

# The Napoleon Series

## Officers and Organisation of the Dutch Brigade 1802

By [Alistair Nichols](#)

### Introduction

Colin Halkett had an important role in establishing the King's German Legion in the British Army during the Napoleonic Wars. He went on to command a brigade at the Battle of Waterloo. He had begun his career as an officer in Dutch service before entering British service; he was a captain in the Dutch Brigade that was formed in 1799 and disbanded in 1802.

Major Abraham Schummelkettel of the Royal Corsican Rangers, had also been in Dutch service, in the Dutch Brigade and then other British Army regiments.

Were they rare examples or, indeed, unique? Or did more officers enter the British Army following service in the Dutch Brigade? Had the officers of the Dutch Brigade previously served in the army of the former Dutch Republic (United Provinces) before its dissolution in 1795?

### Background

This overview provides the background to the history of the Dutch Brigade in British pay 1799–1802. It gives details of the Brigade's size and organisation as well as its movements but is not a comprehensive history of the Brigade. Such a work would entail further research, especially in archives in the Netherlands, notably the Koninklijk Huisarchief (Royal Archive) and Nationaal Archief.

### The Netherlands in the French Revolutionary Wars

At the end of the Eighteenth Century the territory that is now, roughly speaking, the Netherlands was the Republic of the United Provinces. When in 1793 Revolutionary France declared war on the Republic the latter was a nation divided. Political turmoil and revolution were recent events. Willem (or William) V, the Stadtholder (roughly equivalent to the head of state), had only regained power from the largely bourgeoisie Patriot movement with the intervention of a Prussian army in September 1787. The French invaders of 1794 were not only accompanied by exiled 'Patriots' amongst their forces but also found active support, or at least acquiescence, from many of the inhabitants.

The old Republic collapsed and the Stadtholder fled to Britain accompanied by his eldest son, the Erfprins (Hereditary Prince) Willem of Orange-Nassau, the future King of the Netherlands. A new regime, the Batavian Republic, was installed on 19 January 1795; in most regards it was a French satellite state.

## **The Rassemblement**

Many officers of the United Provinces' former army remained loyal to the House of Orange and emigrated, accompanied by some soldiers. Attempts were made to form them into a new army at Osnabrück in Germany. This project, called the 'rassemblement', soon floundered in the face of opposition, principally from Prussia, and the force was disbanded; the émigré officers were scattered across Europe.

The British Government, keen to see France's ambitions opposed, had supported the rassemblement and continued to provide financial support for the émigré officers. Four years later, in January 1799, 4 Generals, 62 Senior [Field] Officers, 144 Captains and 604 Junior Officers (including lieutenants, surgeons etc.) continued to receive payments. Although the amount provided to each individual was not particularly large, for instance 3 shillings a day for a captain, the total cost was £3,6135 (estimated to be equivalent to just over £4.4 million today).<sup>1</sup>

## **Bentinck's Levy**

Attempts were made to recruit former Dutch soldiers for the British Army, for instance up to 40 commissions, in the 60th (Royal American) Regiment, had been made available to rassemblement officers as long as they each brought at least 40 men with them.<sup>2</sup> Such inducements were not successful although, over time, some individual soldiers, particularly Germans who had served in the Netherlands, enlisted.

In 1799 a further effort was made. On 5 April the British Government agreed a capitulation, or contract, with Jan Carel (Jean or John Charles) Bentinck. He was to raise a battalion strength regiment with the intention that it would serve in the former Dutch possessions that had recently been captured by Britain (many of their garrisons also enlisted in the British Army).

Bentinck was from an influential family, members of which held significant political and military posts in the Netherlands and Britain. For example, William Cavendish-Bentinck, 3rd Duke of Portland (1738–1809), British Prime Minister in 1783 as well as between 1807 and 1809, and a member of the cabinet between 1794 and 1805 (Home Secretary 1794-1801), referred to Bentinck as his 'kinsman'. It is unclear what military experience, if any, John Bentinck, as he was known in Britain, brought with him. He does not appear to have been an officer in the Dutch army before 1795, when there were two major generals, a colonel and a lieutenant colonel of the same surname. However, it had been agreed that once his regiment was complete, he was to be commissioned as its colonel.

He could only enlist Dutch, German or Swiss recruits and he was to pay for them to be brought to the Isle of Wight, where the battalion, of 1,127 officers and men, was to be formed.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The National Archives (UK) (TNA) WO 1/940 and AO 3/61; <http://inflation.iamkate.com/> 13/07/18

<sup>2</sup> TNA WO 6/25, 8 December 1795

<sup>3</sup> TNA WO 12/1112 and 1/940

## Campaign of 1799

In 1798 a new alliance, the Second Coalition, was gathered to counter France's growing power. The principle theatre of operations extended through Southern Germany to Northern Italy. Britain was to help by opening another front, supported by Russian troops, in the Netherlands. It was expected that the country was ripe for revolt seeking the restoration of the House of Orange.

After lengthy preparations, the first British troops landed on 27 August 1799. Under the command of Lieutenant General Sir Ralph Abercromby, they soon established a bridgehead around Den Helder in North Holland. This initial success was followed by the surrender of the Texel squadron, of the Batavian Republic's navy, after its sailors declared their support for the House of Orange.

Meanwhile the Erfprins led a force into the eastern provinces of the Netherlands. Orangist officers had been authorised to raise three infantry battalions at Lingën, just across the border with Germany, for this purpose. However, the Erfprins only had a thousand men with him, when on 3 September, he crossed the border and summoned nearby Coevorden. His appeal was rejected and he retreated as local National Guards advanced towards him. He then joined the allied force at Den Helder on 8 September, having sailed from Emden.<sup>4</sup>



He planned to raise new regiments there. A cadre of 73 officers had been assembled since April at Yarmouth, on the East Coast of England, under the Dutch Major General Carel (or Charles) Baron Bentinck, to organise and lead the new formations. On 15 September Major General Bentinck joined the Erfprins and set about his task despite

<sup>4</sup> A Subaltern *The Campaign in Holland 1799* (London 1861) pp 25–26

the rest of the cadre being delayed in England. By 9 September only 170 soldiers had deserted from the Batavian army; Abercromby, for one, was not impressed with them, describing most of them as 'deserters by profession, Germans, Poles and Austrians.'<sup>5</sup> This number was dwarfed by the number of sailors who were available to be recruited; there were many volunteers as well as those from the Texel squadron. However, soon the number of soldiers who were deserting grew and, apparently, their quality also improved. Lieutenant Colonel John Sontag was appointed as the commissioner to the Dutch corps, to assist and oversee the organisation on behalf of the British Government and Army.<sup>6</sup>

By 11 October 2,490 men, deserters or prisoners of war, had volunteered to serve in the Stadtholder's forces. As significant numbers were artillerymen and riflemen (138 and 294 respectively) the Erfprins proposed to raise such units, as well as pioneers, alongside the line infantry battalions. Furthermore, it was estimated that there were 1,000 sailors and marines who would be fit to be soldiers. These he wanted to form into another infantry battalion, along with artillery and pioneer companies, while the remainder of the sailors were to crew six Dutch warships.<sup>7</sup>

However, by this time the invasion was already facing failure. The Anglo-Russian forces had not broken out of the North Holland peninsula and had had to retreat to a strong position in front of Den Helder. Here they were short of supplies. With no hinterland under their control, these had to be brought by sea at the time when the winter weather was closing in. What is more the Coalition faced a different strategic situation after the French had turned the tide of the war against the allies in Switzerland with victory at the Second Battle of Zurich (25–26 September 1799).

The Erfprins's recruits were without uniforms, equipment or organisation and, except for some 6 to 700 employed as pioneers, were either on ships or islands in and around the Zuiderzee. The turn of events meant that they could not be brought together, formed into units or usefully employed, but remained mouths to feed. Furthermore, there were concerns as to their fate if they were to fall into the hands of their former employers. On 12 October, when his army only had enough food for eleven days, the Duke of York informed the British Government that, on his own initiative, he was sending the Dutch recruits to England without delay.<sup>8</sup>

It was clear that the Anglo-Russian forces would have to be evacuated and, in order for this to happen without interference, a convention was soon concluded. In compliance with this agreement the last of the Duke of York's command left Holland by 19 November.

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<sup>5</sup> TNA WO 1/179 8 October 1799

<sup>6</sup> Sebastian Balthasar John Sontag later commanded at brigade and divisional levels in the Peninsular War and was lieutenant general when he died in 1816. Amongst his other abilities, he was conversant in Dutch.

<sup>7</sup> TNA WO 1/180

<sup>8</sup> TNA WO 1/180 11 and 12 October 1799

## The Dutch arrive in England

On 31 October 1799 the first of the Dutch troops disembarked on the Isle of Wight and by the 25 November there were 4,357 other ranks present:<sup>9</sup>

'Corps'	Sergeants	Other ranks	Total
Cavalry	5	35	40
Infantry	238	1714	1970*
Jagers [Rifles]	37	301	338
Artillery	24	119	143
Marines	22	377	405*
'Sailors fit for Soldiers of Jagers'	17	1213	1230
Waggon Corps	3	10	13
Men appearing unfit for service	-	-	218
TOTAL	346	3769	4357

\* Included are men unfit for service – 18 in the infantry and 6 marines

Sontag was impressed with the potential of the men,

'... they will make a body of troops of about 3800 (or 4000) men, equal to any Foreign Corps that ever has been in British pay. A Corps of Jagers or Riflemen fit for any service and likewise a Corps of Artillery commanded by Officers of great merit and professional knowledge.'

In a subsequent letter he again referred to the artillery,

'The Artillery men are very fine men, well behaved and most of experience having served, all most every one, the whole war. Pity if they were not kept up. Or could they not be incorporated in the British Army?'

He recognised that the cavalrymen wanted to continue in that service. Sontag suggested that these 'fine men' could be recruited into the British light cavalry, perhaps the 7th Light Dragoons which, he believed, already had a considerable proportion of foreigners.<sup>10</sup>

The first priority, however, was to provide barracks and clothing for the men, many of whom had arrived in England with only what they had been wearing on the day they had deserted or been captured. They were housed at Newport, Parkhurst Barracks, Medina Mill (a tidal mill north of Newport), and West and East Cowes.

### Initial formation of the Dutch Brigade

Even before their evacuation from Holland, the Erfprins had stated that he 'would readily enter into an Agreement' for his troops to enter British service if they were brought to England.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> TNA WO 1/940

<sup>10</sup> TNA WO 1/940, 4 and 25 November 1799. Willem Renout van Tuyll van Serooskerken (1777–1864), formerly *vaandrig* in the *Gardes Dragonniers*, had been commissioned cornet in the 7th Light Dragoons on 22 October 1799. Sir William, as he became known, was lieutenant general, and colonel of the regiment, from 1846 until his death.

