

The Dutch Army Of William III

C.A. Sapherson

ISBN: 185818016 3

Contents

	Page
Introduction	1
The High Command of The Army	4
The Cavalry	8
The Dragoons	17
The Infantry	20
The Subsidy Troops	42
The Artillery & Engineers	57
Appendix I A list of the Regiments and Their Titles, 1688-1702	59
Appendix II Regiments of the Dutch Army In British Pay	62
Appendix III Strength of the Garde du Corps 1684	63
Appendix IV The strength of the Dutch horse in 1702	64
Select Bibliography and Sources	65



Dutch Regimental Colour
Unknown Regiment 1690

Yellow field, flames white edged red. Devices gold, wreath silver. Blue scroll with gold motto.

Introduction

In the late 17th century, the Republic of the Seven United Netherlands was a rich and powerful nation in Europe. Its importance lay in its wealth, its position, its fleet and its military power. The republic was a trading nation, basically peaceful, but quite willing to fight if it thought its trade or sovereignty was threatened. Several wars with both Great Britain and France had proved this willingness.

In 1688, the Netherlands consisted of eight provinces, varied in both size and wealth. In addition to the provinces there were a few semi-independent small principalities and cities which were considered part of the States. The provinces were:

Holland	Gelderland	Zealand	Groningen
Utrecht	Friesland	Overysse	Drenthe

Drenthe was often considered to be a part of Groningen. It had not the funds to pay for its own representative to the States-General and was, therefore, not treated as an independent province.

There were three other areas ruled by the States-General which did not have the status of provinces. These were Brabant, Limburg and northern Flanders, which had been acquired during the wars of independence against the Spanish. They were administered directly from the Hague.

Each of the provinces was self governing to quite a large extent, collecting its own taxes and having many of its own laws. Representatives from the provinces met at the Hague, the seat of Government and formed the States General which governed the foreign policy and military affairs of the country. The governing body was known as "Their Worthy High and Mightinesses". The office of Stadhouder, held by William III, was, originally, that of representative of the sovereign, the king of Spain. After the foundation of the republic, each province had a Stadhouder who was the executive officer who carried out the orders of the States-General. He maintained law and order in the province and commanded its troops. Over the years the princes of the house of Nassau had become Stathouders of the majority of the provinces. William was not, in fact, Stadhouder of the whole Netherlands. He was Stadhouder of Holland, Gelderland, Zealand, Groningen and Drenthe. William was, however, Captain-General of the Republic. In matters military, he was supreme, although there was opposition to his aims in the States General on occasion. When on campaign he was accompanied by officers of the States-General called Field Deputies who were there to ensure that he followed the orders of the States.

With the armed forces of both the Netherlands and Great Britain under his control, William wielded quite considerable power. The Royal Navy, combined with that of the Dutch, gave him almost unopposable command of the sea. Even against the military might of France, the combination of wealth and troops provided by his two realms was able to hold its own. William, with his allies, was the chief stumbling block to the grandiose schemes of Louis XIV. He was the lynch pin of the Grand Alliance, holding it together against the stresses and strains of a long and expensive war. Though not a

great general, he was a determined one and although defeated on several occasions, he was always able to rally soldiers and resources and fight again. He could be beaten, but not conquered.

The forces he commanded were from many nations. The smaller princes of Germany looked upon him as their leader and paymaster. The Dutch army itself numbered, with all its foreign subsidy troops, some 100,000. Of these, quite a considerable number of the infantry were tied up as garrisons of the lines of fortresses protecting the frontier. About a third of the army, some 34,000, were regiments of the Dutch army, another 14,000 were subsidy troops. The remainder of the army was made up of the English regiments and the English subsidy forces. Many of the non-Dutch troops were in the service of the States on a long term basis.

The war between the Alliance and France was fought on three main fronts. In Italy, the Imperial troops and those of the Duke of Savoy held back the French forces. In Germany other Imperial forces held the line of the Rhine, and William's Alliance army fought France to a stalemate in Flanders.

I do not intend to go into detail about the the Flanders campaigns, which will be the subject of a later volume. In short, the war was mainly one of sieges and slow manoeuvre. William was defeated in battle at Fleurus, Steenkirk and Landen, although his army was not routed. The key fortress of Namur was re-captured in 1695 and this proved the turning point of the war. Disillusioned, Louis XIV agreed to cease hostilities with the Peace of Ryswijk in 1697. The peace proved to be of only short duration however and in less than five years, the nations of Europe were at war again.

William prepared for this war, but in 1702, a fall from his horse, which stumbled on a molehill, caused his premature death before he could take the field again.

The armies of the period fought their battles in a rather stereotyped manner. Under normal circumstances, the opposing forces would line up facing each other with the infantry in the centre and cavalry on either wing. On the extreme flanks would be the dragoon regiments. Most armies formed up in two lines, the second some three to four hundred yards behind the first. The cavalry wings would advance to meet one another, firstly discharging their pistols then closing into hand to hand combat. The centres would close into musket range and engage in an exchange of fire until one or the other side could take no more. Once a force began to fall back, it was difficult to stop the movement. The second line of the army would advance to support the first and the process would continue until one side could take no more. The static mode of fighting was very costly in men to both sides and a general did not take lightly the decision to fight a battle. The high discipline and morale of the Dutch and English infantry made them a formidable foe and allowed them to retire in good order from many a fight where a less well trained force would have routed.

If infantry were attacked by horse, the musketeers would fall back behind the regimental pikes, firing between them. The 15 foot long pikes would prevent the horse from closing. There were some nations who had abandoned the pike. Until the use of

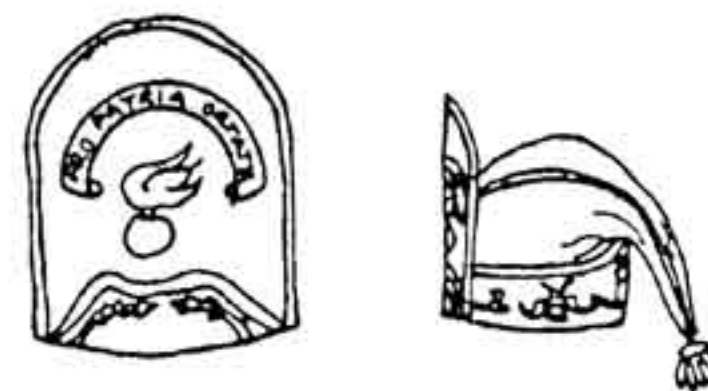
the socket bayonet, which allowed the musket to be fired whilst it was fixed, the lack of pikes left musket armed foot at a disadvantage against cavalry. The Huguenot regiments in the pay of the English were usually without pikes, as were the Danish troops. The French adopted the bayonet far earlier than either the Dutch or English and proved its worth at the battle of Fleurus.

Artillery played a minor role on the open battlefield at this time. Field artillery was heavy, clumsy and of small calibre. To add to this was the fact that the drivers of the artillery were usually civilians who were not too keen on getting near to the sharp end of the fighting. If the artillery could get into a good position it could cause the enemy heavy casualties but it was too immobile to be truly effective on the battlefield.

Although battles were bloody, they were not usually very decisive. What seemed of more importance was the possession of the many fortresses. These served the field armies as both secure bases and supply centres. Most of the war was fought round the need to hold or capture as many of them as possible. The fortresses usually commanded the bridges and rivers. An army was almost completely limited in its ability to cross any but the smallest rivers except at a bridge. If a fortress commanded that bridge the enemy army was effectively stopped in its tracks. Added to this, the roads of the time were unmetalled and poorly maintained; the only way to move large amounts of supplies quickly and easily was by water in barges. A fortress controlling a river cut off the lines of communication very effectively.

It was in the many sieges that the artillery came into its own. The Dutch army was blessed with the possession of one of the greatest siege engineers of his time, Menno van Coehoorn. Against him was the great Vauban, probably the finest military engineer of all time. The war in Flanders centred around the powerful fortress of Namur. The French captured it in 1693 and it was not until the forces of the Alliance re-captured it in 1695 that the war finally turned against the French.

The alternative to crossing a river at a proper bridge was to use pontoons. These were, at this time, usually attached to the artillery train. They were quite effective, but erecting them in the face of the enemy was very difficult.



Grenadier Cap c. 1700
Regiment Unknown

Scarlet front piped yellow with brass grenade. Blue motto on yellow scroll. Dark blue motto on yellow scroll. Dark blue bag piped yellow, tassel half blue, half yellow. Red base, yellow piping over blue ornaments. On rear black grenade with yellow flames.

The High Command Of The Army

The largest permanent organisation in the army was the regiment. When in the field, groups of regiments were put together as brigades. These brigades were not fixed, in size or composition. Generally they consisted of three or four regiments, but could contain as few as two or as many as seven units. The officer in command of a brigade was called a brigadier. This was, at first, not a substantive rank. The brigadier could be of any rank from lieutenant general to a colonel who was often the senior colonel present with the brigade. In 1701, when William III decided to make the rank a substantive one, he created the first of his brigadier generals. By the time of his death in 1702, there were 26 brigadiers in the Dutch army.

Above the rank of brigadier were the major generals and lieutenant generals. A major general would normally have command of a group of brigades, comprising perhaps the wing of an army. Except where a small force was involved, the major general would not usually have an independent command. A lieutenant general could have the command of a small army, in an independent role. Both major and lieutenant generals were listed as being of horse or of foot.

The senior generals were the Generals of Foot or of Horse. Any one of these could have command of the main army; they often did so when William himself was absent.

The supreme commander of the army was the captain general, which was the rank held by William III. As William was also the Captain General of the English army and of the Grand Alliance, he had military control of all the forces in Flanders and the Netherlands.

The command structure of the army was:

Captain General:		William III, King of Great Britain and Ireland, Prince of Orange.
First Field Marshal:	1688	George Frederik, Graaf van Waldeck-Pyrmont
	1693	Hans Adolf, hertog von Holstein-Plön
Second Field Marshal:	1688	Walrad, Prinz von Nassau-Saarbrücken-Usingen
	1702	Godard van Reede, Graaf van Athlone, Baron Aughrim
Third Field Marshal:	1688	Prins Hendrik Casimir, Stadhouder van Nassau-Friesland, Groningen en Drenthe.
General of Horse:	1688	Walrad, Prinz von Nassau-Saarbrücken (Field Marshal 1688)
	1692	Godard van Reede, Graaf van Athlone (Field Marshal 1702)
	1701	Hendrik van Nassau-Ouwerkerk
	1702	Jacob, Heer van Wassenaar-Obdam
General of Foot:	1691	Hendrik Trajectinus, Graaf van Solms.

Lieutenant Generals of Horse:

1688	Armand Nompars de Caumont de la Force, Marquis de Montpouillan
1688	Godard van Reede, Heer van Ginkel, Graaf van Athlone (see above)
1688	Johan Theobald Metzger van Weynbom
1691	Henrik van Nassau-Ouwerkerk (see above)
1691	Hans Willem Bentinck, Earl of Portland
1691	Jacob van Wassenaar-Obdam (see above)
1692	Adam van der Duyn, van s'Gravemoer
1694	Graaf Claude Frederik T'Serclaes de Tilly
1694	Henrik van Ittersum
1697	Johan de Huybert
1701	Daniel Wolf van Dopff
1701	Arnold Joost van Keppel, Graaf van Albermarle

Lieutenant Generals of Foot:

1688	Hans Willem Aylva
1688	Henrik van Delwich
1688	Johan Karl, Pfalzgraf von Birkenfeld
1688	Henrik Trajectinus, Graaf van Solms (see above)
1692	Frederik Johan de Baer van Slangenberg
1694	Jacques Louis, Graaf van Noyelles
1699	Walrad, Graaf van Nassau-Saarbrücken-Ottweiler
1695	Menno van Coehoorn
1697	Ernst Willem van Salisch
1701	Francois Nicholas Fagel

Major Generals of Horse:

1688	Henrik van Nassau-Ouwerkerk (see above)
1688	Hans Willem Bentinck, Earl of Portland (see above)
1688	Jacob van Wassenaar-Obdam (see above)
1688	Adam van der Duyn, van s'Gravemoer (see above)
1688	Adriaan Gustaaf van Flodoff
1691	Willem van Nassau-Zuylenstein, Earl of Rochford
1691	Johan Willem van Holtzappel
1691	Claude Frederik, Graaf van T'Serclaes van Tilly (see above)
1691	Henrik van Ittersum (see above)
1694	Johan de Huybert (see above)
1694	Floris Karel, Graaf van Warfuse
1694	Daniel Wolf van Dopff (see above)
1696	Alexander de Bay
1697	Arnold Joost van Keppel, Graaf van Albermarle (see above)
1697	Nicholas de Dompre
1699	Abraham van Eppinger
1701	Reynhard Vincent, Graaf van Hompesch
1701	Frederik Ulrich, Graaf van Oost-Friesland
1701	Johan de Rhoo

Major Generals of Foot:

1688	Frederik Johan de Baer van Slangenberg (see above)
1688	Hugh Mackay
1688	Henrik van Weede
1688	Daniel de Tassin de Torsay
1691	Jacques Louis de Noyelles (see above)

1691 Walrad, Graaf van Nassau-Saarbrücken-Ottweiler (see above)
 1691 Nicolaas Frederik Zobel
 1691 Ditmar van Wynbergen
 1691 Paul de la Baye du Theil
 1692 Menno van Coehoorn (see above)
 1654 Ferdinand van der Gracht de L'Écluse
 1694 Ernst Willem van Salisch (see above)
 1694 François Nicholas Fagel (see above)
 1695 Willem van Heuckelom
 1695 Karel Lindeboom
 1701 Coenrad Willem van Dedem
 1701 Johan Wynand van Goor
 1701 Johan Theodorus van Friesheim
 1701 Bengt, Graaf von Oxenstierna
 1702 Karl Wilhelm von Sparre

In addition to the above, there were the following German generals who held Dutch commissions:

General of Horse:

Ferdinand Wilhelm
 Herzog von Württemberg-Teck
 Graaf von Mompelgard

Lieutenant General of Foot:

Julius Ernst von Tettau

The Brigadier Generals created were:

Infantry:

1701 Hercules Capol
 1701 Coenrad Wecke
 1701 Willem Frederik van Schratenbach
 1701 Johan van Beynheim
 1701 Johan Werner van Pallandt
 1701 Johan Frederik van Dohna-Férassieres
 1702 Maurits Frederik van Plettenberg
 1702 Steven van Welderen
 1702 Coert Jan van Swansbel
 1702 Herman de Wilde
 1702 Ernst Lodewijk Wilcke
 1702 Philippe Claude de St. Amant
 1702 Robert Murray
 1702 Walter Philip Colyear
 1702 Joachim Amama
 1702 Reinier Vincent van der Beke
 1702 George Lauder
 1702 Edmond van Els
 1702 Willem van Soutelande

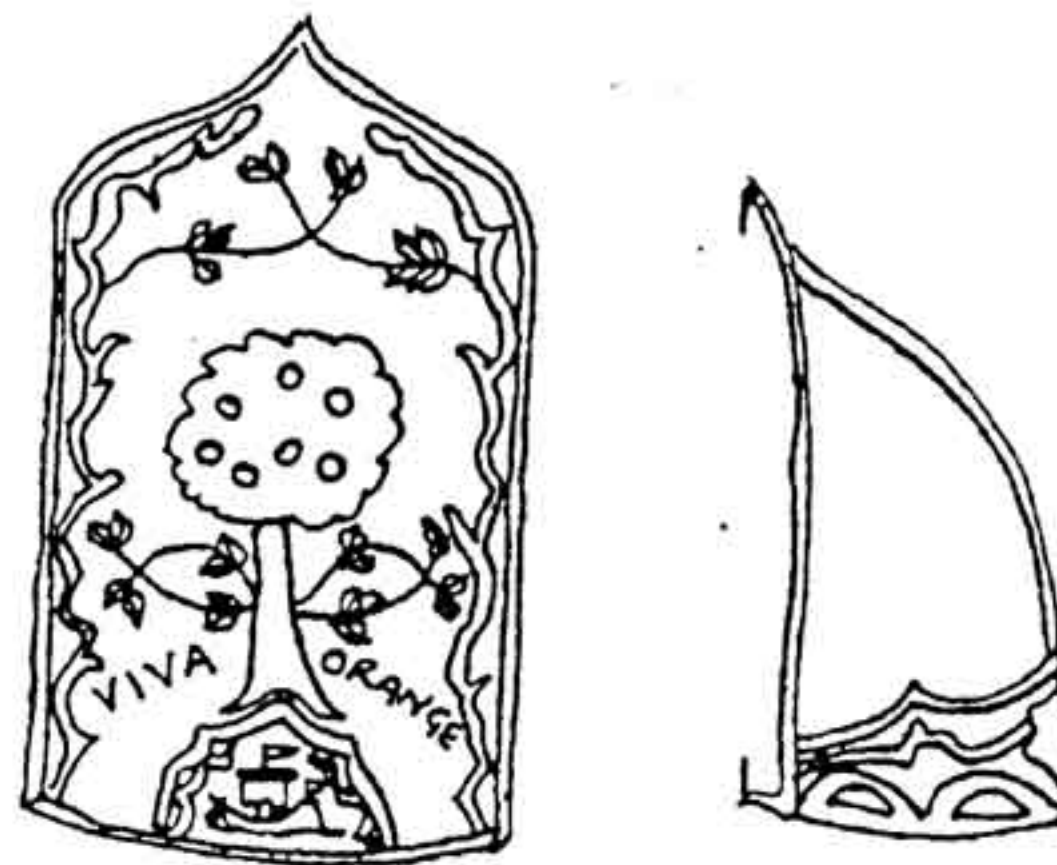
Brigadiers of Horse

1701 Zeno Diederick van Tegnagel
 1701 Johan Reinhard van Hoombergh
 1701 Frederik Christian van Reede, Baron Aughrim
 1701 Frederik Jacob, Prinz von Hesse-Homburg
 1702 Maurits Lodewijk van Nassau-La Leck
 1702 George Frederik van Aurochs

1702 Otto Frederik van Vittinghof

The Earl of Albermarle was Colonel General of the Swiss Regiments from 1698.

Daniel Wolf van Dopff was created General of Dragoons in 1696 but the States General said that the Netherlands had no such position and insisted that William III withdrew this commission from him.



Grenadier Cap

White field with red piping. Tree with brown trunk, green leaves and orange fruit. Motto orange. Vine leaves green. Ship blackish-brown with a red pennon and red, white & blue horizontally striped flag. Side white piped dark red.

The Cavalry

At the outbreak of war with France, in 1688, the Netherlands possessed a force of 25 cavalry units. There were two large Garde du Corps companies, a regiment of Gardes te Paard (Horseguards) and 22 ordinary regiments. To increase these numbers, the Dutch concluded an agreement with the Duke of Wurttemberg for three regiments, well mounted, of two squadrons each. These units are not classed as subsidy, or hired troops, but took their place as part of the Dutch standing army.

The ordinary regiments of the cavalry usually consisted of six companies and a regimental staff, organised into two squadrons. This organisation was not rigid, as several units did not have six companies; but the majority did.

After the regiments had been brought on to a war footing, the strength of a cavalry company was as follows:

1	Captain (Ritmeester)	with 6 horses
1	Lieutenant	with 4 horses
1	Cornet (Kornet)	with 3 horses
1	Quartermaster (Kwartiermeester)	with 2 horses
1	Trumpeter (Trompetter)	with 1 horse
1	Smith (Hoefsmid)w	ith 1 horse
1	Clerk (Schrijver)	with 1 horse
60	Troopers (Ruiters)	with 60 horses
—		
67	men and 78 horses	

In certain regiments there was no smith (who also acted as a farrier).

