

Swedish Involvement in the Napoleonic Wars

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The following article was compiled by Björn Bergérus of Stockholm, Sweden and looks at Sweden's involvement in the Napoleonic Wars. It is divided into two parts. The first is a general historical overview, while the second looks at the organisation and engagements of the Russo-Swedish War of 1808-09.

AN HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

FRANCE AND HER ALLIES 1805-1810

Fighting between Swedish and French troops in Swedish Pomerania (northern Germany). After having taken Greifswald the French beleaguered the Swedish at Stralsund. The Swedish troops made two break-out attempts, of which the second was successful. The Swedish now retook Greifswald, and advance boldly in two separated formations and win some minor victories. However, the French defeat them when Mortier arrives with 15,000 reinforcements marched from Stettin. A truce is negotiated, saving the trapped Swedish.

PRUSSIA 1806-07

This was a short war with no large engagements. Prussian troops retreating from the advancing French (after fighting at Halle and Gadebusch) ran into withdrawing Swedish troops on their way to Stralsund from the Lauenburg-region, which Sweden had occupied despite the dislike of the Prussians. It seems that after a minor clash the Prussians capture most of the Swedish, and the Prussians, with their Swedish captives, are in turn captured by the French. The Swedish officers are, however, very well treated by the French Marshall Jean-Baptiste Bernadotte (which so much impresses them that they remember him when Sweden later on are on the look-out for a new Monarch). An interesting anecdote was that Gebhard Blücher was in Swedish service with the "Mörner's Hussars" until he was captured by the Prussians in 1760!

RUSSIA 1808-1809

Russia signed the Treaty of Tilsit with Napoleon to force Sweden to accept the French "Continental Blockade". As Tzar Alexander wished to annex Finland, Napoleon gives him free hands. The war resulted in Sweden losing a third of its territory in Finland to Russia. The war resulted in fierce but fairly small engagements.

Swedish-Finnish troops lack good central leadership, and suffered from a combination of bad planning and poor intelligence service. Sweden's finances are in a poor state, having depended on British subsidies for Swedish support against the French and the strengthening of the fortifications in Stralsund.

Having hidden their true intentions, the Russian advanced on the ill-prepared and unsuspecting Swedish, who are ordered to leave their defensive positions and withdraw, leaving many of the soldiers' families and homesteads behind enemy lines. It seems in part a result of the Russian strength being overestimated by the Swedish central command. Initially

significant supplies and territory quickly ends up in Russian hands with little resistance being offered. However, after regrouped the Swedish-Finnish counterattacked quite successfully. With troops performing well supported by uprisings and civilian organised resistance.

The Swedish command were arguably too concerned about being overrun on the flanks and having supply lines cut off, resulting in a cautious advance. Yet, the Swedish-Finnish Army won a number of small engagements, though eventually they are outnumbered and demoralised by the stronger Russian forces.

This in combination with cunning Russian diplomacy, which partly would include the almost "unbelievable and treacherous" surrender of Sveaborg the "Gibraltar of the North" - an impressive sea-base-fortification outside Helsinki. The loss of Sveaborg had a significant impact on Swedish-Finnish morale and resistance. Mainland Sweden is now seriously threatened and with many officers and others discontent with the seemingly inept Monarch, Gustav IV Adolf. In a resulting coup he is arrested and dethroned. In the resulting peace is Finland is lost to Russia. Previous Swedish-Finnish officers and officials are offered generous conditions and the "grand-duchy" of Finland granted a special status under the Tzar.

DENMARK 1808-1809

As noted previously part of Napoleon's and Alexander's negotiations Sweden was to be forced to accept the Continental Blockade not only from the East, by Russia, but also from the west by France and Denmark. Denmark was neutral at first, but England feared that the French should overrun the country and take control of its strong Navy. The English chose a "pre-emptive" strike with its own navy bombarding the Danish capital of Copenhagen and destroying or taking its fleet.

