

The casualties on the 16th of June.

The battle of Ligny.

The Prussian casualties.

All kind of versions of the Prussian casualties have been given through time, but what they have been based upon is not always fully clear. Reference should be made to a list as drawn shortly after the battle by a member of the general staff and which can still be found in the Geheimes Staatsarchiv Preussischer Kulturbesitz.¹

For the 1st corps a total loss in officers and men (killed, wounded, prisoners of war and missing) is given of 225 and 12486 respectively for both the 15th and 16th of June.² Yet, the losses suffered the 15th of June have been included, but not specified. Taking them as being about 1300, a total number of about 11.400 casualties (about 36 % of its total strength) comes out.

For the 2nd corps a total is given of 122 officers and 5517 men, resulting in a total of 5639 casualties (about 16 % of its total strength).

The 3rd corps would have had a total number of 2099 casualties (60 officers and 2039 men - 8% of its total strength).

All this results in a total loss of about 19.000 men (20 % of the Prussian force present at Ligny).³

There is no clear idea about the number of Prussian prisoners, if any, as the list used here doesn't mention them specifically.⁴

The number of Prussian guns which were taken by the French on the 16th and the early morning of the 17th is estimated between 15 and 40.⁵ In summarizing this number I come to the following conclusion can be drawn:

1st corps:

12p.foot-battery nr.6: 1 gun

6p.foot-battery nr.3: 1 gun

6p.foot-battery nr.7: 1 gun⁶

2nd corps:

12p.foot-battery nr.4 : 2 guns (both broken)

12p.foot-battery nr.8: 3 guns (2 broken and 1 intact)

6p.foot-battery nr.12: 1 gun (a howitzer)

Horse battery nr.14: 8 guns (on the 17th of June)⁷

3rd corps:

Horse battery nr.19: 5 guns

In total: 22 guns.⁸

The division of Lefol would have taken two 12p. but it doesn't become clear of which battery.⁹ This may have been the one 12p. gun which was lost by the 12p.battery no.6. No Prussian colours fell into French hands.¹⁰

Other than those guns taken by the French, others were somehow (temporarily) put out of order. Of the 1st corps these were:

12p.foot-battery nr.2: 2 guns and 1 howitzer (all damaged), plus 1 ammunition-waggon (exploded)¹¹

6p. foot-battery nr.1: 3 guns and one cart (all damaged)¹²

6p. foot-battery nr.8: 2 (7p.) howitzers (out of order)¹³

7p. howitzer-battery nr.1: 2 howitzers (out of order)¹⁴

6p. foot-battery nr.15: 2 howitzers (out of order)¹⁵

The French casualties.

The numbers given in this context vary between 3000 and about 13.800.¹⁶ Gérard himself gives for his 4th corps a total of 3686.¹⁷ For the 3rd corps there are reports of the 17th of June about the brigades of Lefol and Berthézène. These amount to 1646 and 577 respectively.¹⁸

In applying the average of the ratio of losses of officers and men existing within these figures to the loss in officers (which is 1:27), this results in about 1200 men for the division Habert.¹⁹

As this division was involved in the fighting for villages as well, this ratio is probably comparable to those of the other two divisions. The loss of Domon's cavalry may have been about 50, but this is hard to estimate.²⁰ Taking the loss of Vandamme's corps in this sense, this would have run to about 3500 men.²¹ The division Girard lost about 2100 men.²²

Of Exelmans' corps the brigade of Bonnemains lost about 200 men. Taking this back to the number of officers who fell in this brigade, this brings it to a ratio almost 1:10. In taking this ratio further – the more as both cavalry corps were engaged in similar actions- to the number of officers who fell, it would mean that Pajol lost that day about 150 men, Exelmans about 400 men, while Milhaud would have had about 200 casualties.²³

For the Imperial Guard, no sources are available. Again, in taking the figures as given by Martinien and those calculated in a ratio of 1:27 for the infantry and 1:10 for the cavalry a total loss of about 120 men comes out. Even if this figure might have been higher, it certainly could never have been as high as 1000, let alone 1970. Of the Imperial Guard, only the Young Guard seems to have seen some serious action (which is not reflected in the loss in officers by the way).²⁴ In reviewing all the data, the overall number is about 10.000. Relating this figure to the actual strength of Napoleon at Ligny (66.663 men) this is a percentage of 15%.²⁵

The action at Quatre Bras.

The French.

