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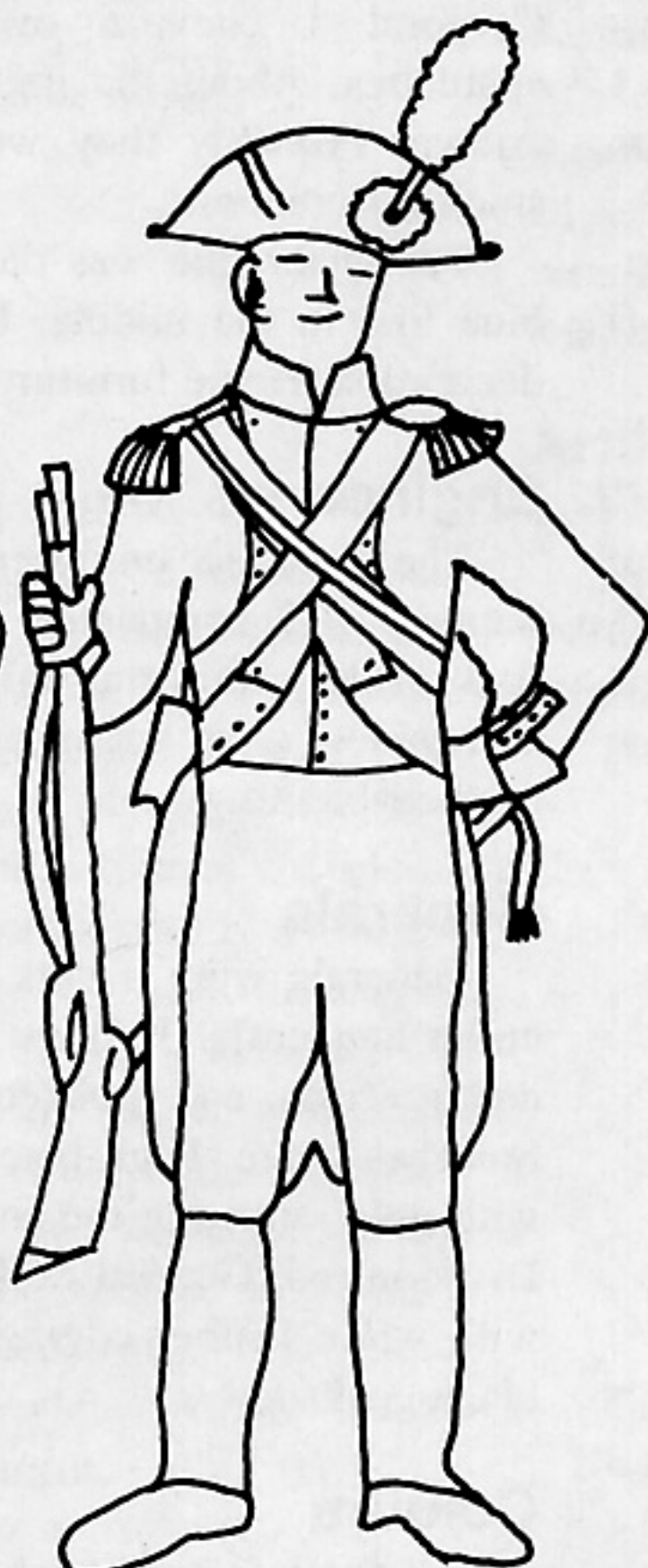
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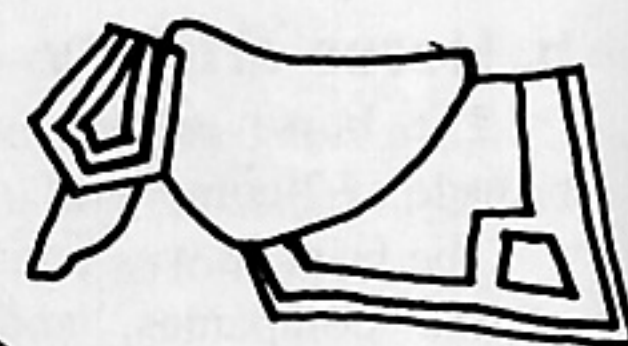
1. Batavian infantry  
grenadier



