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Some Napoleonic-style army camps from the period of the Dutch-Belgian separation (1830–1839) in the Southern Netherlands

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ABSTRACT

This paper focuses on the period of the political separation of the Netherlands and Belgium (1830–1839). Both countries were in a state of war for almost a decade, which resulted in massive troop deployments along their borders and the militarisation of the landscape. The principal objects of study are the Dutch army camps at Rijen and Oirschot near the Belgian border, which to date have barely received any scholarly attention. Both camps were almost 2 km across and offered accommodation to up to 12,000 infantry soldiers. They will be studied from an archaeological-historical perspective, focusing on the spatial and social dimensions of the camps and their place in the wider landscape. The camps are representative of the final stage of pre-industrial warfare in Europe, which is characterised by a continuation of many eighteenth century and Napoleonic traditions.

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Introduction

The Vienna Congress of 1815 drew up the contours for the political order of post-Napoleonic Europe. One of the new creations was the United Kingdom of the Netherlands, which unified the former territories of the Dutch Republic [modern Netherlands] and the Austrian Netherlands [modern Belgium]. William I of the House of Orange became the first king of this strong buffer state to the north of France. Fifteen years later, in 1830, the Belgian Revolution marked the beginning of a period of political and military crisis in the new kingdom, which ended with the definitive separation of the Netherlands and Belgium. William refused to accept the internationally agreed conditions of the secession and attempted to change these through military action: the Ten Days' Campaign (*Tiendaagse Veldtocht*) of 1831. After initial successes, however, he was forced to withdraw his army because he lacked the political and military support of the major European powers after the French intervened. In the following period, the Dutch and Belgian forces remained mobilised in the border zone until a final peace treaty was signed in 1839.

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There is abundant historical documentation – though largely unpublished – about two Dutch army camps near the Belgian border that played a key role in the 1830s conflict: the camps at Rijen and Oirschot, situated at that time in open heathland in the province of North Brabant (Figure 1). They served primarily as training camps for the Dutch field army during the summer months; for the remainder of the year most troops were quartered in the rural villages in the border region (Van den Eerenbeemt and Linders-Rooijendijk 1986).

Until recently the camps at Rijen and Oirschot were virtually unknown as archaeological sites. It was assumed that their remains were destroyed by later reorganisations of the military complexes and by forestry. More important, however, was the general lack of interest among Dutch archaeologists in military sites from the modern and pre-modern periods. This situation has changed in recent years (cf. the more general discussion in Van der Schriek and van der Schriek 2014, 229), and there are now several initiatives regarding Rijen and Oirschot. Firstly, there has been the work of local historical associations, which in 2016 resulted in the

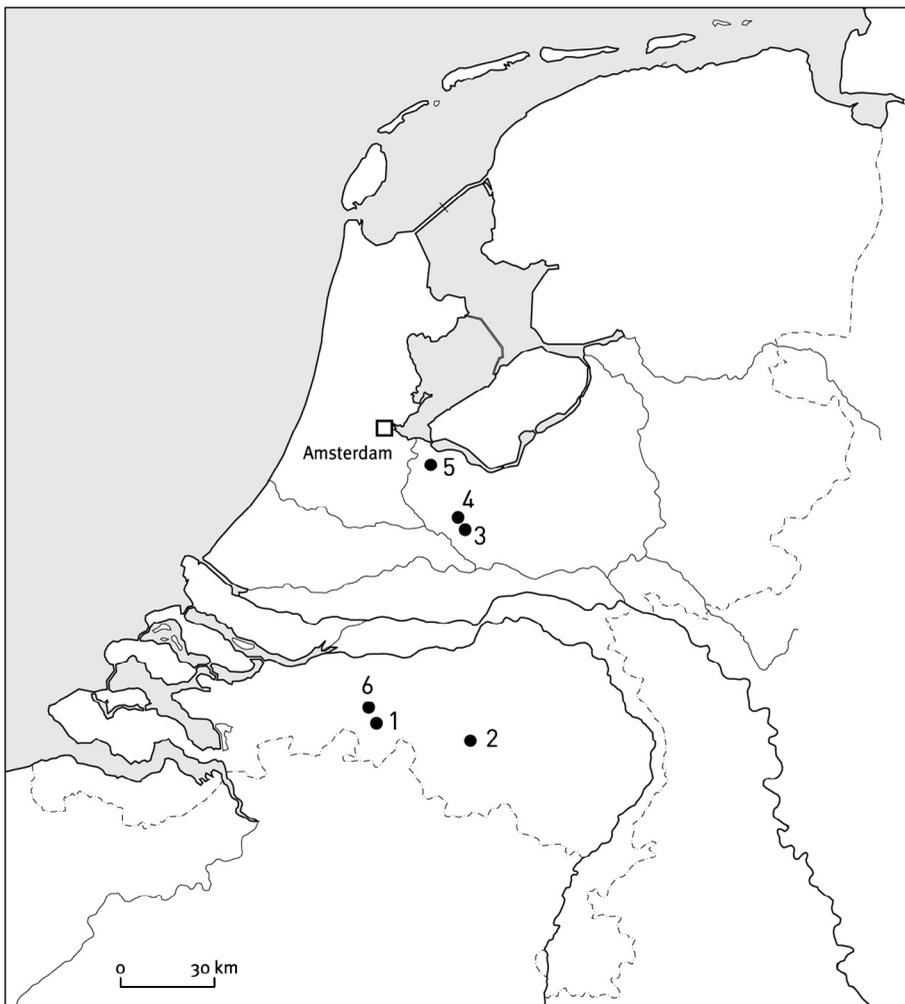


Figure 1. Location of the army camps discussed in this paper. (1) Kamp Rijen, (2) Kamp Oirschot, (3) Kamp Austerlitz, (4) Kamp Zeist, (5) Kamp Naarden, (6) Oosterhout. Source: Illustration by Author.

publication of a book on Kamp Oirschot written for a broader audience (Van Tiggelen et al. 2016). Meanwhile, Jan Roymans and Bart Beex had embarked on a systematic topographical reconstruction of the Rijen and Oirschot camps using LiDAR-based digital elevation models,¹ supplemented by historical sources research and field surveys. Finally, having decided to devote more attention to the heritage of pre-modern military sites, the Dutch Cultural Heritage Agency (RCE) started an investigation of the heritage value of the Oirschot encampment in order to draw up an appropriate management plan for this site in the near future.

