

Officers

The Regiment de Roll

Part 1: A–E

A.

– Agoust

Shown in the pay list for 1797–98 as *sous-lieutenant* from 14 November 1796 but never joined the regiment, being shown on leave; name removed from 1798. No further details.

Antoine d'Altenbourg (1768–1796)

Full name Antoine Denis François de Champreux d'Altenbourg, he was born 9 October 1768 at Salins-les-Bains, France, the son of Claude François Joseph de Champreux d'Altenbourg and his wife Claude Françoise Receveur. His father was an *avocat* in the Parlement of Franche Comté at Salins and originated from Échallens, Vaud. Antoine was appointed *sous-lieutenant* in the Régiment de Sonnenberg on 14 November 1790. *Lieutenant* in the Royal Etranger Regiment early in 1795, he died in the shipwreck of the *Parnassus* on the Corsican coast on 4 September 1796.

He was the brother of Charles and François (both younger) as well as Anne Marie Françoise, who, in 1805, married Marc Henri Roland (1763–1835), the older brother of the two officers of that name.

Charles d'Altenbourg (–1799)

Brother of Antoine and François, appointed *sous-lieutenant* in the Royal Etranger Regiment in early 1795 (back dated to 9 December 1794) and *lieutenant* on 5 September 1796 (active from 25 April 1797). He was appointed lieutenant in the Minorca Regiment, dated 16 January 1799, but before this became effective he had been killed in an accident on Menorca on 25 October of that year. According to Courten, in a letter of 22 October 1804, he had been hunting rabbits when a rock turned under his foot and he fell down a steep slope to the shore line. Being a good swimmer, he threw himself into the water to find a place to pull himself up but was unable to do so and drowned.

Francis Altenbourg (–1804)

Brother of Antoine and Charles, appointed *sous-lieutenant* in the Royal Etranger Regiment in early 1795 (back dated to 9 December 1794) and *lieutenant* on 5 September 1796 (active from 25 April 1797). He served Egypt Campaign of 1801. He went home, on leave, to Salins-les-Bains before returning to the regiment in Gibraltar where he died of fever on 19 October 1804. According to Courten, in a letter of 22 October 1804, he had become engaged to marry while on leave and was due promotion to captain of a company, through vacancies, when he died.

William Ancrum (–1805)

He had been Inspector and Paymaster of the 4th Line Regiment, Dutch Brigade, until the brigade was disbanded in 1802. Appointed paymaster in the regiment on 25 September 1802,

he died at Gibraltar on 3 August 1805 and his tombstone is noted as being in the Trafalgar Cemetery at Gibraltar.

Joseph Pierre Théodore d'Appenthel (1768–1796)

He was born at Freiburg, the son of Franz Niklaus and his wife, Hyacintha Françoise Gady. He joined the Régiment de Sonnenberg aged 16 as a cadet in 1784 and the following year was appointed *sous-lieutenant* on 17 June 1785. Letters he wrote during his service with Sonnenberg were the basis of a small publication, *Le Chevalier d'Appenthel, officier Fribourgeois, mort au service étranger* by l'Abbé Ch. Ræmy in 1879. *Lieutenant* of the regiment he was appointed, as a competent officer, to command of the depot at Waldshut and on 26 May 1795 Dürler wrote that Appenthel would be *capitaine* from 7 May. He died in the shipwreck of the *Parnassus* on the Corsican coast on 4 September 1796.

Ferdinand Arregger (1783–1803)

In a letter of 30 January 1795 Dürler informs Major Dieffenthaler that D'Arreger, of Solothurn, who had been a captain in Spain, is now *capitaine* 'in ours.' This fits Urs Josef Ludwig Ferdinand Arregger (1748–1814) but there is no further mention of this officer so he may well have been one who either did not accept the appointment or resigned soon after. He and his wife, Maria Franziska Seraphica Katharina Magdalena Raimunde Afra Tschudi (1759–1798), had ten children. Their second child and eldest son was born on 21 June 1783 at Solothurn and is shown as being a chevalier of Malta and dead on 15 December 1803. Because of this last date he would have been an officer in the Regiment de Roll with the first name Ferdinand, although the Army List (alone) gave it as Francis and genealogical sites as Josef.

He was appointed ensign on 25 November 1801, on the night of 14/15 December 1803 he was on duty at Gibraltar but went drinking with friends, returning to his post in the dark of the night he fell from a wall into the sea. His body was discovered in the morning (Courten).

