

WATERLOO 200

— 1815 - 2015 —
A DEFINING MOMENT
IN EUROPEAN HISTORY

THE OFFICIAL SOUVENIR PUBLICATION FOR THE BICENTENARY COMMEMORATIONS

Edited by Robert McCall



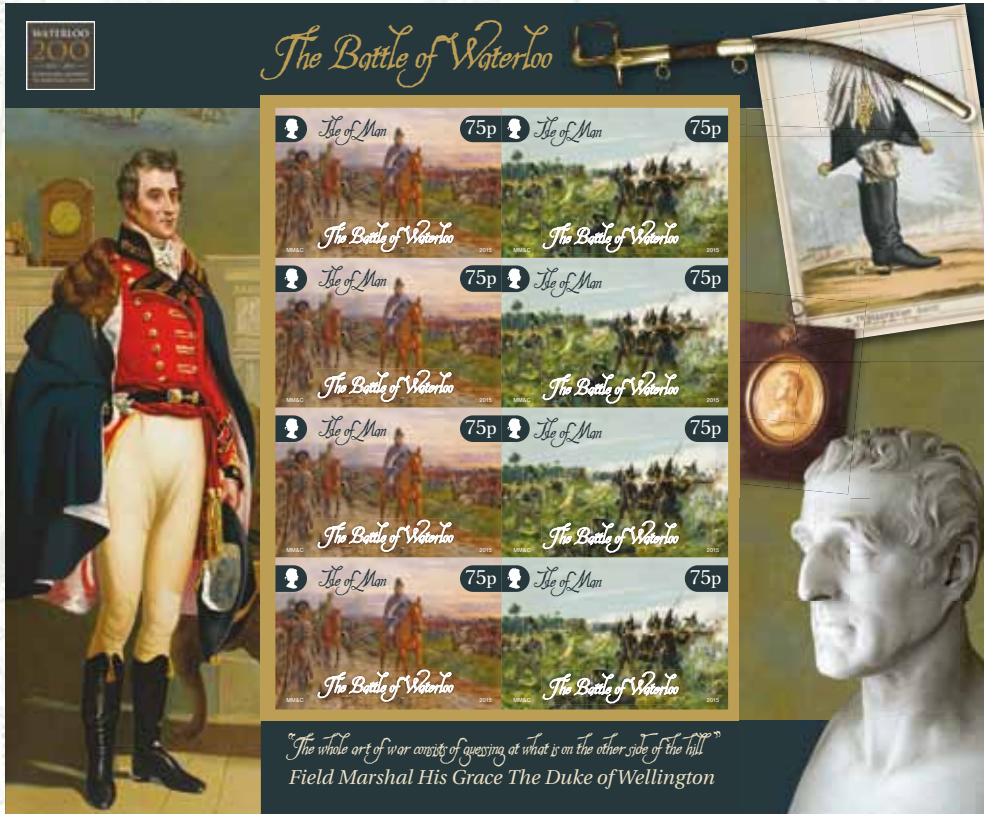
With an introduction by Major General Sir Evelyn Webb-Carter KCVO OBE DL

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The Battle of Waterloo

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Major General Sir Evelyn Webb-Carter; Alice Berkeley; Timothy Cooke; Barry van Danzig; Steve Stanton; Gareth Glover; R E Foster; Lt General Sir Christopher Wallace; Neil Armstrong; Andrew Mason; Steve & Debbie Amabli; Linda Anderson; George Osborne and most of all, James Morrow, a really quite exceptional man.

Wellington College

The Royal Charter founding Wellington College was signed and sealed in 1853, and the College opened for the first pupils in 1859. The College was the result of public recognition of the life and work of Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington, by the personal wish of Queen Victoria, who was anxious to ensure a living memorial to the “greatest Englishman that ever lived”. The school would provide an education for the sons of living or deceased Army Officers, and the Monarch’s intention was that these sons of heroes should learn the values of duty, courage and service that had so characterised the life of the Great Duke. That 725 Wellingtonians made the ultimate sacrifice in The Great War, along with over 500 in the Second, suggests that such values were deeply imbued in the hearts of the pupils from the very beginning.

Much has changed since then of course, but the determination to place service at the centre of all that the school does remains. The school has been co-educational since 1975, fully so for the last ten years, and true to its heritage has always sought to remain at the forefront of educational innovation: Wellington enshrines best practice in all that it does, and where the school leads, many others follow.

Set in 400 acres of beautiful parkland 40 minutes from Heathrow, Wellington College offers an outstanding education to girls and boys aged 13-18, creatively fusing history and tradition with a 21st century commitment to innovation and globalism. Academic results are stellar: in 2014 94.7% of grades at A-level were A-B; the IB Diploma average was 40. Pupils follow national and international curricula with iGCSEs, A-levels, and the IB Diploma on offer. The College is currently celebrating record Oxbridge success with 24 students being offered places at these prestigious universities. School life is based on the unique “eight aptitude” approach, and a national reputation in sports, arts, service, wellbeing and leadership ensures that every Wellingtonian becomes the best they can be. It is for these reasons that Tatler recently crowned Wellington College “Best Public School”, and why it is so proud to be a part of the 200th Anniversary Celebrations of Waterloo. While that battle may indeed have been won on the playing fields of Eton, we are sure that it is Wellington College that best preserves the memory of the Duke’s greatest success.*



WELLINGTON
COLLEGE



Chairman's Introduction

**by Major General Sir Evelyn Webb-Carter
KCVO, OBE, DL, Chairman Waterloo 200**



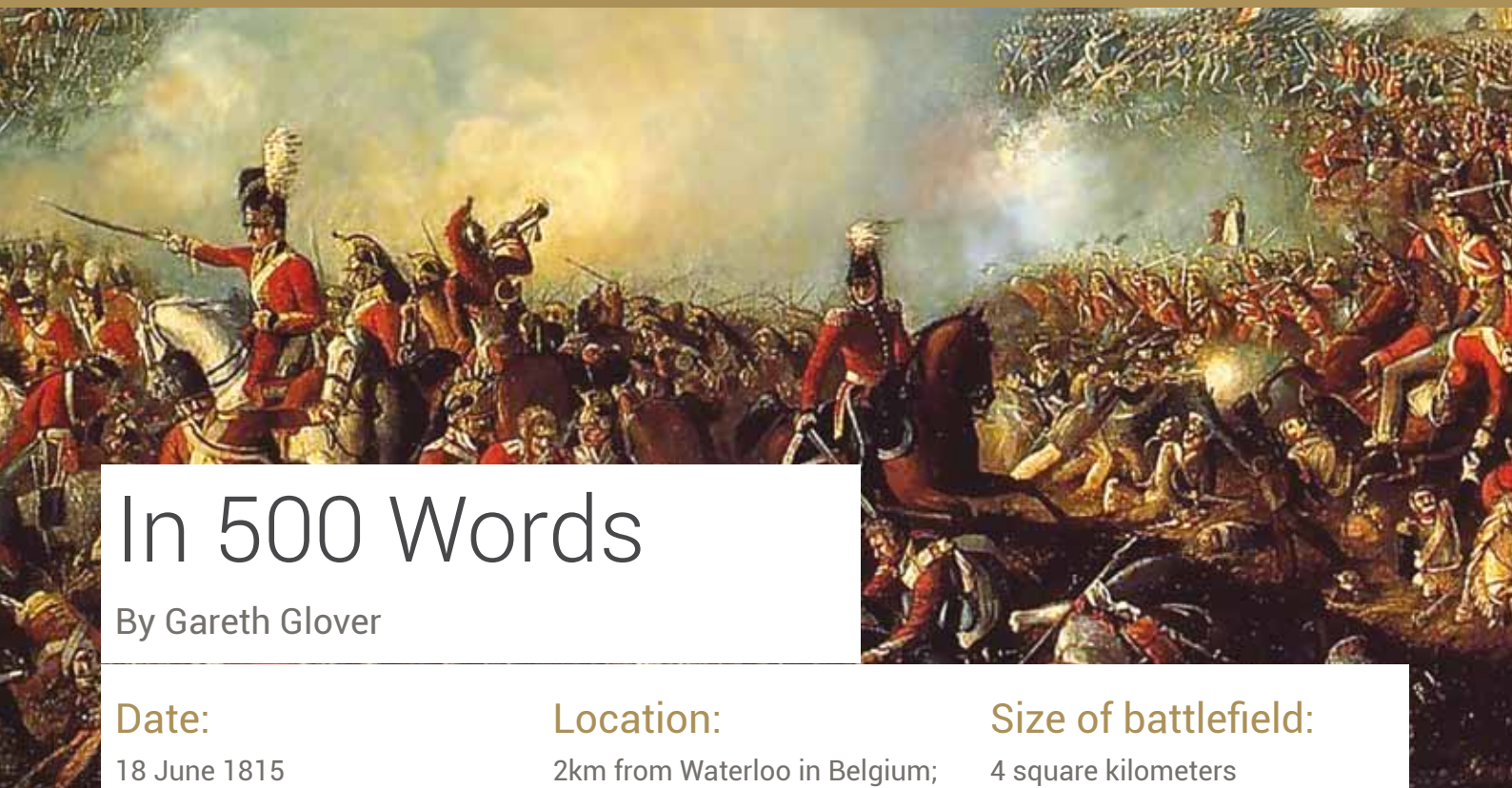
I am often asked why we should celebrate the Battle of Waterloo. It was a long time ago and it would only annoy the French. Both may be true but both the question and the comment miss the point. In the first instance the firm intention is to commemorate and not in any way glorify or be triumphalist. Nevertheless many hundreds of thousands died on both sides during the course of the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars. Although a century away from the First World War they merit remembering and indeed in proportional terms to population the numbers of dead in the two wars were not that different. But Waterloo is a significant moment in history; it is as the military historian, the late Richard Holmes put it, "a full stop in European history". It is not widely understood that it is the consequences of the battle which are so important to understand, rather than the detail, always so fascinating, of the battle itself. Victor Hugo characterised Waterloo as "the hinge on the door to the 19th Century". The metaphor signals the importance of the battle as the closing event in the first global conflict lasting 22 years in which military actions had taken place on sea and land, across Europe, including Russia, Egypt, the Caribbean, India and the United States.

Waterloo in conjunction with the Congress of Vienna created a period of remarkable stability which lasted until the years immediately before the First World War, Stable it was, free from war it certainly was not but the fundamental balance of power was maintained. This delicate arrangement was supervised by the "Concert of Europe" an informal grouping of the crowned heads of Europe. France was included and not as harshly treated as the Prussians would have desired - a lesson the treaty makers of

Versailles failed to learn in 1918. Wellington and Castlereagh were the architects of this scheme and so not only won the war but they also won the peace. This is why this period of European history is so important. It is Waterloo that made Europe.

Waterloo 200 is a charity established to build through education an enduring and widespread awareness of the historical and cultural importance of the Battle of Waterloo. One of our objectives has been to create a digital learning resource available to formal learners and those interested in this period of history. It is centred on 200 iconic items related to Waterloo and the period. Also available are teaching materials and ways to register or trace ancestors. Running alongside is a programme encouraging schools across the country and an educational spectrum to study Waterloo. Currently we are working with over 200 schools and hope to expand this to 1000 schools by 2020.

This commemorative publication is complementary to our work and picks up on one of our major themes. Genealogy is a popular subject with more than 700 descendants who have come forward with details of their Waterloo ancestors. This may sound a lot but if one assumes the British Army was 45,000 at the battle and that each soldier had an average of two children then by multiplying by the number of generations since, there are probably more than a million descendants out there. The publication also informs readers of the many events which are taking place here in the United Kingdom and in the rest of Europe. I am delighted with this publication and thank Robert McCall and his team in producing it.



In 500 Words

By Gareth Glover

Date:

18 June 1815

Location:

2km from Waterloo in Belgium;
13 km south of Brussels

Size of battlefield:

4 square kilometers

Forces:

French army 72,000 men commanded by Emperor Napoleon versus

Allied (British/Hanoverian/Brunswick/Nassau/Dutch/Belgian) army 67,000 commanded by Field Marshal Duke of Wellington.

Later joined by 40,000 Prussians commanded by Field Marshal Blucher.

Scenario:

Napoleon, Emperor of France, had conquered an empire which almost spanned the entire continent but was defeated in 1814 and banished to the Isle of Elba. He escaped and marched with a small army to successfully reclaim his throne in Paris, forcing the king to flee. Threatened to be overwhelmed by a combination of all the major nations of Europe, he decided to strike first to destroy part of this combination before it could form up. The armies under Wellington and Blucher were already encamped near the French border. Napoleon invaded Belgium in a surprise attack, defeated the Prussians at Ligny on 16 June, whilst part of Wellington's forces fought a holding action at Quatre Bras. The Prussians retreated but remained operational, Napoleon mistakenly assumed they were fleeing to Germany. Wellington withdrew his army to a chosen position and offered battle, knowing that the Prussians were marching to join him and outnumber the French.

Object of the battle:

Napoleon wanted to destroy Wellington's army and capture Brussels.

Terrain:

The armies faced across a shallow valley on two low parallel ridges. Wellington's army was protected by three large farm complexes known as Papelotte, La Haye Sainte & Hougoumont which had been turned into minor fortresses.

Time battle commenced:

11.20am

Time ended:

8.30pm



Main features of the battle :

1. Wellington fought a defensive battle.
2. Napoleon attempts to capture the Hougoumont complex which sucks in huge number of troops but fails to capture it.
3. A huge infantry assault is destroyed by Wellington's cavalry but they were in turn decimated by French cavalry.
4. A number of mass cavalry attacks fail to break the allied lines.
5. La Haye Sainte farm is eventually captured and Wellington's centre put under extreme pressure.
6. The Prussian army arrives and immediately attacks the French right wing, forcing Napoleon to split his army to fight on two fronts.
7. In a final act of desperation, Napoleon sends his Imperial Guard to smash Wellington's forces, allowing him to turn against the Prussians.
8. The French Guard fails and retreats.
9. The Guard retiring causes panic in the French army and they run from the battlefield.
10. The Prussians pursue the French all night, preventing them rallying.

Casualties :

Total casualties amounted to approximately 44,000 men and 12,000 horses killed and wounded.

Consequences :

1. The French army proves incapable of reforming and Paris falls.
2. Napoleon abdicated and France surrenders, he died in exile on the Island of St Helena.
3. King Louis XVIII returns to the throne.
4. The terrible slaughter cements the 'Era of Congress' in an attempt to avoid another pan European war. It worked for exactly one hundred years until 1914.



Waterloo: the aftermath

R.E Foster

Not every nation remembers Waterloo in the same way. For the Russians it was an inevitable postscript to Napoleon's retreat from Moscow in 1812. For the Prussians (who named the battle Belle Alliance), it was far less important than Leipzig in 1813 as a landmark in their Wars of Liberation. For the French, meanwhile, it represented a national trauma comparable in modern times only to the events of 1870 and 1940. In Britain's case, however, Waterloo rapidly became part of the collective memory, and remained so until well after the Second World War.

'Great battles', writes Linda Colley, 'are not always turning-points in history, but Waterloo emphatically was.' It was a triumph of arms which finally eclipsed ignominious failure in the American Revolution. In so doing, it helped re-legitimise the dominance of the landed order (that provided the army's officer class) in society at large. Britain remained deferential in outlook. Incidentally, Waterloo also conferred the enormous personal prestige on Wellington that enabled him to persuade George IV to grant Roman Catholic Emancipation in 1829 – when rebellion would probably have been the alternative. The Duke's subsequent political service helped ensure that Britain experienced an age of reform rather than have to endure an age of revolution.

Waterloo, in providing what has been called 'an inclusive nationalism', also contributed to the forging of the United Kingdom. The Scottish and English parliaments, after all, had only been one for barely a century when Waterloo took place; the Act of Union with Ireland took effect, 1 January 1801. But after 1815 the Welshman Sir Thomas Picton, the Scotsman Charles Ewart, the Irishman Sir Denis Pack and the Englishman Sir Peregrine Maitland were all numbered amongst Britain's Waterloo heroes. The battle was also seen to epitomise elements in the perceived national character, not least the stoic heroism displayed by the defenders of Hougoumont. Wellington, an Irishman by birth, came to be seen as the very personification of Englishness. The phrase 'to meet one's Waterloo' passed into the lexicon.

Waterloo also came to be seen as the occasion for a much longed-for period of European peace. And that peace was unquestionably a Pax Britannica. Britain's acquisitions in 1815 included Heligoland, Ceylon, Malta, Tobago and the Cape, thus expanding her empire and paving the way for a far greater one as the century unfolded. Even without it, the peace allowed the Industrial Revolution to gather pace and augment national wealth: Britain's exports more than doubled between Waterloo and the Crimean War. Crowds understood the connection between Waterloo and Britain's global pre-eminence as a burgeoning



industrial power when they cheered the elderly Wellington on his visits to the Great Exhibition in 1851. Lt Frederick Hope Pattison, who had fought with Wellington's old regiment, the 33rd Foot, at Waterloo reflected further on the peace dividend in a letter of 14 Jan 1868. 'Men have had time to solve those problems in science, and to make those discoveries in art, which have been of unparalleled importance to the human race. Distance has been almost annihilated; materials are transported from one place to another with as great rapidity almost as the flight of the bird; and thought is conveyed from continent to continent across land and sea with the speed of lightning.'

More generally, Waterloo can be viewed as a coalition of European nations uniting to resist an aggressive tyranny. In the wake of the victory, the experimental Congress System which followed the Congress of Vienna could be seen as an embryonic attempt to regulate relations between nations which pre-figured the League of Nations and the United Nations more than a century later. And there can be little gainsaying that the European settlement thrashed out in 1814-15 paved the way for Western Europe's domination of the world order down to 1914, one which, in Jeremy Black's words 'has essentially prevailed to the present.' In a real sense, therefore, Waterloo is still with us.

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The Making of the Waterloo Commemorative Anthology

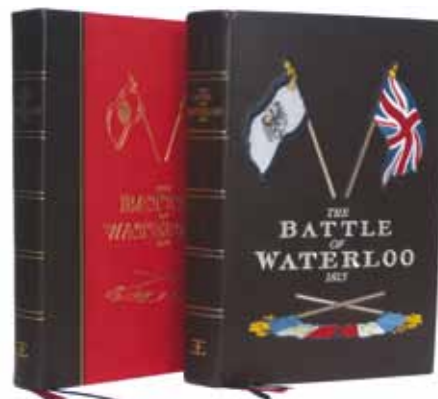
This extraordinary book was born out of a meeting of the Waterloo 200, and has been many years in the making. It was decided that creating a hand bound limited edition of 1815 copies of which 200 were exemplary was a suitable way to commemorate the battle.

There is an immense amount of material about the battle, not just the official reports and memos, but the diaries, journals and letters home. Over the years these have been picked over by historians of all sides keen to promote their current thinking or to re-examine one of the many puzzles the battle presents.

We wanted to try something very different. We wanted to let those letters and reports tell the story and to give the battle back to the men who were there, letting them speak at length. Once we had decided on this oral history approach, it became apparent that we needed a spine for the story. Eventually we chose Mudford's, *An Historical Account of the Campaign in the Netherlands*, as it was published soon after the battle and had the same immediacy as the contemporary writing we planned to include.

The selection of writers was hampered only by the sheer volume of material, and while we were keen to include correspondents from all ranks and nationalities, we also wanted to find some rarely heard voices and thanks to Gareth Glover's incredible research efforts we have done just that.

If there was no shortage of writing to consider, the same was true for the maps and illustrations, and again we researched the obscure and the rarely seen. We had always wished to include Siborne's anaglyptographs and after nearly a year of experimentation we have been able to overcome the printing challenges of reproducing the incredibly fine engraving that renders the field of Waterloo in three dimensions. In order to reproduce the maps full size it was decided to place them in a separate leather bound portfolio to accompany the book.



Once the bulk of the material was assembled months of editing ensued, turning over half a million words into an action packed 140,000, at the same time some 500 images and maps were whittled down to an eventual 200, some of which are published here for the first time.

The volume includes 4 large foldouts, including a hand coloured panorama of the field and an etching of Maclise's famous "Wellington and Blucher". Within the book are all 34 of Jones' prints hand coloured to match the publisher's originals and hitherto unpublished images by Captain Rouse and George Cruikshank amongst others.

We wanted a binding for the book that paid tribute to the contents and two designs were created at Ludlow Bookbinders. The Commemorative Edition is quarter leather bound with scarlet silk sides embossed with gold, complete with the matching map portfolio in a slipcase. The Exemplary Edition is fully bound in leather with the cover design embroidered on the front in coloured and metallic threads and presented with its matching portfolio in a handmade wooden box replicating an officer's writing slope.

Each book is entirely bound by hand by British craftsmen, using traditional materials and techniques that means that this anthology will last for many years to come, creating a fitting tribute to the men who fought that day and preserving their memories and voices for future generations.