The objective of this article is to present a brief overview of the Rijen and Oirschot camps, focusing on their spatial organisation, their origins and their archaeological potential. The topographical reconstructions are based on the integrated use of both historical plans and LiDAR-based images. In the 1830s, both camps were situated in extensive open heath landscapes, which were later forested with pines. The forest vegetation still exists today, making the sites inaccessible to conventional archaeological survey techniques, but the conditions for using LiDAR-based elevation models appeared to be favourable.

The Rijen camp

This camp was situated near the village of Rijen, parallel to the then recently built road linking the towns of Tilburg and Breda. It was built in 1831 as a major assembly place for Dutch troops in preparation for the offensive of the Ten Days' Campaign. The army gathered there in the summer of that year, under the command of the Prince of Orange. In the following years of the status quo, up until 1838, Rijen developed into a permanent training camp for mobilised troops during the summer months. Each year, two divisions of some 10,000 soldiers each were successively accommodated there in tents.

There are several contemporary illustrations and schematic ground plans of the camp from the early 1830s (Figures 2 and 3). The area where the soldiers were located in tents had a long rectangular layout of 1.68 km by approximately 110 m, with a command centre at the central axis, which subdivided the camp into an east and a west wing, each housing a brigade. There was a strict linear spatial order with parallel lines of tents – from front (south) to back (north) – for the soldiers, lower-ranking officers and senior officers (Figure 3). In between, there was a line of cooking pits for the soldiers, and on the north side, latrine pits and a line of mainly wooden buildings that represented the civil infrastructure: tobacco shops, restaurants, wine houses and other buildings used by civilians. The camp was unenclosed, but was surrounded on all sides and protected by a system of watch posts. At the front was a line of six *lunettes* (small earthwork fortifications), at least two of which were equipped for artillery placement. The total military complex, which also included a lazaret, horse stables, storage rooms, a butchery, cart park, distribution centre, and open-air sites for Catholic and Protestant worship, had a depth of approximately 750 m.

The exact topographic location of the Rijen camp was determined using advanced LiDAR-based elevation models with eight height measurements per square metre. This produced surprising results (Figures 4 and 5). In the forested zones we can discern not only the remains of larger features such as lines of cooking pits and *lunettes*, but also slight elevations of rows of tent platforms. By combining the historical plans with the LiDAR-based images it was possible to reconstruct a georeferenced ground plan of the entire military complex (Figure 4). This even allowed us to identify single elements, such as the tent location of the central commander, the Prince of Orange.



Figure 2. The army camp at Rijen. Anonymous painting 1831–1835. Courtesy Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam.

The Oirschot camp

This camp played no role in the offensive of the Ten Days' Campaign, but was constructed in 1832 in open heathland near Oirschot, between the towns of Tilburg and Eindhoven, not far from the Belgian border. Like Rijen, Oirschot functioned as a summer training camp for mobilised troops, but only for three years, from 1832 to 1834. Every summer two divisions of about 10,000 soldiers each successively camped here in tents (Van Tiggele et al. 2016, 32).

For the Oirschot camp, we have used a schematic ground plan drawn by G.M. Heaton in 1832 (Figure 6). The plan is largely identical to that of Rijen, with the characteristic long rectangular layout of 1.86 km by approximately 110 m with the front facing south; it has the same hierarchical ordering of the lines of tents, the lines of cooking pits and, at the back, latrines, and the civic buildings for the various shops, inns and wine houses. The central command post at the central axis divided the camp into two wings, each designed to accommodate a brigade. The total complex, which also included, at the front side, open-air sites for Catholic and Protestant worship, and, at the back, a lazaret, horse stables, butchery and guard posts, had a depth of approximately 1 km.

In Oirschot, too, we have been able to determine the exact location of the camp in the forested area using the advanced LiDAR-based elevation models that could be matched with the historical ground plans. The camp features – including lines of tent platforms at several places – are clearly visible in the forested zones. It seems that the topsoil has been relatively unaffected by modern forestry or deep ploughing since the early nineteenth century. However, no features are visible at all in some zones now used as arable land.

