

The Prussian retreat: the 4th corps.

Introduction.

In the early hours of the 17th of June, patrols of the 4th corps encountered fugitives of the Prussian army, which gave further confirmation that the army had been beaten in the battle of Ligny. ¹ Other patrols, of which some of the 2nd regiment of Neumark Landwehr cavalry, found out in the early hours that the 1st and the 2nd corps went back through Tilly to Wavre. Additionally, the 3rd corps was found to be near Gembloux. ²

It may have been towards 7.30 a.m. that Bülow received Von Thielmann's letter, to which he replied probably maybe about half an hour later:

Based upon Your Excellency's expectation that the Fieldmarshal intends to pull back upon Wavre, I have decided to move I that direction as well; I ask Your Excellency to occupy the position on the plateau between Corbais and Corry in conjunction with me and to move through Tourinne; to avoid crossing each other, I move through Walhain, yet will direct my brigades, which are still further to the rear on the Roman road, to Tourinnes right away, so that they will not hinder you and will be able to place themselves in such a way that they can receive you, in case you are attacked.

I consider it inadvisable to get involved in anything serious before we have joined up. I would suggest that Your Excellency only deploys a rear-guard, as I am doing.

A detachment to observe the road from Namur to Louvain should be left near Office d'Incourt; I will leave a detachment towards Tilly and will observe the Roman road. [PH]

Bülow von Dennewitz ³



The fields between Corroy and Corbais; in the centre the road to Wavre.

It was about two hours later that major Von Weyrach dropped in at Baudeset with orders of general headquarters. ⁴ These instructed Bülow to go Dion le Mont through Walhain and Corbais, to leave the majority of the rear-guard at Vieux-Sart and to leave a detachment at Mont Saint Guibert to support Von Sohr and to observe the enemy, consisting of two battalions, four squadrons and two guns. Shortly afterwards, Bülow wrote to Von Thielmann:

Ich erhalte soeben den Befehl, in die Position von Wavre bei Dion-le-Mont zu rücken. Indem ich dies Ew.Excellenz anzeige, vermute ich, dass Sie denselben Befehl bereits erhalten haben werden. Meine Ihnen früher mitgeteilte Marschrichtung erleidet hierdurch keine Abänderung. Meine Arrieregarde wird bei Mont Saint Guibert aufgestellt werden und das Soutien derselben bei Vieux Sart.

Ich werde sogleich aufbrechen und muss Ew.Excellenz anheimstellen, die Stunde Ihres Aufbruchs zu bestimmen, bemerke jedoch, dass es nicht gut sein würde, sich in ein bedeutendes Arrieregardengefecht einzulassen, weil es besser ist, unsere Kräfte zu sparen, bis wir alle beisammen sind.

Die Kavallerie und Artillerie, welche sich nach Ew.Excellenz Meldung auf Ihrer linken Flanke zeigt, könnte, wie mir der Adjutant des Feldmarschalls sagt, vielleicht der Oberst Von Borcke sein, der aus Namur kommt. [⁵]

Bülow von Dennewitz⁶

It was around the same time that Bülow's issued the following disposition for the march to Dion-le-Mont:

Das Korps bricht sogleich auf und marschirt in die Stellung von Dion-le-Mont, es wird rechts abmarschiren.

Die Reserve-Artillerie und die Brigade Von Losthin gehen über Walhain und es wird der Kapitain Retmann sie führen.

Die Reserve-Kavallerie folgt, wenn diese Truppen durch sind, auf eben diesem Wege.

Die Brigade Von Hiller marschirt von ihrem jetzigen Platz den geraden Weg nach Dion-le-Mont.

Die brigade Von Hacke marschirt von dem Orte, in welchem sie jetzt steht, in gerader Richtung auf Dion-le-Mont, und es wird der General Von Hacke anzeigen, welchen Weg er marschiren wird.

