

## **The general advance of Wellington's army.**

As has been stated before, eventually, about 40.000 men may have joined in in the general advance of the Anglo-Netherlands-German army during the evening of the 18<sup>th</sup> of June.

One of those units which did not move was the brigade of colonel Von Ompteda.<sup>1</sup> The majority of the brigade kept a position where it had been all the time, in the northwest corner of the Brussels road and the Ohain-road.<sup>2</sup> The only battalion which went forward was the 8th battalion of the line, probably as far as a position opposite the farm of Passe-Avant, to the right of the road.<sup>3 - 4</sup>

During the last part of the battle the brigade of Kielmansegge had gone back to a position about 250 meters in rear of the hamlet of Mont Saint Jean where it was recollected. The moment it returned to the battlefield, the battle was over. During this march it was hard to keep the men along the Brussels-road. By then it was around 9 p.m. The brigade took up a position where it had been all day, with at least the Bremen battalion in front of the Ohain-road, about 250 to 300 meters to the right of the farm of La Haye Sainte. The brigade did not share in the general advance.<sup>5</sup>

The brigade of Von Kruse advanced to the west of the farm of La Haye Sainte and then entered the Brussels road; before it reached La Belle Alliance, the men halted to reform the ranks. Then they marched further south over the road, as far as Maison du Roi, where the regiment turned right into the fields in order to avoid the road which was fully blocked up. By doing so, however, the battalions got too far right and they only reached the road again opposite Le Caillou towards midnight.<sup>6</sup>

The Brunswick infantry advanced along the Brussels-road, thereby meeting Prussian units near La Belle Alliance around 10 p.m. Eventually, they took up a bivouac near La Maison du Roi, to the right of the road. It was here that the cavalry joined in; the artillery was too far damaged and had gone back to the rear that evening to be repaired in Brussels.<sup>7</sup> The brigade Colin Halkett advanced just a bit, so essentially remained in its position.<sup>8</sup>

After the brigade of major general Adam had passed their front, the Foot Guards of the brigade of Maitland continued their advance towards the Brussels road; during this advance the brigade changed from a four-ranks deep line into in column of companies and all this without halting. During this movement the brigade passed the French artillery which was left on the Brussels road and halted south of these guns, but the exact position is not known.<sup>9</sup>

At the time of the general advance, the brigade of major general Byng was for the most part in the complex of Goumont. At that time, major Hepburn, commander of the British garrison in the orchard (the main body of the 2nd battalion of the 3rd regiment Foot Guards), received the order to advance with the army. Hepburn had the men pass the southern hedge of the orchard and proceed into the fields towards La Belle Alliance. It was here that the enemy fled before them without offering any resistance, but this didn't motivate the men too much; in fact, due to their exhaustion, major Hepburn had them halt and he led them back to a position immediately north of Goumont, where they established their bivouacs.<sup>10</sup>

It was also here that the two companies of the Coldstream Guards which had guarded the colours in rear of the Nivelles-road, established their bivouacs. From Goumont, the other remaining companies of the battalion joined them.<sup>11</sup>

The brigade Adam continued its advance to the left of the Brussels road. The skirmishers of the 52<sup>nd</sup> regiment penetrated as far as Maison du Roi, the 52<sup>nd</sup> regiment itself halted near Rossomme, to the left of the road.<sup>12</sup> The 71<sup>st</sup> regiment did the same, while having its 1st and 2nd companies at Maison du Roi.<sup>13</sup> Both these companies probably formed the communication with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion of the 95<sup>th</sup> regiment which still was skirmishing at Maison du Roi, and which took up a bivouac at the south-west side of it.<sup>14</sup> The 3<sup>rd</sup> battalion of the same regiment

took up a position near the 71<sup>st</sup> regiment, maybe at the opposite side of the road. <sup>15</sup>

During the action of Adam against the Imperial Guard, lieutenant general Clinton had sent the 23<sup>rd</sup> regiment of infantry (the brigade Mitchell) forward to support Adam to his right. <sup>16</sup> The regiment moved up in square over a short distance, but it soon went over in line. As it progressed it met no resistance. For this reason, it wheeled in companies and in column to the right until about 250 meters north of La Belle Alliance, where the regiment established its bivouac, immediately to the right of the road. <sup>17</sup>

In all probability, the 51<sup>st</sup> regiment bivouacked in the orchard of the farm of La Haye Sainte. <sup>18</sup> The left flank of the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion of the 95<sup>th</sup> regiment seriously suffered from French musketry-fire while it passed the orchard of La Haye Sainte. Shortly after, however, the Netherlands brigade of Detmers approached from the east; it had followed the British infantry at some distance. <sup>19</sup>

A flanker-company of the 19<sup>th</sup> battalion of National Militia, led by captain Rochell, was able to drive the French out of the orchard. Also, at least parts of the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion of the line of the brigade took part in gaining the farm back from the enemy.

In what formation the brigade advanced is not known, but it did so immediately to the right of the Brussels-road, and covered by Adam's units. On the other hand, the 19<sup>th</sup> battalion of National Militia must fell apart after the crossing of the Ohain-road and that it was re-collected later that evening. <sup>20</sup>

During its course to the French position, the brigade broke down into two parts, which was due to the speed of the troops as well as the growing darkness.

While the main body of Adam's brigade halted near Rossomme, the part of Detmers' brigade, led by Detmers himself, continued – now accompanied by Prussian units. The front part advanced beyond Maison du Roi, but later returned to the part of the brigade which had taken up a position between Maison du Roi and the Bois de Callois, as ordered by Constant Rebecque. The other part of the brigade, led by lieutenant colonel Van Delen, took up a bivouac further to the rear, in and near the orchard of Rossomme, to the west of the road, near the brigade of major general Adam. It had done so after the instruction of general Chassé. <sup>21</sup>

While Adam advanced in front of the Anglo-Netherlands-German position, lieutenant general d'Aubremé received through an aide de camp of Lord Hill the order to go to take its former position. The brigade (possibly in two columns) moved to the right, and shortly after its arrival the same aide de camp informed lieutenant general d'Aubremé of the victory. D'Aubremé was now ordered to place the brigade in two lines, to the right of some British artillery.

