

APPENDIX 3: SOLDIERS OF THE *VOLONTAIRES ÉTRANGERS DE LAUZUN* WHO DID NOT RETURN TO FRANCE WHEN THE LEGION SAILED FROM PHILADELPHIA IN MAY 1783

This tables are based on data contained in file Colonies D2c32, "*Volontaires étrangers de Lauzun, 1780-1783*," in the Archives Nationales de France in Paris, France. Colonies D2c32 contains inspection reports, requests for promotions, rewards, and administrative materials pertaining to Lauzun's Legion.

The last items in the file are *contrôles* or lists of all men known to have enlisted in the Legion between its establishment on 5 March 1780 and its transformation into a regular regiment of hussars on 14 September 1783. Not all of the men listed in D2c32 served in America; they are not integrated into these tables. D2c32 was compiled by the Legion's Quartermaster-Treasurer Henry Sirjacques in the fall of 1783 for the *marquis* de Castries, navy minister of Louis XVI, based on the *process verbale* conducted in Hennebon in the Bretagne on 10 October 1783. The *process* was part of the procedure of transforming the *volontaires étrangers de Lauzun* into the regiment of *Lauzun Hussards* that had been authorized by the *ordonnance de roi* of 14 September 1783. Sirjacques' cover letter to the *duc* de Lauzun, which is attached to the working copy of the *contrôle* in D2c32, is dated Hennebon, 17 October 1783. It advises Lauzun that an original had been sent to de Castries the same day.

The *contrôle* in D2c32 consists of nine parts.

- 1) *contrôle* of the First Squadrons of Hussars (fols. 1-16)
- 2) *contrôle* of the Company of Grenadiers (fols. 25-36)
- 3) *mutations* or changes for the First Company of Fusiliers stationed in Landivisiau in Brittany up to 1 April 1780 (fols. 41-58)

Of the 16 soldiers listed in the *mutations* as having been sent to Brest on 30 April 1780, one died, three were discharged, one deserted, and one was expelled from the ranks in America.

- 4) *contrôle* for Second Company of Fusiliers (fols. 66-83)

Of the 13 soldiers listed as transfers, five deserted and one died in America.

- 5) *contrôle* for the Company of Artillery (fols. 91-105)
- 6) *contrôle* for the Company of *Chasseurs* (fols. 111-123)
- 7) *contrôle* for the Second Squadron of Hussars (fols. 137-150)
- 8) a table entitled *volontaires étrangers de Lauzun* (fols. 161-162).

This table does not contribute to the present statistic.

- 9) a *surnumeraire à la suite de l'Embarquement* (fols. 163-168)

Of the 21 men identified in the *surnumeraire* as having served in America, two died, three deserted (one of them recruited in September 1780), and five were discharged, one of them on 1 May 1783, because he had been recruited (on 15 November 1782) for the duration of the war only.

As Lauzun was getting ready for the *expédition particulière*, he transferred from, and exchanged men with, the two fusilier companies to those components of the Legion who were sailing to America. Their names are recorded in 3), 4), and 9) and are integrated into this table with the company they were transferred to rather than the company they had enlisted in together with the names for the grenadiers, *chasseurs*, *cannoniers* and hussars recorded in the *contrôles*. The names are identified as to their origin in the footnotes to the table.

Troop strengths in the *contrôle* have been compared with those in the reviews of the Legion in D2c32, i.e., those of 1 October 1780, 1 October 1781, 28 February 1782, 1 November 1782, 24 December 1782, 24 April 1783, and 7 May 1783.

Of special importance are:

1) the review of 1 October 1781. It lists the reinforcements from the Regiment Barrois, which arrived in Boston on 11 June 1780. A table in the Rochambeau Papers in the Library of Congress gives their number as 48 men, 31 of whom were integrated into the Legion, the other 17 were too sick with scurvy and remained behind in Newport. The inspection report of 1 October 1781, identifies 39 transfers from Barrois, the *contrôles* list 47 men. The name or fate of the remaining soldier is unknown.

Of the eleven replacements for the Company of Grenadiers, two deserted, three died, the remaining six returned to France in 1783. All twelve replacements for the Company of Chasseurs returned to France, and of the 24 replacements for the Company of Cannoniers, one deserted and one died in America.

2) the reviews of 28 February 1782 and 1 November 1782. The men identified in them as transfers from the *volontaires de la division de St Simon* are identified properly in the *contrôle* as coming from the First Legion of Lauzun's *volontaires étrangers de la Marine*. The exact number of these transfers is unknown. The review of 28 February gives nine, the review of 1 November ten men, but the *contrôle* identifies only four men as transfers from the First Legion. The three transfers to the Second Squadron of hussars as well as the one transfer to the *chasseurs* all returned to France in 1783.

The table records all men for whom it can be proved based on the *contrôles* that they died, were discharged, deserted, or for some other reason such as being expelled from the ranks, remained behind in the United States. In eight cases it is unknown which company or squadron the soldiers served in. Their names are listed in a separate table at the end.

In addition there is a *contrôle* in Colonies D2c32 with the names of the men from the two fusilier companies who sailed for the Caribbean on 6 October 1781, with changes up to 1 November 1782. By that date, the two companies were down to 294 men from 410. 52 had died of natural causes, 37 had drowned in a shipwreck off the coast of Spain, 15 had deserted, eight had been discharged, three had been left behind in Spain, and one had been transferred. The men listed in this *contrôle* have not been integrated since these two companies never served on the American mainland.

Soldiers identified as transfers to another company or squadron are listed and counted with that unit, except for transfers to and from the Legion staff. These men are still listed here in the *contrôle*. The total number of transfers, primarily on 19 June 1781, as the Legion prepared for the Yorktown Campaign in Lebanon, Connecticut, was quite large though one-directional. Lauzun

tried hard to keep his two hussar squadrons up to strength and the review of 1 October 1781, shows that the grenadiers had received one transfer from the *chasseurs* while the First Squadron of Hussars had received seven transfers from the *cannoniers*, five from the *chasseurs*, and one from the Second Squadron. The Second Squadron had received six transfers from the *cannoniers* and six from the *chasseurs*.

In his cover letter to Lauzun, Sirjacques indicated that he had "corrected a few errors of double listings," but he missed at least one soldier. Jean ERNIST is listed both in the Second Squadron of Hussars with a desertion date of 15 November 1780, and in the *chasseurs* with a desertion date of 25 November 1780. Since the *chasseurs* are not listed in the review of 1 October 1780 as having either received a recruit or having suffered a desertion, ERNIST is listed here with the hussars.

All names are listed in alphabetical order rather than in the order in which they appear in the *contrôle*. The spelling of the proper names is that of the *contrôle*, which is often phonetic, e.g., *Schtetler* is a phonetic representation of *Stedler* etc. There are also entries such as "George Boulanger dit Becker" from Orvillier in "Lorraine Allemande" who served in the Grenadiers. In this case the scribe translated the German family name into French. The letters "U", "V" and "W" are all identical and used interchangeably in the *contrôle* and have been transcribed as used in it.

The spelling of place-names is that as it was deciphered from the document unless the modern spelling is known, then the modern spelling is used. The identification of states or provinces is that of the *contrôle* rather than that of 2003 borders. This applies not only to the Franco-German border area but in other parts of Europe as well, e.g., what is called "Courland" in the *contrôle* is today part of Lithuania.

Based on the data contained in D2c32, the 727 men could be identified as having served in the *volontaires étrangers de Lauzun* under the *duc* de Lauzun on the American mainland. Of these, 593 men had come from France either in 1780 or were replacements from the Regiment Barrois in 1781 (47 men). Four joined from the First Legion of the *volontaires de la marine* after Yorktown. In America the Legion also added 83 men, 59 of them before the siege of Yorktown, and 24 after the siege. Of these 59 men recruited before Yorktown, 3 returned to France, 4 died, 15 were discharged, and 37 deserted again; of the 24 post-Yorktown recruits, 5 returned to France, 2 died, 7 deserted, 9 were discharged, and one was expelled. Of these 727 men, 69 men died (incl. 6 American recruits), 131 men deserted (incl. 44 American recruits), 54 men were discharged (incl. 24 American recruits). Two soldiers were killed in combat on 3 October 1781, and three men are known to have died of combat-related wounds. Five soldiers were *chassé* in America after having run the gauntlet, six soldiers were executed, five for desertion and Jacques BERGEOT of the *chasseurs* for homicide. Charles ODET of the grenadiers was sentenced to eight years on the galleys for desertion on 19 January 1781. In May of 1783, 456 men returned to France, among them 8 American recruits.

One hussar, Louis Isaac Alexis Durand, born in Beauvais in July 1755, was recruited as a grenadier in Lauzun's Legion on 1 May 1780. Promoted to *cadet gentilhomme* of the Second Squadron of Hussars on 1 October 1780, he is counted with the officers.

The last official return of the Legion of 7 May 1783, gives the strength at 480 men, but it does not include the desertions and discharges that occurred during the last two days before departure from Philadelphia.

During his stay in Crompond/Yorktown Heights, New York, Lauzun may have picked up a recruit for the Legion as the result of a court martial held at Verplanck's Point, on 24 October 1782, where "George Ledween of Captn. Vanheers corps was found guilty of Desertion in breach

of article 1st. Section 6th. of the rules and articles of war and sentenced to receive one hundred Lashes on his naked back." General Washington approved "the sentence of the Court but in consequence of the recommendation of the Duke de Lauzun and Colonel Dillon of the Legion of Lauzun he is pleased to remit the punishment he will join his corps."⁵

The review of the Legion held in Wilmington on 24 December 1782, indicates that beginning on the date of the court-martial, 24 October 1782, two recruits started drawing pay in the Legion, one in the Second Squadron of Hussars, and one in the Artillery Company. But there is no record that Leween joined the Legion; no soldier by that name is identified in the *contrôle* as having enlisted in September or October 1782; the closest date for a recruit who joined the Legion that late in the war is that for Joseph KLISKY, who is listed in the *contrôle* as having joined on 15 November 1782. He was discharged on 1 May 1782, since he had enlisted only for the duration of the war.

The names of the three officers who were killed in combat, died, or remained behind in 1783, are listed separately at the end of this table.

Statistical Overview

	1 st Squadron of Hussars	Grenadiers	Chasseurs	Cannoniers	2 nd Squadron of Hussars	Un- known	Total
Total	176	144	111	115	173	8	727
Die	17	13	7	10	21	1	69
Desert	35	24	8	11	48	5	131
Discharged	8	15	8	7	15	1	54
Expelled	0	2	1	0	1	1	5
Executed	0	3	1	1	1	0	6
Killed/died of wounds	1	2	0	0	2	0	5
Galleys	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Return to France	115	84	86	86	85	0	456

⁵ Quoted from Washington Papers at <http://memory.loc.gov>, searching under the date.