Der General-Major Von Ryssel macht mit seiner Brigade die Arrieregarde, zu derselben stösst noch das 10te Infanterie-Regiment, das 2te Neumarksche Landwehr-Kavallerie-Regiment, und eine reitende Batterie der Reserve-Artillerie, sie marschirt über Walhain nach Vieux Sart. 2 Fusilier-Bataillons, ein Kavallerie-Regiment und 2 reitende Kanonen werden als Vorposten nach Mont Saint Guibert detachiert, der Rest der Arrieregarde bei Vieux Sart zum Soutien jener Vorposten aufgestellt. Zu denen 20 Pferden, welche bei Heutemont [= Hottomont] stehen, detaschirt die Kavallerie noch einen Offizier und 60 Pferde, der seine Instruktion noch erhalten wird.

Ich werde mit der Brigade Von Ryssel bis Vieux Sart marschiren, und am Abend nach Dion-le-Mont gehen.

Die General-Stabsoffiziere der Brigaden kommen nach Dion-le-Mont voraus, wo der Rittmeister Von Below das Lager anzeigen wird; es wird gut sein, wenn sie einige Kavallerie-Ordonanzen und einen Komissariats-Expedienten mitbringen.

Gembloux, den 17ten Juni des Morgens 1815

Gezeichnet Bülow von Dennewitz.

*Für gleichlautende Abschrift der Chef des Generalstabes G.M.von Valentini*⁷

The march to Dion-le-Mont.

It was probably between 11 a.m. and noon that the vanguard of Bülow's corps - which consisted of its reserve artillery - left from its position on the Roman road, not far east of Baudeset.⁸ It was followed by the brigade of Von Losthin and the reserve cavalry. As they had left the road through Baudeset moving north, the 14th brigade of Von Ryssel stepped in to form its rear-guard. By the time this brigade evacuated Baudeset it was about 1.30 or towards 2 p.m.⁹

From Baudeset, the units most probably followed the route along Walhain, through Corroy to the crossroads of the Cabaret à tout vent (a total distance of about 13 kilometres). It may have been that the 15th brigade, as well as the reserve artillery and cavalry, reached the Cabaret à tout vent between 4 and 6 p.m.¹⁰

Von Ryssel was to take up position at Vieux Sart. The brigade would be reinforced by a horse battery of the reserve-cavalry, the 2nd Neumark Landwehr cavalry-regiment (brigade Von

Sydow) and the 10th regiment of infantry, but this last regiment formed part of the 13th brigade which was 12 kilometres away from Von Ryssel. It may have been that the 10th regiment of hussars was meant instead. Von Ryssel took up his positions at Vieux Sart (¹¹) around 6 p.m. ¹²



The farm of Baudeset.

Hiller's brigade, which stood further to the rear on the Roman road, went to Dion le Mont through Tourinnes in order not disturb the march of the 3rd corps.

Around 1 p.m. it would have left its position at the Roman road about two kilometres east of Perwez in order to go towards Orbais. It got there around 3 p.m. and Von Hiller had his men eat and rest there. ¹³ It may have been around 5 p.m. that the brigade resumed its march towards Tourinnes, where it would have been observed by Bonnemains' brigade (corps Exelmans). Then it was around 6.30 p.m. From here on it went further over small roads towards the position of Dion le Mont where it arrived later that evening. ¹⁴

Von Hacke had no specific instruction how to go to Dion-le-Mont, but in all probability his route led him through Perwez, Thorembais Saint Tron, Orbais, north along Libersart and Corroy to Dion-le-Mont. There he arrived towards midnight (see below). ¹⁵

General Bülow himself was with the brigade of Von Ryssel and then proceeded to Dion-le-Mont, but his chief of staff, Von Valentini got there much earlier as he wrote early that evening the disposition for the bivouacs of the units of the 4th corps. It reads:

The 4th corps is to bivouac near Dion-le-Mont in the following way:

Von Losthin's brigade to the right of the road which leads from Corroy to Grez, in front of the Cabaret, the two fusilier battalions forward in the woods, with two squadrons; it sends an officer with 20 men to Corroy le Grand, who maintains contact with general Von Ryssel in front and with the cavalry of the 16th brigade.

Von Hiller's brigade to the left of the road, one fusilier battalion in Gesteau; one fusilier battalion and the two squadrons in front. A post of an officer and 20 men in front of Chaumont, towards Tourinnes, to which they must patrol.

Von Hacke's brigade in rear of the Cabaret à Tout le Vent, to the right of the road.