With the addition of the regimental staff, a regiment at full strength numbered about 410 officers and men. In the field, with the usual wastage, the number was usually about 350.

The Garde te Paard had nine companies and the makeup of a company was a little different. There were two extra troopers and a second trumpeter, but no smith, giving a company total of 69 men. The regiment numbered about 630 officers and men. As it was usually kept up to strength it was a powerful force.

The two companies of Garde du Corps were that of "Zijne Majesteit" the Prince of Orange and that of the Stadhouder of Friesland and Groningen. The first named was known as that of Zijne Hoogheid (His Highness) until William became king of England in 1689.

The Compagnie Gardes du Corps van Zijne Majesteit numbered 197 officers and men. The Gardes du Corps van den Stathouder van Friesland en Groningen were organised as follows:

1	Captain-Commandant with the pay of a colonel
2	Lieutenants with the pay of lieutenant-colonels
1	Cornet with the pay of a major
1	Guidon with the pay of a major
1	Pay - and Quartermaster
4	"Exempts" (Cadet officers) with the pay of a captain
4	Brigadiers (Senior Sergeants) with the pay of a lieutenant
4	Sous-Brigadiers (Sergeants) with the pay of a cornet
1	Adjutant and sous brigadier
1	Kettledrummer
4	Trumpeters
1	Surgeon-Major
150	Guardsmen

175	men with about 220 horses.

In 1689, by withdrawing men from each of the cavalry companies, the regiment of Karabiniers was formed. It consisted of six companies in two squadrons. In 1701 the regiment was enlarged to 10 companies, of which one was Horse Grenadiers.

A karabinier company had the following makeup:

1	Captain
1	Lieutenant
1	Cornet
1	Quartermaster
1	Clerk
1	Trumpeter
44	Karabiniers
—	
50	

In 1693, three new regiments were recruited in the Spanish Netherlands. Many of the officers and men of these units were French Huguenots. They each had a strength of two squadrons.

During the peace between 1697 and 1702, some five regiments were disbanded or combined with others, but the threat of war in 1701, saw the formation of three new regiments. These were Grovestin's, Eminga's and Baldwin's. In 1701 the Dutch cavalry, therefore, numbered 166 companies in 32 units.

The Netherlands regiments were armed and equipped in much the same way as those of the other nations of Europe in that period. Each trooper wore heavy boots, reaching above the knee, breeches, shirt, waistcoat and coat. The lining of the coat was usually of a contrasting colour, revealed when the cuffs were turned back. The waistcoat was usually the same colour as the coat lining. The front and buttonholes of the coat were sometimes decorated in coloured lace, usually white or yellow. Elite regiments such as the the Garde du Corps or the Gardes te Paard, often had more elaborate decoration, in gold or silver lace.

To protect him against bad weather, each trooper had a heavy cloak. When not in use this was carried on the back of the saddle. The headcovering was a round broad

brimmed hat, usually with one or more of its sides buttoned back. This too, was often decorated with lace and, very often, feathers or plumes were attached. Under the hat was worn a steel skullcap, to protect the head against swordcuts. Whether or not the skullcap was worn by all cavalry, is not certain, as it was not part of the equipment issued at the cost to the Government. It is likely that these items were purchased by the individual trooper, or by the company captain, out of his own resources.

The equipment carried was usually a sword belt, hung over the right shoulder and a carbine belt, supporting a cartridge box, slung over the left shoulder. These belts were worn crossed over the chest and held in place by a sash worn round the waist. The sword belt may have been worn round the waist but this habit seems to have been more common amongst the dragoons of the period.

The Horse Grenadiers of the Karabinier regiment would have worn a Grenadier cap rather than the usual hat and would have had a grenade bag slung over the left shoulder in addition to the carbine belt.

The weapons carried by the troopers were a heavy, straight bladed sword, two pistols carried on the saddle bow and a flintlock (snaphance) carbine suspended from the carbine belt.

Officers wore more ornate uniforms, with an orange silk waist sash and better quality weapons and equipment.

The horse furniture appears usually to have been red or blue, trimmed with white or yellow lace. Sometimes the saddlecloth was the same colour as the linings of the coats, the regimental facing colour.

The battle tactics of the Dutch cavalry were at first, rather old fashioned; they followed the French system. They would advance in line until close to the enemy, discharge their pistols at point blank range, then close into melée. This method was used by most European nations of the period, with the exception of the Swedes. The Swedish method was a close order steady trot straight into the enemy, breaking into a gallop in the final twenty or thirty yards. This use of shock tactics proved to be very effective.

During the 1690s the English and Dutch began to try out this new method. In 1702, General Grovestins, with about 300 troops, met a force of about 400 French cavalry. The French halted to fire their pistols, but Grovestins ordered his men to advance at the trot and charge at the gallop for the last few yards. The result was a heavy defeat for the French. They lost 156 casualties; the Dutch loss was 76.¹

In 1703, a lone company of Netherlands horse, charging along the top of a narrow dyke, were able to rout a force of 1,500 French. This was at Eeckeren, the Dutch being under the command of Maj. Gen. R. von Hompesch.²

¹ Forbes-Wels, *De Nederlandse Cavalerie*, p13.

² Chandler, D., *The Art of Warfare in the Age of Marlborough*, p53.

The usual form of the Dutch advance was in line, with each squadron in two ranks on a frontage of about 60 to 80 men.

THE REGIMENTS OF HORSE

(1) 1688 HEYDEN, 1690 ITTERSUM, 1696 AUGHRIM.

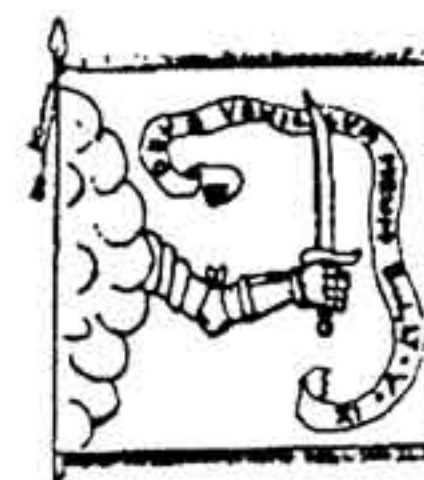
Raised 1671. Maintained by Gelderland.

Colonels: 3 Oct 1683 Frederick Willem, Baron de HEYDE. K.I.A. 1690.
23 Sept 1690 Henrik van ITTERSUM tot Nieuwenhuis
4 Sept 1696 Frederick Christiaan van Reede, Baron AUGHRIM

Uniform: "Tilroy" White coat, lined red.
"Gerpine" White coat, lined blue.
"Wagner" White coat, lined blue, buff waistcoat and breeches. Copper buttons and yellow trim on hat.
"Belaubre" Trumpeters wore red.

Horse furniture was red, trimmed in yellow.

Squadron standard (Wagner) Field, pale blue, white and blue fringes. Clouds and scroll white. Armour and sword, silver, natural hand. Motto: "Deus Vexillum Meum. Exod. 17. V.IX" in black. Regimental Standard (Wagner) the same but with the device in an oval.



(2) GARDES TE PAARD. (Horseguards).

Raised 1672. Normally maintained by Holland but in English service 1688-98.

Colonels: 5 June 1674 Hans Willem Bentinck, Earl of PORTLAND.
7 Aug 1701 Henry de Massue, Marquis Ruvigny, Earl of GALWAY.

The regiment is often known as "Portland's Horse" in English accounts of the period.

Uniform: According to Lawson, the coat was blue, lined in blue. It was embroidered in gold lace with a "W R" cypher on the sleeve in gold. Breeches and waistcoat were also blue. The hat was buff, laced with gold and officers wore feathers, probably white.
Standards: These were most likely blue damask, fringed in gold. On the standard was a gold crown above a gold cypher. Up to the death of Queen Mary this was intertwined "RWMR", after her death it was "RWWR".

The horse furniture was red, trimmed in gold and the regiment rode black horses.

(3) 1688 NASSAU-SAARBRUKEN, 1702 J. K. VAN ECK.
Raised 1671. Maintained by Holland.

Colonels: 3 Apr 1679 Prins Walrad van NASSAU-SAARBRUCKEN-Usingen
21 Oct 1702 Johan Karel van ECK

Uniform: "Tilroy" Red coat, lined red. Tin buttons.
"Gerpines" White coat, lined red.

(4) 1688 TILLY
Raised 1671. Maintained by Holland.

Colonels: Claude Tserclaes, Graaf van TILLY.

Uniform: "Gerpines" White coat, lined red.

(5) 1688 MONTPOUILLAN, 1697 MADURAN.
Raised 1672. Maintained by Holland but in English service 1688-97.

Colonels: 8 Feb 1672 Armand Nompar de Caumont de la Force, Marquis de MONTPOUILLAN.
21 Nov 1697 Armand de Caumont, Marquis de MADURAN.

Uniform: "Belaubre" No details available, probably white coats, lined in white.
In 1693, white coat lined white.

(6) 1688 OBDAM
Raised 1645. Maintained by Holland.

Colonels: Jacob van Wassenaar, heer van Wassenaar-OBDAM.

Uniform: "Tilroy" Grey coat, lined scarlet.
"Gerpines" White coat, lined in red.

(7) 1688 NASSAU-ZUYLENSTEIN
Raised 1672. Maintained by Holland but in English service 1688-97.

Colonels: 1 July 1679 Willem Frederik van NASSAU-ZUYLENSTEIN

Uniform: No details available but probably white coats.

(8) 1688 FLODORFF, 1699 RHOO
Raised 1672. Maintained by Holland.

Colonels: 8 Feb 1672 Adriaan Gustaaf, Graaf van FLODORFF.
1 May 1699 Johan de RHOO.

Uniform: "Tilroy" and "Gerpines" Grey coat, lined in red.

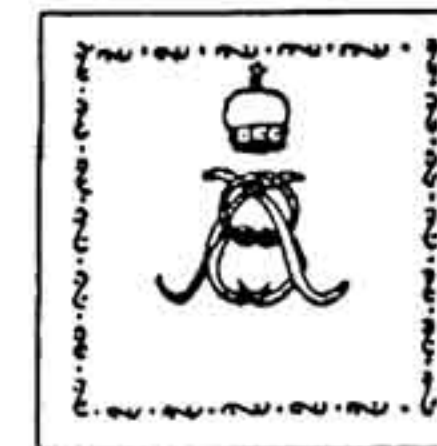
(9) 1688 WALDECK, 1693 SAXE-HEILBURG.
Raised 1635. Maintained by Holland.

Colonels: 23 Feb 1667 George Frederik, Graaf van WALDECK-PYRMONT
14 Jan 1693 Ernst Frederik, Herzog von SAXE-HEILBURG-HILDBURGHAUSEN

Uniform: "Tilroy" Grey coat, lined in red.
"Wagner" White coat, lined in pink. Leather breeches and waistcoat, white metal buttons. Neck-cloth black, hat lace white. This was the Saxe-Heilburg uniform.
"Belaubre" Grey-white lined red, with crimson cuffs. Tin buttons. Trumpeters in reversed colours.

Horse furniture: Pink, trimmed in white.

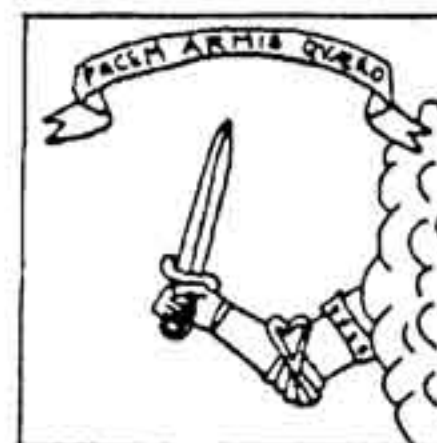
Squadron standard. (Regimental standard perhaps white field). Rose pink field. Fringe and cypher gold. Decorations alternate gold & silver. Crown with gold top, carmine cap and head band silver and black.



(10) 1688 BERLO, 1690 STEYN, 1695 HOORNBERGH
Raised 1672. Maintained by Holland but in English service 1688-97

Colonels: 3 Aug 1676 Albert Ferdinand, Graaf van BERLO
14 Oct 1690 Frederik Ferdinand, Baron van STEYN
17 Mar 1695 Johan Rejnhard van HOORNBERGH

Uniform: "Gerpines" White coat, lined in red. "Wagner" Grey coat, lined in red, with red breeches and waistcoat. Black neckcloth and white lace hat trim.
"Belaubre" 1690, Ash grey coat lined red. NCOs and trumpeters possibly in crimson. Officers in red, white metal buttons for all ranks.



Hoombergh Standard (Wagner) Light green field for squadron standards, white for regimental standard. Fringes in gold. Clouds, arm, sword and scroll silver. Motto: "Pacem Armis Quaero" in black. Sword hilt gold.

(11) 1688 WARFUSE, 1699 L. VAN ECK
Raised 1635. Maintained by Holland.

Colonels: 14 Jan 1684 Floris Karel van Beyeren Schagen, Graaf van WARFUSE
26 May 1699 Lubbert van ECK

Uniform: "Gerpines" White coat, lined in red.
"Belaubre" White lined white in 1695.

(12) 1688 SOPPENBROEK, 1688 BONCOURT, 1701 CRALINGEN
Raised 1672. Maintained by Holland but in English service 1688-97

Colonels: 15 Oct 1675 Willem Roelman, vrijheer QUADT-SOPPENBROEK
25 Dec 1688 Paul Didier de BONCOURT
16 Aug 1701 Johan du Faget van Assendelft, heer
van CRALINGEN en

Heinenoord

(13) 1688 BENTINCK, 1691 DOMPRE
Raised 1672. Maintained by Holland

Colonels: 3 Jan 1684 Hendrik BENTINCK, heer van
Diepanheim
27 Feb 1691 Nicholaas de DOMPRE

Uniform: "Tilroy" White coat, lined in blue.

(14): 1688 RIEDESEL, 1698 PIJPER, 1698 OOST-FRIESLAND
Raised 1672. Maintained by Holland but in English service
1688-97.

Colonels: 6 Oct 1688 George, Baron de RIEDESEL
?? 1688 Gerard PIJPER
23 Apr 1698 Fredrik Ulrich, Graaf van OOST-FRIESLAND

(15) 1688 s'GRAVEMOER, 1694 TENGNAGEL
Raised 1594. Maintained by Holland but in English service 1688-97.

Colonels: 23 Mar 1669 Adam van der Duyn, van s'GRAVEMOER
1 Jan 1694 Zeno Diederick TENGNAGEL, heer van Gelicum

Uniform: "Belaubre" Grey white probably lined in green kersey. A small amount of red
cloth was also ordered.

(16) 1688 SCHACK
Raised 1672 Maintained by Holland but in English service 1688-97.

Colonel: 24 Dec 1681 Bogislaff Sigismund SCHACK

(17) 1688 RYSWIJK, 1698 LA LECK
Raised 1688 Maintained by Holland

Colonels: 9 Oct 1688 Nicolaas van der Duyn, heer van RYSWIJK
25 Mar 1698 Maurits Lodwijk van Nassau-Beverweerd-LA LECK.

Uniform: "Tilroy" and "Gerpines" White coat, lined in white.

As La Leck was the colonel-commandant throughout the period, the regiment was often called by
his name before he actually became colonel.

(18) 1688 OYEN, 1691 RECHTEREN

Raised 1635 Maintained by Holland but in English service 1688-97.

Colonels: 3 Oct 1673 Matthias Hoeufft van OYEN
14 May 1691 Johan Zeger van RECHTEREN

Uniform: "Gerpines" (Probable) White coat, lined in green.
"Belaubre" In 1692, Grey coats lined red. Trumpeters red lined in yellow with
black neckcloths.

This regiment was disbanded in March 1701; its men were transferred to (10) Hoombergh.

(19) 1688 GARDE DU CORPS VAN ZIJNE MAJESTEIT.

Raised 1599 Maintained by Zeeland but in English service 1688-99

Captain-Commandant: Henrik van Nassau-Ouwerkerk

Uniform: "Lawson" Red coat lined in dark blue. Buff waistcoat and breeches. Belts red
velvet, laced heavily with gold. Gold buttons and hat trim. Black hats
with white feathers. The coat sleeves were made to hang loose.
Trumpeters wore a red coat, heavily laced in gold. Trumpet banners
were red and gold.
Standards: "Gerpines" Red coat, lined in white.
Blue damask with silver and gold fringes. On the standard was a gold
crown over the cypher RW MR. After the death of Queen Mary this
became RWW.

The unit rode grey horses and horse furniture was red, trimmed blue and gold.

(20) 1688 WEYNBOM 1691 HUYBERT 1701 PAUL DE RAMMINGEN
Raised 1672 Maintained by Zeeland \

Colonels: 24 Oct 1672 Johan Theobald Metzger van WEYNBOM
26 Feb 1691 Johan de HUYBERT, heer van Noordgouwe en Everoord
12 Apr 1701 Hendrik Frederik PAUL DE RAMMINGEN

Uniform: "Gerpines" White coat, lined in red. 1692 White coat, lined in blue.
"Belaubre" 1695 White coat lined in red.

(21) 1688 GINKEL 1690 ATHLONE

Raised 1635 Maintained by Utrecht but in English service 1688-97

Colonel: 4 May 1635 Godard van GINKEL. Created Earl of ATHLONE in 1690.

Uniform: "Wagner" Grey coat, lined in scarlet. Scarlet breeches and waistcoat, whitmetal
buttons. White hat trim, grey cloak.

Athlone Standard: (Wagner) White & silver damask for regimen-
tal standard, straw & silver damask for squadron standard. Fringes
gold. Centre green with silver animal. Corner devices silver,
lightning bolts gold, centre circle red. Silver scroll. Motto: "Malo
Mori Quem Faedari" in black.



(22) GARDE DU CORPS van den STADHOUDER NASSAU-FRIESLAND
Raised 1668? Maintained by Friesland.

Captain-commandant: Hilcken van Lorch

Uniform: No details available but probably blue lined in blue.

(23) 1688 NASSAU-FRIESLAND 1702 ORANJE-FRIESLAND
Raised 1668. Maintained by Friesland. Sometimes known as Friesland Garde.

Colonels: 20 Dec 1673 Prins Hendrik Casimir van NASSAU-FRIESLAND
28 Mar 1696 Prins Johan Willem Friso van ORANJE-NASSAU

Uniform: "Tilroy" Also "Gerpines" Blue coat, lined in red.
"Wagner" Medium blue coat, lined in red with red breeches and waist-coat.
Silver lace on hat and tin buttons.

Horse furniture: Red, trimmed in white.



Nassau-Friesland Standard (Wagner) Squadron standard field carmine. (Regimental standard white?). Leaves, crosses, cyphers and crowns in gold. Lining of crowns scarlet. Bomb in centre, yellow, with gold and yellow flames. Fringes in gold.

(24) 1688 LIPPE 16909 NIEUWENHUIS 1692 VITTINGHOF Raised 1672. Maintained by Overijssel but in English service 1688-97.

Colonels: 77 1683 Otto, Graaf van der LIPPE
18 Feb 1690 Robert van Ittersum, heer van NIEUWENHUIS
14 Sep 1692 Otto Frederik VITTINGHOF, heer van Needermeert.

(25) 1688 VAN DER BORCH 16992 HESSE-HOMBURG
Raised 1635. Maintained by Groningen.

Colonels: 27 Feb 1677 Frederik Willem VAN DER BORCH K.I.A. 1690
21 Apr 1692 Prins Frededrik Jacob van HESSE-HOMBURG

Uniform: "Gerpines" White coat, lined in red.
"Belaubre" In 1697, light grey coats lined red.