2. Jager



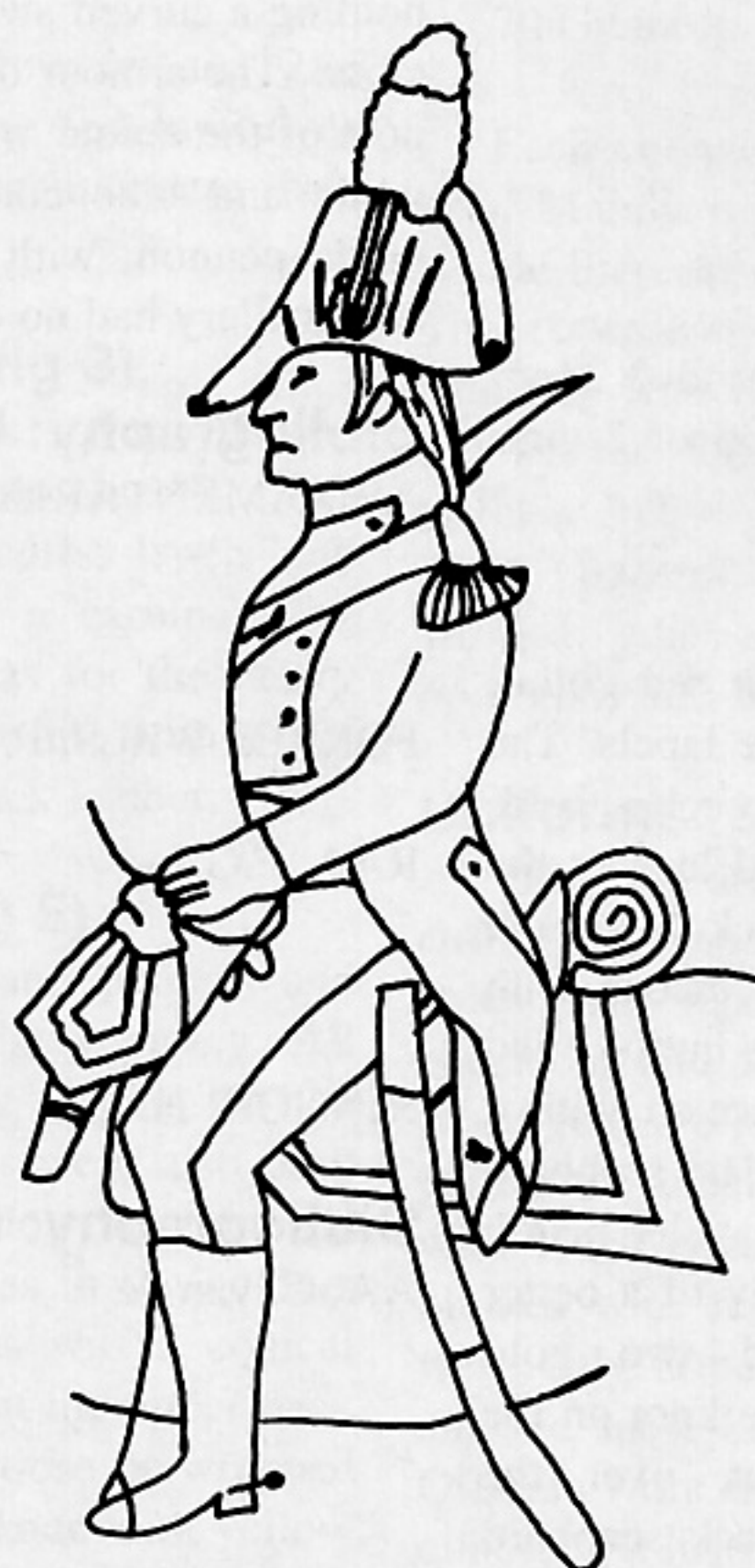
3. Regiment Dragoons  
dragon



4. Shabraque  
heavy cavalry



6. Foot artillery  
gunner



7. Horse artillery  
gunner



5. Regiment Hussars  
hussar



black boots. NCO's could be recognised by their chevrons: Sergeant-Major 2 chevrons under the elbow; Sergeant 1 Chevron under the elbow; Quartermaster Corporal 1 chevron over the elbow; Corporal 2 white epaulettes.

Drummers wore the normal uniform. They were recognised by swallow-nests, the colour of which is not known (I propose white).

## b. Horse artillery

The horse artillery of the Batavian army consisted of brigade of 2 companies.

The brigade was commanded by the senior Captain of one of the companies, and received the rank of 2nd Class Lieutenant-Colonel.

The strength of this brigade was as follows:

Brigade staff:

- 1 2nd Class Lieutenant-Adjutant
- 1 Quartermaster
- 1 2nd Class Surgeon
- 1 Sous-Riding-Master
- 2 Saddlemaker
- 1 Blacksmith
- 1 2nd Class Blacksmith

Company (2X)

- 1 Captain
- 1 1st Class Lieutenant
- 2 Sous-Lieutenant
- 1 1st Class Wachtmeester (Sergeant-Major)
- 6 Wachtmeester (Sergeant)
- 1 Quartermaster Corporal
- 6 Corporal
- 2 Cadets-Elèves
- 1 Trumpeter
- 3 Artificer
- 64 Gunner

Each company manned 6 guns, 4 6pdr guns and 2 24pdr howitzers. The companies were divided in division of 2 guns without any problem if the situation desired.

## Uniforms: see fig 7.

The horse artillery wore dark blue coats with red collar, cuffs, cuff-flaps, epaulettes and red piping on the lapels. The dark blue waistcoat was also piped red. The breeches were also dark blue with red Hungarian knots and red lace at the length of the outer seams. Yellow buttons. Black belts and short black boots with brass spurs. Plain black bicorn with black cockade with red cords, yellow loop and button, and black plumes with red top. The gunners were armed with a curved sabre, with brass hilt and red sabre knot. The scabbard was black with brass metal. Also they carried a cavalry pistol. Officers wore the same uniforms as the men, only of a better quality. To distinguish their rank, they had two gold epaulettes, and a red, white and blue sash with the knot on the right thigh, which was worn under the coat, over the waistcoat. They were armed with a sword in black scabbard with white metal. Headdress was the same as for the men. Officers wore short black boots. NCO's could be recognised by their chevrons: Sergeant-Major 2 chevrons under the elbow; Sergeant 1 Chevron under the elbow; Quartermaster

Corporal 1 chevron over the elbow; Corporal 2 white epaulettes. About the uniforms of the trumpeters nothing is known. Probably they wore the normal uniform with only small differences.

The shabraque was dark blue edged red with a thin dark blue line in the middle. Portmanteau was dark blue without decoration. Horse furniture was black leather.

## Engineers

The Batavian engineers consisted of a corps Miners and Sappers of 2 companies. Their uniform was the same as the foot artillery uniform, only in grey-blue. Buttons were white. The miners were armed with muskets. Officers had no plume on their bicorn.

## Generals

Generals wore a dark blue double-breasted coat with red collar and cuffs. Buttons were gold. Gold embroidery at the collar, cuffs and pockets. Gold epaulettes. Waistcoat and breeches white. High black boots with steel spurs. Waist sash with gold stripes in the colour distincting the rank: Général de Division red; Général de Brigade light blue. Large cocked hat with white feather edging, gold lace, loop and button, and a black cockade.

## Colours

All the infantry battalions had colours, which were carried by the most senior cadet. The Colours were of white silk, with painted on it the inscription “#e Bataillon” and “#e Halve Brigade” in gold (where # is a designatory number). In the centre was a large green oak leaf wreath, with inside it an arm holding a curved sword with silver blade, coming from a grey cloud. The armour on the arm and hilt of the sword brass. The pole of the colour was brown with a brass spearhead with red, white and blue cords. Also every company had a kind of guide pennon, with the battalion number on it. The cavalry and artillery had no colours.