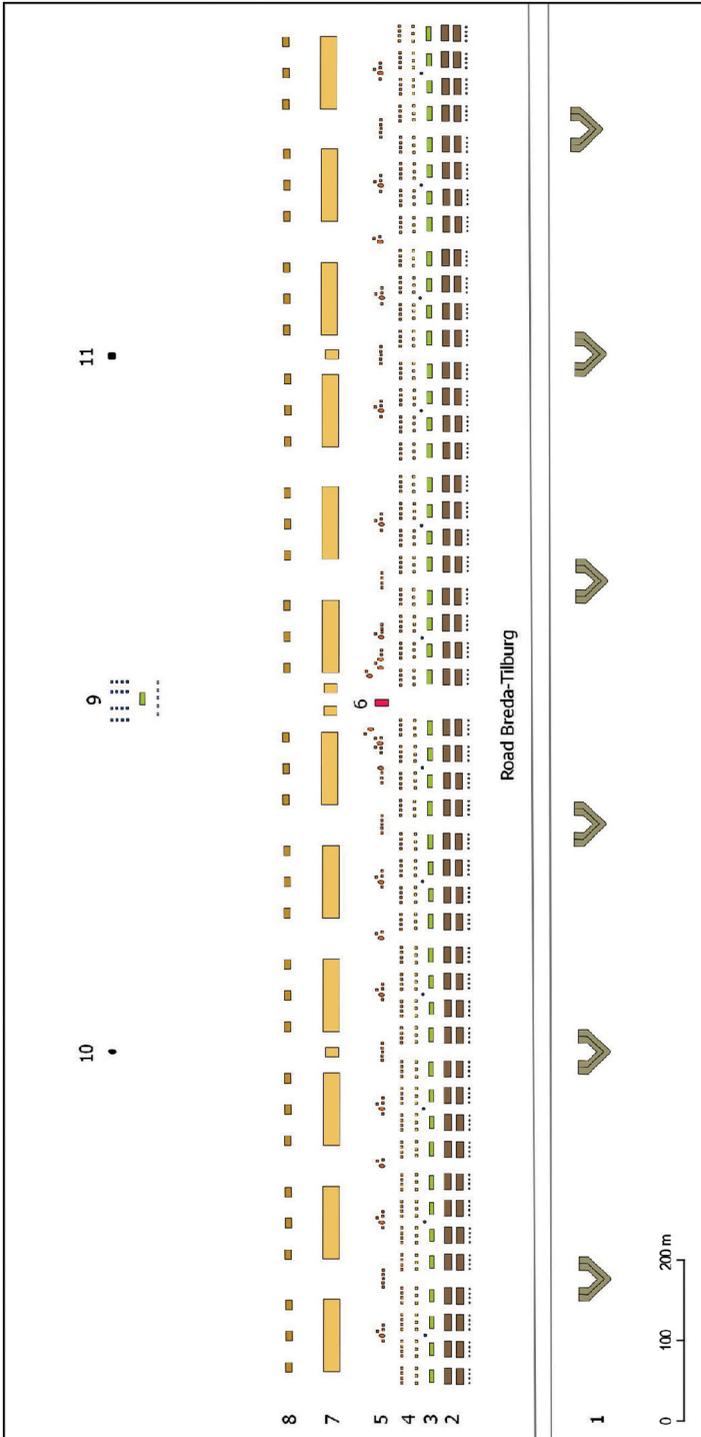


Figure 3. Ground plan of Kamp Rijen. Redrawn after a historical plan of J.P. Houtman, 1831, Brabant Collectie, Tilburg University. (1) line of *lunettes*; (2) line of soldiers' tents; (3) line of cooking pits; (4) line of officers' tents; (5) line of latrine pits; (6) tent position of the central commander (Prince of Orange); (7) line of civil buildings and horse stables; (8) line of Protestant places of worship; (9) lazaret; (10) Catholic place of worship; (11) Protestant place of worship.

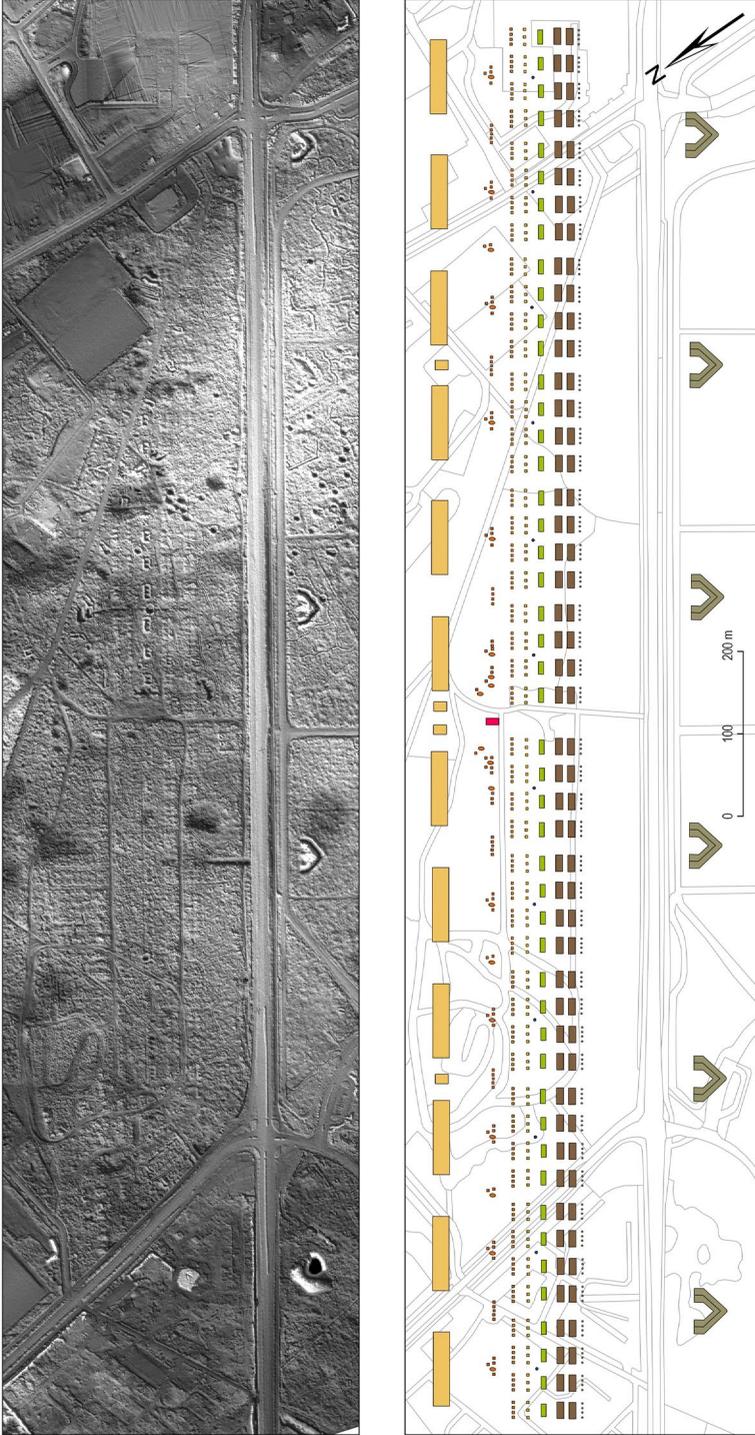


Figure 4. Above: LIDAR-based elevation model of the Rijen Kamp showing remains of linear arrangements of pits, tent platforms and a series of *Iunettes*. Below: reconstruction of the ground plan of the Rijen camp based on the historical plan from 1831 and evidence from LIDAR-based elevation models. Drawing RAAP.

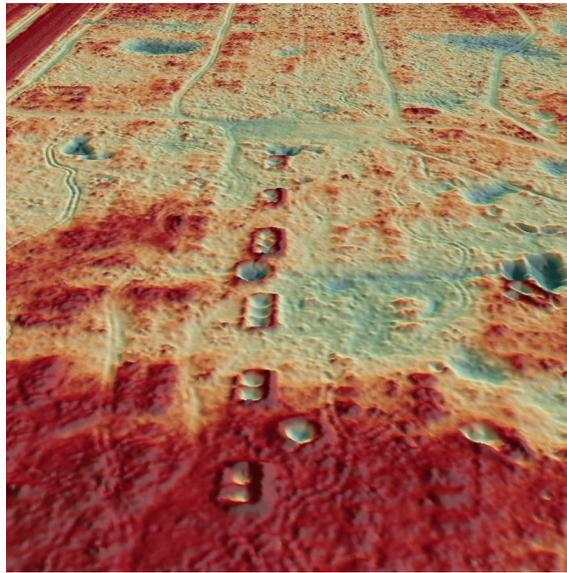


Figure 5. LiDAR-based elevation model of a section of Kamp Rijen, showing remains of linear arrangements of cooking pits and tent positions. See also Figure 3.

