](#)

Line Division — FML Fürst Hohenlohe-Bartenstein

- **Brigade GM Schäffer** → IR **Colloredo** Nr. 57 (2 btn), IR **Zach** Nr. 15 (3 btn), + 1 foot battery.
- **Brigade GM Splényi von Mihálydy** → IR **Württemberg** Nr. 40 (3 btn), IR **Lindenau** Nr. 29 (3 btn), + 1 foot battery. [The Napoleon Series](#)

Line Division — FML Josef Mayer

- **Brigade GM Abele** → IR **Liechtenstein** Nr. 12 (3 btn), IR **Sachsen-Coburg** Nr. 22 (3 btn), + 1 foot battery.
- **Brigade GM Best** → IR **Erzherzog Karl-Ludwig** Nr. 3 (2 btn), IR **Kerpen** Nr. 49 (2 btn), + 1 foot battery.
- **Cavalry Brigade GM Graf Desfours** → **Cuirassiers Kaiser Franz** Nr. 1 (6 sqns) & **Cheveau-légers O'Reilly** Nr. 3 (6 sqns).
- **IV Corps reserve artillery**: one 12-pdr foot & one 3-pdr foot battery. [The Napoleon Series](#)

Note: Not every IV Corps brigade was “in” from first contact; the **forward brigades** did most of the 14 Oct pushing at/around **Liebertwolkwitz** while other elements closed up. [Napoleon](#)

Prussian II Corps — GL Friedrich Kleist von Nollendorf

- **Approach/sector: NE/E of Liebertwolkwitz**, feeding brigades in support of Wittgenstein/Klenau. [Wikipedia](#)

9th Brigade — GM Klux

- West Prussian IR Nr. 1 (3 btn); Reserve IR Nr. 6 (3 btn); Silesian Landwehr IR Nr. 7 (2 btn); Schützen (2 coys); Silesian Landwehr Cav Nr. 1 (1 sqn); 1 × 6-pdr foot battery. [The Napoleon Series](#)

10th Brigade — GM Pirch I

- West Prussian IR Nr. 2 (3 btn); Reserve IR Nr. 7 (3 btn); Silesian Landwehr IR Nr. 9 (4 btn); Silesian Landwehr Cav (2 sqns); 1 × 6-pdr foot battery. [The Napoleon Series](#)

11th Brigade — GM Ziethen

- Silesian Schützen (bn); Silesian IR Nr. 1 (3 btn); Reserve IR Nr. 10 (3 btn); Silesian Landwehr IR Nr. 8 (4 btn); Neumark Dragoons (4 sqns); Silesian Landwehr Cav Nr. 1 (1 sqn); 1 × 6-pdr foot battery. [The Napoleon Series](#)

12th Brigade — GM **Prüssen (Prince August of Prussia)

- Silesian IR Nr. 2 (3 btn); Reserve IR Nr. 11 (3 btn); plus II Corps reserve cavalry under **Wrangel** (East Prussian, Silesian, Brandenburg Cuirassiers) and **Mutius** (Landwehr cav) with 2 horse batteries; and Corps Reserve Artillery (OB **Braun**). *(Cuirassier groupings are relevant because a large part of 14 Oct was cavalry-heavy.)* [The Napoleon Series](#)

Russian Corps/Advance Guard under Wittgenstein (subordinated for the 14 Oct probe)

Advance Guard Cavalry (opening the reconnaissance) — Russian cavalry under **Pahlen** (with ~3,000 sabres) moved first from the **Güldengossa/Crobern/Großpösna** approaches toward **Liebertwolkwitz/Wachau**. [Wikipedia](#)

Russian I Corps — GL Prince Andrei Gorchakov

- **5th Infantry Division (GM Mezentov):** Brigades — **Jaeger 23 & 24** (4 btn); **Sewski & Kaluga** (4 btn); **Perm & Mogilev** (4 btn) + **Grand Duchess Catherine** (1 btn).
- **14th Infantry Division (GM Helfreich):** Brigades — **Jaeger 25 & 26** (4 btn); **Tenginsk & Estland** (4 btn).
- **Reserve Artillery:** 1 × 12-pdr foot; 2 × 6-pdr foot. *(These divisions were attached to Wittgenstein for the day; full commitment waited for the 16th.)* [The Napoleon Series](#)