No accurate figures for the different units involved at Quatre Bras are available. For the 2nd corps the total loss would have amounted to 4125 men.²⁶ Of Guiton's brigade no exact figures are available either, though the 8th regiment of cuirassiers lost more officers as the 11th regiment did (13 and 4 respectively). Additionally, Kellerman himself is not very explicit in the number of men he lost.²⁷ Perhaps the most reliable source for the total losses of the cuirassiers is Reille, who states these were a few hundred, which could (proportionally) be translated to about 250.²⁸ Somehow, the light cavalry of the guard would have had some losses but these must have been very low.²⁹

All in all, the French losses probably ran up to about 4400 men. Taking into account Ney had about 18.800 men at Quatre Bras (2nd corps and the brigade of Guiton), this was a loss of 23.4% The French lost no guns or colours.

The Anglo-Netherlands-German army.

For the casualties as suffered by the Netherlands-Nassau troops at Quatre Bras I have used the figures as given by F.de Bas. These, in turn, have for the 2nd division of De Perponcher for the most part been based upon those as given by colonel Van Zuylen van Nijvelt.³⁰

For the 1st regiment Nassau, De Bas uses the report of colonel Von Kruse.³¹ Yet, for Van Merlen no clear source is given, at least for the 5th regiment of light dragoons. It is, for the 6th regiment of hussars, however while details of the horse artillery are not available.³² The total in casualties Netherlands-Nassau troops at Quatre Bras runs to 1058, which is 11.6% of the total strength of the Netherlands-Nassau forces present (9105).

The British losses have been based upon those as published by Siborne, but in a corrected form.³³ This figure of 2504 men forms 19.3% of the 12.972 British troops present.³⁴

The percentage in casualties of the Hanoverian / KGL units at Quatre Bras was much lower: 414 men upon 5691 men present, which makes 7.2%³⁵

For the Brunswick contingent, colonel Von Herzberg (1836) used the figures as given by Von Wachholtz (1816), while adding the duke of Brunswick himself as a casualty.³⁶ They are very specific per unit, but at the same time, Von Wachholtz adds a general number of 10 prisoners and 200 men missing, thereby making it impossible to calculate the casualties per unit after all. The total comes to 846 men, forming 12.5% of the total of 6758 Brunswickers present.³⁷ Taking all casualties together, 4788 men comes out as a grand total.³⁸ The French had taken the King's Colour of the 69th regiment as a trophy, but no guns.

First version: 12th July 2007 - Last revised: 9th June 2014 - Copyright © Pierre de Wit

¹ GSA. VI.HA.Nachlass Gneisenau. Kt.19

In: KA, under nr.VI.E.7.II.1

Also in: Pflugk Harttung, J.von Die Schlacht bei Ligny p.21

Bas, F.de & T'Serclaes de Wommersom - La campagne de 1815 Vol. III p.220-221

Delbrück, H. - Das Leben etc. Vol.IV p.679-682

In another publication, this list is broken down per brigades for the 1st corps, but the totals match those of the list referred to. In: MWB, 1816 nr.9 (Verlust-Liste des ersten Preussischen Armee-Korps in den verschiedenen Gefechten des Feldzugs von 1815).

Von Pflugk Harttung gives a copy of another report which has slightly different totals, i.e. 247 officers and 12321 men (12.568 men). It is called "Summarische Nachweisung des Verlustes am 15. Und 16.Junij 1815 beim Königlich Preussischen I.Armee-Korps" and would have been registered in the GSA under reference Rep.74, Ap.a.dno.9 Vol.V p.122f

It has no date, nor signature. In: GSA. VPH-HA, VI, nr.VIII nr.4

For the strengths of the units of the Prussian army, those as coming from "Das Preussische Heer in den Jahren 1814 und 1815. Herausgegeben vom Grossen Generalstabe" have been used.

² This number of 12486 contains: subalterns, rank and file and musicians.

Colonel Von Reiche, in his report, gives for the both days a total loss of 245 officers and 13.000 men. In: GSA.VPH-HA, VI nr.VII nr.5 p.51 Also in: C.v.W. Geschichte etc. p.16

In another report he gives 247 officers and 13.000 men. In: Über die Kriegsbegebenheiten etc. In: KA, VI.E.7.I.p.1 In: GSA.VPH-HA,VI nr.VII nr.5 p.58

³ The other day, the 17th of June, in his report to the Prussian king, Blücher gives a total of 12.000 to 15.000. In: Lettow Vorbeck, O.von Napoleons Untergang p.524-525

Gneisenau, on the other hand, writes the same day to Von Knesebeck that nothing could yet be said about any casualties (see below).