- D'Arreger

Appointed ensign on 21 March 1811, he appears to have died in 1812. On 4 December 1812, when the Baron de Roll was nominating ensigns, he noted that 'd'Arreger' had died at sea on his way to join the regiment. There is a possibility this was another son of Urs, Karl Hemengild who was born 2 November 1794, although some sources show him as dying in January 1817.

B.

Aloyse Bachmann (1768–1804)

Alois Niklaus Franz Johann Baptiste born Näfels, Glarus, the son of Karl Josef Anton Leodegar and Maria Anna Josefa Antonia Freuler. In 1779 he was appointed *sous-lieutenant* in the Régiment de Bocard (which became Salis-Samade from 15 June 1778) and *lieutenant* in 1783, serving until it was disbanded in 1792.

One source states that in 1792 he served as an *aide-major* in the Gardes Zwitzers in the United Provinces until 1793 or 1794 – however he is not listed in this regiment in the Naamregister of 1794. Another states that he served in the campaign of 1792 in the Armée des Princes also 1793 in Germany.

He was appointed *lieutenant* of grenadiers in the regiment dated 9 December 1794. After the reform of 1798 he was lieutenant commanding (in the absence of de Ville) the Light Company. In Egypt he was severely wounded in the engagement of 13 March 1801 and was removed to a hospital ship so he was absent at the Battle of Alexandria. He was promoted captain on 28 May 1801. In 1802 he

submitted a memorial requesting the award of chevalier de Saint-Louis for 35 years' continuous service which the Baron de Roll forwarded to the Comte d'Artois on 4 December that was returned to the baron, signed, ten days later. Bachmann died at Gibraltar of fever on 5 October 1804.

Joseph Barbier (1769–1821)

His last name is sometimes given as Barbié or Berbié. He was born at Charmoille, Porrentruy, Bishopric of Basel, Switzerland, the son of Joseph and Anna Catherina née Loriol; it appears he was baptised Joseph Francis (sic). He entered the Régiment de Schönau (later Reinach) as a soldier and by progressive promotions he was *sous-lieutenant* in that regiment in 1792. Appointed *sous-lieutenant* in the regiment through the intercession of Major Dieffenthaler, it appears he was promoted *lieutenant* on 12 December 1795. He served in the Egyptian Campaigns of 1801 and was promoted captain on 1 October 1804. He was captured in Egypt in 1807 and held as prisoner at Cairo, he later served at the capture of Lefkada in 1810. While in command at Lixouri, Kefalonia he had a relationship with Agata Anastasia Janullati, whose father Spiridon originated from Corfu, and they had a son, Francis Joseph, who was born in 1812 at Lixouri. They married on 29 August 1814 and by declaration legitimised Francis Joseph while a second child was born being baptised on 9 October that year. Their third child, Anna Catharina Anastasia, was baptised on Lefkada on 11 October 1815. Meanwhile Barbier had commanded at Vis before returning to the Ionian Isles and, still a captain in the regiment, was breveted major on 4 June 1814. The family appears to have settled in Genoa as this is where, after Barbier's death on 14 November 1821, his widow claimed a pension for herself and four children (a fourth having been born in 1819).

Frederick Baring (c.1786 –)

He never served with the regiment. He had been appointed ensign in the 1st Light Battalion, King's German Legion, on 24 January 1804 and lieutenant in the same battalion on 26 January 1808. On 24 July 1809 he exchanged with Hüpeden to be lieutenant in the Regiment de Roll and in accordance with the legion's regulations the army agent paid him for the exchange as well an advance for his embarkation with Bosset's detachment. He did not sail and the agent found that he had no intention of joining Roll so he was suspended. Finally after arrangements had been made with relatives, who were also officers in the British Army, that he would repay the money in monthly instalments he was appointed ensign in the 60th Foot serving with the 4th Battalion until it was disbanded in 1818 when he was lieutenant and placed on half pay. In 1829 he was living in Lüneburg, Hanover.

- Bäsler, Bässer or Besler

An officer, from Uri, was appointed to the regiment in 1795 but there is no further trace of him. There a Besler listed as *lieutenant* in the Régiment de Sonnenberg in French service in 1791.

- Baumann

Appointed *sous-lieutenant* on 16 November 1795 he was reduced, at that rank, when the regiment was reformed on 24 June 1798, receiving £85-3-4 (a year's full pay in lieu of half pay). In February 1799 he was reported to have entered Portuguese service.

John Becker (–1839)

Abbé Becker, from Valais was appointed *aumônier*, Roman Catholic chaplain, in the regiment on 25 April 1795 (apparently dated 9 December 1794). He was present with the regiment, including the Egyptian Campaign of 1801 for which he received prize money, until

after the epidemic in Gibraltar in 1804 when he left to recover his health in Portugal. He never returned and on 1 July 1810 he was placed on half pay due to 'ill health and unfit for service.' On 25 February 1829 he reported that he had lived 'three years at Paris and the last three at Rome.' He was still at Rome in 1834 and appears to have died around 1839.