Premier Escadron d'Hussards

NAME	WHERE FROM	AGE	ENLISTMENT DATE	FATE
BEGEL, Nicolas ⁶	Perquoville Lorraine	28	1779 July 4	Deserts 1782 April 30
BIKEL, Michel	Metersheim Lorraine	20	1779 February 10	Dies 1780 November 21
BLAISE, Michel	Klentaine Sarguemín	17	1778 November 7	Deserts 1781 August 10
BOUR, George	Kongrin Lorraine	21	1778 December 22	Deserts 1783 May 8
BOWY, Nicolas	Sarnsming Lorraine	21	1778 September 18	Deserts 1781 August 4
BRISKY, Nicolas	Longeville Lorraine	18	1778 November 7	Deserts 1782 June 12
BROSH, Jacob	Dresden Saxony	26	1781 May 6	Deserts 1781 June 19
CARLE, André	Pfalzburg Alsace	21	1779 January 1	Deserts 1783 May 8
CLARE, Pierre ⁷	Ergville Lorraine	18	1778 November 7	Deserts 1783 May 8
COLIN, Jacob ⁸	Remling Lorraine	21	1778 December 22	Killed in Action 1781 October 3
DEPAUW, Charles ⁹	Gand Flanders	24	1779 July 15	Deserts 1782 May 30
DOSIA, Jacob	Crisvalle Lorraine	29	1778 December 22	Deserts 1783 May 2
EQUY, Jean	Roasensbars Alsace	30	1778 October 7	Deserts 1782 March 1
ESTRASER, Mathieu	Bliderhausen Württemberg	23	1779 January 19	<i>Congédié</i> ¹⁰ 1782 January 28
FORH, Henry	Cipitre/Lorraine Saarlouis	24	1779 February 1	Dies 1781 May 5
GRUNINGER, Joseph ¹¹	Ventenbarn Alsace	24	1779 January 13	<i>Congédié</i> ¹² 1783 May 1
GUNCHELER, Frederic Wilhem ¹³	Berlin Prussia	25	1780 August 26 in Philadelphia; arrived in camp 1780 September 22	Deserts 1780 October 7

⁶ Begel was promoted to *maitre maréchal* or *maréchal expert* on 1 September 1780. The position was left vacant after his desertion.

⁷ His brother Mathis CLARE, 17, enlisted the same day but was discharged in France on 10 October 1783.

⁸ Jacob COLIN is one of two men identified as killed in the Battle of the Hook in Gloucester, Virginia, in combat with Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton's troops. The other man was Pierre DIDIER, also listed as Pierre DIETIENNE, age 23, in the Second Squadron of Hussars but with a note giving his proper name Pierre DIDIER. The *contrôle* states that he transferred to the Artillery Company on 7 November 1780, but the transfer is not noted in the review of 1 October 1781, he is listed with the Second Squadron of Hussars.

⁹ DEPAUW transferred from the Second Squadron of Hussars on 1 May 1781.

¹⁰ The term *congedié* can mean either "furloughed" or "discharged"; ESTRASER is one of the few enlisted men who were discharged without a fee.

¹¹ GRUNINGUER was discharged after he paid 200 *livres* to buy off the time remaining in his enlistment.

¹² The term *congedié* can mean either "furloughed" or "discharged"; GRUNINGUER was discharged.

HELLERMANN, André	Chanstall Amoné	18	1779 September 13	Deserts 1782 January 7
HESSE, Jacob	Moustorf Alsace	20	1779 January 19	Deserts 1782 June 10
HIMBRICH, Jacques	Eschesbrueck Armstatt	19	1778 September 28	Dies 1781 January 10
HINDER, Antoine	Trier	26	1778 October 6	Deserts 1782 June 10
HOFFMAN, Daniel ¹⁴	Zweibrücken Deux Ponts	25	1780 April 1	<i>Congédié</i> ¹⁵ 1782 May 1
JACOBY, Christian	Sachsen Gotha German Empire	20	1780 August 20	Deserts 1781 January 7
JACQUES, Jean	Oaster Lorraine	25	1778 September 7	Dies 1780 October 18
JOURDAINES, Jean	Sendine Hungary	28	1778 September 24	Deserts 1780 November 25
KLEIN(E), Louis	Strasbourg Alsace	22	1778 December 7	Deserts 1782 April 24
KLEIN, George	Louistal German Empire	27	1779 January 1	Deserts 1783 April 30
KLEIN, Jean ¹⁶	Loupsa Hungary	26	1780 August 26 in Philadelphia; arrived in camp 1780 September 22	Deserts 1780 October 3
KOBER, Gregoire	Reinbach Kurpfalz	27	1778 September 29	Deserts 1780 December 12
LINGLER, Jean ¹⁷	Keramberg Alsace	19	1779 January 13	Dies 1782 October 12
LOUX, François	Singlingen Lorraine	21	1778 November 29	Deserts 1782 April 6
LÖWENSTEIN, Philippe	Saarbrücken Lorraine	34	1779 January 30	<i>Reformé</i> ¹⁸ 1783 May 1
MAYER, Christian	Pressburg Hungary	19	1780 August 20	Deserts 1780 September 13
MAYER, Joseph	Rommensheim Alsace	23	1779 April 4	Deserts 1781 August 10
MESEING, Paul ¹⁹	Eelange Lorraine Allemand	15	1778 December 22	<i>Congédié</i> ²⁰ 1780 August 31
MILLENER, Jean David	Gand Flanders	18	1778 September 4	Deserts 1782 July 28
MULLER, Morand	Hursingen Alsace	18	1779 February 3	Dies 1780 September 28

¹³ GUNCHELER is one of 14 recruits a French recruiting party picked up in Philadelphia in August and September 1780 mentioned in *A Journal by Thos: Hughes For his Amusement, & Designed only for his Perusal by the time he attains the Age of 50 if he lives so long. (1778-1789)* (Cambridge, 1947), p. 95.

¹⁴ HOFFMAN was discharged after he paid 200 *livres* to buy off the time remaining in his enlistment.

¹⁵ The term *congedié* can mean either "furloughed" or "discharged"; HOFFMAN was discharged.

¹⁶ KLEIN is one of 14 recruits a French recruiting party picked up in Philadelphia in August and September 1780 mentioned in *A Journal by Thos: Hughes For his Amusement, & Designed only for his Perusal by the time he attains the Age of 50 if he lives so long. (1778-1789)* (Cambridge, 1947), p. 95.

¹⁷ LINGLER is one of 13 names identified as transfers from the Second Company of Fusiliers.

¹⁸ The term *reformé* means that LÖWENSTEIN was invalidated out of service.

¹⁹ MESEING, who was only 17 in 1780, was discharged upon the order of the *duc de Lauzun*.

²⁰ The term *congedié* can mean either "furloughed" or "discharged"; MESEING was discharged.

NEISSE, Conrad	Saarbrücken Nassau	20	1781 November 5	Dies 1783 March 9
NOLDEN, Henry ²¹	Cologne	22	1778 November 18	<i>Reformé</i> ²² 1783 May 1
PFLIEGER, Jean	Utterstaff Alsace	18	1779 February 14	Deserts 1781 August 4
REIME, Guillaume ²³	Schlettstadt Alsace	23	1781 September 30	<i>Congédié</i> ²⁴ 1783 May 1
REINEVILLE, François	Guibling/Lorraine Sarregemuin	18	1778 December 22	Dies 1780 October 15
REITTER, Joseph	Hofftembourg Briseau	18	1779 January 13	Dies 1782 April 24
REMY, Nicholas ²⁵	Berthelemy Lorraine	19	1778 December 13	Dies 1783 January 24
RICHEL, Antoine	Eidesmann Alsace	19	January 13 ²⁶	Dies 1780 November 10
SCHARSCHMIDT, Jean George	Pransfrisse Saxony	22	1779 January 13	Deserts 1783 April 30
SCHITZ, Joseph ²⁷	Amsterdam Netherlands	24	1780 August 30 in Philadelphia; arrived in camp 1780 September 22	Deserts 1780 October 11
SCHMIDT, André	Mildelsheim German Empire	18	1779 January 15	Dies 1782 March 1
SCHNEIDER, Pierre	Obermichelbach Upper Alsace	25	1779 February 17	Dies 1780 August 17
SCHTETOR, Jean	Horbeshelm Bliescastel German Empire	22	1779 July 2	Deserts 1783 April 30
SCHTILPNER, Jean	Chambeau Saxony	29	1780 September 1	Deserts 1780 December 23
SIFFER, Bernard ²⁸	Hundelsheim Alsace	20	1778 October 14	Dies 1780 July 14
SIVQUES, Nicolas	Enviller/Three Bishoprics/Metz ²⁹	18	1778 November 7	Deserts 1782 April 6
SOMMARS, Jean	Birckel Electorate of Mainz	26	1781 March 2	Dies 1781 June 6

²¹ NOLDEN is one of 16 soldiers listed in the *mutations* as having been sent to Brest on 30 April 1780. No date is given when he joined the *chasseurs*, but he transferred to the First Squadron of Hussars on 19 June 1781.

²² The term *reformé* means that NOLDEN was invalidated out of service.

²³ REIME had been recruited in America only for the duration of the war and was discharged when Lauzun's Legion sailed back to France in May 1783.

²⁴ The term *congedié* can mean either "furloughed" or "discharged"; REIME was discharged.

²⁵ REMY transferred from the *chasseurs* on after 1 September 1780.

²⁶ There is no year given for the enlistment in the *contrôle*, but it was most likely 1779.

²⁷ SCHITZ is one of 14 recruits a French recruiting party picked up in Philadelphia in August and September 1780 mentioned in *A Journal by Thos: Hughes For his Amusement, & Designed only for his Perusal by the time he attains the Age of 50 if he lives so long. (1778-1789)* (Cambridge, 1947), p. 95.

²⁸ SIFFER died on board the troop transport *duc de Chartres* in Newport harbor before the troops had debarked. He was most likely buried in Newport, Rhode Island.

²⁹ The Three Bishoprics (*Les Trois Evêques*) are Metz, Toul, and Verdun, which became French in 1552, as the price promised French King Henry II by Protestant German princes led by Maurice of Saxony for his assistance against Emperor Charles V.

SOUTTER, Antoine	Trier	26	1781 January 5	Dies 1781 May 5
STECKLER, Jean ³⁰	Neubreisach Alsace	17	1779 January 19	<i>Congédié</i> ³¹ 1783 May 1
STEINACKER, Jacques	Geflors Alsace	36 ³²	1778 December 13	Dies 1781 November 1
VIGNERON, François	Zreinsbourg Alsace	??	1779 January 19	Deserts 1782 June 10
WACKERMANN, Jean George	Erquine Lorraine	17	1778 November 7	Deserts 1783 May 4
WAGNER, Etienne	Dislhurlec Lorraine	17	1778 December 22	Deserts 1783 May 7
WOLFF, Antoine	Chelken Alsace	23	1780 November 1	Deserts 1782 August 10

The total number of men enlisted in the First Squadron of Hussars is 176. Of the 159 men who came from France, 14 died, 27 deserted, 7 were discharged in America, one was killed in the Battle of the Hook at Gloucester on 3 October 1781.

The First Squadron of Hussars did not receive any replacements from France. According to the review of 28 February 1782, the squadron integrated two hussars from the First Legion of the *volontaires étrangers de la Marine* that had come to Yorktown from the Caribbean with the troops of the *marquis de St. Simon* on the fleet of Admiral de Grasse. No hussars are identified as such in the *contrôle*.

Of twelve men recruited in America prior to the siege of Yorktown, eight deserted, two died, and two joined the Lauzun Hussars in October 1783.

Of the five Yorktown recruits, one died, one (REIME) was discharged in Wilmington, Delaware, on 1 May 1783, because he had enlisted only for the duration of the war, one was discharged in Europe, and two joined the Lauzun Hussars in 1783.

Nicolas BEGEL was promoted from the squadron to *maitre maréchal* on the staff of the Legion on 1 September 1780. He is counted here in this table. After his desertion on 30 April 1782, the position was left unfilled. It is unknown whom he replaced on the staff.

Though the squadron had two trumpets, no musicians are identified in the *contrôle*.

No soldier is identified as "tiré de la compagnie generale."

³⁰ STECKLER was discharged after he paid 200 *livres* to buy off the time remaining in his enlistment.

³¹ The term *congedié* can mean either "furloughed" or "discharged"; STECKLER was discharged.

³² All ages given are those at the time of enlistment, e.g., 13 December 1778.

