

## The Napoleon Series

### Officers of the Anhalt Duchies who Fought in the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars, 1789-1815: Anhalt-Bernburg-Schaumburg-Hoym, Friedrich Ludwig Adolf, Prince of

By [Daniel Clarke](#)

Friedrich Ludwig Adolf, Prince of Anhalt-Bernburg-Schaumburg-Hoym was born on November 29, 1741, in Schaumburg Castle, near Balduinstein, in the Principality of Anhalt-Bernburg-Schaumburg-Hoym. He was the son of Viktor I, Prince of Anhalt-Bernburg-Schaumburg-Hoym and his second wife Hedwig Sophie Henckel von Donnersmarck. Therefore he was the older brother of Viktor Amadeus (1744-1790), and younger half brother of Karl Ludwig (1723-1806). He was himself unmarried.

Friedrich served most of his military career in the army of Holland, following in the footsteps of his older half brother. In 1760 he entered Dutch service as a young Captain, as the commander of the 6th Company, 1st Battalion of the 2nd Oranje Nassau Infantry Regiment. Several years later, in March 1766, he was promoted to the rank of Major and took command of the regiments 2nd Battalion. The next year, in 1767, he was promoted again, this time to Lieutenant Colonel. Friedrich remained in this position for a number of years until he was promoted to Colonel in February 1774. With this promotion he took command of the Erfprins Infantry Regiment, which had originally been raised in 1772 as the 3rd Oranje Nassau Infantry Regiment before changing its title.

During his decade and a half of service, Friedrich had done no more than perform garrison duty in a number of fortresses and towns. These included Nijmegen (1760-1768, 1780, 1784, 1787-1788), Sas van Gent (1769), on what was then the Austrian-Netherlands (Belgian) border, Breda (1770-1771, 1786), Arnhem (1772-1774), the citadel at Namur in the Austrian-Netherlands (1775-1779), Delft (1781-1783), Steenberg (1785) and Amsterdam (1789). There is little information about the part he played in the campaign in Holland during 1793 and 1794. But, the second battalion of his regiment was included in the surrender of Zevenbergen on December 27, 1794. During his service Friedrich obtained the Order of Saint Anne.

After the regiment was disbanded in 1795 and incorporated into the demi-brigades of the Batavian Republic, Friedrich found employment as a Generalmajor in the army of the Kingdom of Sweden. There is scant information about his services, unfortunately, and the staff at the Swedish military archives found it impossible to locate much about him.

When his elder half brother's son, Viktor II, Prince of Anhalt-Bernburg-Schaumburg-Hoym, died on April 22, 1812, being the next in line to succeed him, Friedrich became

Prince, and ruler, of Anhalt-Bernburg-Schaumburg-Hoym. But, after only a few months, he too died on December 24, 1812 in Bad Homburg von der Höhe, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt.<sup>1</sup>

Placed on the Napoleon Series: June 2017

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<sup>1</sup> Siebigk, Ferdinand, *Das Herzogtum Anhalt: Historisch, Geographisch und Statistisch Dargestellt*, Dessau, A. Desbarat, 1867, page 242-243; Michaelis, August Benedict, *Einleitung zu Einer Vollständigen Geschichte den chur und Fürstlichen Hauser in Deutschland*, Volume III, Lemgo, Germany, Meyer, 1785, page 661; Bertram, Philipp Ernst and Johann C. Krause, *Geschichte des Hauses und Fürstenthums Anhalt*, Volume II, Halle, Johann Jacob Curt, 1782, page 646; Dutch Nationaal Militair Museum, *Nederlands Militair Erfgoed, Officersnamen*, <http://nederlandsmilitaireerfgoed.nl/nl/projecten/officiersnamen>, accessed 09/4/2017