This threw the Danish in the arms of Napoleon who had French and Spanish troops deploy in Denmark (under Bernadotte) for a campaign against the stubborn Swedish King. Much fighting occurred in the boarder-regions between Norway and Sweden (then under the Danish Crown), with both Swedish and Norwegian advances. However, the attack from the Danish mainland never got off ground. Especially not after the Spaniards had revolted and sailed home to Spain on English ships, leaving the French commander with too few troops for an invasion.

The Danish King, Fredrik VI, had seen an opportunity to bolster his aspirations to become the king of a United Scandinavia and balloons with attached propaganda, written in poor Swedish, were sent over the Sound (Öresund Strait) to Sweden. The Swedish in turn countered with their own to Norway, which encouraged the Norwegians to turn against the Danish and become independent. With the Swedish peace with Russia and with French interests declining (and own Danish worries/suspicion about the French troops intentions and aspirations in their country) the conflict ended.

BRITAIN 1810-1812

A formal war with Britain followed (although I don't think there was any actual fighting), as Sweden was eventually forced to accept the Continental Blockade.

FRANCE AND HER ALLIES 1813-1814

Without going in to lengthy details, Jean-Baptiste Bernadotte, the former French Marshal was chosen Crown Prince of Sweden and adopted by the old senile Charles XIII, who had replaced the dethroned Gustav IV Adolf. With Bernadotte Sweden got a new vigorous leadership with military and strategic insight. Bernadotte anticipated that Napoleon's days were numbered and started secret negotiations with Britain (which came to include a treaty with Spain), Austria, Russia and Prussia, who all had their own scores to settle with Napoleon.

Napoleon didn't bide his time but opened hostilities by beating the Russian-Prussian forces. A French contingent started marching on Hamburg, and the Swedish General von Döbeln (in Sweden well known for his charismatic leadership for the defence in Finland) engaged the enemy on his own initiative during a couple of small engagements, but was removed from his command and reprimanded for acting on his own. The Austrian Emperor Frans, Napoleon's father-in-law, was able to secure a truce and negotiations started.

In the meantime, in the Silesien town of Trachenberg Bernadotte unfolded his plans to trap and enclose Napoleon, by forming three large Armies: one southern Austrian (some 200,000) under Schwarzenberg, one eastern "Silesian" of Prussian and Russians under Blücher and then the Northern Army with 150,000 men comprised of Russians, English, Prussians and Swedish, led by Bernadotte.

Bernadotte had his own intentions for the Swedish contingent, which is why he usually tried to keep them away from the major engagements. He had for example already been promised the support for Swedish claims on Norway, if Denmark did not agree to join them with 25,000 men against Napoleon, which they didn't. When the hostilities again started, the French moved north to capture Berlin. Heavy fighting occurred at the village of Grossbeeren (Aug. 23 1812), where the Prussians stood the ground till Bernadotte's Northern Army arrived to win the day for the allies. The Swedish horse artillery under its commander Cardell was here able to show its abilities.

From another direction Marshall Ney advanced on Dennewitz with some 80,000 men. Against twice their own number the Prussians again held the ground under most bitter fighting, until Bernadotte could arrive with his Northern Army to again seal a victory. Here the Swedish cavalry played part under Skjöldebrand.

Eventually the final battle would be at Leipzig, where the Austrians fended off the French, until first Blücher came to their assistance, after having to fight his way there, and then finally also Bernadotte - who with his Northern Army definitely tipped the scale in favour of the Allies. Fierce fighting followed. However, the Swedish only joined in more actively at the final stages, when Leipzig itself were being stormed, performing well and getting away with only 200 men and 11 officers lost.

Following the battle Napoleon retreated and the allied followed in pursuit, except Bernadotte who made the excuse that he wanted to clear Germany of the French - which he did. However, his true intentions was directed towards Denmark. At Bornhöved Skjöldebrands Swedish cavalry made a dashing attack against a Danish contingent, which was forced to retreat. Denmark was forced to sue for peace and though Norway was the prize that Bernadotte had in mind.

NORWAY 1814

The Norwegians of course had no intention of just being handed over without a fight. In secret the Danish Crown Prince had also made his way to Norway to encourage resistance and to become independent - choosing him as their king. Bernadotte was promised troops from his allies, according to the previous agreements.