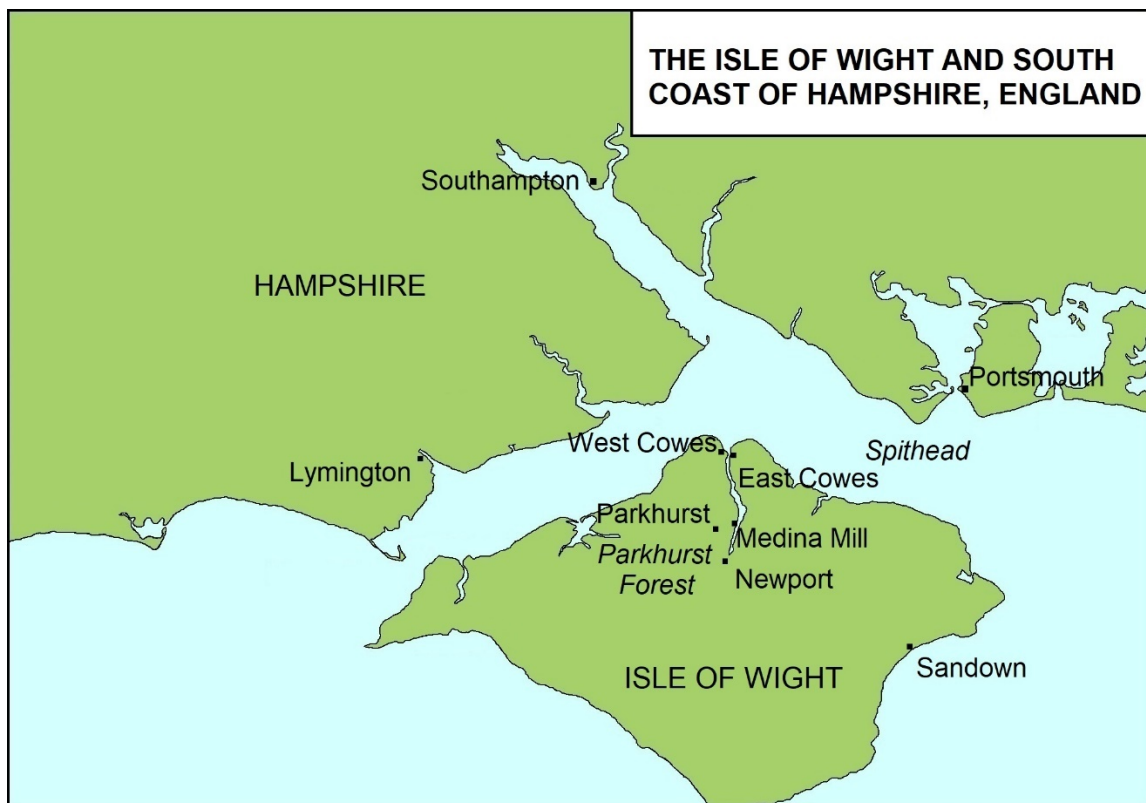
<sup>11</sup> TNA WO 1/940 Sontag 11 October 1799

On 27 November the organisation of the Dutch troops 'under the immediate command of H. S. H. The Hereditary Prince of Orange' was proposed: six companies of Jagers, four battalions of infantry (of ten companies each) and four companies of artillery for which men were already allocated, as well as a squadron (two companies) of cavalry and a company of 'Artificers, Pioneers and Pontoniers'.

The infantry companies were to have the following structure: one captain, two lieutenants, one ensign, five sergeants, five corporals, two drummers and 95 privates; each regiment, including field officers (no full colonel is shown) and staff<sup>12</sup>, would have 48 officers and 1,073 other ranks. Although not specifically mentioned it appears that there were to be two flank companies.

The jager companies would have a similar composition but with 80 privates and two hornists replacing the drummers; the regiment would have 30 officers and 555 other ranks.

The artillery companies were to be smaller: one lieutenant, one ensign, three sergeants, three corporals, one drummer and 31 privates.



The attached capitulation stipulated that the troops were to take an oath of allegiance to the British King George and be paid, equipped and otherwise treated in the same manner as British troops. Their service was to be restricted to Europe. If recruitment was to take place on the Continent only men who had either previously been in the

<sup>12</sup> The staff of each of the units (battalions and regiments), in addition to the officers listed below, had three staff sergeants: a sergeant major, a quartermaster sergeant and a paymaster sergeant.

Dutch service or been born in either the Netherlands or the Prince of Orange's German territories could be accepted.

The officers were to nominated by the Erfprins and would receive commissions from both King George and the Prince of Orange. Finally, although in British service, the troops were at the Prince of Orange's disposal if he was restored to power in the Netherlands or he had another use for them in Europe.

By 25 December 1799 the regiments were formed into companies although it took some time for all of the officers to arrive. The process of organising them was considered complete by 1 March 1800.

**'Dutch Troops in His Britannic Majesty's Service in the Isle of Wight' on 1 March 1800<sup>13</sup>**

Unit	Present	Present or Sick			Other ranks short of establishment
	Officers	Sergeants	Drummers	Rank & File	
1st Regiment	13	36	20	785	34
2nd Regiment	15	34	17	731	93
3rd Regiment	15	35	17	750	73
4th Regiment	17	34	22	793	26
Regiment of Riflemen	16	39	14	797	22
4 Companies of Artillery	2	10	4	136	2
Company of Pioneers	3	6	1	100	14
Invalids	-	-	-	322	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>4414</b>	<b>264</b>

The Rifle and Line Infantry Regiments had ten companies each of 75 privates. All five regiments had also been allocated an additional two drummers or hornists. The four artillery companies were attached to the Line Infantry Regiments and the pioneers to the Riflemen.

The brigade was authorised to include 100 cadets, 'young Men of family, Officers' sons etc.', two on the strength of every infantry and rifle company, one as a sergeant and the other as a private. Later some were also attached to the artillery (for example, five sergeants and a private in August 1802). Each cadet received a shilling a day in addition to the pay of their rank. It appears that the total number was not reached (see below for 1802).

### **Colonels**

The appointments to the colonelcies appear to have relied as much to proximity to the Erfprins and the House of Orange as military experience. The same could be said of

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<sup>13</sup> TNA WO 17/804

some of the lieutenant colonels but the rest of the field officers, who were actually present with their units, appear to have been experienced men. The colonels were:

Riflemen: Willem (Wilhelm or Guillaume) van der Duyn (1750–1813) had been major general and colonel of a cavalry regiment bearing his name as well as major commandant of Bergen op Zoom.

1st Line: Carel Bentinck (1751–1825) had been major general, he had acted as the head of the rassemblement for the officers who received the British allowance (and continued to do so after 1802).

2nd Line: Wilhelm Heinrich von Stamford (1740–1807) who had gained his rank, major general, as a military writer and instructor in Germany as well as the Netherlands. A noted mathematician and poet, he had tutored the Stadtholder's younger son, Prince Frederik (1774–1799).

3rd Line: Berend Hendrick Bentinck tot Buckhorst (1753–1830), colonel and quartermaster general of cavalry, he was also commandant of Zwolle.

4th Line: Jan Carel Bentinck.

The last appointment was some compensation for him, as the recruits he had brought to the Isle of Wight were incorporated into the brigade. This process was not without difficulty, as competition between the officers over the recruits led to claim and counter claim. In February 1800, the 205 men who were already on the Isle of Wight were incorporated and they were followed by another 126 men, who had apparently arrived from Germany in July. It appears that officers and men of his levy joined the 4th Regiment making it, initially, stronger than the others.

### **Detachments and Recruits**

The Dutch cavalrymen did not have to abandon their branch, despite the Dutch Brigade not containing any such units. From the start, 136 other ranks, from the line regiments, were detached to the York Hussars and remained with that regiment (being drafted when the Dutch Brigade was disbanded).

In addition, in August, a lieutenant, a sergeant, a drummer and 41 rank and file from each of the line regiments were detached to serve as marines on the Dutch warships (they returned in May 1802). The detached men remained on the strength of the line regiments' companies (not those of the light battalions) further reducing their effective strength.<sup>14</sup>

There was little compensation for these reductions by the efforts that were made to recruit in Germany and amongst the Dutch prisoners of war held in Britain. 64 men were recruited from the prisoners at Sheerness in February 1800, while only 21 men arrived from Germany that July followed by a further 66 in January 1801. This limited success soon petered out.

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<sup>14</sup> TNA WO 17/804 and the relevant pay lists listed below



## Changes in formation

Britain maintained, at this time, an auxiliary force in Portugal, there to assist in defending its ally against Spanish aggression. Some of this force had been removed and deployed in the Mediterranean, notably on Minorca. As a result, the Dutch Brigade was earmarked to go to Portugal and the Erfprins proposed to make some changes to make it 'more efficient and useful for ... service in Europe'.<sup>15</sup> Most of his proposals were accepted and set the brigade's structure for the rest of its existence. These were:

1) An artillery battalion, with its own field officers and staff, of six companies, was formed on 25 November 1800. The officers (who were appointed on 13 November) and men came from the four artillery companies and the pioneers as well as from the line infantry. Each of the new companies was to have one captain, two 1st lieutenants, one 2nd lieutenant, four sergeants, four corporals, two drummers and 76 privates.

2) Another proposal that was agreed was the formation of two battalions 'to act independently of the infantry Regiments' by combining their flank (I and K) companies. Each of these small battalions, of four companies, had a separate staff and administration. The line regiments operated, in consequence, with only eight companies.

Without any evidence to say otherwise, one way or the other, the fact that they were referred to as 'Light Battalions' indicates that no grenadier companies had been formed in the Dutch Brigade.

The field officers of the 1st Light Battalion were Lieutenant Colonel Morack (from 1st Line) and Major von Ziehlberg (who had been promoted from the Riflemen). The companies that formed the battalion were: A – I 2nd Line, B – I 1<sup>st</sup> Line, C – K 2nd Line and D – K 1<sup>st</sup> Line. Lieutenant Colonel Sprecher de Bernegg (from 3rd Line) and Major van Hogendorp (promoted from the Riflemen) were the field officers of the 2nd Light Battalion, the companies were: A – K 3<sup>rd</sup> Line, B – I 4<sup>th</sup> Line, C – K 4th Line and D – I 3<sup>rd</sup> Line. The order reflected the captain's seniority, from their previous Dutch service (the exceptions being Halkett who had joined the brigade as captain whereas Motz had only been promoted recently from lieutenant – see below).

It appears that the battalions were formed at the same time as the artillery battalion, with the companies that would form the 2<sup>nd</sup> Light Battalion at East Cowes, independent of their regiments, from November 1800. Nevertheless, the first time they were mustered, and listed, as separate battalions was on 24 January 1801.

Despite the battalions having separate staff and administration their previous affiliations were maintained. So, when the companies in the 2nd Light Battalion were strengthened in July 1801, the men placed in A and D Companies came from the 3rd Line and those put in B and C came from the 4th Line. This would indicate that the light battalions were not considered permanent and the companies could return to their parent regiments.

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<sup>15</sup> TNA WO 1/940 undated memorandum

3) Seven field engineer officers, one major, two captains and four subalterns, were attached to the brigade. These officers existed as a separate body until February 1802.

4) Two priests were also attached to the brigade.

5) Finally, it was agreed that two Dutch major generals, holding that rank, would be attached to the brigade. A subsequent list of the brigade's staff only shows one, as commander (see below). This was Major General Guillaume Anne Constant Villars, the other would appear to have been Major General Carel Bentinck who was sent abroad on the Stadtholder's business. He was, for instance, in Berlin in 1802.

Plans to form an additional infantry battalion were postponed, and never came to fruition. Also, a renewed suggestion to raise a cavalry unit, this time of two squadrons (four troops), was rejected on the grounds that obtaining enough forage in Portugal was difficult enough for the cavalry already there.

