

The Prussian order of battle.

In the Prussian order of battle, one can suppose that all infantry-brigades were placed in column, with each battalion in two or three lines.¹

The 1st corps.

Von Steinmetz' brigade: at Brye were four companies of the 3rd battalion 12th regiment and 2 companies of the 3rd battalion 24th regiment; in rear of the village was the 2nd battalion 1st regiment Westphalian Landwehr as a reserve.

The two remaining companies of the 3rd battalion of the 24th regiment, as well as the 1st and the 3rd company of sharpshooters, all led by major Von Neumann, were spread out over the fields north of St.Amand-la-Haye , facing west, having the Chateau de l'Escaille in their rear.²

Around 1.30 p.m. the fuseliers of the 24th regiment, led by major Von Blücher, were ordered to occupy the village of Saint Amand, but when they had established themselves there as skirmishers at its south-west edge, they got the counter-order to take up a position in rear of the chateau de l'Escaille.³

From about 2 p.m. onwards , the remainder of the battalions of the 12th and 24th regiment were on the heights in rear of St.Amand: the 1st and 2nd battalion 12th regiment to the right and the 1st and 2nd battalion 24th regiment to the left in the first line; the 1st and 3rd battalion of the Westphalian Landwehr were in the second line to the left.⁴ These troops were leaning to their right on St.Amand-la-Haye, in which they also sent some skirmishers.⁵ The battalions were on both sides of the road which connects the Arbres de Brochechat with St.Amand.⁶ The only troops they had at Saint Amand were some scattered skirmishers, so the village was left virtually unoccupied.⁷

The 1st regiment Silesian hussars, as well as the horse battery no.7, was on the right flank, north of Wagnelée which remained unoccupied. This cavalry was supposed to observe the extreme right flank of the army and to communicate with Wellington's army.⁸ The position here was called Cinq Bonniers, between Wagnelée and the Roman road, and in rear of the hollow road which connects this village to this road.

The brigade Pirch II had its right wing north of the farm and mill of Bussy and its left flank towards Ligny. In first line were the 28th regiment and the 2nd regiment Westphalian Landwehr (5 battalions as both fuselier battalions of both regiments had been merged into one battalion after their strong losses the day before), in second line were the 2nd and 3rd battalion of the 1st regiment (West-Prussia nr.6). The 1st battalion of said regiment occupied the farm of Bussy.

The 1st regiment Westphalian Landwehrcavalry (4 squadrons) had had its position that morning somewhere between Ligny and Saint Amand but at the start of the battle it was in the third line, more towards St.Amand.⁹

Towards 2 p.m. Von Jagow was ordered to send three battalions to St.Amand la Haye: these became the 1st and 2nd battalion of the 29th regiment and the 2nd battalion of the 3rd Westphalian Landwehrrégiment, led by major Von Hymmen. At St.Amand la Haye Von Hymmen was ordered by Von Zieten to put the village in a state of defence as best as he could and to defend it.¹⁰

Von Hymmen placed the two battalions of the 29th regiment just out in front of the village, the 1st battalion, led by major Von Kleist, on the right wing and the 2nd battalion, led by major Von Chevalerie, on the left. Both had extended two of their companies as skirmishers and these were linked up to the sharpshooters of the battalions. Four companies were just in front of the village and two other ones in it. Both flanks of the line were covered by half a company of Silesian skirmishers and skirmishers of the 12th and 24th regiment of the 1st brigade. The left flank was reinforced by the Jäger-detachment, led by 1st lieutenant Von Geissler. Initially, this detachment was placed between both the musketer battalions of the 29th regiment.¹¹ The skirmishers behind the hedges of the outer gardens on the right wing of the village (in rear of the companies of the battalion which were extended as skirmishers too) were led by captain Von Bismarck.¹²

Of the 2nd battalion of the 3rd regiment Westphalian Landwehr, led by captain Von Ripperda, the 1st company led by captain Bergius occupied the chateau de la Haye and its surroundings, while the three remaining companies were here immediately in left rear of the village. Bergius' position was covered by skirmishers which were in line with those of the other battalions further to the right. Von Ripperda had got strict orders not to leave the edge of the village.¹³ There were no troops at Saint Amand le Hameau, except maybe for some skirmishers before and just at the beginning of the battle.¹⁴

Around 2 p.m., both fuselier battalions of the 29th regiment and the 7th regiment of infantry (West-Prussia nr.2) were sent towards the quarries south-west of the village of Ligny, to cover the artillery (foot batteries no.3 and 8) and to form a reserve.¹⁵ Here, major Von Poellnitz placed his battalion (the 3rd of the 29th regiment) in rear of the interval of the two batteries and sent his platoons of skirmishers, led by captin Von Quistorp, further forward to the slopes of the quarries in order to link the positions at Saint Amand and Ligny.¹⁶

The remaining battalions of the brigade (1st and 3rd battalion of the 3rd regiment of Westphalian Landwehr and the 1st and 2nd battalion of the 2nd regiment of West-Prussian infantry nr.7, as well as 2 companies Silesian skirmishers) of the brigade were in two lines, facing west, between Ligny and the Bois du Loup. They were east of the road which leads to Le Battij St.Croix, nowadays the road which leads from Ligny to Le Sart Malet.¹⁷

By daybreak, Henckel moved his brigade to a position on the heights between Brye and Sombreffe, with detachments at Saint Amand and Ligny.¹⁸ A short time before the battle opened, however, he was instructed to occupy Ligny. For this he initially sent two battalions there and he kept the remaining four in reserve, but he soon found out that these were not enough for this post. He therefore sent both his regiments of infantry to Ligny, except for two battalions which he had to keep in reserve in rear of the village. For this, he chose the 2nd battalion of the 19th regiment and the 1st battalion of the 4th regiment of Westphalian Landwehr.¹⁹

The 1st and 3rd battalion of the 19th regiment were in the right part of Ligny, whereas the 2nd and 3rd battalion of the 4th regiment Westphalian Landwehr were in the left part.