The reserve-artillery in rear of the 13th brigade, to the left of the road.

The reserve-cavalry along the road which leads from Baulez to Dion-le-Mont, it sends a post of one officer and 20 men forward of Le Corbeau towards Malevet, patrols forward up to the road which leads from Namur to Louvain, and establishes a contact with the officer who is at Hautemont, and transmits his reports here.

Dion-le-Mont, 17th June 1815, in the evening

signed Bülow von Dennewitz

*for the identical copy, the chief of staff G.M.von Valentini*¹⁶

Having arrived at Dion-le-Mont himself, Bülow wrote the following report to Blücher:

Dion le Mont, den 17. Juni 1815

Abends 10 Uhr

Ew.Durchlaucht melde ich ganz gehorsamst, dass ich mit dem größten Teile meines Korps in der mir befohlenen Stellung mich befinde. Nur die 13.Brigade, welche wegen des forcierten Marsches hat ruhen müssen, ist noch im Marsch. Um die linke Flanke zu observieren, habe ich einen Offizier mit 80 Pferden bei Hottomont stehen (auf der Strasse von Namur nach Löwen, da, wo sie von der Römerstrasse gekreuzt wird). Derselbe hat einen Avantposten nach Hannut vorpoussiert und patrouilliert nach Namur und Lüttich, in welchem letzteren Ort ich einen Offizier und 25 Pferde zur Beobachtung zurückgelassen habe. Meine Vorposten haben nichts von dem Feinde gesehen als Patrouillen von Kürassieren, welche bei dem Abmarsch meiner Arrieregarde von Basse Bodzée [Baudeset] etwas gefolgt sind.

Über meine hier genommene Stellung bemerke ich, dass sie wegen des mit Gründen sehr durchschnittenen Terrains dem angreifenden Feinde Vorteile gewähren würde, und es daher wohl zu wünschen war, nicht in dieser Stellung schlagen zu müssen. Ich stehe brigadeweise hintereinander auf dem Wege von Wavre nach Bonlez, da, wo er von dem Wege von Grez nach Corroy durchschnittet wird, so dass ich also zu allen Bewegungen à portée bin. Ew.Durchlaucht ersuche ich, mich hochgeneigtest unterrichten zu wollen, wo die anderen Armeekorps stehen und wie ich Verbindung mit denselben zu erhalten habe.

*Bülow von Dennewitz*¹⁷

The bivouacs of the 4th corps were located around the Cabaret à tout vent, south-east of Dion-le-Mont, where Bülow had his headquarters.¹⁸ The left column of the corps arrived on the road which connects Corroy with the Cabaret à tout vend. The reserve-artillery, forming the advance guard, took up a position north east of the cabaret, to the east of the road Corroy - Grez.¹⁹

The brigade of Von Losthin came to the west of this road, in front of the cabaret, having two

battalions (the 2nd battalion of the 18th regiment and the 3rd regiment of Silesian Landwehr - both led by major Von Koschkull), plus two squadrons of the brigade (the 1st and 2nd squadron of the 3rd regiment of Silesian Landwehrcavalry) further in front in the Bois de Vieux Sart. Near Corroy-le-Grand was a detachment of an officer and 20 horsemen to communicate with Von Ryssel (at Vieux Sart) and the cavalry of Von Hiller.²⁰

The reserve-cavalry came in bivouacs on both sides of the road Corroy-Grez and along the road which connects Dion-le-Mont with Baulez.²¹ It is the road which crosses the road Corroy-Grez near the Bois de l'Agirou and which runs along the farm of de l'Herbe.

This cavalry had to send out patrols towards the road which leads from Namur to Louvain, plus a post of an officer with 20 horsemen towards Malèves. Another patrol had to establish a communication with the post at Hottomont.²²

Bülow had assigned Von Hiller a bivouac to the left of the road Corroy-Grez, in front of the Cabaret à tout vent, having a battalion of fuseliers at Gesteau (=Gistoux) and another one with the cavalry to the front on the site called Franchise de Chaumont. These battalions became the 3rd battalion of the 15th regiment and the 3rd battalion of the 1st Silesian Landwehr respectively.²³ Von Hiller was also instructed to send an officer with 20 horsemen as far as Chaumont to patrol the area as far as Tourinnes. Towards midnight, the brigade of Von Hacke took up a position north west of the Cabaret à tout vent, west of the road Corroy-Grez.²⁴



The cabaret à Tout vent, Bülow's headquarters.