- Berschauer

From Schaffhausen he was appointed *ministre*, Protestant chaplain, to the regiment (presumably dated 9 December 1794) however it appears that he was never present with it, being on leave, until he name was removed after the reduction of regiment on 24 June 1798. One source suggests his first name may have been Bartholome.

- de Bissing

Appointed as *sous-lieutenant* was approved on 18 January 1796 but he was never present, being on leave. After investigation he was suspended in July 1797 and his pay ended as from 25 October 1796. His appointment had been made 'in consideration of the services of his father the Cte de Bissing, president of the Regency of Constance' to the regiment. He had been granted a year's leave by the Inspector Gardiner and then suggested he had been unable to join regiment due to its movements. It was considered that he did not deserve special treatment so his commission was ended.

- de Blonay

Appointed *sous-lieutenant* on 5 September 1796 but never joined the regiment, always being on leave, until removed from the lists as from 25 June 1798.

Charles Philip de Bosset (1773–1845)

Born at Neuchâtel on 29 July 1773 the son of Abel Charles, State counsellor, and Philippine Régine de Sandoz. He was appointed ensign in the Regiment de Meuron on 5 August 1796 and was promoted lieutenant on 25 September 1798. He did not join the regiment in India but had been recruiting in Switzerland and was involved in a number of engagements against the French invasion in 1798. He went to England but returned to Switzerland in 1799 to work with Wickham, doing so until after the Battle of Zürich. Then he acted as a courier between England, Switzerland and St Petersburg. In 1800 the vessel he was travelling to England in was captured by a French privateer, Bosset managed to sink his despatches and, dressed in uniform, be treated as a prisoner of war. He was held on parole at Amsterdam for eight months until he was exchanged. In 1802 he was placed in command of a recruitment depot on the Continent and on 22 October 1803 he was promoted captain in the 2nd Line Battalion, King's German Legion. He served with the battalion, including in Hanover in 1805 and Denmark in 1807, before arriving in Portugal where he succeeded in recruiting large numbers from the French army before they left under the Convention of Cintra. Promoted major in the Regiment de Roll on 15 October 1808 he later joined the regiment in Sicily with a detachment of the recruits. Sent with a detachment to the Ionian Isles he served at the taking of Lefkada and then was appointed commander and governor of Kefalonia, where he instigated a number of improvements.

In 1814 he returned to England from where he went to Belgium to assist in raising and equipping new troops with the brevet rank of lieutenant colonel 'in the Continent of Europe' on 15 April 1814 (he was brevetted in the same rank on 4 June the same year); after the peace he returned to England in September. Returning to the Ionian Isles the High Commissioner Sir Thomas Maitland placed him in command at Zakynthos, he was placed on half pay (as major in the Regiment de Roll) on 25 July 1816 and on 19 October 1816, back dated to 24 March, he was appointed an Inspecting Field Officer of the Militia. Soon he was the subject,

for some reason, of Maitland's animosity, which ran to a legal case and printed accusations. This led him to exchanging his inspectorate with Lieutenant Colonel Charles Napier, who was on half pay of the 50th Foot. So on 10 January 1837 Bosset was promoted colonel on the half pay of the latter regiment. He received honours as Companion of the Order of the Bath on 8 December 1815 as well as the Hanoverian Guelphic Order. On 19 December 1822 he married Tildesley Holmes at Kensington. He frequented both England and Neuchâtel where, in 1827, he established a glove factory at Fleurier. He took his own life on 15 March 1845 at Neuchâtel. He donated his collection of ancient coins to the British Museum and the city of Neuchâtel and his widow, who lived until 20 February 1867, made a number of charitable donations including as a major benefactor of the Charing Cross Hospital and Medical School, London.

Christoph de Bourcard (–1799)

His last name was occasionally given as Burckardt. He was born at Basel and entered French service on 8 April 1768 and on 2 March 1772 was appointed *sous-aide-major* in the Régiment de Jenner (which became Aulbonne in 1774 and Lullin de Châteauevieux in 1783). He was *aide-major* on 9 May 1795 and *capitaine* from 12 June 1786 until it was disbanded in 1792. He served during the campaigns of 1793 and 1794 in the 1er Compagnie des Chasseurs Nobles in the Armée de Condé.