The 1st battalion of the 19th regiment occupied the chateau and its outbuildings in the following way: captain Von Pritzelwitz occupied the chateau with the skirmish division of the battalion,

later to be reinforced by the 9th company (fuselier battalion) under captain Von Busse. Three platoons were deployed along the walls, lieutenant Von Velten at the west gate, lieutenant Beyer at the east gate and lieutenant Von Schickfuss in the centre. One platoon of skirmishers under lieutenant Von Kessler was placed behind the hedges outside the courtyard of the chateau, and the remainder were drawn up in reserve in the courtyard. The walls were loopholed, both in and outside the chateau and the gates barricaded.

In the part of the village around the chateau facing the open ground to the south-west, the 1st and 4th companies placed one platoon behind the hedges along the southern edge of the village, while another was drawn up behind the skirmishers as their support. The 2nd and 3rd companies were positioned in close order, behind the others, initially on the north bank of the Ligne brook, as a local reserve. The 1st battalion was led this day by captain Von Freymann, as the usual commander, major Von Corbière, had been injured in a fall from his horse.

To the east, the 10th, 11th and 12th companies (from the fuselier battalion) under the command of major Von Schouler, were drawn up (in company columns) on very large intervals. Schouler placed his skirmish platoons on the far hedges on the south-east edge of the village, each covering around 100 paces of frontage. The banks of the brook were two metres high, so Schouler had his men cut steps into them. The company columns were drawn up along the south road in Ligny, and there they cut communication paths through the gardens, fences and hedges. The fuselier battalion linked up to the east with the 2nd battalion of the 4th Westphalian Landwehr under major Von Rex, which was in the centre near the church.

This battalion linked to its left to the Landwehr's 3rd battalion, led by major Von Kuylenstyerna. Major Von Groeben was in command in this part of the village. The 10th company of the 19th regiment covered the western entrance to the village, while the Landwehr covered the approach to the church.

The 2nd battalion of the 19th regiment, under major Von Büнау, stood at the north-east of the village in support of the eastern part, and linked up with the 3rd army corps. To the right rear of this battalion was the 1st battalion of the 4th Westphalian Landwehr, led by major Von Zastrow. This battle-group was commanded by major Von Stengel. It was formed in platoon columns and deployed as the brigade reserve to the north of the Ligne brook with the sunken road from Ligny to Sombrefte to its front. However, the skirmishers of the 2nd battalion of the 19th regiment, under captain Von Glasenapp, were deployed on the far side of the Ligne brook. Glasenapp considered the high ground in the north-west corner of the sunken roads leading from Ligny towards Tongrenelle and Mont Potriaux as ideal for the centre of his position, so he sent the four skirmish officers there. As the loss of this point would result in that part of the village becoming untenable, the skirmishers were instructed to fall back on it at any critical moment. The 1st skirmish platoon was placed on either side of the sunken road leading to Tongrenelle, behind the hedges and earth walls. The 2nd and 3rd skirmish platoons under lieutenant Eckert occupied the high ground itself, while the 4th platoon occupied the farmhouse next to and slightly to the rear of it. The foot battery no.15 was placed in the left rear of the village.²⁰

Most regiment of Von Röder's cavalry were in columns (in two lines) in the rear of Ligny facing south-east.²¹ The horse battery nr.7 (6p) was in position near the 1st regiment Silesian

hussars.²² Von Steinmetz other battery, the foot battery nr.7 (6p), was left in front of the first line of battalions which was posted in rear of St.Amand.²³ Pirch II's battery, foot battery nr.3 (6p), was in front of the brigade, in reserve near Brye.²⁴

Von Jagow's battery, foot battery nr.8 (6p), was west of Ligny, near the quarry, on a height in rear of the chateau de Ligny, on a site nowadays called La Butte. Foot battery nr.15 (6p), Henckel's, was placed east of Ligny, most probably in the corner of the roads to Le Battij St.Croix and Sombreffe, at right angles to the right flank of Jagow's six battalions.²⁵ Von Röder had his horse battery nr.2 (6p) in rear of his division.²⁶ Of the reserve-artillery were the foot battery nr.1 (6p) and the horse battery nr.10 (6p) were in reserve near Brye.²⁷ The howitzer battery nr.1 stood in front of the farm of Bussy. Both 12 p. batteries (nr.2 and 6) on the heights between Ligny and St.Amand next to those of Jagow, along the line of the Ligne.²⁸ Battery no.2 had got the instruction, between 5 and 6 a.m., to cross Ligny and take a position in rear of the village to prepare a meal. Not long after 12 o'clock the battery was assigned its position between St.Amand and Ligny, facing St.Amand.²⁹ Early afternoon, the 12p. battery no.6 as well as the howitzer battery no.1 did the same. The first battery faced St.Amand, while the second one was in position probably in rear of Ligny.³⁰

Battery nr.6 took up a position between 2 and 3 p.m. between St.Amand and Ligny, having four guns aimed at St.Amand from a range of about 250 metres in rear of this village, while having two guns facing Ligny and its surroundings.³¹

The 2nd corps

This corps had its position north of Brye, between Les Trois Burettes and Sombreffe along the road leading to Namur.