Martin Morgan

Publisher

THE BICENTENARY OF

The Battle of Waterloo

18th June 1815

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3

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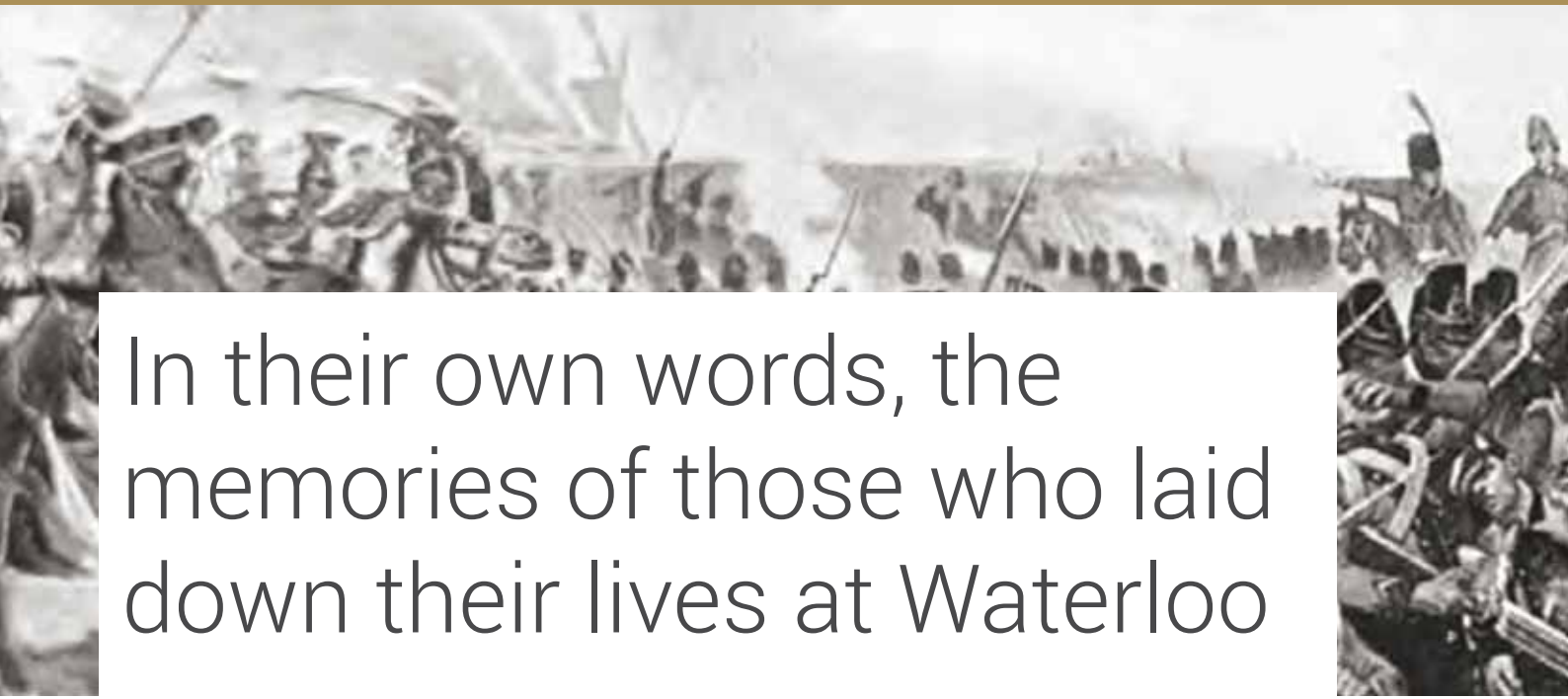
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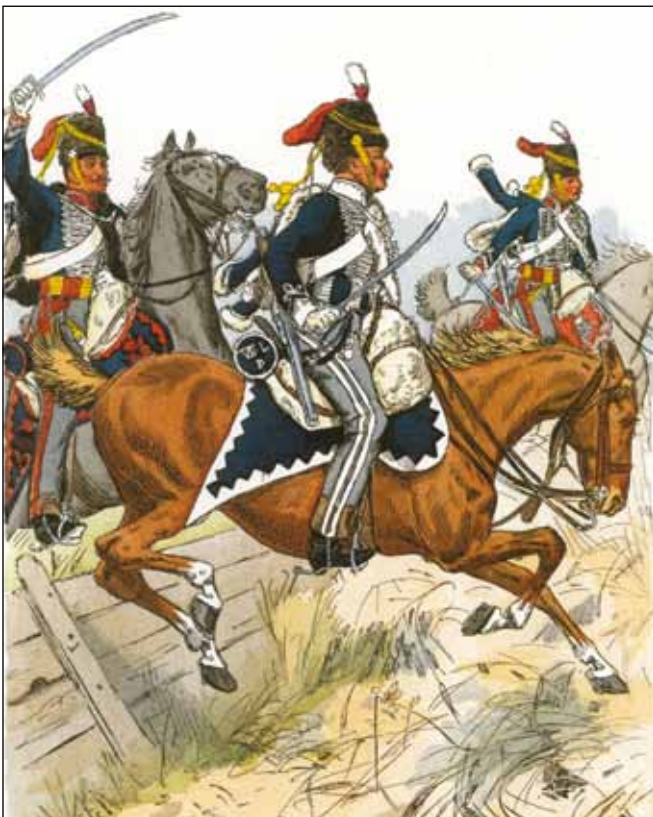
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In their own words, the memories of those who laid down their lives at Waterloo

Captain Thomas William Taylor - 10th Hussars

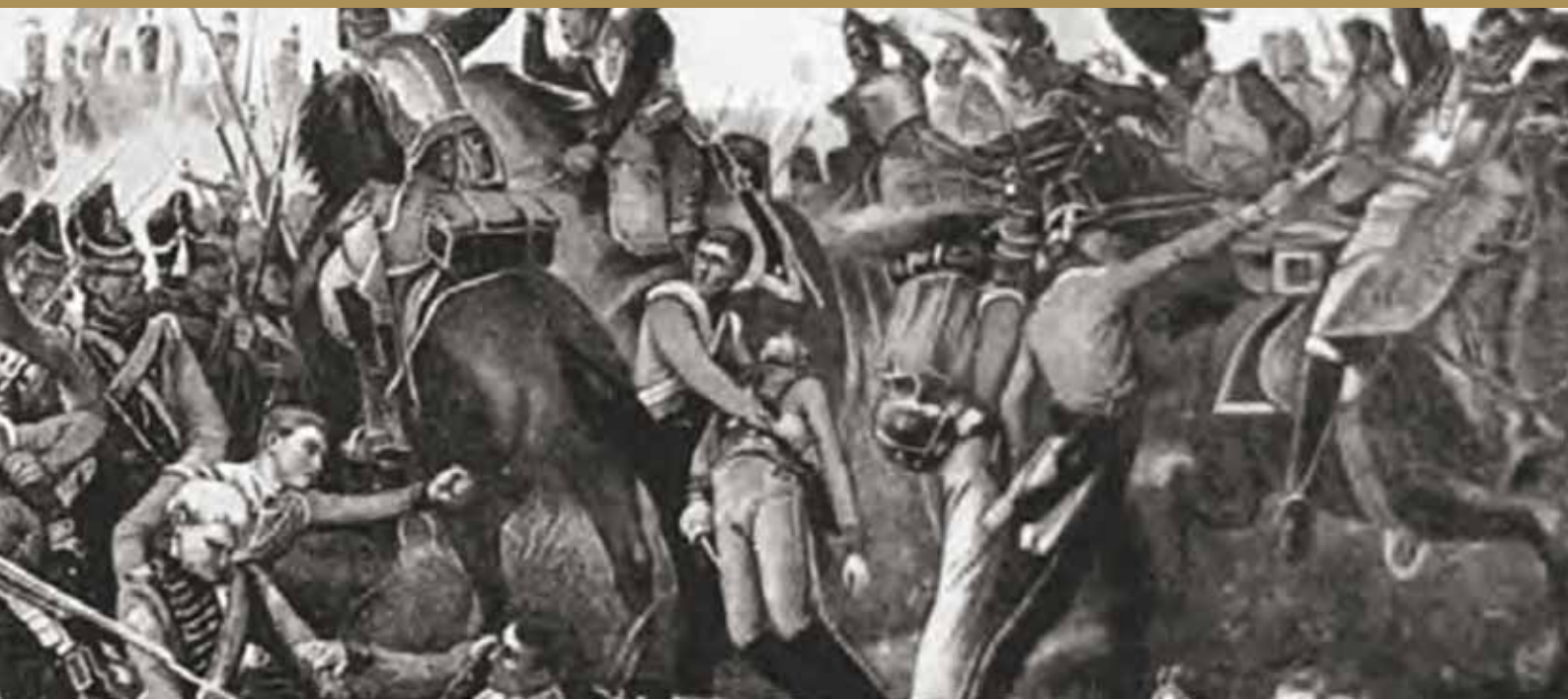


I am a direct line descendant of Thomas William Taylor who served at Waterloo as a Captain in the 10th Hussars and ended up at the end of his career as a Major-General. After completing his education at Eton and St John's Cambridge he entered the army in 1804 as a Cornet in the 6th Dragoon Guards. He was then 22 years of age and after serving with Sir James Craig in the Mediterranean was, in 1807 promoted to a captaincy in the 24th Light Dragoons. With this regiment he remained but a short time, for in the following year he was appointed military secretary to Lord Minto, Governor-General of India. In 1812 he was posted back to England.

Early in 1815, however, Napoleon's escape from Elba brought more fighting and the 10th Hussars, augmented to ten troops, went at once to Belgium to join Wellington's army. Taylor spent "the hundred days" before Waterloo in and around Brussels, where his regiment was part of the covering force.

For Captain Taylor, the great day started well. Early in the morning, he was on an outlying picket and had just finished posting vedettes when a Prussian Officer arrived and asked him to tell Wellington at once that the Prussian Army was at St Lambert and marching towards Waterloo.

Hearing this, the great Duke said warmly to Taylor: "Damn me, Sir, you have brought the tidings I prayed for; accept my gratitude".



The story of the battle is well known, and the 10th Hussars and Captain Taylor were in the thick of it, particularly at the end. However, one event is worth recalling. Lord Uxbridge, Wellington's second-in-command and commander of the cavalry, was sitting on his charger by the Duke just when the final advance was starting. The French artillery had almost ceased firing, but one of their last shots flew close over the neck of "Copenhagen", the Duke's charger, and smashed into Uxbridge's right knee. "By God! I've lost my leg" cried Uxbridge. Wellington turned, "Have you, by God?" And he galloped off.

But Captain Taylor was close at hand, and, to ease Uxbridge's pain, pulled off his boot. In later years, Uxbridge, who was created Marquess of Anglesey for his part in the battle, always asserted that this action had saved his life – probably because it helped to prevent gangrene in the time before the amputation was effected. The Duke, however, had noticed Captain Taylor's conduct in the battle and he was promoted to the brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel (after only 11 years' service) and appointed to the staff of Wellington's new second-in-command, General Hill, in the Headquarters of the Allied Army Occupation in Paris, where he remained until 1818. A collection of Captain Taylor's letters sent to his family during the campaign have been published which gives a detailed account of life during the campaign.

He then returned to his regiment, and served with it in Ireland. In 1826 he was appointed Superintendent of the Cavalry Riding Establishment at St John's Wood, for about two years and then became Inspector of Yeomanry. In 1831. He was in London for the coronation of his friend, the Duke of Clarence, as King William IV, "the sailor King", and the next year joined the Royal entourage. In 1833 he was officially appointed Groom of the Bedchamber, and was fully occupied as a courtier and confidant of the King until 1837. He was then regretfully released from these duties by the King on being promoted to Colonel and, at the same time, appointed Lieutenant Governor of The Royal Military College at Sandhurst.

The King died in that same year but Colonel Taylor's services to him were not overlooked by his niece, Victoria, and he was appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath in her Coronation Honours List. He spent the rest of his life at Sandhurst, being promoted Major General in 1845, and it was while he was there, in 1852, that he was appointed Colonel of the 17th Lancers and his fifth child and fourth daughter, Amelia, met and married Captain William Morris of that regiment. He died on the 8th of January 1854 and was buried in the churchyard at Denbury.

Submitted by Mark Taylor

Captain Charles Lake - Scots Fusilier Guards

When I first read Captain Charles Lake's Reminiscences of his experiences as an Ensign with the 2nd Battalion, 3rd Guards, in the campaigns in Belgium, the Netherlands and at the Battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, I felt immensely proud that he was my Great Great Grandfather. His daughter was my Great Grandmother. His direct descendants by pedigree are now living in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Hong Kong.

At Waterloo he was under the command of General Sir John Byng at Hougomont.

The following is a copy of a letter to him from his commanding officer while in the Scots Fusilier Guards setting out his military achievements during the Low Country campaigns of 1813 – 1814 and Waterloo. While in Holland he dined on the right hand of the King, William I, who had just returned from exile and after convoying the French Troops to Lille he was looked after by General Nicolas Joseph Maison, Governor of Lille, Marshall of France. Following Waterloo he became Barracks Master at the Military Ordinance Depot at Weedon Bec.

Coleford 24th Sept. 1860

My dear Captain Lake

I can certify with great truth your Gentlemanly bearing as an Officer of the Scots' Fusilier Guards when under my Command.

On our landing in Holland in 1813 you were entrusted with Despatches to the Earl of Clancarty. You were present at the attack on "Bergenopzoom" where you were entitled by your gallant conduct to bear your full share of praise upon the Battalion.

You were present on the attack of "Merxem," and the bombardment of "Antwerp." You were afterwards entrusted with the charge of convoying 3000 French troops from Antwerp to Lille through the Prussian Army; rather a delicate service, the Prussians being then at dire enmity with the French, & which duty you performed most satisfactorily.



You were also engaged in the Battles of Quatre Bras & Waterloo in which latter Battle you were severely wounded, and also every Officer of your company either killed or wounded.

I hope that my faithful Record of your services may be useful to you, and believe me to be

My dear Captain Lake

Yours most truly

Willoughby Rooke M.G.

Late Commg. Scots' Fus: Guards

Submitted by Mike Holmes

Company Serjeant John Oliver - Sandham's Co Royal Artillery

John Oliver was born at Midgley Gate farm near Wincle, Cheshire in December 1766, the eldest son of Joseph and Elizabeth Oliver. His discharge paper shows his age as 49 years & 8/12 months on 31 August 1816 and is notated with 'Waterloo'.

He enlisted at Birmingham on 16 February 1795, and the record shows him as being 6' 1" tall, with light hair, grey eyes and a fresh complexion, and he could read and write.

He rose through the ranks of Gunner, Bombardier,

Corporal, Serjeant and eventually Company Serjeant of Sandham's Company. Sandham's Company are known for firing the first allied artillery shots at Waterloo and John Oliver, as Company Serjeant, would have given that order to fire.

He was survived by his only known son, John Oliver, born January 1809.

John was my great great grandfather.

Submitted by Barry Oliver - Orchard Hills, New South Wales, Australia



Bombardier John Smith (aka John Rose Brooke) - Royal Horse Artillery

John Rose Brooke of Ashted, near Birmingham, was a Lieutenant in the Royal Marines, reduced to half pay. To keep himself occupied, he engaged in the trade of army commissions. It seems he got himself into trouble by forging a signature and selling a cornetcy, which apparently, was not for sale. With the help of a clergyman uncle in Steyning, John Rose Brooke assumed the alias of "John Smith" of Steyning and joined the Royal Horse Artillery as a private in October 1813.

He took refuge in the house of Sgt. Collar Maker Jos. Beaumont in Woolwich Barracks and married the sergeants' daughter in 1814, before being promoted to Bombardier in April 1815. He is mentioned on the Waterloo Medal Roll as "Bomb. John Smith" and his Service Record shows that he was given two additional years of

service before being discharged for poor health in December 1818 to enjoy his Royal Artillery pension and his Royal Marines half pay. After retirement from the RHA, he reassumed the identity of "Lieut. John Rose Brooke" and worked as a surveyor and schoolmaster, before moving to Canada. He died in Quebec City in 1847.

John Rose Brooke's brother-in-law was also a collar maker in the Royal Artillery. Sgt. John Beaumont, born in 1780 at Woolwich, attested in Royal Horse Artillery, aged 11 as Drummer & Driver, served 5 years in the Peninsular War, and was at Waterloo in 1815. John Beaumont retired in 1839 after nearly 50 years in the RHA.

John Rose Brooke was my 4 x great-grandfather and John Beaumont my 5 x great-uncle.

Submitted by Wayne Brooke Nelson, Germany

The Almeys of Earl Shilton and Waterloo.

Three members of the Almey family fought at Waterloo, all in Mercers G Troop Royal Horse Artillery, Bombardier Samuel Almey, Bombardier Nathaniel Almey and Gunner George Almey. Along with the rest of G Troop they famously helped to thwart the efforts of three French heavy cavalry attacks on the afternoon of June 18th 1815.

Samuel Almey (Omey) joined on the 2nd July 1793 aged 18, height 5' 8 ¼" complexion described as dark; he had brown hair with grey eyes.

Nathaniel Almey (Omey) joined on the 15th April 1800 aged 19, height 5' 8" complexion described as dark; he had brown hair with grey eyes. At the National Archives there are several entries for Nathaniel in the WO69 series under the surnames of Almey and Omey.

George Almey (Spelt correctly) joined on the 5th April 1807 aged 16, height 5' 4 ½" complexion described as fair; he had light brown hair with grey eyes. He enlisted in Leicester.

The above personal details are from the National Archives at Kew but In reality all of the Almeys were just 16 years of age when they signed up for the RHA. Is it unique to have had three men from the same family in one troop at Waterloo? I think it could be. In 2015 these men from Earl Shilton Leicestershire will be remembered along with Thomas Chapman, George Chapman and Jacques Raven who also served in the RHA at Waterloo and are also from Earl Shilton.

Submitted by Paul Seaton Chairman, Earl Shilton to Waterloo Historical Group



James Thornton - Personal cook to the Duke of Wellington

My 4 x Great Grandfather James Thornton, joined the staff of the Duke of Wellington as his personal cook in 1811 at Freineda and served with him to the end of the Peninsula campaign. He was recalled to his service during the 100 days¹ and remained until he resigned as steward of Apsley House in early 1821. On the day of the Battle at 4am Thornton was ordered to bring provisions from Brussels for a hot meal and arrived at Wellington's HQ (now a museum) in the village of Waterloo at about 11am by carriage with the batterie de cuisine. He witnessed the noise of the Battle, the retreat of wounded soldiers and the varied reports received at HQ. He is also said to have boasted that he buried Lord Henry Paget's leg and supported Lord FitzRoy Somerset during the amputation of his arm. Wellington arrived back late at night about 12:30 to have his meal served by Thornton, which he ate alone upstairs. After the Battle he was member of the HQ retinue who accompanied the Duke as he entered Paris and remarked that it was the



greatest sight he ever saw¹. James Thornton later served as cook to Lord Frederick Fitzclarence who conducted an interview with him which has been published. On the death of Wellington he wrote a celebrated letter to the editor of the Times to refute that the Duke had been served dinner by a French cook at the Battle. He died in 1854 and is buried in Brompton Cemetery, London.

*Submitted by David Adams -
Wellington New Zealand*

Private Henry Rusden - 32nd Regiment of Foot

Henry Rusden was born on December 17th 1780 In Falmouth Cornwall.

The 32nd Regiment of Foot was in Falmouth in 1807 and for whatever reason Henry the Carpenter took the Kings Shilling on the 7th September. He went over and fought through the Peninsula Wars and in 1815 found himself the oldest Private in Captain Crowes Company at Quatre Bras.

He was situated with his Company in the furthest East Square, 300 Yds. Right as you face Waterloo. His Company moved forward into the field late in the day to take up final position on

the Namur road. French Lancers and Cuirassiers then attacked and sometime during this he was wounded, hit in both legs, losing his right leg completely and injuring his left thigh. He was moved off the field to receive medical treatment then off on a cart to Brussels. He survived this and was pensioned out of the Army in 1816 from Fort George, Guernsey. Henry made it back to Falmouth and married Clarinda Chegwin in 1825. Sadly Henry died on the 1st May 1829 and is buried in King Charles the Martyr Church, Falmouth.

Submitted by Nathan Rusden

Captain James Campbell Murdoch - 91st Regiment of Foot

Captain James Campbell Murdoch (sometimes incorrectly recorded as James C. Murdock), my Great, Great, Great, Great Grandfather, was born 1784, in Kilmadock, Perth, Scotland.

His military career began as an Ensign in June 1806, He became a Lieutenant in 1807 and a Captain in 1810. He also served with the 56th Regiment of Foot.

With the 91st, Captain Murdoch was present at the Peninsular Wars, the Pyrenees and Waterloo. Records of his Company are on-line and his presence at Waterloo is noted in several books. He was

notably part of the Walcheren Campaign in 1809, where he contracted, and luckily prevailed of, Walcheren Fever.

Whilst in France, he married a French woman, with whom he returned to Scotland following his service abroad. Their eldest son, my Great, Great, Great Grandfather, was born in France during Captain Murdoch's time there.

In 1833, Captain James Campbell Murdoch died and was buried in Scotland.

Submitted by Rebecca S



Lieutenant Ole Lindam 2nd Light Battalion, King's German Legion

Ole Lindam was born a Dane in 1789. He was educated in Copenhagen and was recruited into the King's German Legion by two artillery officers immediately after the bombardment of the city by the British fleet in 1807.

He trained as an officer at Porchester and was commissioned into the Second Light Battalion of the KGL in 1810. He fought under Wellington in the Peninsular War commanding a company at the Battles of Albuera, Vitoria, the three battles of the Pyrenees and at the sieges of Badajoz, St Sebastian and Bayonne.

He also commanded a company at Waterloo, where he was stationed in the orchard of La Haye Sainte.

There 'he stood foremost in resisting the attack of the Enemy, animating the men by his Word & Example'. He was three times wounded, twice lightly and once severely, in the spine, and was taken back insensible relatively early in the day. For his gallantry he was awarded the Knighthood of Hanover, one of the earliest officers to receive this honour. He recovered from his wound, but not sufficiently to enable him to serve in the army. He lived quietly in retirement until the age of 92, when he was the last remaining KGL officer to have served under Wellington in the Peninsula and at Waterloo.

Submitted by James Bogle, great great grandson.



Private John Nelson - 91st Argylls

John Nelson was my 3 x Great Grandfather.

He was born in 1788 and came from Lochwinnoch in Renfrewshire (near the present Glasgow Airport)

He was called up by the Renfrewshire Militia and later transferred to the 91st Argylls.

He marched and fought throughout the Peninsular Wars in Spain and Portugal and was involved in the battles of the Pyrenees and finally at Toulouse.

His Regiment suffered 120 casualties out of 550 men including John. In his discharge paper it states that he was – “wounded in the arm and had a fractured thigh bone” at the battle of Toulouse.

With Napoleon's return from Elba, John's Regiment was recalled and they travelled from Kent to Ostend

and marched to join Wellington's army. The 91st was held back in reserve at Halle to protect Wellington's right flank.

His Regiment joined in the general pursuit following Waterloo and were involved in the taking of Cambrai, one of the frontier fortress towns of France. The 91st continued towards Paris and after the formal surrender, a drummer from the Regiment was the first man to enter Paris carrying the flag of truce.

His length of service was 10 years 279 days and he was entitled to count two years of service for Waterloo. He died before the Peninsular War Medal was issued. John Nelson returned to Renfrewshire and died in 1845 aged only 57.

Submitted by John Nelson



Private Andrew Knox 32nd Regiment of Foot



Andrew was born in 1777. He started work as an agricultural labourer from rural Durham. He was a big man, being almost six feet tall.

In 1801 he joined the 32nd Regiment from the Durham Fencibles. After taking part in the seizure of the Danish fleet in 1807, he spent most of 1808 to 1814 in Portugal and Spain. He was awarded the Peninsula medal with eight bars.

He had to overcome a personal tragedy when he rejoined his regiment in England in December 1809, after a time in

Spain on detached duty, only for his wife to die suddenly in January 1810.

His regiment was part of the Fifth Division which held Quatre Bras and was prominent in repelling the first direct attack on Wellington's centre at Waterloo. Later they formed squares and took part in the rout of the Old Guard. During the battle he was “grievously wounded by a musquet ball through the right leg”. On discharge in 1821 he returned to Durham, and lived to 86. Andrew died in 1864.

Submitted by John Andrew Knox

Private Edward Marston 23rd Light Dragoons

Edward Marston was born in Uttoxeter, Staffordshire on 23rd January 1792. A joiner by trade, he enlisted into the 23rd Light Dragoons on 21st August 1811. He was posted to Captain C.W. Dance's No 5 Troop and served with his Regiment in England and Ireland for the next four years. By 1815, he was married to his wife Jane and stationed at the Regimental Depot of the 23rd Light Dragoons in Manchester. Their daughter Winifred was born there on 17th April 1815. Just one week later the Regiment was marching to the Kent Coast to embark for the Netherlands to join the Duke of Wellington's army for the Waterloo campaign.

On arrival, the Regiment were brigaded with the 1st and 2nd Light Dragoons of the King's German Legion under the command of Major General Sir Wilhelm von Dornberg in the 3rd Cavalry Brigade. The 23rd fought at Quatre Bras on the 16th June, forming part of the rearguard during the withdrawal to Waterloo on the 17th June. At Waterloo, the 23rd took part in repeated counter charges against the French Cuirassiers who were attacking British infantry squares. The Regiment suffered a total of 79 casualties, unfortunately this included Edward Marston, who was killed in action on the 18th June.

