

The village of Waterloo. ¹

The oldest reference to a place called "Waterloo" can be found in 1145 in a deed of Godfried III, duke of Brabant, relative to a donation to the abbey of Forest.

Before 1145 this abbey owned here 86 hectares of land.

According to some "Waterloo" means a place without water (Water-loos), while according to others it is a contraction of two words that is Walteri-loo (which means "the wood of Walter"). A third explanation seems to be a bit more logical: it would refer to a marshy area which could refer to the area where the abbey stood.

Waterloo is exactly halfway between Brussels and Nivelles, at 15.5 kilometres of each of these places. In former times the village was formed by some houses which were hidden in the forest of Soignes, but nowadays Waterloo has increased enormously.

In the early 17th century the village got some extensions to the north, towards Brussels. The use of coals became more and more important and its transport with it. At that time, the farm of Waterloo was the most important building of the village. It was owned by the abbey of Forest and was located about halfway between Waterloo and the hamlet of Le Chenois, at the current site called Champ de Mé, about 800 meters southeast of the railway-station of Waterloo. ² This farm was demolished in 1818.

The fact that the position of Waterloo covered the forest of Soignes made it an important one for armies defending and attacking Brussels.

In 1698, the Dutch reinforced the farm and surrounded it with bastions. Additional walls were erected in immediate surroundings of the farm and 6000 to 7000 men were garrisoned here for six months.

During the Spanish wars of succession a battle took place on the 17th of August 1705 between Waterloo, Braine l'Alleud and Groenendael between an Anglo-Dutch army under Marlborough and the army of the elector of Bavaria, under the command of general Jaques Pasteur.

On the 6th of July 1794, a few days after the battle of Fleurus, an action took place on the plateau of Mont Saint Jean between general Lefebvre, leading an advance guard of the French army and Austrian-Dutch troops led by the prince of Orange.

During the French republic Waterloo prospered by the transport of coals to Brussels. This transport has been stimulated by the construction during the 18th century of two cobbled roads from Waterloo to Nivelles and Braine l'Alleud.

In 1815, the cobbled road led through the vast forest of Soignes towards Brussels. Waterloo was at the southern border of the western part of the forest, but extended also on the east side further south, as far as the hamlets of Joli Bois and Vert Coucou (1500 and 1300 meters north east of the hamlet of Mont Saint Jean respectively).

East of Waterloo, the forest stood back from the road for about 500 meters and also for a distance of about 500 meters. Here was the centre of the village, located at both sides of the road. More to the south buildings could only be found on the western side of the road, which gradually ended in the hamlets of Joli Bois (³) and Les Vieux Amis (2000 and 1500 meters from the hamlet of Mont Saint Jean respectively). ⁴

In 1815, the centre of Waterloo was located at both sides of the road over a length of about 600

meters.⁵

By far the most conspicuous building was the chapel, west of the road and in the northern part of the village (see below). Opposite this chapel were several inns, like those of Bodenghien and, north of this one, the inn "à Jean de Nivelles".⁶ Further to the right were another two inns.⁷

The chapel was constructed on a kind of hill, and in the immediate vicinity of the chapel there were no buildings. South of the chapel and to the west of the road were mostly houses.⁸ Some other houses were in rear of the chapel. Most of all these houses were sobre in style, had a low roof and were not in one line along the road.

50 meters north of it was the house of Paris (currently chaussée de Bruxelles no.214). It was built in 1770 by the chief forester Jean Baptiste Paris. The house is also called villa Balant.

Consisting of one floor and having three windows, it was the only house there and it was the first house on the right hand side while coming from Brussels.⁹

In 1797 the house was bought by a grocer called L.Coene. Later, in 1812, his widow, Catherine Willame, transferred it to forester Hyacinthe Joseph Marie Paris (1756-1823), with whom she married.