Von Tippelskirch's brigade was situated east of Les Trois Burettes and astride the Namur-road, facing west. The vanguard consisted of the 3rd battalion 2nd regiment and the 3rd battalion of the 25th regiment, led by major Von Witzleben. The remaining battalions followed in two lines: the first of four and the second of three battalions, led by major Von Cardell. Of this last line, half a battalion was deployed to cover each flank.³² Just in front of Les Trois Burettes were two squadrons of cavalry.³³

Near the brigade were the foot battery nr.10 (6p), as well as the foot battery nr.37 (6p), coming from the reserve-artillery. All these guns were in all probability on both sides of the road leading to Namur, next to the cavalry.³⁴ Nowadays, the site where the brigade of Tippelskirch had its position is known as Philippebourg.

Von Krafft had his brigade in three lines of columns of battalions between Brye and the crossroads of tracks between this village and the road leading to Namur. All troops faced south.³⁵ In rear of the infantry was the artillery, the foot battery nr.5 (6p), and then the cavalry, both west of the track which connects the crossroads with the road leading to Namur in a western direction.³⁶

Von Brause had his brigade east of the one of Krafft, north of the track which leads from the road leading to Namur in a southwest direction towards St.Amand-la-Haye. The brigade was facing south and had three lines of columns of battalions with the foot battery nr.34 and the 1st and 3rd squadron Elbe Landwehrcavalry in their rear. The whole was placed south of and

towards the road leading to Namur.³⁷ Nowadays, the site bears the names of Levrette Fosse and Le Vénérable.

Initially, the brigade Langen had its position on and near the road Fleurus - Point du Jour, but the moment the 3rd corps arrived it changed its position.³⁸ It then took up a position west of Sombreffe, west of the road which connects Sombreffe to Ligny, between the cavalry of Von Röder and the road leading to Namur, facing south. It was in three lines of columns of battalions in three lines.³⁹ In rear of the infantry were the foot battery nr.12 (6p) and the remaining cavalry, two squadrons of the regiment Elbe Landwehrcavalry.⁴⁰

Initially, the cavalry of the 2nd corps, under the command of major general Jürgass, was in a position in rear of and to the right of Von Brause, north of the road leading to Namur and west of the road which leads from here to the Roman road. All the regiments were facing to the south and in columns, which were arranged in two lines. The horse battery nr. 6(6p) was in position near the cavalry, but exactly where is not known.⁴¹

The whole division contained seven and a half regiments of cavalry (the 6th regiment Neumark Dragoons still had two squadrons in outposts near Namur). At some point of time during the morning of the 16th of June, the 11th regiment of (Berg) hussars was attached to the division.

On the morning of the 16th of June, probably from a temporary position near the windmill of Bussy, the 2nd regiment of Silesian uhlans detached its 1st squadron led by captain John on the Namur road to keep up the communication with Wellington's army. For this reason it took up a position next to the road and from there it had placed a post.⁴²

At or just before the beginning of the battle, the units of the division were assigned other positions. The brigade of Von Thümen came near St.Amand la Haye in rear of the right wing of the artillery which had its position between this village and Ligny, while the brigades of Von Sohr and Von Schulenburg came in rear of the interval between Wagnelée and St.Amand la Haye.⁴³

The reserve-artillery of the 2nd corps (the 12p-foot batteries nr.4 and 8 and the 6p horse batteries nr.5 and 14 -⁴⁴) was in all probability next to the cavalry of Jürgass, on the other side of the track, towards Sombreffe. The three ammunition columns were close to the windmill of Vénérable.⁴⁵

The 3rd corps.

As has been stated before, this corps developed its positions in the position of Sombreffe the moment the French formed their frontline (2 p.m.) The result was the following:

Von Borcke had his brigade facing southwards (nine battalions) in columns of battalions, which were arranged in three lines, north of Sombreffe, north of the Namur-road.⁴⁶ It is the area between the farm of Yvoir and the Chapelle Valentin. The 1st and 2nd squadrons of the 3rd regiment of Kurmark Landwehrcavalry led by count Finck von Finckenstein were in all probability in rear of the brigade; initially they had been to the front on the road leading to Fleurus, but at 2 p.m. they had been thrown back by French dragoons due to the change of the French frontline. In this action, the Prussian Landwehr had initially repulsed the French, but the moment they were reinforced, they fell back towards the bridge over the Ligne. It was here that skirmishers of the 3rd battalion of the 4th regiment of Kurmark Landwehr infantry supported

them; in doing so, they also restored the abatis on the road, led by captain Von Röder, chief of staff of colonel Von Luck. He also had them occupy the banks of the Ligne.⁴⁷

Von Kemphen had his four battalions, each in line, in two lines south east of Tongrinnes, at one kilometre east of the Chateau de la Haute Tour (at Tongrinelle). The 1st and 2nd battalion of the 27th regiment and the 2nd battalion of the 2nd regiment Kurmark Landwehr were in first line, the 3rd battalion of the 2nd regiment Kurmark Landwehr was in the second.