Russian II Corps — GL Eugene, Prince of Württemberg

- **3rd Infantry Division (GM Schakhovskoy):** **Jaeger 20 & 21** (4½ btn in total as listed); **Murmansk & Revel** (4 btn); **Chernigov & Selenguinsk** (4 btn).
- **4th Infantry Division (GM Pyshnitsky):** **Jaeger 4** (2 btn) + **Kremenchug & Minsk** (4 btn); **Jaeger 34** (2 btn) + **Tobolsk & Volyn** (4 btn).
- **Reserve Artillery:** two 12-pdr foot, one 6-pdr foot, and two horse batteries. *(Again, present in the sector under Wittgenstein's hand; heavily engaged on the 16th.)* [The Napoleon Series](#)

Cossack Corps — GL **Matvei Platov (in the southern wing's order of battle)

- Multiple brigades (e.g., **Bergmann** plus another composite), each with several Cossack regiments; used widely for screening/reconnaissance. [The Napoleon Series](#)

Coalition approach lines (morning 14 Oct):
Güldengossa–Großpösna–Crobern toward Liebertwolkwitz/Wachau; Klenau (IV Corps) pressed Liebertwolkwitz; Kleist's Prussian brigades and Wittgenstein's Russian elements fed into the fight as they reached the field; Pahlen's cavalry screened and probed first. [Wikipedia+1](#)

Reinforcements & “did/did not arrive” (14 Oct only)

- Allied arrived/committed piecemeal:
 - Russian cavalry (Pahlen) led the opening probe (~3,000).
 - Austrian IV Corps (Klenau) forward brigades reached and assaulted Liebertwolkwitz from the east; other brigades closed during the day.
 - Prussian II Corps fed brigades (Klux/Pirch/Ziethen/Prüssen) as they came up from the northeast/east. [Wikipedia+1](#)
 - Allied present but largely not fully engaged on 14 Oct:
 - Large parts of Russian I & II Corps (Gorchakov, Eugène of Württemberg) were under Wittgenstein's hand but did **not** commit in full until **16 Oct**.
 - Elements of Austrian IV Corps and Prussian II Corps likewise held back once the probe met strong resistance. [Wikipedia](#)
 - French present but held back on 14 Oct:
 - IX Corps (Augereau) sat at Thonberg as reserve; not thrown in during the reconnaissance battle.
 - Imperial Guard (infantry/cavalry) largely in support; Murat relied chiefly on II/V Corps and the reserve cavalry mass between Wachau and Liebertwolkwitz. [The Napoleon Series](#)
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Quick location guide (start of action, 14 Oct 1813)

- **French line (L→R): Markkleeberg/Dölitz/Connewitz** (Poniatowski, VIII) — **Wachau** (Victor, II) — **Liebertwolkwitz** ridge/village (Lauriston, V). **Reserves: Thonberg** (Augereau, IX). **Cavalry mass:** behind **Wachau–Liebertwolkwitz**. [Napoleon & Empire+1](#)
 - **Coalition approach: Güldengossa–Großpösna–Crobern** converging on **Liebertwolkwitz/Wachau** (Wittgenstein with **Klenau** IV Corps forward, **Kleist** Prussians, **Pahlen** cavalry; Russians of **Gorchakov & Eugène of Württemberg** subordinated but not fully committed). [Wikipedia](#)
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Notes on sources & scope