(26) 1st Wurttemberg. 1688 ERFFA 1690 SAXE-HEILBURG 1692 ERBACH
Entered service 1688. Maintained by Holland to 1690, then by Gelderland.

Colonels: 19 Nov 1688 Harman Frederik von ERFFA
1 Jan 1690 Herzog Ernst von SAXE-HEILBURG-HILDBURGHAUSEN
12 Jul 1692 Philip Ludwig von ERBACH

Uniform: "Tilroy" Also "Gerpines" White coat, lined in green.

(27) 2nd Wurttemberg. 1688 TRUCHSESS 1689 HESSE-DARMSTADT
1694 HOLSTEIN-PLON

Entered service 1688. Maintained by Zealand.

Colonels: 2 Dec 1688 Veit Heinrich TRUCHSESS von Westhausen
25 Feb 1689 Philip, Landgraf von HESSE-DARMSTADT
20 Oct 1694 Hans Adolf, Herzog von HOLSTEIN-PLON

Uniform: "Gerpines" White coat, lined in red.

This regiment left Dutch service in 1697 at the end of the war.

(28) 3rd Wurttemberg. 1688 WURTTEMBERG
Entered service 1688. Maintained by Zealand.

Colonel: 2 Dec 1688 Prinz Friedrich Heinrich von WURTTEMBERG
3 Mar 1693 Prinz Friedrich Karl von WURTTEMBERG
7 Dec 1698 Prinz Heinrich Friedrich von WURTTEMBERG

Uniform: "Tilroy" White coat, lined in red.
"Gerpines" White coat, lined in blue.
"Wagner" White coat, lined in black. Buff breeches and waistcoat, black neckcloth and tin buttons. White hat trim.

Horse furniture: Black, trimmed with white.

Standards: White, fringed in gold. In centre, a green palm tree with a silver scroll above. Either side of the palm, a gold crown above a double "FC" cypher in silver. In black letters on the scroll "Grescit Sub Pondere Virtus". This was the regimental standard. The squadron guidons were black, with the same design.



(29) REGIMENT KARABINIERS (Also known as 1689 LIPPE 1695 ALBERMARLE)
Raised 1689. Maintained by Holland.

Colonels: 11 Jan 1689 Frederic Adolf, Graaf van der LIPPE
25 May 1695 Arnold Joost, Baron van Keppel, Earl of ALBERMARLE

Uniform: "Gerpines" White coat, lined in red.

(30) 1693 CHAUVIREY 1697 DE BAY 1701 CHANCLOS
Raised in the Spanish Netherlands 1693. Maintained by Holland.

Colonels: 29 May 1693 Nicholas Francois, Baron de CHAUVIREY
28 Nov 1697 Alexandre DE BAY
19 Apr 1701 Denis Francois Urbain de Retz de Brusila de CHANCLOS

(31) 1693 GRISPERRE 1698 NYSLE
Raised in the Spanish Netherlands 1693. Maintained by Holland.

Colonels: 6 Jun 1693 Philippe Joseph, Baron de GRISPERRE
20 Jun 1698 Jean, Comte de NYSLE

(32) 1693 MONFLIN

Raised in the Spanish Netherlands in 1693. Maintained by Utrecht and Overijssel jointly until 1695, then by Utrecht alone.

Colonel: 1 Jun 1693 Francois Louis de MONFLIN

This regiment was paid off and left Dutch service in 1697.

(33) 1701 GROVESTINS

Raised 1701 Maintained by Friesland.

Colonel: 4 May 1701 Frederik Sirtema van GROVESTINS

(34) 1701 EMINGA

Raised 1701 Maintained by Friesland

Colonel: Frans Menne van EMINGA

(35) 1701 BALDWIN

Raised 1701 Maintained by Overijssel.

Colonel: Hans Jurrien de BALDWIN

The Dragoons

The class of troops known as Dragoons, was an attempt to combine the mobility of the regiments of Horse with the fire power and steadiness of the Foot. A dragoon was a mounted man, armed and equipped to fight either on foot, or on horseback. As with many compromises, the idea was good, but in practice it proved a failure. The dragoon was mounted on a smaller and cheaper horse than the true cavalryman and was therefore unable to fight on equal terms with the regiments of horse. When in action against Foot regiments, the Dragoons, because of their smaller numbers, simply did not have the required fire power. From their inception, the Dragoons' role gradually changed. In the 1690's the main use to which they were put was as flank guards to the army, as foragers and as escorts for supply columns. By the end of the period, they had become a part of the cavalry and were used almost entirely as mounted troops. Their role as mounted infantry gradually disappeared until, apart from a few differences in equipment, they were almost indistinguishable from the Horse. In fact, the only reason that they were retained as a separate branch of the Army was that Dragoons were paid less than Horse.

Both the Allies and the French often used the Dragoons massed, as a mobile reserve for the army. In 1694 for instance, the Allied army had a Dragoon reserve of 54 squadrons as a third line, some 6,000 men.

The Dragoons of the Dutch army were typical of the period. The uniform consisted of breeches, shirt, waistcoat, neckcloth and coat. The boots were lighter than those of the horse, to allow for more easy movement on foot. There were two forms of headgear. Each man had a round, broad brimmed hat usually trimmed with lace and a Dragoon cap. This cap was rather like a nightcap with a wide fur brim. The cloth part of the cap, known as the bag, was usually trimmed with coloured lace and had a tassel on it. The choice of which headgear he wore seems to have been left to the individual trooper. The coat had a coloured lining. Turning back the cuffs of the sleeves revealed this lining as the "facing" colour of the regiment.

In inclement weather, each man was provided with a heavy cloak. When not in use this was carried rolled up at the rear of the saddle. The accoutrements worn were a sword belt round the waist, with a bayonet scabbard attached and a cartridge box slung on a belt over the left shoulder.

The dragoon was well armed. He carried a straight bladed sword, bayonet and snaphance (flintlock) carbine. On the saddlebow of his horse were two holsters. In one was a pistol, in the other was a hatchet. Dragoons were often used as assault troops and a certain number of men in each company were designated as Horse Grenadiers. These wore a Grenadier rather than a Dragoon cap and each carried a bag containing hand grenades. During the course of the period, the Horse Grenadiers in each company were amalgamated to form Horse Grenadier companies.

A Dutch Dragoon regiment during this period was organised as follows:

Regimental Staff

1	Colonel
1	Lieutenant Colonel
1	Major (Majoor)
1	Chaplain
1	Auditor or regimental clerk
1	or 2 administrative officers.

Each regiment was made up of a number of companies. The Garde Dragonniers had 10 companies, the other regiment had 8 companies. Two companies formed a squadron.

A company was made up of the following:

1	Captain (Kapitain)	Horses	3
1	Lieutenant	Horses	2
1	Cornet (Vendrig)	Horses	2
2	Sergeants	Horses	4
2	Drummers (Tambours)	Horses	2
1	Clerk (Schrijver)	Horses	1
69	Dragoons (Dragonders)	Horses	69
3	Officers' servants (Jongens)	Horses	3
--			--
80			86

The four squadrons of a regiment therefore numbered 648 men and some 700 horses. The Garde Dragonniers with their five squadrons numbered over 800.

In 1688 there were only two regiments of Dragoons, the Garde and Marwitz. At the end of 1688 a third unit was raised, that of Berlo. In 1693, a fourth regiment was raised in the Spanish Netherlands, Mattha's. No further Dragoon units were raised between 1693 and 1715. During the period of the Peace of Ryswijk, the size of the Dragoon companies was reduced to only about 40 men; in addition, two of the regiments were dismantled.

The Regiments of Dragoons

(1) 1688 REGIMENT GARDE DRAGONNIERS

Raised 1672. Maintained by England 1688-1689

Colonels: 1678 William III, King of Great Britain and Ireland, Prince of Orange
16 Sept 1702 Wilhelm, Prinz von Hesse-Kassel

The regiment was commanded in the field from 1679 to 1700, by its Colonel-Commandant, Abraham van Eppinger. It is often referred to as EPPINGER'S Dragoons in accounts of the period.

Uniforms: "Lawson" Blackish grey coat, lined in black. Grey fur cap with brown bag. Black hats, buttons and all lace were silver. Musicians wore silver lace.

Lawson states that the regimental standards were black.

(2) 1688 MARWITZ 1693 SCHLIPPENBACH
Raised 1672. Maintained by all the provinces.

Colonels: 2 Feb 1688 Christoffel van MARWITZ
23 Jun 1693 Christoffel van SCHLIPPENBACH

Uniform: "Tilroy" Red coat, lined in white. "Belaubre" In 1690, red coats lined in blue. NCOs in blue coats lined blue. Red cloaks and blue stockings.

This regiment was dismantled between 1698 and 1701.

(3) 1688 BERLO 1689 WALDECK 1693 DOPF
Raised 1688. Maintained by all the provinces.

Colonels: 25 Oct 1688 Albert Ferdinand, Graaf van BERLO
23 Nov 1689 George Frederik, Graaf van WALDECK-PYREMONT
1 Jan 1693 Daniel Wolf van DOPF

Uniforms "Tilroy" Red coat, lined in white.
"Wagner" Red coat, lined in white. White waistcoat and breeches. Silver buttons and white lace. Drummers wore a white coat, lined in red, with red lace and silver buttons.

Dopf Standard. All black field. Oak leaves and stars gold, comet flames red. Silver scroll. Motto: "Dum Lucem Percam" in black.



(4) 1693 MATTHA

Raised 1693 in the Spanish Netherlands. Maintained by all the provinces.

Colonel: 8 Jul 1693 Claude François, baron de MATTHA

Uniform No details available, but probably a red coat, lined in white.

The Dragoon cap for the three line regiments was most probably of brown fur, with a red bag trimmed with white lace.



Officer's Coat, Dragoon Regiment Dopf

The Infantry

The Dutch infantry were amongst the steadiest in Europe and were very highly regarded by their contemporaries. They were well equipped, well trained and by the standards of the times, regularly paid. This had not always been the case, as in the first war against France, from 1672 to 1678, the French had proved far superior. There had been a steady improvement in quality and by the 1680s they were the equal of the French. The improvement continued throughout the war and by the time of the War of the Spanish Succession (1702-14), the Dutch were superior.

Apart from the "subsidy troops" - the foreign regiments serving under Dutch command and in Dutch pay - the infantry were made up of three main elements. The bulk of the regiments consisted of native Dutch troops. In addition to these were a Scots brigade of three, later six battalions and a number of Swiss units. These last totalled thirteen battalions by 1701.

Most of the forty-five Dutch infantry units in existence in 1688 consisted of a single battalion. Only two were multi-battalion units. These were the Gardes te Voet (Footguards), which had three battalions, and the Nassau-Friesland regiment, which had two. Of the remaining forty three, only two were not single battalions. There were two large independent Guard companies, the Compagnie Garde van den Stathouder, or Gardes Friesland and the Compagnie Gardes van den Stathouder or Gardes Stad en Land Groningen. Each of these had a strength of about 200 and when in the field were usually attached to the Garde te Voet.

During the period 1688-1701, a further eleven regiments were added to the original forty five. All were single battalion units. Six of them were native Dutch units, three were French Huguenot and the remaining two were respectively Swedes and Brandenburgers. These last two units, Oxenstierna and Keurprins, were formed from troops left behind when the Swedish and Brandenburg "subsidy troops" returned to their respective homelands in 1697 at the end of the war.

The three French units were regiments which had been serving in the Savoy or with the English between 1688 and 1697.

Altogether then, with all its elements combined, the infantry at its greatest strength consisted of some seventy five battalions and two independent companies. This gave the Netherlands a field force of, nominally, about 60,000 men. With the addition of over 20,000 foreign infantry from the "subsidy" regiments, the Dutch could dispose of a very considerable force.

Between 1688 and 1697, the Garde, with its three battalions and three other regiments, plus the three units of the Scots Brigade and three English recruited regiments, were in the pay of the English government. This was in order to relieve pressure on the Dutch exchequer. The only difference that this made, was that the Scots were usually brigaded with the English forces and that one of the three Garde battalions was usually based in England. The three English units were never to return to Dutch service and two of them became permanent regiments of the English army.

Organisation

With the exception of the Garde and the two independent companies, the Netherlands regiments were all organised in the same way. Each consisted of a regimental staff and twelve companies. Regiment Nassau-Friesland had twenty four companies and an extra lieutenant-colonel to command its second battalion. It was usually classed as a Guard regiment and was sometimes referred to as the regiment Gardes van den Stathouder.

The staff of a regiment was quite small, numbering eight, plus a few officers' servants. Most regiments had a colonel-proprietor, usually a senior field officer, who did not actually command the unit in the field. The actual command was performed by a colonel-commandant who acted in the place of the colonel. Apart from the servants, the staff of a regiment consisted of the following:

1	Colonel	(Kolonel)
1	Lieutenant-colonel	(Luitenant-Kolonel)
1	Major	(Majoor)
1	Quartermaster	(Kwartiermeester)
1	Adjutant	(Adjutant)
1	Chaplain	(Predikant)
1	Surgeon	(Veldsheer)
1	Regimental Clerk	(Soliciteur)
-		
8		

Each individual company was made up of:

1	Captain	(Kapitein)
1	Lieutenant	(Luitenant)
1	Ensign	(Vendrig)
2	Sergeants	(Sergeant)
2	Drummers	(Tamboer)
1	Clerk	(Soliciteur)
3	Officers' servants	(Jongen)
60	Privates and Corporals	(Soldat/Kaporaal)
--		
71		

This was the size of a company at full strength, when fully recruited. At the beginning of the war most companies had only 44 privates and corporals. As soon as the war began an extra sixteen men were added to each company, but this took some time.

With the exception of the Gardes te Voet van Zijne Majesteit and one or two other units (Hornes-Kassel) the Netherlands regiments did not have companies of grenadiers. In each company were a number of grenadiers who were formed into ad hoc units to perform specific tasks and duties. Examples of their use in this way was as storming parties when assaulting a position or as a "forlorn hope" leading an attack on a breach during a siege.

The majority of the men in a company were musketeers, with at this period, about

one fifth of them carrying pikes. The pike was gradually going out of use, as musketry techniques improved, but it was not until about 1706 that it completely disappeared from service.

During the period between 1697 and 1701, companies were once again reduced in strength to 44 men. As war once more began to seem certain, in 1701, the regiments were once more brought up to their previous strength.

On a war footing therefore, a regiment would have a nominal strength of some 860 officers and men. In practice, the number was somewhere about 700 as full recruitment was very seldom reached.

The Garde te Voet van Zijne Majesteit was the largest regiment in the army. It consisted of a total of twenty six companies. Twenty four of these had a strength of 100, made up of 89 privates and corporals and the same number of officers as a normal company. The two other companies were the "Lijf" company, with a strength of 109 men and eleven officers, and the Grenadier company, which had a strength of 102. The two extra members were officers, the provost of the Garde and the "major van het Hof".

The regiment was organised into three battalions, two of nine companies and one of eight. Although there were less companies in a Garde battalion than a normal regiment, their greater individual size and the fact that their numbers were usually kept up to strength meant that these battalions were larger than those of ordinary units. The Scots regiments were organised as the normal Dutch line; the organisation of the Swiss will be dealt with later in the book

Uniform

The clothing worn by the Dutch infantry was similar to that worn by other European armies of the period. The private soldier wore a coat, waistcoat, shirt, neckcloth, breeches, stockings and heavy shoes.

He wore a round, broad brimmed felt hat. This was worn with one or even two of its sides laced up and was to develop into the tricorne of the Marlburian times. The soldier's coat was usually lined with a contrasting colour. When the lapels or the cuffs were turned back, the lining colour was revealed as the "facing colour" of the regiment. During this period it was not usual for the lapels to be turned back, although the cuff lining was always to be seen. Certain regiments had coloured lace decorating the coat and hat.

Musicians usually had a more ornate dress than the ordinary men. Frequently, but not always, they wore a uniform of reversed colours. This means that the coat was in the regimental lining colour and its lining was in the regimental coat colour. The musicians' coats were usually decorated with large amounts of coloured lace. Officers and sergeants usually wore a more ornate version of the soldiers' dress, of better cloth and better finished. Officers wore an orange silk sash round the waist under the sword belt or over the shoulder, tied at the hip. Uniform regulations were not as strict as they were to become later in history and many officers, especially those of higher rank, did

not wear the regimental uniform. Even when the regimental uniform was grey, as was the case with the majority of Dutch units, officers were often portrayed in blue coats. The uniforms of the individual regiments are dealt with in the list of the regiments and colonels. (The grey could be anything from deep iron grey to almost white, probably as a result of the dyes fading.)

The method of clothing a regiment was as follows:¹

Each colonel, in consultation with his regimental officers, privately chose a contractor and negotiated with him to purchase the clothing. Once paid for, the account was sent to the Treasury of the province which maintained the regiment, for re-imbursement. The records of the purchase were kept for two years and then destroyed. As a new uniform was provided every two years, and the colonel was free to choose the colours of the uniform, a regiment's appearance could change at quite frequent intervals. Because of this, and the fact that no records were retained, details of the regiments are scanty. The few sources for uniform details are, moreover, correct only for the two year period of that particular uniform contract.

Arms and Equipment

Much of the information in this section is obtained from *Militair Memoir Boeck 1704-1728* by Pier Willem Sytma, as quoted in *Het Staatsche Leger*, Vol. 8.

The equipment of a musketeer was a sword belt worn over the right shoulder, crossed with a cartridge belt worn over the left shoulder. On this belt were suspended a number of measured charges for the musket. In the English army, these were twelve in number, known as the "Twelve Apostles"; the Dutch appear to have carried fifteen. On the sword belt was worn a bayonet in a scabbard. The sword belt over the shoulder was gradually replaced by a waist belt and by 1702, the waist belt appears to have been the norm. Grenadiers still kept crossed belts, one carrying the grenade pouch and the other the cartridge box.

The musket weighed 12 $\frac{7}{8}$ pounds and the rest, if carried, weighed $\frac{7}{8}$ of a pound. The ordinary musketeer had a matchlock musket with an effective range of 300 paces (about 200 metres), although it could be used, most ineffectually, at 500 paces. The total weight of a musketeer's equipment was reckoned to be 23 $\frac{7}{8}$ pounds. This compares quite unfavourably with the 27 pounds weight of a pikeman's equipment, most of which was worn rather than carried. Sytma says that a musketeer's equipment was more difficult to carry around.

The grenadiers within a company carried a grenade bag containing three or four grenades. For the sake of easier handling they would also be armed with a "snaphance" or flintlock musket rather than a matchlock. This meant that the grenadier was not encumbered by having to carry a lighted match when he went into action. During the course of the period the number of flintlock muskets used gradually

¹ For this information, I am indebted to Mr. J. G. Kerkhoven of the Royal Dutch Army and Arms Museum.

increased, although the matchlocks remained in the majority. The musket fired a shot weighing one ounce, its bayonet of the plug variety, weighed 2 pounds. Towards the end of the period the plug bayonets were gradually replaced by socket bayonets, which enabled the musket to be fired whilst the bayonet was fixed. Plug bayonets were still the most common type used by far until after 1700.

At first the pikeman still wore armour on back and breast, but this was very soon dispensed with. The full equipment of a pikeman consisted of a breastplate, weight 5 pounds, a back plate weighing 5 1/2 pounds, gorget, weight 1 1/2 pounds, tassets, weight 3 1/4 pounds and a steel helmet weighing 3 1/4 pounds. Most pikemen of the period are depicted wearing little or no armour. The pike itself was 15 feet long and weighed 6 1/2 pounds, its staff was made of ash wood and was 4 inches in circumference.