Compagnie de Grenadiers

NAME	WHERE FROM	AGE	ENLISTMENT DATE	FATE
BANNEQUIN, Pierre	Komdenart-paripant Lorraine	18	1778 December ³³	Dies 1780 October 1
BAUMGARTNER, Joseph ³⁴	Schlettstadt Alsace	28	1781 October 24	Deserts 1781 November 27
BENTZ, Frederic ³⁵	Lierra Isle de France	16	1778 December 22	Deserts 1783 May 8
BERTRAND, Mathurin ³⁶	Nantes Bretagne	25	1779 February 1	<i>Congédié</i> ³⁷ 1783 May 1
BOUCHER, Alexandre ³⁸	Montélimar Dauphiné	28	1779 January 14	Executed 1782 May 17
BOURTENT, Henry	Bouillon Liège	28	1779 January 11	Deserts 1782 May 12
BOUTTEMY, Michel	Metz, Three Bishoprics ³⁹	32 ⁴⁰	1779 February 1	<i>Congédié</i> ⁴¹ 1782 December 1
BOUZEREL, Hubert	Ham sur heure Liège	25	1779 January 23	Dies 1781 July 16
BROGNARD, Jean Baptiste ⁴²	Saline Comté	17	1778 November 13	<i>Congédié</i> ⁴³ 1783 May 1
BROSCHÉ, Jacob	Mittenbach Nassau-Orange	25	1781 September 21	Deserts 1782 July 18
CALBAC, Christophe	Theresheim Wittemberg	19	1779 July 2	Deserts 1781 August 3
CAMELOT, Antoine	Auvasse Limosin	24	1779 April 11	Dies 1780 October 7
CHARLIES, Lambert	Vipinel Principauté de Salm	31	1779 July 2	Deserts 1783 May 8

³³ There is no day given for the enlistment in the *contrôle*.

³⁴ BAUMGARTNER is one of seven grenadiers recruited in October and November 1781 from among the prisoners taken at Yorktown to serve for the duration of the war.

³⁵ BENTZ had enlisted in the *cannoniers* but transferred to the Grenadier Company on 1 July 1782.

³⁶ BERTRAND is one of 21 men identified in the *surnuméraire* as having served in America.

³⁷ BERTRAND was discharged after he paid 150 *livres* to buy off the time remaining in his enlistment.

³⁸ BOUCHER is one of five soldiers from Lauzun's Legion executed for desertion; BOUCHER left the colors on 13 May 1782. The other four soldiers executed were Jean GITTER (12 May 1782) and Corporal Christoph HAND (23 April 1781) from the Grenadier Company, Corporal Joseph FRANK from the Artillery Company (23 April 1781) and Jacques SAUKER (26 December 1780) of the Second Squadron of Hussars. BOUCHER, GITTER and SAUKER were shot, HAND and FRANK were hanged for "deserting to the enemy."

Jacques BERGEOT of the Chasseur Company was executed on 1 October 1781, for homicide.

³⁹ The Three Bishoprics (*Les Trois Evêques*) are Metz, Toul, and Verdun, which became French in 1552, as the price promised French King Henry II by Protestant German princes led by Maurice of Saxony for his assistance against Emperor Charles V.

⁴⁰ All ages given are those at the time of enlistment, e.g., 1 February 1779.

⁴¹ The term *congedié* can mean either "furloughed" or "discharged"; BOUTTEMY was discharged "A la demande du Conseil Général," at the request of the Officers' Council of the regiment.

⁴² BROGNARD was discharged after he paid 300 *livres* to buy off the time remaining in his enlistment.

⁴³ The term *congedié* can mean either "furloughed" or "discharged"; HOFFMAN was discharged.

CHENU, Nicolas	Kaimons Bar	21	1778 December 22	Dies 1780 October 18
COLOWSKY, Zacharie ⁴⁴	Bleischtorff Brunswick	25	1780 September 12	<i>Congédié</i> ⁴⁵ 1783 May 1
COQUETTE, Nicolas	Dieulouir Lorraine	19	1779 January 7	Deserts 1781 October 21
D'AIGREFEUIL, Louis ⁴⁶	St. Pierre Martinique	28	1780 August 29 <i>Engagé a Philadelphie</i> Arrived in camp 1780 September 22	<i>Congédié comme Gentilhomme</i> ⁴⁷ 1780 October 31
DANGLES, Louis ⁴⁸	Chalons-sur- Marne Bourgogne	22	1780 March 18	Deserts 1782 July 21
DELALOUVIER, Louis Adelay	Versailles Isle de France	19	1779 July 2	<i>Reformé par infirmité</i> ⁴⁹ 1780 July 13
DOSSIN, Jean ⁵⁰	Remeldorfl Lorraine	23	1779 January 21	Dies of wounds 1781 October 19
FERCOUST, François ⁵¹ Sergeant	Metz Lorraine	19	1779 November 18	<i>Congédié</i> ⁵² 1782 January 25
FERDIOT, Jacques	Nehlembourg Alsace	25	1779 January 19	Deserts 1781 August 3
FRANCOIS, Charles ⁵³	Veley Normandie	32	1779 July 2	<i>Congédié</i> ⁵⁴ 1783 May 1
FREIZELLE, Rudolph ⁵⁵	Dresden Saxony	24	1781 November 2	<i>Congédié</i> ⁵⁶ 1783 May 1

⁴⁴ COLOWSKY had been recruited in America only for the duration of the war and was discharged when Lauzun's Legion sailed back to France in May 1783.

⁴⁵ The term *congedié* can mean either "furloughed" or "discharged"; COLOWSKY was discharged.

⁴⁶ D'AIGREFEUIL is one of 14 recruits a French recruiting party picked up in Philadelphia in August and September 1780 mentioned in *A Journal by Thos: Hughes For his Amusement, & Designed only for his Perusal by the time he attains the Age of 50 if he lives so long. (1778-1789)* (Cambridge, 1947), p. 95.

⁴⁷ The term *congedié* can mean either "furloughed" or "discharged"; D'AIGREFEUIL, who had enlisted as a simple grenadier, was discharged because he was of noble birth.

⁴⁸ DANGLES is one of 13 men identified as having been transferred from the Second Company of Fusiliers. He was first transferred from the hussars to the *chasseurs* (1 September 1780) and then to the grenadiers on 1 January 1781.

⁴⁹ The term *reformé* means that DELALOUVIER was invalided out of service; in his case because of *infirmité*, general weakness immediately upon arrival in Newport.

⁵⁰ DOSSIN died of wounds received by a "coup de feu" or gunshot on 6 October 1781. Corporal Denis JACOB of the Grenadier Company also suffered gunshot wounds on 6 October 1781 and died on 10 October 1781.

Jean SCHERRER of the Second Squadron of Hussars died of wounds he had received during combat with Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton's troops in Gloucester, Virginia, on 3 October 1781.

Henry HAUPT of the Chasseur Company died of a gunshot wound ("coup de feu") on 18 October 1782, presumably accidental since the Legion was encamped at Yorktown Heights, New York, at the time. He is one of two grenadiers wounded by a "coup de feu" or gunshot on 6 October 1781.

⁵¹ FERCOUST transferred from the *chasseurs* on 1 May 1781, and was promoted to sergeant the same day. He is one of the very few soldiers discharged without paying a fee.

⁵² The term *congedié* can mean either "furloughed" or "discharged"; FERCOUST was discharged.

⁵³ FRANCOIS was discharged after he paid 300 *livres* to buy off the time remaining in his enlistment.

⁵⁴ The term *congedié* can mean either "furloughed" or "discharged"; FRANCOIS was discharged.

⁵⁵ FREIZELLE is one of seven grenadiers recruited in October and November 1781 from among the prisoners taken at Yorktown to serve for the duration of the war.

GAMMIN, Antoine Augustin ⁵⁷	Tigui sur mer Picardie	20	1780 July 1 (sic)	Dies 1782 October 3
GEOFFROY, Jacques ⁵⁸	Paris Isle de France	21	1781 November 15	Deserts 1782 July 14
GEORGE, André	Luxembourg Empire	31	1780 November 15	Deserts 1781 September 13
GITTER, Jean ⁵⁹	Stenay Clermontois	33	1779 July 2	Executed 1782 May 15
GRANDISSART, Jean ⁶⁰	Givet Haynault	21	1778 November 1	Dies 1782 September 24
HAND, Christophe ⁶¹ Corporal	Bedelat Lorraine	25	1778 January 18	Executed 1781 April 23
HENRY, Lavier	Chandelon Alsace	24	1779 January 29	Dies 1780 November 6
HERRMANN Cristhian ⁶²	Schtarckard Prussia (Stargard)	36	1780 August 29 <i>Engagé a Philadelphie</i> Arrived in camp 1780 September 22	Deserts 1781 August 15
HERTRAND, Barthelmy called <i>Deslauriel</i>	Montpellier Languedoc	18	1779 January 6	Dies 1781 May 1
HESSE, Jean	Ernpireck Allemagne	28	1780 November 7	Deserts 1781 September 13
HOCK, Henry Paul ⁶³	Deux-Ponts (Zweibrücken)	18	1781 October 24	Deserts 1781 November 3
JACOB, Denis ⁶⁴ Corporal	St. Loup Franche Comte	27	1778 December 13	Dies of wounds 1781 October 10

⁵⁶ The term *congedié* can mean either "furloughed" or "discharged"; FREIZELLE was discharged.

⁵⁷ GAMMIN, whose name is the very last in the *contrôle*, is identified as having been transferred from the regiment Barrois on 1 July 1780, but the troops were on the high seas at the time. He is, however, counted among the eleven Barrois recruits in this table.

⁵⁸ GEOFFROY is one of seven grenadiers recruited in October and November 1781 from among the prisoners taken at Yorktown to serve for the duration of the war.

⁵⁹ GITTER is one of five soldiers from Lauzun's Legion executed for desertion; GITTER left the colors on 12 May 1782. The other four soldiers executed were Alexander BOUCHER (17 May 1782), and Corporal Christoph HAND (23 April 1781) from the Grenadier Company, Corporal Joseph FRANK from the Artillery Company (23 April 1781), and Jacques SAUKER (26 December 1780) from the Second Squadron of Hussars. GITTER, BOUCHER and SAUKER were shot, HAND and FRANK were hanged for "deserting to the enemy."

Jacques BERGEOT of the Chasseur Company was executed on 1 October 1781, for homicide.

⁶⁰ GRANDISSART is one of eleven replacements for the Company of Grenadiers of Lauzun's Legion from the Regiment Barrois sent from France which arrived in Boston on 11 June 1781.

⁶¹ HAND is one of five soldiers from Lauzun's Legion executed for desertion; the date of HAND's desertion is unknown. The other four soldiers executed were Alexander BOUCHER (17 May 1782) and Jean GITTER (12 May 1782) from the Grenadier Company, Corporal Joseph FRANK from the Artillery Company (23 April 1781), and Jacques SAUKER (26 December 1780) from the Second Squadron of Hussars. GITTER, BOUCHER and SAUKER were shot, HAND and FRANK were hanged for "deserting to the enemy."

Jacques BERGEOT of the Chasseur Company was executed on 1 October 1781, for homicide.

⁶² HERRMANN is one of 14 recruits a French recruiting party picked up in Philadelphia in August and September 1780 mentioned in *A Journal by Thos: Hughes For his Amusement, & Designed only for his Perusal by the time he attains the Age of 50 if he lives so long. (1778-1789)* (Cambridge, 1947), p. 95.

⁶³ HOCK is one of seven grenadiers recruited in October and November 1781 from among the prisoners taken at Yorktown to serve for the duration of the war.