He was one of the first *capitaines* appointed in the regiment, dated 9 December 1794, and acted temporarily as *tresorier* at the depot until one was appointed (April 1795). In 1797 he went to England for the completion of the original regimental accounts, which continued into the following year, and then he also administered the Baron de Roll's personal account. On 17 June 1799 he requested the French brevet of *lieutenant-colonel* and Roll specially recommended him to the Comte d'Artois on 5 July 1799, however on 26 August 1799 Bourcard died in London.

Charles Bronner (–1808)

His early life and military career are not known but he served as *quartier-maître* of the Régiment des Dragons d'Enghien in the last years of the Armée de Condé until it was disbanded in 1801. He was appointed lieutenant in the regiment on 4 April 1805 and served initially at the Foreign Depot in Lymington, he later joined the regiment on Sicily and served in the 1807 Egyptian Campaign. He died at Taormina, Sicily, on 23 May 1808, of a 'chronic disorder.'

Both the Baron de Roll and the Prince de Condé supported the application for pensions for his widow, Elisabeth (née Schwendt, born 23 November 1770 at Haguenau, Alsace) and children who seem to have remained in England. In 1816 she married Henri Schmitt (1760–1846) a former comrade of Bronner's having been *porte-étendard* of the Régiment des Dragons d'Enghien. She continued to receive her pension until she, and her second husband, died at Drusenheim, Alsace in 1846.

Charles Bronner (c.1798–)

He was appointed ensign on 22 June 1815 but never joined the regiment before being placed on half pay when it was disbanded. It appears that he was the son of the above as, despite never joining the regiment, he received half pay with the Commander-in-Chief's leave. In 1829 he was living at Drusenheim, Alsace. He continued to receive half pay until at least 1868. Although no direct link has been established, he may well have been the Charles François Ignace Bronner, born at Mannheim, Germany, on 8 September 1798, who received French naturalisation in 1872.

- De Buren

From Solothurn, he was appointed ensign on 10 April 1811, but despite the Baron de Roll writing several letters to his parents nothing was seen or heard of him and his appointment was cancelled and he was replaced on 29 April 1813.

C.

Phelep (*Baron*) de Capol (1757–1828)

From a Graubünden family, he was born at Strasbourg, France, in 1757, his full names were Philipp Jakob Gottfried. He was appointed *sous-lieutenant* in the Gardes Suisses in 1784 and in 1792 he was *lieutenant* and chevalier of order of Mérite Militaire. He was not present at the Tuileries Palace in August 1792 being on leave. He was appointed *capitaine-aide-major* in the regiment on 10 January 1795, dated 9 December 1794. It is unclear if he was on service with the regiment early on as he was shown as on leave throughout 1797 and 1798, however he took part in the 1801 Egyptian Campaign (mentioned in John Harley (Gareth Glover ed.) *The Veteran or 40 years' service in the British Army* (Solihull: 2018) p.76). He was brevetted major in the Army on 1 January 1805 and on 14 December 1805 married Helena Hay Walker, from Edinburgh, at Gibraltar. He was promoted major in the regiment on 30 October 1806 and present during the 1807 Egyptian Campaign. Brevetted lieutenant colonel in the Army on 1 January 1812 he retired in 1814, being replaced as major in the regiment on 2 February 1815. Having returned to France in 1816 he was appointed *maréchal de camp* (non-active) and died in Paris in 1828 (one source gives 1824).

Ludwig Adalbert Caprez (1778–1796)

Only listed as 'de Capretz' in the regiment. He was appointed *sous-lieutenant* in May 1795 on the recommendation of the Baron de Salis-Samade. He died in the shipwreck of the *Parnassus* on the Corsican coast on 4 September 1796.

He was the second of four brothers, the sons of the Graubünden judge, Bendikt and his wife Maria Barbara Katharina von Castelberg. The first, Mattias (or Mathias Louis) who was born 8 April 1773 was appointed *sous-lieutenant* in the Régiment de Salis-Samade on 1 March 1789 and after transferring to the Gardes Suisses he was killed at Tuileries on 10 August 1792. The others were Benedetg Antoni, born 1778, who appears to have served with the forces resisting the French invasion and died of his wounds in 1798 (one source states that he joined Roll and died in 1801, but there is no evidence of this) and Conradin, born 1780, who joined the 2e Suisse (French service) in 1807 and served until retiring in 1815.

Joseph Catanazo (–1807)

He was appointed as a temporary assistant surgeon in the regiment on 8 September 1806 in Sicily. He was killed at the taking of Alexandria on 18 March 1807, apparently while tending to wounded men.

- Christen

He did not join the regiment; shown as appointed *sous-lieutenant* on 14 November 1796 but on leave, no longer shown (no reason given) on 1798 pay lists.