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1 2nd Class Lieutenant  
 1 Opperwachtmeester (Cavalry-Sergeant-Major)  
 2 Wachtmeester (Cavalry-Sergeant)  
 1 Quartermaster Corporal  
 5 Corporal  
 1 Trumpeter  
 64 Troopers

#### a. The Heavy cavalry (see fig 3 and 4).

The heavy cavalry wore a long-tailed white coat with facings as below shown on collar, cuffs, lapels, turnbacks and epaulettes. Waistcoat, breeches were white or a brownish yellow. Belts and buttons with the regimental number were white. Headdress was a large black bicorn with black cockade and a plume, white loop and button. The colour of the plume indicated the rank: troopers white; corporals with black in the middle, wachtmeesters black with white top half; trumpeters mixed white and black; officers white with black top half. The officers had also silver epaulettes, and wore the red-white-blue sash with the knot on the right thigh. Leather gloves. Black tie, black leather boots. The greatcoat was white and if not worn carried behind the trooper on the saddle. The heavy cavalry had no carbines. They were armed with a white-metal hilted, straight-bladed sword in a white metal sheath. Trumpeters wore the normal trooper uniform.

The facings of the heavy cavalry were as follows:

	Collar, cuffs, lapels, epaulettes	Turnbacks
1st Regiment	Black	Red
2nd Regiment	Light blue	Light blue

The shabraque was red for the 1st, yellow for the 2nd regiment, edged white with a thin yellow line (edging silver for officers, NCO's and trumpeters). Horse furniture was black leather.

#### b. The Regiment Dragoons (see fig 3).

The dragoons wore the same uniforms as the heavy cavalry, except for the coat which was dark blue. Facings were pink and were shown on the collar, cuffs, lapels and turnbacks. The dragoons were armed with a carbine with bayonet, and a sword which was the same as for the heavy cavalry. The shabraque was dark blue edged white with a thin red line in the middle. Horse furniture was black leather.

#### c. The Regiment Hussars (see fig 5).

The hussars wore a dark blue dolman, pelisse and breeches. Collar and cuffs were red with yellow piping. All loops, cords and buttons were yellow. The edging of the pelisse was of white sheepskin. The breeches were also dark blue with yellow Hungarian knots and yellow lace at the length of the outer seams. The barrel-sash was in the colours red-white-blue. Short black boots. Headdress was a conical black shako with a red bag, which was fixed at the upper back side. This bag was long and could be worn loose or wrapped around the shako. At the left side a black cockade with yellow loop and a brass button was worn. Behind the cockade a red-white-blue plume was fixed. All belts were yellow. The sabretache was red with yellow edging and the yellow letters 'B.R.' embroidered (for 'Bataafsche Republiek'). Officers wore

the same uniform, except with gold cords, loops and buttons. Armament was a curved light cavalry sabre with white metal scabbard, a carbine and a pistol. The shabraque was dark blue edged yellow with a thick red line in the middle. Portmanteau was dark blue without decoration. Horse furniture was black leather.

### Artillery

#### a. Foot artillery

The foot artillery of the Batavian army consisted of 4 battalions, each of 6 companies. Each battalion consisted of 39 officers and 565 NCO's and gunners, divided as follows:

Battalion staff:

1 Lieutenant-Colonel  
 1 Lieutenant-Adjutant  
 1 Quartermaster  
 1 Drum Major

Company (6X)

1 Captain  
 2 1st Class Lieutenant  
 2 Sous-Lieutenant  
 1 1st Class Bombardier (Sergeant-Major)  
 7 Bombardier (Sergeant)  
 1 Quartermaster Corporal  
 7 Corporal  
 2 Cadets-Elèves  
 2 Drummer  
 1 Wheelmaker  
 1 Blacksmith  
 1 Surgeon  
 70 Gunners

Each company manned 6 guns, with a differing composition. Mainly a company was equipped with 6pdr guns, but beside these also 12pdr guns and 24pdr howitzers were used. The companies were divided without any problem if the situation desired. To illustrate this, the following guns were in use by the foot artillery of the Batavian army at the 10th October 1799: 1st Division (Daendels) 17 6pdr guns and 3 24pdr howitzers; 2nd Division (Dumonceau) 2 12pdr guns and 14 6pdr guns; Artillery Park 9 12pdr guns, 7 6pdr guns, 4 3pdr guns and 16 24pdr howitzers.

#### Uniforms: see fig 6.

The foot artillery wore dark blue coats with red collar, cuffs, cuff-flaps, turnbacks and red piping on the shoulder straps and lapels. Turnbacks with dark blue hearts. The waistcoat and breeches were also dark blue, waistcoat also piped red. Yellow buttons. Belts were probable black. Black gaiters till under the knee with black shoes. Plain black bicorn with black cockade with yellow loop and button, and black plumes with red top. They had no greatcoats. The gunners were only armed with a short infantry sabre, with brass hilt and red sabre knot. The scabbard was black with brass metal. Officers wore the same uniforms as the men, only of a better quality. To distinct their rank, they had two golden epaulettes, and a red, white and blue sash with the knot on the left thigh, which was worn under the coat, over the waistcoat. They were armed with a sword in black scabbard with white metal. Headdress was the same as for the men. Officers wore short



and blue sash with the knot on the left thigh, which was worn under the coat, over the waistcoat. They were armed with a sword in black scabbard with blank metal, grenadiers officers had a sabre. Officers had to wear a black collar piped white. Headdress was the same as for the men, superior officers wearing a plume in the facing colour. Officers wore short black boots. The Sergeant-Major had one epaulette on the right shoulder. NCO's could be recognised by their chevrons: Sergeant-Major 2 chevrons under the elbow; Sergeant 1 Chevron under the elbow; Quartermaster Corporal 1 chevron over the elbow; Corporal 2 white epaulettes.

Drummers and musicians wore the normal uniform with only minor decoration.

Scabbards had brass metal fittings.

## b. Jagers

There were 4 jager-battalions in Batavian service. A battalion consisted of 23 officers and 586 NCO's and soldiers, with each of the 6 companies at the following strength: 3 officers, 5 NCO's, 9 Corporals, 1 'half moon' Bugler, 2 'waldhorn' Buglers, and 80 jagers.

## Uniforms see fig 2.

The jagers wore the same uniforms as for the line infantry, in the following colours: dark green coats with facings as given below. Facings were shown on collar, cuffs, cuff-flaps, turnbacks and piping on the waistcoat. Te turnbacks had red hunting horns embroidered on them. The waistcoat and breeches were also dark green. Belts were black. Buttons (with the number of the halve brigade) as shown below. Black gaiters till under the knee, with black shoes. Plain black bicorn with green cords, loop and plumes, buttons as below. Red fringed epaulettes. Instead of a pack they had a brown calfskin hunting bag, which was carried on the left hip on a brown leather strap over the right shoulder. Greatcoats were dark grey. The jagers were for 1/3 armed with rifles with brass metal and black musket slings, and cutlasses with a green sabre knot. 2/3 were armed with a rifled musket with brass metal and black musket sling, and a bayonet. Also the jagers had a short infantry sabre, also with green sabre knot.