Negotiations failed and as a result Bernadotte's army of some 40,000 gathered along the borders of Norway. The Norwegians had some 30,000 men, but they were not as well equipped or led compared to the now experienced Swedish.

Without significant assistance from the Prussians and Russians the Swedish army advanced and the Norwegians generally fell back. A northern Swedish contingent (entering from the county of Värmland) was however stopped at Lier and Skotterud (Matrand).

Bernadotte altered his plans and now decided to surround and trap the Norwegians fighting along the Glommen-river. Bernadotte keen to secure a peace and to avoid blood-shed offered good terms which effectively granted Norwegian independence and their own constitution. The Norwegians' was hard-pressed and finally agreed. However, the Union that followed was brittle. In 1905, less than a hundred years later, Norway decided to leave the Union to become an independent state, choosing its own king.

This concludes the general outlines for Sweden and Swedish troops involvement during the Napoleonic Wars.

The above summary is derived from "Sveriges historia" ("Sveriges historia från äldsta tider till våra dagar för svenska folket") no. VIII and IX, by Otto Sjögren, printed in Malmö, Sweden by "Bokförlaget Norden", 1938. It is an old and general work on Swedish history, but which offers quite pleasant reading. More new, specialised or scientific books on the period should possibly have more accurate numbers concerning troop strengths etc., and perhaps even some new theories, but as a general outline to the Swedish involvement in the Napoleonic Wars it is useful.

THE RUSSO-SWEDISH WAR OF 1808-09

The Swedish - Finnish Army Organisation in Finland

The following is the Swedish Army's 'Permanent' Organisation in Finland at the outbreak of the Russo-Swedish War in 1808. (I have attempted to translate all names/titles into English).

Total strength: 13,500 men comprising 11,550 infantry, 950 cavalry, 1000 artillery. To this should be added 600 men not mentioned below, which was apparently detached to defend Svartholm).

Headquarter:

- Acting 'General-en-chef': Lieutenant general C.N. af Klercker Major General: Major General J. F. Aminoff (commander of Björneborg's Regiment)
- Adjutant General: Colonel H. H. Gripenberg (commander of Tavastehus' Regiment)
- Commander of the Artillery: Colonel H. Åkerstein (commander of the Finnish Artillery Regiment)
- Serving fortification major: Captain of the Royal Engineers ("Fortifikationsstaten") G. G. Nyberg (major of the Army)
- Aides-de Camps (with Lieutenant general af Klercker): B.U. von Knorring (Major of the Savolax' Jäger Regiment); Army Captain G. R. af Klercker (lieutenant with the Tavastehus Regiment's Battalion of Jägers); C. U. af Klercker (lieutenant with the Army's Navy); P. P. Grice (lieutenant with the Adlercreutzska Regiment); C. Hartvall (lieutenant with the Royal Engineers)
- Aides-de-Camps (with Major general Aminoff): Army Captain A. Gyllenbögél (lieutenant with the Björneborg Regiment); C. H. Lange (lieutenant with the Tavastehus Regiment's Battalion of Jägers)
- Aides-de-Camps (with Colonel Åkerstein): Army major P. Schröderstjerna (captain with the Finnish Artillery Regiment); C. A. Hägerflycht (lieutenant with the Finnish Artillery Regiment)

The General Commissaryship

- Quartermaster [Intendent General]: Colonel A. af Schenbom
- First Army Surgeon: Doctor P. af Bjerken
- "First War-Commissioner": Field Accountant/Clerk (fältkamrer) H. I. L. Nyberg
- Army Secretary: Assessor J. Unonius
- Aides-de-Camp: S. A. Möller (ensign with the County of Åbo's Regiment)

1ST BRIGADE

(Total strength: 5 1/8 battalions and 4 squadrons with 12 cannons = 2,950 infantry, 350 cavalry, 200 artillery).