In this house Lord Uxbridge spent the night of the 17th of June. After his right knee had been smashed by a cannon-ball the day after, Lord Uxbridge was brought to the house of Paris. It was here that his right leg was amputated.¹⁰ Lord Uxbridge spent the night of the 18th in the house and was brought to Brussels the next day.¹¹

What happened to the leg in the meantime is unknown, but Paris asked permission to bury it in his garden on the 10th July which request was accordingly granted by Lord Uxbridge.¹²

Initially, the leg was buried in rear of the house under a small hillock which was planted with daisies. Some days later, however, the leg was reinterred in a wooden coffin in the front garden of the house. The grave, consisting of a small hillock of about 1.20 meters wide was planted with some asters. Shortly after, H.Paris planted a weeping-willow on the grave, according to the request of Lady Uxbridge.¹³

Later (in the period between 1815-1823) the well, near the grave, was turned into a small mausoleum, which could be seen there till 1991. In that year it was transferred to the garden of the Wellington Museum.¹⁴ The marble tablet on the mausoleum reads:

"Ci est enterrée la jambe de l'illustre, brave et vaillant Comte Uxbridge, lieutenant-général de S.M.Britannique, commandant en chef de la cavalerie anglaise, belge et hollandaise, blessé le 18 juin 1815 à la mémorable bataille de Waterloo; qui, par son héroïsme, a concouru au triomphe de la cause du genre humain; glorieusement décidée par l'éclatante victoire du dit jour."

The leg itself was transferred back to England in 1854 placed in the family-grave.¹⁵ The artificial leg was donated to the Wellington Museum in 1959 by the marquess of Anglesey.

The house itself house been torn down in December 2009.



The centre of Waterloo, looking north.

Before the middle of the 17th century Waterloo formed part of the parish of Braine l'Alleud. In 1657, however, plans had started to erect a new chapel at the entrance of the village. A chapel which already stood there (of Sainte Anne) was in a very dilapidated state.

Finally the chapel (dedicated to St. Joseph and Sainte Anne) was built in the period 1686-1689 and was inaugurated on 19th February 1690 in the presence of the governor of the Spanish Netherlands, the marquess of Castanaga.¹⁶

He had given the instruction to have the chapel built hoping that this would help Charles II getting a son, which he didn't. The Latin text on the front reminds us to this event. It reads (in Dutch):

"Aan de zeer goede en zeer grote God opgedragen en aan Jozef en Anna voor het nakomelingschap gewenst aan Karel II, koning van Spanje, door de Katholieke Heren. Francois Antoine Augusto markies van Castanaga, gouverneur van België heeft deze kapel te geschenke gegeven en hij heeft de eerste steen gelegd met de eeuwige wensen, vanwaar haar naam de "Koninklijke Kapel".

Initially, the chapel consisted of the choir and dome, which also served as nave. In 1823 the chapel was enlarged and the altar was then placed underneath the dome. Soon after, however, the building was in a bad condition and the growing population made a second enlargement necessary. This resulted in a new chapel in 1855, which was designed by the architect M. Coulon. Two years later a tower and a choir were added, according to the design of Dumont. The current spire is post-1900.

The entrance of the chapel is formed by a colonnade which is separated from the road by a square. The colonnade has a triangular fronton, which is decorated with two lions and which is supported by six Doric columns.

The dome is connected in the west to the nave and has been restored in 1844. The dome is crowned by an arch. The whole has six round windows and a cylinder-shaped dome with eight windows. The nave, with a total width of about 20 meters and a length of about 45 meters (the choir included) hold seven bays. The columns are of Ionic style. The large nave is arched, with

double arches and crossed ribs. The lower naves have a ceiling. The interior is formed by choir-stalls, a pulpit and other furniture.

The dome holds two reliefs on both sides of the entrance, and both referring to the victory of the 18th of June. The one to the right is carried out in bronze and has been designed by Wiener. It represents the goddess of victory holding in one hand a piece of laurel and in the other a crown. This relief has been dedicated to prince Frederick of Nassau. The tablet reads: "Auspice illustrissimo Principe Frederico Nassavio, in perpetuam memoriam insignis victoriae Anno MDCCCXV die junii XVIII relatae Waterl.Sodal.aere et cura,hoc monumentum est erectum."