His daughter Winifred was christened in Manchester on 28th April 1816, over a year after her birth and just a few months after the Regiment's return from the continent, leading me to believe that Jane and Winifred accompanied the Regiment on campaign. If this is so, they must have had an extremely tough time of it.

Winifred grew up, married and had a family of her own. Jane re-married in Manchester on 29th October 1817, to Thomas Bird. However Edward was far from forgotten as their first child, born in 1820 was named Edward Marston Bird, in his memory.

Edward's Waterloo medal is listed as returned to the Royal Mint by the Regiment in June 1816. I am the 4th Great Grandson of Edward Marston.

Submitted by Major James Rogers Sydney, New South Wales, Australia



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Lieutenant Loftus Richards - 1st Battalion 71st Highland Light Infantry

Loftus Richards is from the family Richards of Macmine, Co. Wexford, Ireland. He joined the 71st Regiment of Foot in 1807 as an Ensign. He served in Portugal, Spain and France during the Peninsula War and was present at numerous actions 1810 – 1814. Had he lived to claim his Military General Service Medal issued in 1848, the medal would have had at least 12 bars. He was severely wounded at the Battle of Vittoria in 1813 but stayed with the army. He died of natural causes in 1837 at Wexford.

He was still with the 71st Regiment at Waterloo 1815 and was duly issued with his Waterloo Medal in 1816. He was promoted to Captain at this time but went on half pay in the same year. He retired from the army in 1826. Captain Richards' Waterloo medal still exists however. The medal was sold by on-line auction in 2013 by an unknown Collector to an unknown Bidder for the sum of 11,000 pounds plus VAT & commissions.

The website www.waterloodiary.net which can be viewed on-line courtesy of Steven Gavin, mentions Lt/Capt. Richards on several occasions. It reveals that he was wounded by a "musquet Ball in the leg" on 14th June 1813. His C.O., Colonel Cadogan, was fatally wounded by a "musquet ball" in the same battle at Vittoria.

Captain Richards was married to Elizabeth Hatton in 1817. After he was widowed, his 2nd marriage was to Hannah O'Toole in 1832. He had 8 children and his descendants are now scattered worldwide.

Submitted by his Great, Great grandson, Mick Richards New Zealand



A1: Sergeant, 1/71st Regiment
(Highland Light Infantry)

A2: Private, Portuguese
6th Cazadores

Lieutenant John Luard 16th Light Dragoons

My great great grandfather, John Luard, charged at Waterloo with the 16th Light Dragoons and to the end of his long life, this remained his proudest achievement.

Born in 1790, he joined the Navy at the age of 12 and his first ship, was HMS RAMILLIES four years later. However, yearning for action, he left at the end of 1808 and obtained a commission with the 4th Dragoons the following year. His father and two of his mother's brothers had served, or were serving with the regiment and his elder brother George was a subaltern with them.

He arrived in Portugal in February 1811 to be met by his brother George, his Uncle George Dalbiac and his Aunt, Susan Dalbiac, who had come out the previous summer to tend to her sick husband and had decided to remain with him for the remainder of the campaign.

In July 1814, after the end of the Peninsular war, the 4th Dragoons returned to England en route for Garrison duties in Ireland but John Luard, still thirsting for action, went onto half pay until he (his father!) was able to purchase a Lieutenancy in the 16th Light Dragoons, just in time to prepare for war against Napoleon.

The 16th embarked for Ostend on 11th April 1815 and enjoyed life in Belgium until 16th June when word was received that the French were on the move. For John Luard, the next three days were a blur of utter fatigue, great fear and discomfort broken by moments of wild excitement. The 16th entered Nivelles at 2pm to meet the first of the wounded from Quatre-Bras and hurried on to arrive there as light was fading. They spent the night of the 16th in a cabbage field a few miles North of Quatre-Bras and saw little action on the 17th, withdrawing in front of the French in appallingly wet conditions, to the high ground to the South of Waterloo.

As adjutant, John Luard's responsibilities ensured he had little sleep that very wet night and at about 11am on the 18th the 16th Light Dragoons took up position on the reverse slope to the East of the Brussels road, ready for action.

Following an abortive attempt to break up Durotte's Division as it retired across the British



front, the order to charge was received and the 16th smashed their way through a regiment of French Lancers, suffering few casualties apart from their Colonel who was wounded. At about 4pm, while awaiting further orders, John Luard's horse was shot dead so he commandeered a replacement and moved with the 16th to the West of the Brussels road where, while talking with a Lieutenant Philips of the 11th Light Dragoons, Philips' head was removed by cannon shot. Just before the sun set, the reputed invincibility of the French Imperial Guard was shattered by the fire discipline of the First Foot Guards and the 52nd Light Infantry so the 16th were ordered to charge these fleeing French. The pursuit was called off at 10pm and the 16th bivouacked and slept where they stopped. Men and horses were too tired to eat.

John Luard remained a soldier until 1844 when he retired as a Lieutenant Colonel having served for a total of 14 years in India. He died in 1875.

Submitted by James Luard

Private Alexander Munro 71st Regiment of Foot

Alexander Munro, my maternal great-great-grandfather, was born on February 14th 1794 in Nairn in the Highlands of Scotland. Barely 17 years old, he joined the 1st Battalion 71st Regiment of Foot Highland Light Infantry in 1811 as a private, a rank he retained until his discharge from the army nine years later. In April 1813 he joined Wellington's army at Toro, a town in north-west Spain. His regiment participated in the Battle of Vitoria on June 21, 1813, Alexander's very first experience of combat.

Between November 10, 1813 and April 10, 1814 the 1st Battalion took part in the Battles of Nivelle and Nive, where Alexander was slightly wounded; also Orthez and Toulouse, where he was wounded more seriously. No details are known of his injuries. Following the end of the Peninsular War on April 17, 1814, Alexander's regiment left France for Ireland, where they arrived in Limerick on August 4, 1814.

In January 1815 the First Battalion marched to Cork. Here the battalion embarked as part of an expedition under orders for North America. However, departure was delayed due to unfavourable winds preventing the sailing of the vessels. Thus a storm over Ireland altered the course of Alexander's life. As a result the destination of the battalion was changed and the First Battalion landed in Ostend on the 22nd of April preparing to march south to Leuse.

At day-break on the 17th of June, the day before the Battle of Waterloo, the 71st Regiment of Foot, together with the rest of Wellington's army, took up their position near the village of Waterloo – to the left and rear of Hougoumont, one of the principal strategic points during the battle. Hougoumont comprised just a house, a farm and an orchard. The battle began here in the nearby woods where fierce action continued well into the afternoon. For his participation in the Battle of Waterloo Alexander was awarded an extra two years' service. He received the Waterloo Medal with four clasps. Sadly, 3 officers, 3 sergeants and 62 privates of the 1st Battalion 71st Regiment of Foot lost their lives at Waterloo.

Alexander Munro was discharged from the army sometime after September 1820 and returned to



England later that year and married Sarah Haynes on the 23rd of December 1821 in London. The couple raised a family of ten children, among them their 7th child, my great-grandfather Hector Lewis Munro. The Census of 1841 shows Alexander living in Bermondsey where he owned a coffee house. He later also worked as an umbrella maker. In 1851, the couple still lived in Bermondsey where Alexander worked as a carpenter. The Census of 1861 reveals that the couple had moved to 36, Chandos Street, St Martin in the Fields. His profession is given as 'Out Chelsea Pensioner'. Alexander Munro and his wife died between 1861 and 1871.

Submitted by Eric Arthur Bowler of Ceredigion, Wales (aged 86)

Major Arthur Rowley Heyland Commander 40th Regiment

The following is a letter written by Major Heyland to his wife Mary née Kyffin on the eve of the Battle of Waterloo –

“My Mary, let the recollection console you that the happiest days of my life have been from your love and affection, and that I die loving only you, and with a fervent hope that our souls may be reunited hereafter and part no more.

What dear children, my Mary, I leave you. My Marianna, gentlest girl, may God bless you. My Anne, my John, may heaven protect you. My children, may you all be happy and may the reflection that your father never in his life swerved from the truth and always acted from the dictates of his conscience, preserve you, virtuous and happy, for without virtue there can be no happiness.

My darling Mary, I must tell you again how tranquilly I shall die, should it be my fate to fall, we cannot, my own love, die together; one or other must witness the loss of what we love most. Let my children console you, my love, my Mary. My affairs will soon improve and you will have a competency, do not let too refined scruples prevent you from taking the usual government allowance for officers' children and widows.

The only regret I shall have in quitting this world will arise from the sorrow it will cause you and your children and my dear Marianne Symes.

My mother will feel my loss yet she possesses a kind of resignation to these inevitable events which will soon reconcile her.

I have no desponding ideas on entering the field, but I cannot help think it almost impossible I should escape either wounds or death.

My love, I cannot improve the will I have made, everything is left at your disposal. When you can get a sum exceeding £10,000 for my Irish property, I should recommend you to part with it and invest the money, £6,000 at least, in the funds, and the rest in such security as may be unexceptionable.

You must tell my dear brother that I expect he will guard and protect you, and I trust he will return safe to his home.



ARH.”

On the morning of 18th June 1815, the 40th Regiment, led by Major Heyland, took up its position on the field of battle, arriving there between 9 and 10 a.m. after a short march. The Regiment remained as support until 2 o'clock at the farm of Mont St. Jean. It was then advanced towards the farm of La Haye Saint, taking position on the opposite side of the road. The foot soldier, Sgt William Lawrence, who also served in the 40th Regiment wrote later in his diary of the Battle of Waterloo: “The rain had not quite ceased and the fields and roads were in such a fearfully muddy state, they slowed and tired us. In such conditions it was difficult for the cavalry to perform properly, but they were even worse for the artillery.” For hours they were forced to remain stationary, sometimes in line, sometimes in square according to whether it was enemy infantry or cavalry that they had to resist. They suffered great losses. At last, at about 7pm, the Duke of Wellington himself rode up to the Regiment and gave the command to advance and with a cheer the line moved forward to clear the farm buildings of the enemy. Here Arthur was killed, by a ball in the neck. His sword had previously been shattered, his horse wounded, and for the greater part of the day he had been riding bareheaded, his cap having probably been also shot away. The images above are the Waterloo Medal and the musket ball that killed him.

Arthur was 34 years old and his wife was pregnant with their 7th child.

Arthur is my husband's great great grandfather

Submitted by Joanna Heyland

Major Arthur Rowley Heyland - 40th Regiment of Foot

Major in the 40th Regiment of Foot, in which he served with distinguished honour under the Duke of Wellington throughout the Peninsula War. On the memorable 18 June 1815, while in command of the Regiment, in defence of the farm of La Haye Saint, he fell in the moment of victory on the field of Waterloo. His

grave, the only one on the battlefield, remained by a farm in the village of Mont St Jean for 150 years, marked by a monument erected by his Regiment. In 1923 the monument was removed to the Musee Wellington, where it can be seen today.

Submitted by Chris Heyland



Private Richard Lloyd 1st Foot Guards



Richard Lloyd, iron moulder from Shrewsbury married at St. Andrew's Plymouth on 16 November 1812, the entry confirming he was "of the Shropshire Militia". The militia was billeted at Plymouth 1811-1812 guarding French prisoners of war. On 3 April 1813 at the age of 22 years, Richard attested for the First Regiment of Foot Guards in front of Magistrate George Bellamy.

Quoting from, "The Men of the 1st Foot Guards at Waterloo and Beyond" by Barbara J Chambers, Private Richard Lloyd was discharged, time served, on 3 April 1820. He was paid marching money, London to Wrexham at 176 miles, 18 days accompanied by wife Isabella and one child. Service recorded: Volunteer from Shropshire Militia; Waterloo 2nd Battalion Lt.Col. F. D'Oyly's Company.

In 1915 "The Blackpool Times" published an article reflecting on the Centenary of the Battle of Waterloo by interviewing local resident, 86 year old Mrs Isabella Wolfenden, Richard's younger daughter. Mrs Wolfenden spoke of her father's experiences at Waterloo with great pride and I think not a little hyperbole.

"Men had been shot down all around him and he saw the soldier fall who had kept aloft the Colours of his regiment. Regardless of the hail of bullets he rushed forward and brought the Colours safely back to his lines. And later he felt a hand upon his shoulder and a voice said, 'You shall be rewarded for that gallant deed'. That was how Private Richard Lloyd won his medal."

Richard Loyd (sic) is listed on the Waterloo Medal Roll as serving in Lt. Col. West's Company of the 2nd Battalion the Grenadier Guards. Richard resumed his trade as iron moulder in Oldham and Heywood dying in Oldham of typhus in 1864.

Richard was my 3 x great grandfather and I am descended from his elder son, also named Richard Lloyd.

Submitted by Carol Fullelove

Sergeant George Innes - 52nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry

George Innes enlisted into the 52nd regiment at Colchester, Essex for unlimited service on 30th May 1804. George was from Birnie, Elgin, Morayshire. He gave his age as 18, height 5 foot 6 inches tall, dark hair, hazel eyes and a dark complexion.

George went up in the ranks and by 1812, he was Sergeant.

The 52nd foot were heavily engaged in the Napoleonic wars. They were in Portugal by 1808, fought at Vimeria, Coa Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Cuiudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca in 1812 then Vittorio, Pyrenees, Nivelles and the Nice in 1813 and Orthes, Toulouse, then Belgium 1814.

George was injured 3 times during battles, in the chest and breast. Then in both legs at the battle of Waterloo.

George met Jacintha Rosa, a Portugese girl. He

was unable to march into Paris due to a "contusion received at Waterloo in his right knee by a shell". He was discharged after the battle. George and Jacintha settled in Paris where GG Grandfather Lewis Innes was born. The family returned to Birnie, Elgin, Scotland.

George died before he received his Waterloo Medal. He would have received 8 or 9 bars had he survived to claim his medal.

By 1871 Jacintha Innes died. She was described as a pauper on her death certificate. Sad end to a hard life.

I am so very proud to be a descendant of George and Jacintha Innes. I look forward to the 200 year Waterloo anniversary in Brussels June 2015 where I can pay my respects.

Submitted by Elena Innes

Bugler John Edwards - Duke of Somerset's Regiment



John Edwards, 1799-1875, was born in the heart of London, Westminster. He enlisted into the Life Guards at the age of 10 as a bugler. He distinguished himself at the Battle of Waterloo as the bugler for the Duke of Somerset's regiment. During the day of the battle he sounded his bugle for a decisive charge against the elite French cuirassiers. He was promoted a month later to Trumpeter and in 1826 to Kettledrummer. He received a Waterloo medal which is displayed in the Horseguard's museum, London. In 1870, having become a Queen's Yeoman of the Guard, he donated the bugle, which he had been allowed to keep after the battle, to the Life Guards in return for a weekly pension. The bugle is now displayed by his medal in the museum.

Submitted by Mr. Chris Keays 4th great grandson in Southampton

Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Barnes - 47th Regiment of Foot

Edward Barnes was my great, great, great grandfather. He was born in 1776 and joined the 47th Regiment of Foot in 1792 at the age of 16. He quickly rose to field rank. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel in 1807, serving in the invasion of Martinique in 1809, and colonel in 1810. Two years later, he served on Wellington's staff in the Peninsular War. His services in this capacity gained him further promotion; as a major-general. He led a brigade in the Battle of Vitoria and the Pyrenean Battle. He was awarded the Gold Cross and three clasps for his Peninsula service. Barnes served in the campaign of 1815 as adjutant-general and was wounded at Waterloo. Already a KCB, he received the Austrian Maria Theresa 3rd Class, and the Russian Order of Saint Anne 1st Class.

In 1819, his connection with Ceylon began. Lieutenant-General Barnes was acting governor of Ceylon from 1 February 1820 to 2 February 1822, succeeding Robert Brownrigg. He was governor of Ceylon from 18 January 1824 to 13 October 1831, succeeded by Robert Wilmot-

Horton (1784–1841, governor 13 to 23 October 1831). He directed the construction of the great military road between Colombo and Kandy, and of many other lines of communication, made the first census of the population, and introduced coffee cultivation based on the West Indian system (1824). In 1831, he received the GCB. From 1832 to 1833, he was commander in-chief in India, with the local rank of general.

On his return home, he stood for Parliament as Conservative candidate for Sudbury at a by-election in 1834. The votes between the two candidates were tied, and the returning officer gave Barnes his casting vote and declared him elected; however, his opponent petitioned against the outcome, denying that the returning officer had the right to a casting vote, and the issue had not been resolved before Parliament was dissolved. At the 1835 general election Barnes was narrowly defeated, but he finally became MP for Sudbury at the third attempt in 1837, however, he died in the following year.

Submitted by Francis Burkitt



Private Matthew Clay - 3rd Foot Guards (Scots Guards)

Matthew was my 4th great grandfather's brother. He was born in December 1795 and baptised on 6th March 1796 at St Mary's Church Blidworth, where I live. Matthew had 6 brothers and 2 sisters, Mary, the eldest sister, was a cripple. His mother died when he was about 12. He started work when he was 11 in Blidworth as a framework knitter which he did for 7 years until he enlisted firstly with the Nottinghamshire Militia.

In 1813 he enlisted with the Light Company of the 2nd Battalion of the 3rd Foot Guards commonly known as the Scots Guards. He joined General Graham's force in time to storm the formidable fortress at Bergen Op Zoom. This was Matthew's first baptism of fire. The attack did not go according to plan and the fortress was not taken and he was taken prisoner but not for very long.

He was in Antwerp when the battalion heard the news that Bonaparte was advancing, so the company first went to Quatre Bras then headed on to Waterloo and took part in one of the most historic battles of all time. They worked their way to Chateau Hougomont and once inside they held the French back even though they broke through the gates a couple of times.

Matthew wrote a diary of his accounts leading up to the war. It's a wonderful book and I have a copy of the one he wrote. This was marvellous for a boy whose parents could not even write their own names. They just signed with an x.

Matthew was promoted in 1818 to Corporal and after serving in Portugal, he was promoted in 1828 to first Drill and Pay Sergeant. Then in 1833, he was made Sergeant Major of the Bedford Military, and that's a post he held for 20 years. He eventually retired in Bedford where he settled with his wife, Joanna, and their children. He was held in the highest regard by the town folk.

He died on 5th June 1873 and was buried with full military honours. Hundreds of people lined the streets to the cemetery at Foster Hill Road where he was laid to rest. A wreath of laurel leaves

and his sword and hat were placed on top of his coffin.

However, he died a pauper.

Today his grave is in a sorry state. I am going to raise some funds to restore this great man's grave so that visitors will be able to easily locate his resting place. In 2011 I asked The Blidworth Parish Council if there was something that our village could remember our Waterloo hero by. On the 11th of November that year, a Lectern memorial was erected for him. This was unveiled by Sergeant Kevin Gorman of the Scot's Guards.

I am so proud of Matthew.

There is a life size model of Matthew at The National Army Museum in London and his Waterloo medal is displayed at The Guards Museum on Birdcage Walk, London.

Submitted by Christine Dabbs Blidworth England



Private William (Bill) Adams - No.1 Company, 33rd Regiment of Foot

William was my 3rd Great Grandfather on my mother's side and served at Waterloo. William was born in 1792 at Robertsbridge, Sussex, England.

During the Battle, he received a (musket?) shrapnel wound to the head and as a result had a silver plate inserted in his skull. The silver plate remained with him till the day he died. The plate was found to be intact when his remains were transferred from Alma Street to his final resting place at Fremantle Cemetery.

On 26th October 1828 he married Elizabeth (Granny) Martin at the Church of Mary the Virgin, Salehurst, Sussex and two years later they emigrated to Clarence,

Western Australia and later Fremantle. They were indentured to Thomas Peel but were freed in August 1830.

Elizabeth made her mark as Fremantle's first midwife, delivering hundreds of babies into the world while also managing to bear and raise ten more children of her own. She was affectionately called the "Mother of Fremantle" and later "Granny Adams". Elizabeth went to maternity cases in Perth when requested, frequently walking a long way to do so.

William died on 12 December 1867 at Fremantle, Western Australia

Submitted by Steve Sallur
Lakelands, Western Australia



Captain Charles French - 71st Regiment of Foot

Charles was the third son of Arthur French MP of French Park, Co Roscommon, Ireland. He was born in 1790 and died in 1868. He was my great grandfather. The fact that he was only my great (and not say great x 3) is best explained by him being 65 years old when my grandfather was born. His wife Catherine was 35 years younger and lived on into the Twentieth Century- just.

He was commissioned into the 71st Regiment of foot –The Highland Light Infantry in 1809. He saw action in New Orleans and in the Peninsular campaign. In 1811 he transferred to the Loyal Lincolnshire Volunteers.

At Waterloo he was in Lamberts

10th Brigade which was guarding the military chest (the gold & silver for Wellington's campaigns) near the battlefield so he was not directly involved with the battle. In 1863 he succeeded his brother as the 3rd Baron De Freyne.

Charlotte Waldie was my great great Grandmother and, as a young journalist, she was at the battlefield early on the 19th of June. Following the devastation which she saw at the site of the battle she wrote a book "The Battle of Waterloo, with circumstantial details before and after the battle."

Submitted by Maurice French



Colour Sergeant Samuel Goddard - 14th Regiment of Foot

Apparently born in Ireland to innkeeper parents, he ran away to join the army at about the age of 12 with a friend from a much more wealthy and landed family, the Everards. He served 43 years and retired as Captain and Quartermaster to Dublin Castle in March 1853. He retired to an almshouse at Windsor Castle as a Military Knight of Windsor and was apparently, when he died, the last known surviving veteran of the Battle of Waterloo. He was buried at Newington Churchyard, Oxfordshire, where his son-in-law, the Reverend Septimus Cotes, was the Rector.

Sam married Rose Mary Henrietta Riddell on 6/9/1830 at St. Pancras Old Church, London. They had two children: Ellen Goddard (1834-1921) and a son who apparently joined the army and lost his life in the Indian mutiny at a very young age. Ellen though had nine children between 1859-1873 and there are well over 30 descendants now living with branches in three main families: Davies, Cotes and Hailey.

Sam's original childhood friend from the wealthy Everard family was able to buy a commission and he eventually retired as a Major General. Despite their different financial circumstances, they served together and Everard credited Sam with saving his life. Many years later, Everard's widow, in gratitude, apparently left his only surviving child, Ellen Cotes, the then huge sum of £1,000 which enabled her to live out her years in style at 4 Leckford Road, Oxford until 1921 where she died

aged 87.

Sam not only served in the campaign of 1815 including Waterloo when he was 22 years old and the storming of Cambray. In 1817 in the East Indies he was present at the siege of Hattrass and in the campaign of 1817-18 in the Deccan and also the siege and storming of Bhurtpore in 1825-26.

His retiring rank of Captain was a nominal or honorary rank apparently given to meritorious Quartermasters of long service.