These were gun units which didn't join in with the general advance like those of Bolton, Mercer and Webber Smith. Eventually, d'Aubremé didn't take the former position of Adam, but one (in two lines) further to the west, which had been the one of Grant and the 23<sup>rd</sup> regiment of infantry. This position also became its bivouac. <sup>22</sup>

The brigade of Du Plat started its diagonal advance over the field in squares (one of the 1<sup>st</sup> -3<sup>rd</sup> battalion and one of the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion of the line KGL), but soon the battalions switched their position into a line of ranks deep. In this formation the brigade was initially directed towards the French artillery which was still effective in rear of the hollow road which connects the Brussels road and the Nivelles road, at about 400 meters west of the Brussels road; the French guns fired, but soon after the crews left their guns. Then the brigade took a course towards the Brussels road, where it headed for Rossomme. The square of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> battalion of the line bivouacked there, east of the road. The 4<sup>th</sup> battalion also stood here. <sup>23</sup>

The 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion of the brigade of Du Plat had advanced from the wood of Goumont towards the Brussels road, but further details where it eventually had its position are contradictory. <sup>24</sup>

Of Hew Halkett's brigade, the Osnabrück battalion advanced with the brigade of Adam along and on the Brussels road; and while it did so, it was confronted by four French batteries of

which two were still in action. After a volley of the skirmishers of the 1st company, these were taken, the other one without any fight whatsoever.<sup>25</sup> The battalion then continued as far as Maison du Roi, where it occupied the houses to the left of the road. During the night, ordered by Hew Halkett, captain Von Dreves sent out a company to reconnoitre as far as Genappe.<sup>26</sup>

From the main position, the battalions of Bremervörde and Quackenbrück, led by lieutenant colonel Von der Schulenburg, got as far as a position directly along the eastern edge of the orchard of Goumont without meeting any resistance; here they halted for the night.<sup>27</sup>

After the Salzgitter battalion had retaken the wood of Goumont (in cooperation with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion of line infantry KGL and two companies of the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion of the 3<sup>rd</sup> regiment Foot Guards) it formed out on the south side of the wood a closed column and then headed for the Brussels road. By then, it was dark. Major Hammerstein, commander of the battalion, now got the instruction of general Maitland to take a bivouac near the battalions of Hameln and Giffhorn (brigade Von Vincke), near the farm of Passe-Avant, south of Maison du Roi.<sup>28</sup>

The British heavy cavalry (including the 3rd regiment of hussars KGL) followed the infantry. It did so by taking the fields to the right of the Brussels road, and then to take up a bivouac there, in the former French position, not far from La Belle Alliance.<sup>29</sup>

Of Collaert's division the brigade of Trip followed the British cavalry at some distance and adapted its movements on hers; due to the fatigue of the men the brigade must finally have taken up a bivouac somewhere north of Genappe.<sup>30</sup>

The brigade of Ghigny, attached to the one of Trip, followed this brigade in its turn and also got into a bivouac in front of the battlefield.<sup>31</sup> There is no information about the position of the 5<sup>th</sup> regiment of light dragoons (brigade Van Merlen) immediately after the French cavalry charges; what we do know, however, is that it had its bivouac near the brigade of Ghigny as the regiment had got under Ghigny's orders. Since the moment general Van Merlen had fallen, the 6th regiment of hussars was put under direct orders of general Trip, the successor of general Collaert.

As the 6<sup>th</sup> regiment of hussars had followed the brigade of Sir H. Vivian, it had also preceded the army; then colonel Boreel reported to Sir H. Vivian about his regiment having got separated from his brigade after which Sir H. Vivian allowed him to return to his brigade. This is what Boreel did, until he probably met colonel Hervey<sup>(32)</sup> who ordered him to put his regiment under the orders of general Trip. And this is what Boreel did.<sup>33</sup>

It was near Rossomme that Hussey Vivian spoke with Wellington. It might have been at that moment that Vivian was informed that he was now, after the loss of lord Uxbridge and as senior, in command of the allied cavalry. After that, Wellington headed back north and it was not long after that Vivian, as the new commander of the allied cavalry, received from Wellington the following instruction, written on a small piece of skin:

*Let your people encamp near the garden where the ladders were. The cavalry canton in the village or bivouac where they are. The Prussians have a corps at St. Lambert. Be so kind as to send a patrol to Braine le Chateau [this last sentence is crossed out].*<sup>34</sup>

Accordingly, it was near Rossomme that Vivian soon it inclined with his brigade to its right. Eventually, Vivian chose a bivouac south of the Bois de Callois and east of the farm of Hilaincourt. Vivian himself established his headquarters in this farm.<sup>35</sup>

Of the 23<sup>rd</sup> regiment of light dragoons, a small part advanced with the 18<sup>th</sup> regiment of hussars, and another part with the brigade of Vandeleur. The regiment may have been collected in the bivouac near the brigade of Vandeleur.<sup>36</sup> It may have been possible that both the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> regiment of light dragoons had their positions further forward, close to the Brussels road.<sup>37</sup>

During the advance the brigade of Grant passed from the right with the infantry, and to the left of Goumont. Here the brigade cut into remains of French cavalry and infantry of the 2<sup>nd</sup> corps; during this advance the 7<sup>th</sup> regiment inclined to the left in relation to the other two regiments of the brigade, the 15<sup>th</sup> regiment of hussars and the 13<sup>th</sup> regiment of light dragoons. At 7 p.m. the 13<sup>th</sup> and the 15<sup>th</sup> stood in the first line, in rear of the Ohain-road (15<sup>th</sup> to the left); the 7<sup>th</sup> stood in their rear towards the Nivelles road). The moment the men of the 7<sup>th</sup> regiment of hussars and the 13<sup>th</sup> regiment of light dragoons got into contact with Vivian's hussars near the Bois de Callois, the brigade was collected and bivouacked there.<sup>38</sup>

After his collision with the Hanoverian hussars of Vivian's brigade, major general Vandeleur established his bivouacs in and in the northern edge of the Bois de Callois.<sup>39</sup>

The brigade of Pack advanced up to a position in the vicinity of La Belle Alliance.<sup>40</sup> At least the 1<sup>st</sup> and 42<sup>nd</sup> regiments had gone forward in a line of three or four ranks deep.<sup>41</sup> The brigade of Kempt took part in the general advance but further details are lacking.<sup>42</sup> Best's brigade deployed his brigade and followed the Prussian units forward; it crossed the low ground and probably bivouacked some way beyond La Belle Alliance, to the left of the *chaussée*.<sup>43</sup>

Both battalions of Hildesheim and Peine of the brigade of Von Vincke remained in their positions beyond the village of Waterloo, near the Brussels road.<sup>44</sup> Both other battalions, the ones of Hameln and Giffhorn, however, did join in the general advance.