On the Napoleonic origin of the camp layout: Kamp Austerlitz at Zeist

The identical spatial layout of the two Dutch army camps described above is striking. This raises the question as to the origin of this type of camp. Further investigation has shown that they go back to French army camps from the Napoleonic period. It is instructive to compare these camps with ‘Kamp Austerlitz’ at Zeist (Loenen 2008) and ‘Kamp Naarden’ (Bazelmans 2016) in the Netherlands (Figure 1).² Kamp Austerlitz (also known as *Camp d’Utrecht* and *Kamp Zeist*) was constructed in 1804 by the French general Marmont in heathland directly east of the town of Utrecht, and was intended as a training camp for French troops in the summer period, when three divisions totalling some 18,000 soldiers were quartered there in tents. The following year the tents were replaced by wooden barracks, but the changed political situation meant that the camp was only used on a limited scale. Attempts to locate this camp on LiDAR-based images were not successful; the original micro relief appears to have been destroyed by later building activities and forestry. Fortunately, however, we have a detailed contemporary ground plan of Kamp Austerlitz (Figure 7). The plan clearly shows the structural similarities with the camps at Oirschot and Rijen; it consists of an area of barracks and tents with a long rectangular and multilineal layout, and a command centre at the central axis. The civilian infrastructure (not shown on the historical plan in Figure 7) was also well developed: a row of inns, coffee houses, various shops and even a market place (Loenen 2008, 51). The total complex measured approximately 3 km by 1.3 km. The recently published French marching camp at Naarden-Bussum (Bazelmans 2016) was constructed in 1809 and intended for more than 4000 soldiers in order to counter a possible British attack. Its exact ground plan is unknown, but LiDAR-based elevation models show an approximately 1 km line of cooking pits, which suggests that the tent camp had a long rectangular layout.

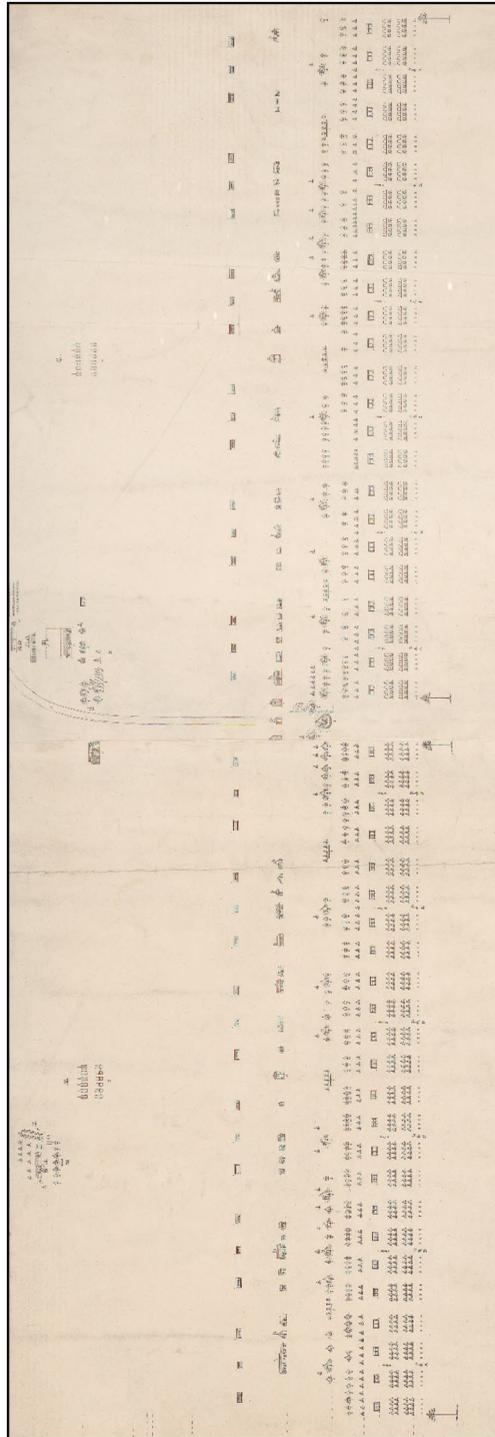


Figure 6. Ground plan of Kamp Oirschot Centrum, Den Bosch. Courtesy Brabants Historisch Informatie Centrum, Den Bosch.