The facings of the Batavian jagers were as follows:

	Cuffs, cuff-flaps	Collar, turnbacks	Buttons	Epaulettes
1st Battalion	Black	Black	White	Black
2nd Battalion	Black	Black	Yellow	Green
	(also lapels)			
3rd Battalion	Black	Crimson	White	Green
4th Battalion	Black	Crimson	Yellow	Green

Officers wore the same uniforms as the men, only of a better quality. They had two silver epaulettes, red, white and blue sash with the knot on the left thigh, which was worn under the coat, over the waistcoat. They were armed with a sword in black scabbard with blank metal. Officers wore no collar. Headdress was the same as for the men, only with gold lace and loop. Officers wore short black boots.

Rank distinctions for the NCO's were the same as for the line infantry.

The buglers wore the normal uniform without special

decoration. The waldhorn was brass with green cords. The 'half moon' was brass with brown leather work and green tassels.

## Cavalry

The Batavian cavalry consisted of 4 regiments:

- 1st Regiment (Heavy) Cavalry
- 2nd Regiment (Heavy) Cavalry
- Regiment Dragoons
- Regiment Hussars

Each regiment consisted of 4 squadrons with 2 companies.

A regiment consisted of 24 officers and 596 NCO's and troopers, divided as follows:

Regimental staff:

- 1 Colonel
- 2 Lieutenant-Colonel
- 1 Quartermaster
- 1 1st Class Lieutenant
- 1 2nd Class Lieutenant-Adjutant
- 2 Riding-Master
- 1 Harnessmaker
- 1 Armourer/Spurmaker/Blacksmith
- 1 Surgeon-Major
- 1 Second Surgeon
- 2 Elèves-surgeon

Company (8X):

- 1 Ritmeester (Cavalry-Captain)
- 1 1st Class Lieutenant



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studying history will even be bigger. Well-known examples of this practice, and of the practice to base an article on a limited source or sources, can be found numerous about the Battle of Waterloo. The contradiction about for example the behaviour of the Dutch-Belgian troops at Waterloo is great, as already is noted by readers as David Tomlinson (FE no.12).

This is why there is some missing information in the account about the campaign in Holland, and why there appears some contradicting information in it (see part 6). Making up history can everyone, and who am I to do it for you? Lastly, I would be glad if some other reader could clear up some of the missing or contradicting information in this series. I think this is a hobby not for individualists, but for anyone. Anyone who can contribute something to it that could be of use for someone else, must do so.

## Uniforms and organization of the armies that took part in the operations.

About the uniforms and organization of the French and British armies in 1799, already enough has been published, so there will be no need to cover this in this series. The information about the Russian army is a little more difficult to obtain. I'm sure there are readers of this magazine who have more information about the Russians than I have so I will leave this up to one of them. Information about the Batavian uniforms and organization is most difficult to obtain, and most readers would only have access to Otto von Pivka's "Dutch-Belgian Troops of the Napoleonic Wars", MAA no. 98. Unfortunately the information on the Batavian uniforms is very incomplete, and most of the time wrong. So finally we shall look into the organization and uniforms of the Batavian Republic in 1799.

## The organization and uniforms of the Batavian troops.

The Batavian infantry was ideally divided into 2 Divisions, each of 2 brigades. Each brigade consisted of 2 halve brigades and a battalion jagers. The grenadier-companies were usually detached and operated converged with the grenadier-companies from the same halve brigade, brigade or Division. Each Division received 1 or 2 regiments of cavalry and a horse battery. The foot artillery was not incorporated in the Divisions, but was allotted by the CIC to a Division if the tactical situation made it necessary (terrain, task, etc.). Because of this it is often very difficult to keep track of the foot artillery.

### Infantry

#### a. Line infantry

The Batavian line infantry consisted of 7 halve brigades (demi-brigades), each of 3 battalions which 1 grenadier-company and 8 fusilier-companies. A halve brigade consisted of 98 officers and 1,995 NCO's and soldiers, divided as follows:

Staff halve brigade:

1 Colonel

1 Captain-Adjutant-Major

12 Musicians

Battalion staff (3X):

1 Lieutenant-Colonel

1 Lieutenant-Quartermaster

1 Adjutant

1 Surgeon

1 Aide-Surgeon

2 Elèves-surgeon

1 Drum Major

1 Gunsmith

Company (9X):

1 Captain

1 1st Class Lieutenant

1 2nd Class Lieutenant

1 Sergeant-Major

3 Sergeant

1 Quartermaster Corporal

6 Corporal

2 Drummer

60 Grenadier or fusilier

Also the following German troops were in Batavian service:

- Regiment Saxen-Gotha, consisting of 2 battalions with each 1 life-company, 1 grenadier-company and 6 musketeer-companies.

- 1st and 2nd Regiment Waldeck, each consisting of 2 battalions with each 1 life-company, 1 grenadier-company and 6 musketeer-companies.

- 5th Battalion Waldeck, consisting of 1 grenadier-company, 6 musketeer-companies and 1 jager-company.

## Uniforms: see fig 1.

The Batavian infantry wore long blue coats with facings as given below. Belts, waistcoat, breeches and buttons (with the number of the halve brigade) were white. Black gaiters till under the knee with black shoes. Plain black bicorne with black cockade, white loop and button. Grenadiers wore a black plume with coloured top: red for the 1st, white for the 2nd and blue for the 3rd battalion. Further they could be recognised by red fringed epaulettes and red sabre knots. The pack was made from calfskin and worn on two white shoulder straps. They had no greatcoats. They were armed with a smoothbore musket with brass metal and a red musket sling, a bayonet, and a short infantry sabre with red sabre knot. The grenadiers could wear a moustache; this was forbidden for the fusiliers.