KENAPPE, Jacob	Alzey Palatinat	21	1778 December 13	Deserts 1783 April 15
LATEIN, Jacob	Clamabareck Lorraine	43	1779 January 19	Dies 1780 December 4
LAUDERBACH, Jean Michel ⁶⁵	Freze Ansbach	21	1781 October 24	<i>Congédié</i> ⁶⁶ 1783 May 1
LEBLANC, François Joseph ⁶⁷	Gouyterne Artois	21	1777 February 3 for eight years	Deserts 1782 July 21
LECRENIEZ, François Sergeant	Vic, Three Bishoprics ⁶⁸	48	1779 July 3	Dies 1780 August 14
LOBOYE, Jean Leandre	Dombuer Picardie	18	1779 February 11	Deserts 1781 August 3
MARS, George ⁶⁹	Epagne Champagne	25	1779 January 26	Deserts 1782 June 11
MASCHARD, Joseph ⁷⁰	Toul Lorraine	17	1778 December 27	Dies 1781 August 23
MENARD, Victor	Brêle Picardie	36	1779 January 6	Deserts 1782 September 27
MORICETTE, Nicolas	Arbasel Franche Comté	35	1779 April 28	Deserts 1782 June 11
NOGUES, Jean Pierre ⁷¹	Baguieres Bigorre	26	1781 March 4	Dies 1782 September 13
ODET, Charles ⁷²	Monteuil Isle de France	26	1779 July 2	Sentenced to galley service 1781 January 19
PACOT, François ⁷³	Bouttenheim Frankfort	22	1779 April 4	Expelled 1781 January 4

⁶⁴ JACOB died of wounds received by a "coup de feu" or gunshot on 6 October 1781. Jean DOSSIN of the Grenadier Company also suffered gunshot wounds on 6 October 1781 and died on 19 October 1781.

Jean SCHERRER of the Second Squadron of Hussars died of wounds he had received during combat with Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton's troops in Gloucester, Virginia, on 3 October 1781.

Henry HAUPT of the Chasseur Company died of a gunshot wound ("coup de feu") on 18 October 1782, presumably accidental since the Legion was encamped at Yorktown Heights, New York, at the time.

⁶⁵ LAUTERBACH is one of seven grenadiers recruited in October and November 1781 from among the prisoners taken at Yorktown to serve for the duration of the war.

⁶⁶ The term *congedié* can mean either "furloughed" or "discharged"; LAUTERBACH was discharged.

⁶⁷ LEBLANC is one of eleven replacements for the Company of Grenadiers of Lauzun's Legion from the Regiment Barrois sent from France which arrived in Boston on 11 June 1781.

⁶⁸ The Three Bishoprics (*Les Trois Evêques*) are Metz, Toul, and Verdun, which became French in 1552, as the price promised French King Henry II by Protestant German princes led by Maurice of Saxony for his assistance against Emperor Charles V.

⁶⁹ MARS is one of 13 men identified as having been transferred from the Second Company of Fusiliers.

⁷⁰ MASCHARD is one of 21 men identified in the *surnumeraire* as having served in America.

⁷¹ NOGUES is one of eleven replacements for the Company of Grenadiers of Lauzun's Legion from the Regiment Barrois sent from France which arrived in Boston on 11 June 1781.

⁷² ODET deserted on 8 December 1780, was captured on 15 January 1780 and sentenced to eight years galley service in chains, the standard punishment for desertion, on 17 January 1781.

⁷³ PACOT is one of five soldiers of Lauzun's Legion who were *chassé* in America after having run the gauntlet. The reason for the punishment was *friponnerie*, i.e., cheating or roguerie. The term used in the *contrôle, passé par les verges*, means "made to run the gauntlet."

The other four soldiers expelled from the Legion were Etienne PAUL (17 February 1782, no reason given) from the Grenadier Company, Nicolas WAGNER (11 September 1780; for *friponnerie*, i.e., cheating or roguerie) from the Chasseur Company, Guillaume Louis GUILLOT of the Second Squadron of Hussars (7 May 1783; no reason given), and François CORVASIER of the hussars (21 January 1783; for *friponnerie*, i.e., cheating or roguerie), though it is not known whether he had to run the gauntlet.

PAUL, Etienne ⁷⁴	Ansbach Ansbach	21	1781 October 24	Expelled 1782 February 17
PAVILLON, Jean Maurice ⁷⁵	Luzarche Ile de France	18	1778 November 18	Deserts 1782 September 27
PERDRIGEON, Joseph Corporal	Bourganteau Loiret	27	1779 December 13	<i>Congédié par infirmité</i> ⁷⁶ 1783 May 1
PERIES, Louis Antoine	St. Germain Isle de France	25	1779 January 4	Dies 1780 November 29
ROZELLE, Vilhem ⁷⁷	Cassel Hessia	23	1781 October 24	Deserts 1781 November 27
SARIAN, Claude	Bujets Lyon	20	1779 July 2	<i>Congédié pour réforme</i> ⁷⁸ 1782 January 12
SCHOLEZ, Frederic	Stoleberg Saxony	23	1780 November 18	Deserts 1781 September 13
SCHWARTZ, Jean ⁷⁹	Wolfenbutel Brunswick	21	1780 September 1	<i>Congédié</i> ⁸⁰ 1783 May 1
VALLET, Jean François	Paris Isle de France	26	1778 November 18	<i>Congédié pour réforme</i> ⁸¹ 1782 February 12
VASSEUR, André Joseph ⁸²	Vaudreuil Picardie	22	1776 November 15 for eight years	Deserts 1782 May 12
VERDEL, Antoine ⁸³ Musician	Sigulan Languedoc	23	1778 December 13	<i>Congédié</i> ⁸⁴ 1782 December 16

⁷⁴ PAUL is one of seven grenadiers recruited in October and November 1781 from among the prisoners taken at Yorktown to serve for the duration of the war.

PAUL is one of five soldiers of Lauzun's Legion who were *chassé* in America after having run the gauntlet. No reason for the punishment is given. The term used in the *contrôle*, The term used in the *contrôle, passé aux verger*, translates literally as "passed through the orchard."

The other four soldiers expelled from the Legion were François PACOT (4 January 1781; for *friponnerie*, i.e., cheating or roguerie) from the Grenadier Company, Nicolas WAGNER (11 September 1780; for *friponnerie*, i.e., cheating or roguerie) from the Chasseur Company, Guillaume Louis GUILLOT of the Second Squadron of Hussars (7 May 1783; no reason given), and François CORVASIER of the hussars (21 January 1783; for *friponnerie*, i.e., cheating or roguerie), though it is not known whether he had to run the gauntlet.

⁷⁵ Pavillon transferred from the First Squadron of Hussars to the grenadiers on 1 September 1780.

⁷⁶ *Congédié* can mean either "furloughed" or "discharged"; *Congédié pour infirmité* means that PERDRIGEON was discharged because of a general weakness.

⁷⁷ ROZELLE is one of seven grenadiers recruited in October and November 1781 from among the prisoners taken at Yorktown to serve for the duration of the war.

⁷⁸ *Congédié* can mean either "furloughed" or "discharged"; *Congédié par réforme* means that SARIAN was discharged because of invalidity.

⁷⁹ SCHWARTZ had been recruited in America only for the duration of the war and was discharged when Lauzun's Legion sailed back to France in May 1783.

⁸⁰ The term *congedié* can mean either "furloughed" or "discharged"; SCHWARTZ was discharged.

⁸¹ *Congédié* can mean either "furloughed" or "discharged"; *Congédié par réforme* means that VALLET was discharged because of invalidity.

⁸² VASSEUR is one of eleven replacements for the Company of Grenadiers of Lauzun's Legion from the Regiment Barrois sent from France which arrived in Boston on 11 June 1781.

⁸³ VERDEL is one of 16 soldiers listed in the *mutations* as having been sent to Brest on 30 April 1780. No date is given for when he joined the grenadiers. He is the only soldier from Lauzun's Legion known to have been discharged free of any obligation because his enlistment had expired.

⁸⁴ The term *congedié* can mean either "furloughed" or "discharged"; VERDEL was discharged.

WEYCHMANN Jean Christoph ⁸⁵	Dresden Saxony	27	1780 August 30 <i>Engagé a Philadelphie</i> arrived in camp 1780 September 22	<i>Congédié</i> ⁸⁶ 1783 (?) May 7
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The total number of men enlisted in the Company of Grenadiers is 144. Of the 127 men who came from France, 13 died, 15 deserted, 8 were discharged in America, 3 executed, 2 expelled, 2 died of wounds, and one was sentenced to the galleys.

The Company of Grenadiers received eleven replacements from the regiment Barrois from France. Of these, two deserted, three died, two were discharged in Europe, and four became Lauzun Hussars in 1783. According to the review of 28 February 1782, the company integrated one grenadier from the First Legion of the *volontaires étrangers de la Marine* that had come to Yorktown from the Caribbean with the troops of the *marquis de St. Simon* on the fleet of Admiral de Grasse, but no grenadier is identified as such in the *contrôle*.

Of ten men recruited in America prior to the siege of Yorktown, five deserted. Three were discharged in Wilmington, Delaware, because they had enlisted only for the duration of the war, one was discharged after the payment of a fee. One, Louis D'AIGREFEUIL was discharged *comme gentilhomme*. He is counted in the statistics; Louis Alexis DURANT, who became the *cadet gentilhomme* of the Second Squadron of Hussars on 1 October 1780, is not counted here.

Of the seven Yorktown recruits, four deserted, two were discharged on 1 May 1783, in Wilmington, Delaware, because they had enlisted only for the duration of the war, one was expelled from the company.

Louis Alexis DURANT, recruited on 1 May 1780, was promoted to *cadet gentilhomme* of the Second Squadron of Hussars on 1 October 1780 in the place of Marie Laurent Deprez de Geneste, who had become *sous lieutenant* in the First Squadron of Hussars following the death of François de Sheldon de Dickford on 28 September 1780. He is not counted in this table.

Of the two identified drummers of the company, Joseph BADOUX became Tambour Major on 1 July 1782; he was replaced by George BOLL. BADOUX is counted in this table. The other tambour was Antoine VERDEL, who was not replaced when he was discharged in December 1782. Jean Rott, a transfer from the Second Company of Fusiliers, is also listed as a *musicien* in the *contrôle*.

Joseph BLANCHARD, is the only soldier identified as "tiré de la compagnie generale."

⁸⁵ WEYCHMANN is one of 14 recruits a French recruiting party picked up in Philadelphia in August and September 1780 mentioned in *A Journal by Thos: Hughes For his Amusement, & Designed only for his Perusal by the time he attains the Age of 50 if he lives so long. (1778-1789)* (Cambridge, 1947), p. 95. WEYCHMANN was discharged after he paid 370 *livres* to buy off the time remaining in his enlistment.

⁸⁶ The term *congedié* can mean either "furloughed" or "discharged"; WEYCHMANN was discharged. There is no year given for his discharge in the *contrôle* but the date in May points to the year 1783.

Compagnie de Chasseurs

NAME	WHERE FROM	AGE	ENLISTMENT DATE	FATE
ANDRESSON, Jean ⁸⁷	Odmonsaxen Hesse Cassel	20	1781 December 25	<i>Congédié</i> ⁸⁸ 1783 May 1
BERGEOT, Jacques ⁸⁹ called <i>d'Amour</i>	Ugauth Baume	22 ⁹⁰	1779 January 16	Executed 1781 October 1
BERTRAND, François	Metz Lorraine	18	1778 December 22	Dies 1781 January 24
BIRKHOLTZ, Charles	Alheur Denmark	30	1781 January 21	Deserts 1782 January 18
BREMMER, Cristhian	Mecklenbourg Allemagne	24	1780 September 5	Deserts 1781 May 5
CHEVENOT, Claude François ⁹¹	Nantes Bretagne	20	1780 April 1	<i>Congédié</i> ⁹² 1783 May 7
CHEVILLER, Guillaume ⁹³	Gray Franche Comté	16	1780 March 29	<i>Congédié</i> ⁹⁴ 1783 May 1
DERIEZ, Henry ⁹⁵	Carbol Brunswick	25	1780 September 24	<i>Congédié</i> ⁹⁶ 1783 May 1
DOUART, Michel	Maneville Lorraine	21	1779 January 11	Dies 1782 July 29
DOUSOUBRA, Antoine	Uhsel Limosin	17	1778 November 18	<i>Congédié</i> ⁹⁷ 1782 September 1
DRIOZ, Barthelemy	Erkay, Three Bishoprics ⁹⁸	18	1779 January 11	Deserts 1782 June 30
DUPONT, Joseph ⁹⁹	Bruyere Lorraine	19	1779 February 2	Dies 1780 July 14
FORMANN, Claude ¹⁰⁰	Sarbriek Lorraine	25	1778 December 22	Dies 1780 June 21

⁸⁷ ANDRESSON had been recruited in America only for the duration of the war and was discharged when Lauzun's Legion sailed back to France in May 1783.