Count Jules de Clermont

Appointed ensign on 23 November 1804 and present with the regiment in 1805, he was promoted lieutenant in the Froberg Regiment on 15 May 1806. After that regiment's dissolution he was transferred to the Dillon Regiment on 11 June 1807 before being promoted

to captain in the Sicilian Regiment on 31 March 1808. These moves meant he spent most of this time on Malta. He appears to have resigned from the British service in 1814. Although there is no specific link it appears that he was Jules Henri Philibert born Paris 5 June 1775, the fourth son of Claude Louis de Clermont-Montoison (1731–) and his wife Henriette Louise du Tillet, who was made a chevalier of St Jean de Jerusalem (Malta) on 2 June 1782. In 1814 he joined the Gardes du Corps du Roi of the restored Louis XVIII, chevalier de Saint-Louis and with the rank of cavalry *lieutenant-colonel*.

Jean Victor Baron de Constant-Rebecque (1773–1850)

Despite several sources stating that he was an officer in the Regiment de Roll, this was not the case. After serving in the Regiment de Lullin de Châteauevieux and Gardes Suisse, he had joined the Hollandsches Gardes in the service of the United Provinces. After the republic was defeated and the Prince of Orange had left for exile in England he sought other employment. On 17 July 1795 Roll and Dürler promised him a place in the regiment as soon as one became vacant. Then on 21 August 1795 he was ordered by the Prince of Orange to serve alongside the latter's younger son, Frederik, as a guards officer, which is what he had wanted. On 31 August Constant-Rebecque received letters from Bourcard and Dürler offering him a place in the regiment, to be back dated to 1 July, which he declined.

Anthony Courant (1784–1857)

His given name was Antoine. He was born at Neuchâtel on 31 March 1784, the son of Antoine and Marie Catherine Petitpierre-Percheta. Appointed ensign in the Regiment de Meuron on 1 September 1800, lieutenant on 20 March 1802 and captain on 5 April 1810. He exchanged with Fuchs to be captain in the Regiment de Roll on 21 March 1811. In May 1812 he was attached to the staff of the British forces in Sicily as Assistant Adjutant General and went to Spain in this capacity with the Anglo-Sicilian expeditionary force. On 30 September 1812 he was captured by the French, apparently while carrying out a reconnaissance deep into their territory. He was sent to Verdun as a prisoner of war, arriving there on 15 March 1813, where he was placed on parole on 30 March and remained there for the rest of the war. On release he returned to the regiment and was placed on half pay (as captain) on 25 July 1816. On his return to Neuchâtel he served in the militia as *capitaine* in 1818 and *lieutenant-colonel* 1819–1820. On 7 June 1822 he married Anne Sophie de Meuron (1795–) at Neuchâtel. They lived in various places in Switzerland until settling at Muntelier, just outside Murten, Fribourg, where he died on 6 November 1857.

Comte Eugène de Courten (1771–1839)

His full name was Antoine-Panrace-Eugène-Louis and he was born at Sierre, Valais, Switzerland on 21 March 1771, the son of Antoine-Panrace (1720–1789), *colonel* (*lieutenant général* in 1784) in French service who had been created comte by Louis XV in 1769 with the title continuing to his male descendants, and his wife Marie-Catherine Balet. He was appointed *sous-lieutenant* on 24 May 1785 in his father's regiment, the Régiment de Courten and was subsequently promoted *sous-aide-major* on 11 June 1786 and *aide-major* on 10 June 1792. After the Swiss regiments' service ended in France he entered Piedmontese service as a volunteer aide-de-camp to his uncle, Eugène-Philippe (1715–1802), a lieutenant general, through the 1793 campaign.

Appointment as *capitaine* in the Regiment de Roll dated 9 December 1794, he served with it until 1798 in Portugal when he took leave during which time he learnt that his commission would end with the regiment's reorganisation, thus, not receiving the allowance, he was placed on half pay.

His return to Switzerland coincided with the French invasion and he became active with émigrés who sought to resist but also found time to marry his cousin Eugénie (born 1774) on 1 February 1799. He was appointed lieutenant colonel of the Rovéréa Regiment, the first of the Swiss Corps in British pay, but soon left for Valais to command insurgents resisting the French until August. Following the end of the 1799 campaign other units were raised for the Swiss Corps including a Valaisan battalion by Courten. This fought in Northern Italy alongside the Austrians. Following the latter's defeat the Swiss Corps was disbanded in 1801, a new unit, the Watteville Regiment, was raised from the remnants and Courten was offered the post as its lieutenant colonel which he declined.