An account from Waterloo itself, which has come down through the family, records that Sergeant Goddard was with an advanced party of skirmishers and, at about 4 o'clock, the reflux wave of some French cuirassiers passed through them. The 14th of course fired on the French, one of whom was wounded and thrown from his horse. A comrade nobly returned and offered the wounded soldier his stirrup. An active light infantryman of the 14th, Whitney by name, was about to fire at the mounted Frenchman rescuing his comrade but Sam interfered and said "No Whitney, don't fire, let him off, he is a noble fellow". (This account came from a friend of Sam's).

Submitted by Peter J.M. Davies (son of Elizabeth Davies (nee Ross), who is the daughter of May Ellen Ross (nee Masterman), who was a daughter of Alice May Masterman (nee Cotes), who was a daughter of Ellen Cotes (nee Goddard), who was the daughter of Samuel Goddard.



Lt. Col. Samuel Ferrior 1st. Life Guards



Samuel Ferrior was born on the 24th June 1772 In Pennar, Pembrokeshire the son of Jenkin Ferrior and his wife, Mary Carrow. Samuel first appears in the Army List as a Cornet/Sub Lieutenant in the 1st Life Guards on 23 March 1797.

On the 7th June 1815 Samuel wrote to his brother Benjamin Ferrior back at the family farm at "Pearson", St. Brides in Pembrokeshire. His letter described the British army assembled for the Waterloo campaign, reviews by Louis XV111 of France and other dignitaries, and the countryside of Flanders and compared their farming methods with those of Pembrokeshire. The letter is now held at Southampton University.

He was said to have died late in the

day of the 18th June after leading a charge at the Battle of Waterloo. In fact, he led eleven charges that day. He was awarded the Waterloo Medal posthumously; the record showing he was killed though it is more likely that he died of wounds. In the book "Waterloo Roll Call" by Charles Dalton, it is noted 'he is said to have led his regiment to the charge no less than eleven times and most of the charges were not made till after his head had been laid open by the cut of a sabre and his body pierced with a lance'.

There is a memorial to Samuel in St. Mary's Church, Tenby. Samuel died unmarried. He was a nephew of my 4 x great grandmother, Anne Ferrior of Haverfordwest.

Submitted by Rosemary May

Private Francis Clarkson - 2nd Battalion, 69th Regiment of Foot

Francis Clarkson was baptised in the small village of Everton North Nottinghamshire.

Enlisted 4th December, 1811, serving in Holland, present at the attack on Merxem, and the bombardment of Antwerp, February, 1814.

In March, Francis participated in the ill-fated assault on the fortress Bergen-op-Zoom. The assault failed with heavy casualties and Francis became a prisoner of war. He was released in June 1814 and hospitalised.

Francis was with the regiment at the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo.

At the battle of Quatre Bras, the regiment was in the act of changing formation when Kellerman's

8th Cuirassiers smashed into them, virtually destroying two unformed companies and capturing the King's Colour. At Waterloo the regiment was again heavily assaulted by waves of French infantry and cavalry.

After Waterloo Francis was hospitalised for lengthy periods and was discharged an "out patient" Chelsea Pensioner on 19th July, 1816, in consequence of having received a gunshot wound to the left knee joint in action with the enemy at Quatre Bras on 16th June 1815.

I am very fortunate to be in possession of Francis Clarkson's Waterloo Medal.

Submitted by Kevin Clarkson Adelaide Australia

Captain William Buckley - 1st Foot Royal Scots

William Buckley was born around 1772. His name first appears on the muster rolls of 23rd Regiment of Foot in 1794. In 1802 Sergeant-Major Buckley married Mary Heaseley in Gibraltar. In 1803 he transferred to the 1st Foot (Royal Scots), and was promoted Ensign. He was made Lieutenant in 1804, and became Captain in 1810. He served through the Peninsula Campaign, and

was wounded at the Siege of Bayonne in 1814. William was killed while leading his company at the Battle of Quatre Bras. On the recommendation of the Duke of Kent, his family his wife and children received a pension. His name appears on a memorial in the church at Waterloo.

Submitted by Julia Grundy



John McGregor - 79th Regiment

John McGregor was born in Latheron, Caithness about 1792. He joined the 79th Regiment of Foot, The Cameron Highlanders in 1812, aged 20, and served in Spain, France and Flanders.

At Waterloo he was in the 3rd Company of the 1st Battalion which was led by a Captain Thomas Mylne – later promoted to the brevet rank of Major as a reward for the conduct of his Company during the battle.

John McGregor was wounded in the right thigh and transferred to a hospital in Brussels before being repatriated to Britain. He was discharged on 16th Jan 1816 "in consequence of a wound at Waterloo", but re-enlisted in the 78th Regiment, The Seaforth Highlanders, on the 5th November 1817. He remained a Private but in the muster rolls of his battalion there were two soldiers called John McGregor but we knew our man, as there was always a note alongside one of the names, "A Man

of Waterloo".

He met and married Bridget Savan in Ireland when the regiment was stationed there and their first child, Margaret, was born there in 1824. They had a nomadic life and had 8 children born in Latheron & Wick, towns in Caithness, and in Stirling Edinburgh and Glasgow, places where the Seaforths were stationed. After nearly 24 yrs service, he left the army in 1836 and became a Chelsea Pensioner. He joined the Glasgow Police for a time and died in Glasgow, aged 71 on 26th Feb 1863.

His youngest daughter Helen McGregor was born in 1844, was married in 1869 to John Muir, a member of the Glasgow firm of Muir & Sons, Jewellers. She was my Gt. Grandmother.

Submitted by Dan Muir (born in Glasgow now resident in Bolton, Greater Manchester) *Submitted by Robert Hughes*



FOUNDER AND FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE ARMY & NAVY CLUB, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR EDWARD BARNES (LEFT), SERVED AS ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN THE WATERLOO CAMPAIGN.

At Quatre Bras he placed himself at the head of the 92nd, which charged the head of the French leading column and drove it back on to the garden of La Bergerie. The Highlanders then assaulted the building and drove the French out.

For these services he was awarded the K.C.B.

In 1837, with young Officers facing ever-increasing waiting lists to become members at other London military clubs, Sir Barnes sought the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Wellington, for a third military club. It was proposed to call it The Army Club and to restrict it to all Officers on full or half pay in Her Majesty's Army. The Duke refused, however, to become either Patron or Member unless the Club was opened to Officers of the Navy and Marines. His suggestion was at once accepted and so the Army & Navy Club was established.



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WATERLOO
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Hougoumont - A Fundamental Piece of World History

It all began with an advert on eBay selling Hougoumont Bricks. Steve Stanton was outraged and decided that something had to be done. He contacted Richard Holmes via a mutual acquaintance and arranged an informal meeting. It didn't take much persuading for Richard to get onboard. Within an hour or so, Project Hougoumont was born.



The original Hougoumont group.

The initial idea was to get a group of people together to buy the building and to restore it. But it soon became apparent that the group of Local Authorities in Waterloo had already bought it with the same intention. However, as with all local authorities they did not have the funds to do the work.

Barry Van Danzig, a successful businessman and author of a book on Waterloo, was invited to join and as he had the business experience, particularly in the area of contracts, he was asked to take on the role of Chief Executive.

A charity and a company was formed with Alice Berkeley, Richard Holmes and Barry Van Danzig

acting as Trustees.

There is an anomaly on the battlefield of Waterloo in that every nation that fought there has a monument to their army - except one - Britain. As the Intercommunale needed to raise the funds and as Project Hougoumont wanted to erect a Monument to the British Army, and as both parties wanted Hougoumont restored, there was an ideal chance for an agreement, a binding contract, to be written and agreed.

Now all we had to do was raise the funds.

Sadly most of the original members of the project drifted away leaving only Richard, Steve, Alice and Barry to do the work. Then Alice, with her wonderful network of friends bought in a new fund raising committee and not only did they start raising serious amounts of cash they stayed the course to the very end.



Martin Drury (left) with George Osborne (right).

The new fund raising group led by the Chairman of this committee Martin Drury, soon came to the attention of higher authorities. In 2013 the Chancellor of the Exchequer George Osborne,



Barry Van Danzig - Chief Executive Project Hougoumont



after a visit to the battlefield (and to Hougoumont in particular) the previous year, when he had been guided by Sir Richard Shireff of NATO, decided to make a grant of £1.2million towards the restoration.

Now the funds were available - the contract drawn up - all we needed to do was deliver the project on time and within budget.

The problem was, could it be done?

Many thought not - Was the task simply too difficult? Could an Anglo Belgium team work together to bring it to fruition?

But we were armed with a secret weapon that ultimately proved decisive.

We had a complete innocence of the problems ahead and a quaint ignorance of the magnitude of the task we were about to embark upon. This may at first seem to be a disadvantage but what it meant was that we did not fret over future problems but simply dealt with them as they arose. And we had the contracts and control of the funds - so when a problem arose we referred to the contract and used the cash to negotiate a satisfactory agreement.

We also at this time welcomed Alex Spofforth (right) to join us as our accountant and company secretary and his wealth of experience has been a great boon to the project.



A monument committee was formed under the Chairmanship of David Martin and a competition was held to find the right artist to create the Monument. The funds for the Monument had to be sourced separately from the Government Grant and donations made towards the restoration.

Barry Van Danzig stepped in and offered to fund the monument and the final piece of the jigsaw of finance fell into place.

The famous North Gates of Hougoumont were of course destroyed soon after the battle and one of the men who closed the North Gate in the battle was Henry Wyndham. His kinsman, Lord Egremont graciously provided and funded new gates made out of timber from the Wyndham estate from trees planted by Napoleonic Prisoners of War at around the time of Waterloo.

A series of paintings were commissioned by Steve Stanton depicting various parts of the Battle and these have generated funds for the project and we have used them as the artistic backdrop to our project.



One of the pictures commissioned by Steve Stanton.

It was suggested in the early stages that the gardeners house would make an ideal apartment to let to visitors to the battlefield. This was included in the plan and the Landmark Trust was selected by the Intercommunale to operate

the apartment on commercial grounds in order to generate future funds to help maintain the buildings.

The Intercommunale and the British Government asked Project Hougoumont, due to its experience in contracts, to control and deliver the "Scenography" or "Exhibition" that was to be created in Hougoumont so that visitors could have an experience and education of what happened there in the great battle. The funds were provided by the British Government Grant and the famous watch maker Breguet. It was a curious fact that many of the participants in the battle, including both Wellington and Napoleon had Breguet watches actually at the battle. It seemed fitting therefore to have a part of the exhibit specially dedicated to Breguet.

We commissioned the famous London Architects Inskip and Jenkins to assist the committee in providing a conservation plan and as part of that to provide a framework Scenography brief which was approved by the Intercommunale in May 2014. A competition was held and the specialist museum exhibition company Tempora was appointed in November 2014 to create the Scenography in accordance with the approved brief.

The Dutch Army also made a very generous donation towards the project. The Dutch, or Nassau troops that fought at Hougoumont are often forgotten. There were in fact 800 Nassau troops and 300 Hanoverian light infantry at Hougoumont and, as Richard said, we wanted to honour their part in the battle as well. The inclusion of the Dutch representative Professor Kees Schulten on our scenography committee was a great help in ensuring the accuracy of our portrayal.

The monument artist was now selected by the monument committee and Vivien Mallocks design of the closing of the gates was deemed to be the most dramatic and most beautiful of all of the proposals received. The Monument is to the whole British Army not just those who fought at Hougoumont. We therefore used the closing of the gates to reflect the achievement of the British Army at Waterloo who quite literally ended 800 years of conflict with France and heralded in 200 years of peace and reconciliation between Britain and France. They really did

"close the gates on war" between these two great European nations.



Plaster maquette for Vivien Mallock's memorial to the British soldiers who fought at Waterloo which is to be erected at Hougoumont to mark the bicentenary of the battle. The doors will be of limestone and the figures cast in bronze.

Now we are approaching the anniversary in June 2015. The project nears its extraordinarily successful conclusion. The Chateau has been restored to a very good standard. The North Gates have been historically replaced, the Scenography is in hand and will be ready on time and it will tell the story of Hougoumont in a dozen languages so that every visitor will get a good understanding of what happened here at Waterloo and especially at Hougoumont.



The piers of the north gate repaired & ready to receive the new gates. January 2015.

Now that it is nearly completed it is hard to believe that we actually brought the project to a fully successful conclusion on time and within budget. It was the achievement of a team of enthusiasts who soldiered on, often against what seemed to be insurmountable odds with dogged determination and with the Great Dukes words echoing in their ears "Hold out at Hougoumont at all costs"

We held out, we did the job and we can all be very proud of the magnificent achievement of the Hougoumont Project.

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The Online Book Company provides “Missing Link” to descendants anecdotes!

The Online Book Company came to life as an unintended consequence of its founder and a friend of his both losing their brothers; one to a terminal illness and the other in an RAF Flying accident. Their respective families were keen for memories and stories of them to be told and shared and sparked the beginning of the Company as it is now.

The Online Book Company is about celebrating life in all its forms and in 2012, they were an integral part of The Jubilee Hour Campaign where people were invited to pledge 60 minutes of their time to do something legal decent and honest to represent 60 years of HM the Queen's reign. After carrying out the pledge, people went back into the book with their stories and pictures - and all volunteer records were broken when some 2.75 million hours were pledged!

Jonathan Haward, the company Managing Director, recalls that he had an enlightening

conversation with a “cultural anthropologist” who stated that people like to be acknowledged for a gift that has been given. This is evidenced by poppies and other such badges that are worn with pride after a donation has been made. The same is clearly happening with the Online Books which are increasingly being used by Charities to fundraise and acknowledge gifts, legacies, In Memoriam donations and so much more.

The Company has an exciting and diverse portfolio which include On line visitor books for the Catholic Church in Southern Miami, Wedding Books, Alumni Organisations and even a Ships log! “The Waterloo 200 Campaign has caused our team great excitement” says Jonathan Haward.. “some of the stories are quite amazing and all of us feel a sense of pride knowing that this book will be the “go to” freely available online reference for descendant stories and anecdotes for all to enjoy.”



Waterloo: a highpoint in Wallonia's long and varied military history

This year marks the 200th anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo – the magnificent but brutal clash of arms that finally put paid to Napoleon's imperial ambitions and helped shape Europe for the next 100 years. The Anglo-Allied army led by the Duke of Wellington won the day with the crucial, last-minute help of the Prussians under Marshal Blücher. 'A damned nice [delicate] thing,' said Wellington later, 'the nearest run thing you ever saw in you life.'

Waterloo is rightly considered one of the greatest battles of all time, and is certainly the most famous in the history of Wallonia, Belgium's French-speaking southern half. But Wallonia is steeped in military history running across centuries either side of 1815. The great fortresses of Namur, Dinant and Bouillon speak of its critical strategic location that dates back to Roman times. Because it was so frequently fought over by foreign armies, in the 17th century Belgium started to be known as 'the cockpit of Europe'.

The Duke of Marlborough – and Henry VIII

Wellington could take the credit for choosing the battlefield that defeated Napoleon. The previous year – when surveying the defences of this part of the new Kingdom of the Netherlands, of which Belgium would form part – he had concluded that this shallow valley would be a good place to defend Brussels against an attack from the south. And this too had been the conclusion of his great predecessor and hero, John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough. Marlborough was in Wallonia during the War of the Spanish Succession (1701–14), at the head of British, Dutch and Danish forces. At this time Belgium was part of the Spanish

Netherlands, which became embroiled in the contest for succession to the Spanish throne – and the British attempt to oppose France's claim. In 1705 Marlborough stayed at the Château de Frichermont, to the south of Waterloo. His efforts to engage French forces under the Duc de Villeroy were being frustrated by Jacques ('Jaco') Pastur, a Waterloo-born soldier in the service of Spain and France. But the following year Marlborough won his crushing victory at Ramillies, a village 20km north of Namur, and went on to conquer the Spanish Netherlands. In 1815 the Château de Frichermont would form part of a cluster of buildings (including the Ferme de la Papelette) that punctuated the easternmost limit of Wellington's left wing at Waterloo.

In 1713 the Treaty of Utrecht handed the Spanish Netherlands to the Austrian Habsburgs. Another international dynastic dispute blew up in the War of the Austrian Succession (1740–48), with the English again pitted against the French, and again Wallonia became embroiled. In 1745, at the Battle of Fontenoy (a village 7km southeast of Tournai), the French under Marshal Maurice de Saxe defeated British, Austrian and Dutch forces led by the Duke of Cumberland – who the following year gained eternal notoriety as the 'Butcher' of the Battle of Culloden in Scotland.

The ancient city of Tournai, in north-western Wallonia, was French for much of its history. But in 1513–19 it was English. The young King Henry VIII, just four years into his reign, was actively pursuing his claim to the French throne, with the support of the Holy League. In 1513 he laid siege and conquered Tournai, by now a wealthy city famed



for its textiles, tapestry and art. The cost of war took the shine off this achievement, however, and Tournai was sold back to the French in 1519.

World Wars

During the middle ages the 'Walloon method' of producing high-quality iron with a blast furnace and a finery forge became the foundation of a valuable industry producing artillery pieces. By the 19th century, exploiting its rich seams of coal, Wallonia became an industrial powerhouse – and a tempting strategic prize.

When Belgium finally won its independence in 1830 it was declared a neutral country, a status underwritten by international guarantees. Notwithstanding, Belgium was careful to reinforce its defences: in Wallonia, the cities of Liège and Namur were surrounded by state-of-the-art fortresses. Belgium's distrust of its neighbours was not misplaced: on 4 August 1914, at the outbreak of the First World War, Germany invaded neutral Belgium in the hope of speeding through it to deliver a knock-out blow to France – and to grab Belgium's industrial heartlands to fuel its war effort. The Belgian army – particularly at Liège – put up stout resistance, and held up the German advance by nearly three weeks, giving the British Expeditionary Force time to assemble at Mons. Here the British and German armies clashed for the first time on 23 August. Vastly outnumbered, the

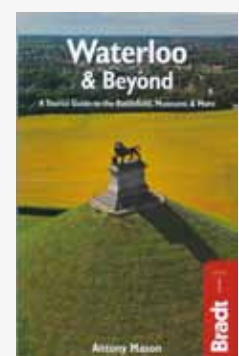
British were forced to make a tactical retreat, but not before the first VCs of the war had been won.

The Western Front eventually settled to the west of Mons, passing through Wallonia's western enclave of Comines-Warneton, around Ploegsteert (known as 'Plugstreet' to British Tommies) – the scene of a famous Christmas Truce football match between German and British troops on 24 December 1914. Here too Winston Churchill spent the winter of early 1916, at his own request, serving with Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Neutral Belgium was again invaded by Germany in the Second World War, and soon occupied in its entirety. It was eventually liberated by the Allies in September 1944. On 16 December 1944, deep into a bitter, foggy winter, the Germans launched a surprise counterattack, spearheaded by Panzer divisions, in the Ardennes region of south-eastern Wallonia, hoping to drive a wedge between the Allies. This desperate 'Battle of the Bulge' – one of the largest land battles of the Second World War – engulfed towns such as Bastogne, Houffalize, St Vith and La Roche-en-Ardenne, before US forces, supported by the British and Canadians, managed to contain the attack and then repulse it. By late January this final incursion onto Belgian soil was over, setting a seal of peace on Wallonia that has endured ever since.

Waterloo & Beyond: A Tourist Guide to the Battlefield, Museums & More

Published to coincide with the bicentenary of the battle, Bradt's new guide provides its readers with all they need to make the best of a visit to the battlefield. It includes the background to the battle and how it unfolded (with battle maps), and describes what there is to see on and around the battlefield. It also suggests places to stay, eat and shop in the locality. For those with a little more time, there are recommended excursions into the 'beyond', which include outstanding churches, Belgium's premier theme park and the best Tintin museum.



English Heritage: The Battle of Waterloo Bicentenary

2015 marks the 200th anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo. English Heritage is commemorating the Duke of Wellington's victory over Napoleon at three of our properties this year: Apsley House, Wellington Arch and Walmer Castle & Gardens. Join us to discover more about the battle, the era and Wellington the man.

Apsley House

**The Duke of Wellington's London home.
Hyde Park Corner, London W1J 7NT**

Addresses don't come much grander than 'Number One London', the popular name for Apsley House, located in the heart of the capital at Hyde Park Corner.

The Duke of Wellington lived at Apsley House after defeating Napoleon and the house is a testament to his status as a national hero. To commemorate the Battle of Waterloo bicentenary English Heritage has recreated the Waterloo Banquet – an annual dinner held in celebration. The huge banqueting table is laid with the spectacular gilt Portugese service with its stunning centrepiece.

Enjoy one of the finest art collections in London, with paintings by Velazquez, Rubens, Goya and Breughel. You can't miss the impressive statue of Napoleon by Canova which dominates the stairwell at the centre of the house.

Try a brand new multimedia guide for an absorbing tour of the house that explores history, the art collection and personalities of key Regency figures. Venture down to the basement gallery for a new exhibition with rarely seen items. Discover fascinating memorabilia including medals and shields.

See the English Heritage website for details of the jam-packed event schedule throughout the year – from marching red coats, to learning how to dress the Regency way, to learning society dances.

Walmer Castle & Gardens

**The Duke of Wellington's final days and notoriety
Deal, Kent CT14 7LJ**

As Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, Wellington used the coastal castle of Walmer as his late summer residence for 23 years. He died here in 1852 and over a million people lined the route of his state funeral.

Explore the castle with the brand new multimedia guide and discover the newly reimagined Walmer Castle. See the castle's principle rooms transformed to shed fresh light on the intriguing life of the Duke: his career, the story of his time at Walmer, the state funeral and the iconic 'celebrity' status he gained. Families can also try the new kids' trail through the castle.

Wellington Arch

The victory arch proclaiming Wellington's defeat of Napoleon

Hyde Park Corner, London W1J 7NT

Just a short walk away from Apsley House, this triumphal arch at Hyde Park Corner was originally designed as a grand approach to Buckingham Palace.

Take a lift up to the balconies for views over London's Royal Parks and Houses of Parliament and enjoy the unique sight of the Household Cavalry passing underneath on their way to the Changing of the Guard.

See the spectacular figures on the top of the arch – the largest bronze sculpture in Western Europe, then discover the colourful history of the arch, including its time as one of London's smallest Police Stations.

Don't miss a fascinating new exhibition dedicated to the Battle of Waterloo and its legacy – Waterloo 1815: The Battle for Peace. See the campaign table with its engaging animated projections about the battle.

All opening times, prices and further details can be found on the English Heritage website www.english-heritage.org.uk

(Image Right: Apsley House)



Waterloo Lives: 18 June 1815 a day that changed lives.

Honoring the role of every soldier.



NATIONAL
ARMY
MUSEUM

The Battle of Waterloo is famous for many reasons. The ultimate, climactic showdown between two military giants, the Duke of Wellington and Napoleon Bonaparte, Waterloo has earned its place in history as one of the most important and bloody battles that Europe has ever seen.

However, the glorious victory for Wellington and his forces also marked a significant moment for the British Army and, in particular how each and every soldier was officially recognised.