- Commander: Colonel A. F. Palmfelt (commander of the County of Åbo's Regiment)
- Aides-de-Camp: C. L. Jägersköld (lieutenant with the Nyland's Dragoon Regiment)
- Commissaryship aides-de-camp: Superintendent G. F. Klingstedt

Nyland's Infantry Regiment - Colonel G. C. von Döbeln

- Lieutenant-Colonel Battalion (Öfverstelöjtn.-bataljonen) - Major Furuhjelm, Elis, 4 companies
- "Life Battalion" (Lifbataljonen) - Lieutenant-colonel C. J. Munck af, Fulkila, 4 companies

Björneborg's Infantry Regiment - Lieutenant-colonel C. J. Stjernvall

- "Horseman Equipment Battalion" (Rusthållsbataljonen) - Major Furuhjelm, Enoch, 4 companies
- Lieutenant-Colonel Battalion - Captain J. A. Grönhagen, 4 companies
- Life-Battalion (Lifbataljonen) - Major - J. F. Eek, 4 companies

Of the Nyland's Jager Battalion - Major G. Ugglå

- comprised of 1/2 the Elimå company

Of the Nyland's Dragoon Regiment (Cavalry)

- 4 squadrons

Af - Finnish Artillery Regiment

- 3rd Light 6-pdr Battery - Captain G. J. Ugglå, 6 cannons
- 1st Light 6-pdr Battery - Major A. Rosenlindt, 6 cannons

2ND BRIGADE

(Total strength: 6 1/8 battalions and 4 squadrons with 12 cannons = 3,550 infantry, 350 cavalry, 200 artillery).

- Commander: Colonel C. J. Adlercreutz (commander of the Adlercreutzska Regiment)
- Aide-de-camps Baron F. U. Stackelberg (lieutenant with the Horse Life Guards (Lifgardet till häst))
- C. G. Ramsay (lieutenant with the Nyland's Dragoon Regiment)
- E. B. von Rohr (lieutenant with the Adlercreutzska Regiment)

County of Åbo Regiment (Åbo läns regemente) - Baron H. Fleming (colonel)

- Horseman Equipment Battalion (Rusthållsbataljonen) - Major G. F. Reutercrona, 4 companies
- Lieutenant-Colonel Battalion - Major H. C. Reutersköld, 4 companies
- Life Battalion (Lifbataljonen) - Major A. J. Hästesko af Måla, 4 companies

Tavastehus' Regiment - Colonel G. B. von Platen

- Jäger Battalion - Colonel O. R. von Essen af Zelle, 4 companies
- Lieutenant-Colonel Battalion - Major O. H. von Fieandt, 4 companies
- Life Battalion - Lieutenant-colonel O. F. Wtterhoff, 4 companies

Of the Nyland's Jager Battalion - Major G. A. Arnkihl

- 1/2 Ellimä company

Of the Nyland's Dragoon Regiment (Cavalry)

- 4 squadrons

Of the Finnish Artillery Regiment (Af Finska artillerireg:tet)

- 4th Light 6-pdr Battery, 6 cannons
- 2nd Light 6-pdr Battery, 6 cannons

SAVOLAKS-KARELIA BRIGADE (SAVOLAKS-KARELSKA BRIGADEN) - 3RD BRIGADE

(Total strength: 10 half battalions infantry of the line, 1 1/4 battalions of vargering (reserves/reserve pool) and 2 squadrons with 10 cannons, and 2 companies of volunteers (in Swedish: volontärer=people trained to become a reserve-pool for non-commissioned officers) = 3,500 infantry, 250 cavalry, 150 artillery and 100 men from the Army's Navy)

- Commander: Count J. A. Cronstedt
- Aides-de-camps: A. C. Martinau (major with the Karelian Dragoon Corps (Karelska dragonkåren))
- C. W. Brusin (lieutenant with the Savolaks Jäger Regiment)
- G. Tigerstedt (ensign with the Savolaks Infantry Regiment)
- Serving Fortification Officer: E. Paldani (captain with the Royal Engineers (Fortifikationsstaten))
- "Master of the Waggons" (Vagnmästare): sergeant major Savander
- Quartermaster/Brigade Intendent (brigadintendent): T. Tawast (lieutenant-colonel with the Savolaks Infantry Regiment)
- War-Commissioner: name not known
- Field Secretary: name not known
- Field Clerk: name not known

Savolaks Infantry Regiment - (the commander of the 1st battallion was in charge of financial affairs etc., otherwise the battallions was directly under the Brigade commander).