The relief of the left is cut out from white marble by Geefs and represents the weapons of England. The subscription reads:

"In honoured memory of all British officers, non commissioned officers and soldiers who fell in battle. Upon the 16th,17th and 18th of June 1815, this tablet was erected by a few brothers in arms and countrymen. A.D.MDCCCLVIII. Glory encircles with the same noble diadem the humble as well as the exalted."

In front of this relief stands on a socle a white marble bust of the duke of Wellington and which is made by Adams. The bust has been donated to the chapel by his family.

Since 1816 and 1817 at both sides of the reliefs tablets hang on the wall commemorating the victims of the battle, but now these tablets hang in the chapel itself. ¹⁷

The texts on the different tablets read:

1. D.O.M. A la mémoire du général major Baron Van Merle, tué au champ d'honneur, le 18 juin 1815, à la bataille de Waterloo, à la tête de la brigade de cavalerie no.1. Dans ce champ belliqueux, où sa valeur succombe, sa gloire et nos regrets accompagnent sa tombe. R.I.P ¹⁸

2. De heeren officieren van het regiment hussaren no.6, in dienste van Zijne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden ! Aangevoerd door den Colonel Boreel, Ridder der militaire Willems-Orde 3e classe, aan hunne brave Wapenbroeders, gesneuveld op den 18 Junij 1815 Bij de bataille van Waterloo. Generaal majoor Van Merle, commanderende de Brigade ligte Cavalerie. Ritmeester Willem van Wynbergen. Idem Mauritz Van Heyden. Luitenant Willem Verhellouw. Idem Willem Wolff. Jonker Cornelis Breda. Hun die voor 't vaderland, in 't harnas zijn gestorven, is door die heldendaad onsterflijke eer verworven.

3. Ter nagedachtenis van Willem Anne Baron Van Pallandt, gebn. op den Huize Eerde, de 4den Jan. MDCCLXXXV als Rithmeester bij het regiment ligte dragonders no.4 roemrijk voor Koning en Vaderland gesneuveld den 18 jun.MDCCCXV.

4. Den 18 Junii 1815 sneuvelde in de slag van Waterloo Cl.Fe.Sd.Baron Van Haren Kamerjonker van Z.M. den Koning der Nederlanden 1te Leut. bij den genle staf en adjt van den Generaal Major Grave W.van Bijlandt. Geboren den 21 Junii 1793. Zijn vader Cl. Wm. Baron Van Haren Leut.Col. en Capt.in de gardes Dragonders der Nederlanden had insgelijks zijn leven voor zijn Vaderland gelaten den 18de Sept.1793 bij Wervick. Opgeregt door zijn Generaal.

5. In memory of Major John Dorset Bringhurst, 1st reg.King's Dragoon Guards, who after

serving seven campaigns as aid [sic] de camp to major Genl Sir H.France K.C.B. in Spain, Portugal and France was killed in a charge of Cavalry at the battle of Waterloo on the 18th of June 1815. He was buried on the spot where he fell, near the west entrance of the farm of La Haye Sainte.

6. To the memory of the undermentioned Gallant Officers of the second Bataillon of his Britannic Majesty's third Regiment of Foot Guards, who bravely fell in the battle of Waterloo, on the 18th June 1815. This tablet is inscribed by Their Colonel, his royal highness, Prince William Frederic, Duke of Gloucester of His Majesty's Forces. Lieut.Colonel the honble Sir Alexr Gordon K.C.B. Charles Fox Canning Captains William Stothert Capt. The honble Hastings Forbes Thomas Craufierd John Ashton Ensign Simpson.