Until Waterloo, British soldiers were often perceived as socially contemptible but the battle was a turning point. The Duke of Wellington himself spoke of this derogatory perception, famously describing the British Army as being composed of "the scum of the earth... it really is wonderful that we should have made them the fine fellows they are". But, following the Battle of Waterloo, and for the first time in the history of the British Army, every man who took part, regardless of rank or service, was awarded two years' pay and a special campaign medal known as the 'Waterloo Medal'.

A memorandum dated 10 March 1816 issued from Horse Guards, the Army headquarters in London, explained: "The Prince Regent has been graciously pleased, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, to command, that in commemoration of the brilliant and decisive victory of Waterloo, a medal shall be conferred on every officer, non-commissioned officer and soldier of the British Army, present upon that memorable occasion." This declaration indicated that the social contempt for the soldier was beginning to subside.

In this bi-centenary year, the lives and legacies of British soldiers who fought at Waterloo have inspired the National Army Museum's (NAM)

commemorative activity, which is supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund. 'Waterloo Lives' is a nationwide programme offering audiences of all ages the opportunity to learn about this iconic battle and those whose lives were affected by it.

With the main museum site in Chelsea closed for a major transformation, NAM is taking this opportunity to display some of its most iconic and celebrated Collections in exhibitions and displays with partner museums across the country. These displays will look at how the battle was fought and won and feature stories about the individuals whose lives were profoundly changed by the events of that day.

Details of all commemorative activity taking place across the UK and Europe are available via the online hub 'Waterloo200.org', which has been launched through a partnership between the National Army Museum, Waterloo 200 - the organisation approved by the government to support the anniversary - and cultural publishing organisation Culture 24.

Receiving an unprecedented number of hits in its first month, Waterloo200.org, displays a truly eye-catching gallery of artefacts relating to the battle. These include fascinating images of the original 'Wellington's Boots' owned by the legendary general himself; a blood-stained saw and glove used by a field surgeon to amputate the Earl of Uxbridge's leg mid-battle; and an example of the famous 'Waterloo Medal', which started the tradition of the campaign medal that continues to this day. These all make Waterloo200.org a must-see online destination in this anniversary year.





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Remembering the heroes of Waterloo

And the 71st Highlanders fired the last shot

A great claim to fame, but it does not give any indication of what went before. The 71st Highlanders (later amalgamated with The 74th Highlanders to form The Highland Light Infantry) played a full part in the battle dubbed "the close run thing" by Wellington.

Assigned to Adam's Light Brigade on the right of the battlefield, they first endured two hours of intense artillery fire. When they moved they left many dead and wounded on the ground. They then repulsed seven cavalry charges, during one of which, the Duke, attended only by his trumpeter, took refuge in their square. Towards evening, following the example of the 52nd (later The Royal Green Jackets) and with the 95th (later The Rifle Brigade) in close support, The 71st

assaulted the famous French Imperial Guard's reserve positions and captured a battery, one of whose guns they turned around and fired at the retreating enemy. This is thought to have been the last shot fired at Waterloo, immortalised in the painting "The Last Gun at Waterloo".

Possibly no battle honour inscribed upon the Regimental Colours of the British Army had been harder fought for or better deserved than 'Waterloo', in the course of which the 71st lost 16 officers, 11 sergeants and 187 other rank and file. After the battle, General Clinton, who commanded the right flank, wrote: "The manner in which the several regiments, 52nd, 71st and 95th discharged their duty was witnessed and admired by the whole army."

The York Army Museum

**YORK ARMY
MUSEUM**

The York Army Museum is the regimental museum of the Royal Dragoon Guards, The Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire and The Yorkshire Regiment. This museum displays collections of all the component regiments of the Royal Dragoon Guards, together with those of The Yorkshire Regiment. In 2006, the Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire was one of three regiments which amalgamated to form today's Yorkshire Regiment.

These two regiments formed in 1992 and 2006 and recruit mainly from Yorkshire. The Royal Dragoon Guards also maintain a special link to Northern Ireland. In cavalry, one infantry; both are built on the history of earlier regiments, each with a long and distinguished tradition.

At Waterloo in 1815, Wellington's army included the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons and the 3rd Battalion, 14th of Foot. The first lost nearly 200 men, half the Regiment's strength, in the famous charge of the Union Brigade. Lt Colonel Miller was involved in the charge, receiving multiple bayonet wounds and despite being thrown off his horse into enemy columns, he survived. His uniform jacket and accoutrements will be on display.

The 3rd Battalion 14th of Foot were seen as a very young and inexperienced battalion. Yet in the face of French cavalry attack they showed 'a steadiness and gallantry becoming of veteran troops'. This earned them the respect of the Army. The York Army Museum proudly displays Wellington's own Waterloo Medal and a captured sword from one of Napoleon's generals.



The Royal Highland Fusiliers Museum



The 71st Highlanders (later The Highland Light Infantry) fired the last shot at Waterloo, after capturing the guns of the Old Guard.

The Waterloo Medal, this one belonged to Private William Anderson of the 71st Highlanders, was the first campaign medal to be issued by the British Government to all soldiers present in an action and to next-of-kin of those killed. It was issued in 1816-17 and came with 2 years extra service and pay – a holder becoming known as a "Waterloo Man".

Curiously, the General Service Medal awarded with bars for battles fought earlier in the Peninsula was not issued until 1848 and then only to those soldiers who were still alive!

View 330 years of history of the City of Glasgow's own Glasgow & Ayrshire Regiment illustrated by a unique collection of silver, paintings, weapons, uniforms and militaria.

The building has distinctive Charles Rennie Mackintosh features.

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The Household Cavalry Museum

Situated at Horse Guards, one of central London's most historic buildings and the home of The Household Cavalry for more than 350 years, The Household Cavalry Museum offers a rare opportunity to gain an intriguing insight into the ceremonial and operational role of the British Army's two senior regiments The Life Guards and The Blues and Royals.

The fascinating history of the Household Cavalry dating back to the restoration of King Charles II in 1660 is manifested by a dazzling display of uniforms, weapons and rare highly prized artefacts. These are elegantly showcased, with the personal stories of some of the regiments' heroes brought to life, in magnificent mid- 18th century stone vaulted stables. There are also fine displays of horse furniture.

Throughout the Museum there are superb graphics and audio visual presentations.

Through a large glass partition visitors can view troopers attending to their horses and preparing for their ceremonial and sentry duties in the Working Stables of The Queen's Life Guard.

Waterloo 200.

This year is the bi-centenary of the Battle of Waterloo fought on Sunday 18th June 1815.

The charge of The Household Brigade, along with that of the Union Brigade, was a decisive engagement against French heavy cavalry and massed infantry in the battle and to commemorate this we now have extra Museum

content and a magnificent set piece depicting the capture by the Royals of the French Eagle and Standard of the 105th Regiment. In addition the Museum houses Waterloo related exhibits of outstanding merit, interest and rarity along with the remarkable personal effects used on the day by some of those present on the battlefield.

The touchscreen guided tour in eight languages (free of charge) and other audio visual and interactive touchscreen presentations give first hand accounts of preparations for the great ceremonial occasions and the day to day training of recruits and their horses. Strongly featured are personal accounts of the combat reconnaissance role in armoured cars and light tanks, which The Household Cavalry Regiment undertakes



in trouble spots and conflict zones around the world.

Visitors can even try on some of the uniform and helmets – a singular opportunity for great photos.

The Museum Gift Shop stocks a range of popular and unusual gifts some of which are only available from The Household Cavalry Museum and most of which are available on-line from our website.

Evening Hospitality is undertaken year round with a range of possible events in what is one of London's most out of the ordinary venues. Early Evening Private Tours (up to 50) (with wine and canapés if desired), receptions (up to 100) and dinners (up to 40) can all be hosted at the Museum with wine tastings and book and product launches among many other possibilities.

Our Museum at Combermere Barracks, Windsor is open to groups by appointment year round.



All the current information visitors and evening guests need is available on our website www.householdcavalrymuseum.co.uk and instant advice and help is available from either the Museum 020 7930 3070 / museum@householdcavalry.co.uk or for trade and event enquiries the Museum Office 020 7930 3090 / com@householdcavalry.co.uk

Experience The Household Cavalry Story in London's Royal Heartland



THE
**HOUSEHOLD
Cavalry**
MUSEUM



WATERLOO 200
1815 - 2015

Open daily from 10am

The Household Cavalry Museum
Horse Guards, Whitehall, London SW1A 2AX



Tel: 020 7930 3070

www.householdcavalrymuseum.co.uk



The 27th (Inniskilling) Regiment of Foot

The only Irish infantry regiment at Waterloo

By The Inniskillings Museum

Enniskillen has the unique honour of being the only town in Great Britain and Ireland to give its name to two regiments, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers and 5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards, now part of the Royal Irish Regiment and Royal Dragoon Guards. The spelling of the town name is derived from the Irish 'Inis Ceithleann' which has been anglicised many times over the centuries with 'Inniskilling' the spelling at the time the regiments were raised.

The history of the regiments began in 1688 when the inhabitants of Enniskillen took up arms in defence of their island town against the threat of occupation by the forces of James II. The troops raised, The Inniskillingers, Foot and Dragoons, were so successful that they were incorporated into the army of William III in June 1689. The Foot became 'Tiffin's Inniskilling Regiment' and the Dragoons became known as Conyngham's Horse.

In 1751 the system of numbering regiments was introduced and Tiffin's Inniskilling Regiment became the 27th Regiment of Foot, but was, however, invariably referred to as the 27th (Inniskilling) to preserve its ancient 'territorial' title. Conyngham's Horse became the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons.

The 27th (Inniskilling) Regiment of Foot which fought at Waterloo, some 747 officers and men, was a regiment with a strong family tradition which recruited largely in Ireland. In fact it was the only Irish infantry regiment to be present at Waterloo. Brothers served with brothers and cousins, sons followed fathers. Most of the ordinary soldiers were Roman Catholics and a considerable number were Irish speaking. The average soldier of those days was small by modern standards. Surviving uniforms look as though they were made for boys rather than grown men! The average height seems to have been about 5 foot 5 inches. These men would have been tough and fit: they marched long distances, they carried a heavy musket and ammunition, a pack and rations. They wore newly designed headgear, issued in 1812, called the Belgic shako. It was made of leather or felt, had the regimental badge in front, a peak at the crest and a feather or plume at the side.

When the war broke out, the Inniskillings were in North America engaged in the campaign against the United States. On the way back, a severe storm scattered the fleet and some ships had to put into Bermuda for repairs. As a result HQ Company and some others did not get back in time. The majority of the regiment arrived in Portsmouth on 10th May,

and after receiving reinforcements it embarked on 17th May for Ostend.

On the 16th June, the regiment marched 30 miles from Ghent and a further 21 miles on the 17th, reaching the village of Waterloo that evening. On the way they were employed clearing the road which had become blocked with upended baggage waggons and carts abandoned by refugees. Clearing a line of retreat was as important as ensuring a clear re-supply route from Brussels. This was described by Lieutenant Edward Drew of the 27th, who was wounded in the knee and arm early in the battle. Soldiers would have taken the opportunity to pick up food and smash open the numerous abandoned gin and rum casks. There was quite a bit of drunkenness as the regimental sergeant major and regimental colonel were still at sea.

The regiment arrived on the battlefield about 11am, part of the 6th Brigade, in reserve, under Sir John Lambert. Soaked from the torrential rain overnight, the Inniskillings would doubtless have been pleased at this respite in reserve to attempt to dry out their uniforms and equipment and clean their muskets. They would have been tired and hungry. It was over three hours before they were moved into the front line in a key position in the centre of Wellington's line of battle. There, they were on the forward slope of the ridge, in a very exposed position. The hours between 4pm and 6pm were particularly horrendous.

French artillery and sharpshooters hammered their lines. The men were mowed down, often without the opportunity of returning a shot. Cavalry attacks were something of a relief because the artillery ceased and the regiment formed square and the men could fire volleys at their attackers. With mounting casualties, it took extraordinary courage and the leadership of Major John Hare for the regiment to stand its ground. Casualties among the officers were so high that a neighbouring regiment offered to loan some of theirs. The reply was, "the sergeants of the regiment like to command the companies, and I am loath to deprive them of the honour".

As the battle progressed, the Inniskillings' position in the centre became more and more exposed and at the same time more and more essential to the stability of Wellington's line. Had the regiment broken, the entire line could have



been breached, the road to Brussels would have been open and the consequences disastrous. The regiment did not break. At about 7pm that evening, an officer of the Rifle Brigade, describing the scene, said, "The 27th Regiment were lying literally dead, in square, a few yards behind us". By then the Prussians were arriving on the battlefield. Wellington was able to bring all his reserves into the line, and when Napoleon tried his final throw, an attack by the veterans of the Imperial Guard, it failed and the French army began to disintegrate.

Wellington later said, "They (the 27th) saved the centre of my line at Waterloo".

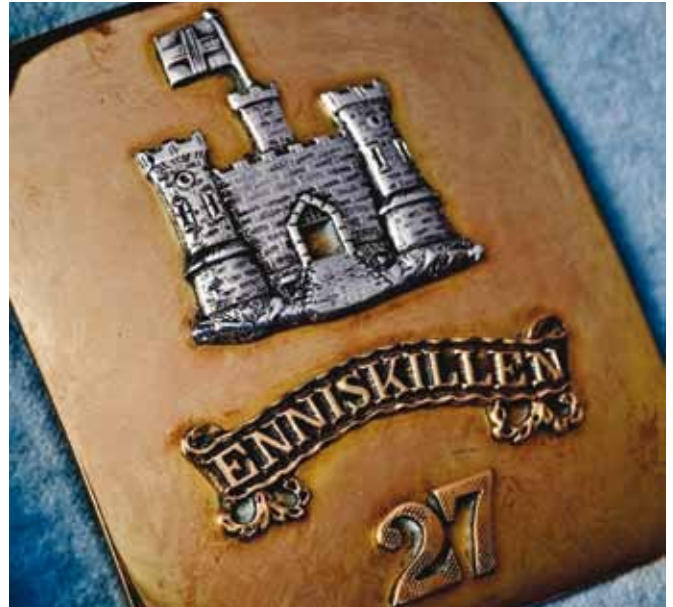
Napoleon commented, "That regiment with the castles on their caps is composed of the most obstinate mules I ever saw; they don't know when they are beaten".

Towards late evening the roll of the 27th was called and the extent of the dreadful casualties became apparent. Of the 747 officers and men who marched onto the battlefield that morning,

64% (486) were either killed or wounded. Only two other British regiments had similar casualties ~ the Cameronians and the Gordon Highlanders.

Some human stories of the Inniskillings have survived of both the battle itself and the aftermath. Private McMullen was born in County Down circa 1780, and enlisted into the 27th (Inniskilling) Regiment of Foot on the 17th January 1814 at the age of 33 years. He was a weaver by trade, and served for only 1 year 342 days, being discharged on the 31st December 1815. His discharge papers state that he was 35 years old, 5' 6" tall, with brown hair, hazel eyes and a sallow complexion. He received an extra 2 years' service for Waterloo giving him a pension of 2/6d per day. The story of Private McMullen and his wife at the Battle of Waterloo is a truly remarkable one.

Elizabeth, Private McMullen's wife, although far advanced in pregnancy followed her husband onto the battlefield at Waterloo on 18th June 1815. In the heat of the battle she assisted in carrying a severely wounded soldier off the field, and in doing this humane act, her leg was fractured by a musket ball. Shortly after, her husband was shot three times, severely wounded, and lost both arms. It seemed there was little



hope of either of them surviving and it was believed he was mortally wounded. However his wife refused to leave him and, despite being injured and extremely lame herself, carried Peter from the battlefield. They eventually ended up in one of the hospitals in Antwerp and then transferred back to York Hospital at Chelsea, where a few days later Elizabeth gave birth to a beautiful girl unhurt by the alarms of war.

In recognition of the actions of Private McMullen and his wife, His Royal Highness the Duke of York stood as godfather to the child who was named Frederica McMullen of Waterloo. Unfortunately she only survived a few months. On Tuesday 28th November 1815 the Belfast Newsletter published the following comment on this story "It reflects equal honour on a humble warrior, his faithful wife, the Officers of the York depot, and the kind-heartedness of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief."

Captain Tucker, wounded in the stomach, was also assisted off the battlefield by his wife. A few weeks later Captain Tucker faced a court-martial! He was charged with "scandalous and infamous conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman." He was accused of being in possession of two horses not belonging to him, and of breaking into the baggage of a fellow officer who had been killed in the battle, and destroying his letters and papers. He was found guilty and sentenced to be dismissed from the army. However the Duke of Wellington and the Prince Regent intervened and his punishment was



Private Peter McMullen's Waterloo Medal.

reduced to being placed on half pay. It appeared that there were certain irregularities in the court-martial, and a personal animosity towards Tucker from his fellow officers.

Another, Private Thomas Kerrigan, though wounded several times, survived the battle, and died in 1862 at the age of 108. The only officer to escape injury on the day, Lieutenant Batty, was given leave, and went to County Kerry, where, sadly, he contracted typhus and died. Also, after the battle, four sergeants and 12 corporals were demoted to private for drunkenness. This was probably as a consequence of liquor that had been 'liberated' during the march to Waterloo!

CONTACT

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 Tel +44 (0) 28 6632 3142



Shako Plate found in 1819 on site of the Battle of Waterloo.

The Inniskillings Museum

Enniskillen Castle, County Fermanagh
Northern Ireland

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The gallant history and unique collection
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Sword of Honour presented to Captain Carlton Smith
(Waterloo veteran) of the 27th (Inniskilling) Regiment of Foot,
by the grateful citizens of Cape Colony, South Africa, circa 1842.

The Gordon Highlanders Museum



Raised by the Duke of Gordons in 1794 to fight revolutionary France, The Gordon Highlanders campaigned against Napoleon's armies for over 20 years at locations throughout Europe, in Egypt, across Portugal and Spain, and at last in the key battles of June 1815.

In this bi-centenary year, The Gordon Highlanders Museum is commemorating the Battle of Waterloo in three significant ways: through a brand new exhibition, a display in collaboration with the National Army Museum and objects in the Museum's permanent gallery, the Grant Room. Many generations of the Grant family, the famous whisky distillers and who produce The Gordon Highlanders whisky for the Museum, served with the Regiment as far back as the Peninsula and Waterloo.

The Museum's special exhibition this year, 'The Road to Waterloo', charts the journey taken by The Gordon Highlanders from the beginning of the Regiment's history until the Battle of Waterloo on 18 June 1815. Displaying rare and extraordinary artefacts from the Museum archives, combined with loans from the National Army Museum and first-hand accounts of battle, this exhibition commemorates a dramatic period 200 years ago that was to prove a momentous turning point in the history of the world.

The Gordon Highlanders Museum, St Luke's, Viewfield Road, Aberdeen AB15 7XH

Tel: **01224 311200**

www.gordonhighlanders.com

The Museum is open 10:00 – 16:30, Tuesday – Saturday, February – November

WATERLOO LIVES

The Battle for Honour

On display at Firing Line Museum of the Welsh Soldier at Cardiff Castle
1st June – 30th November 2015

To commemorate the bicentenary of Waterloo, the National Army Museum have partnered with museums across the country on a series of temporary exhibitions which look at how the Battle was fought and won. Rarely seen artefacts from the Museum will feature alongside Cardiff Castle Museum's permanent collection to tell the story of the regiment, the soldiers, their families and the legacy they left behind.



THE REGIMENTAL MUSEUM OF THE ROYAL WELSH
AMGUEDDFA GATRODOL Y CYMRU BRENHINOL
23RD, 24TH, 41ST AND 69TH FOOT

The Museum tells the fascinating story of four of the British army's most famous regiments. This long history, dating back to the 1680s, is told through many kinds of objects including uniforms, medals, weapons and models. The regiments have seen action in many prominent events, including the British campaign in South Africa (visit us and discover what really happened in the 1879 Zulu War!), and both world wars. Forty three of the regiments' soldiers have received the Victoria Cross, and we commemorate their sacrifice and heroism as well as that of all the men and women associated with our regiments who have contributed so much to our country. To commemorate the Battle of Waterloo, the summer months will see the Museum displaying a collection of rarely-seen material relating to the actions of the 69th Regiment of Foot during the campaign.



FIRING LINE MUSEUM OF
THE WELSH SOLDIER
CHARITY NUMBER 1129084
THE REGIMENTAL MUSEUM OF
THE ROYAL WELSH
CHARITY NUMBER 1145031





The Royal Green Jackets (Rifles) Museum, Winchester

On 7 July 1815 the 2nd Battalion, 95th Rifles, was given the honour by the Duke of Wellington of heading the march of his allied army into Paris. Later in the year the battle honour 'Waterloo' was awarded to those regiments which had participated in the battle, including the 52nd Light Infantry and 95th Rifles, two of the four antecedent regiments of The Royal Green Jackets. 'Waterloo', together with the battle honour 'Peninsula', features prominently on the cap badge of The Royal Green Jackets and on the cross-belt and belt badges of today's regiment, The Rifles.

In the same year, 1815, it was announced that a Waterloo medal would be awarded to all those present at the battle. On 16 February 1816, in recognition of its role and achievements as a rifle regiment during the Peninsular War and at Waterloo, the 95th Rifles was removed from the list of numbered infantry regiments, placed on the 'left of the line' and re-titled 'The Rifle Brigade'.

Given the above, it is unsurprising that the Trustees of The Royal Green Jackets (Rifles) Museum should have chosen to mark such an important event in regimental history as the bicentenary of the battle of Waterloo. There were, however, other reasons for seizing upon the opportunity of the bicentenary to mount a special exhibition. In particular, and in support of Waterloo 200's objectives, we wanted to explain better for public benefit, and especially to the young, why the battle of Waterloo was fought – its causes, course and consequences. We also saw the bicentenary

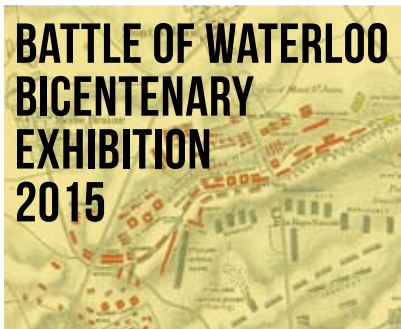
as an opportunity to conserve and improve access to our very popular 25 square metre diorama of the battlefield, with its 30,000 model soldiers and horses, enhance the visitor experience and capitalise on new technology to bring the battle to life.

As the title of our exhibition 'With the Rifles to Waterloo' suggests, the exhibition examines more than just the battle of Waterloo. Indeed, it covers the period from the French Revolution in 1789 through to 1815, including Napoleon's rise to power, the formation of the 5th/60th Rifles in 1797 and the Experimental Corps of Riflemen in 1800, both armed with Baker rifles, the designation of the 43rd and 52nd Regiments as Light Infantry in 1803, the distinguished part played by The Light Division in the Peninsular War (1808-14) and the one hundred days of the Waterloo campaign. The whole is supported by a multi-functional learning space, serving as an 'alternative classroom' for use by teachers and as an art gallery. There is also a wide range of interactive exhibits to interest and occupy visitors of all ages.

Ultimately we want our exhibition to excite and inspire our visitors and will be very disappointed if we have not succeeded. The only way to find out is to visit!