- IV Battalion - Major C. H. Grotenfelt, 2 companies
- III Battalion - Major C. F. Tawast, 2 companies
- II Battalion - Lieutenant-colonel C. L. Lode, 2 companies
- I Battalion - Major G. A. Ehrenroth, 2 companies

Savolaks Jager Regiment - Colonel J. A. Sandels

- IV Battalion - Lieutenant-colonel G. M. Sunn, 2 companies
- III Battalion - Major B. A. Grotenfelt, 2 companies
- II Battalion - Captain E. W. Tujulin, 2 companies
- I Battalion - Major J. H. Furumark, 2 companies

Karelian Jager Corps (Karelska jägarekåren) - Lieutenant-colonel G. Aminoff

- II Battalion - Captain H. J. von Burghausen, 2 companies
- I Battalion - Captain H. M. von Wright

Infantry Reserves (Reserves Pool) - (infanterivargering)

- 1 Battalion - J. R. von Törne, 4 companies

The Karelian Dragoon Corps (cavalry) (Karelska dragonkåren) -

- Lieutenant-colonel A. L. Christiernin, 2 squadrons

Dragoon Reserves (Dragonvargering)

- 1 company without horses - lieutenant J. Poppius
- 1 squadron/company

Savolaks Brigade Artillery Company - Captain S. F. von Born

- 8 3-pdr, 2 2-pdr ("nickor"), 10 Cannon

Of the Army's Navy (Af Arméens flotta)

- Laivanlinna volunteers (non-commissioned officer pupils) - Captain C. J. Munck af Fulkila, 1 company
- Kristina volunteers (non-commissioned officer pupils) - Major A. J. Sjöman, 1 company

TROOPS OUTSIDE THE BRIGADES

(Total strength: 3 battalions with 12 cannons = 1.450 infantry, 450 artillery)

Österbotten's Regiment - Colonel G. von Numers

- Lieutenant-Colonel Battalion - Baron G. Silfverhjelm, 4 companies
- Life Battalion - Major C von Otter, 4 companies
- Kajana Battalion - Lieutenant-colonel G. Fahlander, 3 companies

Of the Finnish Artillery Regiment

- 2nd "parti (?)"-battery (partibatteriet) - second-lieutenant J. T. Charpentier, 4 cannons
- 1st "parti (?)"-battery (partibatteriet) - second-lieutenant A. F. Kjöllfeldt, 4 cannons
- 1st 3-pdr Battery - Lieutenant A. H. Tidholm, 4 cannons

Reserve Artillery (400 men)

"VARGERINGS" TROOPS (RESERVES) ACCORDING TO AF KLERCKERS' ORDER TO MARCH OF FEB. 1ST 1808

(Total strength: 3,119 men - to which could be added Kajana Battalion's militia of 14 men = 3,133 men)

- County of Åbo Regiment - 446 men
- County of Åbo Horsemen Equipment-Batallion - 211
- Björneborg's Regiment - 446
- Björneborg's Horsemen Equipment-Batallion - 211
- Tavastehus Regiment - 430
- Tavastehus Regiment's Jäger Batallion - 211
- Savolaks Infantry Regiment - 393
- Nyland's Infantry Regiment - 438
- Nyland's Jäger Batallion - 38
- Karelian Dragoon Corps (cavalry unit) - 87
- Nyland's Dragoon Regiment (cavalry unit) - 208

THE RUSSIAN ARMY AT THE START OF THE RUSSO-SWEDISH WAR 1808-1809

The permanent disposition of the Russian Army in Finland at the start of operations in 1808. [Names are from Swedish translations: Source "Sveriges krig åren 1808 och 1809, published by "Generalstabens krigshistoriska afdelning", Stockholm, Sweden 1890, printed by "kongl. boktryckeriet P.A. Norstedt & Söner"]