A later change that occurred was the appointment of Inspectors, by an order of 27 July 1801, to replace the Paymasters who were Dutch, with the same background as the other officers of the Brigade. It is hard to provide a blanket description of the Inspectors, but at least some of them were half pay officers of the British Army. For instance, the Paymaster of the Riflemen, W H Schummelkettel (former lieutenant of the De Schepper No.1 infantry) was replaced by George Lind, a half pay Major (see below).

## Deployment

The Dutch Brigade was not sent to Portugal but the infantry and an artillery company were sent to Ireland in late 1800 while the depots and other artillery companies remained on the Isle of Wight. This deployment was apparently in anticipation of trouble that might follow the unification of Ireland and Britain (Acts of Union 1800 which came into effect on 1 January 1801). When it was clear their presence was not required, they were stationed on the Channel Islands, the Isle of Wight and Lymington.

The musters (24th of each month) took place at the following locations:

Unit	Months	Location
1st Line	January to August 1800	Newport
	September and October 1800	Guernsey
	November 1800	Spithead (anchorage off Portsmouth)
	December 1800 to June 1801	Wexford <sup>16</sup>
	July 1801 to August 1802	Jersey
2nd Line	January to November 1800	Parkhurst Barracks
	December 1800 to May 1801	Waterford
	June 1801	March from Waterford to Cork
	July 1801 to August 1802	Grouville, Jersey
3rd Line	January to July 1800	East Cowes

<sup>16</sup> The regiment embarked on six vessels (including a hospital ship) at Monkstown on 27 June 1801 with 38 officers and 744 other ranks accompanied by 22 women and nine children (TNA WO 12/11717)

	August 1800	Camp, Parkhurst Forest
	September to November 1800	East Cowes and Newport
	December 1800 to May 1801	Cove [now Cobh] Forts
	June and July 1801	Guernsey
	August 1801 to July 1802	De Lancey Barracks, Guernsey
4th Line	January to May 1800	Parkhurst Barracks
	June and July 1800	West Cowes
	August 1800	Camp, Parkhurst Forest
	September to November 1800	West Cowes
	December 1800 to ?	Cork
	1801	Information unavailable
	? to August 1802	Lymington
1st Light	January to June 1801	Cork
	July 1801 to September 1802	Jersey
2nd Light	January to June 1801	Cork
	July 1801 to August 1802	Guernsey
Riflemen	January to May 1800	Newport
	June to December 1800	Lymington
	January to June 1801	Kilkenny
	July 1801	Cork
	August and September 1801	Sandown Camp
	October 1801 to August 1802	Lymington
Artillery	December 1800 to May 1801	Newport
	June 1801	Parkhurst Barracks
	July 1801	Camp, Parkhurst Forest
	August to November 1801	West Cowes
	December 1801 to August 1802	Lymington



## Disbanding of the Dutch Brigade

On 25 March 1802, after protracted negotiations, Britain and France signed the Treaty of Amiens. With the advent of peace, the British Government sought to rapidly divest itself from as much of the expenses of war as it could. Foreign troops in its pay were an obvious choice for such a reduction. The first orders that the Dutch Brigade was to be disbanded emerged on 1 July.

The strengths (on 24 January 1802) of the brigade's units were:

Light Infantry Battalions: four companies each comprising five sergeants, five corporals, three drummers and 94–98 privates (other ranks: 1st Battalion – 434; 2nd Battalion – 436)

Line Infantry Regiments: eight companies comprising five sergeants, five corporals, two drummers and 80–86 privates (other ranks: 1st Regiment – 758; 2nd Regiment – 754; 3rd Regiment – 759; 4th Regiment – 762). Included in these are four to five per company who are shown as serving as marines on the Dutch ships and the same number with the York Hussars (these men were definitively transferred on the brigade being disbanded).

Riflemen: ten companies comprising five sergeants, five corporals, two drummers (sic) (A Company with three) and 84–92 privates: in total 985 other ranks (no men were detached).

Each of the line infantry and rifle regiments' companies included two cadets; 84 in all.

Artillery Battalion: six companies comprising four sergeants, four corporals, two drummers and 71–75 privates (sic): in total 500 other ranks (no men were detached).

During the peace negotiations the Batavian Republic had been treated, like Spain, very much as junior partner by France. So, when Lieutenant Colonel van Dopff<sup>17</sup> (1st Line) was sent to arrange the repatriation of the brigade he went to Paris first. There the Batavian Republic's ambassador agreed to the men's return, so Dopff continued to The Hague to make the arrangements. There the only stipulation that emerged was that they should arrive in five divisions at Den Helder, Hellevoetsluis and on Texel.

The different units embarked on Royal Navy ships and were taken to the ports where they were disbanded and paid, prior to disembarkation.

1st Line Regiment: embarked at Jersey on HMS *San Fiorenzo* on 22 and HMS *Alarm*, *Constance* and *Hazard* on 24 September; disbanded on 4 and 6 October 1802 (probably at Den Helder)

2nd Line Regiment: disbanded on 10, 11 and 12 September 1802 (probably on Texel)

3rd Line Regiment: embarked at Guernsey on HMS *Glenmore*, *Galatea* and *Oiseau* (no date given); disbanded on 27, 28 and 29 August 1802 at Den Helder

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<sup>17</sup> Johan/Jean François Peter van Dopff (1759–1822)

4th Line Regiment: disbanded at Hellevoetsluis two companies on 31 August and the remainder on 2 September 1802

1st Light Infantry Battalion: disbanded on 12 and 13 September 1802 (probably on Texel)

2nd Light Infantry Battalion: disbanded on 27 and 28 August 1802 (probably at Den Helder)

Riflemen: disbanded on 29 August 1802 at Texel (a handful of men were discharged at Lymington on 24 August)

Artillery Battalion: embarked on 25 and 28 August; the majority were disbanded on 31 August while the rest were on 6 September 1802 (probably at Hellevoetsluis)<sup>18</sup>

### **The list of officers – sources**

The list of officers was prepared from the pay lists for the month ending 24 January 1802. This period was chosen as it would present the final formation of the Brigade before a possible exodus of officers prior to disbanding (the evidence shows that this generally did not happen).

The pay lists are: TNA WO 12/11713 (First Light Battalion), WO 12/11715 (Second Light Battalion), WO 12/11718 (First Line Regiment), WO 12/11721 (Second Line Regiment), WO 12/11724 (Third Line Regiment), WO 12/11727 (Fourth Line Regiment), WO 12/11730 (Riflemen) and WO 12/11711 (Artillery Battalion).

The names (rank and unit) of the officers were compared with the last published list of those of the army of the United Provinces, the *Naamregister der Heeren Officieren ... in dienst der Vereenigde Provintien* (March 1794). This was equivalent, and in many ways similar, to the British Army Lists. In most cases the names given matched, however some variations were found, which is to be expected in that era. Identification was assisted by a pattern (with only one exception – Lieutenant Colonel van Schinne of the 4th Line) being clearly evident in appointments to the Brigade: the officers either had the same rank as they had had in the United Provinces or one step up. This was particularly useful when several officers had the same family name, and similar initials, a comparatively common occurrence.

### **The lists of officers**

The lists show the information in the following columns:

- (1) company and rank in the Dutch Brigade (which used British ranks)
- (2) the name shown in the Dutch Brigade (generally from the signature and with full first names, where known)
- (3) the unit in which they had formerly served in the Netherlands as shown in the *Naamregister* (preceded by any difference in initials or surname) and

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<sup>18</sup> The details are taken from the relevant TNA WO 12 pay lists shown below – the degree of detail varying between each unit. Where the place of disbanding is given in brackets this has been estimated from an undated memorandum in TNA WO 1/940

(4) their rank and promotion date in the United Provinces (where they held a higher rank in the army it is shown in brackets)

In the army of the United Provinces the ranks and regimental organisation correlated, in the main, with those of the contemporary British Army. In the cavalry (and hussars) the equivalent rank to captain was *ritmeister*. The most junior officers' rank in the dragoons and infantry was *vaandrig*, equivalent to ensign, (the Swiss regiments had *sous-lieutenant* between lieutenant and *vaandrig*) whilst that in the cavalry was cornet, as it was in the British army.

The junior officers of the guards regiments were considered as having a higher rank of their branch (similar to their British equivalents): *Gardes Holland* cavalry – captain commandants as lieutenant colonels, lieutenants as *ritmeisters* and cornets as cavalry lieutenants; *Gardes Dragonniers* (dragoons) – lieutenants as captains and *vaandrighs* as lieutenants of dragoons; *Hollandsche Gardes* (foot guards) – 1st and 2nd lieutenants as captains and *vaandrighs* as infantry lieutenants (all marked \*)

The ranks of the artillery, miners and sappers as well as the engineers differed. Those (translated) in the foot artillery companies were one captain, one 2nd captain, two Master Fireworkers and three Under Lieutenants; in the horse artillery were one captain, one 2nd captain, two 1st Lieutenants and two Under Lieutenants. The miner and sapper companies had one Captain Lieutenant, one Lieutenant, two *Sous-lieutenants*. The engineers were, as in Britain, organised in an officer corps and with Extraordinary Engineer as the junior rank.

NB This is a list of officers serving with the units at a specific time. It does not include those who had previously served but been replaced (there seems, however, to have been little movement amongst the officers in the three years of the brigade's existence). Furthermore, the lists do not include the lieutenants who were serving with the marine detachments.

<b>First Line Regiment</b>			
1	2	3	4
Staff			
Colonel	Carel (Charles) Baron Bentinck		Major General 10 January 1794
Lieutenant Colonel	Fr Br van Dopff	only possible due to rank, J R (Jean François), De BONS No.7 infantry	Lieutenant Colonel 3 Oct 1789
Majors	Lodewyk Ernst van de Graaf <sup>19</sup>	STAVENISSE POUS cavalry	Ritmeister 29 July 1777
	Adrianus Barchon	Van DOPFF No.3 infantry	Captain 28 Mar 1783
Adjutant	Joan George Hubner	BENTINCK No.24 infantry	Adjutant (Captain) 16 Oct 1790

<sup>19</sup> 1752–1825; Later Dutch service: 1813, lieutenant colonel; 1814 colonel commandant of Gorinchem; 1821 major general.