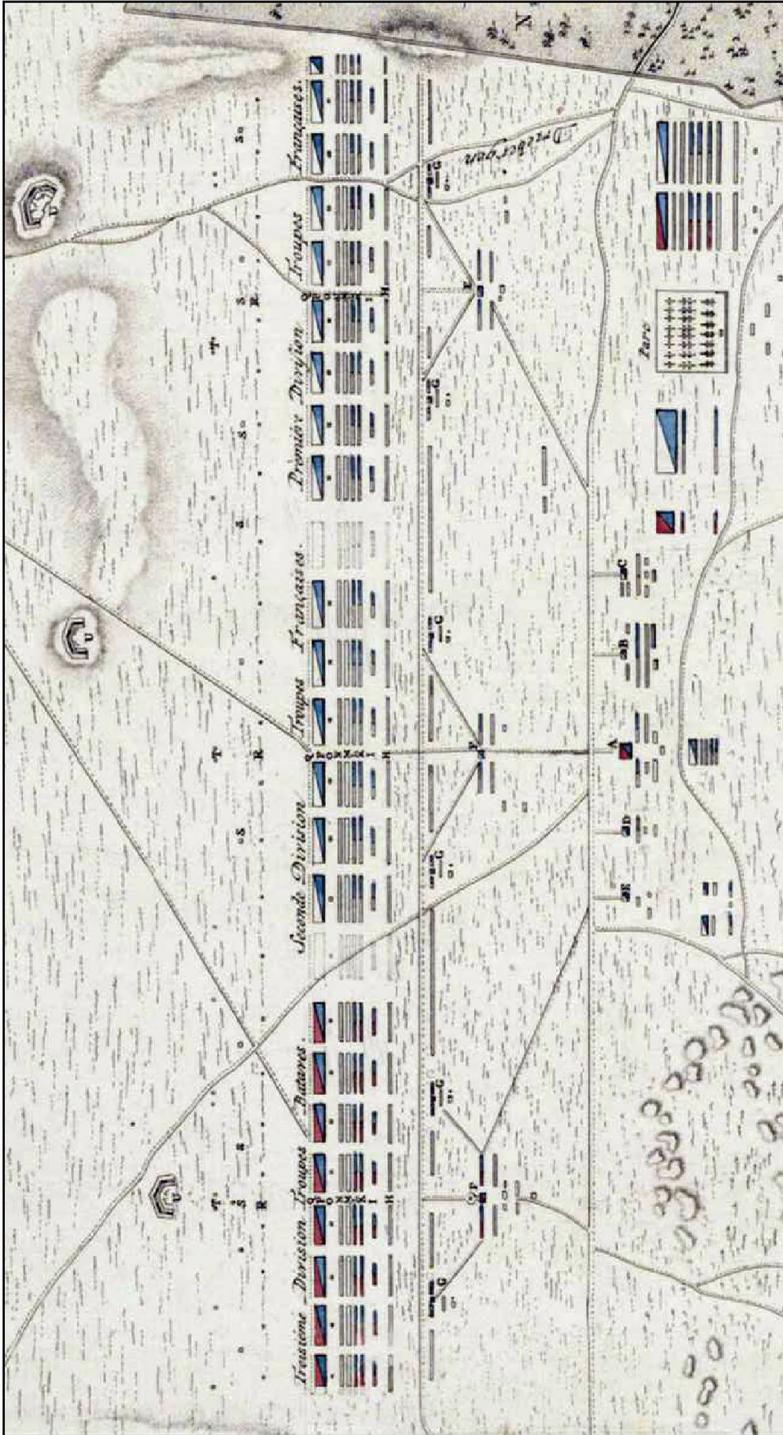


Figure 7. Ground plan of Kamp Austerlitz, founded by the French general Marmont in 1804 for three divisions. Courtesy Utrechts Archief, Utrecht.

The Rijen and Oirschot camps are clearly based on examples from the Napoleonic period and reflect the strong French influences on the international – and thus also the Dutch – military organisation under William I. We therefore suggest that the Dutch camps from the 1830s be classified as the ‘Austerlitz type’, and as ‘Napoleonic style’. We can further specify the link between Kamp Austerlitz and the later camps at Rijen and Oirschot. An important role was played by the construction of Kamp Zeist some 3 km north of Kamp Austerlitz by William I in 1818, only a few years after the defeat of Napoleon. This complex served as a training camp for Dutch troops in the period 1818–1830 and had a parallel layout to Marmont’s camp (Blijdenstijn 2015, 152; Volkers 2009, 23).³ Kamp Austerlitz functioned as a model for Kamp Zeist (Volkers 2009, 37), which became the direct predecessor and model for the camps at Rijen and Oirschot in 1831/1832.⁴ A close link can also be expected between Kamp Austerlitz (1804–1805) and the famous Napoleonic camps near Boulogne (1803–1805), which had a comparable layout. They were contemporaneous, and both were the direct result of the declaration of war between Britain and France, after the ending of the Treaty of Amiens in 1803. That same Marmont had been involved in the security of the French coast before being sent to the Netherlands in 1804. He decided almost immediately to let the dispersed troops camp at a central place near Utrecht, not only for exercise and creating a sense of camaraderie, but also to create ‘a corps that is homogeneous, robust, satisfied and devoted’.⁵ Having decided to build a camp, Marmont – and the military in Boulogne – will have followed the current ideas and regulations about the layout of such a camp.⁶

However, neither the Dutch camps from the 1830s nor the Austerlitz, Zeist and Boulogne camps were entirely new creations. Instead, they probably incorporated elements of older eighteenth century mobile field camps for armies. There is historical evidence, though largely unpublished, that more or less comparable training camps already existed in the eighteenth century. An example from the southern Netherlands is the large camp for troops of the Dutch Republic, built in 1732 on the heath at Oosterhout, a short distance from Rijen (for a description, see De Bas 1916; Van Seters 1969). An army of 11,000 men and over 4000 horses was trained there in combined manoeuvres involving infantry, cavalry and artillery. This site could not be identified on LiDAR images, but there are historical plans showing a layout consisting of two parallel lines of tent positions with the cavalry on the flanks and the infantry in the centre (Figure 8). The complex also included a line of watering pits and latrines, a bread tent, a reception room, several inns, and a coffee tent and wine tent for the officers.

Further historical research will no doubt produce more examples of (pre-)Napoleonic linear field camps in western Europe, and will provide more information about the origins of the Austerlitz-type military camps. However, this does not explain their layout, with an extremely wide front (over 3 km at Kamp Austerlitz!), which differs so radically from seventeenth century camps and the compact rectangular format of Roman army camps. Contemporary military writings from the 1830s explicitly state that the linear format simply reflects the common (closed) battle formation of infantry troops in the eighteenth and early nineteenth century.⁷ Napoleonic field armies camped in the same spatial arrangement as on the battlefield: in a multilinear formation with common soldiers in three rows, shoulder-to-shoulder in the front lines, and a line of officers at the back (Lemaire 2010, 42; Cardon and Lemaire 2014, 77). The idea behind this encampment in battle array was to enable a flexible transition from encampment to combat operation. The battle order is what all the training was about, as reflected in the military manuals of those times.⁸ The result was a