In his letter to Hardenberg, dated 22nd June 1815, he gives a total number of 10.000-12.000

In: Delbrück, H. Das Leben etc. p.530

Von Pflugk Harttung comes to 12.000, but his source remains unknown. In: GSA.VPH-HA,VI nr.III nr.3.p.30

Von Müffling evaluates the Prussian casualties for the 16th of June to a total of 14.000. Yet, the total of his specifications doesn't comprise all of these (i.e. 1st corps for the 15th and 16th of June: 245 officers and 1300 men; 2nd corps: 5533 men; 3rd corps more than 2000 men).

Wagner and Von Damitz give casualties of some individual brigades of the Prussian army, and these have been used by Charras and De Mauduit for calculating those of the missing brigades. Other than that this is a misleading method of calculating totals, the impression is that at least two of these figures are not the full figures for the whole action of the brigades involved (1st and 5th).

Wagner comes to a total for the 15th and 16th of June of 12.078 (372 officers and 11706 men).

Von Damitz comes to a total of 11.000-12.000 in wounded and killed and about 8000 men who fled eastward.

The figures Wagner and Von Damitz give for the brigades (officers and men separate) are:

1st brigade 46 + 2300, 3rd brigade 38 + 1485, 4th brigade: at least 2500 men, 5th brigade: 43 + 1858, 6th brigade 38 + 1485, 7th brigade 6 + 235, 8th brigade 19 + 1268, 10th brigade 21 + 518, 11th brigade 3 + 95, 12th brigade 19 + 830.

In this, Charras eventually comes to 18.000 and De Mauduit to 24.856

In: Histoire de la campagne Vol.I p.179

Mauduit, H.de - Les derniers jours etc. Vol.II p.119-120

Damitz, Von - Geschichte etc. p.136,152,163,170,175,183,220

Wagner - Plane etc. p.41,45,49,52, 54

Bleibtreu, C. - England's grosse Waterloo-Lüge p.111

The statistics of the 6th brigade are confirmed by major general Von Krafft in his report. In: GSA, VPH-HA, VI nr.VII nr.5 (from former KA, VI.E.15.4)

Bleibtreu calculates for the 1st corps 12.486 casualties, for the 2nd corps 110 officers and 5740 men, for the 3rd corps 60 officers and 2800 men, making a total of 432 officers and 20.563 men (including 3000 prisoners, as missing); he adds 12.000 refugees, making a total of about 30.000 men. In: England's grosse Waterloo-Lüge p.108-114

4. Gneisenau stresses there weren't any and if there would have been they would have been wounded. In his official report. In: Bas, F.de - La campagne de 1815 etc. Vol.III p.450

Blücher, in his report to the king dated 17th of June, also excludes the possibility except for some of the wounded who could not be transported plus some exhausted men. In:

Lettow Vorbeck, O.von - Napoleons Untergang Vol.III p.524-525 This low figures is confirmed by Grouchy. In: Relation succincte etc. p.17

Von Clausewitz mentions several thousand of them. In: Campagne de 1815 p.94

According to Wagner the number of prisoners was of no importance. In: Plane etc. p.54

Grouchy mentions there were between 1500 and 1600 prisoners. Cf. his account in Réfutations du livre Gourgaud etc. In: Grouchy, G.de - Mémoires du maréchal de Grouchy. Vol.V p.168

Totally there would have been about 8400 men missing and taken prisoner; in case about 8000 men would have fled east, then about 400 would have been taken prisoner. Cf. observations on the battle.

5. According to Gneisenau the Prussian army lost between 12 and 20 guns. Cf. his letter of the 17th of June to Von Knesebeck. In: KA, VI.E.3.II.144

Blücher in his report to the Prussian king mentions 15-16 guns, but adds that this number is uncertain (see below).

In the official Prussian report of the battle a total of 15 is given. In: Bas, F.de - La campagne de 1815 etc. Vol.III p.450

Cf. Grouchy. In: Relation succincte p.17

For a total of sixteen, see:

Reiche, L.von - Memoiren etc. p.194-195

Damitz, Von - Geschichte des Feldzugs p.183

Soult, in his letter of the 17th of June to Davout, gives a total of 40 guns, but this number must have been used to make an even more positive impression in Paris about the size of the French victory.