Quartermaster	W Roodbeen	Van WARTENSLEBEN No.18 infantry	Lieutenant 6 May 1793
Surgeon	J H Schaerer	J H Scherer, GARDES ZWITZERS Swiss infantry	Surgeon Major 28 Feb 1794
Assistant Surgeon	Fred (or N) Huthsteiner	-	-
Paymaster	Fred Gottsched <sup>20</sup>	-	-
A Company			
Captain	L A van Oyen <sup>21</sup>	GARDES HOLLAND cavalry	Lieutenant* 27 Sep 1793
Lieutenants	S Balneavis <sup>22</sup>	STUART No.23 infantry	Lieutenant 5 Sept 1788
	W T Kymmell	Van PLETTENBERG No.17 infantry	Vaandrig 29 Sept 1791
Ensign	J S Ten Bosch	J de Sigers Ther Borch, ORANGE STAD en LANDE en ORANGE DRENTHE infantry	Vaandrig 8 Sep 1788
B Company			
Captain	C A Schutter <sup>23</sup>	Van WARTENSLEBEN No.18 infantry	Captain 1 July 1788
Lieutenants	J A van Zuylen van Nyevelt <sup>24</sup>	HOLLANDSCHE GARDES infantry	Vaandrig* 30 Sep 1793
	D de Brauw <sup>25</sup>	DOUGLAS No.19 marines	Vaandrig 30 May 1792

<sup>20</sup> He had retired as lieutenant colonel of the 60th Foot in 1798 (Army Lists)

<sup>21</sup> 1769–1836; Kingdom of Holland: 26 February 1807, *ritmeister*, 2nd Cuirassiers (*Kurassiers*); served in Pomerania (1807), it appears that he left the regiment when it was taken into French service as the 14th Cuirassiers (1810). There is an entry in Lapray (p 228) for a Dutchman given as Jean Frédéric van Trooyen, although the date and place of birth differ, the details of his service, including the date of his appointment as captain to the 2nd Dutch Cuirassiers, match the subject; he is shown as being pensioned from the regiment on 6 December 1810. Oyen apparently resumed Dutch service (1814?) as lieutenant colonel; see also [Oijen, L.A. van](#) and [Cock van Oyen, L.A.](#) (Aa p 311, Lapray)

<sup>22</sup> No definite link established. Later British service: 28 April 1804, ensign, York Light Infantry Volunteers; 1805, resigned (Army Lists)

<sup>23</sup> 1755–1844; later Dutch service, lieutenant colonel; brother of Adolphe Auguste who was in the 2nd Line (GNL p 180)

<sup>24</sup> 1776–1840; after his return to the Netherlands he entered political life and, from 1806, held a number of posts including secretary to the cabinet of King Louis (Bonaparte) of Holland in 1808. His career continued under King William leading to his appointment as Governor of Friesland in 1826. (NNBW 3/1524)

<sup>25</sup> 1768–1842, son of Lieutenant General Cornelis de Brauw (1728–1804) and brother in Riflemen; retired as infantry captain

Ensign	H M Mollerius	-	-
C Company			
Captain	R Fagel <sup>26</sup>	HOLLANDSCHE GARDES infantry	1st Lieutenant* 20 Feb 1794
Lieutenants	E Boudrie	BOSC De La CALMETTE No.8 infantry	Lieutenant 18 Dec 1788
	J Pierlonck	J Pierlinck, Miners and Sappers	sous-lieutenant 23 Mar 1789
Ensign	T M Schutter	Van WARTENSLEBEN No.18 infantry	Vaandrig 2 Dec 1793
D Company			
Captain	J W van Dopff	HESSEN-CASSEL dragoons	Lieutenant (Captain) 1 Apr 1789
Lieutenants	W G van Oÿen	HOLLANDSCHE GARDES infantry	Vaandrig* 30 Sep 1793
	J H LaVerdure	J H la Verdure, Van NYVENHEIM No.22 infantry	Vaandrig 24 Nov 1788
Ensign	A L Hebert	-	-
E Company			
Captain	Charles P de Croy	C Prince de Croy, De PEREZ Walloon infantry	Captain 12 June 1791
Lieutenants	J C Hempel	Van MÖNSTER No.16 infantry	Lieutenant 23 Apr 1793
	L P Dietz	Van WELDEREN No.6 infantry	Vaandrig 11 Feb 1789
Ensign	W J Most	W, BEDAULX No.12 infantry	Vaandrig 6 May 1793
F Company			
Captain	F W Count Stirum [Frederick William] <sup>27</sup>	F W Graave van Limburg Stirum, HOLLANDSCHE GARDES infantry	2nd Lieutenant* 14 July 1792
Lieutenants	M C Lyna	DOUGLAS No.19 marines	Lieutenant 30 Mar 1792
	C L Sartor	ORANGE en NASSAU No.3 German infantry	Vaandrig 24 Jan 1794
Ensign	J Dankaerts	-	-

<sup>26</sup> Served on brigade staff. 1771–1856; 1793–94, adjutant to the Erprins; 1795, left for England with him. 5–6 July 1809, served alongside the Austrian Archduke Charles at the Battle of Wagram. Later Dutch service: 31 July 1814, lieutenant general; 1814, appointed minister plenipotentiary to the French Court; 1815, Baron; 6 October 1840, general; 1854, resigned from post at the French Court due to age; 1856, died at Paris (NNBW 3/393)

<sup>27</sup> 1774–1858; retired as lieutenant general, married Elisabeth Richards at Wicklow on 15 April 1802



<b>G Company</b>			
Captain	Louis van Wilmsdorff <sup>28</sup>	J G L E van Præbentau von Wilmsdorff, HOLLANDSCHE GARDES infantry	2nd Lieutenant* 24 Dec 1793
Lieutenants	P A Rauws	STUART No.23 infantry	Lieutenant 24 Apr 1793
	F de Ronde	ORANGE GELDERLAND infantry	Vaandrig 18 Aug 1792
Ensign	K Mewes <sup>29</sup>	K Meuwus, Van MÖNSTER No.16 infantry	Vaandrig 12 Dec 1793
<b>H Company</b>			
Captain	F C Geselschap	HOLLANDSCHE GARDES infantry	2nd Lieutenant* 10 Mar 1794
Lieutenants	H C Pfeiffer	ORANGE-NASSAU No.1 German infantry	Vaandrig 19 Mar 1792
	P C van Suchtelen	ORANGE STAD en LANDE en ORANGE DRENTHE infantry	supernumerary Vaandrig 3 Sep 1792
Ensign	T A van Lindenbergh <sup>30</sup>	ORANGE-NASSAU No.1 German infantry	Vaandrig 5 May 1793

<b>Second Line Regiment</b>			
1	2	3	4
<b>Staff</b>			
Colonel	Wilhelm Heinrich von Stamford	H W J	Major General 29 January 1794
Lieutenant Colonel	C B J von Schwartz	HOLLANDSCHE GARDES infantry	Captain Commandant* (Lieutenant Colonel) 21 Feb 1791

<sup>28</sup> 1776–1834; Jan Gideon 'Louis' Ernst Proebatow von Wilmsdorff (last names are given in various versions): married Martha Richards in 1802 and lived with her at Rathaspeck, Wexford, Ireland (so added Richards of Rathaspick to his name). No evidence of later service discovered.

<sup>29</sup> No definite link established. British service: 6 August 1803, ensign, 60th Foot; 22 November 1805, lieutenant; 1806, resigned (Army Lists)

<sup>30</sup> Coincidental evidence of link: 4 August 1803, ensign, 60th Foot; 14 February 1804, died

Majors	Robert Bruce <sup>31</sup>	Van NYVENHEIM No.22 infantry	Major 30 Nov 1793
	Willem Cornelis de Virieu	Van NYVENHEIM No.22 infantry	Captain 31 Jan 1783
Adjutant	Georg Theisf	J G, Van DOPFF No.3 infantry	Adjutant (Vaandrig) 27 Mar 1792
Quartermaster	G V Hoyenhuyzen	G van Hogenhuyzen, DOUGLAS No.19 marines	Adjutant (Vaandrig) 23 Mar 1790
Surgeon	Jan van Malsen <sup>32</sup>	J van Massen, Van WARTENSLEBEN No.18 infantry	Surgeon Major 15 July 1788
Assistant Surgeon	Hend David Kiersch	-	-
Paymaster	Stackhouse Tompson	-	-
Parson	F P Nonhebel	-	-
A Company			
Captain	A A Schutter <sup>33</sup>	Van BRAKELL No.10 infantry	Lieutenant (Captain) 19 Dec 1792
Lieutenants	D E van Voerst	D E van Voerst tot den Borgel, GARDES DRAGONNERS (dragoons)	Vaandrig* 7 Sep 1793
	Louis Buff	Van MÖNSTER No.16 infantry	Vaandrig 25 Oct 1790
Ensign	J O von Ottenhall	-	-
B Company			
Captain	Johan Georg Eymann	BEDAULX No.12 infantry	Captain 1 July 1788
Lieutenants	J L Lambrechts	BEDAULX No.12 infantry	Lieutenant 23 Mar 1794

<sup>31</sup> 1756–1838; Later Dutch service: 25 January 1814, lieutenant colonel, 13 February 1814 commanded 3rd Line Battalion at Naarden; 1815 colonel commandant of Venlo until 1830

<sup>32</sup> 28 August 1804, surgeon, 60th Foot; 5 December 1805, surgeon, Depot, King's German Legion; 2 July 1806, staff surgeon to the Forces; 1816, not listed (Army Lists)

<sup>33</sup> Born 1759; later Dutch service: 1814, lieutenant colonel, 1st Battalion Luiker Walen; brother of Carel Antonius who was in the 1st Line (GNL p 180)

	C F von Conrady <sup>34</sup>	ORANGE en NASSAU No.3 German infantry	Vaandrig 24 July 1792
Ensign	J van de Graaff	-	-
<b>C Company</b>			
Captain	Johan van Dyk	De PETIT No.15 infantry	Captain 12 Dec 1788
Lieutenants	R G Plegher	nearest found: R Prediger, Van DOPFF No.3 infantry	Vaandrig 21 Nov 1790
	J H de Bruin (or Bruyn)	J H de Bruyn, Van WELDEREN No.6 infantry	Vaandrig 4 Feb 1792
Ensign	J G Konigs	nearest J W Konighs, Van MÖNSTER No.16 infantry	Vaandrig 20 June 1791
<b>D Company</b>			
Captain	J F Eymann	BOSC De La CALMETTE No.8 infantry	Lieutenant (Captain) 18 Sep 1793
Lieutenants	J Van der Straten	J van der Straaten, ORANGE VRIESLAND infantry	Lieutenant 18 July 1793
	F J O Sluyterman	nearest (others too senior) O Sluyterman, ORANGE VRIESLAND cavalry	supernumerary Cornet 9 Dec 1792
Ensign	<a href="#">W van Heeckeren</a>	-	-
<b>E Company</b>			
Captain	Christoph Hendrik Wenckebach	STUART No.23 infantry	Captain 24 Apr 1789
Lieutenants	A M Westenbrinck	A A, Van PLETTENBERG No.17 infantry	Lieutenant 19 Nov 1792
	<a href="#">W Jagerink</a>	WESTERLO No.21 marines	Vaandrig 10 Nov 1792
Ensign	Wm van Hogenhuis	W van Hogenhuyzen, De	Vaandrig 6 May 1793

<sup>34</sup> No definite link established. Later British service: 13 March 1806, ensign, 60th Foot; 20 March 1806, 1st Lieutenant, Baillie's (later 3rd Ceylon) Regiment; 1814 dismissed; he died at Colombo, Sri Lanka on 11 January 1833 aged 57 (Army Lists, Lewis p 118)

		BONS No.7 infantry	
F Company			
Captain	William Jackson	BENTINCK No.24 infantry	Lieutenant (Captain) 13 June 1791
Lieutenants	W S Meÿer	WESTERLO No.21 marines	Lieutenant 8 Jan 1789
	G de Vries	ORANGE VRIESLAND infantry	Vaandrig, 8 Mar 1792
Ensign	J V Hugenhuyse	J van Hoogenhuyzen, DOUGLAS No.19 marines	Vaandrig 11 Nov 1793
G Company			
Captain	N P Hamell	Des VILLATES No.5 infantry	Lieutenant 1 July 1788
Lieutenants	F H Buff	F, HESSEN- DARMSTADT No.14 German infantry	Lieutenant 7 Sep 1793
	H A Piccardt	M A Piccardt, Van MÖNSTER No.16 infantry	Vaandrig 23 Apr 1793
Ensign	<a href="#">J van der Putt</a>	-	-
H Company			
Captain	J W Rost	STUART No.23 infantry	Captain Commandant 24 Apr 1793
Lieutenants	J C J Beck	Van BADEN (Vacant) No.20 infantry	Lieutenant 6 May 1793
	F A Kördell	Van BADEN (Vacant) No.20 infantry	Vaandrig 1 Jan 1792
Ensign	Wm Von Weyhers	-	-