When the Regiment de Roll was again reorganised in 1803 it was to have two majors and, following the Baron de Roll's offer, Courten was appointed major, dated 25 December 1802. He joined the regiment at Gibraltar in June 1803 and served on the Rock until taking leave in April 1805 and returning home in July. He resigned from British service, dated 21 October 1806, and was granted three years' pay.

Eugénie died in childbirth aged 40 and Eugène de Courten returned to his military career. He was appointed *colonel commandant* of the forces of Valais in 1814 and the following year he commanded a brigade in Swiss Federal service at the siege of Huningue, France. In 1816 he re-entered French Royal service as *lieutenant-colonel* of the 7^e régiment de la Garde Royale (1^{er} Suisse) before being promoted, in 1818, to *colonel* of the 8^e régiment (2^e Suisse); he was breveted *maréchal-de-camp* in 1822. When in April 1823 France intervened in Spain, to restore King Ferdinand VII to the throne, Courten commanded the two Swiss battalions, one from each of the Guards regiments, in the expedition, returning to France in July 1824. He received several honours, including that of *commandeur* of the *Légion d'Honneur*, as well as being appointed aide-de-camp to the Duc de Bordeaux.

After the July Revolution of 1830 the Swiss Guards regiments in France were disbanded and Eugène de Courten joined the service of the Papal States in Italy. He was *colonel* of the Second Foreign (Swiss) Regiment, and general of brigade, from 1830 to 1834 when he retired. He died at Sierre on 27 April 1839.

Julien de Courten (1779–1804)

His full name was Joseph Frédéric Julien, he was born 19 December 1779 at Sierre, Valais, the younger brother of Jean Joseph Amand (1775–1851), an officer in the Watteville Regiment, and cousin of Eugène (above). Appointed ensign (no date has been found) he travelled with his cousin to join the regiment in Gibraltar where he died on 8 October 1804 of fever during the epidemic.

Louis de Courten (1776–1842)

Louis Guillaume was the younger brother of Eugène (above) and was commissioned ensign in the regiment on 24 September 1801 but he did not accept it. Instead he joined the Meuron Regiment as ensign on 24 February 1803. He had previously served in the Sardinia-Piedmont army and the Swiss Corps, in 1811 he was arrested as a spy and imprisoned in Paris until 1814, from 1816 to 1830 he served as an officer of the 8^e Régiment (2^e Suisse) d'Infanterie de la Garde Royale.

Auguste de Courten (1787–1851)

His full name was Pierre Philippe Auguste. He was the eldest son of Pierre François Marie de Courten (1750–1839), then *capitaine* of the Régiment de Courten in French service, and Élisabeth Henriette Guéau de Gravelle de Réverseaux (1765–1856). Appointed ensign in the regiment on 26 June 1806, he joined it in 1807 on its return from Egypt to Sicily. Lieutenant on 15 December 1808 he was placed on half pay on reduction. On 1 March 1824 he married

Marie Françoise Caroline de Chaignon (1795–1866) at Saint-Maurice, Valais. Among other places, they lived at the Château de Lully, near Estavayer in Fribourg, that his father had bought in 1807, and it was there that he died on 25 November 1851.

Charles Cox (–1866)

Appointed paymaster to the regiment on 29 January 1806 and served with it in the 1807 Egyptian Campaign. He was placed on half pay on 24 May 1816. On 26 March 1818 he returned to full pay as paymaster of the 75th Foot until he went back onto half pay (of the latter regiment) on 7 May 1829. In the Army List of 1867 he is shown as having died since the previous year's list.

D.

Adolphus de Damas (1786–1864)

His full name was René Adolphe de Damas, comte de Damas-Trédieu, and he was born on 26 August 1786 at Paris, the son of Alexandre comte de Damas de Damas and his wife Marie Joséphine Catherine Collet. His father had had a steady career in the French army until the Revolution when he distinguished himself, resisting a mutiny, at the head of the Régiment de Beauvaisis for which he received recognition in the Armée de Condé. Adolphus was appointed ensign in the Dillon Regiment on 16 October 1806 and was promoted lieutenant in the Regiment de Roll on 16 December 1808. He served at Lefkada in 1810 (in No.6 Company) and in Eastern Spain in the Grenadier Company until he left in September 1813 to take his place in the 60th (Royal American) Foot to which he had been promoted captain on 12 August that year. He continued to serve with that regiment after the war was over and married, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Susanne Louisa Emerson in 1814; a daughter, Laure Adelaide Eliza, was born 26 October 1823 at St John's, Newfoundland. On 26 June 1824 his regiment was renamed the Duke of York's own Rifle Corps and was to 'gradually become a British corps' and all the foreign officers were 'to be encouraged to sell or to go on half pay.' Damas retired and the officer who bought his commission was appointed on 10 November 1824. He died at Tours, France, on 17 April 1864.