The Hameln battalion followed the Brussels road, while the Giffhorn battalion initially did so west of La Haye Sainte. Soon after, both battalions joined on the Brussels road, maybe near La Belle Alliance. Then, the battalions continued their advance as far as the inn of "Gras Fromage", almost three kilometers south of Maison du Roi. Here general Vincke was ordered by general Byng (his superior) to take a bivouac in a nearby orchard. This may have been the one of the farm of "Passe Avant" (one kilometre further north).<sup>45</sup>

The remains of Van Bijlandt's brigade took up a position east of the Brussels-road, at the edge of the Forest de Soignes, near the hamlet of Les Vieux Amis.<sup>46</sup>

Relative to the brigade of prince of Saksen Weimar there are contradictory accounts of where it bivouacked for the night. On the one hand there is a statement about a bivouac on the crossing of the roads of Ransbeek - Jeanloo and Ohain - Braine l'Alleud, near the farm of Livraumont and the hamlet of Beau-Chêne. The units involved were the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> battalion Nassau as well as the section of guns of lieutenant Winssinger; the other units remained in their positions. This way, the four companies of the 1<sup>st</sup> battalion of the 28<sup>th</sup> regiment Orange-Nassau were still at Fichermont and Smohain.<sup>47</sup> Others claim the brigade had a position far more west. Van Saksen Weimar himself writes on the 19<sup>th</sup> of June to his father about a "Bivouak bei Waterloo, im Walde zwischen Brüssel und Genappe"<sup>48</sup> This could indicate that it had a position near the other brigade of its division.<sup>49</sup>

Major Sattler (commander of the 2<sup>nd</sup> regiment Nassau) confirms he took up a bivouac at dusk with his 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> battalion near the Brussels-road. The 1<sup>st</sup> battalion was then still at Goumont.<sup>50</sup> The flank-company of the 3<sup>rd</sup> battalion joined the Prussians in their advance as far as the area between Plancenoit and the Brussels-road, after which the company returned to the bivouac near the farm of Mont Saint Jean.<sup>51</sup> The 1<sup>st</sup> battalion of the 2<sup>nd</sup> regiment Nassau, led by major Büs-gen, spent the night in and around the complex of Goumont.<sup>52</sup>

The battalions of Lambert's brigade joined in the general advance. It was the 40<sup>th</sup> regiment which drove away the last French who were still north of the farm of La Haye Sainte. At the same time the 27<sup>th</sup> regiment and the grenadiers of the 40<sup>th</sup> regiment occupied the farm. The French left it without any serious resistance and many were taken prisoner. Finally, the 40<sup>th</sup> regiment took up a position in line about 500 meter south west of the farm.<sup>53</sup>

Of the Royal Horse Artillery, the battery of Bull joined in the general advance but further details

are lacking.<sup>54</sup> The battery of Webber Smith kept its position on the right in the centre of the line.<sup>55</sup> Captain Gardiner had his bivouac near the observatory.<sup>56</sup> Whether the battery of Whinyates participated in the general advance is not known.<sup>57</sup>

Mercer's battery was so weak and exhausted and didn't go forward with the army.<sup>58</sup> Of Ross' battery three guns were still intact; with these guns captain Ross got to the front, to a position near La Belle Alliance.<sup>59</sup> Ramsay's battery was kept where it had been in action.<sup>60</sup>

The battery of Bean headed forward in a strong eastern direction and thereby arriving at the Brussels road, which it took up to the point where it is cut deep in front of La Belle Alliance. During this advance the battery didn't come into action.<sup>61</sup>

Of the Royal Artillery, the battery of Sandham, which had gone back before (as well as the one of Kühlmann) retook its former position just before the general advance and probably stayed there.<sup>62</sup> The battery of Bolton also didn't move forward from its position.<sup>63</sup> About possible movements of the battery Lloyd there is no information.

The battery of Rogers marched forward and kept to its right and thereby arriving at the sand-track which connects La Belle Alliance to the Ohain-road. In this way the battery moved (with the cavalry) towards the Brussels-road. While doing so, the rear guns got behind on the front ones due to the heavy ground and the fatigue of the horses. Captain Rogers ordered his 2<sup>nd</sup> captain to move these guns forward. While going forward (a part of) the battery was in action against the fleeing French. Having arrived at the Brussels-road, it kept this road for a short distance in rear of La Belle Alliance.<sup>64</sup> The battery of Sinclair didn't move from its position that evening.<sup>65</sup>

Lieutenant colonel Hartmann (commander of the artillery of the KGL) was at the moment of the start of the general advance near the battery of Sympher; he now instructed Sympher to advance. Initially, Sympher moved towards La Belle Alliance, but some time later it moved to its right towards Mon Plaisir so as to silence a French battery which was still in action beyond Goumont. Due to the heavy ground and dusk coming in the battery failed to do so, and then the battery moved towards the Brussels-road again, to bivouac southwest of the Bois de Callois.<sup>66</sup>

The battery of Kühlmann had gone back earlier that day, but returned to its former post (led by colonel Adye, the commander of the artillery of the 1st division) the moment the general advance started. By then, the battle had been decided and the battery was kept in its position until the 19<sup>th</sup> of June.<sup>67</sup>

The battery of captain Cleeves was allowed by lieutenant colonel Hartmann to remain in its position, in front of the left part of the brigade C.Halkett.<sup>68</sup> Also, the battery of captain Von Rettberg didn't move. In fact, as soon as the Prussian artillery came up to his side, he pulled back for some 200 paces.<sup>69</sup>

The remains of Braun's battery had all been parked by the end of the battle at the entrance of the forest of Soignes. From there, they moved further into the forest for about half an hour where they were united with the battery's carriages, which had been led to the rear before.<sup>70</sup>

Of the Netherlands artillery, the battery of Petter / Gey kept its position as a bivouac near the windmill of Mont Saint Jean.<sup>71</sup>

Bijleveld's battery had gone to the rear (except for one gun) to replenish its ammunition in the artillery park; it didn't return to the front and spent the night there.<sup>72</sup> The section of Winssinger held its position as a bivouac north of the farm of La Haye.<sup>73</sup>

The battery of Krahmer de Bichin marched forward as far as a position near the farm of Rossomme, to the right of the road.<sup>74</sup>

The battery of Lux was delayed during its advance to the frontline. As a result, captain Lux tried attached himself to the brigade of d'Aubremé where he took up a reserve-position and a bivouac.<sup>75</sup>

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1. The 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion of light infantry only counted 40 men and the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion of the line 19 men. Cf. Major Baring. In: NHA, Hann.41.XXI.nr.152 p.41-47  
Lieutenant colonel Von Linsingen. In: NHA, Hann.41.XXI.nr.152 p.59-62
  
2. Cf. Von Brandis, captain (aide de camp of Von Ompteda) Von. In: Dehnel, H. Erinnerungen deutscher Officiere etc. p.292  
Ensign Domdorf (8<sup>th</sup> battalion of the line KGL). In: BL, Add.ms.34.705 p.287  
Major Baring confirms that the men who had retired as far as the hamlet of Mont Saint Jean went to the front again the moment the French had been beaten. In: NHA, Hann.41.XXI.nr.152 p.41-47  
The 1st battalion of light infantry advanced as far as half way between La Haye Sainte and La Belle Alliance, but then went back to a position in rear of the farm of La Haye Sainte. Cf. Adjudant Buhse (1<sup>st</sup> battalion light infantry). In: BL, Add.ms.34.704 p.264-267
  