<b>Third Line Regiment</b>			
1	2	3	4
Staff			
Colonel	Berend Hendrick Bentinck	<i>B H, STAVENISSE POUS cavalry</i>	<i>Colonel Commandant 15 October 1787</i>
Lieutenant Colonel	Norman Macleod	BENTINCK No.24 infantry	Lieutenant Colonel 15 Sep 1790
Majors	Archibald Douglas	DOUGLAS No.19 marines, Major 3 May 1793	Major 3 May 1793

	Cornelis François de Jonge <sup>35</sup>	STAVENISSE POUSS cavalry	Ritmeister 28 Mar 1781
Adjutant	P Kamps	HESSEN PHILIPSTHALL cavalry	2 <sup>nd</sup> Adjutant 6 Mar 1794
Quartermaster	Jye Mackay	ORANGE STAD en LANDE en ORANGE DRENTHE infantry	Adjutant (Vaandrig) 7 Sep 1787
Surgeon	Carel Hendrik Schaeffer	HESSEN-DARMSTADT No.14 German infantry	Surgeon Major 31 July 1793
Assistant Surgeon	A Th Alefeld	-	-
Inspector & Paymaster	P F Thorne <sup>36</sup>	-	-
Chaplain	B Martinius	-	-
A Company			
Captain	Adriaan G A Meÿer	WESTERLO No.21 marines	Captain 26 Aug 1788
Lieutenants	C H Lorsbach	STUART No.23 infantry	Lieutenant 22 Apr 1791
	A C Kaempffer	A C Kämpfer, ORANGE-NASSAU No.2 German infantry	Vaandrig 29 Apr 1793
Ensign	J Washington	BENTINCK No.24 infantry	Vaandrig 15 Apr 1794
B Company			
Captain	F v Motz	F M von Motz, HESSEN-DARMSTADT No.14 German infantry	Captain Commandant 1 July 1788
Lieutenants	A Burgers	WESTERLO No.21 marines	Lieutenant 22 Oct 1793
	F A Fredzes	F A Fredses, BEDAULX No.12 infantry	Vaandrig 1 Jan 1792
Ensign	A W E van Panhuys	See similar name, Lieutenant in F Company	-
C Company			
Captain	D von Diepenbruick	D P van Diepenbroick HOLLANDSCHE GARDES infantry	2nd Lieutenant* 5 Jan 1789

<sup>35</sup> Later Dutch service: 1813, took an active role in the rising at Woerden and Den Helder; retired as major general in 1822

<sup>36</sup> No definite link established. Previous British service: 15 October 1789, major, 4th Foot; 1793 off list. Later British service: 8 April 1808, 'Military Auditor General of Accounts in Ceylon' with local rank of lieutenant colonel; he died at Bath on 10 October 1819 aged 69 (London Gazette)

Lieutenants	C A Preuschen	C A T L, De THOUARS No.13 infantry	Lieutenant 21 Apr 1791
	A W Emmen	Van MANEIL infantry No.2 infantry	Vaandrig, 27 Jan 1792
Ensign	A G Hardy	only possible A A G Hardy, De PETIT No.15 infantry	Vaandrig 7 Mar 1792
D Company			
Captain	L F J H du Cayla	L T J H du Caylar, HESSEN-CASSEL dragoons	Lieutenant (Captain) 20 Feb 1793
Lieutenants	G van Solinger	G van Solingen, De BONS No.7 infantry	Lieutenant 23 Jan 1792
	M S Kamphuis	M S E Kamphuis, Van MANEIL infantry No.2 infantry	Vaandrig 5 May 1790
Ensign	G M J van Broeckhuisen	-	-
E Company			
Captain	P C Blank	HESSEN-CASSEL dragoons	Lieutenant (Captain) 15 Nov 1790
Lieutenants	A G Pompe van Meerdervoort	ORANGE-NASSAU No.2 German infantry	Lieutenant 1 Jan 1793
	<a href="#">J H Schuller</a>	Engineers	Extraordinaire Ingenieur 1 July 1790
Ensign	F C Dörr	ORANGE-NASSAU No.1 German infantry	Vaandrig 5 May 1793
F Company			
Captain	F de Groot	BENTINCK No.24 infantry	Lieutenant 1 July 1788
Lieutenants	P C Lilly	De PETIT No.15 infantry	Lieutenant 24 Apr 1793
	A v Panhuis	A van Panhuys, STUART No.23 infantry	Vaandrig 11 July 1788
Ensign	W H van Heerdt	-	-
G Company			
Captain	R van Heeckeren	only possible R A A C M, GARDES HOLLAND cavalry	Lieutenant* 18 Feb 1794
Lieutenants	C Putman (died 21 January 1802)	STUART No.23 infantry	Lieutenant 24 Apr 1793
	J Koese	G Koese, De BONS No.7 infantry	Vaandrig 21 Oct 1790
Ensign	E J von Roth	E, ORANGE VRIESLAND infantry	Vaandrig, 21 Mar 1794

H Company			
Captain	M L D'Ivoy <sup>37</sup>	M L Yvoy, GARDES HOLLAND cavalry	Cornet* 15 Nov 1790
Lieutenants	J F Lambrechts	Van MÖNSTER No.16 infantry	Vaandrig 27 Jan 1789
	H Tamson	DOUGLAS No.19 marines	Vaandrig 5 Oct 1790
Ensign	F Hartilieff	L Hartjelieff, Van WARTENSLEBEN No.18 infantry	Vaandrig 21 Oct 1793

<b>Fourth Line Regiment</b>			
1	2	3	4
Staff			
Colonel	Jan Graf van Bentinck <sup>38</sup>	-	-
Lieutenant Colonel	Abraham van Schinne [1767–1805]	HOLLANDSCHE GARDES infantry	1st Lieutenant* 6 January 1793
Majors	Albert D G Baron v Gross <sup>39</sup>	D A G de Gross, MAY Swiss infantry No.5	Major 19 Sep 1793
	Wernard Beck	De BONS No.7 infantry	Captain 23 Aug 1781
Adjutant	J F Sersteevens	Van WELDEREN No.6 infantry	Adjutant 11 Nov 1793
Quartermaster	Johan Engel Hesseling	nearest J A Hesselrinck, Engineers	Extraordinaire Ingenieur 1 July 1790
Surgeon	Frans Esveldt	De THOUARS No.13 infantry	Surgeon Major 3 Oct 1785
Assistant Surgeons	Carel Frowein	-	-
	Frederik Wolfgang Schmidt	-	-
Inspector & Paymaster	William Ancrum <sup>40</sup>	-	-

<sup>37</sup> 1774–1840; marshal (adjutant) to Prins Frederik of Orange. Earlier British service: 30 January 1799, lieutenant, Minorca Regiment (given as Ivoy or Ivois) [did not join] (Army List and Pay List)

<sup>38</sup> 1763–1833; an artist of some talent as a young man, examples of his work are held by British Museum and Rijkmuseum. British Army: he was appointed major general with local rank on 'the Continent of Europe' on 27 February 1820. His eldest son, William Christian Frederick (1787–1855), later was chamberlain to the King of the Netherlands. Both his second and third (youngest) sons, Charles Anthony Ferdinand (1792–1864) and Henry John William (1796–1878), were commissioned in the Coldstream Guards, in 1808 and 1813 respectively. Henry retired from the British Army as lieutenant general and Henry as full general, having commanded the Guards Brigade and then 4th Division in the Crimea War and been knighted. (Army Lists)

<sup>39</sup> 1756–1809; second-in-command of the garrison of Grave, author of *Journal des Principales Opérations de la Campagne 1794* which concentrated on the siege, published in 1795.

<sup>40</sup> Later British service: 25 September 1802, paymaster, Roll Regiment; died 1805 at Gibraltar (Army Lists)

Chaplain	Ignatius Sempfridt	-	-
A Company			
Captain	Joost Izack de Backer	J J, Van MÖNSTER No.16 infantry	Lieutenant (Captain) 27 Jan 1789
Lieutenants	<a href="#">Benedict Johan de Bruyn</a> <a href="#">[or Bruijn]</a>	GARDES DRAGONNERS (dragoons)	Vaandrig* 18 July 1792
	Disire Pierre Arnould	P J, Van MÖNSTER No.16 infantry	Vaandrig 20 June 1791
Ensign	Philippe Heshuisius <sup>41</sup>	Regiment Artilleristen, 5 Bataillon, 2 Compagnie	Onder-Lt 5 Mar 1794
B Company			
Captain	Adr Matt van Meurs	Von WILCKE No.4 infantry	Captain Commandant 1 July 1790
Lieutenants	Hendrik Marcel Duycker	H Duicker, Von WILCKE No.4 infantry	Lieutenant 23 Apr 1793
	Willem Herman Boon	W H, Van BADEN (Vacant) No.20 infantry	Lieutenant 1 Feb 1790
Ensign	Hend Felix Schutter <sup>42</sup>	-	-
C Company			
Captain	Christoph Erich	ORANGE-NASSAU No.1 German infantry	Captain 17 Jan 1791
Lieutenants	Joseph Otto Lambrechts	Van MÖNSTER No.16 infantry	Lieutenant 23 Apr 1793
	C F Grunebosch	C F Grunebos, De BONNS No.7 infantry	Vaandrig, 23 Jan 1792
Ensign	Louis von Buttlar <sup>43</sup>	-	-
D Company			

<sup>41</sup> No definite link established. Later British service: Philip S Heshuisius; 23 June 1804, ensign, 60th Foot; 23 June 1804, ensign, York Light Infantry Volunteers; 9 May 1805, lieutenant, 6th West India Regiment; 1806 resigned

<sup>42</sup> 1775–1813; 1803, married Martha Margaret Jennings at Cork, died in the same city; his son, Wilhelm Montgomery (1810–1855), was captain in the Prussian army, presumably through the influence of his paternal uncle, Arnold who had been in the Riflemen (GNL p 177)

<sup>43</sup> Later British service: F L A Butler; 25 March 1806, ensign, Cape Regiment; he was dead by January 1807 (when he was replaced and from when his wife received a pension) (London Gazette shown as 'late Dutch Brigade', Army Lists)



Captain	James Mackenzie <sup>44</sup>	Van NYVENHEIM No.22 infantry	Lieutenant 7 May 1793
Lieutenants	Abraham Aleman	A Alemans, Van MÖNSTER No.16 infantry	Lieutenant 18 Aug 1792
	Jacob Nicolas Cardol	J N Cardoll, DOUGLAS No.19 marines	Vaandrig 31 May 1792
Ensign	Charles Louis Pelerin	C Pelleryn, Van Der DUYN cavalry	Cornet 5 Mar 1794
<b>E Company</b>			
Captain	Wm R Hk A van Coeverden	WRHA, BENTINCK No.24 infantry	Lieutenant 1 July 1788
Lieutenants	Matt. Corn. Woerdenbach	De PETIT No.15 infantry	Lieutenant 16 Jan 1793
	Iman Johannes Imans	Van WARTENSLEBEN No.18 infantry	Vaandrig 2 Feb 1793
Ensign	Charles du Tertre <sup>45</sup>	De THOUARS No.13 infantry	Vaandrig 18 March 1794
<b>F Company</b>			
Captain	Joseph Johannes Matthys van Voorst <sup>46</sup>	S J M, STUART No.23 infantry	Captain 18 Apr 1793
Lieutenants	Cornelis Toewater	De THOUARS No.13 infantry	Lieutenant 18 Feb 1793
	Fred. Chr. Barbin de Telliers	F C, NASSAU- USINGEN Walloon infantry	Vaandrig 18 July 1792