The 3rd battalion of the 27th regiment occupied Tongrinnes and the chateau of Tongrenelle. The 1st battalion of the 2nd regiment Kurmark Landwehr occupied the houses of Boignée and Balâtre which were lying to the north of the Ligne.⁴⁸

The brigade had its own battery, the foot battery nr.35, but also one from the artillery-reserve, the horse battery nr.18 The foot battery was in front of the four battalions and the horse battery in a position to the left.⁴⁹ Just before the battle started, however, they took up positions near Tongrenelle.⁵⁰

Of the 11th brigade, Von Luck, the 3rd battalion of the 4th regiment Kurmark Landwehr was in the valley of the Ligne, near the stream east of the road towards Fleurus, about 1000 metres southwest of Point du Jour.⁵¹ This site is now called le Pont. The 2nd battalion of the 3rd regiment Kurmark Landwehr wasn't present: it was at the outposts near Dinant, but joined the army on the 17th of June.⁵²

The four remaining battalions were in columns at both sides of the road (two to the left and two to the right, one in rear of the other) in front of Point du Jour.⁵³

On the height of Point du Jour was a battery of the artillery-reserve, the foot battery nr.7(12p). It was probably posted in front of the four battalions, on the road. The battery of the brigade, nr.36, would only join the army on the 30th of June.⁵⁴

The 1st and 2nd squadron of the 6th regiment Kurmark Landwehrcavalry were still near Dinant and also joined on the 17th of June.⁵⁵

The 12th brigade of Von Stülpnagel had a position as a reserve between Point du Jour and Humrée, facing southwest, and in three lines of columns of battalions.⁵⁶

Both her cavalry and artillery were absent, but the horse battery nr.20 (of the division of Hobe) was in rear of the brigade.⁵⁷ Major general Von Hobe had his cavalry of Von Lottum (seven squadrons)⁽⁵⁸⁾, probably east of Tongrinnes, between this village, Bothey and Villeret.

By 4 p.m. Von der Marwitz' brigade, was detached from Bothey to the extreme right wing of the army, west of Wagnelée.⁵⁹ It's task there was "die Verbindung mit den Engländern zu suchen."⁶⁰

Towards noon, one squadron, the third, of the 7th regiment uhlands of Von Lottum (under lieutenant Von Glusgosky) was detached as far as Onoz, as an observation on the extreme left flank of the army. Its exact position there is not clear.⁶¹

The cavalry was joined by the horse battery nr.19 of the artillery-reserve; its own battery was near the 12th brigade of infantry.

All carriages of the army, except those with ammunition and medical supplies, were parked on a height near Point du Jour under the supervision of a staff officer.⁶² At Ligny, Blücher had in total about 93.000 men with 216 guns.⁶³

1. According to the disposition of Von Grolman, dated 9th June. It prescribed to have the two light battalions in front, four musketeer battalions in their rear and in the third line another light battalion to the left and the remaining two musketeer battalions to their right. In their rear was the artillery and in their rear the cavalry which was attached to the brigade. Yet, the position of both the artillery and cavalry could vary depending on the circumstances and the field. In: Conrady, E.von Leben und Wirken etc. p.289

² Müller, Von - Geschichte des Grenadier-Regiments etc. In: Wellmann, R. - Geschichte etc. p.621-622

Diary and report of major Von Neumann. In: Wellmann, R. Geschichte etc. p.623-624

Report of major Von Neumann, commander of both companies. In: KA, VI.E.7.II.25 In: GSA, VPH-HA, VI nr.VII, nr.3B, p.3

Otto, F.von - Geschichte des 2.Schlesischen Jäger Bataillons nr.6 p.79

Wagner - Plane etc. p.27

³ Wellmann, R. - Geschichte etc. p.80

Report of major Von Blücher (3rd battalion 24th regiment). In: KA, VI.E.7.II.32 In: GSA, VPH-HA, VI nr.VII, nr.3B p.17

Account of an anonymous member of the regiment. In: Dresdner Blätter, 1849. Cf.

www.societyofcontrol/library/history/dresden.txt

Cf. Zychlinski, F.von - Geschichte etc. p.265

⁴ Cf. Harkort, F. - Die Zeiten des ersten Westphalischen Landwehrregiments p.44

Wellmann, R. - Geschichte etc. p.76-77

Report of the two musketeer battalions of the 24th regiment from the former Kriegsarchiv. In: Wellmann, R. - Geschichte etc. p.623

Wagner -, Plane etc. p.27

Zychlinski cites from a disposition from Von Steinmetz, stating: “Der Bivouacplatz ist nicht der Bataillenplatz, und sollen darum die Truppen, wenn gegen Bry ein Schuss fällt, sogleich das Gewehr zur hand nehmen und nach dieser Ordre de Bataille in die Stellung rücken, die von den Batterien des Corps bereits eingenommen ist.” The *ordre de bataille* referred to stated in the first line the fusiliers of the 12th and 24th regiment, in the second the musketeer battalions of these regiments and in the third the battalions of the Landwehr-regiment. The foot-battery was supposed to be between the first and the second line, while the horse battery and the two squadrons of cavalry were supposed to be in reserve. By 1.30 p.m. when the French threat was increasing, weapons were taken and the battalions moved down into their positions in rear of Saint Amand, near the artillery. In: Geschichte etc. p.263-265