3. Colonel Von Vincke. In: NHA, Hann.41.XXI.nr.152 p.90-103  
Adjudant Buhse (1<sup>st</sup> battalion light infantry). In: BL, Add.ms.34.704 p.264-267  
The journal of the battalion. In: Hann.38D.nr.236 p.218-219  
According to captain Bertram the battalion took up a bivouac near La Belle Alliance. In: BL, Add.ms.34.705 p.250-253
  
4. Major Baring himself had got under his horse when this had got wounded; this was at the time the Imperial Guard attacked. Baring was left for dead on the field, but later was taken from his awkward position. Though he couldn't use one of his legs, he crawled back to the ridge. It was near the house of Valette that a British soldier helped him on a horse again. It was on this horseback that Baring found his men near the hamlet of Mont Saint Jean.  
Right at that time, the army advanced and Baring himself now joined the 3th regiment of hussars KGL. Having been with them until after dusk while pursuing the enemy, Baring returned to his men who were now in their former positions.  
Cf. Baring, G. - Erzählung der Theilnahme etc. In: Hannovesches Militärisches Journal.1831 p.86-88  
Baring mentions the 1st regiment of KGL hussars, but these were those of the 3rd regiment of hussars.
  
5. Lieutenant colonel Müller (Batallion Bremen). In: NHA, Hann.41.XXI.nr.151 p.37-40  
Lieutenant colonel Von Scriba (battalion Bremen), In: NHA, Hann.41.XXI.nr.151 p.21-29  
Scriba, Von Das leichte Bataillon etc. p.101-102  
Major general Kielmansegge. In: NHA, Hann.41.XXI.nr.151 p.42-51
  
6. Report of major general Von Kruse. In: VPH, nr.73  
Rössler, A.von - Geschichte etc. p.131  
Cf. Lieutenant Von Gagern in a letter to his mother dated 26<sup>th</sup> July 1815. In: Ein Unbekannter Brief etc. In: Nassauische Heimatblätter 1956 heft 1 p.26
  
7. Wachholtz, F.von - Geschichte des herzoglich Braunschweigischen Armee-Corps etc. p.45  
Colonel Von Herzberg, of the Brunswick staff. In: BL, Add.ms.34.706 p.23-55  
Ensign Lindwurm (4<sup>th</sup> company 2<sup>nd</sup> Brunswick line battalion. Letter dated 23<sup>rd</sup> June 1815. In: [www.1815.ltd.uk](http://www.1815.ltd.uk) Original in: NSA, 249 AN 190

According to major general Von Vincke there would have been Brunswickers in a bivouac, near the observatory, which is a confirmation of the bivouac near Maison du Roi. In: NHA, Hann.41.XXI.nr.152 p.90-103

Two companies of the Leib-battalion, which had been engaged at Goumont (as the others had too) had initially halted there, but eventually joined the battalion by midnight. Cf. corporal Külbel (Leib-battalion). In: Die letzten Augenblicke etc. p.8

8. Cf. Lieutenant colonel Elphinstone (33<sup>rd</sup> regiment). In: BL, Add.ms.34.703 p.278-281

Captain Howard (30<sup>th</sup> regiment). In: BL, Add.ms.34.703 p.317-319

Cf. Captain Knight (33<sup>rd</sup> regiment) in a letter to lieutenant colonel Elphinstone, dated 16<sup>th</sup> November [?] 1834. In: BL, Mss.Eur. F.89.42

Sir Basil Jackson claims the 69<sup>th</sup> regiment had a bivouac at the complex of Goumont. In: Reminiscences etc. p.70

Ensign Macready (30<sup>th</sup> regiment) indicates that the 30<sup>th</sup> regiment advanced just as far as the ridge due to its high losses and exhaustion. Cf. his journal, cited in: History of the 30<sup>th</sup> regiment p.345

This is confirmed by sergeant Morris (2<sup>nd</sup> battalion 73<sup>rd</sup> regiment). In: Recollections p.80

Major Dawson Kelly (73<sup>rd</sup> regiment) claims the brigade would have advanced beyond La Belle Alliance. In: BL, 34.703 p.345-347

9. Major general Maitland. In: BL, Add.ms.34.703 p.331-334

Luitenant Powell. In: BL, Add.ms.34.705 p.181-187

Lieutenant colonel Reeve (1<sup>st</sup> Foot Guards). In: BL, Add.ms.34.705 p.114-117

Ensign Dirom. In: BL, Add.ms.34.704 p.274-277

Ensign R.Batty (1<sup>st</sup> Foot Guards). In a letter dated 23<sup>rd</sup> June 1815 p. 27 In private collection.

Reeve says the change of formation was ordered by Sir Felton Hervey.

Lieutenant Gronow says the regiment had its bivouac in the orchard of La Belle Alliance, but this inn didn't have an orchard. It may have been the farm of Rossomme. In: The reminiscences etc. p.199

On the other hand, the fact that the Foot Guards would have bivouaced near La Belle Alliance is confirmed by ensign Tighe (1<sup>st</sup> regiment Foot Guards) and ensign Swinburne (1<sup>st</sup> Foot Guards). In: BL, Add.ms.34.705 p.83-86 and 34.708 p.346-347

10. Private Clay (2<sup>nd</sup> battalion, 3<sup>rd</sup> regiment Foot Guards). In:

Major Hepburn. In: BL, Add.ms.34.703 p.311-316

Captain Mercer. In: BL, Add.ms.34.703 p.203-206

Cf. his statement dated 26<sup>th</sup> June 1834. In: [www.1815.ltd.uk](http://www.1815.ltd.uk) Original in: National archives of Scotland. GD 172/1201/1

11. Ensign Short (Coldstream Guards). In: BL, Add.ms.34.705 p.15-18

Short was a member of a picket in the wood of Goumont that night.

12. Lieutenant colonel Sir J.Colborne (52<sup>nd</sup> regiment). In: BL, Add.ms.34.708 p.84-88

Lieutenant Gawler (52<sup>nd</sup> regiment). In: BL, Add.ms.34.704 p.88-97 and 34.704 p.48-55

Ensign Leeke (52<sup>nd</sup> regiment) describes the position as one in columns of companies north of the farm, in the angle formed by the Brussels road and the road leading into it from Plancenoi.. In: The history of lord Seaton's regiment Vol.I p.64

13. Lieutenant colonel Reynell (71<sup>st</sup> regiment). In: BL, Add.ms.34.703 p.234-239  
Captain Reed (71<sup>st</sup> regiment). In: BL, Add.ms.34.703 p.250-253

14. Corporal Aldridge (2<sup>nd</sup> battalion of the 95<sup>th</sup> regiment). In: BL, Add.ms.34.704 p.98-100  
He mentions the presence of a large pond.  
According to captain Logan it was at 11 p.m. that the men took up this bivouac. Cf. his letter dated 18<sup>th</sup> July 1815 to W.Sylvester. In: Miscellany, 1934. p.86-87. BL,Add.ms. 43.830