<sup>44</sup> On brigade staff. Later British service: 23 October 1803, captain, King's German Legion; later 2nd Light Battalion; he died 6 July 1809 at Lymington (London Gazette shown as 'late Dutch Brigade', Army Lists first name given as John, Beamish Vol II p 645)

<sup>45</sup> 1775–1852; 1789, page to Monsieur (the comte d'Artois and future King Charles X); emigrated with Monsieur; 1792, breveted as cavalry lieutenant whilst still page. Later French service: 1815, colonel, National Guard, followed King to Ghent; 1 July 1815, colonel of the Royal Volunteers of the Pas-du-Calais; 12 July 1815, commandant of Saint-Omer after he had taken it. He was brother of Charles Emmanuel Maximilien du Tertre (below); their eldest brother, Alexandre Maximilien (1774–1831), was also *vaandrig* (9 September 1793) in the Bentinck Regiment but is not mentioned as serving in the Dutch Brigade. However, Saint-Allais shows a member of another branch of the family, Jacques Hypolite (born 1772), as having been in the Bentinck Regiment (*vaandrig* 24 April 1793) and lieutenant in the 3rd Line but he does not appear in the above lists. (Saint-Allais pp 432, 433 and 435)

<sup>46</sup> Full name Josephus Joannes Franciscus Antonius Mathias baron van Voorst tot Voorst en Schadewijk; 1767–1841; taken prisoner at the fall of Nijmegen and held at Amiens; subsequently released and resigned; joined rassemblement. Later career: 1802, settled at Zevenaar (Prussian territory until incorporated into the Kingdom of Holland); offered several posts by King Louis (Bonaparte) and finally accepted that of jachtofficier (hunt official). Later Dutch service: 8 February 1814, major, 6<sup>th</sup> Militia Infantry Battalion; 22 December 1814, lieutenant colonel, later to command 40<sup>th</sup> Militia Infantry Battalion at Nijmegen; 20 December 1826, colonel commandant at Tournai; 1829 transferred to Arnhem; 1837, major general

(08-02-19 [https://www.vanvoorsttotvoorst.nl/16\\_01\\_jjfam\\_b\\_vvtv.htm](https://www.vanvoorsttotvoorst.nl/16_01_jjfam_b_vvtv.htm))

Ensign	Felix Jan Frans van Maanen	ORANGE VRIESLAND infantry	Vaandrig 18 Feb 1794
G Company			
Captain	Frederik Carel Seyffardt	F C, WALDECK No.1 German infantry	Lieutenant (Captain) 1 May 1793
Lieutenants	G Michorius	G C, Van NYVENHEIM No.22 infantry	Lieutenant 24 Nov 1788
	<a href="#">Jacob Benjamin Esau</a>	Miners and Sappers	sous-lieutenant 30 Aug 1785
Ensign	C M du Tertre <sup>47</sup>	C E M, BENTINCK No.24 infantry	Vaandrig 9 Sep 1793
H Company			
Captain	Chev de Pauly	P L Chev de Pauly, ORANGE GELDERLAND infantry	Lieutenant (Captain) 18 Aug 1792
Lieutenants	Rynh. Anth. de Klerck	R A de Klercq, Van MÖNSTER No.16 infantry	Lieutenant 2 Aug 1789
	J A N von Puttkammer	De BONS No.7 infantry	Vaandrig, 12 Oct 1789
Ensign	G Bernard van Bronkhorst	-	-

<b>First Light Battalion</b>			
1	2	3	4
Staff			
Lieutenant Colonel	Balthasar Morack	Van DOPFF No.3 infantry	Major 14 July 1792
Major	A v Ziehlberg	D A, WALDECK No.1 German infantry	Captain Commandant 18 September 1787
Adjutant	J C de Waldkirch	J W, STOKAR DE NEUFORN Swiss infantry No.2	<i>sous-lieutenant</i> 29 September 1793

<sup>47</sup> 1776–1865; brother of Charles Henri (below); 1788, pupil of the *corps royal de la Marine*; 1792, emigrated and served in the *Armée des Princes*; after its dissolution joined the Dutch service. Later French service: 1815, commander of a cohort of the National Guard, followed the King to Ghent (on Napoleon's return); same year, named *chef de bataillon*; of a French noble family originating from the Boulogne region. (Saint-Allais p 432)

Quartermaster	F W Goedecke <sup>48</sup>	F, NASSAU-USINGEN Walloon infantry	Lieutenant 11 December 1793
Assistant Surgeon	H Schultze	-	-
Inspector	H Porrer	-	-
A Company			
Captain	C L de Veye	Van BADEN German infantry	Lieutenant (Captain) 1 January 1793
Lieutenants	J A R Kymmell	Engineers	Extraordinaire Ingenieur 5 January 1789
	J Rechteren Van Hemert	J de Rechteren de Hemert, Des VILLATES No.5 infantry	Vaandrig 1 July 1788
	R Hansse Van Hulsteyn	R van Hulsteyn, Van BADEN (Vacant) No.20 infantry	Vaandrig 18 August 1792
B Company			
Captain	Frederik Pieter Colthoff <i>[1773–1802?]</i>	De PETIT No.15 infantry	Captain 24 April 1793
Lieutenants	<a href="#">Fr de Jacobi [or Jacoby]</a>	F J, HESSEN- CASSEL dragoons	Vaandrig (Lieutenant) 14 June 1791
	R Gordon	Van NYVENHEIM No.22 infantry	Lieutenant 3 December 1793
	W J D Rechteren Van Hemert (jnr)	W J de Rechteren van Hemert, STUART No.23 infantry	Vaandrig 17 January 1791
C Company			
Captain	J Floriaan Pellizzari	J F de Pellizary, Van BADEN (Vacant) No.20 infantry	Captain 6 May 1793
Lieutenants	H V O Hoja Kymmell	H van der Hoya Kymmell, Van PLETTENBERG No.17 infantry	Lieutenant 29 September 1791

<sup>48</sup> 1771–1857; Later service: Fulda: 1802–1806, captain commandant of Hussars; Nassau: 1806–1816, served in Prussia 1806–1807 and Spain 1809–1813 (major in 2nd Nassau Regiment at Battle of Ocaña 1809); colonel of 2nd Nassau Regiment and commander of 2nd Brigade, 2nd Netherlands Division in Waterloo Campaign but injured on 15 June and relinquished command; 1816 entered Netherlands service as major general; lieutenant general 1834.

	H A de Jonge	Most likely H Jong, Van BRAKELL No.10 infantry	Adjutant (Vaandrig) 19 December 1792
	F P D'Achard	F P G d'Achard, ORANGE-NASSAU No.1 German infantry	Vaandrig 17 January 1791
<b>D Company</b>			
Captain	M P Blancken	M P F [Matthias Pieter Frederik], Van BADEN (Vacant) No.20 infantry	Adjutant (Captain) 6 May 1793
Lieutenants	S Blancken	Van MÖNSTER No.16 infantry	Lieutenant 23 April 1793
	P E J Moltzer	De THOUARS No.13 infantry	Vaandrig 28 December 1790
	R de S T Borch	R de Sigers Ther Borch, ORANGE STAD en LANDE en ORANGE DRENTHE infantry	Vaandrig 19 December 1791

<b>Second Light Battalion</b>			
1	2	3	4
<b>Staff</b>			
Lieutenant Colonel	Jacobb Sprecher de Bernegg	BENTINCK No.24 infantry	Major 10 November 1787
Major	F van Hogendorp	J F, GARDES DRAGONNERS (dragoons)	Lieutenant* 7 September 1793
Adjutant	Jan Schneider	-	-
Quartermaster	<a href="#">D R Bisdom</a>	CARABINIERS cavalry	Lieutenant February 1794 ?
Assistant Surgeon	C Frowein	-	-
Inspector	Lewis Bland	-	-
<b>A Company</b>			
Captain	William C Gordon	Van NYVENHEIM No.22 infantry	Lieutenant (Captain) 21 March 1792
Lieutenants	<a href="#">Pieter Anth van Rappard</a>	Van Der DUYN cavalry	Lieutenant March 1794?

	Phil Chn Schleyer <sup>49</sup>	ORANGE en NASSAU No.3 German infantry	Adjutant (Lieutenant) 24 December 1793
	Gÿs Jan van Braam (died 6 March 1802)	Van Der DUYN cavalry	Cornet 27 November 1788
<b>B Company</b>			
Captain	Piet Christn Colthoff <sup>50</sup>	Van NYVENHEIM No.22 infantry	Captain Commandant 20 October 1793
Lieutenants	Adm Hendk Vosch van Avestaat	ORANGE GELDERLAND infantry	Lieutenant 23 April 1791
	Pierre Arnoud Twent <sup>51</sup>	ORANGE VRIESLAND infantry	Vaandrig 18 April 1793
	Griffin Jones <sup>52</sup>	Van NYVENHEIM No.22 infantry	Vaandrig 1 December 1790
<b>C Company</b>			
Captain	Colin Halkett <sup>53</sup>	HOLLANDSCHE GARDES infantry	Vaandrig* 2 March 1792

<sup>49</sup> Later Dutch service: lieutenant colonel (or major) commanding 2nd Battalion, 28th (Orange-Nassau) Regiment during the Waterloo Campaign (NB first names often in opposite order).

<sup>50</sup> 1766/7–1831; brother in artillery, later Dutch service: lieutenant colonel commanding 15th (Dutch) Line Battalion during the Waterloo Campaign

<sup>51</sup> Later British service: 2 November 1803, appointed lieutenant, 3rd Line Battalion, King's German Legion; 7 July 1804, captain same battalion; 1805, transferred to 2nd Light Battalion, King's German Legion; 1 March 1814, resigned. Campaigns – Hanover 1804, Baltic 1808, Peninsular 1808–09, Walcheren 1809, Peninsular 1811–12. Later Dutch service: As lieutenant colonel commanded the 6th Dutch Line Battalion in the 1st Brigade, 1st Netherlands Division during the Waterloo Campaign 1815; he died on 17 October 1818 at Utrecht, aged 45, following a fall from his horse at the camp at Zeist. (London Gazette shown as 'late Dutch Brigade', Army Lists, Beamish Vol II p 659, Gentleman's Magazine 1818)

<sup>52</sup> April 1799, ensign and then lieutenant, Bentinck's Corps; 26 August 1800, lieutenant, Dutch Brigade; 20 July 1802, returned to former allowance. Later British Service: 10 June 1808, acting paymaster, 3rd Light Dragoons, King's German Legion; May 1809, returned to former allowance; 12 December 1809, paymaster of detachments, Southern District; 29 January 1811, returned to former allowance; 21 October 1813, paymaster, Duke of Brunswick Oels Infantry; 29 December 1814, half pay on reduction of this unit (WO 25/763, Army Lists)

<sup>53</sup> 1774–1856; eldest son of Frederick Godar Halkett (1727/8–1803) who was a major in the Scots Brigade in Dutch service but resigned in 1782, when the brigade was dissolved and incorporated into the national army. Frederick was recalled to the Netherlands at the outbreak of war in 1793 when he acted as a military adviser; he obtained a commission for his son, Colin, in the Dutch Foot Guards. Fredrick went on to be instrumental in the raising of the 94th Foot (Scotch Brigade). Colin resigned from Dutch service in 1795.