7. Guilielmus Norman Ramsay, in exercitu britannico spectata virtute insignis, qui honoris illustrem circulum perbreui spatio complevit, et sibi satis vixit, sed non patriae: pro liberatione Europae et gloria Angliae Duce invicto Wellington, Fortissime pugnans, pulcherrimam mortem invenit, Die octodecima junii MD.CCC.XV. Aeternae amici et commilitonis memoriae hoc Marmor sacrum esse voluit Augustus Frazer.

8. Sacred to the memory of Colonel Wm Fuller of the 1st (Or King's Own) Regt of Dgn Gds in the Royal Horse Gd. Brigade, who gloriously fell on the 18th of June 1815, at the memorable battle of Waterloo whilst leading his gallant regt to the charge of the Enemy's Cavalry. This stone was erected by his affectionate brother M.General Fuller, late of the Coldstream Guards.

9. Sacred to the memory Major William J.Lloyd, Major George Bean, Major W.Norman Ramsay, Major Robert M.Cairnes, Captain Samuel Bolton, Lieut.William L.Robe, Lieut.Michael T.Cromie, Lieut. Robert Manners, Lieut.Charles Spearman, Royal British Artillery. Lieut.Declaf de Schulzen King's German Artillery and III Sergeants and XXX Rank and file who fell in the battle of Waterloo June XVIII MDCCCXV. This stone was erected by the officers of those two corps who were in the action.

10. Sacred to the memory of Captains Neil Campbell, John Sinclair, John Cameron, Lieutenants Donald Cameron, Duncan Macpherson, John Kynock, John Rowling, Ewen Kennedy, and of nine Non-Commissioned Officers and seventy five privates of the 79th regt of Highlanders who fell in the memorable battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, 16th and 18th June 1815. In which actions there were also wounded of the same corps 24 officers, 375 non-commissioned officers and privates. In testimony of the valour of their deceased Bretheren in arms, this tablet is inscribed by the surviving officers of the regiment. How sleep the brave who sink to rest ? By all their Country's wishes best !

11. Sacred to the memory of capt George Battersby 1st Kings regt of dragoon guards in the Royal Horse Guard Brigade, who fell in the field of glory in a distinguish'd charge of heavy cavalry, June 18th 1815, at the battle of Waterloo, aged 25 years. He had already served with great credit in several campaigns, in Spain and in France as aide-de-camp to M.General Howard

K.C.B. His was an ardent, a superior and a noble spirit. In lasting remembrance of him, and of his heroic end, this tablet is raised by a mourning and an attached friend.

12. 28th regiment. To the memory of the officers and privates of the 28th regiment, who fell in the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, on the 16th and 18th June 1815 this pyramid is erected by colonel sir Philip Belson, and the officers of that corps, who were engaged in that memorable victory: *Hic manus ob patriam pugnande vulnera passi.*

13. This monument was erected by the 12th Lt Dragons to the memory of the officers and soldiers belonging to the regiment who were killed at the battle of Waterloo 18th June 1815, Captain Edward Sandys, Lieutenant Lindsey Bertie, Cornet John E. Lockart, Sergeant majors Robert Nelson, Thomas Scanlon, Sergeants William Bird, Thomas Finley, James Kirby, Wilson Cox, William Toole Corporals William Horston, William Marh, Samuel Nichols, Privates Isaac Bishop, John Glass, James McLashor, William Burley, Edward Growcock, Edward McDonald, John Baxter, Jeremiah Hickey, John Nugent, Charles Cochran, George Hurst, Francis Percy, Charles Clare, Thomas Halford, Michael Rainsfort, Thomas Clarke, Robert Kelly, Hugh Smiths, Hugh Donnegan, John King, William Stewart, William Daxter, Francis Lang, James Sivell, Guy Devitt, Daniel Murphy, Richard Slade, Edward Eadie, Philip Murphy, Joseph Williamson, John Eearly, Robert Matthewson, James Wiggins, Francis Foster, John Macfarlane, James Wilmot, James Fisher, John Welsh.