15. Captain Eeles (3<sup>rd</sup> battalion 95<sup>th</sup> regiment). In: BL, Add.ms.34.704 p.77-82

16. Report of Clinton to Lord Hill (19<sup>th</sup> June 1815). In: WSD, Vol.X, p.545-546  
After the fall of lieutenant colonel Ellis, the regiment was led by major Dalmer, who was under the orders of Clinton. Cf. Sir H.Clinton's letter dated 23<sup>rd</sup> June 1815. In: NLS, MS 3615 f.41

17. Lieutenant Holmes (23<sup>rd</sup> regiment). In: BL, Add.ms.34.705 p.209-212  
Lieutenant Ellis (23<sup>rd</sup> regiment). In: BL, Add.ms.34.704 p.126-128

18. Private Wheeler (51<sup>st</sup> regiment). In a letter dated 23<sup>rd</sup> June 1815 In: Letters of private Wheeler p.174

Captain Campbell (51<sup>st</sup> regiment). In: BL, Add.ms.34.706 p.151-152

Captain Campbell mentions the orchard of Goumont, but at the same time he mentions the passage of Prussian units and therefore this cannot have been the case. Cf. Captain Campbell (51<sup>st</sup> regiment). In: BL, Add.ms.34.706 p.151-152

Lieutenant Mainwaring of the same regiment does the same. Cf. Four years of a soldier's life. In: United Service Magazine, 1844 III p.410

19. A British eye-witness mentions the advance of some Belgian battalions in good order to the left of the Foot Guards during the general advance; these may very well have been those of Detmers. Cf. Ensign Tighe (1<sup>st</sup> regiment Foot Guards). In: BL, Add.ms.34.705.26

Ensign Leeke (52<sup>nd</sup> regiment) speaks of 4 battalions in column, with ordered arms, facing south, west of the farm of La Haye Sainte and about 400 to 500 yards from the allied position. At that moment, his brigade was about 80 meters of the Brussels road, 270 meters from the farm and 750 meters away from Goumont. In: History of the 52<sup>nd</sup> regiment Vol.I p.51

20. Captain Rochell (19<sup>th</sup> battalion of National Militia). Account in private archive.

Corporal Ruysch (2<sup>nd</sup> battalion of line infantry). In a letter dated 16<sup>th</sup> October 1865. In; Tresor Leeuwarden, Collection Fries Genootschap nr.1261

He adds that the following members of the battalion then got wounded: captain Veere, 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant Van Hasselt and 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant Mersloot van Haukers. Baron Rengters and captain Roest distinguished themselves.

21. Lieutenant colonel Van Delen. In: Bas, F.de & T'Serclaes de Wommerson La campagne de 1815 aux Pays Bas. Vol.III, 22B

Colonel Detmers. In: Bas, F.de & T'Serclaes de Wommerson La campagne de 1815 aux Pays Bas. Vol.III, 22C

Constant Rebecque. Diary. In: NA, 2.21.008.01 nr.25  
 Captain Rochell (19th battalion of National Militia). Account in private archive  
 Sergeant Van de Wetering (4<sup>th</sup> battalion of national militia). He speaks of a bivouac at about 15 minutes north of Genappe near a farm. Cf. his diary. In private collection  
 Baron Von Omphal (adjutant of Chassé). In: NIMH, nr.104/7  
 Captain Rochell states his company of the 19th battalion of National Militia pursued the enemy beyond Maison du Roi, until 10 p.m. He confirms his men had to halt and return to the brigade. He also mentions the cordial encounter with the Prussians.  
 Lieutenant Koch of the 17th battalion of National Militia says his battalion halted towards midnight, but he doesn't specify any position. Cf. his diary. In: Infanterie Museum Harskamp  
 According to sergeant Wiegmans of the 6th battalion of national militia the brigade halted between 10 and 10.30 p.m. In: Wiegmans, C. - Quatre en Waterloo p.68

22. Cf. Lieutenant colonel Van Delen. In: Bas, F.de & T'Serclaes de Wommerson. La campagne de 1815 aux Pays Bas.Vol.III, 21B

23. Journal of the 1<sup>st</sup> battalion of the line KGL. In: NHA, Hann.38D, nr.236 p.27-28  
 General Hanoverian report. In: BL, Add.ms.34.705 p.289-302  
 Captain Von Goeben (1<sup>st</sup> battalion of the line KGL). In: BL, Add.ms.34.705 p.42-45  
 Major Rettberg (1<sup>st</sup> battalion of the line KGL). In: NHA, Hann.41.XXI, nr.152 p.49-50  
 Journal of the 3<sup>rd</sup> battalion of the line KGL. In: NHA, Hann.38D, nr.816 p.22-25  
 Journal of the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion of the line KGL. In: NHA, Hann.38D, nr.236 p.118-119  
 Major Meijer (4<sup>th</sup> battalion of the line KGL). In: BL, Add.ms.34.704 p.270-273  
 The journal of the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion of the line KGL claims the battalion pursued as far as Maison du Roi. Also see: lieutenant colonel Von Wissell (on behalf of colonel Duplat). In his report dated 20<sup>th</sup> June 1815 to the duke of Cambridge. In: NHA, Hann.38D nr.200 p.7-9  
 The plan of lieutenant Kuckuck (3rd battalion of the line KGL) shows a march as far as a position halfway between La Belle Alliance and Rossomme, to the west of the road. He claims the observatory was to the right. In: BL, Add.ms.34.705 p.35-42  
 This is corroborated by lieutenant Dehnel, who claims his men (light company of the 3<sup>rd</sup> battalion of the line KGL) were that night near the observatory. Cf. Dehnel, H. Rückblicke etc. p.276  
 Captain Schlichthorst (4<sup>th</sup> battalion of the line KGL) also states his battalion was in front of a village [Maison du Roi] with the observatory to the right. In: BL, Add.ms.34.704 p.268-269

24. Hanoverian report. In: NHA, Hann.41.XXI, nr.156 p.27-49  
 Major Von Muller claims the bivouac was near Genappe. In: NHA, Hann.41.XXI, nr.152 p.51-53  
 Lieutenant Heise claims it was near La Belle Alliance. In: BL,Add.ms.34.704 p.255-258

25. Cf. NHA, Hann.41 XXI nr.157.  
 Major Von Dreves (battalion Osnabrück). In: NHA, Hann.41.XXI, nr.151 p.70-72  
 Major general H.Halkett. In: NHA, Hann.41.XXI, nr.151 p.54-56  
 Halkett believes 12 guns and 40 horses were taken.