- The **Napoleon-Series** Leipzig OOBs (southern sector) provide the **brigade-level rosters** above (corps → division → brigade → regiments), and while their headings are for **16–18 Oct**, the **composition and sector assignments** of **II, V, VIII, IX Corps** and **Austrian IV / Prussian II / Russian I–II** in the southern wing **match** what is described for the **14 Oct reconnaissance**; the main difference on the 14th is **degree of commitment**, not unit identity. [The Napoleon Series+1](#)
- Day-specific summaries for **14 Oct** (e.g., Wikipedia’s “Battle of Liebertwolkwitz” and specialist overviews) confirm **who was under Wittgenstein’s command that day**, the **~49k vs ~60k** sector strengths, and the **approach/starting areas** cited above. [Wikipedia](#)
- For a very granular, regiment-by-regiment cavalry listing (Murat’s mass), see the **southern sector** cavalry entries on the Napoleon-Series page; those formations provided the repeated counter-charges between **Wachau** and **Liebertwolkwitz**. [The Napoleon Series](#)

Here's a crisp day-by-day of what happened **after** the 14 Oct probe at Liebertwolkwitz—covering **15–18 October 1813**—with who fought where, what changed, and when numbers materially shifted.

Oct 15 (Fri): Reset & buildup

- **Both sides re-occupied their 14 Oct lines** (French holding Markkleeberg–Wachau–Liebertwolkwitz; Allies massing via Güldengossa–Großpösna). Skirmishing only as the main armies closed. No major command/sector changes yet. [Wikipedia](#)

Oct 16 (Sat): First main battle day

- **South front (Wachau–Liebertwolkwitz–Markkleeberg)**: Napoleon's southern wing (II Corps Victor at Wachau; V Corps Lauriston at Liebertwolkwitz; VIII Corps Poniatowski on the Pleiße; heavy cavalry under Murat) fought **Schwarzenberg's Army of Bohemia** (Austrian, Russian, Prussian corps under Barclay/Wittgenstein/Klenau/Kleist). Result: **tactical draw** in the south after repeated Allied assaults and massive French counter-charges. [The Napoleon Series+1](#)
- **North front (Möckern)**: **Blücher's Army of Silesia** struck **Marmont** and **Ney's** northern group—**French reverse** here offset Napoleon's southern success. [Wikipedia](#)
- **Strength picture (material change)**: Approx **Allies 257,000 vs French 177,000** on 16–17 Oct; losses this day: Allies ~30,000, French ~25,000 (reducing many front-line brigades in II/V Corps and Prussian brigades that led assaults). Corps structures unchanged, but **combat strength dipped** across the engaged formations. [Wikipedia](#)

Oct 17 (Sun): Lull, then huge Allied reinforcements arrive

- **Fighting**: Limited actions only (notably **Sacken vs Dąbrowski** north of the city; cavalry clashes). Lines largely held. [Wikipedia](#)
- **Reinforcements (major shift)**:

- **French gained ~14,000** (notably **Reynier's** XII Corps arriving to the north).
- **Allies gained ~145,000**: **Bennigsen's Army of Poland** and **Bernadotte's Army of the North** closed on the field. This is the **biggest numerical change of the battle**, setting up 18 Oct. [Wikipedia](#)

Oct 18 (Mon): Encirclement pressure & decisive Allied day

- **Allied massed attack**: With **Bennigsen** now up and **Bernadotte** advancing from the north/east (in concert with **Blücher**), the Coalition launched a general assault: **Barclay/Kleist/Wittgenstein** drove again at **Probstheida–Wachau–Liebertswolkwitz**, while **Army of the North + Army of Silesia** crossed the **Parthe** toward **Taucha–Schönefeld**, squeezing Napoleon back on Leipzig. [Wikipedia+2Napoleon & Empire+2](#)
- **Numbers (drastic change)**: By 18–19 Oct, **Allies ~359,000 & 1,500 guns vs French ~195,000 & 900 guns** (French slightly up from 17th, but far outmatched; Allies vastly reinforced). [Wikipedia](#)
- **Key unit events**:
 - **Saxon defection** (afternoon): c. **5,000–6,000 Saxons** in French service changed sides—an immediate **net loss to Ney/Marmont's northern defense** and morale blow to the French. [Wikipedia+1](#)
 - **Poniatowski (VIII Corps)** was **made Marshal** that evening; his already-battered Polish corps held the Pleiße line under intense pressure (he would die on the 19th during the retreat). [Wikipedia](#)
- **Outcome by night**: French lines (e.g., **Probstheida, Stötteritz, Reudnitz**) had **held in places but were exhausted**; Napoleon ordered a staged withdrawal through Leipzig. [Wikipedia](#)