William Davis (1795–)

Appointed ensign on 7 May 1812 and promoted lieutenant on 26 October 1814. He had sailed from Lymington on 12 July 1812 to join the regiment in Sicily and he served with the regiment's detachment on Malta. On 24 May 1816 he was placed on half pay on reduction and returned to England. On 30 January 1821 he married Henrietta Beale at Canterbury and in 1829 he stated he lived in London with his wife and son, Hamilton Julian, born on 26 June 1823.

Lewis Desguerros (–1804)

Appointed surgeon, dated 9 December 1794, he is stated as being from Porrentruy (although this sometimes describes the whole territory of the Prince Bishop of Basel). He served in the regiment, including the 1801 Egyptian Campaign, until he died of fever at Gibraltar on 25 October 1804.

Jean Christophe Dieffenthaler (1736–1796)

He was born on 22 July 1736 at Saint-Hippolyte, near Perpignan, his father, Christophe from Bremgarten, an officer in French service, and Jeanne de Carouge. He was the brother of Henry and some sources mix their details. Enrolled as a supernumerary *enseigne* in the Régiment de Vigier (Castella from 1756) in 1751, *sous-lieutenant* in 1754, *lieutenant* in

1759, *aide-major* in 1762, *capitaine* in 1763 (*chevalier de l'ordre de Saint-Louis* in 1776), brevetted *major* in 1779 and took that rank in the regiment in 1789. He was wounded at Nancy on 31 August 1790. He was brevetted *colonel* in the Armée des Princes in 1792 and wounded twice in the 1793 campaign.

He was appointed *major* of the Baron de Roll's regiment on 9 December 1794 and was in charge of its formation in Germany. He died in the shipwreck of the *Parnassus* on the Corsican coast on 4 September 1796.

In 1782 he had married Antoinette Appolonie von Wimpfen (1764-1783) and she died giving birth to their only child, Marie Anne Aloyse – known as Henriette (1783-1861). She had accompanied her father and was cared for by her uncle and, later by her maternal aunt (see Vogelsang entry).

Henry de Dieffenthaler (1737–)

He was the brother of Jean Christophe – one source suggest he may have been a year older being born in 1735. He was enrolled in the Régiment de Seedorf (Boccard in 1752 and Salis-Samade in 1782) in 1747 as *cadet*, *sous-lieutenant* in 1749, *lieutenant* in 1757, *capitaine* in 1761, later *chevalier de l'ordre de Saint-Louis*. Appointed *capitaine* in the regiment from 9 December 1794, he served in the campaigns including Egypt 1801 until he was placed on half pay on 25 December 1802.

George During (–1828)

Also given as George Baron von Düring. He was appointed ensign in the 1st Line Battalion, King's German Legion, on 18 November 1804 and lieutenant on 24 May 1806, serving with the battalion until he transferred to the Regiment de Roll on 13 December 1808. He resigned in 1810 and died at Bückeberg, Germany on 16 December 1828.

Jost Xaver von Dürler (1745-1802)

His full name is given as Johann Jost Joseph Xaver Heinrich Rudolf and he was born 15 July 1745 the son of Franz Rudolf Ignaz, of Luzern, and Anna Maria Beatrix Cysat. He was appointed *enseigne* in the Régiment des Gardes Suisses in 1779 and was *sous-lieutenant* in 1763; by 1780, when he married Maria Elisabeth Zurlauben (1757–1829), he was a *capitaine* with the rank of *colonel* and the following year was *chevalier de l'ordre de Saint-Louis*. He distinguished himself at the defence of the Tuileries Palace on 10 August 1792, escaped and returned to Switzerland in January 1793. Appointed *lieutenant-colonel* of the regiment on 9 December 1794, he formed the regiment and was its effective commander throughout his service. On 25 January 1796 he received a French brevet as *maréchal de camp* from the future King Louis XVIII. In Egypt he commanded the regiment in the engagements of 13 and 21 March 1801, at which he was slightly wounded, as well as being noted during the negotiations for the surrender of Alexandria. He acted as colonel in the army from 14 April 1801 and on 25 April 1802 he was appointed to command its Foreign Brigade that was in garrison in Egypt. On 18 September 1802 he died of fever and was buried at the Roman Catholic cemetery in Alexandria. On 19 June 1810 his widow's pension was increased by £20 to make it equivalent to a colonel's, to reflect his final role.