Colonel Von Ledebur's detachment.

The order to Bülow to go to Dion-le-Mont contained the instruction to send a detachment to Mont Saint Guibert which would consist of two battalions, four squadrons and two guns in order to receive the rear-guard of the 2nd corps (brigade Von Sohr) and to observe the enemy. To this end, colonel Von Ledebur, commander of the 10th regiment of hussars, got the order in the early morning to march off to Sauvenière with his regiment, the 10th of hussars, and wait here for further orders. It was here that units of the 14th brigade were assigned to his command. From then on, the detachment was composed of the 3rd battalion of the 2nd Silesian infantry nr.11 under the command of major Von Linsingen, the 3rd battalion of the 1st regiment Pommeranian Landwehr, led by major Krüger (both from the brigade Von Ryssel), the 10th regiment of hussars, and two guns of the horse battery no.12, led by lieutenant Briesen (both from the reserve-cavalry).²⁵ All in all, the detachment, led by lieutenant colonel Von Ledebur, counted around 2100 men (1500 men infantry, 575 horsemen and 40 gunners). Von Ledebur, in his position near Sauvenière, got the order to cover the retreat of the 14th brigade which was directed upon Vieux Sart. Von Ledebur moved through Blanmont to Mont Saint Guibert where he arrived around 7 p.m.²⁶

There is no detailed information about the exact positions of the units of the detachment in and around Mont Saint Guibert, but it was major Von Linsingen (commander of the 3rd battalion of the 2nd Silesian Landwehr infantry) who was responsible for the positions of the units and their safety. For this reason he sent out a sentry on a small churchyard on a height near the village and which was led by lieutenant Von Molitor. A picket was placed further to the right, towards the valley of the Dyle to protect the right flank and to observe the valley. This picket was led by lieutenant Von Asimont.²⁷

For communication with Von Ledebur, Von Ryssel placed the 3rd and 4th squadron of the 2nd regiment Silesian Landwehr-cavalry (led by captain Lautier) between Vieux-Sart and Mont Saint Guibert.²⁸ This position was around the Chapelle Notre Dame de Bon Secours.²⁹

Due to the bad roads (because of the rain) and the long marches, the troops were exhausted. Having finally arrived in the bivouacs there was a lack of supplies and shelters. Troops started to plunder the surroundings but soon this appeared to be insufficient as well.³⁰ Neither during the day, nor during the night of the 17th of June, Von Ledebur's units saw any French at all.³¹

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¹ Report of Bülow. In: Bas, F.de and T'Serclaes de Wommersom - La campagne de 1815 aux Pays Bas. Vol.III p.518

It has been asserted that Bülow was informed by daybreak about the marches of the other three corps by major Von Weyrach, but at that time Von Weyrach was in the staff of the 3rd corps which was then heading from Point du Jour towards Gembloux. Cf. Damitz, Von – Geschichte etc. p.

Von Pflugk Harttung makes a claim which is more realistic, i.e. that Bülow learned from his patrols that the 1st and 2nd corps were heading from Tilly to Wavre and that the 3rd was near Gembloux. In: GSA, VPH-HA, VI nr.IV nr.1 p.34

This is corroborated by Bülow himself in his report. In: Bas, F.de and T'Serclaes de Wommersom - La campagne de 1815 aux Pays Bas. Vol.III p.518

2. Report of Bülow. In: Bas, F.de and T'Serclaes de Wommersom - La campagne de 1815 aux Pays Bas. Vol.III p.518

Cf. Hiller - Denkwürdigkeiten etc. p.239

3. Lettow Vorbeck, O.von - Napoleons Untergang Vol.III p.369

Ollech, Von - Geschichte des Feldzugs etc. p.159-160.