⁵ Report of major Von Hymmen from former Kriegsarchiv. In: Wellmann, R. - Geschichte etc. p.77, 80, 625

6. Reiche, L.von - Memoiren etc. p.179

Houssaye places four battalions at St.Amand-la-Haye and at St.Amand-le-Hameau. In: 1815.Waterloo p.163

⁷ In the accounts about the fighting in and around Saint Amand and Saint Amand la Haye, the name Saint Amand is sometimes used even though Saint Amand la Haye is meant. Apart from the confusion, this seems to indicate that in 1815 both villages were connected. However, this was not the case. Further, some actions could not simply have taken place at Saint Amand simply because of the geographical situation and because of the fact that Saint Amand was unoccupied. Wellmann has meticulously researched the subject by comparing all relevant accounts of his time, and comes to the right conclusion that in some cases Saint Amand is mentioned while in reality this was in Saint Amand la Haye. In: Geschichte etc. p.618-637

8. Wechmar, H.von - Braune Husaren etc. p.62

Diary of the 1st corps. KA, II.M.207 In: GSA,VPH-HA,VI nr.VII.3.p.28

Colonel Von Reiche. In: Über die Kriegsbegebenheiten des I.Armeekorps In: VI.E.7.I.p.1 In: GSA. VPH-HA. VI, nr.5.p.57

Report of Von Zieten about the cavalry of his corps during the campaign. In: KA, VI.E.3.15 in GSA, VPH-HA, VI nr.VII.3 E.p.5

Report of major Von Engelhardt (1st regiment of Silesian hussars). In: KA, VI.E.7.II.53 In: GSA,VPH-HA,VI nr.VII,nr.3B p.15

Von Zieten in his report of the 8th July 1815. In: Reiche, L.von - Memoiren etc. p.180 According to Von Damitz this regiment was supported by the brigade of Von Schulenburg (cavalry of the 2nd corps) between La Haye and Wagnelée. Cf. Damitz, K.von - Geschichte des Feldzugs von 1815 etc. p.129

Zieten, in the same report, only mentions two regiments of Von Thumen, but he doesn't specify which ones.

9. Reiche, L.von - Memoiren etc. p.179-180

Wagner - Plane etc. p.27

Report of colonel Von Stack (commander ad interim of the brigade). In: KA,VI.E.I.7.80 in GSA, VPH-HA,VI nr.VII.5.p.63

Ploto, C.von - Der Krieg des Verbundeten etc. p.36

10. Reports of major Von Hymmen and major Von Ripperda from the former Kriegsarchiv. In: Wellmann, R. Geschichte etc. p.77, 80, 625, 627-628. Von Hymmen informs us that he got the orders at 11 a.m., while Von Ripperda and lieutenant Fuchsius (adjutant of major Von Chevallerie of the 2nd battalion 29th regiment) claim they were sent to Saint Amand la Haye at 2 p.m. and that shortly after, the French attacked. Cf. Diary of lieutenant Fuchsius. In: Wellmann, R. - Geschichte etc. p.629

Report of major Von Hymmen,. In: KA, VI.E.7.I.132 in GSA, VPH-HA,VI nr.VII.5.p.74

Report of the 3rd brigade. In: KA, VI.E.7.II.122 in: GSA, VPH-HA, VI nr.VII.3D.p.2
Report of colonel Von Rüchel. In: Former KA, VI.E.7.I.128 in GSA, VPH-HA, VI, nr.VII.5.p.71
According to another source it was towards the afternoon that the battalions were sent to Saint Amand la Haye. Cf. Manuscript of a history of the 29th regiment of 1848. In: Wellmann, R. - Geschichte etc. p.629
Diary of captain Von Bismarck from former Kriegsarchiv. In: Wellmann, R. - Geschichte etc. p.626
Müller, Von Geschichte des Grenadier-Regiments etc. In: Wellmann, R. - Geschichte etc. p.621-622
Garrelts, Von – Die Ostfriesen etc. p.167-168
Wagner - Plane etc. p.26
Reiche, L.von - Memoiren etc. p.180
Hartkort only mentions the battalions of the 29th regiment. In: Die Zeiten des ersten Westphalischen Landwehrregiments p.44
Von Reiche remarks that the troops of the 29th regiment wore their greatcoats as they had white uniforms, in order to make them less conspicuous. This was very hard, because of the heat that day.

¹¹ Manuscript of a history of the 29th regiment of 1848. In: Wellmann, R. - Geschichte etc. p.629

¹² Diary of captain Von Bismarck from former Kriegsarchiv. In: Wellmann, R. - Geschichte etc. p.626

¹³ Report of major Von Hymmen., In: KA, VI.E.7.I.132 in GSA, VPH-HA, VI nr.VII.5.p.74
Report of captain Von Ripperda. In: KA. VI.E.7.II.141 in GSA, VPH-HA, VI nr.VII.5.p.100
Wellmann, R. Geschichte etc. p.77,80,625, 627-628

¹⁴ Wellmann, R. - Geschichte etc. p.80-81

His account his based on several reports of major Von Hymmen, captain Von Bismarck, major Von Ripperda (former Kriegsarchiv) and a few regimental histories published in the 19th century of which some were based on oral accounts.