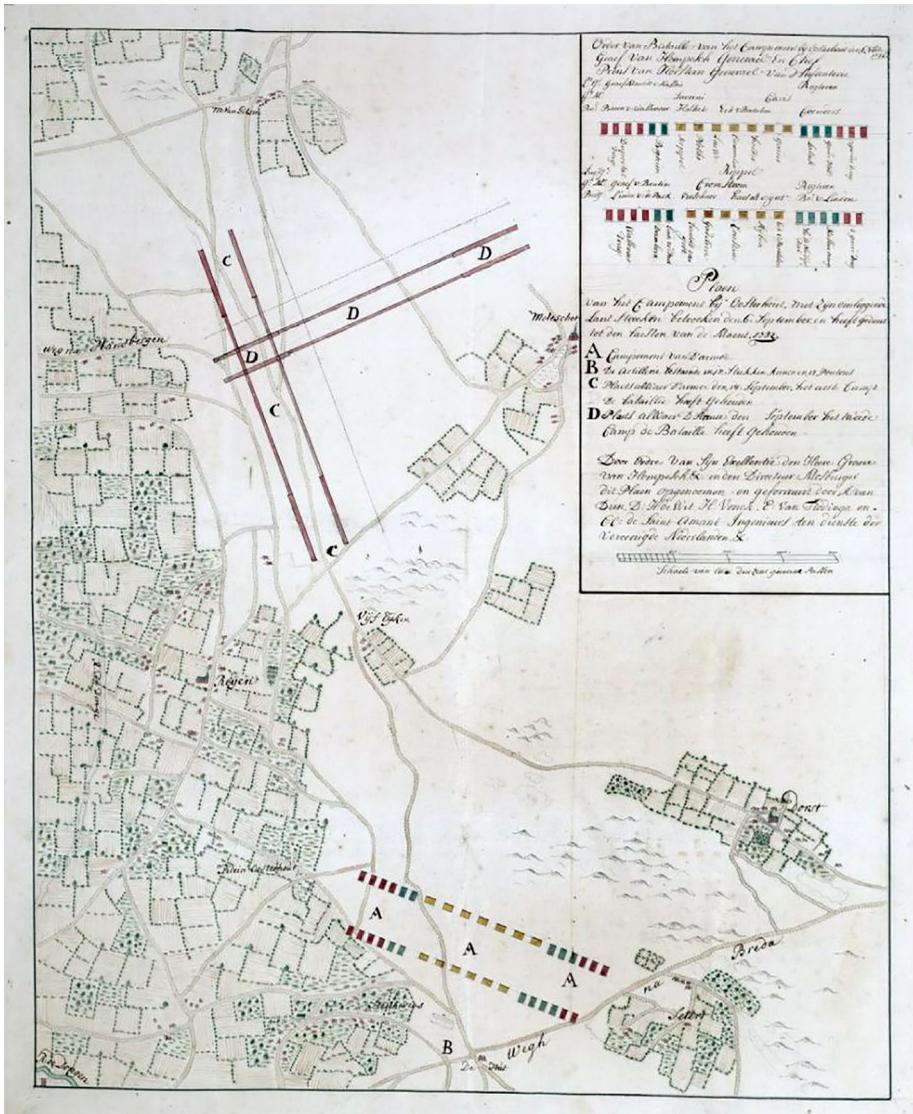


Figure 8. Ground plan of a training encampment for the Dutch army at Oosterhout from 1732. (A) location of the tent camp; (B) artillery deployment; (C)–(D) places where battles were simulated. Courtesy Collection Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam. <https://www.rijksmuseum.nl/nl/zoeken/objecten?q=oosterhout&p=1&ps=12&st=OBJECTS&ii=11#/RP-P-OB-83.684,11>.

continuous drilling of individual soldiers to make them instruments of the given order of battle.

Potential themes for further archaeological research on the camps

The army camps at Rijen and Oirschot have now been pinpointed exactly and seem to be exceptionally well preserved. In addition, there is an extensive and varied body of written documentation about these sites, making them all the more important for future

topography and – as snapshots in time – take no account of later modifications or additions. The civilian infrastructure in particular received less attention on the military maps; insofar as this is reproduced, it is done very schematically and is absent altogether from the historical plan of Kamp Austerlitz.⁹ LiDAR-based images of the Rijen and Oirschot camps show us remains of camp roads and – at Oirschot – a line of watering places that are neither indicated on the plans nor mentioned in documents; recent excavation trenches in Kamp Austerlitz yielded features that are not shown on the historical map (Mooren 2015; Van Heeringen and Vissinga 2016).

There is little information about the processing of waste in the camps, but this will have been subject to strict military rules. Collecting wisps of straw was a daily routine. These will have ended up in the kitchen fires or the latrines. Organic waste such as animal fat and offal were sold by contract, and the contents of the latrines, presumably also containing some other waste, went by public sale to local farmers as manure (Van Tiggelen et al. 2016, 37, 43). Once camp was broken, the timber and other material were sold at auction. According to an 1830 regulation from Kamp Zeist, it was strictly forbidden to dump waste at the front of the camp or in between the tent lines.¹⁰ All garbage had to be buried in deep pits behind the line of civic buildings of the canteen, and shopkeepers at the back. This information makes this civic zone of great interest to archaeological research; it is here that we can expect to find a series of waste dumps.

The topography of the camps provides information about the social order and power relations within the military community. The spatial disposition – based on a strict symmetry, segmentation and standardisation – reflects the military principles of hierarchy, control and discipline. This spatial structure of the camps modelled the daily movements and activities of individual soldiers and actively helped to reproduce the power relationships within the military community.

The social and spatial dimensions of the material culture

The mixed social composition of the camp population and the evident social hierarchy within it form interesting starting points for studying the material culture of the army camps. In Oirschot especially, local amateur archaeologists have collected hundreds of objects, partly also located by GPS (Figure 9; see also Van Tiggelen et al. 2016). A substantial part of this material consists of objects found with the aid of metal detectors, such as coins, musket balls, military insignia, buckles, uniform buttons, thimbles, spoons, metal tobacco boxes, trumpet fragments, etc. Some objects bear numbers that refer to a specific military unit (Van Tiggelen et al. 2016, 43, 45). A systematic inventory of all the metal finds from Oirschot will be made by the recently started PAN Project [Portable Antiquities from the Netherlands] in the Netherlands, which will be made available on the PAN website. There is also a large quantity of non-metallic material culture, mainly fragments of clay pipes, glassware, porcelain and pottery.

The analysis of the material culture may shed light on the various consumption patterns and lifestyles within the military community. Special attention should be paid to spatial patterns in the distribution of different categories of objects. For both single objects and more numerous finds, we would expect, for instance, a different finds spectrum in the soldiers' tent lines in contrast to in the zones reserved for officers. Indeed, an initial overview of the evidence shows that the quality of the tobacco pipes (common clay pipes versus

porcelain specimens), different coin denominations (copper versus silver coins: Cardon and Lemaire 2014), and drinking cups (glass, porcelain versus simple earthen beakers) are promising categories. This archaeological patterning can then be compared with the available historical documentation about the circulation of portable material culture in the camps.

However, the material record from the camps also has its biases and is not a simple reflection of normal daily practices. An example is Kamp Oirschot, which was abandoned in 1834 after a catastrophic thunderstorm that devastated two-thirds of the complex and dispersed the soldiers' personal possessions over the entire camp site. Kamp Austerlitz experienced a similar dramatic thunderstorm in 1804 (Van Tiggelen et al. 2016, 70–71 (Kamp Oirschot); Loenen 2008, 53 (Kamp Austerlitz)).