Charras states it was between 25 and 30 guns. In: Charras. Histoire de la campagne Vol.I p.181

A number of twenty-one guns is given by:

Mauduit, H.de - Les derniers jours etc. Vol.II p.124

Von Clausewitz - Campagne de 1815 p.94

Wagner:

12p. battery nr.4: 2 guns

12p. battery nr.6: 1 gun

12p. battery nr.8: 3 guns

foot battery nr.3: 1 gun

foot-battery nr.4: 2 guns

foot-battery nr.12: 1 howitzer

horse battery nr.14: 6 guns

horse battery nr.19: 5 guns

In: Plane etc. p.54

According to Petiet (staff-officer of Soult) 20 guns were taken. In: Souvenirs militaires etc. p.200

In an anonymous account of a French officer (probably Gourgaud) 19 guns are mentioned as being taken. In: LMB, nr. AS 2448

Lieutenant Von Gerlach of the general Prussian staff believes 16 to 20 guns had been lost. Cf. his letter to his mother dated 17th June 1815. In: Aus den Jahren preussischer Not etc. p.545

Grouchy mentions 11 guns. In Réfutations du livre Gourgaud etc. In: Grouchy, G.de Mémoires du maréchal de Grouchy. Vol.V p.168

Uffindell comes to 22 and bases his statistics upon Wagner, Siborne and Von Treuenfeld. He claims one gun was retaken on the 16th, so in all there were 23 initially. In: The eagle's last triumph p.205

The fact that 12p. battery nr.6 lost one of its guns as all of its horses were either dead or wounded is confirmed by lieutenant colonel Lehmann. In: KA, VI.E.7.II.199 in GSA,VPH-HA,VI nr.VII.5.p.2

Drouot believes 24 guns were taken. Cf. Drouot in his speech for the Chambre des pairs, 24th June 1815. In: Additional particulars etc. Vol.II p.110

General Guyot (of the heavy cavalry of the Imperial Guard) believes 30 guns were taken. Cf. His notes and 'Etats de service'. In: Carnets de campagnes p.291, 394

⁶ The loss of this gun is confirmed by 1st lieutenant Reuter of the battery, in his report dated 23rd June 1815. In: Kriegstagebuch, artillery of the 1st corps. In: GSA Rep.15a nr.82

According to Zieten, his corps would have lost only one (broken) gun, but he doesn't specify from which unit. In: Cf. Tagebuch des Königlich Preussischen I.Armeekorps etc. (Kriegsarchiv VI.E.13) In: Pflugk Hartung, J.von - Die Schlacht bei Ligny In: Die Armee 1.Jg.1902 nr.2 p.22

⁷ Report of lieutenant colonel Von Röhl (2nd corps). In: KA, VI.E.15.179 in GSA, VPH-HA, VI, nr.VII.5.p.32

The horse battery nr.6 also lost a limber.

⁸ The same number is mentioned by baron Van Panhuys, the representative of the Netherlands at Prussian headquarters in his report to baron Tindal dated 7.30 a.m. 18th of June. In: NA, 2.02.01 nr.6585

9.Cf. Lefol's report of the 17th of June. In: SHD. C15, nr.5

10. Gourgaud claims the French took several colours. In: AN, Fonds Gourgaud 314 AP30 De Mauduit mentions five or six. In: Les derniers jours etc. Vol.II p.124

Baron Petiet (staff-officer of Soult) indicates a few colours were taken. In: Souvenirs etc. p.200 Lieutenant Chevalier (chasseurs à cheval of the light cavalry of the guard) mentions a number of eight. In: Souvenirs etc.p.321

¹¹ Report of captain Siemon, dated 23rd June 1815. In: GSA, Rep.15a, nr.82

¹² Report of captain Huet, dated 23rd June 1815. In: GSA, Rep.15a, nr.82

¹³ Report of captain Hermann, dated 24th June 1815. In: GSA, Rep.15a, nr.82

¹⁴ Report of lieutenant Wahl, dated 24th June 1815. In: GSA, Rep.15a, nr.82

This battery detached two of its howitzers to foot-battery nr.15 (the one of Jagow's brigade), as this battery had lost two of its howitzers. Cf. same report.

¹⁵ Report of lieutenant Niebelschütz, no date. In: GSA, Rep.15a, nr.82

On the 17th of June, these were replaced by two howitzers from 7p. battery no.1 Cf. reports of lieutenant Wahl (battery no.1) and lieutenant Niebelschütz (battery no.15). In: GSA, Rep.15a, nr.82

¹⁶ For 3000, cf. the official French bulletin. In: Bas, F.de - La campagne de 1815 etc. Vol.III p.456

It is obviously meant to give a highly flattening picture of the battle.