Without dealing with each and every regiment and special notes:

- The Infantry Regiments consists of between 24-42 Officers, 51-80 non-commissioned officers, 17-45 musicians, 771-1302 soldiers, 24-98 non-combatants and 50-93 horses.
- The Cavalry Regiments consisted of 6-23 officers, 11-51 non-commissioned officers, 3-13 musicians, 157-539 soldiers, 2-28 non-combatants, 201-701 horses.
- The Cossack units: 0-6 officers, 1-7 non-commissioned officers, no musicians, 17-190 men, 0-1 non-combatants, 18-290 horses.
- The Artillery: 5-9 officers, 12-27 non-commissioned officers, 1-13 musicians, 130-223 men, 27-47 non-combatants, 146-287 horses.
- Sapper company: 3 officers, 11 non-commissioned officers, 2 musicians, 122 men, 12 non-combatants, 31 horses.

HEADQUARTERS

- Highest Commander: Count von Buxhöwden, General of the Infantry
- Commander of the General Staff and Engineer Corps: Count van Suchtelen,
- Engineer General
- Quartermaster General: von Berg, Major General
- General of the Day: Konovnitsin, Lieutenant General
- Commander of the Artillery: de Bellegarde, Major General

The numbers given in brackets after each regiment is the total number: i.e. all officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and non-combatants.

5TH DIVISION - COMMANDER: LIEUTENANT GENERAL TUTSHKOFF I.

Total strength: 12 Battalions, 2 Squadrons, 200 Cossacks with 8 Heavy and 16-18 Light Field Artillery pieces; or 6,200 Infantry, 400 Cavalry and 400 Artillery.

- Permska Musketeer Regiment (1.055), 2 Battalions
- Kalugaska Musketeer Regiment (948), 2 Battalions
- Siäfska Musketeer Regiment (1.228), 2 Battalions
- 24th Jäger Regiment (962), 2 Battalions
- 23rd Jäger Regiment (775), 2 Battalions
- Mohilevska Musketeer Regiment (1.176), 2 Battalions
- Cossacks (189), 200 men
- Of the Gorodnoska Hussar Regiment (186), 2 Squadrons
- 16-18 Light Field Artillery pieces (of the 17th Artillery Brigade: 224)
- 8 Heavy Field Artillery pieces (of the 21st Artillery Brigade: 204)

17TH DIVISION - COMMANDER: PRINCE (IN SWEDISH "FURST") GORTSCHAKOFF I., LIEUTENANT-GENERAL

Total strength: 12 Battalions, 8 Squadrons, 200 Cossacks and 1 Company of Sappers with 12 Heavy and 16 Light Field Artillery pieces; or 6,250 Infantry, 1,200 Cavalry, 600 men Artillery and 150 men Sappers (Engineers).

- Kremenschugaska Musketeer Regiment (1.032), 2 Battalions
- Villmanstrandska Musketeer Regiment (981), 2 Battalions
- Brestska Musketeer Regiment (973), 2 Battalions
- 31st Jäger Regiment (1.009), 2 Battalions
- 30th Jäger Regiment (1.104)
- Minska Musketeer Regiment (1.100), 2 Battalions
- Cossacks (official numbers 18, but according to a letter from von Buxhövdén: 200), 200 men
- Of the "Life Cossack Regiment" (243), 2 Squadrons
- Of the Finnish Dragoon Regiment (654), 4 Squadrons
- Of the Grodnoska Hussar Regiment (189), 2 Squadrons
- 16 Light Field Artillery pieces (of the 17th Artillery Brigade: 275)
- 12 Heavy Filed Artillery pieces (of the 21st Artillery Brigade: 311)
- 1 Sapper Company (of the 1st Sapper Regiment: 150)

21ST DIVISION - COMMANDER: PRINCE BAGRATION, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL

Total strength: 12 Battalions, 3 Squadrons, 200 Cossacks with 18 Light Field Artillery pieces; or 8.050 Infantry, 550 Cavalry and 200 Artillery.