14. Sacred to the memory of Alexander Hay Esquire of Nunraw, Cornet in the 16th light dragoons, aged 18 years, who fell gloriously in the memorable battle of Waterloo, June 18th 1815. *O dolor atque decus magnum ! Haec te prima dies bello dedit, haec eadem aufert !* This tablet was placed here by his brothers and sisters.

15. Sacred to the memory of Lieutenant George William Gunning of the 10th hussars killed at the battle of Waterloo on the 18th June 1815.

16. Erected by his Brother Officers this stone is in memory of Lieutenant William Livingstone Robe, of the British Royal Horse Artillery. Son of Col. Sir Wm Robe. K.C.B. and K.T.S. He fell nobly at Waterloo 18th June 1815 Aged 24 years. This was the 33rd time he had met his country's foe. Among which were Fuentes de Onor, Salamanca, the Nivelle and the Nive 1812 and 1813. He was known to and distinguished by Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington. Pious to his God. Beloved by his friends and by his soldiers, and devoted to his country. His Parents and Family while they glory in their country's triumphs must ever deplore his loss.

17. To the memory of the honble Frederic Howard, major of the 10th hussars, killed at the battle of Waterloo. His mutilated remains were removed from the field of battle by order of his affectionate father Frederick Earl of Carlisle to be deposited in the family mausoleum at Castle Howard. This tablet was directed to be placed in the Chapel of Waterloo, by his Brother Officers.

18. Sacred to the memory of the officers of the 2nd bataillon 30th regiment of foot who fell in the battle of Waterloo 18 June 1815. Major T.W.Chambers, Captain A.M.Nab, Lieutenants H.Beere, Edward Prendergast, Ensigns J.James, J.Bullen. And of 18 non-commissioned officers and 112 privates of the same corps; who also fell on that memorable day.

19. Sacred to the memory of Lieutenant Coll Richard Fitz-Gerald, of his B.M.'s 2nd life guards, who fell in the field of Waterloo June 18th 1815. In the 41st year of his age. His remains are deposited in the church yard. This tablet was erected as a tribute of gratitude to his worth, by his affectionate sister.

20. Sacred to the memory of Major Edward Hodge and Lieutenant Arthur Myers of the 7th regiment of Hussars who were killed on the 17th of June 1815. This monument is erected by their Brother Officers as a token of their respect and esteem.

21. Sacred to Lieutenant Colonel Charles Fox Canning, Late Captain in his Britannic Majesty's Third regiment of Foot Guards, and aide de camp to his grace the Duke of Wellington, who after having served by the side of that illustrious commander in Portugal, Spain and France, through several successive and most memorable campaigns, was killed on the 18th June 1815 at the battle of Waterloo by a shot from the enemy's line, while engaged in the zealous discharge of his duty. He expired in the 33rd year of his age. His body was buried on the spot where he fell; of temper mild, with kind affections warm'd for life's more peaceful walk by nature form'd Rude was the shock his gentle heart withstood When first by duty call'd to fields of blood; but once in arms, all fonder thoughts repress'd the soldier's spirit mounted in his breast Near his big chief, on many a trying day He braved each peril of the deadly fray: and when on Waterloo's ensanguin'd plain He fell in glory midst the glorious slain Unmov'd by aught to selfish minds allied "Thank heaven ! My leader lives " he said and died.

22. Sacred to the memory of Colonel sir Henry Walton Ellis K.C.B. of the 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers, who after serving with distinction in Egypt, America, the West Indies, and throughout the Peninsular war fell gallantly at the head of his regiment on the plains of Waterloo in the 32nd year of his age. This tablet was erected by Lieutenant colonel Joss and the officers of the 23rd fusiliers.

23. To the memory of Captains: John Haigh, Henry Rushton Buck, Lieutenants John Boyce, James Hart, Arthur Gore, Thomas Haigh, John Cameron, of the 33rd regiment of foot who were killed at the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo. This stone is erected by their brother officers as a mark of their esteem and regard.