'With the Rifles to Waterloo' at the Museum in Winchester from 26 March to 30 September 2015. For more information, visit www.rgjmuseum.co.uk or call 01962 828549

**BATTLE OF WATERLOO
BICENTENARY
EXHIBITION
2015**



**THE ROYAL GREEN
JACKETS (RIFLES)
MUSEUM
WINCHESTER**

**26 MARCH TO
30 SEPTEMBER**

‘With the Rifles to Waterloo’

A major exhibition about
Wellington’s defeat of
Napoleon on 18 June 1815

- A spectacular, newly-restored 25 square metre model of the battlefield with 30,000 soldiers and horses
- An explanatory sound and light commentary narrated by Kate Adie
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and
others



WELLINGTON, WATERLOO AND THE NAPOLEONIC WARS

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The Leipzig Sword

Thomas Noel Harris entered the Army in 1800 and served with the Cavalry in the Peninsula War. In 1813 he was appointed A-de-C to Lt. General Lord Stewart and joined the headquarters of the Allied army in North Germany serving with them throughout the campaigns of 1813 and 1814. He was present at the Battle of Leipzig and it was here that he met Edward Solly.

Edward Solly was a successful English merchant involved in the Baltic timber trade. He was very well connected in Prussia and moved to Berlin in 1813. It was not unusual for citizens of wealth and influence to attach themselves to armies as observers and in this case it is probable that Harris was detailed to ensure his protection during the battle if necessary.

The Battle of Leipzig, known also as the Battle of the Nations, was fought on the 16th – 19th October 1813 between the French and the Allied Armies of Russia, Prussia, Austria and Sweden. Over 600,000 troops were involved, making it the largest battle in Europe prior to World War I. Napoleon was decisively beaten and retreated to France where he was forced to abdicate and exiled to Elba in May 1814. After the battle Solly was granted leave to race the King's messenger to London with news of the victory, a race he won by 24 hours.

The two men obviously struck up a sincere friendship which can be shown by the magnificent sword which Solly gave to Harris. The

unique design would show all who saw it that not only was it the gift of someone who held Harris in high esteem, but also, with the knuckle-guard pierced with the word 'Leipzig', that he had been present at that most important and memorable battle.

Less than two years later Harris was involved in an even more memorable battle, Waterloo, where he served as Major or Brigade under Sir Hussey Vivian. He was hit by two musket balls whilst near Hougoumont, one through his right side and another which shattered his right arm, which was subsequently amputated. Harris continued his career in the army until 1834 when he was appointed Chief Magistrate of Gibraltar. He was later appointed Groom of the Privy Chamber to Queen Victoria and knighted in 1841.

Edward Solly continued as a merchant until he returned to London in 1821. However, he is best remembered as a collector and later, dealer, of paintings. He amassed a huge collection of 14th and 15th Century Italian works, selling around 3000 pieces to the new art museum in Berlin in 1821. He continued to collect and deal and today paintings that passed through his hands can be seen in galleries throughout the world.

The sword represents the great friendship formed by two men of vastly differing backgrounds, one a man of action and the other a connoisseur of fine art, who were thrown together by a war which transformed Europe.





THE RAG

ARMY & NAVY CLUB

Event Listings.



Tuesday 10th March, 18.00

Dr Gregory Fremont-Barnes: Waterloo, Factors Accounting to Victory and Defeat

The presentation by Dr Fremont-Barnes will provide a broad outline of the Battle of Waterloo, including an analysis of the factors which led to victory and defeat. Yet since Waterloo must not be studied in isolation, attention will be paid placing this pivotal event in its historical context, including a background to events of 1815 and the consequences which followed.

Thursday 19th March, 18.00

Julia Soares-McCormick: Enter the World of Jane Austen – Regency Costume Talk with Display

Julia Soares-McCormick will present a very interesting, humorous and informative lecture about the design/construction of Regency inspired costumes. A display of beautifully costumed mannequins wearing clothes made by Julia will accompany the talk. Included is a court gown for Empress Josephine, an afternoon outfit for Jane Austen and an elegant lilac/gold silk ball gown. A morning dress, underwear and accessories will also be included. Julia will be assisted during her talk by a Regency Gentleman!

Thursday 26th March, 12.30

Michael Crumplin: The Bloody Fields of Waterloo

Michael Crumplin, an authority on the medicine of the Napoleonic Wars, looks at what is known about the medical staff at the battle and the challenges they faced. Despite a few anecdotes, little enough is known about the difficulties the medical staff had to endure. Michael Crumplin will provide a detailed commentary of the Battle with medical commentary where appropriate as well as a detailed look at the Ranks and Structures of Medical personnel at the battle.

Thursday 9th April, 12.30

Carole Divall: The 30th Regiment of Foot

By taking one regiment that fought at Waterloo as an example, Carole Divall will explore the life and experiences of the men who formed the backbone of Wellington's allied army, the British and the King's German Legion infantry. The 30th Foot was typical of British infantry battalions, performing all the duties assigned to such troops: active service, including serving as marines, garrison duty, recruiting, colonial service etc.



Wednesday 6th May, 18.00

Dr Michael Rowe: The Congress of Vienna

The Congress of Vienna was a conference of ambassadors of European states, first held in September 1814. Its purpose was to initiate a

series of discussions with a view to securing long-term peace and solve critical issues arising from the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars.

In his lecture, author and historian, Dr Michael Rowe, will address important questions that were discussed such as how, as a result of the unprecedented scale of warfare that characterised this age, did the relationship between governments and peoples, princes and subjects, and elites and the masses, change? To what extent did the Napoleonic era mark the birth of modern Europe?

Thursday 21st May, 18.00

Dr Russ E. Foster: Wellington and Waterloo, Monumental Oversights 1815-2015

Based on his recently published book, Dr Foster's illustrated talk will consider the huge impact which the Battle of Waterloo had in the years after 1815. Britons commemorated Wellington and his victory in a myriad of ways: in poems, paintings and statues; in street names and pub signs. They also joined the masses that descended on the battlefield itself, which quickly became more a tourist attraction than a war memorial.



Wednesday 3rd June, 18.00

Oskar Cox-Jenson: Battle Ballads: Waterloo, Song, and the Fight for Posterity

In this lecture, Oskar will consider the British experience of Waterloo as sung: by soldiers marching on Paris and on patrol in its streets; by Romantic poets in London parlours; and, most importantly, by ordinary men and women across England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, in Britain's streets, homes, and pubs. Aided by a live band,

many of these songs, varying widely in politics and musical affect, are brought to life in all their tragedy and their glory.

**Saturday 13 June, 13.00 Workshop, 19.00 Ball
Waterloo Regency Ball**

The Army & Navy Club will be hosting a Ball to commemorate the Duchess of Richmond's Ball which was held in Brussels on the 15th June 1815, one day before the Battle of Quatre Bras. Elizabeth Pakenham, Countess of Longford has described it as "the most famous ball in history, at which with the exception of three generals, every officer high in (Wellington's) army was there to be seen".

For those uninitiated in the ways of Georgian ballroom dancing, the Duke of Wellington's Dancers shall be entertaining guests by providing a Regency dance workshop in the early afternoon. Following the workshop, afternoon tea will be served before the Ball which will commence at 19.00.

Dress code: Mess Kit, Dress Uniform, or Regency Style Costume

Tickets: Ball only £70 per person.

Workshop, followed by Afternoon Tea and Ball £90 per person..

Wednesday 17th June, 18.00

Professor Sir Hew Strachan: Strategy & Tactics, How the Battle of Waterloo was won

On the eve of the day of the Battle, Professor Sir Hew Strachan will deliver a talk on the strategy and tactics used by Wellington and Blücher to turn the tide of battle in their favour and ultimately claim a decisive victory that heralded a sustained period of peace throughout most of Europe. From the stern defence of Hougoumont Farm by the Coldstream and Third Guards, to the barrages of artillery and advancing thrusts of Marshall Ney's Cavalrymen at La Haye Sante, Sir Hew Strachan will paint a very visceral picture to the key decisions and actions that decided the fate of a continent.

*Lectures/talks are free to Army & Navy Club Members. £10 per person for non-members. Tickets must be booked in advance.



Events Listing

Discover the Waterloo events and exhibitions happening around the country during the bicentenary year.

Regimental Colours

THE award-winning Museum of the Manchester Regiment in Ashton-under-Lyne is well known for flying the flag – but for its latest exhibition it's doing it in a different way.

Rather than focusing on the banners troops carried into battle, "Regimental Colours"

looks at the many shades and hues associated with the regiment from its raising in 1758 to its current incarnation as part of the Duke of Lancaster's Regiment.

Among the items on display are the scarlet tunic worn by Sgt John Frankland (356) of the 4th Volunteer Battalion, later 7th Battalion Manchester Regiment, between 1878 and 1891. Visitors can also see the elaborate pieces of embroidery made by George Broadbent Taylor at the end of the 19th century.

See Colonel Francis Dorling's blue frock coat, and a battledress blouse of the type familiar to men who did national service in the years between 1939 and 1963. There are also examples of the uniform worn on active service in Northern Ireland, Iraq and Afghanistan.

01/01/2015 to 25/07/2015

The Museum of the Manchester Regiment is open Tuesday to Friday 10am to 4pm and Saturday 10am to 1pm. The museum is closed Sundays and Mondays.



response to this highly moving and at times challenging commission.

A unique exhibition which explores the themes of soldier recovery and rehabilitation will open at The Fusilier Museum on the 14th January 2015.

This exciting exhibition is the culmination of a two-year creative collaboration between the National Army Museum, contemporary artist Susan Stockwell and soldiers in rehabilitation.

Visitors to the exhibition will have the chance to learn about the story of this innovative collaboration, and view a large-scale textile-based artwork, Peace Maker, Susan's personal response to this highly moving and at times challenging commission.

Using discarded Army blankets to create a dark and light patchwork quilt – resonant of the fragmentary and ultimately peaceful recovery experience – the textile is reminiscent of a chessboard. It refers in this sense to the 'game' of war, as well as carrying traditional connotations of patchwork as a shared making process and intertwining of personal histories.

At the textile's centre sits the work of participating veteran Michael Crossan, whose poignant screen print captures the essence of soldiers in war. The surrounding patchwork squares feature quotes, poems and words sewn by Susan. Penned in the most part by the artist herself, these are inspired by conversations with participant soldiers, with some of the soldiers' own words also featured.

The reverse side of the work is an evocative silk flag in Army colours, simply containing the word 'Peace'. In this way, the textile is also a reflection of Susan's response to the NAM's extensive Collection and her own views on conflict.

14/01/2015 to 27/06/2015

Entry included in the normal admission price.

The Fusilier Museum

Piece Makers Art Exhibition

A unique exhibition which explores the themes of soldier recovery and rehabilitation will open at The Fusilier Museum on the 14th January 2015.



This exciting exhibition is the culmination of a two-year creative collaboration between the National Army Museum, contemporary artist Susan Stockwell and soldiers in rehabilitation.

Visitors to the exhibition will have the chance to learn about the story of this innovative collaboration, and view a large-scale textile-based artwork, Peace Maker, Susan's personal

Waterloo: Life and Times – Commemorating the bicentenary of the Battle of Waterloo

2015 marks the bicentenary of the Battle of Waterloo and what better way to honour the occasion than an exhibition celebrating this tumultuous period

in Europe's history and its associated heroes (and villains!).

WATERLOO: LIFE & TIMES will feature fans and fan leaves designed to commemorate significant military campaigns, battles and victories associated



with the period leading up to (and following) the Battle of Waterloo in 1815, at which the French were finally defeated by the Allied armies after twenty three years of fighting. The exhibition will include fans printed with portraits of heroic figures like Nelson and Wellington and fan leaves printed in England but destined for the overseas markets, such as those celebrating the accession to the throne of the Spanish King, Ferdinand VII. Napoleon Bonaparte and his troops, too, feature: depicted often in typically defiant mood on French propaganda fan designs.

Away from the 'battle action' the social scene at this time revolved around glittering balls and assemblies – events at which ladies carried elegant fans

decorated with a plethora of sequins and delicately painted with classically themed vignettes; visitors can expect to see a glittering array of such styles dating c. 1800 – 1820. Interweaving historical narratives.

27/01/2015 to 10/05/2015

Concessions: Yes

The Fan Museum

www.thefanmuseum.org.uk/

Waterloo at Windsor: 1815-2015

2015 marks the 200th anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo and the defeat of Napoleon.

In celebration of the allied victory, George IV created the Waterloo Chamber at Windsor Castle, a grand space filled with portraits of those instrumental in the victory, among them the Duke of Wellington.

Throughout 2015, Waterloo at Windsor: 1815–2015 will combine a themed trail through the State Apartments with a display of prints, drawings and archival material that explores the battle and its aftermath.



The trail will highlight objects seized on the battlefield by the victors, including silver, furniture, weapons and the beautiful red cloak belonging to Napoleon, presented to George IV by Wellington's ally, Field-Marshal Gebhardt von Blücher.

31/01/2015 to 13/01/2016

Adult £18.50; Concessions £16.75; Under 17/Disabled £11.00; Under 5 Free

Registration Required: Yes

Waterloo Remembered

Why is there a monument to the Battle of Waterloo perched on a hill overlooking the Solway coast? This exhibit will explain all.

200 years ago at the Battle of Waterloo a French army under the command of Napoleon was defeated by the armies of the Seventh Coalition, an Anglo-allied army under the command of the Duke of Wellington combined with a Prussian army under the command of Gebhard von Blücher. This exhibition explores how local families became involved in the Napoleonic wars.

03/02/2015 to 03/01/2016

Free

**Dumfries Museum and Camera Obscura,
The Observatory, Dumfries, DG2 7SW**



Bonaparte & the British

This exhibition will focus on the printed propaganda that either reviled or glorified Napoleon Bonaparte, on both sides of the English Channel. It explores how his formidable career coincided with the peak of political satire as an art form.

2015 marks the 200th anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo – the final undoing of brilliant French general and emperor Napoleon Bonaparte (1769–1821). The exhibition will include works by British and French satirists who were inspired by political and military tensions to exploit a new visual language combining caricature and traditional satire with the vigorous narrative introduced by Hogarth earlier in the century.

05/02/2015 to 16/08/2015

Free

British Museum

www.britishmuseum.org

A Prince, A Duke and An Emperor for groups

New and for 2015 only, this special group visit marks the 200th anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo.

Throughout 2015 at Windsor Castle, the special exhibition Waterloo at Windsor: 1815 – 2015 combines a display of prints, drawings and fascinating archival material with a trail around the State Apartments that highlights specific Waterloo-related objects at the Castle. Groups can enjoy this exhibition in more depth as part of a special themed visit, 'A Prince, A Duke and An Emperor'.

Your visit begins with an introductory talk on the exhibition

with refreshments in the Castle's Winchester Tower and continues to Waterloo at Windsor: 1815 – 2015 in the Drawings Gallery, before your group heads to the Waterloo Chamber and the rest of the State Apartments, which can be explored at leisure. Your group may use a multimedia guide or buy a special souvenir map, which includes the Waterloo battlefield.

Price includes a group visit, an exhibition talk in English and tea and coffee.

Please be aware, this Special Visit is only available for pre-booked groups.

10/02/2015 to 24/12/2015

Adult £23.50

Over 60/Student (with valid ID) £21.20

Under 17/Disabled £14.10

Under 5 Free

Registration Required: Yes

Windsor Castle

Waterloo Lives: The Gordon Highlanders

Exhibition to commemorate the bicentenary of the Battle of Waterloo.

To commemorate the bicentenary of Waterloo, the National Army Museum have partnered with The Gordon Highlanders Museum on a temporary exhibition which looks at how the Battle was fought and won. Rarely seen objects from NAM will feature alongside The Gordon Highlanders' permanent collections to tell the stories of the regiments, the soldiers, their families and the legacy they left behind.

24/02/2015 to 28/11/2015

Open Tuesday to Saturday, 10.00 to 16.00

Adult - £6.65

Child - £3.33

Con. - £4.75

Concessions: Yes

National Army Museum

The Battle of Waterloo: A Defining Moment in European History

An invitation for schools in London to an audience with Dan Snow, for the the Battle of Waterloo bicentenary commemorations.

Programme:

The Battle of Waterloo: A Defining Moment in European History

Timeline 200? A National Schools Competition

Schools Active Involvement in the Bicentenary Commemorations

Educational Material Available for the Classroom

04/03/2015

Free

Registration Required: Yes

Hungry for History

Napoleons Last Stand: 100 days in 100 objects

University of Warwick Virtual Exhibition www.100days.org.uk – a website called 'Napoleons Last Stand: 100 days in 100 objects' Every day a new object will be shown, covering Elba to St Helena.



25/02/2015 to 31/08/2015

Free

Modern Records Centre, University of Warwick Library

Song and satire: an evening's balladry for Bonaparte and the British

200 years ago, everyone was talking about Napoleon. They were also singing. Join us in listening (and even singing along) to an eclectic selection of songs and music theatre from the Napoleonic Wars. Ranging from sabre-rattling odes to poignant laments, taking in glory, sex, comedy, satire, and fantastic tunes, these British, French and German pieces are presented and performed by a motley alliance of academics and folk musicians, bringing the prints on the



06/03/2015

Free

British Museum

Bi-Centennial Commemoration of Napoleon's Return from Elba

A living history event marking the Bi-Centennial Commemoration of Napoleon's Return from Elba La Sallie en Beaumont.

07/03/2015 to 08/03/2015

Registration Required: Yes

www.fichier-pdf.fr

Wellington: Triumphs, Politics and Passions

The first gallery exhibition devoted to the Duke of Wellington, marks the 200th anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo (18 June 1815).

The Duke of Wellington's long life (1769 –1852) spanned the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Most famous for his military career which culminated with victory over Napoleon at the battle of Waterloo, Wellington later entered politics, serving twice as Prime Minister. The exhibition will explore these aspects of his character as well as his personal life, and illustrate the role of visual culture in creating the hero and the importance of the portrait in Wellington's own public and private self-representation.



12/03/2015 to 07/06/2015

Free

National Portrait Gallery

Performing Napoleon: Regency toy theatre show

BM/PM takes place every second Friday of the month. Relax at the bar with friends and catch performances that take a fresh look at the Museum's collection.

Come to the exhibition Bonaparte and the British in Room 90 to see Regency-era toy theatre productions of The Battle of Waterloo (1824) and Bonaparte's Invasion of Russia (1825), performed with live music.



The origins of the English toy theatre date back to 1811 when William West published the 'first cheap theatrical print'. West's versions of these plays, based on performances at Astley's Amphitheatre, have been unavailable and unperformed since West's death in 1854, until now.

Free, just drop in, limited seating

13/03/2015

Free

British Museum

Waterloo 200 at Wellington Arch with The Napoleonic Association

100 Day Countdown Launch. More details to follow.

14/03/2015 to 15/03/2015

Free

Registration Required: Yes

Wellington Arch - English Heritage

www.napoleonicassociation.org

Wordsworth, War and Waterloo Marking the bicentenary of the Battle of Waterloo

This exhibition will explore the relationship between the Romantic authors and the figure of Napoleon, whose career was a focal point for literature and debate during three decades of Wordsworth's life. It will trace the development of Wordsworth's attitude from republican to patriot, his commentary on the Peninsular War and his response to the fall of Napoleon at Waterloo in 1815.



16/03/2015 to 01/11/2015

Adult - £7.75

Student - £6.75

Child - £4.50

Family - £17.20

Discounted rates available for groups of 10 people or more.

To book, please call 015394 35544 or email enquiries@wordsworth.org.uk

Concessions: Yes

Dove Cottage, The Wordsworth Museum and Art Gallery,
Dove Cottage Town End, Grasmere, LA22 9SH

<http://wordsworth.org.uk/visit/wordsworth-war-waterloo.html>

Join us to celebrate World Poetry Day 2015!

Poetry readings and activities for all ages across the site

21/03/2015

Adult - £7.75

Student - £6.75

Child - £4.50

Family - £17.20

All activities on World Poetry Day are free with admission to the site.

Please phone to book your ticket on 015394 355 44 or email enquiries@wordsworth.org.uk

Concessions: Yes

Dove Cottage, The Wordsworth Museum and Art Gallery,
Dove Cottage Town End, Grasmere, LA22 9SH

<http://wordsworth.org.uk/home.html>



Wellington; Napoleon; Shared destinies

Wellington and Waterloo – their shared destinies including their early lives and families, military training, campaigns, civic lives, exile, deaths and the return of Napoleon's ashes.



21/03/2015 to 31/07/2015

Adult 6,50€

Student - Senior citizen 5,50€

Child 6-12 years 4€

Musée Wellington

www.museewellington.be/index.php?option=com_content&ask=view&id=12&Itemid=13

British admirers of Napoleon

British admirers of Napoleon. A gallery talk by Sheila O'Connell, British Museum.

24/03/2015

Free

British Museum

Waterloo 2015 – The Royal Green Jackets (Rifles) Museum Battle of Waterloo Bicentenary Exhibition

Two of the antecedent regiments of The Royal Green Jackets, the 52nd Light Infantry and the 95th Rifles, played leading parts in the Battle of Waterloo, each with over 1,000 men. Each was awarded the battle honour 'Waterloo'



in recognition of their courage and achievements on the battlefield. Generations of officers and soldiers in these regiments, The Royal Green Jackets and now The Rifles have since been brought up to revere and take pride in the part played by their predecessors at Waterloo. The battle honour 'Waterloo' was emblazoned on the cap badge of The Royal Green Jackets and today adorns the belt badge of The Rifles.

25/03/2015 to 30/09/2015

Normal admission charges apply.

Royal Green Jackets - Rifles Museum

www.rgjmuseum.co.uk/wloo15_about.asp

Waterloo 1815 – Higham Hall – A weekend Course

Commemorate the 200th anniversary of the climax of Wellington's campaign against Napoleon, discussing his exile to Elba, escape and 100 days of freedom before the Battle of Waterloo.



The Waterloo campaign 16-18th June 1815 will be covered in detail. We will also hold a banquet to celebrate Wellington's success. Speakers: Ian Fletcher, Patrick Mercer & Julian Spilsbury in co-operation with the Waterloo Association.

27/03/2015 to 28/03/2015

Residential £222 and Non Residential £158.

Registration Required: Yes

Higham Hall, Higham Hall, Bassenthwaite Lake, Cocker mouth, CA13 9SH

www.highamhall.com/course/h0315wa-waterloo-1815/

The Background to Waterloo: Events leading up to the Battle

A lecture entitled 'The Background to Waterloo: Events leading up to the Battle', given by Lt-Gen Sir Christopher Wallace, military historian and Museum Chairman.



Subject: 'The Background to Waterloo: Events leading up to the Battle'

Speaker: Lt-Gen Sir Christopher Wallace, military historian and Museum Chairman

Venue: This will be the first evening talk to take place in the Museum's new purpose-built Kincaid Gallery within the 2015 Battle of Waterloo Bicentenary Exhibition space.

30/03/2015

Please check admission charges and booking details before visiting.