For 13.860, cf. Mauduit, H.de - Les derniers jours etc. Vol.II p.124

Charras come to 11.450 men In: Histoire de la campagne de 1815 Vol.I p.180

¹⁷ In his letter to colonel Simon-Lorière, dated 23rd of February 1820. In: SHD, C15/5

Hulot gives for his division a loss of 1200 men. The ratio of 1:27 applied to the figures as given by Martinien gives the same number.

In the division of Vichery, the 69th regiment of the line would have lost 11 officers and 17 men, which seems to me a very low number. In: Vassias, J. - Historique du 69^e régiment de ligne p.387

¹⁸ Cf. reports of colonel Lefebvre Desvaux and colonel Marion (chiefs of staff of both divisions). In: SHD, C15.

¹⁹ This is not included the Swiss regiment, of which figures as far as the loss in officers is concerned are unavailable.

²⁰ Colonel De Grouchy (12th regiment of chasseurs à cheval) reports his regiment suffered 20 casualties: one officers and 1 private killed, 4 officers and 14 men wounded. Cf. his report dated 17th of June. In: SHD, nr.C15, 5

Martinien, however, gives 3 officers as being killed or wounded. As the total loss would have been 20, this would mean a ratio of 1:7. Taking this together with the two officers who fell in the 9th regiment of chasseurs à cheval, this would lead to the supposition that the brigade lost about 34 men. As the ratio involved is low and the other regiment is not counted, it may have been that the brigade lost 50 men altogether – though this is still a guess.

²¹ This is significantly lower as the figure as given by De Mauduit (3515 wounded and 1757 killed, giving 5272). He gives these very specific figures, but where he got these from remains unclear.

He does the same for the 4th corps (2287 wounded and 1143 killed), giving 3430, which is very near to the figure as given by Gérard himself (3686). Yet, with the reports of the 17th of June, in combination with the figures as given by Martinien, the total loss of Vandamme was probably about 1770 men lower.

Colonel Fantin des Odoards (22nd regiment of line infantry) mentions a loss for his regiment of 220 (26 men killed and 194 wounded). In: Journal du général Fantin des Odoards p.431

²² Again, it is De Mauduit who gives very specific numbers: 1178 men wounded and 960 men killed (2138 total). Applying to Girard the same ratio of the division of Habert, this results to about 2400 men. Charras, in his turn, gives a total of about 1900, which leads to the presumption that the truth may have been somewhere in between.

²³ Cf. report of Bonnemains. In: SHD

While De Mauduit is very specific about the 3rd and 4th infantry corps, as well as about the division of Girard, he gives round figures for the cavalry, as well as for the Imperial Guard. He comes to the same conclusion for Exelmans as I do, but gives for Pajol a far higher loss (300). The same does Charras. In: Histoire de la campagne etc. Vol.I p.180

The 200 casualties for Milhaud have been taken from colonel Ordener (1st regiment of cuirassiers). In: Lot, H. - Les deux généraux Ordener p.90

²⁴ De Mauduit assigns the Young Guard 800 casualties, and the grenadiers and chasseurs 400 and 270 respectively. For Guyot and the artillery he claims a loss of 500 men. Let alone the artillery we know, however, that Guyot did not see any real action that day (even though this division lost two officers).

Cf. Guyot himself. In: Carnet de la campagne
Martinien, A. - Tableaux etc. p.93-104

²⁵ Oman also comes to a total of about 10.000, but in this he takes a ratio of 1: 20 for all units, while taking the figures as given by Martinien (76 officers killed and 440 wounded). In: The French losses etc. p.684

Houssaye comes to a figure of 8500, but doesn't fully explain how he got this. He dismisses the figures as given by Gourgaud as being too low (6800) thereby referring for the 4th corps to the 3686 as given by Gérard himself (instead of 2170) and for the Imperial Guard he gives at least 300, but he bases this upon nothing (instead of the 100 of Gourgaud). In: 1815.Waterloo p.189

In Waterloo-literature, often the figures as given by either Gourgaud, De Mauduit, Houssaye or Lachouque are used.

²⁶ Pamphyle- la Croix, chief of staff of Reille in his report dated 4th of July 1815. In: Coppens, B. and Courcelles, P. - Hougoumont p.79

Reille himself states his corps lost about 4000 men that day. In: Notice historique etc. In: Document inédits etc. p.60

Ney, in his turn, grossly exaggerates the loss of the 2nd corps by claiming it amounted to about 2000 men killed and 4000 men wounded. Cf. his report to Soult, of the evening of the 16th of June.