⁸⁸ The term *congedié* can mean either "furloughed" or "discharged"; ANDRESSON was discharged.

⁸⁹ BERGEOT was executed for *assassinat*, i.e., murder, committed during the siege of Gloucester.

Five more soldiers besides BERGEOT were executed during the Legion's stay in America. Grenadiers GITTER and BOUCHER and Hussar SAUKER were shot for desertion, Corporals HAND and FRANK were hanged for "deserting to the enemy."

⁹⁰ All ages given are those at the time of enlistment, e.g., 16 January 1779.

⁹¹ CHEVENOT is one of 21 men identified in the *surnumeraire* as having served in America.

⁹² The term *congedié* can mean either "furloughed" or "discharged"; CHEVENOT was discharged.

⁹³ CHEVILLER is one of 21 men identified in the *surnumeraire* as having served in America.

⁹⁴ CHEVILLER was discharged after he paid 150 *livres* to buy off the time remaining in his enlistment.

⁹⁵ DERIEZ had been recruited in the grenadiers in America only for the duration of the war and was discharged when Lauzun's Legion sailed back to France in May 1783. DERIEZ transferred to the Company of Chasseurs on 21 December 1780; his transfer is not noted in the *contrôle* of 1 October 1781.

⁹⁶ The term *congedié* can mean either "furloughed" or "discharged"; DERIEZ was discharged.

⁹⁷ The term *congedié* can mean either "furloughed" or "discharged"; DOUSOUBRA was discharged.

⁹⁸ The Three Bishoprics (*Les Trois Evêques*) are Metz, Toul, and Verdun, which became French in 1552, as the price promised French King Henry II by Protestant German princes led by Maurice of Saxony for his assistance against Emperor Charles V.

⁹⁹ DUPONT "mort a l'Hopital du camp devant Nieuport."

¹⁰⁰ FORMANN died on board the *Fantasque* during the transatlantic crossing.

FRESSE, Joseph ¹⁰¹	Letringen Lorraine	17	1778 September 24	Dies 1780 9 July
GERONIE, Pierre	Slasbourg Lorraine	31	1779 January 13	Deserts 1782 July 14
GOTTLIPPE, Jean	Ansbach	24	1782 January 2	Deserts 1782 April 15
HAUPT, Henry ¹⁰²	Eringbaye Hesse-Cassel	24	1780 September 11	Killed 1782 October 18
HERTZOG, François ¹⁰³	Closterneubourg Empire	25	1780 September 10	Congédié ¹⁰⁴ 1783 May 1
KELLER, Jean George	Althdiche Hesse	22	1778 December 22	Deserts 1782 May 12
MASCZET, Michel ¹⁰⁵	Vervin Picardie	23	1780 March 6	Reformé ¹⁰⁶ 1782 February 1
MAYER, Christian ¹⁰⁷	Alkerie Allemagne	22	1781 September 30 recrue en Philadelphie	Deserts 1782 June 6
MIGETTE, Jean François ¹⁰⁸	Beinville Lorraine	18	1778 December 13	Dies 1780 May 30
PICKLINE, Jean Henry ¹⁰⁹	Cassel Hesse	17	1780 October 13	Deserts 1782 February 15
SIMON, André ¹¹⁰	Nassau Saarbrücken	23	1779 January 19	Congédié ¹¹¹ 1783 May 1
VAGNER, Nicolas ¹¹²	Monnez Isle de France	20	1779 January 19	Expelled 1780 September 11

¹⁰¹ FRESSE died on board the *l'Ardent* during the transatlantic crossing.

¹⁰² HAUPT died of a gunshot wound ("coup de feu") on 18 October 1782, presumably accidental since the Legion was encamped at Yorktown Heights, New York, at the time.

Two other soldiers, Corporal Denis JACOB and Jean DOSSIN of the Grenadier Company suffered gunshot wounds on 6 October 1781 and died on 10 and 19 October 1781 resp.

Jean SCHERRER of the Second Squadron of Hussars died of wounds he had received during combat with Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton's troops in Gloucester, Virginia, on 3 October 1781.

¹⁰³ HERTZOG had been recruited in America only for the duration of the war and was discharged when Lauzun's Legion sailed back to France in May 1783.

¹⁰⁴ The term *congedié* can mean either "furloughed" or "discharged"; HERTZOG was discharged.

¹⁰⁵ MASCZET is one of 16 soldiers listed in the *mutations* as having been sent to Brest on 30 April 1780. He joined the *chasseurs* on 1 September 1780.

¹⁰⁶ The term *reformé* means that MASCZET was invalidated out of service;

¹⁰⁷ MAYER is one of 14 recruits a French recruiting party picked up in Philadelphia in August and September 1780 mentioned in *A Journal by Thos: Hughes For his Amusement, & Designed only for his Perusal by the time he attains the Age of 50 if he lives so long. (1778-1789)* (Cambridge, 1947), p. 95.

¹⁰⁸ MIGETTE died on board the *l'Ardent* during the transatlantic crossing.

¹⁰⁹ PICKLINE is also listed as BISJELINE in the *contrôle* with a note that this is a duplicate listing.

¹¹⁰ SIMON is one of 21 men identified in the *surnumeraire* as having served in America. His brother Daniel served in the Second Squadron of Hussars.

¹¹¹ SIMON was discharged after he paid 150 *livres* to buy off the time remaining in his enlistment.

¹¹² VAGNER is one of five soldiers of Lauzun's Legion who were *chassé* in America after having run the gauntlet. The reason for the punishment is *friponnerie*, i.e., cheating or roguerie. The term used in the *contrôle, passé par les verges*, means "made to run the gauntlet."

The other four soldiers expelled from the Legion were Etienne PAUL (17 February 1782, no reason given) and François PACOT (4 January 1781; for *friponnerie*, i.e., cheating or roguerie) from the Grenadier Company, Guillaume Louis GUILLOT of the Second Squadron of Hussars (7 May 1783; no reason given), and François CORVASIER of the hussars (21 January 1783; for *friponnerie*, i.e., cheating or roguerie), though it is not known whether he had to run the gauntlet.

The total number of men enlisted in the Company of Chasseurs is 111. Of the 103 men who came from France, 6 died, 3 deserted, 6 were discharged in America, one was executed, and one was expelled.

The Company of Chasseurs received 12 replacements from the regiment Barrois from France. Of them was discharged in France on 10 October 1783, the other eleven became Lauzun Hussars in 1783. According to the review of 28 February 1782, the company integrated one *chasseur* from the First Legion of the *volontaires étrangers de la Marine* that had come to Yorktown from the Caribbean with the troops of the *marquis* de St. Simon on the fleet of Admiral de Grasse. He returned to France in 1783.

Of six men recruited in America prior to the siege of Yorktown, four deserted, one died, and one was discharged in Wilmington, Delaware, because he had enlisted only for the duration of the war.

Of the two post-Yorktown recruits, one deserted and one was discharged on 1 May 1783, in Wilmington, Delaware, because he had enlisted only for the duration of the war.

One of the two drummers, Laurent FLIGNY, *musicien*, born around 1760 in Paris, joined the Lauzun Hussars, Jean Nicolas BONDANGUIN, of Paris, born around 1762, *tambour*, was discharged on 10 October 1783.

A third musician, Joseph RAUCH, born around 1744 (!) in Varasdin, Croatia, is listed in the *mutations* as having been transferred to the *chasseurs*. He joined the Lauzun Hussars in 1783. Jean Baptiste LEROY, a transfer from the Second Company of Fusiliers, is also listed as a *musicien* in the *contrôle*.

Louis MORY, who had been the Legion's *tambour* major, was broken from the ranks and integrated into the *chasseurs* on 1 July 1782. He is also counted here rather than on the staff.

No soldier is identified as "tiré de la compagnie generale."

Compagnie d'Artillerie

NAME	WHERE FROM	AGE	ENLISTMENT DATE	FATE
APPIS, Jean ¹¹³	Sax Kop	19	1781 December 25	<i>Congédié</i> ¹¹⁴ 1783 May 1
BECKER, Henry	Mollet Sarbriek	32	1779 February 15	Deserts 1782 June 14
BOSSIER, Emanuel ¹¹⁵	Pontandame Normandy	18	1778 December 22	<i>Congédié</i> ¹¹⁶ 1783 May 1
BOUILLIER, Agnan Sergeant	Orleans	49 ¹¹⁷	1779 January 4	Dies 1782 January 22
CHALAYE, Josephe Corporal	Nonay Vivaray	40	1779 January 1	Dies 1782 June 30
CLEMENT, Victor ¹¹⁸	Bozier Languedoc	25	1780 April 12	Deserts 1781 August 10
COUBAILLON, Legec ¹¹⁹	Clermont Auvergne	19	1779 July 1	Dies 1781 March 8
DANNEMAN, Nicolas	Saline Nassau	18	1778 October 15	Dies 1781 October 20
DE LINOT, Jean Baptiste	Montmedy Lorraine	19	1779 January 17	Deserts 1781 January 12
DEDOYARD, Theodore ¹²⁰	Liège	19	1780 March 7	Dies 1782 April 20
FRANK, Joseph ¹²¹ Corporal	Limbourg Friesen	21	1779 January 6	Executed 1781 April 23
GAYDE, Jean Etienne	Tarbel Languedoc	27	1780 October 26	Deserts 1783 April 17
HELDEBRANDE, Jacques	Lellingen Canton Curis	22	1778 November 1	Deserts 1782 August 13
JEANNEREL, Claude François ¹²²	Besançon Comté	23	1779 January 6	<i>Congédié</i> ¹²³ 1783 May 1

¹¹³ APPIS had been recruited in America only for the duration of the war and was discharged when Lauzun's Legion sailed back to France in May 1783.

¹¹⁴ The term *congedié* can mean either "furloughed" or "discharged"; APPIS was discharged.

¹¹⁵ BOSSIER was discharged *par grace* and after he paid 150 *livres* to buy off the time remaining in his enlistment.

¹¹⁶ The term *congedié* can mean either "furloughed" or "discharged"; BOSSIER was discharged.

¹¹⁷ All ages given are those at the time of enlistment, e.g., 4 January 4 1779.

¹¹⁸ CLEMENT is one of 24 replacements for the Artillery Company of Lauzun's Legion from the Regiment Barrois sent from France which arrived in Boston on 7 June 1781. He had enlisted for eight years on 12 April 1780.

¹¹⁹ COUBAILLON is one of 21 men identified in the *surnumeraire* as having served in America.

¹²⁰ DEDOYARD is one of 16 soldiers listed in the *mutations* as having been sent to Brest on 30 April 1780. No date is given for his integration into the *cannoniers*.