A captain carried a half-pike, 11 feet long. A lieutenant carried a partizan with an ash staff five feet long. The head of the partizan was 11 inches long and it weighed three pounds. The sergeants carried a halberd. This was used both as a weapon and as a means of controlling the musketeers when in action, by various signals. The halberd was about five feet long, slightly tapered and about 4 inches in circumference in the middle. The head was eighteen inches long and the shaft was protected with iron for twenty inches from the head.

The drummers carried a drum weighing 12 pounds. It had a height of 23 inches and a circumference of about six feet. This was rather an old fashioned instrument and it seems to have been replaced by a rather smaller model during the period 1690-1714.

Colours

A regiment in the field usually carried three colours. These were the colonel's, the lieutenant-colonel's and the major's. As the period went on, this number was reduced to two. In the Dutch army, the colonel's colour was often white, decorated with his coat of arms; the second colour would have the same pattern but on a different coloured background. In the top corner, nearest the flag staff, were placed the arms of the province by which the regiment was maintained. A Dutch colour of the period was about six feet square, carried on a staff ten feet long. The staff had a pike head with the weight of the staff being about three pounds.

The Regiment in action

When going into action, the companies would form line with the colonel's and lieutenant-colonel's companies in the centre. The other ten companies would form up, five on either side. The companies were in three ranks, giving the battalion a frontage of about 120 - 140 yards. The pikemen were withdrawn from their parent companies and were massed behind the central companies. At full strength, therefore, a battalion had 576 musketeers in three ranks. The twelve companies were divided into "platoons" by the regimental major, for the purpose of fire control. Eighteen was the usual number of platoons formed. Groups of six platoons of each firing, were spaced out along the line so that fire was coming from every part of the line continuously. On command, all platoons of the "first" firing would advance to discharge their muskets.

They would then fall back to reload whilst the "second" firing advanced and fired. These two would withdraw to allow the "third" firing to shoot. The process then recommenced. A well drilled unit could get off six firings a minute for a short period. Fatigue, fouling of the muskets and the normal confusion of battle would tend to slow the rate down quite considerably. This practice of platoon firing, if not invented by the Dutch, as has been claimed, was perfected by them and was extremely effective. The method was adopted by the English and other armies and it proved far superior to the fire drill of the French and their allies.

If the battalion was attacked by cavalry, the pikemen would extend their front and the musketeers would fall back behind them, firing through the gaps between the pikes. The high discipline and training of the Dutch was much admired by both their allies and their enemies. During several battles, the steadiness of the Netherlands foot was the only thing which prevented a defeat from becoming a rout and their great ability to retire from a battlefield defeat in good order was a byword amongst friends and foes alike. Although defeated heavily many times by the French, the Dutch were always able to fight again, quickly and effectively.

The Regiments

(1) 1688 BULOW, 1695 WELDEREN

Raised 1602 Maintained by Gelderland

Colonels: 1679 Willem van BULOW
22 Feb 1695 Stephen van WELDEREN

Uniform: "Tilroy" Grey Coat, lined in blue with blue breeches and waistcoat. Copper buttons, grey gaiters, white neck cloth and gold lace on hat. Drummers wore orange lace.
"Wagner" In 1690, grey coats lined in blue. Waistcoat and breeches blue. Silver lace for NCOs and gold lace for officers.

Welderens Colour: Field of Colonel's colour white, others carmine. All devices in gold except linings of crowns which are carmine. Silver scroll, black motto.

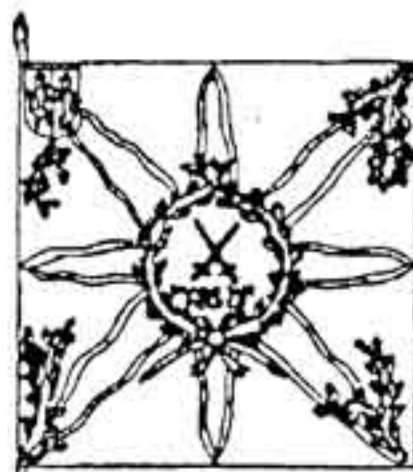


(2) 1688 WIJNBURG, 1696 BEIJNHAM
 Raised 1674 Maintained by Gelderland

Colonels: 1678 Ditmar van WIJNBURG
 6 Nov 1696 Johan van BEIJNHAM

Uniform: "Tilroy" White coat, lined in red.
 "Gerpines" White coat, lined in green.
 "Wagner" Grey coat, lined in red. Red waistcoat. Grey Breeches and gaiters.
 White buttons and neckcloth, no trim on hat. Drummers wore a red coat and breeches, trimmed with gold lace and with a yellow lining.
 "Belaubre" Grey-white coats lined red. Leather breeches. NCOs with red waistcoats and breeches. As Tilroy and Belaubre agree, the Gerpines list may be wrong.

Beynham Colour: Field of Colonel's colour white, others yellow. Flame red, edged in yellow. Oak leaves in gold. Central devices and motto gold. Arms of Gelderland in corner. On left, a gold lion on a blue field. On right, a red lion on a white field.



(3) 1688 ESSEN, 1698 PLETTENBERG
 Raised 1622 Maintained by Gelderland

Colonels: 1682 Filips van ESSEN, heer van den Burgh
 20 May 1698 Maurits Henrik van PLETTENBERG

Uniform: Ash grey coat, lined in yellow. Tin buttons, white stockings.

(4) 1688 GARDE TE VOET (Footguards)
 Raised 1599 Maintained by Holland but in English service 1688-89

Colonels: 1674 Graaf Henrik Trajectinus van Solms K.I.A. 1693
 1 Sep 1693 Herzog Ferdinand Wilhelm von Wurttemberg-Teck
 12 Jun 1701 Graaf Walrad von Nassau-Saarbrücken-Ottweiler

Uniform: "Gerpines" Blue coat.
 "Wagner" Indigo blue coats, lined in red. Blue waistcoat, white breeches and gaiters. Yellow buttons and hat trim. Drummers wore blue coats with orange lace.

Garde te Voet Colour: (This is when in Netherlands service. Colour was very different in English service 1688-99. See *William III at War - Scotland and Ireland 1689-91* by same author). White field. Devices and wreaths gold, ribbons pale blue. Arms of Holland. A red lion on a yellow field. Gold motto on light blue scroll.



(5) 1688 WALDECK, 1693 HOLSTEIN-PLON
 Raised 1586 Maintained by Holland

Colonels: 1672 George Frederik, furst von WALDECK-PYRMONT
 24 Sep 1693 Johan Adolf, herzog von HOLSTEIN-PLON

Uniform: "Tilroy" Red coat, lined in red.
 "Gerpines" Red coat, lined in red

(6) 1688 HORNES-KESSEL 1694 ST. AMANT
 Raised 1602 Maintained by Holland. Became marines in 1698

Colonels: 1678 Graaf Willem Adriaan van HORNES, Baron van KESSEL
 25 Mar 1694 Philippe Claude Touroud de ST. AMANT

Uniform: In 1674 Dark blue coat, lined in red.
 In 1693 Light grey coat, lined in light blue.
 "Belaubre" Light blue waistcoat and stockings, yellow metal buttons.

(7) 1688 DELWICH 1692 LINDEBOOM
 Raised 1671 Maintained by Holland

Colonels: 1678 Hendrik van DELWICH, vrijheer van Wiebendorf.
 6 May 1692 Karel LINDEBOOM

Uniform: "Gerpines" White coat, lined in red.
 "Belaubre" In 1689, Red coats lined in blue.

(8) 1688 BIRKENFELD
 Raised 1672 Maintained by Holland

Colonels: 1673 Johann Karl, Prins Palzgraf von BIRKENFELD

Uniform: "Tilroy" White coat, lined in red. Red breeches.
 "Gerpines" White coat, lined in red. Red breeches.
 "Belaubre" Red stockings.

(9) 1688 MANMAEKER 1689 HEUCKELOM
 Raised 1668 Maintained by Holland

Colonels: 1668 Karel MANMAEKER, heer van Hofwegen
 9 Dec 1689 Willem van HEUCKELOM, heer van Crommestyn

(10) 1688 Beaumont 1695 Menno van COEHOORN
Raised 1643 Maintained by Holland

Colonels: 1688 Johan van BEAUMONT
4 Nov 1695 Menno, baron COEHOORN

Uniform: "Tilroy" Red coat, lined in black velvet.
"Wagner" Grey coat, lined in black. Grey breeches, waistcoat and gaiters.
Yellow buttons and hat lace, black neck-cloth. Drummers wore a black coat, lined in grey, yellow buttons and lace.

This regiment is sometimes referred to as the "Old Regiment of Guards".

Colour: White field for regimental colour, dark yellow for others.
All devices gold, possibly a red cap on the crown.



(11) 1688 TORSAY
Raised 1599 Maintained by Holland.

Colonel: 1678 Daniel de Tassin de TORSAY

Uniform: "Gerpines" Red coat, lined in blue

(12) 1688 PERCEVAL 1691 SWANSBEL
Raised 1666 Maintained by Holland. This regiment became Marines in 1698

Colonels: 1682 Meynard de PERCEVAL
26 Oct 1691 Coert Jan van SWANSBEL

Uniform: "Belaubre" As marines, possibly grey coats, lined in blue.

(13) 1688 ZOBEL 1695 GOOR
Raised 1671 Maintained by Holland

Colonels: 1673 Nicholaas Frederik ZOBEL
15 Feb 1695 Johan Wynand van GOOR

Uniform: "Gerpines" White coat, lined in green.
"Belaubre" In 1701, white coats lined red. Yellow metal buttons. Drummers in reversed colours, white lace, red breeches and waistcoat.

(14) 1688 SALISCH
Raised 1673 Maintained by Holland

Colonel: 30 Dec 1688 Ernst Willem van SALISCH

Uniform: "Tilroy" Grey coat, lined in red.
"Gerpines" White coat, lined in red.
"Wagner" Grey coat, lined in red. Red waistcoat, grey breeches and gaiters.
White buttons and hat lace. Drummers wore a red coat, lined in grey, with white lace.

Standard: Battalion colour pink. Yellow oak leaves with white berries. Red ribbon at foot of wreath. Centre, clouds and scroll white, lettering black. Tents grey on a background shading from olive in the front to pale green at the rear. Arms of Holland in corner. A red lion on a yellow field. Blue eyes and tongue on the lion.



(15) 1688 FAGEL
Raised 1673 Maintained by Holland

Colonel: Nicholaas Francois FAGEL

Uniform: "Tilroy" Red coat, lined in yellow. (Same in Walton's *History of the Standing Army*).
"Gerpines" Red coat.
"Belaubre" Red coat lined yellow. Red waistcoats and breeches. Black neckcloth yellow ribbons on shoulders. Tin buttons. 100 caps bought for renadiers, 1690. Officers wore red, lined in yellow, with velvet cuffs.

(16) 1688 HORNES-BOXTEL 1695 SOUTELANDE
Raised 1665 Maintained by Holland

Colonels: 1674 Johan Belgicus, Graaf van HORNES-BOXTEL
1 Jan 1695 Willem van SOUTELANDE

Uniform: "Gerpines" White coat, lined in red.

(17) 1688 SLANGENBURG
Raised ? Maintained by Holland

Colonel: 1675 Frederik Johan van Baer, heer van SLANGENBURG

Uniform: "Tilroy" White coat, lined in red.
 "Gerpines" Red coat, lined in red.
 "Wagner" Grey coat, lined in crimson. Grey waistcoat, breeches and gaiters. Tin buttons and white hat lace, neckcloth. Drummers wore a crimson coat, lined in crimson, with orange breeches. They had silver buttons and white lace.

Colour: Colonel's colour white, others blue. Yellow oak leaves and wreath with white berries. Red ribbon on wreath. Centre lion, arrows and crown in gold, arrow heads and sword hilt silver. Lion's tongue red. Arms of Holland in corner. Red lion on a yellow field. Blue tongue and eye. Corner crown gold, with red trim.



(18) 1688 BRANDENBURG
Raised 1673 Maintained by Holland but in English service 1688-97.

Colonel: Prinz Albrecht Friedrich von BRANDENBURG (Brother of the Elector).

Uniform: Indigo blue coat, lined in red. Red breeches and waistcoat, blue gaiters. Hat lace and buttons white. Drummers wore blue coats, lined in red with red neckcloths and white lace. Mentioned earlier as having grey coat, lined in blue.



Colour: Field white for Colonel's colour. Devices in gold, crown with gold top, silver headband, red cap. Eagle in scarlet with gold claws. Breast ornament silver. Silver scroll with black lettering.

(19) 1688 RIJNGRAAF van SALM 1695 DOHNA
Raised 1668 Maintained by Holland.

Colonels: 1676 Willem Florentin, Wildgraaf en Rijngraaf van SALM
 5 Apr 1695 Johan Frederik, graaf van DOHNA-FERASSIERES

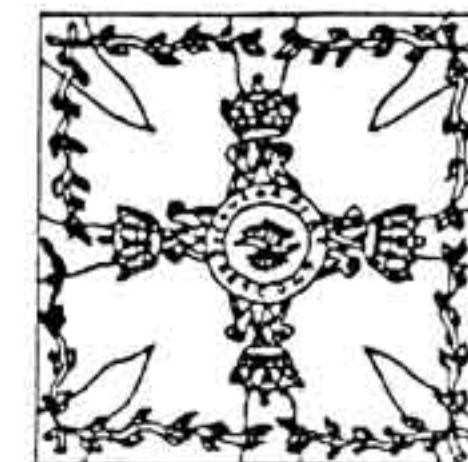
Uniform: "Tilroy" White coats, lined in blue.
 "Gerpines" White coats, lined in white.
 "Belaubre" In 1702, grey coats lined in blue.

(20) 1668 L'ECLUSE WALEN 1695 NASSAU WALEN (Walloons)
Raised 1600 Maintained by Holland.

Colonels: 4 Oct 1688 Ferdinand van der Gracht, heer van L'ECLUSE
 26 Mar 1695 Prinz Walrad von NASSAU-SAARBRUCKEN-USINGEN
 21 Dec 1701 Prinz Wilhelm Heinrich von NASSAU-SAARBRUCKEN-USINGEN

Uniform: "Gerpines" White coat, lined in red.
 "Wagner" Grey coat, lined in carmine. Carmine waistcoat, breeches and gaiters. Black neckcloth, tin buttons, silver hat lace. Drummers wore a crimson coat and waistcoat lined in grey-white, with white lace.
 "Belaubre" In 1690, red stockings. Officers had crimson sashes and coat facings.

Nassau-Walen Colour: Field white for Colonel's colour, others violet. Flames white. Oak leaves yellow with white berries. Cyphers and crowns gold with red linings on the crowns. Central circle gold. Arrows gold with silver tips. Ribbon on arrows pale blue.



(21) 1688 LANNOY 1692 VAN DER MEULEN 1695 HOLSTEIN-NORBURG
Raised ? Maintained by Holland.

Colonels: 1679 Samuel de LANNOY
 25 Jul 1692 Arnault van der NEULEN, heer van SCHOONENBURG
 21 Oct 1694 Prinz Joachim Friedrich von HOLSTEIN-NORBURG

Uniform: "Belaubre" Grey coat, lined in red.
 In 1701, as above with red waistcoats, copper buttons. Men had aiguillettes. In 1702, red neckcloths.

(22) 1688 AMELISWEERD
Raised 1665 Maintained by Holland.

Colonel: Hendrik van Uytenhoven, heer van AMELISWEERD

Uniform: "Tilroy" Grey coat, lined in red.
 "Belaubre" As above. Red stockings, waistcoat and breeches. Black neckcloth.

(17) 1688 SLANGENBURG
Raised ? Maintained by Holland

Colonel: 1675 Frederik Johan van Baer, heer van SLANGENBURG

Uniform: "Tilroy" White coat, lined in red.
 "Gerpines" Red coat, lined in red.
 "Wagner" Grey coat, lined in crimson. Grey waistcoat, breeches and gaiters. Tin buttons and white hat lace, neckcloth. Drummers wore a crimson coat, lined in crimson, with orange breeches. They had silver buttons and white lace.

Colour: Colonel's colour white, others blue. Yellow oak leaves and wreath with white berries. Red ribbon on wreath. Centre lion, arrows and crown in gold, arrow heads and sword hilt silver. Lion's tongue red. Arms of Holland in corner. Red lion on a yellow field. Blue tongue and eye. Corner crown gold, with red trim.



(18) 1688 BRANDENBURG
Raised 1673 Maintained by Holland but in English service 1688-97.

Colonel: Prinz Albrecht Friedrich von BRANDENBURG (Brother of the Elector).

Uniform: Indigo blue coat, lined in red. Red breeches and waistcoat, blue gaiters. Hat lace and buttons white. Drummers wore blue coats, lined in red with red neckcloths and white lace. Mentioned earlier as having grey coat, lined in blue.



Colour: Field white for Colonel's colour. Devices in gold, crown with gold top, silver headband, red cap. Eagle in scarlet with gold claws. Breast ornament silver. Silver scroll with black lettering.

(19) 1688 RIJNGRAAF van SALM 1695 DOHNA
Raised 1668 Maintained by Holland.

Colonels: 1676 Willem Florentin, Wildgraaf en Rijngraaf van SALM
 5 Apr 1695 Johan Frederik, graaf van DOHNA-FERASSIERES

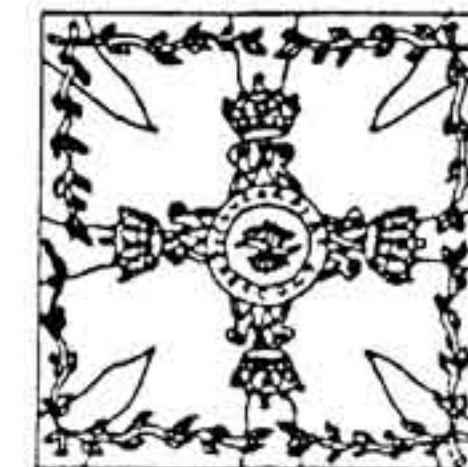
Uniform: "Tilroy" White coats, lined in blue.
 "Gerpines" White coats, lined in white.
 "Belaubre" In 1702, grey coats lined in blue.

(20) 1668 L'ECLUSE WALEN 1695 NASSAU WALEN (Walloons)
Raised 1600 Maintained by Holland.

Colonels: 4 Oct 1688 Ferdinand van der Gracht, heer van L'ECLUSE
 26 Mar 1695 Prinz Walrad von NASSAU-SAARBRUCKEN-USINGEN
 21 Dec 1701 Prinz Wilhelm Heinrich von NASSAU-SAARBRUCKEN-USINGEN

Uniform: "Gerpines" White coat, lined in red.
 "Wagner" Grey coat, lined in carmine. Carmine waistcoat, breeches and gaiters. Black neckcloth, tin buttons, silver hat lace. Drummers wore a crimson coat and waistcoat lined in grey-white, with white lace.
 "Belaubre" In 1690, red stockings. Officers had crimson sashes and coat facings.

Nassau-Walen Colour: Field white for Colonel's colour, others violet. Flames white. Oak leaves yellow with white berries. Cyphers and crowns gold with red linings on the crowns. Central circle gold. Arrows gold with silver tips. Ribbon on arrows pale blue.



(21) 1688 LANNOY 1692 VAN DER MEULEN 1695 HOLSTEIN-NORBURG
Raised ? Maintained by Holland.