The facings of the Batavian infantry were as follows:

	Collar, lapels, cuffs, cuff-flaps	Turnbacks	Piping
1st Halve Brigade	Red	Red	White
2nd Halve Brigade	Crimson	White	White
3rd Halve Brigade	White	White	White
4th Halve Brigade	White	Red	Red
(collar red piped white)			
5th Halve Brigade	Light blue	Light blue	White
6th Halve Brigade	Light blue	White	White
7th Halve Brigade	Yellow	Yellow	White
Regiment Waldeck	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Regiment Saxen-Gotha	Red	Red	Red

Officers wore the same uniforms as the men, only of a better quality. Buttons were white with the battalion number on it. Furthermore, they had two silver epaulettes, red, white



*shall be withdrawn from the position of the Zuyp, until every preparation requisite to render its embarkation easy and complete can be arranged at the Helder. It must be evident, that it cannot be desirable that any delay should take place in this respect. No addition shall be made to the works at the Zuyp, and persons properly authorized shall be admitted from time to time to ascertain and report upon this point for the satisfaction of General Brune; but no armed detachment will be permitted to approach, or to take post, nearer than they already are to our position.*

*It must be further understood, that on his part General Brune will not allow any approaches or offensive preparations to be carried on, and that the French and Batavian army shall continue in the line of advanced posts which it occupies at present, which shall also be the line of separation between the two armies respectively.*

*Art. 5. The troops composing the English and Russian army, shall be embarked successively, and as speedily as possible. All the British shipping shall quit the Texel, and all the English and Russian troops be withdrawn from the seas, coasts, and islands of the Batavian Republic before the 20th of november next, and shall not damage the great sources of navigation or occasion any inundation in the country.*

*Answer: The embarkation of the English and Russian troops will take place with all possible expedition; and at this season of the year unnecessary delay will naturally be avoided as much as possible; but to prevent any difficulty or future discussion upon this point, it is proposed, that the period of suspension of hostilities shall be limited to the end of the month of November next, in order to secure sufficient time for the complete evacuation of the country, which, however, shall be effected sooner, if practicable.*

*Art. 6. All ships of war, or other vessels, having on board reinforcements for the combined English and Russian army, shall put to sea as soon as possible, without landing the same.*

*Answer: The ships of war, or other vessels immediately expected with reinforcements for the combined English and Russian army, or which may hereafter to be sent, shall not land their troops, but shall put to sea again as soon as possible.*

*Art. 7. To guarantee the execution of these clauses, hostages shall be given by the Duke of York, to be selected among the officers of rank in his army.*

*Answer: Hostages shall be reciprocally given, to be selected among the officers of rank of the two armies, to guarantee the execution of this agreement.*

*By order of His Royal Highness the Duke of York,  
Commander in Chief of the Combined  
English and Russian Army.*

*(signed)*

*H. Taylor, Sec.*

The treaty which was closed 18th October 1799, was based on the comments of York, with only one change: The number of prisoners of war that had to be released in conformity with article 2 was set on 8.000. In the end, only 1500 prisoners of war were released by the British. In short, the Anglo-Russians had achieved an unconditional retreat. No payment of war costs or damage done to the Batavian Republic, no restitution of Batavian colonies, and no restitution of the Batavian fleet,

which was a condition of the Batavian Government. And that while the Anglo-Russians were beaten, and with their backs to the wall. Many thought of Brune as being a traitor to the Batavians and the French, and also of the Republican cause, also it was said Brune was being bought. He received a gift from York of some beautiful horses. However, it was again made clear that the Batavian Republic was only a French satellite. At 22nd October the Anglo- Russians started their reembarking. At 19th November the last troops left Batavian soil.

## Aftermath

After much fighting, the Batavian Republic had been saved, although not without loss. Damage to the country was high. Dikes, roads and bridges had to be repaired, villages and towns rebuild and the country-side cleaned up. Great parts had been flooded, which had to made dry again. But morale was as high as ever. The Batavian army had shown that they were willing to fight for their country, and that they were up to that task. The loss of the Batavian fleet was of course severe, but never would have been a match for the superior British navy. And, still in the Dutch stile, many were glad it wasn't there, so it would cost no money any more! Only Napoleon later would regret the loss, because the possession of the Batavian fleet would have helped him greatly in his efforts to invade Britain. The Batavian Government realised that the had nothing to tell in matters which were of interest to France. But in internal affairs, their position was again secure.

In this campaign, the cooperation with the French troops was remarkably well, and would stay this way till the very end of Napoleon. In this way, it will surprise no one that the Batavian (or Dutch) troops behaved well as French ally in the campaigns that were to come (the campaigns in Germany and Spain - were a Dutch/German Brigade fought under the command of General Chassé -), and after the integration of Kingdom of Holland in the French Empire in 1810. A behaviour so well, that Napoleon even integrated part of the Dutch army in his own guard!

## Final remarks.

At the end of this account about the Anglo-Russian landings in Holland in 1799, I would like to make some final remarks. If someone starts with the task of digging in sources for information, one finds information that is of no interest to anyone reading this article, but also much contradicting information. In cases of this one tries to find the real information, something that is sometimes very difficult. History is no experiment which can be repeated (of course you can wargame a battle, but chances that the situation at the and is on all areas is nil). So you have to rely on sources, which were written from different points of view, are nationally coloured, and with different goals.

Also some information that is of our interest will be missing. In this case we have a real problem. The easiest way is to fill the gap by 'making your own history': just think about what will the most plausible that could have happened and use it to fill the gap. This is what I notice more and more in books and articles appearing lastly. I am strongly opposed to this practice, because in this way, after years and years, and the use of this 'made up' truth in other books and articles, history will change. And the problems of someone else



# The Anglo-Russian landings in Holland, 1799

Geert van Uythoven, Netherlands

## PART 7

### The treaty and the closing of the campaign.

As already stated the treaty, which was closed at 18th October, was a shame for the Franco-Batavian troops, who gave all for the cause, the greatest part of them believed in. To make this conclusion it will be enough to give the contents of the treaty, and one can judge by himself. I will give you now the original answer of York to the proposal of Brune. In this answer York gives the complete account of Brune's proposal, followed at each article by The answer from York. Except for one article, the treaty was closed on York's terms.

Head-Quarters, Schagen Brug,  
October 17, 1799

General,

I send back Major General Knox with my answer to the explanatory note which he has delivered to me in your name. He is fully authorized to conclude on my part upon every point which relates to the subject of his mission.