He was commissioned ensign, 3rd Foot (Bufs) on 16 January 1799 (never joined) but resigned in February 1800 to join the Dutch Brigade. Later, in August 1803, after the Hanoverian army was dissolved and many of its soldiers sought British employment Halkett was authorised to raise a light infantry battalion in the former electorate. Soon it was decided to form these soldiers into the King's German Legion and he became lieutenant colonel commanding the 2nd Light Battalion, 17 November 1803. He served with it in Germany, Ireland, Denmark, the Baltic, Walcheren and the Peninsular. Major general in 1814 and knight commander of the Order of the Bath 1815, he commanded a British brigade

Lieutenants	Christn Johann Oester	CARABINIERS cavalry	Lieutenant 21 March 1789
	Pierre Frederick Lankaster	NASSAU- USINGEN Walloon infantry	Lieutenant 11 December 1793
	Arie Mart de Graaff	Van MANEIL infantry No.2 infantry	Vaandrig 27 January 1792
<b>D Company</b>			
Captain	Louis Hub von Motz	HESSEN- DARMSTADT No.14 German infantry	Lieutenant (Captain) 7 September 1793
Lieutenants	Julius von Reineck	HESSEN- CASSEL dragoons	Vaandrig (Lieutenant) 18 April 1793
	Francis Cosm Gordon	Van NYVENHEIM No.22 infantry	Vaandrig 13 September 1788
	Colin Pringle <sup>54</sup>	BENTINCK No.24 infantry	Vaandrig 21 March 1789

<b>Regiment of Riflemen</b>			
1	2	3	4
<b>Staff</b>			
Colonel	Wilhelm van der Duin	W Baron van der Duyn, Van der DUYN cavalry (Colonel)	Major General 18 July 1793
Lieutenant Colonel	M W von Heydte <sup>55</sup>	-	-
Majors	Philip Albrecht von Hessberg	Van HEECKEREN hussars	Major 22 Sep 1793

in the Waterloo Campaign (wounded four times). Lieutenant general in 1830 and general in 1846, he held governorships and commands at Jersey, Bombay and the Royal Hospital. (ODNB and Army Lists)

<sup>54</sup> Born 1773, the son of John Pringle, captain in the Scots Brigade in Dutch service; November 1794, taken prisoner of war at Nijmegen; July 1795, returned, resigned and joined the rassemblement; 1796, received allowance; May 1799, appointed lieutenant, Bentinck's Levy; 25 December 1799, lieutenant, Dutch Brigade; August 1802, returned to allowance. Later British service: 17 November 1803, adjutant and captain, 2nd Light Battalion, King's German Legion; 7 July 1804, brigade major, legion staff; 1804, captain, Depot Company; 25 December 1812, captain, 7th Line Battalion, King's German Legion – aide de camp and military secretary to Major General Du Plat in Sicily; 11 June 1814, brevet major; 27 May 1815, major, 6th Line Battalion; 25 May 1816, half pay on disbanding of battalion; 22 July 1830, brevet lieutenant colonel; died 7 June 1857. (WO 25/771, London Gazette shown as 'late Dutch Brigade', Army Lists, Beamish Vol II p 594)

<sup>55</sup> 1773–1847; served during the American War of Independence in the Anspach jagers; served the United Provinces as captain in the jager detachment of the auxiliary Anspach Brigade; took command of the Matthieu Jagers in June 1794 after Louis Matthieu was killed (Hoof p 168)

	Carel Jacob Schaffner	Van BYLANDT jagers	Major 20 Feb 1794
Adjutant	P H Papé	ORANGE-NASSAU No.2 German infantry	Vaandrig 17 June 1793
Quartermaster	J Gerlach	BEDAULX No.12 infantry	Vaandrig 31 Dec 1793
Surgeon	Servatius Sleurs [1768–1842]	Van BYLANDT jagers	Surgeon Major 6 May 1793
Assistant Surgeon	G H Vermeulen <sup>56</sup>	-	-
Chaplain	P Jung	ORANGE-NASSAU No.2 German infantry	Veldprediker [Chaplain] 18 Feb 1790
Paymaster	George Lind <sup>57</sup>	-	-
A Company			
Captain	Thimon Abraham van Heemskerck	Van HEECKEREN hussars	Ritmeister 20 June 1789
Lieutenants	Jan Cox v. Spengler	J C Spengler, Engineers	Lieutenant 31 Dec 1789
	F L von Schwarzenau	NASSAU-USINGEN Walloon infantry	Vaandrig 12 April 1791
	C F F Jaeger	C Jaeger, Van WARTENSLEBEN No.18 infantry	Vaandrig 19 Mar 1792
B Company			
Captain	W Schenck	MATTHIEU jagers	Captain Commandant 1 Mar 1794
Lieutenants	J D Hartiliëff	J D Hartjelieff, Van WARTENSLEBEN No.18 infantry	Lieutenant 9 Feb 1790
	<a href="#">U H van Dam</a>	Van BYLANDT light infantry	Vaandrig 30 Dec 1792
Ensign	G v. Feylitch or Feilitsch	-	-
C Company			
Captain	<a href="#">Reinhart Borgart Frederik Willem van Westerholt</a>	R B W, Van TUYLL Van SEROOSKERKEN cavalry	Ritmeister 8 June 1789

<sup>56</sup> 25 December 1799, assistant surgeon, Riflemen, Dutch Brigade; 25 December 1802, half pay on reduction. Later British service: 1809, hospital mate served with King's German Legion in the Walcheren Expedition; 14 April 1810, assistant surgeon, Cape Regiment; 21 February 1811, assistant surgeon, Staff Foreign Depot; 2 December 1813, surgeon, 8th Battalion 60th Foot; 24 April 1816; placed on half pay on reduction (WO 25/776, Army Lists)

<sup>57</sup> British service: 5 July 1793, major, 3rd Battalion, Scotch Brigade; 1796 placed on half pay (Army Lists)

Lieutenants	L von Canerin	HESSEN-CASSEL dragoons	Vaandrig (Lieutenant) 18 Apr 1793
	A Roose	A de Roos, Van BRAKELL No.10 infantry	Vaandrig 20 Jan 1791
Ensign	A C Pauw <sup>58</sup>	-	-
D Company			
Captain	La Roche	J F de la Roche, De BONS No.7 infantry	Captain Commandant 6 May 1793
Lieutenants	S T H Piper	De BONS No.7 infantry	Lieutenant 23 Jan 1792
	J H Prümers	Van BYLANDT jagers	Vaandrig 30 Dec 1792
Ensign	J van Reenen	-	-
E Company			
Captain	A G Schutter <sup>59</sup>	-	-
Lieutenants	Frans J A von Hundheim	F J A J T, MATTHIEU light infantry	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant 1 Mar 1794
	N C Nettler	Netler, Van DOPFF No.3 infantry	Vaandrig 28 July 1790
Ensign	E C Frans	MATTHIEU light infantry	Vaandrig 28 July 1790
F Company			
Captain	S R van Hulsteyn <sup>60</sup>	ORANGE- NASSAU No.2 German infantry	Lieutenant (Captain) 1 Jan 1794
Lieutenants	D van Heemskerck	3 possible: J, HOLLANDSCHE GARDES infantry; W A, HOLLANDSCHE GARDES infantry or W A, TIMMERMAN hussars	Vaandrig* 16 Jan 1793; Vaandrig* 10 Aug 1791 or Lieutenant, 22 Feb 1794

<sup>58</sup> 1780–1833; of an Orangist family, he emigrated and served for three years as a volunteer hussar in Austrian service. After service: 1802, unsuccessfully applied for Prussian service as an officer; 1804, unsuccessfully applied for Russian service as an officer so became a merchant; 1808 established his own merchant house at Odessa (NNBW 9/760)

<sup>59</sup> 1766–1843; Soltkast was his mother's surname, known as Arnold von Schutter in Germany; previously adjutant in the Van Hardenbroek (subsequently De Bons) Infantry Regiment, not shown in 1794, brother of Hendrik Felix who was in 4th Line. Later Prussian service: entered service in 1806 as major and finally lieutenant general; commanded the 19th (7th Reserve) Infantry Regiment at Kulm and Liepzig (1813) and Ligny (1815 – 1 Corps, 4 Brigade) (NNBW 1/1465, GNL p 175)

<sup>60</sup> 1770–1831; lieutenant colonel commanding the 16th (Dutch) Jagers in the Waterloo Campaign (name also given as Hulstein or Hulsteyn)



	J de Brauw <sup>61</sup>	DOUGLAS No.19 marines	Vaandrig, 17 Apr 1793
Ensign	C Thenberg or Thenbergh	-	-
G Company			
Captain	S C Noblet	MATTHIEU light infantry	Adjutant (Captain) 1 Mar 1794
Lieutenants	J Schaffner	Only possible W, ORANGE en NASSAU No.3 German infantry	Lieutenant 16 Nov 1792
	E Gillot	BEDAULX No.12 infantry	Vaandrig 12 Apr 1790
	B C Rose	Engineers	Extraordinaire Ingenieur 1 July 1790
H Company			
Captain	G C W Waldhauer	W G, Van BYLANDT jagers	1st Lieutenant 30 Dec 1792
Lieutenants	F Grütter	F Grüter, ORANGE- NASSAU No.2 German infantry	Lieutenant 29 Apr 1793
	C van Kerkerink	C van Kerckerink, ORANGE VRIESLAND infantry	Vaandrig 15 Jan 1793
Ensign	S Ch or J C Lemaitre	-	-
J Company			
Captain	Lodewyk Willem Adolph van Hardenbroek	HESSEN-CASSEL dragoons	Ritmeister 28 Jan 1792
Lieutenants	A Schummelketel <sup>62</sup>	De SCHEPPER No.1 infantry	Lieutenant 17 Jan 1791
	J Ludwig	J J Ludwich, Van BYLANDT jagers	Vaandrig 30 Dec 1792
Ensign	F F Duran	Nearest T M, Des VILLATES No.5 infantry	Vaandrig 1 Aug 1792
K Company			
Captain	W Morgenthal	ORANGE- NASSAU No.2 German infantry	Adjutant (Captain) 1 Jan 1794

<sup>61</sup> 1777–1840, brother in 1st Line, retired as infantry major; another brother, Willem Mauritz (1772–1841), a lawyer, served as sergeant cadet in A Company, 1st Line Regiment

<sup>62</sup> Later British service: 3 August 1803, ensign, 60th Foot; 26 January 1804, lieutenant, York Light Infantry Volunteers; 6 November 1806, major, Froberg's Regiment; 11 June 1807, major, Royal Corsican Rangers; 4 June 1813, brevet lieutenant colonel; 10 August 1815, lieutenant colonel, Royal Corsican Rangers; 1817 placed on half pay on disbanding; he died circa 1825 (Army Lists)