- Libauska Musketeer Regiment (1,548), 2 Battalions
- Nevska Musketeer Regiment (1,552), 2 Battalions
- Velikij-Lukiska Musketeer Regiment (1,259), 2 Battalions
- 25th Jäger Regiment (1,103), 2 Battalions
- 2nd Jäger Regiment (1.435), 2 Battalions
- 26th Jäger Regiment (1.071), 2 Battalions
- Cossacks (204), 200 men
- Of the Grodnoska Hussar Regiment (325), 3 Squadrons
- 18 Light Field Artillery pieces (of the 1st and 7th Artillery Brigades among others: 187)

RECORD OF THE FIGHTING 1808-1809

At the beginning of the war the different troops would have been somewhat spread out, and ordered to redraw from the advancing Russians, to first converge and then attack and retake lost territory. There were numerous small engagements. Below is all the fights/battles that occurred with name and date:

1808:

- The fight at Leppävirta (sea fight between galleys/boats) - March 11th
- The fight at Yppäri - April 16th
- The fight at Viiret - April 16th
- The fight at Siikajoki - April 18th
- The fight at Revolaks - April 27th
- The surrender of Sveaborg (large sea-base fortification) - May 3rd
- The fight at Kumlinge (an island on Åland?) - May 10th
- The assault on Perho - June 8th
- The landing and fight at Lemo - June 19-20th
- The fight at Nykarleby - June 24th
- The fight of Vasa (fight in and around the town) - June 25th
- The fight at Hanka(?)-Krampholm - June 30th
- The fight at Lintulaks - July 7th
- The fight at Pulkkila - July 2nd
- The taking of Kuopio - July 7th
- The fight at the bog of kokonsaari - July 11th
- The fight at Lappo - July 14th
- The fight at the bog of Paljakka - July 29th
- The fight at Sandström - August 2nd
- The fight at Kauhajoki - August 10th
- The fight at Tjock - August 11th
- The fight at Alavo August 17th
- The fight at Ömossa August 20th
- The fight at Karstula - August 21st
- The fight at Herranen - August 21st
- The fight at Nummijärvi - August 28th
- The fight at Lappfjärd - August 29th
- The fight at Kauhajoki - September 1st
- The fight at Ruona - September 1st
- The fight at Salmi - September 2nd
- The fight at Nerhärmä - September 10th
- The fight at Jutas - September 13th
- The Battle at Oravais - September 14th (6,000 Swedish under Adlercreutz - 707 men and 33 officers lost, 7,000 Russian including reinforcements under Kamenskij - 868 men and 27 officers lost). (The Battle landscape is surrounded or partly divided by open water).
- The fight at Kronoby - September 15th
- The fight at Lokalaks - September 18th
- The fight at Palva(?) Sund - September 18th
- The fight at Sippoja - November 5th
- The fight at Kalajoki - November 8th

- The fight at the Bridge of Virta (Virta bro) (battlelandscape with plenty of water) - October 27th
- The fight at Lisalmi - November 10th
- The fight at Yppäri - November 11th
- The fight at Viiret - November 11th
- The fight at Pyhäjoki - November 12th

1809:

- The fight at Skellefteå (mainland of Sweden) - May 5th
- The fight at Hormefors - July 5th
- The fight at Ralon(?) - August 20th

Peace signed in Fredrikshamn - September 17th - the worst peace in Sweden's history; with Finland, who had been united with Sweden since the Middle Ages, the Swedish Kingdom lost a third of its territory and a fourth of its population. Stockholm, the Swedish capital, was no longer in the centre of the kingdom. Finland was allowed to keep its laws and became a "grand-duchy" with a special status within the Russian Empire, until 1917, when Finland declared its independence, as an outcome of the Russian revolution the same year.

The information is taken and translated from "Sveriges krig åren 1808 och 1809" published by Generalstabens krigshistoriska afdelning (no. 1-9), Stockholm, Sweden 1890. Printed by Kongl. boktryckeriet P.A. Norstedt & Söner. The books are found at Krigsarkivet (War Archives) in Stockholm, Sweden.