24. To the memory of Major Edwin Griffith, Lieutenant Isaac Sherwood and Lieutenant Henry Buckley. Officers in the XVth Kings regt of Hussars (British) who fell in the battle of Waterloo June XVIIIth MDCCCXV. This stone was erected by the officers of that regiment as a testimony of their respect. Durce et decorum est pro patria mori.

25. In memoriam Roberti Cairnes Equitatus regii apud exercitum britannicum sub Duce de Wellington, bellica tormenta agentis legati, qui in campo Waterloviensi, 18 cal.junii MD.CCC.XV. acie fervente occisus, defletam commilitantibus et amicis luctuosam anno aetatis suae XXXmo mortem obiit. Fratri optimo et carissimo Frater qui in praelio lateri adhaerens, moribundi habitum Suscepit Supremum, hoc marmor, pietatis aeternae testimonium, moerens ponere curavit. Burke Cuppage.

26. Sacred to the memory of Lieut.Colonel Edward Stables Lieut. Colonel Sir Francis d'Oyly K.C.B. Lieut.Colonel Charles Thomas Lieut.Colonel William Miller Lieut.Colonel William Henry Milnes Captain Robert Adair Captain Edward Grose Captain Newton Chambers Captain Thomas Brown Ensign EDward Pardoe Ensign James Lord Hay Ensign the honble S.S.P.Barrington of his Britannic Majesty's 1st regiment of Foot Guards, who fell gloriously in the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo on the 16th and 18th of June 1815.The officers of the regiment have erected this monument in commemoration of the fall of their gallant companions.

27.To the memory of the undernamed officers of the 3rd battalion of his britannic Majesty's Regiment of Royal Scots who fell in the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo on the 16th and 18th June 1815 and of their Gallant Sergeant-Major (who was shot through the heart while holding the King's Color, in the act of bearing which one Lieutenant and three ensigns had succesively fallen). This tablet is inscribed as a testimony of personal regard for the individuals and of admiration of the Galant Services of the Corps by their Colonel His Royal Highness Prince Edward Duke of Kent and Trathearn, field marshal of His Majesty's Forces and Governor of Gibraltar.

Captain Buckley, Lietenants Armstrong, O'neil, Young, ensigns Robertson, Kennedy, Anderson, sergeant major Quick.

28. Nederlandse officieren gesneuveld in den slag bij Quatre Bras 16 juni 1815

27e bat.jagers kapitein B.D.J.de Nave
5e bat.nat.mil.1e luitenant J.de Haan
5e bat.nat.mil.1e luitenant K.Boeltjes
5e bat.nat.mil.1e luitenant A.Luynoldy
5e bat.nat.mil.2e luitenant P.R.Klein
1e bat.Oranje Nassau 1e luitenant Engel
Reg.huz.nr.6 2e luitenant W.Wolf
Artillerie kapitein E.J.Stevenart

29. Nederlandse officieren gesneuveld in den slag bij Waterloo 18 Juni 1815.

Baron Van Haren
Luitenant Roberti
Luitenant Carondel
Luitenant Ponthieure de Berlaere
Luitenant kolonel Van Thielen
Kapitein Jonquière

[..] Heil
Luitenant G.J.Werner
Luitenant A.Hardt
Luitenant F.K.Stammel
Luitenant Von Trodt
Majoor Hechmann
Kolonel Collaert
Luitenant kolonel Van Merlen
Luitenant kolonel Coenegracht
Majoor Bisdorn
Luitenant Norbert
Luitenant Henry
Luitenant kolonel Lechleitner
Ritmeester Kreijsig
Ritmeester Maschek
Luitenant Daey
Ritmeester Van Pallandt van Eerde
Luitenant Stratenus
Kapitein Tissot van Patot
Kapitein Duchastel de la Howarderie
Majoor De Villers
Ritmeester Van Wijnbergen
Kapitein Van Heiden
Luitenant Verhellow