Lieutenants	H Streithorst	H A W, Van WARTENSLEBEN No.18 infantry	Vaandrig 19 Sep 1788
	A v Spengler	-	-
Ensign	B J R Schuller	Engineers	Extraordinaire Ingenieur 20 Mar 1794

<b>Artillery Battalion</b>			
1	2	3	4
<b>Staff</b>			
Lieutenant Colonel	<a href="#">Willem Du Pont</a>	2 Bn, Foot Artillery	Lieutenant Colonel 11 Dec 1793
Major	Laurens Hendrik Lamoraal Van Reenen [1756–1811]	4 Bn, Foot Artillery	Major 11 Dec 1793
Adjutant	J Lobbergt	2 Co, 2 Bn, Foot Artillery	Onder-Lt 22 Feb 1793
Quartermaster	C F Cuncell	2 Co, 1 Bn, Foot Artillery	Ord. Mr. Vuurw. 1 Nov 1793
Surgeon	Timmerhans	-	-
Paymaster	Cor Cayley	-	-
<b>A Company</b>			
Captain	<a href="#">Jan Hendrik Hottinger</a>	Engineers	Capitein 1 Mar 1788
Lieutenants	A van Thielen	1 Co, 2 Brigade, Horse Artillery	1e Lieutenant 20 Dec 1793
	F Z Cuncell	3 Co, 3 Bn, Foot Artillery	Onder-Lt 22 Feb 1793
2nd Lieutenant	J R Bolders	2 Co, 4 Bn, Foot Artillery	Onder-Lt 5 Mar 1794
<b>B Company</b>			
Captain	<a href="#">Johan Hendrik Adolph von Schmidt auf Altenstadt</a>	2 Co, 1 Bde, Horse Artillery	Capitein, 22 Feb 1793
Lieutenants	<a href="#">C van Deelen</a>	2 Co, 1 Brigade, Horse Artillery	1e Lieutenant 22 Feb 1793
	P A Ramaer (died 8 January 1802)	2 Co, 2 Brigade, Horse Artillery	Onder-Lieut 22 Feb 1793
2nd Lieutenant	<a href="#">N L Kämpfer [or Kaempfer]</a>	3 Co, 2 Bn, Foot Artillery	Onder Lt 22 Feb 1793
<b>C Company</b>			
Captain	A J Pompe van Meerdervoort	4 Co, 1 Bn, Foot Artillery	2de Capitein 22 Feb 1793
Lieutenants	J Noortberg	J Nootbergh, 1 Co, 1 Brigade, Horse Artillery	1e Lieutenant, 22 Feb 1793

	<a href="#">P Oosthout</a>	4 Co, 1 Bn, Foot Artillery	Ord. Mr. Vuurw. 8 June 1792
2nd Lieutenant	C Kamps	1 Co, 4 Bn, Foot Artillery	Onder Lt 1 Nov 1793
<b>D Company</b>			
Captain	S J Colthoff <sup>63</sup>	4 Co, 4 Bn, Foot Artillery	2de Capitein 22 Feb 1793
Lieutenants	G F Scherrer	5 Bn, Foot Artillery	Adjutant (Ords. Mr. Vuurw.) 22 Feb 1793
	Jacob Tarée	2 Co, 2 Brigade, Horse Artillery	Onder-Lieut 13 May 1791
2nd Lieutenant	L Hausdorff <sup>64</sup>	E L, 4 Co, 2 Bn, Foot Artillery	Onder-Lt 5 Mar 1794
<b>E Company</b>			
Captain	<a href="#">J R Eichler</a>	1 Co, 1 Brigade, Horse Artillery	2de Capitein 22 Feb 1793
Lieutenants	A Paravicini de Pestalozzi	2 Co, 1 Brigade, Horse Artillery	1e Lieutenant 22 Feb 1793
	J N Ramaer	1 Co, 2 Bn, Foot Artillery	Ord. Mr. Vuurw. 10 Dec 1792
2nd Lieutenant	<a href="#">J C van Dentzsch</a>	J C Deusch, 3 Co, 5 Bn, Foot Artillery	Onder Lt. 22 Feb 1793
<b>F Company</b>			
Captain	C van Hoey	Lyf [1] Co, 1 Bn, Foot Artillery	Capitein Commandant 8 Mar 1791
Lieutenants	<a href="#">J G Oosthout</a>	3 Co, 4 Bn, Foot Artillery	Onder-Lt 27 Dec 1790
	G Müller	5 Co, 5 Bn, Foot Artillery	Ord. Mr. Vuurw. 1 Nov 1793
2nd Lieutenant	D Matak	D Matak, 3 Co, 3 Bn, Foot Artillery	Onder-Lt 5 Mar 1794

<b>Brigade Staff (WO 1/940)</b>			
1	2	3	4
Brigade Commander	Major General Baron de Constant Villars <sup>65</sup>	G A	Major General 10 January 1794

<sup>63</sup> 1764–1809; brother in 2nd Light Battalion; he had distinguished himself as the artillery commander in the defence of Willemstad in 1793

<sup>64</sup> Born 1766 at Dresden, Saxony, originally served as an infantry officer in the 4th Line. Later British service: 11 November 1803, ensign, King's German Legion (no unit given); 23 January 1804, lieutenant, 2nd Light Battalion, King's German Legion; 18 May 1809, lieutenant, Watteville Regiment; 1815 retired or resigned. Service in Hanover 1805; Baltic 1807–1808; Peninsular 1808–1809; Sicily 1809–1811; Cádiz 1811–1813; Canada 1813–1815 (London Gazette shown as 'late Dutch Brigade', Army Lists, Beamish Vol II p 670)

<sup>65</sup> 1750–1832; closely associated with the House of Orange, he rose through the ranks in the Swiss Guards, in Dutch service, and was prominent in the defence of the United Provinces in 1794 (at this time his aide de camp was his cousin, Jean Victor Constant de Rebecque (1773–1850) who was later

Deputy Adjutant General	Lieutenant Colonel van der Maesen <sup>66</sup>	M J, BEDAULX No.12 infantry	Lieutenant Colonel 16 September 1793
Aide de camp to General	Captain Baron Tuyll <sup>67</sup>	Only possible H J, Heeckeren Hussars	Cornet, 30 December 1792
Brigade Majors	Captain Fagel <sup>68</sup>	See First Line	
	Captain Mackenzie <sup>69</sup>	See Fourth Line	

## Conclusions

The evidence found indicates that very few officers came to serve in the British Army after having been in the Dutch Brigade. Those that have been found joined the following units (see notes below):

King's German Legion – six

60th Foot – five (one link established; four circumstantial only)

Cape Regiment – one

In addition, two of the surgeons and two inspectors later joined foreign units and also a colonel obtained a higher rank in the British Army, apparently as an honorary gesture.

One significant factor for this small number was that when the Brigade was disbanded in 1802 it was a time when the British Army was being rapidly reduced in size. The British Government had sought peace in order to reduce costs and once this had been achieved, at Amiens, it sought to take advantage of the 'peace dividend' as quickly as

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noted for his important role in the success of the Waterloo Campaign of 1815). After the dissolution of the Dutch Brigade he lived in Hanau until re-joining the Dutch army as lieutenant general in February 1814 and was given important territorial commands. He was promoted general in 1828 and resigned around the time of the Belgian Revolt in 1830.

<sup>66</sup> 1758–1823; 1799, lieutenant colonel in the Brigade; 25 June 1801, deputy adjutant general. 1802, returned to the Netherlands on the brigade being disbanded; 1803–1814, prisoner of the French set free on Allied advance; February 1814, as colonel raised a Walloon regiment at Liège (Legion of the Lower Rhine); 4 May 1814 brought two battalions to Maastricht and placed in command there; 15 July 1814, major general (NNBW 3/809)

<sup>67</sup> 1772–1826; captain, Riflemen from formation until 24 September 1801 when he left to be aide de camp. 1803, joined the Russian service, rising to major general, envoy to the King of Portugal, the Holy See and then, from 1822 Russian Ambassador to the USA. (His commission, from the Prince of Orange, as captain in the brigade (Riflemen) dated 1800 is held by the Utrecht Archief). Two of his, younger, brothers also served in the United Provinces' army before 1795: Carel Emanuël (1775-1845), cornet, Gardes Holland cavalry and Willem Reinout (1777-1864), *vaandrig* 27 July 1793, Gardes Dragonniers. The latter entered the British service on 22 October 1799 as cornet in the 7th Light Dragoons (later Hussars) and from 1846 to 1864 he was the regiment's colonel, he was knighted and general (1854). (Army Lists)

<sup>68</sup> See note in 1st Line.

<sup>69</sup> See note in 4th Line.

possible. Foreign units, the very ones the Dutch officers were most likely to find a place, were amongst the first units to be discarded.

A little later a few junior officers may have been commissioned, like Abraham Schummelkettel, in the 60th Foot. However, the most significant group were commissioned in the King's German Legion, principally the 2nd Light Battalion.

This was the battalion raised by Hugh Halkett and personal connections may have been the principle factor in these appointments. All those who joined this battalion had previously served in, Halkett's former units, the 4th Line Regiments or 2nd Light Battalion.

### **Observations**

The search for officers from the brigade who had joined the British Army after 1802 came up against several difficulties. Thus, it may well be that a few more may be found later.

Those that did follow this path only joined the British Army after a break of service, once the Napoleonic Wars had begun. This meant that in several cases there was no primary evidence to establish the link.

Research of British Army officers by surname was problematic due to variations in the spelling of names and British surnames that were originally, or resembled, Dutch ones. This was compounded by the presence of Dutch officers with British names (from those whose family had served in the Scotch Brigade).<sup>70</sup>

Finally, it has been noticed that some family history biographies state that some Dutch officers served in the brigade when, in fact, they had not done so but had received the British allowances following the rassemblement.

### **Additional officers who may have served in the Dutch Brigade**

Three additional men were identified in the London Gazette as having previously served in the Dutch Brigade but are not in the above lists:

#### **Rudolphus Pringle** (Gazette 17 November 1803)

Born 1782, brother of Colin Pringle (above); 16 November 1803, ensign, King's German Legion; 19 July 1804, lieutenant, 2nd Light Battalion of the Legion; 25 September 1810, captain; April 1815, resigned.

Served: Hanover 1805, Baltic 1808, Peninsular 1808–1809 and 1811–1813, Walcheren 1809, Netherlands 1814–1815 (Army Lists – shown as Albrecht 1805–1810, Beamish Vol II p 659)

#### **Archibald Riddle** (Gazette from 12 June 1804)

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<sup>70</sup> One example of such issues was an officer of the 60th Foot named Orange Balneavis. Despite his name, his is not shown with the Dutch Brigade and also was commissioned ensign in the 60th on 21 December 1800.

16 June 1804, quartermaster, 3rd Line Battalion, King's German Legion; 10 August 1810, died on the Isle of Wight (Army Lists, Beamish Vol II p 650)

**Peter de Salve** (Gazette from 6 September 1803)

P [Pierre] de Salve de Bruneton, *vaandrig*, 30 October 1789, (shown as lieutenant, 1794) Hesse-Cassel Dragoons.

26 January 1796, lieutenant, York Rangers; 25 August 1798, lieutenant, York Hussars; 1802 retires

24 October 1803, captain, King's German Legion; 20 July 1804, brigade major on the legion's staff; 6 May 1810, died at Lisbon (Army Lists, Beamish Vol II p 611)

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