The militarisation of a border landscape

The camps are also interesting from a landscape archaeology perspective. They can be regarded as focal points in a process of militarisation of the landscape in the Dutch/Belgian border region (cf. Woodward 2014). Based on the archaeological and historical information, it is possible to sketch a picture of the profound impact the mobilised armies had on the region and its population. A very significant factor will have been the influence of many years of large-scale billeting on communities in all villages and hamlets. Soldiers and horses needed feeding, housing and firewood, and horses and carts were frequently claimed for transport. Groups of patrolling soldiers or horsemen could be encountered everywhere (Van Tiggelen et al. 2016, 94, 107); watch posts and road blockades sprang up in villages and along the main roads (Van Tiggelen et al. 2016, 87–88, 99), while church towers were used as military signal posts and schools as emergency hospitals for cholera (Van Tiggelen et al. 2016, 102). In the summer months there were continual military exercises in the heathlands surrounding the military camps and elsewhere. The major training activities, based on the combined deployment of infantry, artillery and cavalry, were attractive spectacles that drew a large audience from the wider region. Such manoeuvres could easily be viewed in the open heath landscapes. The regular troop inspections by the king, princes and (international) guests had a highly ceremonial character which – complete with musical escort – were attended by large crowds (Van den Eerenbeemt and Linders 1986, 135; Loenen 2008, 43 ff). Through all these activities the Dutch-Belgian border zone changed within a short space of time into a landscape of conflict.

Archaeology can profile itself by collecting all the historically documented military phenomena in a GIS and thus map the militarisation of the landscape. In addition, attempts can be made to trace archaeological remains of military exercises in the landscape on LiDAR-based images. In the heathlands near Kamp Rijen earthworks and trench systems have been identified, linked to a historically documented exercise in 1832 that simulated a combined infantry/artillery attack on a fortified bastion (Figure 10; *Bredasche Courant* 1832).

Between commemoration and oblivion

Finally, the camps are interesting from a heritage perspective (Van der Schriek 2016). We are familiar with the idea that military conflicts are often commemorated by later generations, whereby certain places develop into true *lieux de mémoire*. However, the commemoration value of conflict sites is not a static phenomenon but is subject to change through time

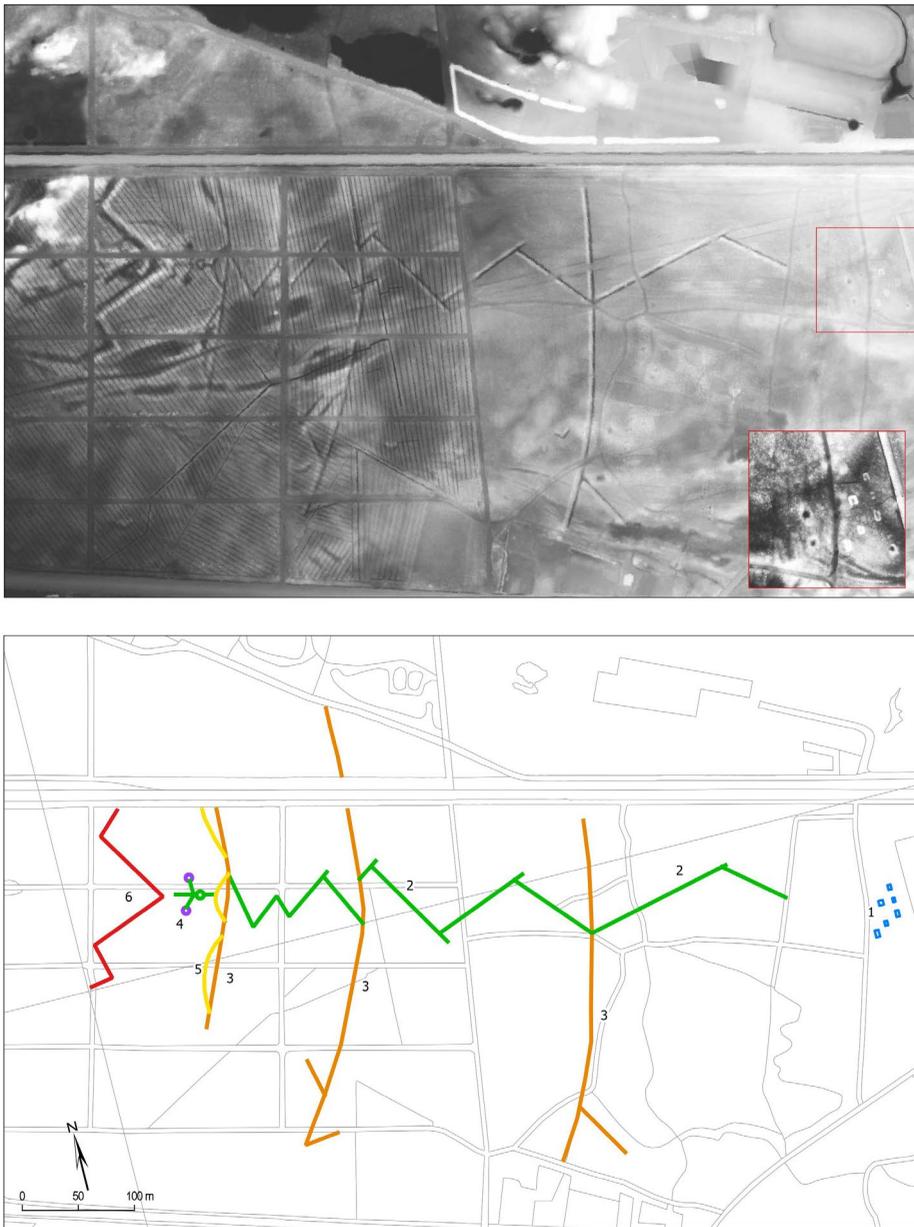


Figure 10. LiDAR-based elevation model showing features relating to a military exercise by Dutch troops in the heath near Kamp Rijen in 1832. (1) camp of huts for military engineers; (2) approach trenches; (3) parallel trenches; (4) mine craters; (5) lunette-shaped assembly places and artillery positions; (6) bastion.