¹⁵ Wellmann, R. - Geschichte etc. p.77

Report of colonel Von Rüchel. In: KA, VI.E.7.I.128 in GSA, VPH-HA, VI, nr.VII.5.p.71
Salisch, G.von - Geschichte des königlich Preussischen siebenten Infanterie-Regiments p.198

¹⁶ Report of major Von Poellnitz, from former Kriegsarchiv. In: Wellmann, R. - Geschichte etc. p.102

17. Cf. Reiche, L.von - Memoiren etc. p.180

Salisch, G.von - Geschichte des königlich Preussischen siebenten Infanterie-Regiments p.198

Harkort, F. - Die Zeiten des ertsen Westphalischen Landwehrregiments p.44

¹⁸ It was 3 a.m. Cf. Diary of the 2nd battalion 19th regiment. In: KA, VI.E.13 In: GSA,VPH-HA VI,nr.II.8.p.21

¹⁹ Report of Henckel von Donnersmarck. In: KA, VI.E.7.I.144 in GSA,VPH-HA,VI nr.,VII.5.p.106

Report 4th brigade. In: KA, VI.E.7.II.p152 in GSA,VPH-HA,VI nr.VII.5.p.89

Damitz, Von - Geschichte des Feldzugs etc. p.128

Wagner - Plane etc. p.27

²⁰ Report of Henckel von Donnersmarck. In: KA, VI.E.7.I.144 in GSA,VPH-HA,VI nr.,VII.5.p.106-107

Report of major Von Schouler (3rd battalion 19th regiment). In: KA,VI.E.7.I.151 in GSA,VPH-HA,VI nr.VII.5.p.104

Report of colonel Von Schutter. In: KA, VI.E.7.II.149 in GSA,VPH-HA,VI nr.VII.5.p.114

Also see: Reiche, L.von - Memoiren etc. p.180

Henckel confirms the presence of the 19th regiment to the right and of the Westphalian Landwehr to the left. In: Erinnerungen etc. p.353

Leszczynski, R.von - 50 Jahre Geschichte des Königlich etc. p.156-157

According to Harkort there was just one company in the chateau, but he does not specify from which battalion. Cf. Harkort, F. -Die Zeiten des ersten Westphalischen Landwehrregiments p.44

This was the one of the fuselier battalion of the 19th regiment of infantry.

There seem to have been 4 squadrons of Westphalian Landwehr cavalry attached to the brigade, but of which regiment is not known. One of these squadrons was led by a captain whose name has not been transmitted but who has left his memoirs. He confirms the presence of at least his squadron in rear of Ligny. Here it suffered a bit under French gunfire, but it did not actually participate in the battle. In: Wider Napoleon ! p.314-319

21. Von Röder himself. In: KA, nr.VI.E.7.I.156 in GSA, VPH-HA, VI nr.VII.3 E.p.74

Von Reiche claims the cavalry was further to the east, north of the road which connects Ligny and Sombreffe, east of the Bois du Loup. In: Memoiren etc. p.180

According to Von Damitz it stood in the low ground between Ligny and Sombreffe. In: Geschichte etc. p.128

²² Damitz, Von - Geschichte etc. p.128

²³ Damitz, Von - Geschichte etc. p.127

24. It is not clear whether this battery still had all its guns as it should have lost five of them during the action at Gilly the day before.

25. These batteries had only been placed there as soon as the French developed their offensive. Cf. Damitz, K.von Geschichte des Feldzugs etc. p.127

26. Cf. report of its captain, Borowski. In: Kriegstagebuch, artillery of the 1st corps. GSA Rep.15a nr.82 p.36-38

The battery successfully supported some Prussian squadrons while attacking some French cavalry emerging from Fleurus during the morning.

27. Wagner - Plane etc. p.27

Damitz, Von - Geschichte etc. p.127

According to Lehmann, the batteries in reserve were the 6p. foot battery nr.1 and the horse battery nr.10 – he doesn't specify the position of howitzer battery nr.1 Cf. Report of Lehmann. In: KA, VI.E.7.II.199 in GSA, VPH-HA, VI nr.VII.3 E.p.25

28. Report of Von Zieten, dated 8th July 1815 in: Reiche, L.von - Memoiren etc. p.418

Captain Reuter (12p. battery no.6). In: Erinnerungen etc. p.275-282

Wagner - Plane etc. p.27

Damitz, Von - Geschichte etc. p.127

²⁹ Report of captain Siemon. In: Kriegstagebuch, artillery of the 1st corps. GSA Rep.15a nr.82 p.4-5

³⁰ Reports of captain Reuter and captain Voitus. In: Kriegstagebuch, artillery of the 1st corps. GSA Rep.15a nr.82 p.12-13, 34-35

31. Captain Von Reuter. In: Erinnerungen p.275-282

Erroneously Von Reuter mentions the 14th regiment, taking up its position at St.Amand, but this regiment was a part of the brigade of Von Brause.