Of the numbers of officers killed and wounded as given by Martinien it can be seen that some regiments were hit in particular. These were in the division of Bachelu all regiments, except

for the 72th regiment, in the one of Foy those of the brigade of Jamin, while in the division of Jérôme Bonaparte, it was the 1st regiment of the line.
In Piré's division, the lancers had more losses in officers as the chasseurs à cheval had.
Cf. Martinien, A. Tableaux etc.

Foy claims his division lost about 800 men, while Bachelu and Jérôme's divisions would each have lost between 1100 and 1200 men. In: Girod de l'Ain - Vie militaire etc. p.273

²⁷ He writes: "Le général Guiton, le colonel Garavaque ont été démontés, ainsi que nombre d'officiers et de cuirassiers." Cf. his report for Ney of the evening of the 16th of June.

²⁸ In: Notice historique etc. In: Document inédits etc. p.60
Cf. Charras – Histoire de la campagne Vol.II p.210
Pontécoulant speaks of 300. In: Souvenirs militaires p.122

²⁹ The lancers lost 2 officers. Cf. Martinien, A. Tableaux etc. p.101
Napoleon claims this cavalry-division lost 100 men, but this figure is probably too high. In: Mémoires etc. p.105

³⁰ In one of the ten annexes to this report, all of which De Bas doesn't publish. In: La campagne de 1815 etc. Vol.III Annex 10A - p.200-201
The casualties for the 7th battalion of national militia were lacking in the list, as mentioned by De Bas.

The table gives the casualties for the 15th and 16th of June, but it doesn't become apparent which casualties were those suffered on the 15th of June. In his report of the evening of the 15th of June, Lefebvre Desnouettes claims he took 15 men prisoner, but this is not being corroborated by Van Saksen Weimar in his report of the same evening. If these prisoners would have been taken, some must have been members of the 2nd battalion Nassau, but the tables gives no men as being missing or taken prisoner.

For this reason, they have been left out (as well as the 40 men who would have been lost in the action at Frasnés – see chapter on this action).

³¹ It is the one as published in: VPH nr.17 Although Von Kruse gives the wounded another distribution, the total number is the same (94).

³² For the hussars, De Bas used the regimental history as written by Tuyll van Serooskerken - Histoire des hussards bleu-clair de Guillaume Boreel. Footnote in: La campagne de 1815 Vol.III p.201

³³ Siborne has errors in the calculations of his totals, and there leaves out the officers as well. Cf. History of the war etc. Vol.I Annex XXIII p.455
From where he got these detailed figures remains a mystery.

³⁴ Captain Taylor (10th regiment of hussars) gives almost the same number (2504 men), in 316 men killed, 2156 men wounded and 32 men missing. In: BL, Add.ms.34.703.8

³⁵ The losses have been based upon the reports of the units involved. They are:
Battery Von Kuhlmann: captain Von Kuhlmann. In: VPH, nr.62 (one casualty)
Brigade Kielmansegge: reports in: VPH, nr.6 and 21 (at least 177 casualties)
Battery Cleeves. Report in: VPH, nr.4 (five casualties)
Brigade Best. Report of major general Best himself. In: VPH, nr.4 (225 casualties)

Battery Von Rettberg. Cf. list dated 21st June 1815. In: Hann.38D.nr.200 (seven casualties)

There is another list which gives 34 men killed, 224 men wounded and 149 men missing – total 407 men. In: WD, p.485

Von Beamish gives a total of 17 officers and 388 men, so a total of 405. In: History of the KGL p.

³⁶ In: BL, Add.ms. 34.706.11

Wachholtz, L.von - Geschichte des herzoglich Braunschweigischer Armeekorps p.35

³⁷ In his report dated 25th of June 1815, colonel Von Olfermann comes for the 16th of June to a total of 191 men killed and 396 men wounded, which makes 587 (including the duke himself). He doesn't mention any missing in action, however, and therefore his figure is significantly lower. In: VPH, nr.10

³⁸ The losses as suffered by the 2nd battalion of Nassau and the battery of Bijleveld on the 15th of June have not been excluded, as for the figure as given by F.de Bas (1 officer and 39 men) no source is available. Cf. Bas, F.de - La campagne de 1815 aux Pays Bas etc. Vol.I p.