(Carman and Carman 2006; Frijhoff 2007; Van der Schriek and van der Schriek 2011, 150, 170). How did people in the past deal with the heritage aspects of the Oirschot and Rijen camps at a national and a local level? It will be no surprise that the camps occupied a prominent place – whether positive or negative – in the memory of the many individual soldiers who had resided here. This is attested not only by the poems and personal biographies of veterans, but also by objects such as the fine porcelain tobacco pipes made for officers in

1832 as a reminder of their stay in Kamp Oirschot (Van Tiggelen et al. 2016, 72–74). At a national level, veterans took the initiative in 1856 to erect a national monument in the centre of Amsterdam to commemorate the ‘spirit of the people’ in 1830–1831. Named ‘De Eendracht’, the monument was removed in a ruinous state in 1914. It is clear, however, that the camps played no role at all at a national level as *lieux de mémoire* for the State of the Netherlands after the 1830s. In its nationalistic discourse the Dutch state focused on associations with the revolt against the Spaniards and the success story of the Golden Age. The memories of the secession of Belgium were best forgotten. This is not surprising; the experiment of the United Kingdom of the Netherlands had turned into a miserable fiasco and the long mobilisation period had ruined the Dutch Treasury. Against this background it is easy to understand that the Rijen and Oirschot camps fell into oblivion, disappearing completely from public memory at both a national and local level.

How then to understand the recent revival of public attention to both camp sites in contemporary society? The example of Oirschot shows that the phenomenon is primarily a locally driven interest, whereby local historical associations and amateur archaeologists play a leading role. Interest from professional archaeology can accelerate this development. The tracing, locating and analysis of these large military encampments are in themselves expressions of commemoration, since they emphasise the historical importance of the sites (Shackel 2003, 9; Blades 2003). Archaeology can help strengthen the commemorative value of an almost-forgotten conflict landscape, which not only had an enormous impact on the local rural population, but also hosted tens of thousands of soldiers from all over the Netherlands. This conflict landscape therefore deserves to be remembered and its key-sites preserved.

Conclusion

The Rijen and Oirschot camps can be considered documents of national, even international, importance for conflict archaeology because of their rarity, their excellent preservation and spatial ensemble value, and their abundant historical documentation. They belong to the latest phase of pre-industrial warfare in the Netherlands (Parker 2008), characterised by a continuation of many older traditions from the Napoleonic period in terms of military equipment (single-shot musket rifles, light artillery), clothing, tactics and means of transport. The continued mobilisation of a large field army for almost a decade in the border region led to a gradual transformation of that region into a landscape of conflict without ever resulting in a major battle.

The innovative elements and the broader relevance of this research can be summarised as follows:

- (a) it has contributed to the archaeology of temporary marching or training camps of pre-modern armies, a much under-researched category of sites in both Dutch and European archaeology;
- (b) it has stimulated methodological innovation by exploring a landscape archaeological perspective on the functioning of pre-modern army camps, characterised by the combined use of LiDAR-based elevation models, historical plans, spatial analyses and GIS technology;
- (c) it offers an interesting case for comparative archaeological-historical research on the sociology of camp communities and the militarisation of landscapes in conflict regions.

Notes

1. Airborne Laser Scanning, or LiDAR, is a remote sensing technology based on the emission of laser beams to the earth surface from an aeroplane. This generates three-dimensional measurements of the earth's surface, ultimately yielding a detailed height model of a landscape. Height models – known as AHN (Actual Height Model of the Netherlands) – have been available for the Netherlands since the early twenty-first century. They appear to be a powerful tool for landscape archaeological research (Cf. Bazelmans 2016; Van der Schriek 2016).
2. See also the multiline layout of the Napoleonic barrack camps at Étapes-sur-Mer (F): Lemaire 2010 and Cardon/Lemaire 2014.
3. For a topographical map showing the location of Kamp Austerlitz and Kamp Zeist, see Blijdenstijn (2015, 152). For a plan of Kamp Zeist, see Nationaal Archief, Den Haag, 4.OGT, inv.nr. TOPO 17.70 (1818), and a plan from 1828 on the website of the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam. <https://www.rijksmuseum.nl/nl/zoeken/objecten?q=zeist+1828&p=1&ps=12&st=OBJECTS&ii=0#/RP-P-OB-87.590,0>.
4. It is highly likely that officer baron Charles Nepveu (1791–1871) and Jean Victor baron De Constant Rebecque (1773–1850), who after an international career became Quartermaster-General to William I at Waterloo and later also head of the General Staff, played a major role in the continued use of 'Austerlitz-type' camps in the Netherlands during the reign of William I. They, and especially Nepveu, were responsible for the development and layout of the camps at Zeist in 1830 and Rijen in 1831. A document on the layout of Kamp Rijen includes a sketch of camp Zeist in 1830, with the comment 'Zeist 1830 gevolgd'. All are found under the same heading in Archief Generale Staf Landmacht (2.13.15.01) inv. 1.
5. Marmont 1857, 223: 'La dispersion des troupes avait nui à leur instruction et à leur esprit militaire; je résolus de les réunir et de les faire camper. J'avais aussi un autre motif: je voulais, non-seulement veiller d'une manière immédiate à leur instruction et à leur bien-être, mais encore en être connu et m'exercer à les manier, enfin arriver à faire de ce tout un corps homogène, robuste, satisfait et dévoué. Je parvins à tout ces résultats de la manière la plus complète.'
6. Cf. *Règlement concernant l'exercice et les manoeuvres de l'infanterie du 1er Août 1791*, Paris 1792, p. 3, planche 1.
7. For instance Von Clausewitz 1832, II-1: 'Die Aufstellung in Lagern [...], sei es unter Zelten, in Hütten oder im freien Felde, ist mit dem dadurch bedingten Gefecht strategisch völlig identisch.' Creutz Lechleitner 1839, s.v. 'Kamp'.
8. Cf. *Règlement concernant l'exercice et les manoeuvres de l'infanterie du 1er Août 1791* (Paris 1792); *Règlement op de exercitiën en manoeuvres van de infanterij voor de armée van Zijne Majesteit den koning der Nederlanden* (Den Haag/Amsterdam 1815); *De soldaten-school voor de koninklijke Nederlandsche infanterie* (Den Haag/Amsterdam 1833).
9. The street of civic buildings formed the back line in Kamp Austerlitz (Cf. Loenen 2008, 51).
10. Article 63, issued in 1830 by lieutenant-general Cort-Heijligers for Kamp Zeist. Archief Generale Staf Landmacht (2.13.15.01) inv.nr. 1. Article 62 states: 'Ook zullen de Officiëren van de policiewachten niet dulden dat door marketenters of waschvrouwen op andere plaatsen kookgaten worden gemaakt of vuurgestook dan op de daartoe bestemde plaatsen achter hunne hutten, en zullen wijders zorgen, dat de gaten die tot het begraven van vuilnis gemaakt worden, niet open blijven, maar weder behoorlijk overdekt en digtgesmeten worden.'

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