32. Reports of Von Tippelskirch himself. In: KA, VI.E.15.12 in GSA, VPH-HA, VI nr.VII.5.p.10 and the report of colonel Von Schön (7th brigade). In: KA, VI.E.15.93 in GSA, VPH-HA, VI nr.VII.5.p.19

Stawitzky, L. – Geschichte des Königlich Preussischen 25ten Infanterie-Regiments p.47

Mach, A.von Geschichte des königlich Preussischen Zweiten Infanterie, genannt Königs-Regiment p.326

Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte des Königlich Preussischen 25ten Infanterie Regiments etc. p.10

The report on the 2nd corps only mentions a position near the Roman road. In: KA, VI.E.15.2 In: GSA, VPH-HA VI, nr.VII.5.p.5

33. Siborne, W. - History of the war etc. Atlas, plan nr.IV

These squadrons may have been from the 5th regiment Kurmark Landwehr cavalry.

34. Siborne, W. - History of the war etc. Atlas, plan nr.IV

The fact that both these batteries were with the brigade is confirmed by lieutenant colonel Von Röhl. Cf.report in KA, VI.E.15.179 in GSA, VPH-HA,mVI nr.VII.5.p.29

35. Siborne, W. - History of the war in France etc. Atlas, plan nr.IV

Von Reiche places the brigade between Brye and Ligny, covering the space between St.Amand and Ligny. In: Memoiren etc. p.182

Captain Von Borcke (3rd battalion, 1st Elbe Landwehr infantry regiment) adds that his battalion moved into the battle order at 3 p.m. having been in bivouac near Sombreffe from about 9.30 onwards. Cf.Kriegerleben etc. p.306

F.Lieber does so for his regiment, the 9th of infantry, for 1 p.m. In: The miscellaneous writings of Francis Lieber Vol.I p.154

36. Siborne, W. - History of the war etc. Atlas, plan nr.IV

The fact that the battery was with the brigade is confirmed by lieutenant colonel Von Röhl. Cf.report in KA, VI.E.15.179 in GSA, VPH-HA,VI nr.VII.5.p.29

37. Von Reiche situates the brigade near Les Trois Burettes. In: Memoiren etc. p.182

Siborne, W. - History of the war etc. Atlas, plan nr.IV

The fact that the battery was with the brigade is confirmed by lieutenant colonel Von Röhl. Cf. report in former KA, VI.E.15.179 in GSA, VPH-HA, VI nr.VII.5.p.29

³⁸ The report on the 2nd corps. In: KA, VI.E.15.2 In: GSA,VPH-HA VI, nr.VII.5.p.5

39. Wagner - Plane etc. p.28

Siborne, W. - History of the war etc. Atlas, plan nr.IV

One battalion, the 3rd of the 21st regiment, and two squadrons of Neumark dragoons had been left at the left bank of the Meuse near Namur, in observation of Philippeville and Givet. They joined the army on the 20th of June. In: Wagner, Plane etc. p.20

Schreiber, H. - Geschichte des Infanterie-Regiments Von Borcke (4.Pommerschen) nr.21 p.92
Schreiber adds the 2nd battalion of the 21st regiment, being delayed, joined the brigade only that morning.

Reiche, L.von - Memoiren etc. p.182

⁴⁰ The fact that the battery was with the brigade is confirmed by lieutenant colonel Von Röhl. Cf. report in KA, VI.E.15.179 in GSA, VPH-HA,VI nr.VII.5.p.29

41. Siborne, W. - History of the war etc. Atlas, plan nr.IV

The fact that the battery was with the cavalry is confirmed by lieutenant colonel Von Röhl. Cf. report in KA, VI.E.15.179 in GSA, VPH-HA, VI nr.VII.5.p.29

⁴² Dziengel, J.D.von - Geschichte des Königlichen Zweiten Ulanen-Regiments p.385

⁴³ Cf. Reiche, L.von - Memoiren etc. p.182

Von Reiche in his report of december 1815. In: KA, VI.E.7.I.7 In: GSA, VPH-HA, VI nr.VII.5.p.46 He adds both regiments of Thümen were sent towards Saint-Amand-la-Haye because of the French development in its front and in absence of Von Röder.

Wagner - Plane etc. p.28

Ravenstein, H. - Historische Darstellung etc. p.122 (about the Regiment of Königin Dragoons nr.1 – Von Thümen. This regiment came in columns of squadrons)

Von Wahlen Jürgass just states his cavalry was in rear of the 1st corps. Cf. Report of major general Von Wahlen Jürgass. In: KA, VI.E.15.145. In: GSA, VPH-HA, VI nr.VII.5.p.26

Both remaining squadrons of the Neumark dragoons (plus battery of horse artillery) were attached to the brigade of Von Sohr, while two of the Pommeranian hussars nr.5 were attached to the brigade of Von Thümen – so in fact these were switched. Cf. Beitzke, H. - Aus dem Leben etc. p.135, 136

44. Aerts erroneously mentions the numbers 14 and 15, Wagner 5 and 18. In: Etudes relatives etc. p.374 and Wagner, Plane etc. p.28

45. Lieutenant colonel Von Röhl. Cf. Report in KA, VI.E.15.179 in GSA, VPH-HA, VI nr.VII.5.p.29

He mentions a position in the second line, in columns, close to Sombreffe.