26. Lieutenant colonel H.Halkett. In: BL, Add.ms.34.706 p.402-403  
 Major Von Dreves (battalion Osnabrück). In: NHA, Hann.41.XXI, nr.151 p.70-72

27. General Hanoverian report. In: NHA, Hann.41.XXI, nr.156 p.27-49  
 Captain Von Scheuch (battalion Bremervörde). In: NHA, Hann.41.XXI, nr.151 p.65-68  
 Report of general Clinton to Lord Hill, 19<sup>th</sup> June 1815. In: WSD, Vol.X p.545-546  
 Baron Von Busche (Quackenbrück) had been wounded around 5 p.m. and was succeeded by major Hülsemann (1st light battalion KGL). The report of Hugh Halkett to Sir H.Clinton. In: Dehnel, H. Erinnerungen deutscher Officiere etc. p.378
28. Major Hammerstein (battalion Salzgitter). In: NHA, Hann.41.XXI, nr.151 p.60-64  
 General Hanoverian report. In: NHA, Hann.41.XXI, nr.156 p.27-49
29. Lord Somerset. In: BL, Add.ms.34.705 p.135-140  
 Then it was 9 p.m.  
 Lieutenant Marten (2<sup>nd</sup> regiment of Life Guards). In: BL, Add.ms.34.704 p.5-6  
 [...] Nicholson (2<sup>nd</sup> regiment of Life Guards). In: BL, Add.ms.34.704 p.3-4  
 He mentions a time of 10 p.m.  
 Lord Greenock. In: BL, Add.ms.34.704 p.187-189  
 Journal 3rd regiment of hussars KGL. In: NHA, Hann.38D, nr.233 p.198-202  
 Major Von Goeben (3<sup>rd</sup> regiment of hussars). In: NHA, Hann.41.XXI, nr.152 p.11-15  
 Journal of sergeant Johnston (Scots Greys). In: Atkinson, C.T. A Waterloo journal. JSAHR.Vol.38.1960 p.40.
30. Report of Trip. In: Bas, F.de & T'Serclaes de Wommerson - La campagne de 1815 aux Pays Bas. Vol.III, nr.24 and 25  
 Trip says the brigade took up this position by midnight.  
 F.de Bas says the brigade bivouacked in the Bois de Callois. In: Bas, F.de & T'Serclaes de Wommerson - La campagne de 1815 aux Pays Bas. Vol.II p.311
31. Lieutenant colonel Van Heerdt. In: CBG, nr.95  
 Van Heerdt says the 4th regiment of light dragoons advanced and that the 8th regiment of hussars joined the former regiment that evening around 9.30 p.m. He adds the regiments had their bivouacs near Rossomme and at the same time indicates the 4th regiment of light dragoons counted 300 men and the 8th regiment of hussars 100 men.  
 Squadron sergeant major Fundter (4<sup>th</sup> regiment of light dragoons) states the regiment advanced in gallop, went back for some distance, dismounted and then took up a bivouac. In: Geschiedenis van het 4<sup>e</sup> regiment lichte dragonders p.21
32. Boreel himself calls the officer "Van Heid". F.de Bas corrects it into Hervey (deputy quartermaster general), which is very well possible. Cf. Bas, F.de & T'Serclaes de Wommerson - La campagne de 1815 aux Pays Bas. Vol. p.III p.420
33. Report of Boreel. In: Bas, F.de & T'Serclaes de Wommerson - La campagne de 1815 aux Pays Bas. Vol.III, nr.27  
 Report of De Ghigny. In: Bas, F.de & T'Serclaes de Wommerson - La campagne de 1815 aux Pays Bas. Vol.III, nr.26  
 Report of Trip. In: Bas, F.de & T'Serclaes de Wommerson - La campagne de 1815 aux Pays Bas. Vol.III, nr.25

The fact that the 6<sup>th</sup> regiment of hussars participated in the general advance is confirmed by the brigadier J.Norden. In: *Het leven en de lotgevallen van de gebroeders etc.* p.398

<sup>34</sup> In: In: Wellington Museum, Apsley House, London, nr.WM 1259-1948

The ladders and garden can only refer to the observatory, which the Duke had seen further to his right when he reached Rossomme. Why he mentions the presence of the Prussians at St.Lambert [which was incorrect] remains unclear. Braine le Chateau is about 7.5 kilometres west of Braine l'Alleud and 5 kilometres south-east of Halle.

Vivian himself also claims he had a conversation with the duke *after* his meeting with Blücher. He would have said to Vivian: "Our troops have had a hard day's work; the Prussians will pursue the enemy; do you bivouac your brigade." In: BL, Add.ms.34.707 p.50-57

35. Sir H.Vivian. Diary. In: Cl.Vivian R.H.Vivian, first baron Vivian p.327

Sir H.Vivian. In: Reply to major Gawler etc. In: USJ, 1833,II p.311 and 319

Captain Taylor (10<sup>th</sup> regiment of hussars). In: BL, Add.ms.34.703 p.80-90

Lieutenant colonel Von Wissell (1<sup>st</sup> regiment of hussars). In: BL, Add.ms.34.703 p.98-102

Captain Shakespear (10<sup>th</sup> regiment of hussars). In: NAM, nr.7706-17

Major Von der Decken (1<sup>st</sup> regiment of hussars). In: NHA, Hann.41.XXI, nr.152 p.27-29

Lieutenant colonel Murray claims there was a bivouac in rear of Rossomme (18<sup>th</sup> regiment of hussars). In: BL, Add.ms.34.704 p.106-116

The journal of the 1<sup>st</sup> regiment of hussars mentions a bivouac near Vieux Genappe. In: Hann.38D.nr.233 p.50 This regiment may have been further south.

36. Lieutenant Banner (23<sup>rd</sup> regiment of light dragoons). In: BL, Add.ms.34.705 p.332-333 and 34.706 p.16-18

Major Lautour (23<sup>rd</sup> regiment of light dragoons).In: BL, Add.ms.34.704 p.286-289

37. The journal of the 1<sup>st</sup> regiment mentions a bivouac in the French position. In: NHA, Hann.38D. nr.231 p.15-16

Major Seeger (2<sup>nd</sup> regiment of light dragoons KGL) claims the regiment halted at a half hour of Genappe, near deserted French artillery [Maison du Roi ?].In: NHA, Hann.41.XXI, nr.152 p.17-22

38. Captain Thackwell (15<sup>th</sup> regiment of hussars). In: BL, Add.ms.34.705 p.305-308

Lieutenant O'Grady (7<sup>th</sup> regiment of hussars). In: BL, Add.ms.34.706 p.287-292 and 34.703 p.209-210

Cf. his letter dated 31<sup>st</sup> July 1815. In: NAM, nr.1978-05-24

Sergeant major Cotton (7<sup>th</sup> regiment of hussars) In: *Une voix de Waterloo* p.158

Lieutenant Maclean (13<sup>th</sup> regiment of light dragoons). In: BL, Add.ms.34.708 p.154-157

Lieutenant Wm. Turner (13<sup>th</sup> regiment of light dragoons). In a letter dated 13th July 1815 to a Mr. Busby. In: Barrett, C.R.B. *History of the XIII Hussars* p.278

Sir H.Vivian. In: Reply to major Gawler etc. In: USJ, 1833,II p.311

There are no data about the situation of the 15th regiment of hussars, but it can be presumed it bivouacked near the other regiments of the brigade.