¹²¹ HAND is one of five soldiers from Lauzun's Legion executed for desertion; the date of HAND's desertion is unknown. The other four soldiers executed were Alexander BOUCHER (17 May 1782) and Jean GITTER (12 May 1782) from the Grenadier Company, Corporal Joseph FRANK from the Artillery Company (23 April 1781), and Jacques SAUKER (26 December 1780) from the Second Squadron of Hussars. GITTER, BOUCHER and SAUKER were shot, HAND and FRANK were hanged for "deserting to the enemy."

Jacques BERGEOT of the Chasseur Company was executed on 1 October 1781, for homicide.

KENAUTZ, Jean ¹²⁴	Stetten Alsace	22	1779 February 19	<i>Congédié</i> ¹²⁵ 1783 May 1
LE GRAS, Pierre Joseph ¹²⁶	Dore Cambresis	38	1779 October 1	Dies 1780 May 9
LEGOUT, Pierre ¹²⁷	St. Pierre Orleans	19	1778 December 18	Dies 1780 July 31
LEVY, Francois ¹²⁸	Mezière Lorraine	19	1779 March 1	Deserts 1781 January 12
MATTHIEU, Jacques Corporal	Giver Ardennes	20	1778 December 2	Dies 1781 July 27
PIERRAT, Valentin ¹²⁹	Latresse Lorraine	27	1779 January 13	<i>Congédié</i> ¹³⁰ 1783 May 1
PIERSON, Charles	Luvigny Clermont	20	1779 January 21	Deserts 1780 October 10
QUENTELOT, Charles Louis ¹³¹	Rethel Mazarin Champagne	19	1778 December 15	Dies 1781 October 26
REBE, Jacob	Ambacq Sorbracy	22	1779 January 13	Deserts 1782 August 13
ROMARGE, Henry	Liège	33	1779 February 9	Deserts 1783 March 12
ROSBACK, Pierre	Strasbourg Alsace	43	1780 April 5	Dies 1782 September 28
SCHERRES, Jean ¹³²	Eumone Haugle Hauten	19	1781 December 25	<i>Congédié</i> ¹³³ 1783 May 1
SCHMIDT, Cristhian	Schlesingen Prussia	36	1781 January 21	Deserts 1781 June 27
SIBERT, Jean ¹³⁴ Tambour	Charleshausen Hesse-Cassel	18	1781 January 21	<i>Congédié</i> ¹³⁵ 1783 May 1
STOIR, Jean	Genbronne Lorraine	23	1779 February 13	Deserts 1782 August 13

¹²² JEANNEREL was discharged *par grace* and after he paid 150 *livres* to buy off the time remaining in his enlistment. He is also listed as Claude François TANERES in the *contrôle* with a note that this is a duplicate listing.

¹²³ The term *congedié* can mean either "furloughed" or "discharged"; JEANNEREL was discharged.

¹²⁴ KENAUTZ was discharged *par grace* and after he paid 150 *livres* to buy off the time remaining in his enlistment.

¹²⁵ The term *congedié* can mean either "furloughed" or "discharged"; KENAUTZ was discharged.

¹²⁶ Le GRAS had 21 1/2 years of service in French regiments prior to his enlistment in Lauzun's Legion. He died on board the *duc de Chartres* during the transatlantic crossing.

¹²⁷ LEGOUT died on board the *l'Ardent* in Newport harbor.

¹²⁸ LEVY is one of 13 men identified as having been transferred from the Second Company of Fusiliers. The *contrôle* indicates that he enlisted in the Regiment Martinique that same year.

¹²⁹ PIERRAT was discharged *par grace* and after he paid 150 *livres* to buy off the time remaining in his enlistment.

¹³⁰ The term *congedié* can mean either "furloughed" or "discharged"; PIERRAT was discharged.

¹³¹ The *contrôle* states that QUENTELOT was drawn from the regiment Barrois on 1 January 1782, which is patently wrong since he died already on 26 October 1781. It is assumed that he was one of the sixteen replacements from Barrois that arrived on 7 June 1781.

¹³² SCHERRES had been recruited in America only for the duration of the war and was discharged when Lauzun's Legion sailed back to France in May 1783.

¹³³ The term *congedié* can mean either "furloughed" or "discharged"; SCHERRES was discharged.

¹³⁴ SIBERT had been recruited in America only for the duration of the war and was discharged when Lauzun's Legion sailed back to France in May 1783.

¹³⁵ The term *congedié* can mean either "furloughed" or "discharged"; SIBERT was discharged.

The total number of men enlisted in the Company of Cannoniers is 115. Of the 110 men who came from France, 10 died, 9 deserted, 4 were discharged in America, one was executed.

The Company of Cannoniers received 24 replacements from the regiment Barrois from France. Of these, one transferred to the grenadiers, one deserted and one died, the remainder returned to France in 1783.

According to the review of 28 February 1782, the company did not integrated any *cannoniers* from the First Legion of the *volontaires étrangères de la Marine* that had come to Yorktown from the Caribbean with the troops of the *marquis de St. Simon* on the fleet of Admiral de Grasse.

Of the three soldier recruited in America prior to the siege of Yorktown, two deserted and one was discharged again in April 1783 in Wilmington.

Both of the post-Yorktown recruits were discharged on 1 May 1783, in Wilmington, Delaware, because they had enlisted only for the duration of the war.

The two *musiciens* were Jean Louis Pacquet of Sasey, Clermont, age 17, who enlisted on 11 January 1779. He is listed in the *mutations*. Pacquet was discharged on 10 October 1783. Tambour Jean SIBERT was recruited in America in January 1781 only for the duration of the war and was discharged when Lauzun's Legion sailed back to France in May 1783.

The two tambours listed in the *contrôle* are Louis MASSY, enlisted in 1778 at age 24, from Levily in the Picardie, and Jean Baptiste Baron from Sedan, age 36 in 1778.

No soldier is identified as "tiré de la compagnie generale."

Second Escadron d'Hussards

NAME	WHERE FROM	AGE	ENLISTMENT DATE	FATE
ADAM LE GROM, Jean François ¹³⁶	Saargemünden Lorraine	28	1779 September 1	Dies 1783 February 15
BAUNGARD, Jean	Bouschback Hanover	23	1781 June 4	Deserts 1783 April 16
BAUR, George	Aubernau Alsace	28	1779 January 28	Deserts 1781 August 10
BAWER, Michel	Shipruck Lorraine	22	1779 July 2	Deserts 1783 April 30
BEAUDOUIN, Nicolas ¹³⁷ called <i>St. Agnan</i>	St. Agnan Lorraine	40 ¹³⁸	1758 May 28	Dies 1780 August 23
BEKER, Nicolas	Relingen Lorraine	16	1779 July 2	Deserts 1781 August 4
BERANGER, Jean ¹³⁹	St. Avold Lorraine	20	1779 February 15	Deserts 1782 June 14
BETDELSTER, Jean	Solbronne Alsace	16	1779 July 2	Deserts 1782 July 26
BIRG, Jean	Kasingen Württemberg	19	1779 January 3	Deserts 1781 August 4
BISCHOFF, Joseph	Vinsferrette Alsace	27	1779 February 17	Deserts 1783 April 30
BLANC, George ¹⁴⁰	Colmar Alsace	18	1779 February 17	Deserts 1783 April 30
BLAZER, Philippe	Kouvillier Nassau	22	1779 July 2	Dies 1782 May 28
BROUCK, Louis	Sarbrouk Nassau	23	1779 July 2	Deserts 1783 April 30
CHIPPRE, Louis ¹⁴¹	Paris France	25	1781 January 7	<i>Congédié par réforme</i> ¹⁴² 1781 November 1
CLAUSE, Mathias	Ottingen Lorraine	21	1779 January 28	Deserts 1782 August 10

¹³⁶ ADAM was the *fourrier écrivain* of the squadron before his promotion to *adjutant* of the hussars on 15 January 1783, in the place of Jacint LAVAL, who had resigned his commission. After the death of ADAM the position of *adjutant* remained unfilled until October 1783.

¹³⁷ BEAUDOUIN served as *maréchal de logis en second*, the second-ranking NCO in this hussar squadron. He had first enrolled in the Royal Dragoons in 1758, and re-enlisted in April 1765 and April 1773 for eight years each. He was one of the senior NCOs with long service records who were transferred to the *volontaires étrangers*; the date of his transfer is unknown.

¹³⁸ His age, 40, is that at the time of his enlistment in the *volontaires* in 1778 or 1779 rather than at his first enlistment in 1758. His is one of the very few cases where previous service is identified.

¹³⁹ BERANGER had enlisted in the *cannoniers* but transferred to the Second Squadron of Hussars on 19 June 1781.

¹⁴⁰ BLANC had enlisted in the *chasseurs* but served in the Second Squadron of Hussars after 19 June 1781.

¹⁴¹ It is unclear whether CHIPPRE was recruited and discharged in America, but very likely. Jean NAGUEL, the hussar immediately preceding him in the *contrôle*, was recruited on 4 January 1781 and is listed as "deserté en Amérique."

¹⁴² *Congédié* can mean either "furloughed" or "discharged"; *Congédié par réforme* means that CHIPPRE was discharged because of invalidity.

COULPE, Jean	Niterbourg German Empire	20	1780 April 10	Deserts 1783 May 8
CRAUSSE, François	Kederock Mainz	20	1778 November 7	Deserts 1783 May 8
CREMER, Jean	Sarsaland Hungary	25	1779 July 2	Deserts 1781 August 10
CRESNACK, Philippe	Kever	24	1779 January 15	Deserts 1782 September 17
DELAVAUX, François	Nemours, Three Bishoprics ¹⁴³	37	1779 October 14	Dies 1782 August 9
DIDIER, Pierre ¹⁴⁴	Angarde Nassau	25	1779 February 13	Killed 1781 October 3
DIDRICH, Stephanus	Wolfenbuttel Brandenbourg	28	1780 December 3	Deserts 1781 January 13
DINER, Christian ¹⁴⁵	Lordele Sarbrieg	21	1778 December 22	Deserts 1782 June 14
DORAND, Jean	Saarlouis, Three Bishoprics ¹⁴⁶	18	1779 July 2	Deserts 1782 July 26
DRIBER, Sebastien	Dasbach Alsace	19	1779 February 17	Deserts 1781 August 10
ERNIST, Jean ¹⁴⁷	Bouderkrein Courland	25	1780 August 20	Deserts 1780 November 15
ESXQUIT, Jean	Schlestadt Alsace	30	1782 September 10	Deserts 1782 October 8
FENICKEL, Adam ¹⁴⁸	Astroph Aldorphe	21	1779 February 13	Deserts 1783 April 16
FOLMER, Jean ¹⁴⁹	Guerwentin Philadelphia Pennsylvania	17	1780 November 5 arrived in camp 1781 January 15	<i>Congédié</i> ¹⁵⁰ 1783 May 1
GEVIN, Pierre	Anponne Bourgogne	20	1778 November 18	Deserts 1783 April 18
GOSSIN, Fridoline	Bisel Alsace	25	1779 February 7	Dies 1782 September 24
GOULSE, Pierre	Homsdotal Lorraine	21	1779 July 2	Dies 1781 November 26

¹⁴³ The Three Bishoprics (*Les Trois Evêques*) are Metz, Toul, and Verdun, which became French in 1552, as the price promised French King Henry II by Protestant German princes led by Maurice of Saxony for his assistance against Emperor Charles V.

¹⁴⁴ Pierre DIDIER is one of two men identified as killed in the Battle of the Hook in Gloucester, Virginia, in combat with Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton's troops; the other man named Jacob COLIN in the First Squadron of Hussars. He is also listed as Pierre DIETIENNE, age 23, in the First Squadron of Hussars but with a note giving his proper name Pierre DIDIER. The *contrôle* states that he transferred to the Artillery Company on 7 November 1780, but since the transfer is not noted in the review of 1 October 1781, he is listed with the Second Squadron of Hussars.