Registration Required: Yes

Royal Green Jackets - Rifles Museum

www.rgjmuseum.co.uk/whatson.asp

Southampton University – Sixth Wellington Congress

The University of Southampton will be holding its Sixth Wellington Congress 10-12 April 2015. Keynote speakers will be Rory Muir, Roger Knight, Will Hay and Chris Woolgar.



Papers will focus on a range of topics covering both Wellington's military career and the battle of Waterloo as well as political, social and literary topics. On the Friday evening there will be a concert of music from the period. Saturday will feature a BBC Battles, Waterloo 200 presentation, a private view of the Wellington and Waterloo exhibition in the Special Collections Gallery, Hartley Library, and a conference dinner.

09/04/2015 to 12/04/2015

Phone 023 8059 5000

Registration Required: Yes

Southampton University

www.southampton.ac.uk/archives/

Napoleonic Association Waterloo 200 Training Camp and Skirmish

The first event on "The Road to Waterloo". All Napoleonic Groups training – attracts a high number of visitors.



10/04/2015 to 12/04/2015

Ickworth - National Trust

www.nationaltrust.org.uk/ickworth/

Nick Lipscombe Lectures

A series of lectures by Nick Lipscombe at the Royal Green Jackets (Rifles) Museum, focusing on the Battle of Waterloo.

14/04/2015 to 16/04/2015

Registration Required: Yes

Royal Green Jackets - Rifles Museum

Wellington and His Gunners, Nick Lipscombe

In this talk Nick Lipscombe examines the often stormy relationship between the Duke of Wellington and the British artillery. It reveals the frustrations, the challenges, the characters and the achievements of the main protagonists. He also looks closely at Wellington's Waterloo Letter in which he damned the contribution made by the artillery.



Nick Lipscombe is a Napoleonic historian specialising in the Peninsular War. He is Chairman of Peninsular War 200, the UK official organisation for the commemoration of the bicentenary events 2008-14.

Please note this event is taking place at Army & Navy Club, 36 – 39 Pall Mall, London, SW1Y 5JN.

16/04/2015

Lunchtime Lectures are FREE but must be booked in advance

by telephoning: 020 7730 0717 or email: vs@nam.ac.uk. Bookings close three days before each lecture. All talks take place at the Army & Navy Club at 12.30pm.

Free

Concessions: Yes

Registration Required: Yes

National Army Museum Free Lunchtime Talk: Wellington and his Gunners

A National Army Museum Free Lunchtime Talk given by Nick Lipscombe: Wellington and his Gunners.

16/04/2015

Phone 020 7730 0717

Free

Registration Required: Yes

Army & Navy Club

Waterloo Conference and Banquet

The Royal Military Academy Sandhurst Department of War Studies and The Sandhurst Trust present: Waterloo.

16/04/2015 to 17/04/2015

Registration Required: Yes

Sandhurst Military Academy

www.rgjmuseum.co.uk/whatson.asp

Waterloo Lives

Exhibition to commemorate the bicentenary of the Battle of Waterloo.

To commemorate the bicentenary of Waterloo, the National Army Museum have partnered with Somerset Military Museum on a temporary exhibition which looks at how the Battle was fought and won. Rarely seen objects from NAM will feature alongside Somerset Military Museum's permanent collections to tell the stories of the regiments, the soldiers, their families and the legacy they left behind.

21/04/2015 to 04/07/2015

Open Tuesday to Saturday, 10.00 to 16.00

Admission Free

Free

Concessions: Yes

National Army Museum

The Battle of Waterloo Experience, Peter Snow & Dan Snow

This talk coincides with the launch of broadcaster and author Peter Snow and historian Dan Snow's new book, published in collaboration with the Museum. Defeated and exiled on the island of Elba in 1814, it looked as if the career of Napoleon was over. But the deposed Emperor made a dramatic escape to begin the Hundred Days, a campaign of restoration whose climax came on 18 June 1815, when almost 200,000 soldiers clashed at Waterloo to decide the fate of Europe.



Please note this event is taking place at Army & Navy Club, 36 – 39 Pall Mall, London, SW1Y 5JN.

30/04/2015

Bookings for the Celebrity Speakers can be made online at nam.ac.uk or via the ticket hotline on 020 7881 6600. Standard tickets are available for £10.00. SOFNAM, Students, Military and Senior tickets are available for £7.50. Proof of ID is required when collecting tickets. Concessions can only be booked via the ticket hotline.

The Army & Navy Club offer a two-course dinner in their Coffee Room fine dining restaurant before each talk. Combined 'Dinner & Talk' bookings can only be made by calling 020 7881 6600. Standard tickets are available for £32.50 and concessions for £30.00.

Concessions: Yes

Registration Required: Yes

Waterloo: Stories of Love, Death and War, Alwyn Collinson

In this talk through letters, diaries, and personal possessions, Alwyn Collinson shows the human face – and human cost – of the greatest battle in British history.

'I only send you these few lines... to assure you that in spite of your forgetfulness, my affection for you is as strong as ever, and that if a cannon ball hits me tomorrow I believe I shall die thinking of you.'

– Captain Philip Wodehouse, writing to his sweetheart Miss Parry, 19 June 1815

The Battle of Waterloo marked a decisive end to 23 years of war, the final defeat of Napoleon, and a pivotal moment in the lives of all who fought in it – including, of course, the 47,000 who died or suffered terrible injuries.

Waterloo touched tens of thousands of lives, from courtly ladies to common soldiers, from the Duke of Wellington to a six-year old Irish girl. Through letters, diaries, and personal



possessions, Alwyn Collinson shows the human face – and human cost – of the greatest battle in British history.

Alwyn Collinson works at the National Army Museum in partnership with Waterloo 200 to commemorate the 2015 bicentenary of Waterloo. You can see his ongoing day-by-day chronicle of the Second World War, @RealTimeWWII on Twitter.

Please note this event is taking place at Army & Navy Club, 36 – 39 Pall Mall, London, SW1Y 5JN.

30/04/2015

Lunchtime Lectures are FREE but must be booked in advance by telephoning: 020 7730 0717 or email: vs@nam.ac.uk. Bookings close three days before each lecture. All talks take place at the Army & Navy Club at 12.30pm.

Free

Concessions: Yes

Registration Required: Yes

National Army Museum Free Lunchtime talk: Waterloo – Stories of Love, Death and War

National Army Museum Free Lunchtime talk given by Alwyn Collinson: Waterloo – Stories of Love, Death and War.

30/04/2015

Phone 020 7881 2425

Free

Registration Required: Yes

Army & Navy Club

www.nam.ac.uk/lectures

Wellington and the French: a family view

Lady Jane Wellesley, writer and descendant of the Iron Duke, explores Wellington's complex relationship with the country from his early years to his death at Walmer Castle on the Kent coast.



The first Duke of Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, never met his great military rival Napoleon Bonaparte, but his relationship with France began when, as a 16-year-old, he enrolled at the French Royal Academy of Equitation in Anger.

His brother Henry and sister Anne were captured by the French in 1794 and remained imprisoned in the country throughout the height of the terror. His admiration for the French survived his campaigns in the Peninsular War and Waterloo.

30/04/2015

BP Lecture Theatre. Free, booking essential.

Free
 Registration Required: Yes
 British Museum

Lord Hill, Waterloo, Weston and Shropshire: George Richmond's Portrait of Lord Hill

From the beginning of May, the Granary Art Gallery will host a small exhibition about the Hon. Orlando Bridgeman's ADC, Rowland Hill, 1st Viscount Hill of Hawkstone and Almaraz and his legacy.



The focus of the exhibition will be the loan of the important prime version 1835 portrait of Hill by George Richmond, which has not been seen in public for many years. A sensitive painting in watercolour, the picture was engraved and is illustrated in Edwin Sidney's Life of Lord Hill (1845) where Sidney eulogised about the painting:

01/05/2015 to 01/08/2015

Free
 Weston Park
www.weston-park.com/event/lordhill/

Waterloo Lives: Wellington's Redcoats

Exhibition to commemorate the bicentenary of the Battle of Waterloo

To commemorate the bicentenary of Waterloo, the National Army Museum have partnered with The Duke of Wellington's Regimental Museum on a temporary exhibition which looks at how the Battle was fought and won. Rarely seen objects from NAM will feature alongside The Duke of Wellington's Regimental Museum's permanent collections to tell the stories of the regiments, the soldiers, their families and the legacy they left behind.

02/05/2015 to 25/07/2015

Open Tuesday to Saturday, 10.00 to 16.00
 Admission Free
 Free
 Concessions: Yes
 National Army Museum

Battle of Nations – Re-enactments by the Napoleonic Association

Re-enactment events organised by The Napoleonic Association- Living History & Skirmish. More details to follow.

03/05/2015 to 04/05/2015

Registration Required: Yes
 Wollaton Hall and Park
www.napoleonicassociation.org



A Young Gentleman at War: Lecture by Gareth Glover

Gareth Glover is a former Royal Naval Officer who has studied the Napoleonic Wars for 40 years. He is now a renowned military historian and foremost expert on British memoirs and archival material from across the world of this fascinating period of history.



Over the last ten years Gareth has brought together many hundreds of eyewitness statements from the Battle of Waterloo, known as the Waterloo Archive, an outstanding documentation of the period.

In 2008, he published "A Young Gentleman at War, the Letters of Captain Orlando Bridgeman. Orlando, youngest son of the 1st Earl of Bradford, was ADC to 1st Viscount Hill, one of the Duke of Wellington's key generals and this lecture considers his contribution and life in the time of Waterloo.

The lecture will be followed by a three-course dinner in the Granary Grill.

06/05/2015

Drinks Reception & Lecture – £15 per person
 Lecture & Dinner – £39 per person

To book please contact Juliet Brown on 01952 852130 or e-mail: enquiries@weston-park.com

Registration Required: Yes
 Weston Park
www.weston-park.com/event/waterloo/

Waterloo – After the battle

To mark the 200th anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, find out more about the impact of the battle within Scotland, from public celebrations to political unrest, the celebrity of veterans and the birth of battlefield tourism.

08/05/2015 to 20/09/2015

Grand Gallery, Level 1

Free

National Museum of Scotland

www.nms.ac.uk/national-museum-of-scotland/whats-on/waterloo/



Free Lunchtime Talk

A National Army Museum Free Lunchtime Talk given by Mark Hay: New Perspectives on the liberation of The Netherlands 1813-14. Organised by the Napoleonic Association.

14/05/2015

Free

Registration Required: Yes

Army & Navy Club

www.napoleonicassociation.org

Fans of the Belle Époque

FANS OF THE BELLE ÉPOQUE will seek to evoke the extravagance and theatricality commonly associated with this alluring epoch (c. 1880-1910).



The exhibition to follow WATERLOO focuses on an entirely different (and relatively peaceful) era... FANS OF THE BELLE ÉPOQUE will seek to evoke the extravagance and theatricality commonly associated with this alluring epoch (c. 1880-1910). The exhibition will feature a spellbinding assortment of exquisitely-crafted fans – the types favoured by wealthy American heiresses and the cream of European society at this time.

The very best of the Museum's collections of late nineteenth/early twentieth century fans will be on show, including lavish examples from the go-to fan makers of the period, DUVELLEROY & KEES; an array of beautifully conceived Art Nouveau confections; exotic feather fans; exuberant designs by gifted painters such as ABBÉMA, LASELLAZ, and BILLOTEY, and even a fan decorated with Faberge enamelling and gold work.

12/05/2015 to 02/09/2015

Adults: £4.00

*Concessions: £3.00

Children (under 7): Free

Over 7 and under 16: £3.00

Family (2 Adult / 2 Kids) £10.00

London Pass members go free (upon presentation of a valid card)

Concessions: Yes

The Fan Museum

www.thefanmuseum.org.uk/

Museums at Night

Join us at Apsley House after hours as part of the nationwide 'Museums at Night' event series. Explore the resplendent rooms after dark in a guided tour and hear the tales of the house's fascinating history brought to life.

15/05/2015 to 16/05/2015

Adult £7.10 Child £4.20 Concession £6.40 Family £18.60.

Purchase your tickets today by calling our dedicated Ticket Sales Team on 0370 333 1183 (Mon – Fri 8.30am – 5.30 Sat 9am – 5pm).

Concessions: Yes

Registration Required: Yes

Apsley House - English Heritage

Waterloo Lives: The Black Watch

Exhibition to commemorate the bicentenary of the Battle of Waterloo.

To commemorate the bicentenary of Waterloo, the National Army Museum have partnered with The Black Watch Castle and Museum on a temporary exhibition which looks at how the Battle was fought and won. Rarely seen objects from NAM will feature alongside Black Watch Museum's permanent collections to tell the stories of the regiments, the soldiers, their families and the legacy they left behind.

15/05/2015 to 30/10/2015

Open Monday to Saturday, 9.30 to 17.00. Sunday 10.00 to 16.00.

Adult - £7.50

Child - £3.50

National Army Museum

Wellington Boot Camp

Step forward this half term and join the ranks of Wellington's army. Train as a soldier for the Redcoats in musket drills. Hear tales of bravery and intrigue and take part in the Kids Battle of Waterloo.

26/05/2015 to 29/05/2015

Adult £9.70 Child £6.80 Concession £8.70 . Price includes entry to the event and the site. Families entry is charged at standard rate plus £1 per child. Corporate members pay standard admission price on event days.

Concessions: Yes

Walmer Castle and Gardens - English Heritage

Waterloo and Weston

Take a walk from room to room in the mansion at Weston Park and see how Waterloo, its heroes, and its social and economic impact can be found two hundred years on.



From the Duke of Wellington's London residence, Apsley House – which appears in Ferneley's great painting of Mr. Massey Stanley in the Entrance Hall, to banners in the Library which once formed a part of saddle cloths that pulled the Iron Duke's hearse at his funeral, to paintings and sculptures of the hero of Waterloo, echoes of the Battle are never far away.

Learn about the visit of Wellington's General Lord Hill and the copious quantities of wine drunk on that occasion, and discover how the Bridgeman family of Weston Park travelled throughout Europe whilst the French Wars raged.

31/05/2015 to 06/09/2015

Weston Park

www.weston-park.com/events/

Waterloo Lives: The Battle for Honour

To commemorate the bicentenary of Waterloo, the National Army Museum have partnered with Firing Line Museum in Cardiff on a temporary exhibition which looks at how the Battle was fought and won. Rarely seen objects from NAM will feature alongside Firing Line's permanent collections to tell the stories of the regiments, the soldiers, their families and the legacy they left behind.

01/06/2015 to 30/11/2015

Open Monday to Sunday, 9.00 to 18.00.

Tickets must be bought for the castle for entry to the museum.

Adult - £12

Child - £9

Con. - £10.50

Concessions: Yes

National Army Museum

Battle of Waterloo 200th Anniversary Concert

TV presenter, writer and historian Sir Tony Robinson brings to life the excitement and drama of this unique moment in British history through a series of scenes and music to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo.

The Battle of Waterloo took place on 18 June 1815 and marked the final defeat of French military leader and emperor Napoleon Bonaparte.

BEETHOVEN Symphony No. 5 (First Movement)

SCHUBERT March Militaire

HANDEL See the Conq'ring hero comes

BEETHOVEN Leonore Overture No. 3

SUPPÉ Light Cavalry Overture

BEETHOVEN Wellington's Victory with live Musket Fire

Plus traditional marching songs performed in full military dress of the period:

Scotland the Brave

La Marseillaise

Coldstream Guards March

Gareth Hancock conductor

Goldsmiths Choral Union

Royal Philharmonic Orchestra

05/06/2015

Registration Required: Yes

Royal Albert Hall, Kensington Gore London., London, SW7 2AP

www.royalalberthall.com/tickets/battle-of-waterloo/default.aspx

Waterloo Lives: Relics and Remembrance

To commemorate the bicentenary of Waterloo, the National Army Museum have partnered with The Victoria Gallery and Museum in Liverpool on a temporary exhibition which looks at how the Battle was fought and won. Rarely seen objects from NAM will feature alongside The Victoria Museum's permanent collections to tell the stories of the regiments, the soldiers, their families and the legacy they left behind.

06/06/2015 to 24/10/2015

Open Tuesday to Saturday, 10.00 to 17.00.

Admission Free

Concessions: Yes

National Army Museum

Waterloo Lives: The Story Behind The Painting

To commemorate the bicentenary of Waterloo, the National Army Museum have partnered with The Williamson Art Gallery and Museum on a temporary exhibition which looks at how the Battle was fought and won. Rarely seen objects from NAM will feature alongside The Williamson's permanent collections to tell the stories of the regiments, the soldiers, their families and the legacy they left behind.

06/06/2015 to 24/10/2015

Open Wednesday to Sunday, 10.00 to 17.00.

Admission Free.

Free

Concessions: Yes

National Army Museum

Beat The Retreat

The Household Division's Beating Retreat – a spectacular evening pageant of music and military precision drill, including horses, cannon and fireworks – will take place on the 10th and 11th of June this year.

In conjunction with The Household Cavalry, Waterloo 200 and The Napoleonic Association.

10/06/2015

11/06/2015

Registration Required: Yes

Waterloo200

www.householddivision.org.uk/beating-retreat



Waterloo: Four Days That Changed Europe's Destiny, Tim Clayton

Best-selling author and academic Tim Clayton examines the history of Waterloo. By exploring new sources – including previously unexamined first-hand accounts of the Battle, rare German publications and archives,



and the harrowing evidence of the dedicated but ill-prepared medical services – Clayton re-interprets this much contested four-day period

11/06/2015

Bookings for the Celebrity Speakers can be made online at nam.ac.uk or via the ticket hotline on 020 7881 6600. Standard tickets are available for £10.00. SOFNAM, Students, Military and Senior tickets are available for £7.50. Proof of ID is required when collecting tickets. Concessions can only be booked via the ticket hotline.

The Army & Navy Club offer a two-course dinner in their Coffee Room fine dining restaurant before each talk. Combined 'Dinner & Talk' bookings can only be made by calling 020 7881 6600. Standard tickets are available for £32.50 and concessions for £30.00.

Concessions: Yes

Registration Required: Yes

National Army Museum

The Hundred Days: Napoleon's Road from Elba to Waterloo, Mark Adkin

This talk will cover the period from Napoleon's night time escape from Elba on 26 February 1815 to the eve of the Battle of Waterloo on 17 June.

It will include the story of his voyage across the Ligurian Sea during which he was almost intercepted. And how a live firing demonstration of Congreve rockets on Cap Noli had to be called off as an unknown ship sailed across the danger area.

His journey overland to Paris will be described, including Napoleon's surprise at the popularity of his return during which thousands of his former veterans, some sent to arrest him, eagerly rejoined their emperor – on one occasion refusing an order to fire on his person.

It will outline the problems, both civil and military, he faced on assuming power again, and how within a few weeks he overcame them, at least temporarily, and marched into Belgium with 125,000 men to attack the Allies under Wellington and the Prussians under Blucher.

It will also explain Napoleon's problems with the appointment of senior officers and his masterly operational plan of campaign, and how by the eve of Waterloo it had unravelled.

Mark Adkin, a former Army officer, is the author of The Waterloo Companion, The Trafalgar Companion and The Gettysburg Companion. He has also written the bestselling Sharpe Companion to accompany the TV series.

Please note this event is taking place at Army & Navy Club, 36 – 39 Pall Mall, London, SW1Y 5JN.

11/06/2015



Lunchtime Lectures are FREE but must be booked in advance by telephoning: 020 7730 0717 or email: vs@nam.ac.uk. Bookings close three days before each lecture. All talks take place at the Army & Navy Club at 12.30pm.

Free

Concessions: Yes

Registration Required: Yes

National Army Museum Free Lunchtime Talk: The Hundred Days – Napoleon's Road from Elba to Waterloo

A National Army Museum Free Lunchtime Talk given by Mark Adkin: The Hundred Days- Napoleon's Road from Elba to Waterloo.

11/06/2015

Free

Registration Required: Yes

Army & Navy Club

www.nam.ac.uk/whats-on

Costumes and Uniforms at Waterloo

Uniforms and Equipment differences between the armies.

Mutual influences between European armies regarding uniforms and equipment, before and after the battle of Waterloo Stylistic developments in fashion and textile interior decoration, before and after the battle of Waterloo.



Technical innovations in the applied arts under Napoleon and after the battle of Waterloo: architecture, interiors and decorations.

The revival of the textile industry under Napoleon in Europe during and after the Battle of Waterloo: cotton, wool, damask cotton, braid, lace, metal embroidery, textile dyes Archaeological textiles Multidisciplinary...

11/06/2015 to 12/06/2015

90 euros (students 45 euros)

Registration Required: Yes

Royal Museum of the Armed Forces and Military History

www.klm-mra.be/klm-new/engels/main01.php?id=../congres/call-for-papers-en

Exhibition by Sam Faulkner at Somerset House

Exhibition of photographs from the battlefield of Waterloo, exploring how we remember the fallen from the last conflict before the invention of photography.



Since 2009 Sam Faulkner has been travelling to the battlefields of Waterloo in Belgium to create a unique set of photographs that commemorate the 70,000 men who fell that day. The exhibition will comprise over 80 life-sized photographs made in the actual fields where the battle was fought. The subjects are the characters created during the annual re-enactment of the battle.

A book will be published on 18th June 2015 to coincide with the exhibition. The book can be pre-ordered on the Unseen Waterloo website.

12/06/2015 to 30/08/2015

Free

Somerset House

www.unseenwaterloo.co.uk

The Duchess of Richmond's Ball

The Duchess of Richmond's Ball dinner and dance, by private invitation only.



13/06/2015

By invitation only.

Registration Required: Yes

Palais Egmont, Brussels

Battlefield Medicine at Waterloo

The Battle of Waterloo was fought on Sunday 18 June 1815. In this talk, the battle will be explained in stages, highlighting particular medical issues.



Live speech-to-text for deaf and hard of hearing visitors delivered by STAGETEXT.

Speaker: Mr Michael Crumplin

The Battle of Waterloo was fought on Sunday 18 June 1815. Around 100,000 Allied British, German and Dutch troops were commanded by Arthur Wellesley, the 1st Duke of Wellington. Facing him was the French Armée du Nord of 125,000 committed French soldiers, led by Napoleon Bonaparte. Neither commander in this titanic struggle had ever faced

each other in combat. The battle will be explained in stages, highlighting particular medical issues.

Lectures last approximately 45 minutes with time for questions.

Tickets: £4. Free place for companions accompanying disabled visitors.

Booking is essential on 020 7869 6568 (NGT: 018001 020 7869 6568)

16/06/2015

Tickets: £4. Free place for companions accompanying disabled visitors.

Booking is essential on 020 7869 6568 (NGT: 018001 020 7869 6568)

Registration Required: Yes

Hunterian Museum at the Royal College of Surgeons
<http://www.rcseng.ac.uk/museums/hunterian/events/lunchtime-lectures-and-evening-talks>

wait to go into battle, showing the way in which lives are lived to rhythm of the artillery exercises, how the weapons are maintained, the mealtimes, the changing of the watch, the care of the wounded and the training of young recruits. All of this whilst the army staff pores over the decisive tactics...

18/06/2015 to 20/06/2015

Registration Required: Yes

Waterloo

www.waterloo2015.org

Inauguration of the recently restored Hougoumont Farm, Waterloo

The inauguration of the recently restored Hougoumont Farm, Waterloo.