Von Ollech has a slightly different version of the text, particularly by stating: “dem Plateau zwischen Corbais, Corroy-le-Grand und Chateau Vieux Sart (auf dem halben Wege zwischen Gembloux und Wavre)”

4. Lettow Vorbeck, O.von - Napoleons Untergang Vol.III p.369

Hofschröer believes it was at 10 a.m. Cf. Cf. Hofschröer, P. - 1815 The Waterloo campaign. The German victory p.34

For Von Ollech it was between 10 and 11 a.m. In: Geschichte des Feldzugs etc. p.167

There would be a note on the concept for the disposition for the march to Dion le Mont from which it could be derived that the letter reached Bülow at 9.30 a.m. Cf. History of the war etc. In: MWB, 1845 p.70

⁵ This was not correct; the detachment of two squadrons of the regiment of Neumark Dragoons nr.6 - under the command of colonel Von Borcke – and being on the other side of the Meuse near Namur joined the 2nd corps the 20th of June.

Cf. History of the war etc. In: MWB, 1845 p.74

6. Lettow Vorbeck, O.von - Napoleons Untergang Vol.III p.369. He dates the letter at 10.30 a.m.

In former Kriegsarchiv under file number VI.C.40.p.135

7. Plotho, C.von - Der Krieg des Verbundeten etc. p.52

8. According to Hofschröer Bülow left at 11 a.m. - he believes the first units reached Dion-le-

Mont by 3 p.m. In: 1815 The Waterloo campaign. The German victory p.40

Here, he clearly bases himself upon Von Lettow Vorbeck. Cf. Napoleons Untergang p.375-376

Von Pflugk Harttung also believes Bülow left around 11 a.m. Cf. GSA, HA VI, nr.IV.1.p.47

And yet, lieutenant Von Rahden of the 2nd battalion of the 2nd regiment of Silesian infantry claims his unit left Gembloux after 10 a.m. In: Wanderungen eines alten Soldaten p.363

Further, captain Von Conrady (commander of the 3rd battalion of the 4th regiment of Silesian Landwehr infantry, brigade Von Losthin) claims his brigade, being in front, left early morning, made a halt around 8 a.m. and took up a bivouac. There it got heavy rains. This could be an indication that it got there, despite the fatigue of the troops of the day before, in the afternoon. Cf. Captain Von Conrady (commander of the 3rd battalion of the 4th regiment of Silesian Landwehr infantry, brigade Von Losthin). In: Aus stürmischer Zeit p.412

Von Ollech is incorrect in stating that Bülow left by 2 p.m. In: Geschichte etc. p.167

Aerts makes it even worse by stating that Bülow left around 4.30 - 5 p.m., following Von Thielmann. In: Etudes etc.Livre IV (manuscript) p.69

⁹ According to the diary of the reserve-cavalry this unit would have left its bivouac at 8 p.m. [??] Cf. former Kriegsarchiv nr.VI.E.38.139 in: Pflugk Harttung, J.von Von Wavre bis Belle Alliance p.420

The account of jäger Krimer of the 18th regiment (Brigade Von Losthin) isn't very specific either. Cf. Krimer, W. Erinnerungen etc. p.163-164

Eberts claims the 14th brigade left its position between Sauvenière and Basse Baudeset around 2 p.m. Cf. Cf. Eberts, G.W.von Hundertjährige Geschichte etc. p.196

The fact that the brigade Von Losthin passed Walhain is confirmed by captain Von Conrady (commander of the 3rd battalion of the 4th regiment of Silesian Landwehr infantry, brigade Von Losthin). In: Aus stürmischer Zeit p.412

¹⁰ "Kolonnenjäger" Diederichs of the 4th corps states he reached the vicinity of Wavre in the afternoon. It is not clear to which unit he was attached. In: GSA, VPH_HA, V, nr.4^E nr.2 p.42

11. Report nr.VI.E.38.71 in former Kriegsarchiv. In: Pflugk Harttung, J.von - Von Wavre bis Belle Alliance p.420

With Von Ryssel's brigade was the horse battery nr.12 led by captain Von Pfeil. In his diary he mentions a bivouac at Nieu Sart, which is Neuf Sart. In: Militärarchiv der DDR, PR.19/109 (Bl.20-22R)