¹⁴⁵ DINER had enlisted in the *chasseurs* but served in the Second Squadron of Hussars after 19 June 1781.

¹⁴⁶ The Three Bishoprics (*Les Trois Evêques*) are Metz, Toul, and Verdun, which became French in 1552, as the price promised French King Henry II by Protestant German princes led by Maurice of Saxony for his assistance against Emperor Charles V.

¹⁴⁷ In the *contrôle*, Ernist is also listed in the *chasseurs* with a desertion date of 25 November 1780.

¹⁴⁸ FENICKEL had enlisted in the *chasseurs* but served in the Second Squadron of Hussars after 1 September 1780.

¹⁴⁹ The French were not permitted to recruit American-born soldiers, and FOLMER is the only American known to have served in Rochambeau's army.

¹⁵⁰ *Congédié* can mean either "furloughed" or "discharged." FOLMER had been recruited in America only for the duration of the war and was discharged when Lauzun's Legion sailed back to France in May 1783.

GUILLOT, Guillaume Louis ¹⁵¹	Farin Ile de France	29	1779 January 4	Expelled 1783 May 7
HALTER, Simon ¹⁵²	Lauterback Palatinate	50	1781 September 3 <i>recrue de Philadelphie</i>	<i>Congédié</i> ¹⁵³ 1783 May 1
HAUSSER, François Joseph	Fister Alsace	17	1779 February 17	Dies 1781 August 8
HELLE, Joseph	Rumerland Alsace	18	1779 March 28	Dies 1780 August 23
HENBERIERG, Jean	Hambourg Franconie	19	1782 September 1	Deserts 1783 March 30
HERIOCK, Christophe ¹⁵⁴	Schwape Hesse	23	1781 September 3 <i>recrue de Philadelphie</i>	Dies 1783 April 12
HERMS, Jacob ¹⁵⁵	Zonaberg Brandenburg	29	1780 August 28 in Philadelphia; arrived in camp 1780 September 22	Deserts 1780 October 7
HERTEMONE, Joseph	Margkille Alsace	22	1779 July 2	<i>Congédié pour infirmité</i> ¹⁵⁶ 1783 May 1
HOCKER, Pierre	Cassel Hesse	25	1781 May 3	Deserts 1781 August 10
HOULLE, Mathieu	Schouedre Alsace	39	1779 January 28	Dies 1780 August 17 ¹⁵⁷
JASE, Jacob	Veltern Manheim	18	1779 February 17	Dies 1782 September 27
JEMME, Jean	Dublin Ireland	27	1780 November 28	Deserts 1780 December 18
KENEL, Paul	Reibach Switzerland	19	1779 July 2	Deserts 1782 January 15
KHONNE, Nicolas	Melmich Achtoul	22	1779 July 2	<i>Congédié par réforme</i> ¹⁵⁸ 1783 May 1

¹⁵¹ GUILLOT is one of five soldiers of Lauzun's Legion who were *chassé* in America after having run the gauntlet. No reason for the punishment is given. The term used in the *contrôle, passé par le courroy*, literally means to "pass through the straps" or "belts."

The other four soldiers expelled from the Legion were Etienne PAUL (17 February 1782, no reason given) and François PACOT (4 January 1781; for *friponnerie*, i.e., cheating or roguerie) from the Grenadier Company, Nicolas WAGNER (11 September 1780; for *friponnerie*, i.e., cheating or roguerie) from the Chasseur Company, and François CORVASIER of the hussars (21 January 1783; for *friponnerie*, i.e., cheating or roguerie), though it is not known whether he had to run the gauntlet.

¹⁵² HALTER had been recruited in America only for the duration of the war and was discharged when Lauzun's Legion sailed back to France in May 1783. He was recruited as the Legion was marching through Philadelphia on its way to Yorktown in 1781. He is also listed as HALLER in the *contrôle*.

¹⁵³ *Congédié* can mean either "furloughed" or "discharged," HALTER/HALLER was discharged.

¹⁵⁴ HERIOCK was recruited as the Legion was marching through Philadelphia on its way to Yorktown.

¹⁵⁵ HERMS is one of 14 recruits a French recruiting party picked up in Philadelphia in August and September 1780 mentioned in *A Journal by Thos: Hughes For his Amusement, & Designed only for his Perusal by the time he attains the Age of 50 if he lives so long. (1778-1789)* (Cambridge, 1947), p. 95.

¹⁵⁶ *Congédié* can mean either "furloughed" or "discharged"; *Congédié pour infirmité* means that HERTEMONE was discharged because of a general weakness.

¹⁵⁷ A note in the *contrôle* mentions a possible death date of 11 August.

¹⁵⁸ *Congédié* can mean either "furloughed" or "discharged"; *Congédié par réforme* means that KHONNE was discharged because of invalidity.

KINEE, Jean	Prinsberg Brandenbourg	24	1780 November 14 arrived in camp 1781 January 16	Deserts 1781 June 19
KINTZE, Henri	Laudebach Darmstadt	21	1778 November 18	Deserts 1783 April 16
KOCK, Paul	Lamberiche Lorraine Allemande	36	1779 July 2	Dies 1782 September 17
KRAPPE, Jean ¹⁵⁹	Sarguemind Lorraine Allemande	18	1779 January 19	<i>Congédié par grace</i> ¹⁶⁰ 1783 May 1
KUHNE, Jean George ¹⁶¹	Hegvern Hanover	28	1780 September 24	Deserts 1783 April 30
LA TOUR, Conrad	Wissembourg Allemagne	33	1780 November 22	Deserts 1780 December 18
LAMBERT, François ¹⁶²	Sarbrueck	20	1779 January 23	<i>Congédié</i> ¹⁶³ 1783 May 1
LAVAL, Jacint	Lyon France	26	1778 December 13	<i>Congédié</i> ¹⁶⁴ 1783 January 15
LAYER, Benedict ¹⁶⁵	Helerick Lorraine	24	1779 February 30	Dies 1780 July 12
LOFFINCK, Gaspard ¹⁶⁶	Meringen German Empire	34	1780 August 31 in Philadelphia; arrived in camp 1780 September 22	Deserts 1780 October 8
MANN, Jean	Schmiken Lorraine	18	1779 March 10	Dies 1782 January 22
MATHIEU, Jean	Louisbourg Wirtemberg	21	1781 November 1	Drowned ¹⁶⁷ 1782 July 26

¹⁵⁹ KRAPPE was discharged after he paid 300 *livres* to buy off the time remaining in his enlistment.

¹⁶⁰ *Congédié* can mean either "furloughed" or "discharged"; *Congédié par grace* means that KRAPPE was discharged by special favor.

¹⁶¹ KUHNE had enlisted in the *chasseurs* but served in the Second Squadron of Hussars beginning at an unknown date, possibly after 19 June 1781.

¹⁶² LAMBERT had enlisted in the *cannoniers* but transferred to the Second Squadron of Hussars on 1 August 1781. He was discharged *par grace* and after paying 136 *livres* for his discharge to the *masse* of the Legion.

¹⁶³ The term *congedié* can mean either "furloughed" or "discharged"; LAMBERT was discharged.

¹⁶⁴ *Congédié* can mean either "furloughed" or "discharged." As an officer LAVAL could have gone on furlough but he resigned and was replaced by Jean François ADAM. He presumably remained in the United States.

LAVAL had become *adjutant* of the hussars on 19 June 1781, following the promotion of Martin Pichon to *sous lieutenant*. The date of LAVAL's promotion in the *contrôle*, 19 June 1781, is wrong by one month.

Pichon, born in Metz around 1755, had been *adjutant* of the hussars of Lauzun's Legion since 1 April 1780. He became a lieutenant in the First Squadron after the death of Lieutenant Jacques Hartman outside New York on 18 July 1781.

¹⁶⁵ LAYER died while still on board a troop transport in Newport harbor before the troops had debarked. The name of the ship is not indicated in the *contrôle* but it was most likely the *baron d'Arras*. He was most likely buried in Newport, Rhode Island.

¹⁶⁶ LOFFINCK is one of 14 recruits a French recruiting party picked up in Philadelphia in August and September 1780 mentioned in *A Journal by Thos: Hughes For his Amusement, & Designed only for his Perusal by the time he attains the Age of 50 if he lives so long. (1778-1789)* (Cambridge, 1947), p. 95.

¹⁶⁷ He is the only soldier known to have drowned, presumable when Lauzun's Legion was crossing the Susquehanna at Lower Ferry in Maryland on 26 July 1782.

MAYER, Jean ¹⁶⁸	Württemberg	27	1780 November 2 arrived in camp 1781 January 16	<i>Congédié par grace</i> ¹⁶⁹ 1783 May 1
MAYER, Jean ¹⁷⁰	Sereuse Alsace	18	1779 February 13	Dies 1783 March 18
MORIN, François	Dion Clermontois	27	1780 December 6	Deserts 1781 January 13
MULLER, Joseph	Presbourg Hanover	28	1780 September 24	Deserts 1780 December 8
MULLER, Pierre	Dielbourg Lorraine	18	1781 October 31	Deserts 1783 May 4
NAGUEL, Jean	Berlin Prussia	24	1781 January 4	Deserts 1783 April 16
NOMMACKER, Jacob	Marviller Alsace	17	1779 July 2	Deserts 1780 September 13
REICHMANN, Joseph	Nassau Delbrug Nassau	22	1780 September 11	Deserts 1780 November 27
RESLER, Cristhian	Manheim Palatinate	22	1780 December 10	Deserts 1781 January 13
SAUKER, Jacques ¹⁷¹	Hawebach Alsace	23	1779 January 14	Executed 1780 December 26
SCHEFER, Nicolas ¹⁷²	Schwalbach Nassau	24	1779 February 2	Dies 1780 July 15
SCHEFFLER, Bernard ¹⁷³	Anstingle German Empire	18	1779 January 6	Deserts 1783 May 8
SCHEIDER, Theibault	Hierdestein Alsace	22	1779 July 2	Dies 1780 August 17 ¹⁷⁴
SCHERRER, Jean ¹⁷⁵	Waldighofen Alsace	22	1779 February 7	Dies of wounds 1781 October 22
SCHNEPFF, Joseph	Oberbournhaupt Alsace	18	1779 February 16	Deserts 1781 August 10
SCHREINMACKER, Charles	Warth Palatinate	40	1780 November 11 arrived in camp 1781 January 6	<i>Congédié</i> ¹⁷⁶ 1782 July 1

¹⁶⁸ MAYER was discharged after he paid 400 *livres* to buy off the time remaining in his enlistment.

¹⁶⁹ *Congédié par grace* can mean either "furloughed" or "discharged"; MAYER was discharged.

¹⁷⁰ MAYER had enlisted in the *chasseurs* but served in the Second Squadron of Hussars after 19 June 1781.

¹⁷¹ SAUKER is one of five soldiers from Lauzun's Legion executed for desertion; SAUKER left the colors on 12 December 1780. By the time of his execution on 26 December 1780, the hussars were in winter quarters in Lebanon, Connecticut, and the execution may have taken place in Lebanon. The other four soldiers executed were Jean GITTER (12 May 1782), Alexander BOUCHER (17 May 1782), and Corporal Christoph HAND (23 April 1781), all from the Grenadier Company and Corporal Joseph FRANK from the Artillery Company (23 April 1781). SAUKER, GITTER and BOUCHER were shot, HAND and FRANK were hanged for "deserting to the enemy."

Jacques BERGEOT of the Chasseur Company was executed on 1 October 1781, for homicide.

¹⁷² SCHEFER died on board the troop transport *baron d'Arras* in Newport harbor before the troops had debarked. He was most likely buried in Newport, Rhode Island.

¹⁷³ SCHEFFLER is one of 21 men identified in the *surnumeraire* as having served in America.