30. Aux officiers, sous-officiers et soldats de la Grande Armée de toutes origines tombés en romain pais de Brabant aux batailles des Quatre Bras, Waterloo et Wavre en Juin 1815. Juin 1989. L'Association Franco Européenne de Waterloo A.S.B.L.
The old cemetery was at 250 meters west of the chapel. ¹⁹ Here were the stones of colonel Ellis (23rd regiment), lieutenant colonel Fitzgerald (2nd regiment Life Guards) and colonel Von Langrehr (Fieldbattalion Bremen). ²⁰ All stones, except for the one of Von Langrehr, have been transferred to the Wellington Museum at Waterloo.

First version: 22nd December 2010 - Last revised: 22nd December 2010 - Copyright © Pierre de Wit

1.This chapter is mainly based on:

Aerts, W. – Etude etc. Livre IV (manuscript) p.165-168

Tarliers, J. & Wauters,G. La Belgique ancienne et modern

2. Carte de cabinet des Pays Bas Autrichiens.

3.The old name is Joly Bois. Cf. Carte de cabinet des Pays Bas Autrichiens and Capitaine.

4. Cf. Carte de cabinet des Pays Bas Autrichiens, Capitaine and Craan.

5. According to an inhabitant of Waterloo the village counted between 70 and 80 houses. Cf. letter in NAM, nr.AS 2448.

Also see: Journal of sergeant Clarke (Scots Greys). In: NLS, MS15379

A traveler, however, states that in July 1816 Waterloo had not much more than 20 houses. Cf. Butler, Dr.S. Tours abroad 1816-1822

Major general Trip, on the 14th of April 1815, reported to Constant Rebecque about the presence of 30 houses at Waterloo. In: NA, 2.13.14.01 nr.8 nr.27

⁶ For a photograph of this building, see: Pierson, S. - Histoire illustré de la forêt de Soignes Vol.II p.99

7. The current building of the restaurant called l'Amusoir already existed in 1719.

⁸ A farm called Mouchet stood here too. Cf. M.de Villers. Notre cher Waterloo de naguère n.p.

9. The second floor was added in 1957. Cf. Gerke, L. and P.Ridgley. The visitors book etc. p.11
For illustrations:

Neck, L.van. Waterloo illustré p.165

Collection de douze vues de Waterloo (no.2)

Lachouque, H. Waterloo p.118

"Waterloo.1815", p.147.

According to L.Gerke the house was already there in 1769, the year in which the Carte de cabinet des Pays Bas Autrichiens was drawn up here. Cf. Une demeure historique etc.

10. According to some sources, the amputation took place around 11 p.m. on a dining-table in the room to the left of the ground floor.

Cf. Logie, J. Waterloo l'évitable défaite p.158

Dehond, E. Requiem pour la jambe etc. In: Pallas. June 1965.p.37-45

The amputation was carried out by Dr.Hume. Cf.his account in the NAM, nr.7712/84

The moment Lord Uxbridge had understood the leg had to be amputated, he would have said: "Well gentlemen, I thought so myself. I have put myself in your hands, and if it is to be taken

off, the sooner it is done the better.” Cf. Lord Paget - One leg p.149-150

The amputation, which Lord Uxbridge would have borne with outstanding firmness, would have been attended by his aide de camps captains Wildman and Seymour and lord Greenock, chief of staff of the cavalry. Cf. Captain Wildman, in a letter to his mother dated 19th June. In: NAM, nr.8112-53

Cf. Lord Greenock, letter to unknown person of the 1st of July 1815. In: NLS, nr.MS 3615 f.48

The very same day, captain Wildman wrote the following statement:

Waterloo, 19th June 1815

This is to certify that the earl of Uxbridge was quartered in this house and that all English troops are required to respect the inhabitants and their property.

*Tbt. Wildman
Capt. ADC*

In: collection of Mr. Christian Delville, descendant of the Paris family at Waterloo.