Colonels: 1679 Samuel de LANNOY
 25 Jul 1692 Arnault van der NEULEN, heer van SCHOONENBURG
 21 Oct 1694 Prinz Joachim Friedrich von HOLSTEIN-NORBURG

Uniform: "Belaubre" Grey coat, lined in red.
 In 1701, as above with red waistcoats, copper buttons. Men had aiguillettes. In 1702, red neckcloths.

(22) 1688 AMELISWEERD
Raised 1665 Maintained by Holland.

Colonel: Hendrik van Uytenhoven, heer van AMELISWEERD

Uniform: "Tilroy" Grey coat, lined in red.
 "Belaubre" As above. Red stockings, waistcoat and breeches. Black neckcloth.

(23) 1688 NASSAU-SAARBRUCKEN 1701 VAN DER BEKE
 Raised 1644 Maintained by Zealand but in English service 1688-97.

Colonels: 1680 Walrad, Graaf van NASSAU-SAARBRUCKEN-OTTWEILER
 6 Aug 1701 Rainier Vincent VAN DER BEKE

Uniform: No details available but a deserter advertised in the *London Gazette* of 16 May 1689, is described as in a grey coat, lined in blue.

(24) 1688 NOYELLES
 Raised 1664 Maintained by Zealand

Colonel: 1680 Jacques Louis, comte de NOYELLES-FALAIS

Uniform: "Gerpines" White coat, lined in red.

(25) 1688 SCHOTTE 1692 CAU 1697 SPARRE
 Raised 1664 Maintained by Zealand. The regiment became Marines in 1698.

Colonels: 1664 Simon SCHOTTE
 20 Mar 1692 Johan CAU
 21 Nov 1697 Carl Wilhelm, baron von SPARRE

(26) 1688 SCHIMMELPENNINCK 1693 ARENTS 1701 VASSY
 Raised 1672 Maintained by Zealand

Colonels: 26 Oct 1688 Assuerus SCHIMMELPENNINCK van der Oye, heer van Kell
 29 Aug 1693 Christiaan ARENTS
 6 Aug 1701 Johan de VASSY

Uniform: "Gerpines" White coat, lined in white.

(27) 1688 WEEDE 1700 NASSAU-WOUDENBERG
 Raised 1672 Maintained by Utrecht

Colonels: 1674 Henrik van WEEDE
 12 Mar 1700 Cornelis van NASSAU, heer van WOUDENBERG

Uniform: 1690 Red coat, lined in blue. 1703 Grey coat, lined in grey.
 "Belaubre" In 1690, a red coat with red cuffs, blue linings. Red waistcoat and breeches. Tin buttons.

(28) 1688 RAM VAN HAGEDOORN 1691 MARQUETTE 1699 PALLANDT
 Raised 1665 Maintained by Utrecht

Colonels: 1680 Francois de RAM, heer van HAGEDOORN
 21 Apr 1691 Daniel Maximilian de Hertaing, heer van MARQUETTE
 16 Aug 1699 Johan Werner, baron van PALLANDT

Uniform: "Wagner" Grey coat, lined in yellow. Yellow waistcoat, grey breeches and gaiters. White buttons, no hat lace. Drummers wore a yellow coat, lined in black, with silver lace.

Pallandt Colour: White field for Colonel's colour, others black. Flames yellow with a red border. Gold oak leaves. Pale blue scroll with gold motto. Centre: silver clouds, gold armour and sword. Natural hand. Arms of Utrecht. Over all a gold crown. Top left and bottom right, a white cross on a red field. Top right and bottom left, a red lion on a yellow field. In centre, shield white above, red below.



(29) 1688 LUNEBURG-OSNABRUCK 1691 FRIESEN 1692 TETTAU 1697 KEPPEL
 Raised 1672 Maintained by Utrecht until 1697, then by Holland

Colonels: 1675 Prinz Friedrich August von BRAUNSCHWEIG-LUNEBURG-OSNABRUCK
 9 Apr 1691 Henrik, vrijheer van FRIESEN
 6 May 1692 Julius Ernst von TETTAU
 24 Sep 1697 Johan Rabo van KEPPEL

Uniform: "Gerpines" White coat, lined in white.
 "Belaubre" Red coat, lined in yellow, probably a red waistcoat.

(30) 1688 HAERSOLTE 1701 SALM 1701 RANCK
 Raised ? Maintained by Utrecht

Colonels: 1684 Rutger van HAERSOLTE
 1 Mar 1701 Wilhelm Konstantin, Wildgraaf und Rheingraaf von SALM
 27 May 1701 Coenraad RANCK

Uniform: 1690 Red coat, lined in black.
 "Belaubre" Same uniform with a red waistcoat.

(31) 1688 Baye Du THEIL 1699 WAES
Raised 1672 Maintained by Utrecht

Colonels: 1672 Paul du BAYE, heer van THEIL
21 Sep 1699 Frans Jacob, baron van WAES, heer van Kessenich

Uniforms: "Gerpines" White coat.
"Wagner" Grey coat, lined in red, with gray waistcoat, breeches and gaiters. White buttons and yellow hat lace. Drummers wore a yellow coat, lined in red with yellow lace.

Waes Colour: Battalion colour carmine. Gold leaves and lions. Blue scroll with white motto. Arms of Utrecht. See flag of Pallandt, No. (28). Colonel's colour: white field. Same corner ornaments. Top left hand corner Arms of Utrecht. Silver cloud, arm & sword, gold hilt. Gold motto "HAEC LIBERTATIS ERGO".



(32) 1688 COMPAGNIE GARDE van den STADHOUDER FRIESLAND
Raised ? Maintained by Friesland

Captain-commandant 1667 Johan Coenders

Uniform: No details but probably blue coat, lined in red.

(33) NAASAU-FRIESLAND 1702 ORANJE-FRIESLAND
Raised 1666? Maintained by Friesland

Colonels: 27 Mar 1696 Prinz Henrik Casimir, Stadhouder van NASSAU-FRIESLAND
Prins Johan Willem Frisco, Stadhouder van NASSAU-FRIESLAND

Uniform: "Tilroy" Blue coat, lined in red.
"Gerpines" Blue coat, lined in red.
"Wagner" Light blue coat, lined in red, with white lace down the front on the buttonholes. Red breeches, waistcoat and gaiters. Tin buttons and white hat lace. Drummers wore the same uniform but with silver lace.

This unit was sometimes referred to as the "Friesland Garde".

Nassau-Friesland Colour: (This is a battalion flag) Field yellow, diamond light blue. White scroll with black lettering. On the colonel's colour were the arms of Nassau-Friesland in the top left corner. Arms of Nassau-Friesland, top left and bottom right, two red lions on a yellow field over three horizontal stripes of white-red-white. Top right and bottom left, a red lion on a yellow field. In the centre, a shield with a yellow lion on a pale blue field.



(34) 1688 AYLVA 1694 SCHRATENBACH
Raised 1577 Maintained by Friesland

Colonels: 1659 Hans Willem van AYLVA
25 Apr 1691 Hessel van AYLVA
3 Mar 1694 Willem Frederik, baron van SCHRATENBACH

Uniform: "Tilroy" White coat, lined in red.

(35) 1688 BURMANIA 1691 SAXE-EISENACH
Raised 1633 Maintained by Friesland

Colonels: 1674 Watzo van BURMANIA
24 Apr 1691 Herzog Johan Wilhelm II van SAXE-EISENACH

(36) 1688 SCHELTINGA 1699 VEGELIN
Raised 1671 Maintained by Friesland

Colonels: 1686 Cornelis van SCHELTINGA
4 Mar 1699 Frederik VEGELIN van Claerbergen

Uniform: White coat, lined in red.
"Belaubre" Same uniform. Silver thread on buttonholes. Sergeants wore reversed colours and silver lace. Officers wore red coats and had gold lace.

(37) 1688 LIMBURG-STYRUM 1690 COEHOORN
Raised 1644 Maintained by Friesland

Colonels: 1683 Graaf Albert van LIMBURG-STYRUM-BRONKHORST
21 Nov 1690 Menno, baron COEHOORN
10 Aug 1695 Gozewyn Theodor van COEHOORN
28 Oct 1695 Gideon van COEHOORN

Uniform: Grey white coat, lined in blue.
"Belaubre" Same uniform, white metal buttons, blue waistcoat.

(38) 1688 BEYMA 1698 AMAMA
Raised 1672 Maintained by Friesland

Colonels: 1686 Julius van BEYMA
26 Feb 1698 Joachim van AMAMA

Uniform: "Belaubre" In 1693, the regiment ordered 603 ells of red kersey.

(39) 1688 COEVERDEN 1690 HEYDEN
Raised 1632 Maintained by Overijssel

Colonels: 1678 Otto Philip van COEVERDEN
14 Oct 1690 Johan Diederik, baron van HEYDEN

Uniform: "Tilroy" White coat, lined in white.
"Belaubre" Same uniform, with red stockings and tin buttons. Red coats for officers.

(40) 1688 CARLSON 1689 GRABEN 1690 AUER 1695 WILCKE
 Raised 1672 Maintained by Overijssel but in English service 1688-97

Colonels: 1683 Gustav CARLSON, Graaf von Bornig, herr von Lindholm
 1689 Hans Wolf van GRABEN
 1690 Lodewijk Frederik van AUER
 5 Nov 1695 Ernst Lodewijk WILCKE

Uniform: "Belaubre" Copper buttons, no other details available.

(41) 1688 COMPAGNIE van der STADHOUDER GRONINGEN (Gardes Groningen Stad en Land) Raised 1595 Maintained by Groningen

Captain-commandant: 1658 Rempt Ten Ham van Holtzappel
 17 July 1690 Nicolaas Blance

Uniform: "Belaubre" Same uniform as "Gardes Friesland.

(42) 1688 LOSECAET

Raised 1654 Maintained by Groningen

Colonel: 1681 Henrik LOSECAET

(43) STADHOUDER GRONINGEN/REGIMENT STAD EN LAND GRONINGEN 1696 TEN HAM Raised 1595 Maintained by Groningen

Colonels: 1675 Prins Henrik Casimir, Stadhouder van GRONINGEN
 12 Dec 1696 Rempt TEN HAM van Holtzappel

Uniform: Blue coat, lined in red.

(44) 1688 PROTT

Raised 1671 Maintained by Groningen

Colonel: Barend van PROTT

Uniform: "Belaubre" White coat, lined in white.
 Same uniform, 36 copper buttons. Sergeants had crimson cuffs.
 Officer had red cuffs.

(45) 1688 TER BRUGGEN VACANT 1696 LINSTAU

Raised 1672 Maintained by Drenthe

Colonels: 1681-96 vacant Linstau as Lt. Col. commandant
 23 Sep 1696 George Gebbard van LINSTAU

Uniform: "Belaubre" Silver grey coats, white metal buttons.

Regiments raised 1688-1701

(A) Three regiments formed at Maastricht from the surplus of new recruits for the army.

(46) 1689 DEDEM

Raised 1689 Maintained by Holland until 1698, then by Utrecht.

Colonel: Conrad Willem DEDEM

(47) 1689 CLAUBERGEN 1693 REYNHARD

Raised 1689 Maintained by Zeland, then Gelderland, Friesland and in 1702, Groningen

Colonels: 19 Jan 1689 Joachim Wille van CLAUBERGEN
 8 May 1693 Tobias REYNHARD

(48) 1689 BRAUW

Raised 1689 Maintained by Holland then Groningen

Colonel: Hugo de BRAUW, heer van Ketel

(B) Three regiments were raised from newly formed companies in 1690.

(49) 1690 HEECKEREN 1695 ELS

Raised 1690 Maintained jointly by Utrecht and Gelderland until 1701, then by Utrecht and Holland

Colonels: 4 Apr 1690 Gerrit, baron HEECKEREN
 6 Sep 1695 Edmond van ELS

Uniform: "Belaubre" Red coat, lined in white.
 Same uniform, yellow metal buttons and ribbons on right shoulder.

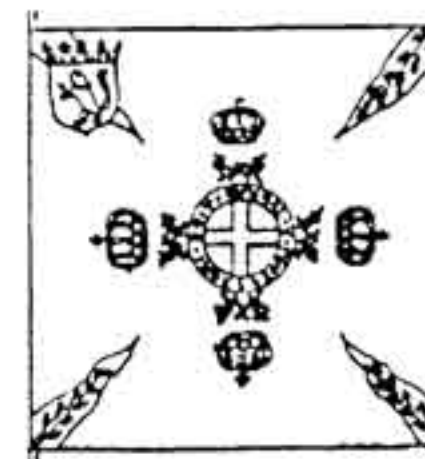
(50) 1690 FRIESHEIM

Raised 1690 Maintained by Holland

Colonel: 4 Apr 1690 Johan Theodore, baron van FRIESHEIM

Uniform: "Wagner" Grey coat, lined in medium blue. Medium blue waistcoat, breeches and gaiters. Black neckcloth, yellow hat lace and buttons. Drummers wore a blue coat, lined in grey, with white lace. Grenadier caps blue with yellow metal front plate and orange trim.

Colour: Field of Colonel's colour probably white, others pale blue. Flames white with gold oak leaves. Crowns and cyphers gold, red linings to crowns. Garter in centre blue with gold motto. Central device a red cross on a white field. Coat of arms in top corner. A red lion on a yellow field under a gold crown.



(51) 1690 GOES 1692 HOLSTEIN-BECK

Raised 1690 Maintained by Holland until 1698, then by Zealand

Colonels: 4 Apr 1690 Otto GOES K.I.A. 1692
 10 Aug 1692 Anthoni Gunter, Prinz von HOLSTEIN-BECK

Uniform: 1690 Red coat, lined in blue. "Belaubre" Same uniform, copper buttons.
 140 pikemen in 1701.

The following two regiments were formed from foreign troops which had been in Dutch service, but whose period of service had ended at the end of the war.

(52) 1697 OXENSTIERNIA

Raised 1697 from Swedish troops. Maintained jointly by five of the provinces

Colonel: 16 Mar 1691 Bengt, Graaf von OXENSTIERNIA (previously colonel of Swedish regiment number 3)

Uniform: No details available, but almost certainly blue coats.

(53) 1698 KEURPRINS 1701 KROONPRINS

Raised 1698 Maintained by Holland

Colonel: 1 Jan 1698 Friedrich Wilhelm, KURPRINZ von Brandenburg, later KRONPRINZ von Preussen (Prussia)

Uniform: "Tilroy" Red coat, lined in green.

In 1701, the following three regiments were taken into service. All were French Huguenot units. Numbers (54) and (55) had been serving in Saxony, number (56) had been in the service of England.

(54) 1701 LISLEMARAIS

Raised 1701 Maintained by Holland

Colonel: Henri Blois Billand de Montaciel, Chevalier de LISLEMARAIS

(55) 1701 VICOUSE

Raised 1701 Maintained by Holland

Colonel: Francois, baron de VICOUSE

(56) 1701 BELCASTEL

Raised 1701 Maintained by Holland until 1702, then by Zealand

Colonel: Pierre de BELCASTEL

Uniform: The Huguenot units probably wore grey or white uniforms.

The Troops of the Anglo-Scottish Brigade

Before 1688, the Netherlands had six English and Scottish foot regiments in service.

These consisted of:

Tollemache's English Regiment
Babbington's English Regiment
John Cutts' English Regiment
Balfour's Scots Regiment
Mackay's Scots Regiment
Ramsay's Scots Regiment

All six units went with William in 1688 to England and all six were maintained by the English Government during the war. The three English units remained in England and left Dutch service permanently, but the three Scottish regiments returned in 1697. In order to bring the brigade up to strength again, three more Scottish regiments were taken into service in 1697. In 1698-99 these later units were paid off, but with the

threat of war once more on the horizon, they were brought back into service in 1702. The battalions of the Anglo-Scots Brigade were originally each 12 companies strong, but were brought up to a strength of 13 companies during their English service.

The organisation of the companies was exactly the same as that of the normal Netherlands Infantry.

The Scots Brigade saw service in Scotland in 1689-90 and then returned to service in Flanders with the main Confederate army.

Arms and equipment were the same as those of the ordinary infantry.

The flags carried were variations on the St. Andrew's Cross.

The Scottish Regiments, 1688-1702

(1) 1688 BALFOUR 1689 LAUDER

Raised 1603 Maintained by England until 1697, then by Gelderland

Colonels: 1684 Barthold BALFOUR
9 Oct 1689 George LAUDER

Uniform: "Lawson" Red coat, lined in yellow.

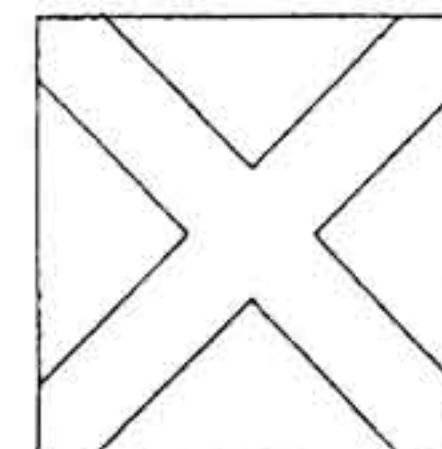
(2) 1688 MACKAY 1697 MURRAY

Raised 1595 Maintained by England until 1697, then by Holland

Colonels: 1677 Hugh MACKAY
11 Aug 1692 Aeneas MACKAY
30 Mar 1697 Robert MURRAY of Melgum

Uniform: "Gerpines" Red coat, lined in red.
"Wagner" Red coat, lined in white, with white waistcoat, breeches and gaiters. White hat lace and buttons. Drummers wore a white coat, lined in red, with silver lace.

Murray Colour: White St. Andrew's cross on a red field.

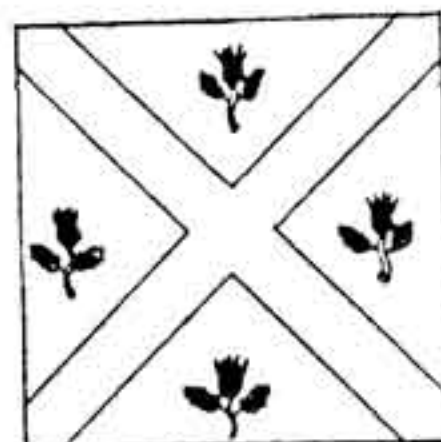


(3) 1688 RAMSAY 1691 GRAHAM 1695 WALTER COLYEAR
 Raised 1675 Maintained by England until 1697, then by Holland

Colonels: 3 Nov 1688 George RAMSAY
 1 Sep 1691 Charles GRAHAM
 31 Oct 1695 Walter Philip COLYEAR

Uniform: "Gerpines" Red coat, lined in white.
 "Wagner" Red coat, lined in white. Grey white waistcoat, breeches and gaiters.
 White lace. Drummers wore a red coat, lined in white, with silver lace.

Ramsay Colour: White St. Andrew's cross on a royal blue field.
 Gold thistles.



(4) 1697 STRATHNAVER 1702 LORNE OR ARGYLE
 Raised in Scotland 1693 In Dutch service 1697-99 and 1701-7

Colonels: 1 Feb 1693 John, Lord STRATHNAVER
 16 Jun 1702 John, Marquis of LORNE, later Earl of ARGYLE

Uniform: No details available, but certainly red coats.

(5) 1697 HAMILTON
 Raised in Scotland in 1693. In Dutch service 1697-8 and then 1701-4 Maintained by Zealand

Colonel: 1 Jan 1694 George HAMILTON

Uniform: No details available, but certainly red coats.