Jean Baptiste de Dürler

Although no direct evidence has been found, it appears that he was Johann Baptist Niklaus Dürler (1779–1847), the son of Johann 'Carl Martin' Leonz Dürler (1739–1811), older brother of Jost (above). He was appointed *sous-lieutenant* on 9 December 1794 and on 5 or 9 September 1796 (effective from 25 April 1797) he was promoted *capitaine*, over the heads of

all the *lieutenants*. He was present when the regiment was reduced in Portugal on 24 June 1798, receiving a year's full pay in lieu of half pay (£341-1-1). He signed simply 'de Dürler.' In February 1799 he was reported to be at Luzern, Switzerland.

Charles Dutheil

It seems his full name was Charles-Philippe-Alexandre-Emmanuel-Louis-Pierre-Alphonse du Theil de Telmont born Paris 21 Nov 1791, the son of *Louis-Nicolas-François* (1745-1822) and Edmée Euphémie de Bonneville de Sainte-Anne. His father was a member of Artois's inner circle. He was appointed ensign on 5 November 1807 (initially under the name 'de Landron' until 1809) and lieutenant on 13 April 1809. He joined the regiment in Sicily in early 1808, although he was in No.1 Company in 1813 it seems he did not serve in Spain. He apparently resigned in April 1814. In January 1815 he was aide de camp to the Duc de Castries and in October that year, he was living in Paris and was appointed *capitaine* as from 30 July 1815.

E.

Friedrich Christian Freiherr von Eben und Brunnen (1773–1835)

He never actually served with the regiment. He was in Prussian service, his native land, from 1787 to 1799. In 1800 he joined the British service being appointed captain in the York Hussars on 1 November 1800, he was placed on half pay when that regiment was reduced in 1802 but was appointed captain in the 10th Light Dragoons on 25 May 1803. On 18 September 1806 he was major in the Froberg Regiment and transferred to Dillon, on 11 June 1807, after the former was disbanded. By 1808 he was serving in Portugal and in 1810 commanded the Loyal Lusitanian Legion. On 7 March 1811 he was promoted lieutenant colonel in the Regiment de Roll (a supernumerary position) by which time he was also brigadier in Portuguese service. He was brevetted colonel on 4 June 1814 and placed on half pay in 1816 when the regiment was reduced. In 1817 he was accused of being involved in a rebellion in Portugal for which, although considered innocent, he was dismissed and banished from Portugal and Britain. In 1820 Simon Bolivar asked him to join the Colombian forces as brigadier general.

- d' Ebiner

Possibly François Joseph Ebener who was appointed *sous-lieutenant* in the Régiment de Courten on 6 June 1784. Appointed *lieutenant* in the regiment in January 1795 (so probably dated 9 December 1794), his service discontinued when it was re-formed in Portugal. He was present and received an allowance of a year's full pay (£103-8-4), In February 1799 he was reported to be at Kipple, Valais,

- d'Erlach

One source gives a man of this name as Abraham Frédéric and states he was *enseigne* in the Gardes Suisses in 1779 and *sous-lieutenant* in 1782 before being appointed *capitaine* in the regiment on 9 December 1794. A *Capitaine* d'Erlach resigned just before the regiment embarked at Civitavecchia in April 1795, presumably the same person.

- d'Erlach

Baron d'Erlach was appointed *sous-lieutenant* in the regiment apparently on 9 December 1794. His appointment was ended on 24 June 1798 when the regiment was re-formed but he did not receive payment of the allowance of a year's full pay in lieu of half pay as *sous-lieutenant* (£85-3-4). In February 1799 he was reported to be at Bern.

Charles Maurice d'Erlach (1794–1855)

Born in 1794, the son of Karl Moritz of Bern and Johanna Margaretha von Muralt. Appointed ensign in the regiment on 24 January 1810 and joined it the following year, having embarked in England on 23 May 1811. He was promoted lieutenant on 29 August 1811 and served in the Light Company in Eastern Spain, 1812–1814. He resigned in 1815 allowing him to join the service of the Kingdom of the Netherlands being appointed captain in the 29th (Jenner) Regiment, major in 1827, lieutenant colonel in 1829 and disbanded in 1829. Lieutenant colonel in Swiss Federal service 1831–1832.

- d'Ernst

Shown as *sous-lieutenant* from 5 September 1796 but removed on 25 June 1798, never having been present with regiment.

Maximilien d'Escher

Appointed ensign on 25 May 1809, he sailed to Sicily with Bosset's detachment embarking in England on 2 September that year. On 5 June 1810 he tendered his resignation requesting that it be accepted as he had affairs in England.