(signed)

Frederick, Duke of York,  
C.I.C. of the Combined  
English and Russian Army

To General Brune  
C.I.C. etc etc.

Head-Quarters at Schagen Brug  
October 17, 1799

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, C.I.C. of the combined English and Russian army, proposed to General Brune, C.I.C. of the French and Batavian army, an arrangement equally to the advantage of both parties, originating in his desire to prevent the further effusion of blood, and to preserve this country from the terrible effects of an inundation, as also from the destruction of the best of his ports, involving the total ruin of the principal channels of its interior navigation and commerce.

In answer to which General Brune observes, that he cannot imagine his Royal Highness will recur to measures, not less revolting to humanity, then repugnant to the character of the British Nation, and to the general feeling of all Europe. Devastation or destruction is certainly incompatible with the character and with the uniform conduct of the English Nation; and as little do either accord with the disposition of his Royal Highness the C.I.C.; but there are duties peremptorily prescribed by the nature of particular situations, the odium of which must fall, not on those who execute, but on such as render the measures necessary, by rejecting the conditions of a just and honourable agreement.

Deeply impressed with what is due to this Country on the one hand, and to the claims of humanity on the other;

persuaded, likewise, that General Brune is equally guided by these sentiments; his Royal Highness has taken his proposals into consideration, and consents to abide by the agreement as it stands in the answers annexed to the different articles.

Major General Knox, who is charged therewith, is authorized to sign and conclude this agreement, as well as to arrange any points of detail which may arise out of it.

It being the duty of every officer commanding his Britannic Majesty's troops, to make an exact report whatever relates to his command, his Royal Highness the Duke of York will of course lay before the British Government every communication which has taken place between his Royal Highness and General Brune.

Articles proposed in the Explanatory Note from General Brune.

Art. 1. The Batavian fleet, which was surrendered to Admiral Mitchell by Admiral Story, shall be restored to the Batavian Republic with its stores and crews. In case the Duke of York shall not be vested with sufficient power to comply with this Article, his Royal Highness shall engage to obtain from his court an equivalent compensation.

Answer: His Royal Highness will on no account treat upon this Article; the execution of which, it must be evident to both parties, is impossible.

Art. 2. Fifteen thousand prisoners of war, French and Batavians, detained in England, shall be unconditionally released and send home. The mode of selection, and the proportion for each country, to be settled between the Governments of the two Republics. The Batavian Admiral de Winter shall be considered as exchanged. This Article shall in no degree prejudice or interfere with the cartel of exchange at present established.

Answer: This demand appears to rest upon a supposed loss the combined must sustain - should its embarkation be resolved upon. It is by no means admitted that such would be the result: But as in the event of the armies carrying on the campaign during the winter, the loss of a certain number of men must naturally be expected. His Royal Highness, influenced by this consideration, agrees to promise, in the name of the British Government, that five thousand French and Batavian prisoners, the proportion of each to be regulated according to the terms of the Article, shall be unconditionally released and sent home. Nothing further in this Article can be agreed to.

Art. 3. The batteries and fort of the Helder shall be restored in the condition in which they were found at the period of the invasion of the English and Russian army. An officer of artillery shall be sent to the Helder by General Brune to see that this article is complied with.

Answer: The fort and batteries of the Helder will be left, generally considered, in an improved state. None of the Dutch artillery shall be carried away.

Art. 4. The army under the command of the Duke of York shall within forty- eight hours evacuate the position of the Zuyp. Its advanced posts shall be withdrawn to the heights of Callants-Oog. The French and Batavian army shall preserve the positions it occupies at present, taking up however its advanced posts at Petten, Crabendam, Schagen Brug, and Colborn. it shall have merely a vidette at the height of Callants-Oog.

Answer: On no account will it be consented that the army



October, was a shame for the Franco-Batavian troops, who gave all for a cause, the greatest part of them believed in. In the next part of this series, I will give the contents of this treaty, some background information, and the information about the closing of the campaign. Also I will give some remarks about the campaign and other useful information.

Next issue part 7

The treaty and the closing of the campaign.

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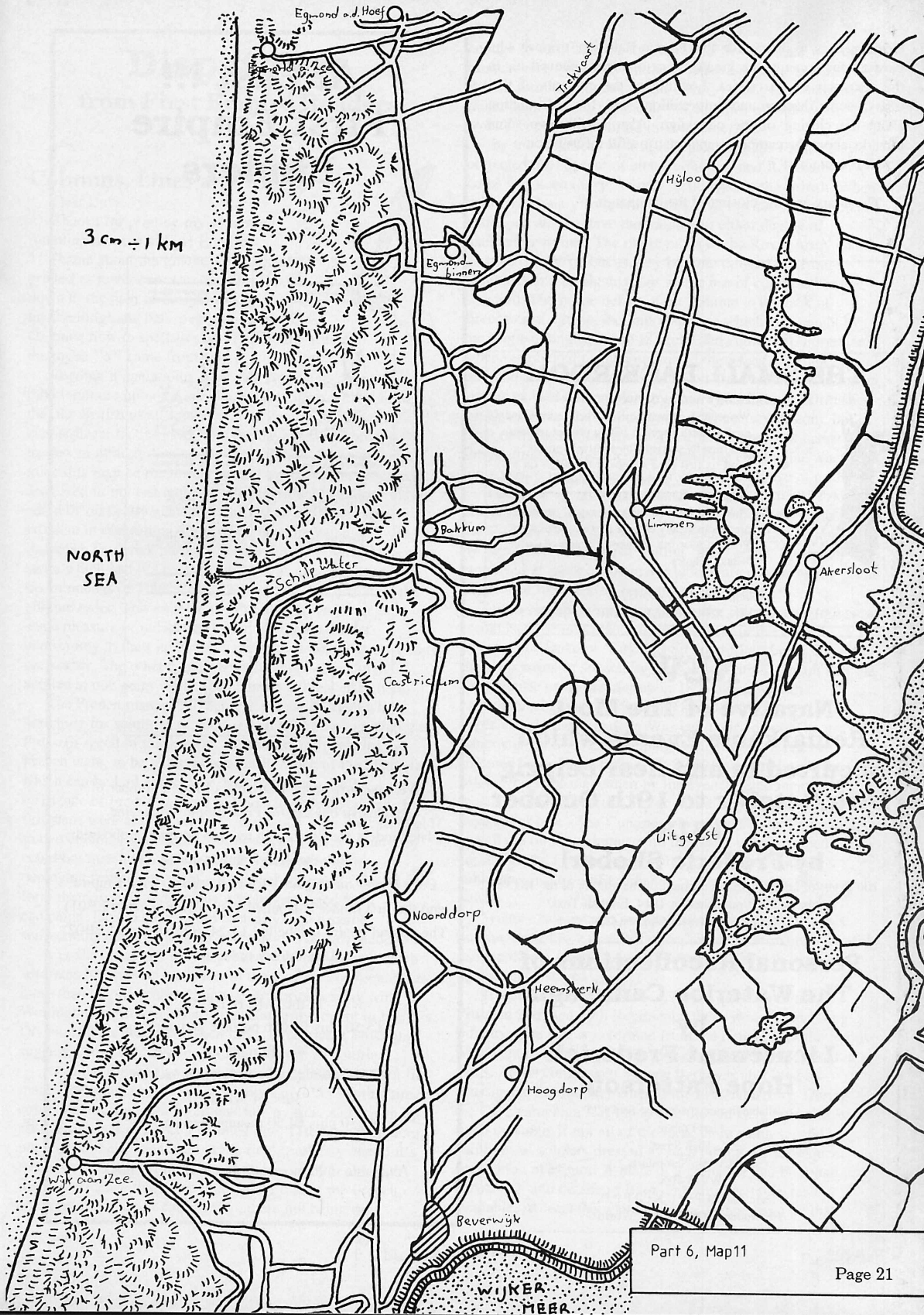
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British losses were 50 men killed or wounded, and 16 men prisoner.