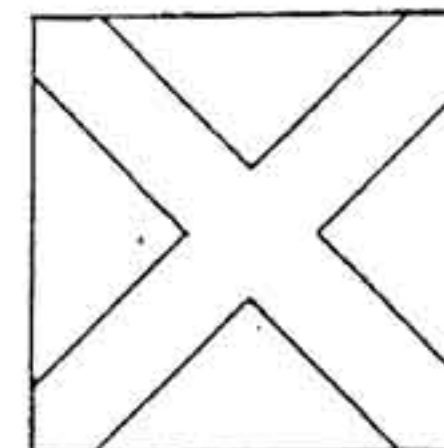
Grenadier Cap Infantry Regiment Portmore
 Red bag. Yellow base and front plate. Red lions.

(6) 1697 FERGUSON 1701 PORTMORE
 Raised in Scotland in 1689. In Dutch service 1697-99, then 1701-17 Maintained by Holland

Colonels: 24 Aug 1693 James FERGUSON
 7 Mar 1701 David Colyear, Lord PORTMORE and Blackness

Uniform: "Wagner" Red coat, lined in yellow. Yellow waistcoat and breeches, with white gaiters. Yellow buttons. This regiment wore Fusilier caps. These had a yellow front with two red lions upon it. The bag was red, with a yellow tassel and lace. Drummers wore a yellow coat, lined in red, with gold lace.

Ferguson Colour: White St. Andrew's cross on a dark blue field.



This unit was not like the two other new Scottish units. The regiment serving from 1697-99 was not the same as that serving from 1701-17. The earlier regiment was the famous "Cameronians" which became part of the English army. The later unit was a new one.

The Swiss Regiments

The Netherlands Government contracted for troops with several of the Swiss cantons. The first of the agreements was signed on 20-23rd March 1693. This was for a regiment of two battalions of infantry. The unit was engaged as a defensive force only, to be used for fortress manning and not to be used in the field army. On 22nd March 1694 an agreement was made with the cantonal government of Graubunden (Grisons) for the use of the regiment in an offensive role. On 27 March 1693, an agreement was made with the canton of Grisons for the raising of a second regiment of 2,000 men in two battalions.

Two Swiss regiments were raised in the canton of Berne. The first was agreed upon on 11th August 1693 and the second a year later on 3rd May 1694. This last agreement brought the number of Swiss battalions in service to eight. In 1696, a Swiss regiment which had been serving in Savoy, was taken into service. At the end of the same year, a single battalion unit was raised from the excess numbers of Swiss recruits which had gathered at Nijmegen. By the end of the war, therefore, there were eleven Swiss battalions serving in the Netherlands army.

The organisation of the Swiss regiments was not the same as the other regiments in

the Dutch army. Each battalion consisted of four companies only, but each company had a strength of 200 men. Altogether the Swiss numbered forty five companies of 200. (The single battalion regiment of 1696, Muralt's had a fifth company added in 1697). This meant that the number of Swiss in service, including officers, was over 9,000.

The Peace of Ryswijk, in 1697, brought a reduction in the strength of the Swiss. Five companies were disbanded, one from Lochmann's regiment and four from Capol's. The remaining forty companies were reduced to a strength of 150 men each. The threat of war caused an increase in numbers back to 200 men per company.

In 1701, as war with France appeared once more to be threatening, a seventh regiment was raised by taking 22 men from each existing company, leaving them with 178 each. The men thus taken were combined to make the new Albermarle Regiment, forming five companies. Plans were made for the formation of an eighth regiment, under Hieronymus von Erlach, two battalions of four companies each. Seven companies were actually formed, but instead of forming a new regiment, these units were added to existing regiments. All the Swiss regiments were brought up to the same size, namely four companies each. Four of the new companies were put in Capol's regiment, the other three into Albermarle's. The fifth company in Muralt's was transferred to Lochmann's. The total of the Swiss was then 52 companies, some 9,256 men.

Each company was made up of the following men:

1	Captain
2	Lieutenants
2	Ensigns
6	Cadets (a type of under officer)
8	Sergeants
1	Clerk
1	Surgeon
4	Assistant Surgeons
5	Musicians
148	Privates

178	

A large proportion of the Swiss were not in fact true Swiss, as many of the regiments were recruited in the various states of Germany. This did not detract from their fighting value, they were used widely and served their masters well. From this period on, Swiss units were to form an integral part of the Dutch army, right up to the French takeover of the country in 1794. After the French conquest, the Swiss regiments of the time voted to return to Switzerland rather than serve the French. One of the first acts of the restored Dutch monarchy in 1814 was to re-engage four Swiss battalions into Dutch service. These regiments joined the Dutch army in 1816. Although many of the privates were Germans, the officers, almost without exception were native Swiss.

Little is known about the uniforms worn by the Swiss in the period 1688-1702. During the War of the Spanish Succession (1702-14), most of them are known to have

worn blue uniforms, but at least one of the regiments during the earlier period is listed as wearing red, the traditional Swiss colour. Swiss standards were variations on the well known "Flame" pattern as used throughout the 17th and 18th centuries.

The Regiments

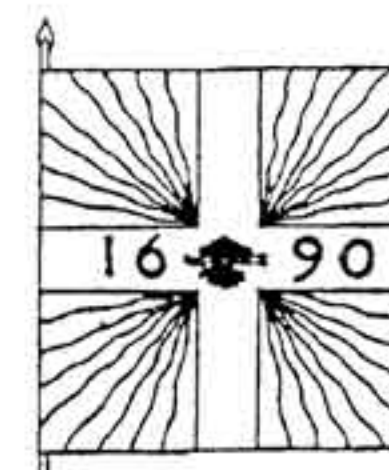
(1) 1693 LOCHMANN 1702 HIRZEL

Raised by Zurich Maintained by Holland

Colonels: 1 Dec 1693 Hans Heinrich LOCHMANN
22 Feb 1702 Johan Caspar HIRZEL

Uniform: "Wagner" Carmine coat, lined in light yellow. Pale yellow breeches and waistcoat, carmine gaiters. Copper buttons and no lace on hats. Drummers wore a pale yellow coat, lined in carmine, with yellow lace. In 1704 this uniform, according to *Het Staatsche Leger* was changed to that worn by the other Swiss regiments in Dutch service. This is described as blue coats, lined in red.

Lochmann Colour: Cross white. Flames, From left to right alternate yellow, blue, yellow, blue, yellow, blue, yellow, blue, yellow. Date in gold. Arrows gold with silver flight feathers and tips. Ribbon red.

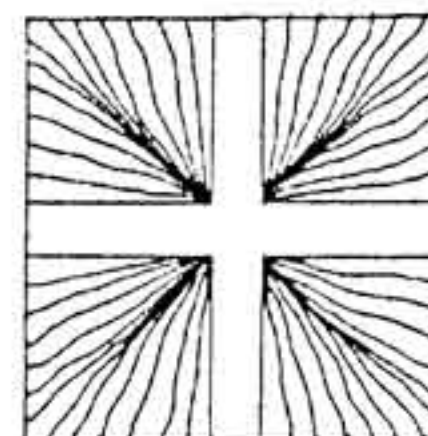


(2) 1693 CAPOL

Raised in the Grisons Maintained by Holland

Colonel: 27 Mar 1693 Hercules de CAPOL

Uniform: "Wagner" Indigo coat, lined in carmine. Carmine breeches, Waistcoat and gaiters. Copper buttons and white hat lace. Drummers wore a carmine coat, lined in indigo, with white lace.



Colour: Cross white. Flames - From left to right in each canton. Red, black, white, red, white, black, red, black, white, red, white, black, red.

(3) 1693 MULINEN 1697 TSCHARNER

Raised in Berne Maintained by Holland

Colonels: 24 Jul 1693 Albert de MULINEN
1 Jan 1697 Nicholas TSCHARNER

Uniform: Blue coat, lined in red. *Het Staatsche Leger*

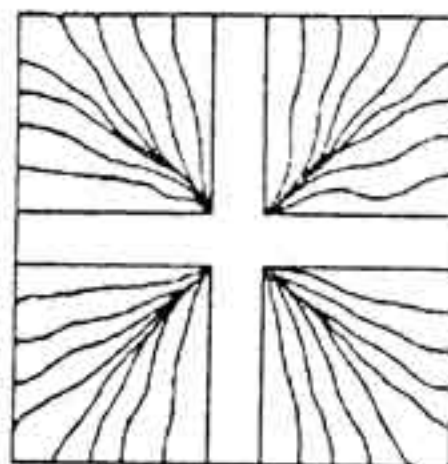
(4) 1694 TSCHARNER 1697 MONTMILLON 1702 STURLER

Raised in Berne Maintained by Holland

Colonels: 4 May 1694 Nicholas TSCHARNER
1 Jan 1697 Charles de MONTMILLON
21 Jan 1702 Vincent STURLER

Uniform: "Wagner" Blue coat, lined in carmine. Breeches, waistcoat and gaiters carmine. Buttons and hat lace yellow. Drummers wore an indigo coat, lined in carmine, with yellow lace.

Tscharner Colour: Cross white. Flames. Top left & bottom right cantons from left to right, black, green, chamois, black, green, chamois, black, green, chamois. Top right & bottom left cantons chamois, green, black, chamois, green, black, chamois, green, black.



(5) 1697 SACCONAY

Raised for service in Savoy, 1693. Maintained by Holland

Colonel: Jean de SACCONAY Bursinel

Uniform: Probably a blue coat, lined in carmine.

(6) 1696 MURALT 1702 CHAMBRIER

Raised in Nijmegen 1696. Maintained by Utrecht. A single battalion regiment.

Colonels: 1 Jan 1697 Guillaume de MURALT
18 Aug 1702 Daniel de CHAMBRIER

Uniform: Probably a blue coat, lined in carmine.

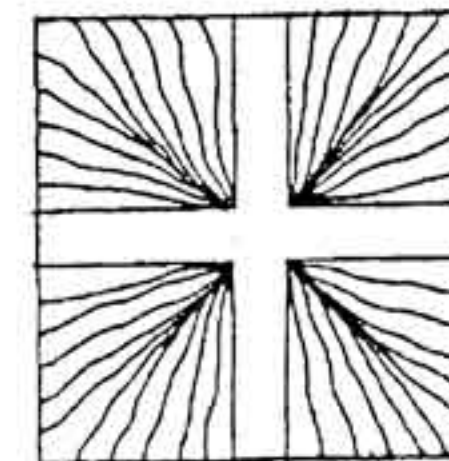
(7) 1701 ALBERMARLE

Raised 1701 Maintained by Holland

Colonel: Arnold Joost van Keppel, Earl of ALBERMARLE

Uniform: "Wagner" Red coat, lined in carmine. Deep yellow breeches and waistcoat, trimmed in red lace. Carmine gaiters, white metal buttons and no hat lace. Drummers wore a deep yellow coat, lined in carmine, trimmed with red lace and with silver buttons. There was silver lace on the drummer's cuffs.

Colour: Cross white. From bottom crossarm in top left canton Flames from left to right. Red, yellow, blue, black, blue, red, blue, black, blue, yellow, red.



The Subsidy Troops

The Netherlands, like many countries of the period, made much use of the subsidy system. There were a large number of states which had large armies for their size; these forces were expensive to maintain. As a means of retaining the size of the forces and at the same time earning themselves some ready cash, many rulers would hire these troops out as mercenaries. The main proviso of this hiring was that the troops could not be used against their own country. The ruler would contract to supply a certain number of regiments and keep them up to strength with recruits. For this, they would receive an agreed sum for each man and a lump sum per year for their hire. The hiring country would pay the wages of the troops and feed them. Ammunition, clothing and medical services would also be provided by the hirer.

The system benefited both partners to the agreement. The hiring government was able to increase the size of its army rapidly and without alienation of its own citizens by having to resort to conscription or forced recruitment. The country providing the troops was able to have a much larger army than it would otherwise be able to maintain from its own resources. Many of the smaller states of Germany were particularly well known for their mercenary regiments. Chief amongst these were Pfalz, Hesse-Kassel, the Saxon Duchies and Luneburg. Many of the rulers of these states were allied to the League of Augsburg but did not have the finances to keep their armies in the field. The subsidy system allowed them to do so. For the Dutch, manpower was at a premium; they had the money but not the men. The subsidy troops enabled them to add another 35,000 troops. This force provided about a third of the men that Holland was able to put into the field. In general the subsidy troops served their masters well and the system was a success.

In 1697, at the end of the war, the majority of the subsidy forces returned to their homelands. Most of them, however, were to return in 1701, with the outbreak of the War of Spanish Succession. The fact that they were able to return a third of their army to foreign countries allowed the Dutch to reduce their forces without having the problem of large numbers of discharged soldiers roaming the country at the end of the war. The reduction in the Dutch native army was not very great.

Brandenburg

The agreement with the Elector of Brandenburg was signed on 15th August 1688. Frederik III was to supply a force consisting of two cavalry regiments and nine battalions of infantry. The infantry was to be made up of detachments drawn from existing units of the Brandenburg army. The various battalions were known either by the name of their colonel or the name of the parent regiment.

The two cavalry units each consisted of a regimental staff and six companies. The six companies were organised into two squadrons.

The Staff

1	Colonel
1	Lieutenant-Colonel
1	Major
1	Quartermaster
1	Chaplain
1	Adjutant
1	Trumpet-Major
1	Surgeon
1	Provost
1	Auditor
1	Servant

11

Each Company

1	Captain	4	horses
1	Lieutenant	2	horses
1	Cornet	2	horses
1	Master at Arms	1	horse
1	Quartermaster	1	horse
3	Corporals	3	horses
2	Trumpeters	2	horses
1	Master Clerk	1	horse
1	Surgeon	1	horse
1	Smith	1	horse
52	Troopers	52	horses

65 men and 70 horses

This gave each cavalry regiment a strength of 401 officers and men.

The infantry battalions had a staff and five companies:

The Staff

1	Colonel
1	Lieutenant-Colonel
1	Major
1	Quartermaster
1	Auditor
1	Chaplain
1	Adjutant
1	Drum-Major
1	Surgeon
1	Provost
1	Servant

--

11

Each Company

1	Captain
1	Lieutenant
1	Ensign
3	Sergeants
3	Drummers
1	Senior Corporal
1	Surgeon
1	Captain at Arms
1	Surgeon
3	Corporals
1	Fifer

Master Clerk

Servants

120 Privates

141

This gave each battalion a strength of 716.

The total Brandenburg contingent therefore, consisted of 2 cavalry regiments of 401 men and 9 infantry regiments of 716 men, a total of 7,246.

Most of the Brandenburg forces left Dutch service in 1697. By December, most of them had returned home. There were, however, enough men left behind for a new unit to be formed. This was a twelve company regiment organised on the Dutch system. The colonelcy of the regiment was conferred on the Electoral Prince (Keurprins) of Brandenburg, Frederik Wilhelm. It became part of the permanent Netherlands army and is listed as number (53) in the section covering the Dutch regiments. Its title of Keurprins was changed to Kroonprins, when Brandenburg became the kingdom of Prussia and Frederik Wilhelm became Crown Prince.

The Regiments of Cavalry

(1) 1688 SPAEN or HEYDEN 1693 HONDT
Maintained by Holland

Colonels: 1688 Alexander, Freier von SPAEN
1693 Ernest Ludwig von HONDT
Lieutenant-Colonel Johann Sigmund, baron von HEYDEN

Uniform: "Tilroy" White coat, lined in green (Possible).
"Gerpines" White coat, lined in blue.

(2) 1688 ISSELSTEIN
Maintained by Holland

Colonel: Vincent von ISSELSTEIN
The unit is sometimes referred to as L'OSTANGE after its
Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles de l'Ostange.

The Infantry

(1) 1688 KEURPRINS

Troops drawn from regiment Kurprinz von Brandenburg. Maintained by Holland

Colonels commandant: 1688 Adam von KRUSEMARCK K.I.A. 1689
1689 Wilhelm de la CAVE
1695 Albrecht Conrad FINCK von FINCKENSTEIN

Uniform: "Tilroy" Red coat, lined in green.
"Gerpines" Blue coat, lined in red.

(2) 1688 PRINS PHILIP KARL or BORSTEL

Drawn from regiment Kurfürstin. Maintained by Holland

Colonels commandant: 1688 Johan Heinrich von BORSTEL
30 Jan 1694 Ulrich Christof von STILLE

(3) 1688 VON SPAEN

Drawn from regiment Von Spaen. Maintained by Holland

Colonels-commandant: Wilhelm Dietrich von BERCHEM

(4) 1688 HEYDEN

Drawn from regiment Jung-Holstein. Maintained by Holland

Lieutenant-Colonels commandant: 1688 Johan Sigismund, baron von HEYDEN
1689 Hans Stephen von PLAT

(5) 1688 ANHALT-ZERBST

Drawn from regiment von Ziethen. Maintained by Holland

Colonels: 1688 Johan von ZIETHEN
1689 Anthon Gunther, Prins von ANHALT-ZERBST

Uniform: "Tilroy" White coat, lined in white. (Possible).

(6) 1688 PRINZ PHILLIP

Drawn from regiment Markgraf Philip Wilhelm von Brandenburg-Schwedt Maintained by Friesland

Colonels-commandant: 1688 Wilhelm von BRANDT
1699 Heinrich VON DER GOLTZ

Uniform: "Tilroy" Blue coat, lined in white.
"Gerpines" Blue coat, lined in red.

(7) 1688 ALT HOLSTEIN or SCHWERIN

Drawn from regiment Alt-Holstein. Maintained by Holland

Colonels-commandant: 1688 Kurt Christof von SCHWERIN
22 Sep 1689 Johan Sigismund von HEYDEN
1695 Frederich Phillip von PLOTTHO

Uniform: White coat, lined in red.

(8) 1688 ANHALT DESSAU

Drawn from regiment Anhalt-Dessau. Maintained by Friesland

Colonel-commandant: Johan Levin von GROHN

Uniform: "Tilroy" White coat, lined in white (Possible).

(9) 1688 DERFFLINGER 1695 LOTTUM

Drawn from regiment Derfflinger. Maintained by Friesland.

Colonels-commandant: 1688 Jacob von LANGEN
1694 Gotlieb von BURGSDORFF
1695 Hans von SCHONEBECK
1696 Christian von der MARWITZ

Uniform: "Gerpines" White coat, lined in red.

Brunswick-Luneburg-Celle

The troops of this principality are usually referred to as Luneburgers or Celleish. Herzog George Wilhelm signed an agreement on 18th August 1688, for the supply of a well balanced and well trained force, which was to serve throughout the war. This original agreement was for one regiment of cavalry, one regiment of dragoons and four regiments of infantry. This original agreement ended on 30th March, 1689, but it was extended until 30th April 1691, when a further unit of infantry, from Holstein-Gottorp, was added to the contingent. In 1690, the Luneburg forces were organised as follows:

The regimental staff of the cavalry:

1	Colonel
1	Lieutenant-Colonel
1	Major
1	Quartermaster
1	Auditor
1	Chaplain
1	Adjutant
1	Surgeon
1	Provost
1	Trumpet-Major

10

Each of the cavalry units had four companies, organised into two squadrons. They originally consisted of 50 men each. By 1690 the company strength was:

1	Captain
1	Lieutenant
1	Cornet
3	Corporals
1	Quartermaster
2	Trumpeters
1	Clerk
1	Surgeon
1	Smith
1	Master-at-Arms
60	Troopers
--	
73	

This gave the cavalry a regimental strength of 302 men each.

The dragoons were organised in a very similar way. The staff was the same as for the cavalry and the four companies were also the same, except that they had a strength of 89 men each. This gave the dragoons a regimental strength of 366 men.

The four infantry units each consisted of a staff and five companies.