46. Siborne, W. - History of the war etc. Atlas, plan nr.IV

Von Reiche puts the brigade between Sombreffe and Potriaux, but this position was taken during the battle. In: Memoiren etc. p.181

Hobauer, commander of a detachment of four carts with provisions, left his provisions on a height near Point du Jour, and shortly after got the instruction of his superior, major Von Bornstedt, to bring some provisions to Sombreffe. Having done so, he attached himself with his detachment of ten men to the skirmishers in front of the brigade. The provisions well covered and protected, he spent the remainder of the battle there. In: Bornstedt, Von - Das Gefecht bei Wavre etc. p.133-134

Von Thielmann himself just mentions the brigade was on the heights of Sombreffe. Cf. Report of Von Thielmann. In: KA, VI.E.22.1 in: GSA, VPH-HA, nr.VII.5.p.35

47. Röder, C.von - Erinnerungen p.252

Report of Von Thielmann. In: KA, VI.E.22.1 in: GSA, VPH-HA, nr.VII.5.p.36

48. Report of Von Thielmann. In: KA, VI.E.22.1 in: GSA, VPH-HA, nr.VII.5.p.36

Wagner - Plane etc. p.28

Reiche, L.von Memoiren etc. p.181

Gottschalck, M. Geschichte etc. p.74 He believes it was the 3rd battalion which occupied the low ground towards Balâtre and Boignée.

49. Report of Von Thielmann. In: KA, VI.E.22.1 in: GSA,VPH-HA, nr.VII.5.p.35

Siborne, W. - History of the war etc. Atlas, plan nr.IV

Wagner, Plane etc. p.28

Damitz, Von - Geschichte des Feldzuges etc. p.128

50. Damitz, Von - Geschichte des Feldzugs etc. p.143,190

51. Röder, C.von - Erinnerungen etc. p.320

Von Röder was chief of staff of the brigade.

Gottschalck, M. - Geschichte etc. p.74

Siborne, W. - History of the war in France etc. Atlas, plan nr.IV

Erroneously, Von Damitz mentions the 3rd battalion of the 2nd regiment of Kurmark Landwehr infantry. In: Geschichte des Feldzugs etc. p.143

⁵² Wagner - Plane etc. p.20

53. Report of Von Thielmann. In: KA, VI.E.22.1 in: GSA,VPH-HA, nr.VII.5.p.35

54. Röder, C.von - Erinnerungen etc. p.321

Wagner - Plane etc.p.28

Damitz, Von - Geschichte etc. p.128

55. Report of Von Thielmann. In: KA, VI.E.22.1 in: GSA,VPH-HA, nr.VII.5.p.35

Röder, C.von - Erinnerungen etc. p.321

Wagner - Plane etc. p.20

Siborne puts three squadrons (instead of two) between the battalions, on the road to Fleurus. In: History of the war in France etc. Atlas, plan nr.IV

56. Report of Von Thielmann. In: KA, VI.E.22.1 in: GSA,VPH-HA, nr.VII.5.p.35

Some mention the windmill on the height of Point du Jour (200 metres west of this point, at the Namur-road) but this mill didn't exist yet in 1815. Cf. Wagner - Plane etc. p.28

Gottschalck, M. - Geschichte etc. p.74

Reiche places the brigade in march column, ready to cross the Ligne. In: Memoiren etc. p.181

57. Siborne, W. - History of the war etc. Atlas, plan nr.IV

According to Van Damitz this unit stood in reserve near the windmill of Point du Jour. In: Geschichte des Feldzugs etc. p.144

58. Von Lottum: 7th regiment dragoons (3 squadrons), the 9th regiment of hussars (3rd squadron, led by captain Von Aschenbach) and the 5th regiment uhlans (three squadrons). Of the 9th regiment of hussars, the 1st and 2nd squadron (plus the Jäger-detachment) were on outposts near Dinant, near the Lesse. Cf. Bredow, Von - Geschichte des 2.Rheinischen Husaren-Regiments Nr.9 p.7

Siborne shows four regiments of cavalry in two lines, the first two each of four squadrons, and the other two with three and two squadrons. He places them between Bothey and Villerets, facing west, with some artillery in front and in rear. In: History of the war in France etc. Atlas, plan nr.IV.

59. Account of colonel Von der Marwitz himself. In: Aus dem Nachlasse etc. Vol.II p.116

Reiche, L.von - Memoiren etc. p.182

Gottschalck, M. - Geschichte etc. p.74

Bredow, Von - Geschichte des 2.Rheinischen Husaren-Regiments Nr.9 p.8

Förster, Von - Geschichte des königlich preussischen Ulanen-Regiments Graf zu Dohna nr.8 p.65

According to Von Förster it was 3 p.m.

Damitz, Von - Geschichte des Feldzugs etc. p.144

⁶⁰ Förster, Von - Geschichte des königlich preussischen Ulanen-Regiments Graf zu Dohna nr.8 p.65

61. Account of colonel Von der Marwitz himself. In: Aus dem Nachlasse etc. Vol.II p.116

Cf. Epner and Braun - Geschichte des Ulanen-Regiments etc. p.9

Gottschalck, M. - Geschichte etc. p.74

Damitz, Von - Geschichte des Feldzugs etc. p.144

62. Cf. account of the lieutenant Hobauer of the 3rd battalion of the 1st regiment Kurmark Landwehrinfantry. In: Bornstedt, Von - Das Gefecht bei Wavre etc.p.133-134

⁶³ This figure is based upon the strengths as given in the work "Das Preussische Heer in den Jahren 1814 und 1815", combined with the casualties as suffered by units of the 1st corps on the 15th of June. "Pure" figures in this are: 78.513 infantry, 11.209 cavalry, 4119 artillery, 834 other services, 216 guns.