Lieutenant Turner (13<sup>th</sup> regiment of light dragoons) says the men bivouacked at 9 p.m. Cf. his letter dated 13<sup>th</sup> July 1815 to a Mr. Busby. In: Barrett, C.R.B. *History of the XIII Hussars* p.278

Sergeant major Cotton says he was an orderly officer for Sir H.Vivian and that he also spent

the night at the farm of Hilaincourt. In: A voice from Waterloo, p.158  
According to lieutenant colonel Greenock, the only cavalry which advanced to the right of Goumont was the one Grant, but this is incorrect. In: BL, Add.ms.34.707 p.203-204

39. Captain Childers (11<sup>th</sup> regiment of light dragoons). In: BL, Add.ms.34.704 p.165-166  
Captain W.Tomkinson (16<sup>th</sup> regiment of light dragoons). In: The diary of a cavalry officer p.314  
Lieutenant Luard (16<sup>th</sup> regiment of light dragoons). In: BL, Add.ms.34.704 p.133-140  
According to Tomkinson it was then 10 p.m.

40. Sergeant Robertson (92<sup>nd</sup> regiment). Cf. The journal of sergeant Robertson p.160  
Sergeant Anton (42<sup>th</sup> regiment). C. Anton, J. A military life p.207  
Ensign Mudie (1<sup>st</sup> Regiment of foot). In: Operations of the 5<sup>th</sup> or Picton's division in the campaign of Waterloo. In: USJ, II, 1841 p.175 Mudie believes the division got there by 9.30 p.m.

41. Ensign C.Mudie (1<sup>st</sup> Royals Scots). In: Operations of the 5<sup>th</sup> or Picton's division in the campaign of Waterloo. In: USJ, II p.187  
Captain Campbell (42<sup>nd</sup> regiment). In: BL, Add.ms.34.706 p.451-454  
Lieutenant Winchester (92<sup>nd</sup> regiment). In: BL, Add.ms.34.703 p.335-338  
Sergeant Robertson (92<sup>nd</sup> regiment). In: The journal of sergeant Robertson p.159

42. Captain Kincaid (1<sup>st</sup> battalion of the 95<sup>th</sup> regiment) talks about a bivouac at about two miles of the battlefield, which would be about the farm Rossomme, measured from his position. Cf. Kincaid, J. Adventures in the Rifle Brigade p.344  
General Kempt wrote his report dated 19<sup>th</sup> June 1815 from near Genappe. In: WSD, Vol.X p.535  
Lieutenant Forbes (79<sup>th</sup> regiment) at least his battalion was near La Belle Alliance, in the French position, having French guns in rear. In: BL, Add.ms.34.705 p.105-109  
Captain Caddell's sketch is not that clear that it provides us with information (28<sup>th</sup> regiment). In: BL, Add.ms.34.705 p.217-222  
Captain Leach (1<sup>st</sup> battalion of the 95<sup>th</sup> regiment) claims his battalion bivouacked on the field of battle. Cf. Leach, J. Rough sketches etc. p.394  
An anonymous officer of the 1<sup>st</sup> battalion of the 95<sup>th</sup> regiment says the battalion took up a position around 11 p.m. In a letter, cited in: Swiney, Historical records of the 32<sup>nd</sup> light infantry p.127

43. Report of major general Best. In: NHA, Hann.41.XXI.nr.152 p.82-88  
General Hanoverian report. In: NHA, Hann.41.XXI.nr.156 p.27-49  
General Hanoverian report. In: BL, Add.ms.34.705 p.289-302  
Lieutenant Von Berckefeldt (battalion Münden). In: [www.1815.ltd.uk](http://www.1815.ltd.uk) Original in: Geschichte des Königlich Hannoverschen Landwehr Bataillons Münden. In: Archiv des historischen Vereins für Niedersachsen.

<sup>44</sup> Cf. extensive note.

45. Major general Von Vincke. In: NHA, Hann.41.XXI nr.151 p.89-93 and Hann.41.XXI. nr.152 p.90-103

General Hanoverian report. In: Hann.41.XXI nr.156 p.27-49  
Lieutenant colonel Von Strube (Hameln battalion). In: NHA, Hann.41.XXI nr.152 p.104-105  
He claims the movements of the battalion ended by 10 p.m.

Von Vincke writes about 500 French wounded in a farm and about French artillery blocking the road further north. He was instructed to remove these guns during the night. In: NHA, Hann.41.XXI nr.152 p.90-103

46. Report of colonel Van Zuylen van Nijevelt. In: Bas, F.de & T'Serclaes de Wommerson. La campagne de 1815 aux Pays Bas. Vol.III, 21B

Letter of captain A.G.van Bronkhorst, dated 9th July 1815. In: Ons leger (1983) 67 nr.6 p.32-38

Cf. the papers of colonel De Jongh, as published in the Militaire Spectator of 1866

Scheltens, Souvenirs d'un vieux soldat etc. p.203

47. Report of Van Zuylen van Nijevelt. In: Bas, F.de & T'Serclaes de Wommerson. La campagne de 1815 aux Pays Bas. Vol.III, nr.21B

Bernard van Saksen Weimar to captain Van Löben Sels. In: NL-ZuRAZ – Van Löben Sels. 0302 nr.265

Also see the same to colonel Nepveu. In: NL-ZuRAZ – Van Löben Sels. 0302 nr.259

Major Sattler claims he advanced over some distance during the general advance. Cf. his account. In: HHA, Abt.202, Inv.nr.1015 p.338

48. In: Bas, F.de & T'Serclaes de Wommerson - La campagne de 1815 aux Pays Bas. Vol.III, nr.33A

In another account, in his letter dated 29<sup>th</sup> August 1841 to captain Van Löben Sels, Bernard van Saksen Weimar writes about a position in the Forest de Soignes, at a few hundred paces of to the left rear of the position in the former order of battle. This is more or less the position near the farm of Livraumont. In: NL-ZuRAZ – Van Löben Sels. 0302 nr.265

<sup>49</sup> Also see: Diary of Van Saksen Weimar. In: ThHStAW, Grossherzogliches Hausarchiv A, XXIV 30, p.195

Captain L.Wirths (2nd Nassau battalion) In: Aus der Schlacht bei Waterloo. In: Nassovia 1905 p.144 According to Wirths, his battalion, the 2nd battalion Nassau, as well as the 2nd and 3rd battalion Orange-Nassau took up a bivouac that evening in the forest of Soignes.