Also on the 11th, Daendels ordered General Major van Zuylen van Nyevelt to garrison Enkhuizen and Medemblik. De British marine was still busy to empty the stores in these cities, and the arrival of the Batavian troops prevented the already started plundering of the civilian houses and setting fire of to the magazines. Daendels himself was still busy advancing his positions and to strengthen them sufficiently to counter any Anglo-Russian attack. At 12th October, Daendels' dispositions were as follows:

Winkel: 1st Bat/3rd H.B.  
1st Bat/5th H.B.  
2nd coy Horse Artillery  
Regiment Dragoons (2 squadrons)  
Canterbrug 1st Bat/4th H.B.  
Lutje Winkel 1st Bat Jagers  
2nd Bat jagers  
3 companies grenadiers 4th H.B.  
Nieuwe Nieuworp 1st H.B. (3 bats)  
Regiment Dragoons (2 squadrons)  
Oud Nieuworp 2nd Regiment Heavy Cavalry  
Hoorn 3rd Bat/4th H.B.  
Medemblik 2nd Bat/5th H.B.  
Enkhuizen 3rd Bat/5th H.B.

Dumonceau's troops were positioned along the line of Tuitgenhorn, Haringkarspel and Dirkshorn. His connection with Daendels' troops was protected by a strong detachment at Zijdenskerk, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Collaert, consisting of 6 companies grenadiers, part of 3rd Bat Jagers, a squadron of hussars and a division of 1st company Horse Artillery. The French positions were in the line Kamp, Groet, Schoorl, Schoorlham and Warmenhuizen.

From the ease of the Franco-Batavian advance, it may be clear that the Anglo-Russian morale was very low. Rumours of probable negotiations were strong, and the situation in the Anglo-Russian army was bad. The Anglo-Russians were enclosed in the Zijpe, a region which was mainly one of mud, barren dunes and beaches, and no shelter for the many sick and wounded. The still healthy soldiers had to fight daily against the rains. Meanwhile, conflicts between British and Russians were running high. Supplying all these troops was difficult, with stormy beaches and still further deteriorating weather. Against all this misery stood an enemy, who was getting stronger every day, and with more than enough supplies, fighting in their own country.

## French troops

The precise reader of this article, will have noticed the appearance of not earlier mentioned demi-brigades. None of these appear in any order of battle I have found in the sources I have access to, but still they do appear in some sources of this battle. Worse still, an order of battle from the French troops at 22nd November 1799 (i.e. after the closing of the campaign) also doesn't list these specific demi-brigades. Maybe another reader could bring clearance to this point. Furthermore, the sources mention at one stage the chasseurs (???) of the 5e Demi-Brigade. My first thought was that a force of voltigeurs was meant, but sources state that only from

1800 on did some demi-brigades possessed 'light companies'.

To give as much useful information as possible, I will now list the French order of Battle at 22nd November 1799 (i.e. after the closing of the campaign):

Général en Chef: Brune  
Chef de l'Etat-Major: Général de Brigade Rostollant  
1e Division:  
Général de Division Gouvion  
Généraux de Brigade:  
Dhinnisdal, Aubrée, Durutte, Malher, Dazémar  
Infantry:  
4e Demi-Brigade 2103 men  
20e Demi-Brigade 2098  
51e Demi-Brigade 2412  
66e Demi-Brigade 2511  
Cavalry  
10e Régiment de Dragons 673 men  
4e Régiment de Chasseurs á Cheval 125 (1st squadron)  
Artillery  
1e Régiment á Pied, 10e Coy, 4e et 5e Eskadron 42 men  
6e Régiment á Pied, 10e Coy, 4e et 5e Eskadron 157  
7e Régiment á Pied, 10e Coy, 4e et 5e Eskadron 89  
13e Régiment á Pied, 10e Coy, 4e et 5e Eskadron 28  
2e Division:  
Général de Division Reubell  
Généraux de Brigade:  
Prévost, Paradis, Simon, Fuzier, Dardenne  
Infantry:  
49e Demi-Brigade 2077 men  
1e Batallion des Ardennes 880  
1e Batallion du Nord 699  
Cavalry  
4e Régiment de Dragons 321 men  
Artillery  
7e Régiment á Pied 89 men  
8e Régiment á Cheval 67  
4e Régiment á Cheval 40  
3e Division:  
Général de Division Desjardin  
Généraux de Brigade: Rivaud, Osten  
Infantry:  
15e Demi-Brigade 2558 men  
98e Demi-Brigade 2034  
49e Demi-Brigade(depot) 104  
51e Demi-Brigade(depot) 23  
96e Demi-Brigade(depot) 94  
Cavalry  
16e Régiment de Chasseurs á Cheval 788 men  
4e Régiment de Dragons (depot) 119  
Artillery  
6e Régiment á Pied 224 men  
7e Régiment á Pied 150  
4e Coy du 4e Régiment á Cheval 31

## The treaty

On 13th October Brune informed Daendels and Dumonceau secretly that he was engaged in secret negotiations. No Government did participate in these negotiations, and the completion of the treaty is very obscure, being a sole achievement of Brune. The treaty, which was closed at 18th



grenadiers on his right, and by the skirmishers on his left, the British were nearly surrounded and sustained heavy losses. The British didn't stand long, and were routed. This gave Simon the chance to extricate his troops, and both sides retreated and took up positions, observing each other.