The Staff		Each Company	
1	Colonel	1	Captain
1	Major	1	Lieutenant
1	Drum Major	1	Ensign
6	Fifers	2	Sergeants
1	Auditor	3	Corporals
1	Chaplain	2	Drummers
1	Surgeon	1	Clerk
1	Surgeon's Mate	100	Privates
1	Quartermaster-Provost	--	
--		111	
14			

Each regiment had, therefore, a strength of 571. The Holstein-Gottorp regiment, taken into service in 1691, was organised in the same way as the other infantry.

In 1691, the Netherlands increased their Lüneburg contingent by taking over a force, which up to that time had been in the service of Spain, in the Spanish Netherlands. (Present-day Belgium).

This force consisted of fourteen companies of cavalry, two companies of dragoons and two regiments of infantry. The cavalry were organised into two regiments of six companies each, with two spare companies. These two companies were added to the existing regiment of cavalry, to bring its strength up to six companies, in two squadrons. The dragoon companies had 82 men each.

The two infantry regiments were stronger than the ones already in Dutch service. They had a company strength of 112 men and the same regimental staff, but there were

eight companies in the first regiment and seven in the second.

By 1693, the total of the contingent was:

Cavalry	1,702
Dragoons	524
Infantry	3,996
	6,222
+ Gottorp	571
	6,793

In 1691, the twenty companies of the first four regiments of 1688 were reorganised into three regiments of seven companies each. This meant the loss of one regiment, Nethelhorst's. In 1692, Bois D'Avid's regiment returned to Lüneburg and was replaced by another of the same strength, under De Luc. This unit is often referred to as Luck's.

The Regiments of Cavalry

(1) 1688 VON WISSEL 1690 BRENDHECKE
Maintained by Holland

Colonels:	1688	VON WISSEL
	1690	BRENDHECKE
Uniform:	"Tilroy"	Blue coats, lined in blue.
	"Gerpines"	White coats, lined in blue.
	"Belaubre"	In 1700, white coats lined in crimson.

(2) 1691 CHAVET
Maintained by Holland

Colonel: Jeremiah de CHAVAT
(Later under the command of ST. LAURENT)

Uniform: "Gerpines" White coats, lined in red.

(3) 1691 LIPPE-ZELLE
Maintained by Holland

Colonel: Ferdinand Christopher, Graaf Van der LIPPE

Uniform: "Garpines" White coats, lined in red.
"Belaubre" Regimental standards were red.

The Regiment of Dragoons

1688 FRANCK 1693 VILLERS
Maintained by Holland

Colonels:	1688	FRANCK
	1693	Gabriel de Mallortie, Herr von VILLERS
Uniform:	"Tilroy"	White coats, lined in red.
	"Belaubre"	Regimental standards were crimson.

The Infantry

(1) 1688 BOIS D'AVID (Returned home in 1692)
Maintained by Holland

Colonel: De BOIS D'AVID
Uniform: "Tilroy" White coats, lined in red.
"Gerpines" White coats, lined in red.
"Belaubre" In 1690, white coats lined in green.

This regiment was replaced in 1692 by DE LUC. No uniform details are available for this second unit.

(2) 1688 NETHELHORST (This regiment was broken up in 1692)
Maintained by Holland

Colonel: Hildebrandt von NETHELHORST
Uniform: "Tilroy" Blue coats, lined in red.

(3) 1688 LINSTOW 1694 RANTZAU
Maintained by Holland

Colonels: 1688 Von LINSTOW or LINSTAU
1694 Ditlef von RANTZAU
Uniform: "Tilroy" White coats, lined in blue. (Possible)

(4) 1688 DE LA MOTTE
Maintained by Friesland

Colonel: DE LA MOTTE
Sometimes known as Du Breuill, after its Lt-Colonel.
Uniform: "Tilroy" Red coats, lined in black.

(5) 1691 DALBERG
Maintained by Holland

Colonel: Philipp von DALBERG
Uniform: "Gerpines" Red coats, lined in green.
"Belaubre" In 1692, red coats lined in black.

(6) 1691 PIBRAC 1692 BERNSTORFF
Maintained by Holland

Colonels: 1691 Du Tour PIBRAC
1692 Barthold von BERNSTORFF
Uniform: "Gerpines" Red coats, lined in green.
"Belaubre" In 1692, red coats lined in white.

(-) 1689 HOLSTEIN-GOTTORP
Maintained by Friesland

Colonels: Herzog Christian Albrecht, von HOLSTEIN-GOTTORP
1694 Herzog Frederik IV von HOLSTEIN-GOTTORP
Uniform: "Tilroy" White coats, lined in blue. (Possible)

Brunswick-Luneburg-Wolfenbüttele

These troops are usually referred to as the Wolfenbüttele contingent.

The agreement with Herzog Rudolf August of Wolfenbüttele was signed on 18th August 1688. The force supplied was to consist of one regiment of cavalry and two regiments of infantry. In 1692 a second cavalry unit and a third infantry unit were added. In 1694 another regiment, this time of dragoons, was agreed upon.

The first regiment of cavalry originally had four companies of 50 men each. By 1690 their strength had been increased to 64 men each. In 1691, two more companies were added bringing the total to six companies, in two squadrons. The regimental staff was the same as that of the Celle regiments. The regiment of 1692 had only four companies, organised in a single squadron.

The infantry regiments of 1688 each had the same staff as the Celle regiments and five companies of 111 men each. In 1692 the infantry force consisted of three regiments each of seven companies of 111.

The Dragoon regiment of 1694 had six companies, organised into two squadrons. Each company had 81 men and the regimental staff was the same as that of the Celle units. The Wolfenbüttele forces left the service of the Netherlands in May 1698.

The Cavalry

(1) 1688 WOLFENBÜTTELE
Maintained by Holland

Colonels-Commandant: 1688 CRAGE
1693 Heinrich Dietrich von GRONE
The regimental Colonel was Prinz Ludwig Rudolf von WOLFENBÜTTELE, son of the Herzog, Anton Ulrich.

Uniform: "Tilroy" Blue coats, lined in blue.
"Gerpines" White coats, lined in blue.

(2) 1692 OOSTFRIESLAND
Maintained by Holland

Colonel: Frederik Ulrich von OOSTFRIESLAND
Uniform: No details available but possibly "Gerpines". White coat, lined in white.

The Regiment of Dragoons

1694 SCHULENBURG
Maintained by Holland

Colonel: Matthias Johann von der SCHULENBURG

The Infantry

(1) 1688 HOLLE
Maintained by Holland

Colonel: Georg Christopher von HOLLE

Uniform: "Tilroy" Blue coats, lined in pink.
"Gerpines" Blue coats, lined in red.

(2) 1688 BERNSTORFF
Maintained by Holland

Colonel: Hans Valentin von BERNSTORFF

Uniform: "Tilroy" Blue coat, lined in red.

(3) 1692 LIPPE
Maintained by Holland

Colonel: Simon, Graaf Van Der LIPPE

This unit is sometimes referred to by the names of its Colonels-Commandant. These were:

1688 Georg Albrecht von HAERING
1693 Jobst Aschen von OBERG

Cologne

A regiment of Cologne cavalry entered Dutch service by an agreement made on 29th September 1693. In addition to the regimental staff, there were six companies of 76 men. These were organised into two squadrons. The regiment was not well disciplined and in 1694 it rioted. So bad was its reputation, that at the end of the war, the Archbishop of Cologne did not want it back in his service. It was partly broken up and three companies went into the service of the Duke of Saxony.

The agreement for this regiment was renewable every year.

1693 ARCO
Maintained jointly by Friesland and Groningen

Colonel: 23 Jul 1694 Graf Andreas Antonio von ARCO

Hanover

The Elector of Hanover, Ernst August, sent a sizeable force to serve with the army of the alliance in the Spanish Netherlands in 1692. The force consisted of seven regiments of cavalry, each of two squadrons, a four squadron strong regiment of dragoons and six regiments of infantry. The total force numbered nearly 8,000 officers and men.

The Elector, however, could not afford to keep these troops in the field and they were taken into the pay of England and the Netherlands. Four cavalry and four infantry units went into English service; two cavalry and two infantry went into Dutch service.

The two cavalry units were each made up of six companies, organised into two squadrons. A company had 75 men, thus giving each regiment a strength of 450 plus the regimental staff. The infantry regiments were each made up of seven companies of

112 men, a total of about 800 with the regimental staff included.

The Cavalry

(1) 1694 VOIGT
Maintained by Holland

Colonel: Arnold von VOIGT

Uniform: "Belaubre" In 1675, white coats lined in dark blue.

(2) 1694 GOEDEN
Maintained jointly by Friesland and Zealand

Colonel: Arent Heinrich von GOEDEN

Uniform: "Belaubre" In 1665 and 1705, White coats lined in green.

The Infantry

(1) 1694 DUPONT
Maintained by Holland

Colonel: DUPONT

The regiment is sometimes referred to as Amsterocht, after its
Colonel-Commandant, Joachim Friedrich von AMSTEROCHT

Uniform: No details available.
"Belaubre" In 1704, all red uniform.

(2) 1694 ST. PAUL
Maintained by Holland

Colonel: Louis de ST. PAUL des Etangs

Hesse-Kassel

On 10th July 1688, an agreement was made with Prinz Karl of Hesse-Kassel for the supply of one cavalry regiment, one infantry regiment and one dragoon regiment.

The cavalry regiment consisted of a regimental staff with ten companies. Each company was to have 60 men. On 3rd November, 1690, the size of the companies was increased to 72 men each. The regimental staff consisted of the following:

1	Colonel
1	Lieutenant-Colonel
1	Major
1	Quartermaster
1	Adjutant
1	Auditor
1	Surgeon
1	Provost
1	Trumpet-Major
9	

In 1693, a further two companies were added to the regiment, making twelve altogether. These were organised into four squadrons.

The dragoon regiment had, at first, six companies, each of 70 men. In 1690, this strength was increased to 79 men per company. The regiment was organised into two squadrons.

The regimental staff was made up of:

1	Colonel
1	Lieutenant-Colonel
1	Major
1	Quartermaster
1	Adjutant
1	Chaplain
1	Surgeon
1	Provost
1	Trumpet-Major
4	Hautbois (musicians)
--	
13	

In 1693, a further three companies, forming a third squadron, were added. This gave the unit a strength of 724 officers and men. The infantry regiment had twelve companies, each of 100 men. These were divided into two battalions. In 1693, a further nine companies were added and the strength of each company was increased to 104 men.

The regimental staff consisted of:

1	Colonel
2	Lieutenant-Colonels
1	Major
1	Quartermaster
1	Adjutant
1	Auditor
1	Chaplain
1	Surgeon
1	Provost
1	Kettledrummer
12	Hautbois
--	
23	

In 1694, a second infantry regiment was acquired. This had a strength of twelve companies, each of 71 men, organised into a single battalion.

The Hessian contingent, therefore consisted of:

12	companies of cavalry	864
9	companies of dragoons	711
21	companies of infantry (of 104)	2,184
12	companies of infantry (of 71)	852

Discounting regimental staffs, this gives a total of 4,611 in service.

The Regiments

Cavalry Regiment, 1688 NASSAU-WEILBURG
Entered service 1688. Maintained by Holland and Overijssel

Colonel: Prinz Johan Ernest von NASSAU-WEILBURG

Uniform: "Tilroy" White coats, lined in white.
"Gerpines" White coat, lined in red.

Dragoon Regiment.

1688 Lippe
Entered service 1688. Maintained by Holland

Colonel: Graaf Simon van der LIPPE
The regiment is sometimes referred to as BOYNEBURG, after its major, Hans Heinrich von BOYNEBURG.

Uniform: "Tilroy" Red coats, lined in white. (Possibly)

First Infantry Regiment 1688 SCHWERIN
Entered service in 1688. Maintained by Utrecht. One company maintained by Overijssel

Colonel: 1688-94 Anton Detlef von SCHWERIN
Lt. Col Graf von Heyningen
Adj. Lt. Col Prinz Karl von Hesse-Homburg

Second Infantry Regiment 1694 Erbprinz von HESSE-KASSEL
Entered service in 1694. Maintained by Holland

Colonel: Prinz Karl von HESSE-KASSEL

Holstein-Plon

On 3rd November 1693, the dragoon regiment of Holstein-Plon was contracted to serve the Netherlands. The colonel of the regiment was Herzog Hans Adolf von Holstein-Plon, First Field Marshal of the army of the Republic, second in command under the king. This officer was already colonel of two Netherlands national regiments.

The dragoon regiment had a strength of eight companies, organised into four squadrons. Each company contained 86 men, giving the regiment a strength of about 700, with the staff included. In 1695 a company of hussars was added to this unit, but other than the fact that they existed, nothing is known about them.

The regiment left the service of the Netherlands in 1697.

3rd HOLSTEIN-PLON
Maintained by Holland

Colonel: Hans Adolph, herzog von HOLSTEIN-PLON

Saxe-Gotha

Herzog (Duke) Frederik I of Saxe-Gotha made an agreement with the Netherlands government for the supply of a cavalry regiment. This agreement was signed on 15th March 1688. There was a regimental staff and six companies, organised into two squadrons.

The dragoon regiment had, at first, six companies, each of 70 men. In 1690, this strength was increased to 79 men per company. The regiment was organised into two squadrons.

The regimental staff was made up of:

1	Colonel
1	Lieutenant-Colonel
1	Major
1	Quartermaster
1	Adjutant
1	Chaplain
1	Surgeon
1	Provost
1	Trumpet-Major
4	Hautbois (musicians)
--	
13	

In 1693, a further three companies, forming a third squadron, were added. This gave the unit a strength of 724 officers and men. The infantry regiment had twelve companies, each of 100 men. These were divided into two battalions. In 1693, a further nine companies were added and the strength of each company was increased to 104 men.

The regimental staff consisted of:

1	Colonel
2	Lieutenant-Colonels
1	Major
1	Quartermaster
1	Adjutant
1	Auditor
1	Chaplain
1	Surgeon
1	Provost
1	Kettledrummer
12	Hautbois
--	
23	

In 1694, a second infantry regiment was acquired. This had a strength of twelve companies, each of 71 men, organised into a single battalion.

The Hessian contingent, therefore consisted of:

12	companies of cavalry	864
9	companies of dragoons	711
21	companies of infantry (of 104)	2,184
12	companies of infantry (of 71)	852

Discounting regimental staffs, this gives a total of 4,611 in service.

The Regiments

Cavalry Regiment, 1688 NASSAU-WEILBURG
Entered service 1688. Maintained by Holland and Overijssel

Colonel: Prinz Johan Ernest von NASSAU-WEILBURG

Uniform: "Tilroy" White coats, lined in white.
"Gerpines" White coat, lined in red.

Dragoon Regiment.

1688 Lippe
Entered service 1688. Maintained by Holland

Colonel: Graaf Simon van der LIPPE
The regiment is sometimes referred to as BOYNEBURG, after its major, Hans Heinrich von BOYNEBURG.

Uniform: "Tilroy" Red coats, lined in white. (Possibly)

First Infantry Regiment 1688 SCHWERIN
Entered service in 1688. Maintained by Utrecht. One company maintained by Overijssel

Colonel: 1688-94 Anton Detlef von SCHWERIN
1st Lt. Col Graf von Heyningen
2nd Lt. Col Prinz Karl von Hesse-Homburg

Second Infantry Regiment 1694 Erbprinz von HESSE-KASSEL
Entered service in 1694. Maintained by Holland

Colonel: Prinz Karl von HESSE-KASSEL

Holstein-Plon

On 3rd November 1693, the dragoon regiment of Holstein-Plon was contracted to serve the Netherlands. The colonel of the regiment was Herzog Hans Adolf von Holstein-Plon, First Field Marshal of the army of the Republic, second in command under the king. This officer was already colonel of two Netherlands national regiments.

The dragoon regiment had a strength of eight companies, organised into four squadrons. Each company contained 86 men, giving the regiment a strength of about 700, with the staff included. In 1695 a company of hussars was added to this unit, but other than the fact that they existed, nothing is known about them.

The regiment left the service of the Netherlands in 1697.

3 HOLSTEIN-PLON
Maintained by Holland

Colonel: Hans Adolph, herzog von HOLSTEIN-PLON

Saxe-Gotha

Herzog (Duke) Frederik I of Saxe-Gotha made an agreement with the Netherlands government for the supply of a cavalry regiment. This agreement was signed on 15th March 1688. There was a regimental staff and six companies, organised into two squadrons.

The Staff		Each Company
1 Colonel	1	Captain
1 Lieutenant-Colonel	1	Lieutenant
1 Major	1	Comet
1 Quartermaster	1	Master at Arms
1 Adjutant	1	Quartermaster
1 Chaplain	1	Surgeon
1 Adjutant	1	Clerk
1 Surgeon	1	Trumpeters
1 Provost	20	Troopers
1 Servant	--	
--	69	
11		

This gave the regiment a strength of 425 officers and men. In *Het Staatsche Leger*, Vol 7 page 346, the unit is described as "...newly clothed with good weapons, long carbines, pistols and swords..." and "...with good horses, from 15 to 16 hands high..."

1688 SAXE-GOTHA

The regiment was maintained by Holland but its officers obtained their commissions from Prinz Frederik of Saxe-Gotha.

Colonel:	1688	Frederik I von SAXE-GOTHA
	1691	Frederik II von SAXE-GOTHA
Lt-Colonel Commandant:	Adam Wilhelm von Butler	
Uniform:	"Tilroy"	Red coats, lined in pink.
	"Gerpines"	Red coats, lined in red.

Saxe-Meiningen

On 3rd December 1693, the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen signed an agreement for a cavalry regiment to serve with the Dutch army. It was to be mounted on horses between 15 and 16 hands high; the horses of each company were to be all the same colour. There were six companies, each of 58 men, organised into two squadrons. Each captain was chosen by the colonel, but each captain chose the officers serving under him.

1693 SAXE-MEININGEN

Maintained jointly by Groningen and Drenth

Colonel:	1693	Prinz Bernhard von SAXE-MEININGEN
	1694	Johan Nicolas Rittrich (The regiment retained the name "Saxe-Meiningen")

Electoral Saxony

Elector Johan George IV of Saxony signed an agreement on 23rd October 1692, to supply the Netherlands with two regiments of cavalry. At the same time he agreed to supply other troops to the service of Great Britain.

Each of the regiments was organised in the same way. There was a regimental staff and six companies of men in each. The six companies were organised into two squadrons. The total strength of the contingent was 792 officers and men.

Regimental Staff:		Each Company
1 Colonel	1	Captain with 6 horses
1 Major	1	Lieutenant with 4 horses
1 Quartermaster	1	Comet with 3 horses
1 Adjutant	1	Clerk with 1 horse
1 Surgeon	2	Trumpeters with 2 horses
1 Provost	1	Clerk with 1 horse
--	--	
6	65 men and 76 horses.	

The Regiments:

(1) 1694 BINOUW

Maintained by Holland

Colonel: 2 Nov Gunther von BINOUW

(2) 1694 REIBOLDT

Maintained by Gelderland

Colonel: 4 Nov Rauboldt von REIBOLDT

Schlippenbach

The agreement with Schlippenbach was made on the same date as that with Holstein-Plon, 3rd November, 1693. The original contract was for the supply of two regiments of infantry but as recruitment seemed slow and a regiment of troops from Hesse-Kassel became available, only one unit was eventually supplied.

The regiment had a strength of twelve companies, each containing 79 men. The total number of troops was, therefore, about 960, including the staff.

1694 SCHLIPPENBACH

Maintained by Friesland

Colonel: Graf Christoffel von SCHLIPPENBACH

Sweden

The king of Sweden provided the Netherlands with a very considerable force of well trained troops. By two agreements, on 12th September, 1688 and 23rd February, 1689, Sweden contracted to supply six infantry regiments. Each of the six was to consist of a staff and twelve companies, formed into a single battalion.