50. Cf. VPH, nr.74

Cf. Report of major Sattler. In: HHA, Abt.202, inv.nr.1015 p.338

51. Report of major general Von Kruse. In: VPH, nr.73

Starklof, R. - Das Leben etc. p.207

Rössler, Von - Geschichte etc. p.101

Major Rettberg (3<sup>rd</sup> battalion of the 2<sup>nd</sup> regiment Nassau). In: VPH, nr.77

He says he joined the Prussians with a part of his battalion as he lacked horn-blowers and because of the ground which was very much cut up.

According to Starklof the Nassau Volunteers and the 1st battalion Orange-Nassau would also have joined in the pursuit. Cf. Starklof, R. Das Leben etc. p.207

52. Major Büsgen. In: VPH, nr.75  
The battalion joined the brigade the next day. Cf. letter of Bernard van Saksen Weimar to captain Van Löben Sels. In: NL-ZuRAZ – Van Löben Sels. 0302 nr.265
53. Major general Lambert. In: BL, Add.ms.34.706 p.64-67  
Captain Stretton (40<sup>th</sup> regiment). In: BL, Add.ms.34.706 p.224-226  
Captain Bishop (40<sup>th</sup> regiment). In: BL, Add.ms.34.705 p.213-216 - plan.  
Grenadier Lawrence (40<sup>th</sup> regiment). In: Mémoires d'un grenadier anglais p.214
54. Captain Bull. In: BL, Add.ms.34.703 p.46-49  
Captain Mercer believes Bull kept his position on the ridge. In: BL, Add.ms.34.703.106  
Lieutenant Sandilands (battery Ramsay) says the same. Notes. In: RAI, nr.MD 638
55. Captain Walcott (battery Webber Smith). In: BL, Add.ms.34.704 p.184-185
56. Lieutenant Ingilby (battery Gardiner). In: BL, Add.ms.34.703 p.266-271 and 34.706 p.465-467 The halt was at 22.30 p.m.  
In his diary, captain Gardiner indicates that the cavalry (brigade of Vivian) pursued until about 10 p.m. In: RAI, nr.MD 1178
57. According to captain Stretton (40<sup>th</sup> regiment) the battery had been silenced by French guns before the end of the battle. In: BL, Add.ms.34.706 p.224-226
58. Captain Mercer. In: BL, Add.ms.34.703 p.347-354  
His letter dated 24<sup>th</sup> January 1866 to an unknown person. In: RAI, nr.MD88  
Shortly before the general advance, Mercer's battery would have been fired at by a Prussian battery from a position almost halfway between La Haye Sainte and Goumont.  
The fact that this would have been a Prussian one is impossible as no Prussian units got that far west on the battlefield.  
Van Dam van Isselt believes this was the battery of Lux, but this battery didn't get into action at all. Cf. Dam van Isselt, W.E. van De Noord-Nederlandse batterij etc. p.66-67
59. Captain Ross. In: BL, Add.ms..34.704 p.201-204 and 34.708 p.318  
Journal of captain Ross. In: H.D. Ross - Memoir of field-marshal Sir H.D. Ross p.60
60. Notes of lieutenant Sandilands (battery Ramsay). In: RAI, nr.MD 638
61. Lieutenant Maunsell (battery Bean). In: BL, Add.ms.34.703 p.272-273
62. Captain Von Kühlmann. In: VPH, nr.62 and 68  
Lieutenant colonel Hartmann. In: VPH, nr.29  
Lieutenant colonel Adye (commander of the artillery of the 1st division). In: BL, Add.ms.34.704 p.7-10  
Captain Sandham (battery Sandham). In: BL, Add.ms.34.705 p.273-276
63. Lieutenant Sharpin (battery Bolton). In: BL, Add.ms.34.704 p.15-19

Captain Napier had succeeded captain Bolton at 3 p.m. when this captain had got wounded. Around 8 p.m. Napier got wounded as well, when lieutenant Pringle succeeded him. Cf. State of the 2nd British division, dated 13<sup>th</sup> July 1815 written by captain G.Marlay. In: WSD, Vol.X p.751

64. Captain Rogers. In: BL, Add.ms.34.706 p.227-234

Lieutenant Maule. In: BL, Add.ms.34.704 p.120-122

Maule mentions some houses; probably he means La Belle Alliance and Trimotion.

65. Lieutenant Wilson (battery Sinclair). In: BL, Add.ms.34.703 p.281-282

66. Report captain Sympher. In: NHA, Hann.41.D.XXI, nr.151 p.132-133

Lieutenant colonel Hartmann. In: NHA, Hann.41.XXI.nr.151 p.129-131

Captain Cleeves. In: NHA, Hann.41.XXI nr.151 p.139-146

General Hanoverian report. In: BL, Add.ms.34.705 p.289-302

Report of lieutenant general Clinton to Lord Hill, dated 19<sup>th</sup> June 1815. In: Supplementary Despatches Vol.X, p.545-546

According to lieutenant colonel Hartmann he was ordered through colonel Freemantle to keep the battery to the right of the Brussels-road.

67. Report of captain Von Kühlmann. In: NHA, Hann.41.XXI nr.151 p.134-137

Cf. The general Hanoverian report. In: NHA, Hann.41.XXI nr.156 p.27-49

Lieutenant colonel Hartmann had the battery return to its post. Cf. his report. In: NHA, Hann.41.XXI nr.151 p.129-131

Lieutenant Von Wissell (battery Kühlmann). In: BL, Add.ms.34.704 p.262-263

General Hanoverian report. In: BL, Add.ms.34.705 p.289-302

68. Report of captain Cleeves. In: NHA, Hann.41.XXI.nr.151 p.139-146

69. Captain Von Rettberg. In: NHA, Hann.41.XXI.nr.151 p.159-163 and in BL, Add.ms.34.704 p.229-234, 34.706 p.377-379

Lieutenant Heise. In: BL, Add.ms.34.705 p.190-191

<sup>70</sup> Captain d'Huvelé (Brauns's battery). In: VPH, nr.65

71. Report of captain Petter. In: Bas, F.de & T'Serclaes de Wommerson. La campagne de 1815 aux Pays Bas. Vol.III, nr.29

72. Report of colonel Van Zuylen van Nijevelt. In: Bas, F.de & T'Serclaes de Wommerson. La campagne de 1815 aux Pays Bas. Vol.III nr.21b

Major Van Opstall adds that after its retreat the battery got separated ason the 19th of june only 4 caissons could leave for the division. In: NL-ZuRAZ – Van Löben Sels. 0302 nr.262

73. Report of colonel Van Zuylen van Nijevelt and the one of major Van Opstall. In: NL-ZuRAZ – Van Löben Sels. 0302 nr.262

74. Dam van Isselt, W.E. van De Noord-Nederlandse batterij etc. p.62

75. Letter of lieutenant Bentinck (battery Lux). In: NL-ZuRAZ – Van Löben Sels. 0302  
nr.262