Quick recap of “who changed, where, and by how much”

- **Oct 15:** No structural change—both sides reset on 14 Oct positions. [Wikipedia](#)
- **Oct 16:** Same corps facing off; **heavy losses** in the **south (II/V Corps; Klenau/Kleist/Wittgenstein)** and **north (Marmont vs Blücher)**, but **OOB unchanged**. Net strengths for the theater about **Allies 257k : French 177k**. [Wikipedia](#)
- **Oct 17: Allies +145k** (Bennigsen + Bernadotte) reach the field; **French +14k** (Reynier). Minimal fighting otherwise. **Balance tilts decisively** toward the Coalition. [Wikipedia](#)
- **Oct 18: Allies attack on all fronts** with **~359k vs ~195k**; **Saxon defection (~5–6k)** hurts the French north; **Poniatowski** promoted; French begin retreat planning after nightfall. [Wikipedia+1](#)

Force-level table (scope noted per day)

Date	Scope	Allied Strength	French Strength	Delta (Allied – French)	Key changes / notes
Oct 14, 1813	South sector (Liebertwolkwitz probe)	60,000	49,000	11,000	Wittgenstein's reconnaissance in force; French line Markkleeberg–Wachau–Liebertwolkwitz.
Oct 15, 1813	Whole theater	257,000	177,000	80,000	Both sides reset on 14 Oct lines; skirmishing while columns concentrate.
Oct 16, 1813	Whole theater	257,000	177,000	80,000	First main battle day: South (Wachau–Liebertwolkwitz), North (Möckern); heavy losses.
Oct 17, 1813	Whole theater (post-reinforcement)	402,000	191,000	211,000	Allies +145k (Bennigsen + Bernadotte); French +14k (Reynier).
Oct 18, 1813	Whole theater	359,000	195,000	164,000	General Allied assault; Saxon defection (~5–6k) from French; Poniatowski made Marshal.

One-line day notes (for captions or sidebars)

- **Oct 14:** Large cavalry-heavy probe; French hold ridge at Liebertwolkwitz, reserves behind Wachau–Liebertwolkwitz.
- **Oct 15:** Operational pause; artillery registrations and skirmish lines forward, no major shifts.
- **Oct 16:** Mass engagements south and at Möckern; formations bloodied but OOBs largely unchanged.
- **Oct 17:** Biggest numerical swing—Bennigsen and Bernadotte close; Reynier reaches the French.

- **Oct 18:** Coordinated Allied push on all fronts; Saxon flip undermines French north; retreat prep begins that night.

Notes:

- Oct 14 figures are for the **southern sector only**; Oct 15–18 are **commonly cited theater totals**.
- Values are rounded/approximate for scenario framing; individual brigades varied widely after the 16th.

A) Multi-day campaign levers (what changes day-to-day)

1) Command friction & orders delay (big battles feel sluggish)

- Give each army an “Orders Pool” (OP) per day.
 - Oct 14: French 5 OP / Allies 5 OP (probe).
 - Oct 16: French 8 / Allies 10 (both pushing hard).
 - Oct 17: French 6 / Allies 7 (re-alignment & arrivals).
 - Oct 18: French 7 / Allies 12 (general assault).
- Spending OP: issue new attack orders (2), pivot a division (1), commit reserve (2), rally across brigade boundary (1). Unspent OP converts to +1 “tempo” modifier next day (max +2).