¹⁷⁴ A note in the *contrôle* mentions a possible death date of 11 August.

¹⁷⁵ SCHERRER died of wounds he had received during combat with Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton's troops in Gloucester, Virginia, on 3 October 1781. Two other soldiers, Corporal Denis JACOB and Jean DOSSIN of the Grenadier Company suffered gunshot wounds on 6 October 1781 and died on 10 and 19 October 1781 resp.

Henry HAUPT of the Chasseur Company died of a gunshot wound ("coup de feu") on 18 October 1782, presumably accidental since the Legion was encamped at Yorktown Heights, New York, at the time.

SIMBERICHE, Joseph	Eshaul Navarre	25	1779 July 2	Dies 1782 February 2
SIMON, Daniel ¹⁷⁷	St. Jean Saarbrücken	22	1779 January 13	Deserts 1783 April 16
SONTAYE, Mathias ¹⁷⁸	Mastriback Saxe	25	1781 September 3 <i>recrue de Philadelphie</i>	<i>Congédié</i> ¹⁷⁹ 1783 Mai 1
STAUMEYER, Jean	Abertaronhaupt Alsace	24	1779 February 12	Deserts 1781 August 4
STIRCK, André ¹⁸⁰	Veterent Liguange	19	1779 January 21	Dies 1783 March 19
VEITENER, Louis ¹⁸¹	Hessenbourg Hesse	19	1781 September 3 <i>recrue de Philadelphie</i>	Deserts 1782 September 3
WALBER, Auguste	Strasbourg Alsace	31	1780 November 8 arrived in camp 1781 January 16	Deserts 1782 January 15
WEICHMANN, Jean Frederic ¹⁸²	Fellingen Württemberg	50	1778 January 1 ¹⁸³	<i>Reformé</i> ¹⁸⁴ 1780 October 26
WEISSHAUT, Jean	? ¹⁸⁵	26	1779 January 15	Dies 1780 August 22
WEISTEIN, Jean Philippe	Zorlaum Brandenburg	20	1780 September 2	Deserts 1780 October 18
WOLWEBER, Henry ¹⁸⁶	Varsovie Pologne	23	1782 January 1	<i>Congédié</i> ¹⁸⁷ 1783 May 1
YOUNG, Guillaume ¹⁸⁸	Ronquelle Nassau	20	1778 November 18	<i>Congédié</i> ¹⁸⁹ 1783 May 7
ZELLUS, Ignaz	Marfler German Empire	27	1779 January 14	Deserts 1781 August 5

¹⁷⁶ *Congédié* can mean either "furloughed" or "discharged"; SCHREINMAKER is one of the few enlisted men who were discharged without a fee.

¹⁷⁷ SIMON is one of 21 men identified in the *surnumeraire* as having served in America. He transferred from the *chasseurs* to the Second Squadron of Hussars on 1 September 1782. His brother André continued to serve in the *chasseurs*.

¹⁷⁸ SONTAYE had been recruited in America only for the duration of the war and was discharged when Lauzun's Legion sailed back to France in May 1783. He was recruited as the Legion was marching through Philadelphia on its way to Yorktown in 1781. Sontaye is listed twice in the *contrôle*.

¹⁷⁹ *Congédié* can mean either "furloughed" or "discharged," SONTAYE was discharged.

¹⁸⁰ STIRCK had enlisted in the *chasseurs* but served in the Second Squadron of Hussars after 19 June 1781.

¹⁸¹ VEITENER was recruited as the Legion was marching through Philadelphia on its way to Yorktown.

¹⁸² WEICHMANN had previously served for 6 years each in the *légion de Conflans* and the *légion de Flandres* as well as two years under the Duke of Württemberg.

¹⁸³ The date of enlistment is given as "1 January 178" in the *contrôle* but the context points toward 1778 as the correct date.

¹⁸⁴ The term *reformé* means that WEICHMAN was invalided out of service; in his case because of *vetusté*, i.e., old age.

¹⁸⁵ No place of birth is given in the *contrôle*.

¹⁸⁶ WOLWEBER had been recruited in America only for the duration of the war and was discharged when Lauzun's Legion sailed back to France in May 1783. He was recruited as the Legion was marching through Philadelphia on its way to Yorktown in 1781.

¹⁸⁷ *Congédié* can mean either "furloughed" or "discharged," WOLWEBER was discharged.

¹⁸⁸ YOUNG was discharged after he paid 300 *livres* to buy off the time remaining in his enlistment.

¹⁸⁹ *Congédié* can mean either "furloughed" or "discharged"; YOUNG was discharged.

The total number of men enlisted in the Second Squadron of Hussars is 173. Of the 136 men who came from France, 19 died, 29 deserted, 5 were discharged in America, one was executed, one was expelled, and two were killed or died of battle-related wounds.

The Second Squadron of Hussars did not get any replacements from France. According to the review of 28 February 1782, the squadron integrated five hussars (the review of 1 November 1782 gives the number as six) from the First Legion of the *volontaires étrangères de la Marine* that had come to Yorktown from the Caribbean with the troops of the *marquis de St. Simon* on the fleet of Admiral de Grasse. The *contrôle* only identifies three men as having transferred from the First Legion. All three returned to France in 1783.

Of twenty seven men recruited in America prior to the siege of Yorktown, seventeen deserted. One died, four were discharged in Wilmington, Delaware, on 1 May 1783, because they had enlisted only for the duration of the war, one was discharged on 1 November 1781, one was discharged on 1 July 1782, one was discharged on 17 August 1782, one was discharged after the payment of a fee on 7 May 1783, and one joined the Lauzun Hussars in 1783.

Of ten men recruited in the weeks and months after the victory at Yorktown, two deserted, one was discharged on 17 August 1782, one was discharged on 1 May 1783, in Wilmington, Delaware, because he had enlisted only for the duration of the war, one drowned, and five joined the Lauzun Hussars in 1783.

Though the squadron had two trumpets, no musicians are identified in the *contrôle*.

No soldier is identified as "tiré de la compagnie generale."

Soldiers known to have served with Lauzun's Legion in America.
Their unit was most likely the Second Squadron of Hussars

NAME	WHERE FROM	AGE	ENLISTMENT DATE	FATE
BACHK, Jean ¹⁹⁰	Munstre	21	1779 January 13	Deserts 1 August 1781
CORVASIER, François ¹⁹¹	La Flèche Maine	34	1780 March 20	Expelled 1783 January 21
GUERINS, Jacob ¹⁹²	Krumberg Brabant	20	1780 February 19	Deserts 1780 November 30
JOURDANN, André ¹⁹³	Fachmingue Alsace	24	1778 November 1	Dies 1780 December 25
KLISKY, Joseph ¹⁹⁴	Chikanof Marovie	36	1782 November 15	<i>Congédié</i> ¹⁹⁵ 1783 May 1
KOLB, Joseph ¹⁹⁶	Anemane Austria	23	1780 January 21	Deserts 1783 May 8
SCHNEIDERS, Jean ¹⁹⁷	Rotterdam Netherlands	24	1780 September 2	Deserts 1780 November 27
CHEINDRE, Jacques ¹⁹⁸	Soulmaetz Haute Alsace	17	1778 September 19	Deserts 1783 April 16

¹⁹⁰ BACKH had enlisted in the *cannoniers* but transferred "dans les hussards," i.e., to the hussars. No date or squadron is given in the *contrôle*.

¹⁹¹ CORVASIER is one of 16 soldiers listed in the *mutations* as having been sent to Brest on 30 April 1780. The *contrôle* does not indicate whether CORVASIER was sent to America, but he is identified in Massoni, *Details*, pp. 79/80, as a participant in Polleresky's horse-hustling ring. No date is given when he joined the hussars.

CORVASIER is one of five soldiers of Lauzun's Legion who were *chassé* in America, though it is not known whether he had to run the gauntlet. He was expelled for *friponnerie*, i.e., cheating or roguerie.

The other four soldiers expelled from the Legion were Etienne PAUL (17 February 1782, no reason given) and François PACOT (4 January 1781; for *friponnerie*, i.e., cheating or roguerie) from the Grenadier Company and Nicolas WAGNER (11 September 1780; for *friponnerie*, i.e., cheating or roguerie) from the Chasseur Compagny. Guillaume Louis GUILLOT from the Second Squadron of hussars was expelled on 7 May 1783, no reason for the punishment is given.

¹⁹² GUERINS is one of 16 soldiers listed in the *mutations* as having been sent to Brest on 30 April 1780.

¹⁹³ JOURDANN had enlisted in the *cannoniers* but transferred "dans les hussards," i.e., to the hussars, on 21 April 1780, i.e., before the departure from Brest. No squadron is given in the *contrôle*.

¹⁹⁴ KLISKY is one of 21 men identified in the *surnumeraire* as having served in America. No unit is indicated in the *surnumeraire*.

¹⁹⁵ KLISKY had been recruited in America only for the duration of the war and was discharged when Lauzun's Legion sailed back to France in May 1783.

¹⁹⁶ KOLB is one of 13 men identified as having been transferred from the Second Company of Fusiliers. No unit is indicated in the *contrôle*.

¹⁹⁷ SCHNEIDERS is one of 21 men identified in the *surnumeraire* as having served in America. The date indicates that he was enlisted in America and deserted before he was assigned to a unit.

¹⁹⁸ CHEINDRE is one of 13 men identified as having been transferred from the Second Company of Fusiliers. The *contrôle* states only "dans les hussards."

Officers, NCOs, and other personnel known to have served in America

During its stay in America, the Legion began with 35 company-grade officers, incl. the *cadets gentilhommes*, a staff of 10 officers, three officers *à la suite* and Lauzun's aide-de-camp Jean Henry *baron* de Fock, a Swedish-born nobleman. On the staff was also the *chirurgien*, the *tambour-major*, the *maréchal-expert*, and the *maitre sellier* for a total of 53. To these were added during the campaign the chaplain, a provost, an assistant to the *chirurgien*, and Charles Laure MacMahon, another aide-de-camp to Lauzun who came to with him in September 1782. Louis Isaac Alexis Durand, a grenadier, was promoted to *cadet gentilhomme* of the Second Squadron of Hussars on 1 October 1780, which brings the total number to 58 staff members, and the total number of troops known to have served with Lauzun's Legion to 785 officers and men.

Of these, *sous-lieutenant* Jacques Hartmann of the First Squadron of Hussars was the only officer who was killed in battle on Wednesday, 18 July 1781, outside New York City, and *sous-lieutenant* François de Sheldon de Dickford of the Second Squadron of Hussars died on 28 September 1780.

One member of the Legion's staff remained behind in America. It is unknown when Dr. Joseph Capelle, the Legion's assistant *chirurgien*, joined the *volontaires*; he is not listed in any review.¹⁹⁹ Born in Flanders around 1757, Capelle decided to remain behind in Delaware when the Legion sailed out of Philadelphia in May 1782. He died at age 39 on 5 November 1796, and is buried in Old Swedes Cemetery in Wilmington.²⁰⁰

The three men who were either transferred into the staff (Badoux) or out of the staff (Mory) or were discharged (Laval) or deserted (Begel) from their staff positions are listed with their companies.

¹⁹⁹ This does not mean that he was not on the staff: Lauzun's aides-de-camp are not listed in any reviews, neither is the Legion's provost Vacar.

²⁰⁰ J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Delaware* 2 vols, (Philadelphia 1888), p. 48. I have been unable to confirm his birth date given as in Scharff; in personal communication with the author neither the Service Historique de l'Armée de Terre, the Archives de la Marine, nor the Archives de la Service de Santé acknowledged possessing any information on Capelle. He is mentioned in Maurice Bouvet, *Le Service de Santé Français pendant la Guerre d'Indépendance des Etats-Unis, (177-1782)* (Paris, 1934), p. 43.