The Staff		Each Company	
1	Colonel	1	Captain
1	Lieutenant-Colonel	1	Lieutenant
1	Major	1	Ensign
1	Adjutant	1	First Sergeant (Veldwebel)
1	Quartermaster	1	Sergeant
1	Surgeon	1	Clerk
1	Provost	1	Senior Corporal
-		1	Captain at Arms
7		1	Quartermaster
		2	Drummers
		1	Fifer
		3	Corporals
		9	Lance Corporals (Gefreiter)
		60	Privates
		--	
		84	

This gave the regiment a strength of 1,015 officers and men.

In 1693, there was a reorganisation of the regiments. Each regiment was reduced in size by two companies. This loss of 168 men from the regimental total was partially offset by increasing the number of men in each company by an extra 8 men, leaving the unit with a strength of 927. The twelve spare companies resulting from this reorganisation were formed into a seventh regiment. This unit was composed of twelve companies of 71 men and a grenadier company of 73. Grenadier companies were formed in two other regiments at the same time. The two regiments concerned were Loewenhaupt's and Bielke's.

On 3rd November 1693, a new agreement was reached, which brought an additional two Swedish units into service. One was an eighth infantry regiment of 12 companies, each with a strength of 79 men; the other was a cavalry unit. This regiment consisted of six companies of 76 men, organised into two squadrons.

The total strength of the Swedish contingent, therefore, without counting the regimental staffs was:

6	companies of cavalry	456
99	companies of infantry	9,233

Charles XI of Sweden died on 15th April 1697, to be succeeded by his son, Charles XII. The Swedish troops were needed at home and the majority of them returned to Sweden. A single regiment was retained by the Dutch. This was formed from men drawn from all the units and was made up of 60 sergeants, 30 drummers and 650 other ranks. Under Bengt (Benedict) graf von Oxenstierna, these men were formed into 10 companies. The regiment took its place in the Dutch army and remained in the service of the Netherlands throughout the War of the Spanish Succession. Details of this regiment are to be found in the list of Dutch regiments at Number (52).

Not much is known about the uniforms of the Swedish forces. One regiment is listed in the "Gerpines" list. This unit is Loewenhaupt's. It is listed as wearing blue

coats. Unfortunately, the list is damaged and the lining colour is not named. It is probable that all the Swedish troops wore blue coats during the period.

The Regiments

(1) 1688 ERSKINE 1690 KNORRINGH 1695 CRASSAU
Entered service 1688. Maintained by Holland

Colonels: 1688 Carl Gustav, baron d'ERSKINE
9 Dec 1690 Georg Johan von KNORRINGH
23 Sep 1695 Ernst Ditlev von CRASSAU or CRESSAU

(2) 1688 LOEWENHAUPT 1691 SPARRE
Entered service 1688. Maintained by Holland

Colonels: 1688 Gustav Maurits, graf von LOEWENHAUPT
6 Jun 1691 Carl Wilhelm, baron von SPARRE.

(3) 1689 NIEROTH 1691 OXENSTIERNA
Entered service 1689. Maintained by Zealand

Colonels: 1689 Magnus Wilhelm baron von NIEROTH
16 Mar 1691 Bengt, graf von OXENSTIERNA

(4) 1689 BIELKE
Maintained by Friesland

Colonel: Nils, graf von BIELKE

(5) 1689 PUTBUS 1694 BRAHE 1697 LOEWENHAUPT
Entered service 1689. Maintained by Friesland and Groningen

Colonels: 1689 Ernst Ludwig, baron von PUTBUS
16 Sep 1694 Abraham, graf von BRAHE
12 Mar 1697 Adam Ludwig, graf von LOEWENHAUPT

(6) 1689 TIESENHAUSEN 1695 BUDDENBROCK
Entered service 1689. Maintained by Overijssel. This regiment was recruited in Bremen

Colonels: 1689 Magnus Gabriel von TIESENHAUSEN
14 Jan 1695 Hendrik Gothard von BUDDENBROCK

(7) 1693 SPARFELD 1697 GYLDENSTIERNA
Formed in the Netherlands 1693. Maintained by Zealand

Colonels: 29 May 1693 Andreas von SPARFELDT
1 Jun 1697 Georg von GYLDENSTIERNA

(8) 1693 HASTFER 1695 WANGERSHEIM
Entered service 1693. Maintained by Zealand

Colonels: 10 Nov 1693 Ewald, graf von HASTFER
25 Aug 1695 Conrad Axel von WANGERSHEIM

The Cavalry Regiment

1694 BARNEKOV
Entered service 1694. Maintained by Zealand

Colonel: Claus Christopher von BARNEKOV

The Artillery and Engineers

Master General of Artillery (MEESTER-GENERAL)

1672-1694	Graaf Willem Adriaan De Homes-Kessel
1694-1697	Julius Ernst von Tettau
1697-1704	Menno, baron van Coehoom

Colonels of Artillery

1686-1693	Charles Le Goullon
1693	Otto Christoffel van Vesshuur

Controller General of Artillery

1674-1701	Willem Meesters
1674-1702	A. Van Der Mijl
1702 -	Romboud Van Der Lingen

Since 1678 there had been four artillery companies, each of 90 men. In 1689 this force was increased to five companies, each of 102 artillery handlers.

On 14th February 1690, each company reached a strength of 260, including 142 handlers and 18 carpenters. During the war the number of companies was increased to eight and in 1701 the makeup of a company was:

1	Captain
1	Lieutenant
2	Officers' servants
4	Master fireworkers
4	Bombardiers, or Conductors
3	"Under-lieutenants"
46	Constables (Gun captains?)
1	Corporal Carpenter
10	Carpenters
4	Corporal Gun handlers
62	Gun Handlers

138	

In 1701, the artillery personnel were armed with snaphance muskets.

There was a pontoon company attached to the artillery. It consisted of 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 6 corporals, 2 tinsmiths, 6 carpenters and 60 pontoniers, a total of 77 men.

There is little information to be found about the uniform of the artillery. In 1821, J. W. van Imbyze, a retired major-general of the artillery, produced a series of coloured drawings of the Dutch artillery, covering the period 1608 to the 1820s. The details were drawn partly from his own experience, which went back to the 1770s, and partly from things he had been told by his father and grandfather. Although this source of information cannot be taken as infallible, no better source appears to exist at the moment. Another source is a picture of the Battle of the Boyne in the National Army Museum, London, which shows an artillery officer and some gunhandlers. The uniforms worn seem to be the same as those described by Imbyze. It is likely that the uniform was a blue coat with red linings. The breeches were also probably blue and the

stockings a bluish-grey. The headgear was the usual broad brimmed hat of the period. The gunhandlers (Handlangers), who assisted the gunners to work the guns, appear to have worn the same stockings and breeches but wore unlined blue waistcoats and no coats.

There were some companies of miners in existence, each of which had the following numbers:

1	Captain
1	Lieutenant
4	"Under-lieutenants"
2	Sergeants
2	Corporals
90	Miners

100	

Uniform:

The uniform of the miners seems to have been the same as for the artillery, except that the hat had a higher crown and a narrower brim. The front is likely to have borne a badge consisting of two crossed spades.

There were several other units serving as part of the artillery, such as wagon and commissary companies. Most of these had a strength of 50 or 60 men.

The guns used in the field were quite small. Three pounder guns were often attached to the infantry battalions. Larger pieces of twelve or six pounds were used as field artillery. The heavier guns were used in siege operations only. They were far too ponderous to be used in battle. At this period, the artillery drivers were civilians, not soldiers and they were prone to disappearance when action began. In general, it is true to say that the artillery was not yet the decisive arm it was to become in later periods, except in the many sieges of the time. In the field, the light regimental guns were partially manned by men drawn from the infantry units to which they were attached.

Appendix I

A List of the Regiments and Their Titles, 1688-1702

Cavalry:

1.	1688	Heyden, 1690 Ittersum, 1696 Aughrim
2.	1688	Gardes te Paard
3.	1688	Nassau-Saarbrücken, 1702 J. K. van Eck
4.	1688	Tilly
5.	1688	Montpouillan, 1697 Maduran
6.	1688	Obdam
7.	1688	Nassau-Zuylenstein
8.	1688	Flodrof, 1699 Rhoo
9.	1688	Waldeck, 1693 Saxe-Heilburg
10.	1688	Berlo, 1690 Steyn, 1695 Hoombergh
11.	1688	Warfusé, 1699 L. van Eck
12.	1688	Boncourt, 1701 Cralingen
13.	1688	Bentinck, 1691 Domppe
14.	1688	Riedesel, 1692 Steinbock, 1698 Pijper, 1698 Oost-Friesland
15.	1688	s'Gravemoer, 1694 Tengnagel
16.	1688	Schack
17.	1688	Ryswijk, 1698 La Leck
18.	1688	Oyen, 1691 Rechteren (combined with No 10 in 1701)
19.	1688	Gardes du Corps
20.	1688	Weynbom, 1691 Huybert, 1701 Paul
21.	1688	Ginkel, 1691 Athlone
22.	1688	Friesland Garde du Corps
23.	1688	Nassau-Friesland, 1702 Oranje-Friesland
24.	1688	Lippe, 1690 Nieuwenhuis, 1692 Vittinghof
25.	1688	Borch, 1692 Hesse-Homburg
26.	1688	Erffa, 1690 Saxe-Heilburg-Hildburghausen, 1692 Erbach
27.	1688	Truchsess, 1689 Hesse-Darmstadt, 1694 Holstein-Plön (left Dutch service 1697)
28.	1688	Wurtemberg
29.	1689	Karabiniers
30.	1693	Grisperre, 1698 Nysle
31.	1693	Chauvirey, 1697 Bay, 1701 Chanclos
32.	1693	Monflin (disbanded in 1702)
33.	1701	Grovestins
34.	1701	Eminga
35.	1701	Baldwin

Note. No. 2 was known as Portland, after its commander, from 1689
 No. 7 was known as Rochford after its commander, from 1679
 No. 29 was known as Lippe or Albermarle after its commanders.

The Dragoons

1.	1688	Garde Dragoners
2.	1688	Marwitz, 1693 Schlippenbach
3.	1688	Berlo, 1689 Waldeck, 1693 Dopff
4.	1693	Mattha

Note. No. 1 was known as Eppinger's after its colonel-commandant.

The Infantry

1.	1688	Bulow, 1694 Welderen
2.	1688	Wynbergen, 1696 Beijnhaym
3.	1688	Essen, 1698 Plettenberg
4.	1688	Gardes te Voet
5.	1688	Waldeck, 1693 Holstein-Plön
6.	1688	Hones-Kessel, 1694 St. Amant (became marines in 1698)
7.	1688	Delwich, 1692 Lindeboom
8.	1688	Birkenfeld
9.	1688	Manmaeker, 1689 Heuckelom
10.	1688	Beaumont, 1695 Menno van Cochoom
11.	1688	Torsay
12.	1688	Perceval, 1691 Swanshel (became marines in 1698)
13.	1688	Zobel, 1695 Goor
14.	1688	Salisch
15.	1688	Fagel
16.	1688	Hornes-Boxtel, 1695 Soutelande
17.	1688	Slangenburgh
18.	1688	Brandenburg
19.	1688	Rijngraaf van Salm, 1695 Dohna
20.	1688	L'Ecluse Walen, 1695 Nassau Walen
21.	1688	Lannoy, 1692 Van Der Meulen, 1694 Holstein-Norburg
22.	1688	Amelisweerd
23.	1688	Nassau-Saarbrücken, 1701 Van Der Beke
24.	1688	Noyelles-Falais
25.	1688	Schotte, 1692 Cau, 1697 Sparre (became marines in 1698)
26.	1688	Schimmelpenninck, 1693 Arents, 1701 Vassy
27.	1688	Weede, 1701 Nassau-Woudenberg
28.	1688	Hagedoom, 1691 Marquette, 1699 Pallandt
29.	1688	Luneburg-Osnabrück, 1691 Friesen, 1692 Tettau, 1697 Keppel
30.	1688	Haersolte, 1701 Rijngraaf van Salm, 1701 Ranck
31.	1688	Bay du Theil, 1699 Waes
32.	1688	Garde Compagnie, Nassau-Friesland
33.	1688	Nassau-Friesland, 1702 Oranje-Friesland
34.	1688	Aylva 1694 Schratenbach
35.	1688	Burmania, 1691 Saxe-Eisenach
36.	1688	Scheltinga, 1699 Vegelin
37.	1688	Limburg-Styrum, 1690 Coehorn
38.	1688	Beyma, 1698 Amama
39.	1688	Coeverden, 1690 Heyden
40.	1688	Carlson, 1689 Graben, 1695 Auer, 1695 Wilcke
41.	1688	Garde Compagnie van den Stathouder or Gardes Stad en Land
42.	1688	Losecaet
43.	1688	Stadhouder Groningen, Prins Hendrik Casimir, 1696 Ten ham
44.	1688	Prott
45.	1688	Ter Bruggen vacant, 1696 Linstau
46.	1689	Dedem
47.	1689	Claubergen, 1693 Reynhard
48.	1689	Brauw (disbanded in 1697, men transferred to No 47)
49.	1690	Heeckeren, 1695 Els
50.	1690	Freisheim
51.	1690	Goes, 1692 Holstein-Beck
52.	1698	Oxenstierna (Sweden)
53.	1698	Keurprins, 1701 Kroonprins (Brandenburgers)

54.	1701	Lislemarais
55.	1701	Vicouse
56.	1701	Belcastel
57.	1688	Balfour, 1689 Lauder (Scots Brigade)
58.	1688	Mackay, 1697 Murray (Scots Brigade)
59.	1688	Ramsay, 1691 Graham, 1695 Walter Colyear (Scots Brigade)
60.	1697	Strathnaver, 1701 Lome (Scots Brigade)
61.	1697	Hamilton (Scots Brigade)
62.	1697	Ferguson, 1701 Portmore (Scots Brigade)
63.	1693	Lochmann, 1702 Hirscl (Swiss)
64.	1693	Capol (Swiss)
65.	1693	Mulinen, 1697 Tschamer (Swiss)
66.	1694	Tachamer, 1697 Montmillon, 1702 Sturcler (Swiss)
67.	1697	Sacconay (Swiss)
68.	1697	Muralt, 1702 Chambrier (Swiss)
69.	1701	Albermarle (Swiss)



Grenadier Cap Infantry Regiment Ornje Friesland
Yellow Field with brass grenade. Scroll and frame white.

Appendix II

Regiments of the Dutch army which were in the pay of Great Britain, in order to relieve financial pressure on the Netherlands, 1688-97.

Cavalry.

Garde te Paard	Boncourt	Oyen
Montpouillan	Riedesel	Garde du Corps
Nassau-Zuylenstein	s'Gravemoer	Lippe
Berlo	Schack	Garde Dragoners

Infantry.

Gardes te Voet	Carlson	Mackay
Brandenburg	Balfour	Ramsay
Nassau-Saarbrucken		

A total of twelve cavalry regiments, one dragoon regiment and nine battalions of infantry.

Appendix III

Strength of the Garde du Corps 1684

1	Captain with rank of major genera	6	horses
3	Lieutenants with rank of lieutenant colonels	15	horses
1	Cornet with rank of major	3	horses
3	Corporals	3	horses
3	Vice corporals	3	horses
2	Quartermasters	2	horses
3	Trumpeters	3	horses
1	Kettledrummer	1	horse
1	Smith/Farrier	1	horse
160	Guardsmen	160	horses

Total for Company, 178 officers and men with 197 horses.

Het Staatsche Leger, Vol 6.

Appendix IV

The strength of the Dutch horse in 1702.

Aughrim	6	companies
Garde te Paard	6	companies
Nassau-Saarbrücken	6	companies
Tilly	6	companies
Maduran	6	companies
Obdam	6	companies
Nassau-Zuylenstein	6	companies
Rhoo	3	companies
Saxe-Heilburg	4	companies
Hoombergh	2	companies (combined with Rechteren)
Eck	3	companies
Cralingen	4	companies
Dompré	6	companies
Oost-Friesland	4	companies
Fengnagel	5	companies
Schack	3	companies
Nassau-La-Leck	4	companies
Rechteren	2	companies (see Hoombergh)
Garde du Corps	1	coy (equal in size to 3 ordinary coys)
Huybert	6	companies
Athlone	6	companies
Friesland Gd. du Corps	3	companies
Nassau-Friesland	11	companies
Vittinghof	3	companies
Hesse-Homburg	6	companies
Irbach	5	companies
Württemberg	6	companies
Carabiniers	10	companies
Chanclos	6	companies
Lysle	6	companies
Provestins	6	companies
Iminga	7	companies
Baldwin	2	companies
Total	166	companies

This comprises approximately 11,000 men.

Het Staatsche Leger. Vol.7.

Note

When compiling the lists of regiments in this book, I have tried to follow a standardised procedure. The entry for each unit is set down in the following manner:

1. The title by which the regiment was known during the period.
2. The date the unit was raised or came into Dutch service.
3. The province or provinces which were responsible for the maintenance of the regiment.
4. The succession of regimental colonels during the period.
5. The names of any colonels-commandant.
6. Any uniform details available.
7. Any details of the flags carried by the unit

Main sources for this information:

Items 1 to 5. The main source is *Het Staatsche Leger*, Vol. 7, by F. J. G. Ten Raa, published at the Hague, 1950. This is the standard history of the army of the Dutch Republic; it covers the period between the foundation of the Republic and the end of the War of the Spanish Succession.

Items 6 and 7. The information in these sections is by far the most difficult to obtain. Uniform detail is very scanty and because of the system by which the regiments were clothed, it is very incomplete.

As Dutch regiments were re-uniformed every two years, any details given are true only for the two year period around the date given.

Source 1. "A list of Our Army at Tilroy Camp". *Extracted from the Journal for Army Historical Research*, itself taken from "A Journal of the Late Motions and Actions of the Confederate Forces Against the French, written by an English officer who was there during the last campaign." Writer unknown, published in 1690.

This source is referred to in the text as "Tilroy".

Source 2. "An Exact List of the Royal Confederate Army in Flanders, Commanded by the King of Great Britain, in Four Lines, as it was drawn up at Gerpines Camp, July 27th 1691." This is the printed list held in the British Museum Library, Calendar of State Papers, "King William's Chest," Vol. 10. The list is incomplete and only the regiments of the first two lines are described; even part of that is missing.

This source is referred to in the text as "Gerpines".

Source 3. This is a series of uniform prints produced by S. Wagner and C-P Goldberg. of Hanover, W. Germany. These prints actually cover the War of the Spanish Succession, but where a regiment of the earlier period is shown, with the same colonel, I have assumed the details on the print would be substantially the same.

This source is referred to as "Wagner".

Source 4. The work *Les Armées qui Combatirent Louis Le Grand*. by Belaubre and Wilde. This mainly gets its information from the clothing records of the various regiments.

This source is referred to as "Belaubre".

Source 5. Of limited value, but useful for information on the various Guards regiments was *A History of the Uniforms of the British Army*, Vol. 1. by C. Lawson. London 1940.

This source is referred to as "Lawson".

If no uniform details are given, then the information was not available at the time of writing. A fact to remember regarding the uniforms of the period, is that the dyes used were vegetable dyes so were very susceptible to fading. A regiment described as in grey could be in any shade of this colour, from dark iron grey to off-white. Shades of red could appear to be anything between carmine and pink. Thus a unit in the Tilroy list described as in grey, might easily be described as in white in the Gerpines list.



Typical Drummer's Coat