All was quiet till about 18.00pm, when the British advanced again, with most of their forces moving along the beach. At first they were halted by the Franco-Batavian artillery, but when the ammunition ran low, Gouvion thought it advisable to retreat. The British light dragoons attacked the rear-guard, consisting of some companies of the 72e Demi-Brigade, but were beaten off by the well directed fire of these. Darkness made an end to all fighting, and the British retreated to Egmond aan Zee.

## Aftermath

The Franco-batavians had retaken all the positions they had lost, except of their outposts at Bakkum, Limmen and Akersloot, which were still occupied by the Anglo-Russians. Anglo-Russian losses were 2536 men wounded, killed or missing; Franco-Batavian losses were 1382 men wounded, killed or missing (from these the Batavian losses were 9 killed, 56 wounded and 177 missing).

The left wing of the Anglo-Russians, commanded by Lieutenant General Pulteney, didn't take part in the battle. He also wouldn't have had a chance against the positions of Daendels. Daendels had already been ordered to send most of his troops to Beverwijk, and the only troops he possessed were 3 infantry battalions and a battalion of jagers. Despite the size of his force, Daendels was sure he could defend his position, which was made nearly unassailable by the flooding, so in the morning he decided it was time to pay a visit to Brune, giving temporary command to Major General van Zuylen van Nyevelt at Purmerend. Some hours later, at 11.00pm, A British officer approached the outposts, demanding to enter as a special envoy to His Royal Highness the Duke of York with a mission to the Batavian Government. Owing to the extensive flooding, it took a long time to receive permission from General van Zuylen van Nyevelt. Once obtained, the British representative, being Major General Don, was led through the floods without a blindfold and saw all the preparations that were made to stop any Anglo-Russian attack. Being brought before General van Zuylen van Nyevelt, Don was told that it was not customary to appear as anegotiator in the middle of a battle! Don assured him that at the time he left Alkmaar, there were no plans for an attack on the Franco-Batavians. However, he couldn't account for why he didn't return to the Anglo Russian lines upon hearing the noise of battle! Don was embarrassed by his predicament and wanted to return to his masters, however, he was guarded whilst van Zuylen van Nyevelt awaited the arrival of Daendels. It is not clear what the intention of sending General Don was, but from hereafter, secret negotiations were undertaken between York and Brune. The Batavian Government did not take part in these. The effect of the negotiations we will see later.

## 7th - 17th October 1799

York considered it impossible to win the campaign after the Battle of Castricum. He even considered himself to weak to hold his positions. At this time, only about 17,000

Anglo-Russians were capable of fighting. So York decided to retreat to his old positions at the Zijpe. The retreat started in the evening of the 7th October, and because the morale was low, it wasn't very orderly, and hasty. In all their hurry, 2 complete field-hospitals including the sick were left behind, and taken by the Franco-Batavian cavalry leading the pursuit. On 8th October, the Franco-Batavians entered Alkmaar again. On this day, Lieutenant Colonel Collaert, commanding the Batavian hussars, pursued the British to Petten and took 200 prisoners. Lieutenant General Dumonceau, recovered from his wound, resumed command of the 2nd Batavian Division on the 9th October. On the 10th, he ordered Colonel Bruce to take Dirkshorn, which he did.

Daendels in the meanwhile received at the 8th October the order to take Hoorn. The execution of this order was difficult, because of the demolition of bridges and roads, and the flooding of the area. Only on the 9th, after a long hard night march, a column from Monnikendam and another one from Purmerend succeeded in reaching Hoorn by the afternoon (See Map 3). On the 10th, Daendels received the order to take Winkel at the Zuiderzee (See Map 7), which was occupied a strong British force, commanded by Major General Prince William. Advancing to Opmeer, the advance guard was attacked by a squadron of light dragoons, supported by infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Stewart. The dragoons were driven off with musketry by the Batavian jagers, which had taken up positions on both sides of the road. The British lost 1 officer, 19 troopers and 13 horses. The remainder of the squadron and the supporting infantry retreated to Aartswoude, only to be attacked again by the Batavians, and had to fall back on the retrenchments constructed on the sea-dike behind the village. Only at 15.00pm Daendels arrived in front of this position with the rest of his Division. The bad roads were the cause of his delayed arrival. Despite the lateness of the hour and the weariness of the troops, Daendels chose to make an immediate attack on the British positions. The attack would be made in 3 columns. One column would frontally attack the entrenchments on the sea-dike, while 2 other columns would try to cross the canal. The latter attacks would be very difficult, because the British had demolished all the bridges across the canal. The main attack also would be difficult, because the British had taken up position in their retrenchments, were closely supported by their artillery and had made some cuttings into the dike in front of their position. Not without trouble, the Batavian horse artillery had managed to deploy a howitzer on the top of the sea-dike and opened fire, while the infantry attacked the British who were defending the cuttings en then the entrenchments. After throwing some grenades into the retrenchments, the British were quickly routed, and the Batavians took possession of the entrenchments. After the construction of some bridges across the cuttings, the Batavian infantry advanced, outflanking the British behind the canal causing them to retreat. Now more bridges were constructed across the canal, and the remainder of the Batavian Division crossed. Threatened by superior numbers, the British troops evacuated Winkel, which was then occupied by the Batavian at 8.00pm, who took 6 prisoners in the process. At the 11th Daendels advanced to Lutje Winkel, and met Dumonceau's Division. Supported by 2nd Bat/1st H.B. Dumonceau attacked Nieudorper Verlaat, again causing the British to retreat.