¹² According to a document in the former Kriegsarchiv (nr.VI.C.50.6) the brigade would have arrived here at 6 p.m., having left at 2 p.m. In: Pflugk Harttung, J.von - Von Wavre bis Belle Alliance p.421

Eberts confirms the same time, though his assertion may rest upon the same document. Cf. Eberts, G.W.von Hundertjährige Geschichte etc. p.196

A member of the 2nd battalion of the 2nd regiment of Silesian infantry, lieutenant Von Rahden,

confirms the fact that his battalion got near Vieux Sarre [sic] in the evening. Cf. Rahden, W.von In: Wanderungen eines alten Soldaten p.363

¹³ Diary 16th brigade VI.E.38.93 in former Kriegsarchiv. In: Pflugk Harttung, J.von - Von Wavre bis Belle Alliance p.420

According to Dörk, the 15th regiment halted here for a few hours. Cf. Dörk, G.M. - Das Königlich Preussische etc p.127

¹⁴ Cf. Hiller - Denkwürdigkeiten etc. p.240

According to baron Bonnemains' report, Hiller would have left Tourinnes at 8.30 p.m. Cf. his account in: SHD, nr.C15.5

¹⁵ The information which can be found as addenda to the report of Grouchy dated Gembloux, 10 p.m. doesn't shed any light on the marches of the Prussian army-corps on the 17th of June. Apart from the interpretations and conjectures, some places are mentioned where Prussians would have passed, like Haute-Baudeset, Sart-à-Walhain through Orbais and Perwez; these were probably the columns of Bülow which left the Roman road for Dion le Mont.

16. Cf. former Kriegsarchiv VI.E.38.11 In: Pflugk Harttung, J.von - Von Wavre bis Belle Alliance p.418

Plotho, C.von Der Krieg des Verbundeten etc. p.53

17. Cf. former Kriegarchiv VI C.50.9 In: Pflugk Harttung, J.von - Von Wavre bis Belle Alliance p.417

Lettow Vorbeck, O.von - Napoleons Untergang Vol.III p.375

Ollech, Von - Geschichte des Feldzugs etc. p.167-168

The hour at which this report is dated is in some cases erroneously used as the time of arrival of the 4th corps in the position near Dion-le-Mont. Cf. for instance:

Ropes, J.C. - The campaign of Waterloo etc. p.232

18. Report of Bülow. In: Bas, F.de and T'Serclaes de Wommersom - La campagne de 1815 aux Pays Bas. Vol.III p.520

Damitz, K.von - Geschichte des Feldzugs etc. p.218

The Cabaret à tout vent (1759) still exists, though somewhat changed. There is the old "cabaret" itself, the house, and some 19th century annexes; in its rear there is a small orchard.

19. According to Tarliers and Wauters, the artillery occupied a site called Montaigne de la vieille église, now the slope in the hamlet of Queue-de-Pelle. This is the modern name of the area immediately north of Dion-le-Mont. Cf. Tarliers, J.G. & A.Wauters - La Belgique ancienne etc.

Sommereyn, A. - Les combats de Wavre les 18 et 19 Juin p.51

²⁰ Diary of the 15th brigade in former Kriegsarchiv, VI.E.38.11. Cf. Pflugk Harttung, J.von Von Wavre bis Belle Alliance p.419
Wedell, Von - Geschichte des Königlich Preussischen 18.Infanterie Regiments p.162

That night, at round 8.30 p.m. Von Losthin had sent out an officer of the 3rd Silesian Landwehr cavalry regiment with a patrol through Louvrance and St.Anne towards Wavre to link up with the 2nd corps fearing for a French attack on the right bank of the Dyle. Later that night (at 2 a.m. on the 18th) the officer returned to Losthin with the order to march. See report nr. VI.E.38.71 in former Kriegsarchiv, in: Pflugk Harttung, J.von -Von Wavre bis Belle Alliance p.423-424

²¹ Diary of the reserve-cavalry, nr.VI.E.38.139 in former Kriegsarchiv, in: Pflugk Harttung, J.von - Von Wavre bis Belle Alliance p.420

22. According to Bülow this post was composed of an officer and 80 men. In its turn it had sent out a detachment towards Hannut, and it patrolled towards Namur and Liège. At Liège, Bülow had left one officer with 25 horsemen. Cf. Bülow's report to Blücher, dated 10 p.m. It has been impossible to locate the name of Le Corbeau as mentioned by Bülow.