2) Fatigue & recovery (persistence across days)

- Track each brigade’s **Cohesion** 0–4.
 - Lose 1 on a failed morale check or if <50% stands remain at end of a battle.
 - Night turn: +1 if not adjacent to enemy and within 1 move of a road junction + field hospital; +2 if completely out of contact and on a friendly LOC.
 - Cohesion ≤1: can’t declare charges next day unless within 6” of the army commander.

3) Ammunition pressure for artillery

- Each battery starts with **3 ammo chits** per battle. Grand batteries may pool 1 extra chit from two neighboring batteries once per day. Night resupply: recover 1–2 chits if on/behind a road junction and LOC is open; 0 if the LOC is interdicted.

4) Reinforcement clocks (variable arrival)

- Give each arriving corps/division a **window** and roll a D6 drift at start of day:
 - On-time (1–3), Early (4), Late (5), Misrouted (6 → enters one road later or 1 table edge over).
- If roads are congested (see Terrain/Traffic), add +1 to the roll (worse).

5) Weather, smoke, and light

- Morning fog (optional on 16 & 18): first two turns LOS capped at 12–18"; first artillery fire at –1 to hit.
- Persistent smoke: after 6+ simultaneous batteries fire, place D3 smoke templates downwind; –1 to hit through smoke; dissipates at turn end on 4–6.

6) Cavalry mass & counter-charges (Murat moments)

- **Cavalry Shock:** if 2+ fresh heavy brigades charge in the same phase, add +1 "weight" to the melee of each participating heavy brigade; all take an automatic Fatigue after.
- **Square fatigue:** Inf that form square more than twice in a battle suffer –1 movement next turn.

7) Village strongpoints

- Wachau, Liebertwolkwitz, Markkleeberg, Probstheida etc. count as **multi-block villages**: outer hedges/orchards (light cover), stone core (hard cover).
- First capture of a village core grants 1 VP; recapture in the same day grants only ½ VP to curb ping-pong.

8) Saxon defection event (Oct 18 special)

- Once per game on Oct 18, roll end of Turn 3: on 5–6 the designated Saxon brigade (or a French-allied German brigade if you lack Saxon figures) **switches sides**; units within 6" of their former friends must take a morale test at –1 that turn. If you prefer more control, trigger when Allies take a nearby objective.

9) Engineering & bridges

- Assign each side a small number of **ponton/engineer teams** (1–2).
 - Build light bridge across stream in 2 turns (if not under artillery fire), 3 turns if under fire.
 - Demolitions: planted previous night, check detonation on 4–6 when triggered; if failed, re-try next turn at +1.

10) Intelligence & fog of war

- Before each battle, both sides secretly place **two dummy markers** and one real reserve marker on eligible roads. Reveal when within 12" or after the first gun salvo in that sector.

B) Terrain, routes, and logistics (what to model on the table/map)

Key villages & features to represent

- **Connewitz–Dölitz–Markkleeberg (Pleiße line):** marshy stream lines, bridges & causeways; good for flank denial scenarios.
- **Wachau:** central hinge—open ground with hedges/orchards; ideal for grand batteries and cavalry counter-strokes.
- **Liebertwolkwitz ridge (Kolmberg/Parthenberg heights):** long low ridge; treat crest as +1 elevation with reverse-slope cover vs artillery.
- **Güldengossa–Großpösna approaches:** road net feeding Allied attacks; make these clean road entries with traffic rules.
- **Probstheida/Stötteritz/Schönefeld (for Oct 18):** denser village fighting; add churchyards or walled gardens as strongpoints.
- **Streams/Rivers:** Pleiße & Parthe tributaries—narrow but awkward; infantry cross at halves movement unless at bridge/ford; cavalry test on 1 if attempting non-ford crossing (risk of disorder).

Traffic & road capacity (matters a LOT in multi-day play)

- Each **major road** may pass **one division-equivalent per turn** without penalty; each extra division adds **+1 turn** of delay to any subsequent arrival along that road.
- If two roads converge at a village, that node can “hold” one formed division; extra arrivals must wait one turn in column outside.