11. Letter of captain Wildman. In: NAM, nr.8112-53

12. Cf. letter of Paris to Lord Uxbridge. In: Plas Newydd Papers

13. Stanley, E. Before and after Waterloo. Letters from Edward Stanley p.261-262

14. Copin, J. Waterloo: le folklore de la bataille. In: Le folklore Brabancon nr.148

A note of a traveler in the summer of 1820 confirms the presence of the monument with the weeping-willow. Cf. Hand-written note in personal copy of: Smithers, H. Observations made during a tour etc.

15. According to Copin the leg was interred under a similar mausoleum as the one in Waterloo. Cf. Copin, J. Waterloo: le folklore de la bataille. In: Le folklore Brabancon. Nr.148 According to Logie a storm disrooted the willow, the bones were excavated and exhibited by the family of Paris. Later, forced by the family of Lord Uxbridge, the bones were reinterred in the old cemetery of Waterloo. Cf. Logie, J. L'évitable défaite p.158

16. Cf. Tarliers, J. and A. Wauters. La Belgique ancienne et moderne Aerts, W. Etudes etc. Livre IV (manuscript) p.165-168

Navez, L. , Le champ de bataille et le pays de Waterloo p.32, 154-155

Fleischman, Th., Le quartier général de Wellington à Waterloo p.11

And for illustrations:

Logie, J. Waterloo, l'évitable défaite p.157

Lithography of Jobard. In: De Cloet, Voyage pittoresque dans le royaume des Pays Bas Vol.I p.73

Chalfont, Lord. Waterloo, battle of three armies p.195

Navez, L. Le champ de bataille et le pays de Waterloo p.154

Bowyer (1816). In catalogue "Waterloo 1815" Pl.XXIII.

Collection de 12 vues de Waterloo" no.1

17. J.Tarliers and G.Wauters. La Belgique ancienne et moderne. Brussel.1859.

Old post-cards. Rouse shows the situation in 1816: the presence of two tablets without the reliefs. In addition, it becomes clear that this part was used as the actual chapel. Cf. Mudford, W. An historical account of the campaign etc. London.1817.Print DD

18. According to Speeckaert the stèle of Van Merlen has been taken away from the chapel. It is being mentioned by J. Tarliers and G.Wauters.

Cf. Speeckaert, G. Les 135 vestiges et monuments etc. p.76

Tarliers, J. en G.Wauters. La Belgique ancienne et moderne. Brussel.1859

19. Cf.map in: Thiers, A. Histoire du consulat et de l'empire etc. Brussel.1862. (no.66 atlas)

Map Vandermaelen (1850). This cemetery has been removed and nowadays it is still a park.

Tarliers and Wauters mention the presence of three pine-trees in a triangle, placed at the northern road leading from the rectory to the cemetery. It was here that 300 British soldiers would have been buried in a mass grave. Cf. Tarliers, J. and G.Wauters. Le Belgique ancienne et moderne. Arrondissement de Nivelles. Vol.1. p.84

This corresponds to the description of the cemetery by jonkheer Reneke de Marees van Swinderen, of 29th June 1818. He mentions two cemeteries, where 400 men would have been buried. Cf.Mededelingen van de Vereniging Officeren Cavalerie, December 1966, nr.4 p.129 ev. (SMG).

The fact that the old cemetery was a remote one is confirmed by Stevenson. He visited the cemetery in the summer of 1816. Cf. Stevenson, S.W. Journal of a tour through part of France etc. p.275-295.

20. Aerts, W. Etudes etc. Livre IV (mauscript) p.165-168

Stevenson, S.W. Journal of a tour through part of France etc. p.275-295. He mentions the grave of Fitzgerald while visiting the place in the summer of 1816.

Another visitor claims that in August 1815 the grave of Fitzgerald was the only one marked with a stone. Cf.Kelly, Chr.Kelly. A full and circumstantial account etc.p.144-145

A litho of G.Hunt shows that the cemetery was walled in 1815. Cf. De Vos, L. Les 4 jours de Waterloo p.141