²³ Diary of the 16th brigade in former Kriegsarchiv, VI.E.38.93 In: Pflugk Harttung, J.von - Von Wavre bis Belle Alliance p.420

24. Diary of the brigade, in the former Kriegsarchiv (nr.VI.E.38.1) In: Pflugk Harttung, J.von - Von Wavre bis Belle Alliance p.500
Cf. report of Bülow as given above.

25. Thielen, H.von - Geschichte des Magdeburgischen Husaren-Regiments nr.10 p.16-17
Dunker, A. – Geschichte des Magdeburgischen Husaren-Regiments nr.10 p.12
Account of colonel Von Ledebur himself. In: Thielen, H.von - Geschichte des Magdeburgischen Husaren-Regiments nr.10 p.18-19
Bewegungen und Gefecht des Detachements der Arriergarde 4ten Armeekorps etc, MWB no.34 p.143
Wagner, J.Chr.A. - Pläne der Schlachten und Treffen etc. p.63
Damitz, K.von - Geschichte des Feldzugs etc. p.218
Captain Reyher of Bülow's staff had been joined to the detachment. Cf. Bericht über das Arriergarden Gefecht bei Wavre den 18.Juni 1815 in: MWB, 1836 p.2

The fact that two guns of horse battery nr.12 (reserve cavalry) were detached to the 10th regiment of hussars shortly before this battery left its bivouac is confirmed by its commander, captain Von Pfeil. Cf. his diary. In: Militärarchiv der DDR, PR.19/109 (Bl.20-22R)

26. Account of colonel Von Ledebur himself. In: Thielen, H.von - Geschichte des Magdeburgischen Husaren-Regiments nr.10 p.18-19

Von Ledebur claims Von Ryssel left him at Dion le Mont, but this is impossible. It may have been near Nil-Saint-Vincent or Corroy that Von Ledebur continued his way through Blanmont towards Mont Saint Guibert.

Cf. Bewegungen und Gefecht des Detachements der Arriergarde 4ten Armeekorps etc, Militär Wochenblatt no.34 p.143

Thielen, H.von Geschichte des Magdeburgischen Husaren-Regiments nr.10 p.16-17

Dunker, A. – Geschichte des Magdeburgischen Husaren-Regiments nr.10 p.12

Von Gröben confirms this by stating it was “gegen Abend”. Cf. his account in: Pflugk Harttung, J.von - Belle Alliance. Die Schilderung der Ereignisse vom 16.-18. Juni 1815 durch einen mitbeteiligten Generalstaboffizier p. 10

Also see: Pflugk Harttung, J.von - Von Wavre bis Belle Alliance p.615

According to others it was 5 p.m. Cf.

Eberts, G.W.von - Hundertjährige Geschichte etc. p.196

Lettow Vorbeck, O.von - Napoleons Untergang Vol.III p.375

Ollech, Von - Geschichte des Feldzugs etc. p.168

²⁷ Cf. Eberts, G.W.von - Hundertjährige Geschichte etc. p.196

28. Report in the former Kriegsarchiv, nr.VI.C.50.6 in: Pflugk Harttung, J.von - Von Wavre bis Belle Alliance p.421

²⁹ After the construction of a highway this chapel has been moved a few hundred metres further south.

³⁰ Reports from the former Kriegsarchiv, like the diary of the 13th brigade (VI.E.38.1), report of Von Hiller (93), letter of 1st lieutenant Elsner (4th company 18th regiment, brigade Losthin), private Diederichs (unit ? – VI.E.35.113) In: Pflugk Harttung, J.von - Von Wavre bis Belle Alliance p.500-501

³¹ Thielen, H.von - Geschichte des Magdeburgischen Husaren-Regiments nr.10 p. 17

Account of colonel Von Ledebur himself. In: Thielen, H.von - Geschichte des Magdeburgischen Husaren-Regiments nr.10 p.18-19