Lines of communication (LOC) & supply

- Draw one **primary LOC** for each side toward their grand depot edges.
 - If enemy cavalry ends a turn on your LOC, you lose 1 OP next day and artillery recover 0 ammo chits that night.
 - Field hospitals: place 1 per 2 divisions. Brigades that end within 6" recover +1 Cohesion that night.
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C) Plug-and-play scenario seeds by day (with victory & carryover)

Oct 14 — Reconnaissance in Force at Liebertwolkwitz

- *Set-up*: Allies enter from Guldengossa/Großpösna; French hold Wachau–Liebertwolkwitz, Poles screen Pleiße.
- *Allied objectives (choose 2)*: a) Seize Liebertwolkwitz ridge by Turn 6; b) Identify (spot) the French reserve cavalry mass; c) Control Großpösna road exit.
- *French objectives (choose 2)*: a) Keep Allies off the ridge; b) Inflict ≥25% losses on one enemy infantry division; c) Launch at least one successful counter-charge with heavy cavalry.
- *Carryover*: Each objective achieved grants +1 OP *tomorrow* or forces 1 enemy brigade to start **Shaken** on Oct 16 (your choice, max 1 brigade).

Oct 15 — Reset & Probing Skirmishes

- *Skirmish tables only*: pick 2–3 battalions per side + light guns for picket fights; winner gets to reposition one enemy brigade 6" at dawn on Oct 16, or gain +1 to the first initiative roll on Oct 16.

Oct 16 — South (Wachau–Liebertwolkwitz) vs North (Möckern)

- Run **two linked tables** (if you have space) or alternate phases.
- *Link rule*: If French win big in the south, they gain a **free cavalry exploit** (move + charge) on the north table that evening; if Allies win big in the north, French south suffer -1 OP on Oct 17.
- *Carryover casualties*: Any brigade that ended Oct 16 below 50% starts Oct 17 at Cohesion 1 unless spent the night within 6" of hospital + on LOC (then Cohesion 2).

Oct 17 — Reinforcement Day

- *Event deck*: 6 cards; shuffle 2 Allied arrivals, 1 French arrival, 1 weather, 1 traffic jam, 1 "false alarm." Draw 2 in the morning and 2 at mid-day to spice the lull.
- *Small actions*: Cavalry screens, battery duels, and one limited assault; winner chooses either a) +1 OP on Oct 18, or b) Place an extra smoke template at start of Oct 18 near an enemy battery.

Oct 18 — General Assault & Saxon Event

- Allies pick **three axes** (e.g., Probstheida, Wachau, Schönefeld).
- *Timed objectives*: Score VPs at **Turn 4 and Turn 8** for controlling named village cores.
- *Saxon flip*: Trigger once (see rule above).
- *French "Last Reserve" card*: one-time ability to cancel Rout for a Guard or elite brigade and instead set it to Shaken and fall back in good order 6–9".

Campaign scoring (fast & fair)

- Count total **Objective VPs** (villages, ridges, road exits).
- **Bonus VPs**: +1 per enemy brigade destroyed; +2 if you hold your primary LOC at campaign end; -2 if your LOC was cut for an entire day.

- If tied, the side with higher average Cohesion across surviving brigades “wins” (represents army staying power for a 19th-century withdrawal/pursuit).
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Balancing knobs (so you can tune for table size & time)

- Reduce OP totals by ~25% for faster games; raise for more maneuver.
- Limit artillery ammo to 2 chits per battery if you want more infantry/cavalry action.
- Cap cavalry mass to **one** multi-brigade charge per battle if your rules make cavalry very lethal.
- If short on figures, treat a “brigade” as your game’s next lower unit (e.g., a strong regiment).

What to prep (quick checklist)

- 1 small **event deck** (traffic, fog, early/late arrivals, false reports).
- 8–12 **smoke templates**; 4–6 **bridge markers**; 6–8 **field hospital/wagon** markers.
- Node-map of the south and east approaches (roads, villages listed above).
- A **campaign tracker** sheet: OP, Cohesion per brigade, Ammo, LOC status, VP tally.