PROJECT HOUGOUMONT is a charity dedicated to raising the funds needed to restore the buildings of Hougoumont Farm on the battlefield of Waterloo. The extraordinary courage of the soldiers who fought here had a decisive effect on the outcome of the battle. Then, for nearly 200 years it remained a working farm, so little changed that even today it is easy to visualise the dramatic events of that fateful day.



17/06/2015

Hougoumont Farm at Waterloo

www.projecthougoumont.com

Waterloo- Official Bi-Centennial Commemoration Opening Ceremony

Opening of the Bivouacs – part of the Official Bi-Centennial Commemoration Opening Ceremony.



The bivouacs offer a spectacular insight into the logistical organisation, which, in so many battles has proven to have been of decisive importance. They give you a unique glimpse behind the scenes of the daily life of the regiments as they wait to go into battle, showing the way in which lives are lived to rhythm of the artillery exercises, how the weapons are maintained, the mealtimes, the changing of the watch, the care of the wounded and the training of young recruits. All of this whilst the army staff pores over the decisive tactics.

18/06/2015 to 20/06/2015

Registration Required: Yes

Waterloo

www.waterloo2015.org

Waterloo 200 Concert and Dinner at The Stationer's Hall

The Hanover Band will take part in a Concert and Dinner at Stationers Hall on June 18th. The music has been programmed around concert life in 1815 and will include Beethoven Symphony 5, Egremont Overture and arias from the Nelson Mass. The concert will be followed by Dinner at which contemporary readings will be given.

18/06/2015

Registration Required: Yes

Stationer's Hall

<https://stationers.org/the-hall-heritage/the-stationers-hall.html>

Waterloo- Official Bi-Centennial Commemoration Opening Ceremony

Opening of the Bivouacs – part of the Official Bi-Centennial Commemoration Opening Ceremony.

The bivouacs offer a spectacular insight into the logistical organisation, which, in so many battles has proven to have been of decisive importance. They give you a unique glimpse behind the scenes of the daily life of the regiments as they

Waterloo Concert – St John's Church, Waterloo

An opening festival concert commemorating both the bicentenary of the Battle of Waterloo and the centenary of Gallipoli where English music lost three of its most strong potential voices.



It will entail the outstanding Choir of Clare College coming to St John's to perform, and also dancers from Central School of Ballet. To have a young choir and young dancers alongside the young orchestra at the opening of the festival should be very powerful indeed. It also includes Andrew Kennedy, the outstanding young British tenor who has recorded with Southbank Sinfonia and sung solo at the Last night of the Proms.

18/06/2015

Registration Required: Yes

St John's Waterloo

www.stjohnswaterloo.org

St Paul's Waterloo 200 Commemoration Service

St Paul's Cathedral hosts a commemoration service for the Bi-centennial of the Battle of Waterloo.

18/06/2015

By invitation only.

Registration Required: Yes

St Paul's Cathedral

www.waterloo200.org

Waterloo – The first re-enactment 'The French Attack'

The French army, more than seventy thousand strong and with arms at the ready, sets off to attack the hill where the British troops are positioned with enthusiastic cries of "Long live the Emperor" ringing out. At the top of the hill the French troops are met by the Belgo-Dutch army that is keeping the British army, lying in ambush behind the ridge, out of sight. Hard fighting follows until the British troops emerge and fire at close range on the Imperial Guard. At the same time heavy fighting is raging at the top of Mont-Saint-Jean. The outcome of the battle is uncertain...



19/06/2015

Registration Required: Yes

Waterloo

www.waterloo2015.org/en/programme

Napoleon the Great

Award-winning historian and writer, Andrew Roberts, talks on Napoleon: military genius, astute leader of men, and one of the world's greatest soldier-statesmen.



Roberts' Napoleon the Great is the first one-volume biography to take advantage of the recent publication of Napoleon's thirty-three thousand letters, which radically transform our understanding of his character and motivation.

Roberts shares some of his research for the book that took him to fifty-three of Napoleon's sixty battle sites and even included the long boat trip to St. Helena, the site of Napoleon's final exile and death.

19/06/2015

BP Lecture Theatre

£5, Members/concessions £3

Registration Required: Yes

British Museum

Waterloo – The second re-enactment 'The Allied Counterattack'

The Battle is concentrated around the Hougoumont Farm, a fortified farm that has been strengthened by the British as they fear a French attack. The fighting starts under the loud roar of artillery fire and results in a blood bath. Thousands lie dead and wounded. Under fire from the British, the Guard attempts a final attack, which ends in failure. The Guard "dies, but will never surrender". Napoleon flees to Paris, leaving the victors, Wellington and Blücher, to celebrate their victory together in the Belle Alliance Farm.



20/06/2015

Registration Required: Yes

Waterloo

www.waterloo2015.org/en/programme

The New Waterloo Despatch

Following the success of The New Trafalgar Dispatch in 2005 Waterloo 200 is preparing a more ambitious ceremonial interpretation for the News of Waterloo. This is The New Waterloo Dispatch. It is both a document and an event.



The New Waterloo Dispatch pays Homage to all the heroes of the Battle of Waterloo, recognizes the nobility of the

horse and as the battle is hand in glove with the Congress of Vienna, celebrates the idea that is Europe. In so doing it promotes the essential values that spring from the battle and the Congress: Leadership, Enterprise, Respect and Co-operation.

21/06/2015

Free

Waterloo200

www.waterloo200.org/the-new-waterloo-despatch/

Pierre-Paul Prud'hon: Napoleon's Draughtsman

Timed to coincide with London's celebrations surrounding the 200th anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, Dulwich Picture Gallery will present 'Prud'hon: Napoleon's Draughtsman' the first UK exhibition devoted to Pierre-Paul Prud'hon (1758-1823), a painter and draughtsman who, through his distinctive and unconventional vision, emerged as one of the most exceptional talents working in post-Revolutionary Paris.



A selection of 13 works on paper will celebrate Prud'hon as court artist to Napoleon and Joséphine Bonaparte and as one of France's greatest draughtsmen. The display will focus on the artist's extraordinary life studies in white and black chalk, remarkable for their ethereal forms, subtlety of light and shade, and mastery of expression. Whether sketched quickly or finished to perfection, the drawings reveal Prud'hon's working processes, exploring the constant experimentation that led to the unique blend of Romantic expression and Neoclassical forms that marked him out amongst his contemporaries.

23/06/2015 to 15/11/2015

Registration Required: Yes

Dulwich Picture Gallery, Gallery Road London SE21 7AD, London, SE21 7AD

www.dulwichpicturegallery.org.uk/whats-on/exhibitions/2015/june/prudhon

National Army Museum Free Lunchtime Talk: The Glorious Revolution

A National Army Museum Free Lunchtime Talk given by Dr Ted Vallance: The Glorious Revolution.

25/06/2015

Phone 020 7881 2425.

Free

Registration Required: Yes

Army & Navy Club

www.nam.ac.uk/lectures



200th Anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo

Family Day with Bands, Military re-enactment, horse charges and stalls. Narration by Peter Snow.

28/06/2015

Free

Penielheugh Hill

www.penielleugh2015waterloo.com



Sale – Bonhams – Wellington, Waterloo & Napoleonic Wars items

In April 2015 Bonhams are holding a themed sale to mark the bicentenary of the Battle of Waterloo. The Wellington, Waterloo and the Napoleonic Wars sale will commemorate the famous individuals on all sides who fought that day and in the other battles and campaigns of the Napoleonic Wars (1799-1815).

The sale will include paintings, prints, medal, arms, ceramics and works of art linked to this pivotal and stirring period in British and European history. If you would like to discuss consigning to this sale please contact waterloo@bonhams.com

01/04/2015

Bonhams

www.bonhams.com/

'Shocking Sights of Woe': David Wilkie, Charles Bell and the Battle of Waterloo, Professor Philip Shaw

The first part of this talk will focus on the influence of Charles Bell's *Essays on the Anatomy of Expression in Painting* (1806) on the composition of David Wilkie's 'Chelsea Pensioners receiving the London Gazette Extraordinary of Thursday June 22nd, 1815' (1822).

A renowned surgeon and anatomist, Charles Bell was also a witness to the aftermath of the Battle of Waterloo (1815). Looking closely at a selection of his sketches of wounded soldiers, in tandem with case notes, letters and other printed materials, the second part of the talk will consider how the battlefield surgeon, operating under conditions of extreme duress, sought to give expression to feelings of melancholy and depression over the human costs of victory.

The talk will conclude with some reflections on Bell's and Wilkie's contrasting images of war.

Please note this event is taking place at Army & Navy Club, 36 – 39 Pall Mall, London, SW1Y 5JN.

09/07/2015

Lunchtime Lectures are FREE but must be booked in advance by telephoning: 020 7730 0717 or email: vs@nam.ac.uk. Bookings close three days before each lecture. All talks take place at the Army & Navy Club at 12.30pm.

Free

Concessions: Yes

Registration Required: Yes

National Army Museum Free Lunchtime Talk: Shocking Sights of Woe – David Wilkie, Charles Bell and Waterloo

A National Army Museum Free Lunchtime Talk given by Professor Philip Shaw: Shocking Sights of Woe – David Wilkie, Charles Bell and Waterloo.

09/07/2015

Phone 020 7881 2425.

Free

Registration Required: Yes

Army & Navy Club

www.nam.ac.uk/lectures

The Battle Proms Concert at Blenheim Palace

The UK's premier classical picnic proms featuring Napoleonic cavalry, Infantry and cannons from the Napoleonic Association who, at Blenheim Palace this year, will be re-enacting an additional battle featuring 150 performers. There will also be a choreographed Spitfire display.

11/07/2015

Gates open 1600.

Adults

£29.50 until midnight 31 January 2015

£33 until midnight 30 April 2015

£36 until midnight the day before the concert

£40 on the day, subject to availability (online until 4.00pm, or with cash on the gate)

Children aged 5-15 years

£17 at all times. Ages 4 and under are free and do not require a ticket.

Registration Required: Yes

Blenheim Palace, , Woodstock, OX20 1PP

www.battleproms.com

The Battle Proms Concert at Hatfield House

The UK's premier classical picnic proms featuring Napoleonic cavalry, Infantry and cannons from the Napoleonic Association plus choreographed spitfire display.

The Battle Proms picnic concert takes place in the Queen Elizabeth Oak Field in the leafy parkland at Hatfield House. Legend has it that it was beneath one of the ancient oaks in this field that the young Queen Elizabeth 1 heard that she was to be Queen of England.

18/07/2015

Adults

£29.50 until midnight 31 January 2015

£33 until midnight 30 April 2015

£36 until midnight the day before the concert

£40 on the day, subject to availability (online until 4.30pm, or with cash on the gate)

Children aged 5-15 years

£17 at all times. Ages 4 and under are free and do not require a ticket.

Registration Required: Yes

Hatfield House, Hatfield Park, Hatfield, AL9 5NQ

<https://battleproms.ticketsrv.co.uk/index.php/hatfield-house>

Living History and Skirmish

Living History and Skirmish at Kelmarsh Hall with the Napoleonic Association re-enactors. More details to follow.

18/07/2015 to 19/07/2015

Kelmarsh Hall and Gardens, Kelmarsh Hall Kelmarsh, Northampton, NN6 9LT

www.kelmarsh.com/VisitUs/WhatsOn.aspx

The Women of Waterloo

A National Army Museum Free Lunchtime Talk given by Catriona Kennedy: The Women of Waterloo.

23/07/2015

Phone 020 7881 2425.

Free

Registration Required: Yes

Army & Navy Club

www.nam.ac.uk/lectures

The Battle Proms Concert at Ragley Hall

The UK's premier classical picnic proms featuring Napoleonic cavalry, Infantry and cannons from the Napoleonic Association plus choreographed spitfire display.

The Battle Proms at Ragley takes place in a picturesque setting overlooking the lake, providing a dramatic backdrop and making for breathtaking effects during our many pyrotechnic displays!

15/08/2015

Adults

£29.50 until midnight 31 January 2015

£33 until midnight 30 April 2015

£36 until midnight the day before the concert

£40 on the day, subject to availability (online until 4.00pm, or with cash on the gate)

Children aged 5-15 years

£17 at all times. Ages 4 and under are free and do not require a ticket.

Registration Required: Yes

Ragley Hall, Ragley, Alcester, B49 5NJ

<https://battleproms.ticketsrv.co.uk/index.php/ragley-hall>

Waterloo Commemorative Walk

Be guided through Wellington's London. Learn about the politics and wars of the time, while a professional guide takes you past significant buildings and monuments to a national hero.

21/3/2015- 20/6/2015

The City of Westminster Guide and Lecturers Association.

Book through www.eventbrite.co.uk under the heading Waterloo Commemorative Walk.

Price: £10 per head.

Walk dates/ times. Starting 21 March at 11am each Saturday morning running through to the 20th June. There are 2 additional walks on the 16 and 18 in the afternoon , starting at 2.30pm.

An original Sgt Major Cotton Waterloo map brought back to life!



Having fought in both the Peninsular War and at Waterloo, Sgt Major Edward Cotton of the 7th Hussars chose to return to Belgium some years after the war, where he met and married a local girl and made the area around the battlefield his home for the rest of his life.

He must have been a born raconteur, for as well as being a popular local inn keeper; he also quickly gained a reputation for his battlefield tours, spicing up his near encyclopaedic knowledge of the battle with the authentic wit and wisdom borne of his experience. Understandably, these tours soon became legendary with an essential element of their fame the quite unique battlefield maps which Cotton had drafted himself.

In his later years he founded a local museum dedicated to the battle, as the reputation of Sgt Major Cotton, and of his outstanding battlefield maps, continued to grow.

Now, nearly 200 years later, there comes an exciting opportunity to fully appreciate the knowledge and experience in which the original "Cotton" maps were indelibly drenched.

Working from a rare and delicate original, Mapseeker Publishing, the renowned specialists in antique surveys, plans and maps, have painstakingly recreated that historic original map to impeccable modern standards.

Using one of the most powerful scanning machines of its kind to create the base working image, then painstakingly developing that image through many weeks of highly skilled graphics work, they have turned a worn and dishevelled historical document into a precise and impressive annotated Waterloo map worthy of Cotton himself. Furthermore, adding illustrations by military artist

Paul Hitchin of the leaders and representative soldiers from the battle.

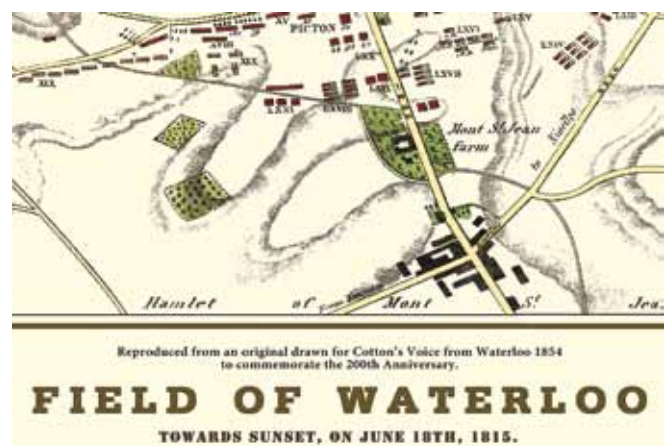
Mapseeker are producing two separate prints of this unique and collectable document. An inexpensive "folded map" version measuring 39 x 35 inches and costing only £19.99; and a beautiful photographic quality print ready for framing, a little smaller at 30 x 25 inches, but worth every penny of its £34.99 price tag.

For the youngsters, or perhaps young at heart enthusiasts, there is also a 1000 piece jigsaw of the map, which retails at £34.99.

In addition limited reproduction prints of Paul Hitchin's illustrations are available from the artist contactable by email at warriorsfortheworkingday@gmail.com or via Mapseeker Publishing.

To find out more about any of the Waterloo Map products or to order email paul@mapseeker.co.uk.

You can phone the Mapseeker Shop on **01922 458288** or by post to Mapseeker Studio – 30 High Street – Aldridge – Walsall – WS9 8LZ



Waterloo 200



In 1973 the 8th Duke of Wellington founded the Waterloo Committee following a successful joint effort with Lord Anglesey to stop the building of a motorway across the Waterloo battlefield in Belgium. Since then the Waterloo Committee has continued to preserve and enhance the battlefield, encourage historical research and promote public education and appreciation of the history of the wars between Great Britain, her allies, and France. Waterloo 200 achieved charitable status in 2009.

A message from the late 8th Duke of Wellington

"I am often asked whether we should not now, in these days of European unity, forget Waterloo and the battles of the past. My reply is, history cannot be forgotten and we need to be reminded of the bravery of the thousands of men from many nations who fought and died in a few hours on 18th June 1815 and why their gallantry and sacrifice ensured peace in Europe for 50 years".

His Grace the 8th Duke of Wellington, KG LVO OBE MC DL

The 8th Duke passed away on 31 December 2014. Waterloo 200 regrets that the most passionate supporter of the commemorations surrounding the bicentenary of Waterloo did not live to see the event itself.



OpCo Members

Waterloo 200 is managed by the Operating Committee, the members of which are:

Major General Sir Evelyn Webb-Carter KCVO, OBE, DL

Major General Webb-Carter is the Chairman of Waterloo 200 and has been so since its creation. Appointed by the Duke of Wellington as Chairman of the Association of Friends (now the Waterloo Association) in 2001 he set up Waterloo 200 in 2005 when the bicentenary of the Battle of Trafalgar was being commemorated.

He was educated at Wellington College and his father served in the Second World War in the Duke of Wellington's Regiment. His career was spent in the British Army until he retired in 2001 in the rank of Major General. He was commissioned into the Grenadier Guards with whom he served until he commanded their 1st Battalion. He served mostly

in Germany and the MoD and his last appointment was GOC London District and Major General Commanding the Household Division where he sat at the Great Duke's desk in Horse Guards.

On leaving the Army he took up the appointment of Controller of the Army Benevolent Fund until 2012. He was instrumental in the re branding of the charity in 2010. He was Master of the Worshipful Company of Farriers in 2012/13 and is a deputy Lieutenant of the County of Gloucestershire.



Timothy Cooke

Tim Cooke has been actively involved with Waterloo 200 from the outset and is co-Chairman, a director & trustee plus a member of the Operating Committee.

Graduating in 1981 with a degree in history, he joined Barclays where he worked for more than 20 years before moving to Lloyds Banking Group where he is now Chairman of the subsidiary which manages the operations in the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man and other jurisdictions.

He is a member of Council for The Society for Army Historical Research, a trustee of the National Army Museum Development Trust and a liveryman of the Worshipful Company of Plaisterers. For a number of years he wrote articles for military history journals, although this has been subsumed by the opportunities to support Waterloo 200.



Mrs Alice Berkeley

Alice is a member of several of the Committees, including the Executive Committee, Education, International and Culture. A founder member of Project Hougoumont, which is concerned with raising funds for the renovation of this iconic farm on the battlefield, Alice is responsible for the links between Waterloo 200 and Belgium.

Having read modern European history at university, it was not until ten years after graduation that Alice discovered the Peninsular Wars through the British Historical Society of Portugal. During the five years that she and her husband lived in Lisbon she edited and published

New Lights on the Peninsular War, wrote and published, with Susan Lowndes Marques, English Art in Portugal, and wrote various articles for the BHS Journal and for The World of Interiors magazine.

Following a move to Brussels in 1994 Alice's interests extended to the Battle of Waterloo. As an active member of the Waterloo Committee in Belgium, Alice gained first-hand experience of the problems involved in making improvements to the battlefield.

Alice now lives in London.



James Morrow

James is the administrative co-ordinator for Waterloo 200 and Company Secretary of Waterloo 200 Ltd. He joined Waterloo 200 in 2007.

James, who comes from a family with a naval background, joined HSBC in London in 1967 and was then posted to the Bank's Head Office in Hong Kong in early 1970. He spent the early part of his career as a bachelor in Hong Kong with short stints in Mauritius and Sri Lanka. This was followed by further time in Hong Kong and then postings to senior positions in Saudi Arabia, New York and Toronto accompanied by his wife, Caroline, and their two children who completed

their university education in Canada.

James returned to England after a 34 year career overseas and retired from banking in 2004. James then worked part-time for Knight Frank and also for Charteroak Estates Ltd and then Jackson Stopps in Somerset.

Waterloo 200 is now almost a full time job and James's main focus is now on the hunt to find living Descendants of those brave men at Waterloo.



Tom Wright

Tom Wright CBE is Group Chief Executive of Age UK. Tom is also a Trustee of the Imperial War Museum Development Trust, a Director of Leeds Castle Enterprises and a Trustee of the Royal Green Jackets (Rifles) Museum. He is Chair of STAR, the self regulating body for the ticketing industry. He also sits on

the Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC). Prior to joining Age UK, Tom Wright was CEO of VisitBritain. Previous roles include the Saga Group, where he was Managing Director of Saga .



Kirk Roderick Williams

Kirk Roderick Williams, born in England, brought up in Germany and now living in Hamburg. For 20 years he has been working in corporate publishing and as a historical consultant in various media. He was long-time editor of the magazines See Sozial and See Sicherheit. He now works as an author and consultant for the German marine administration, shipping organizations and their respective industry publications. His personal interests, apart from history in general, range from the fascinating world of sea birds to early industrial

culture and the history of photography.

In 2012 he curated an exhibition on the history of Blohm & Voss shipyards at the International Maritime Museum in Hamburg. In cooperation with the industry he is currently curating and organizing a world tour of the exhibition Triumph and Crisis: The Evolution of Industrial Shipbuilding and the Example of Blohm + Voss.



David Huse OBE

David worked for 25 years in the private sector as Sales and Marketing Director for Procter and Gamble, Heinz and Pepsi. He designed and ran the 2012 Olympic/Paralympic Games volunteer programme for the Mayor of London, including Legacy work in 2013 on behalf

of DCMS. He was awarded an OBE in the 2014 New Years Honours List. He is currently CEO of Waterloo 200.



Michael Crumplin MB BS MRCS FRCS (Eng and Ed) FINS FHS

Michael chairs the Education Committee. A retired consultant surgeon, he was educated at Wellington College and the Middlesex Hospital.

He has, for over 40 years, taken an interest in military, naval and surgical history. He writes, lectures nationally and internationally and advises students, researchers, authors and the media. He has published four books and has

acted as medical advisor for programmes, including the film 'Master and Commander'. His principal purpose with history is to promote interest in the human cost of war.

He is a curator and archivist at the College of Surgeons, and is treasurer and trustee of the Waterloo Association.



Bernard Snoy

Baron Bernard Snoy is President of the Committee for Historical Studies of the Battle of Waterloo (Waterloo Committee). He is also President of the Association of the Nobility of the Kingdom of Belgium and of the European League of Economic Cooperation, which is part of the European Movement.

He is Professor at the Institute of European Studies at the Catholic University of Louvain (Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium), where he teaches courses on the European Union (EU) enlargement and neighbourhood policies as well as on the EU response to the economic and financial crisis and to the challenge of energy security.

Previous positions held by Bernard Snoy include Chief of Cabinet of the Belgian Minister of Finance, Executive Director of the World Bank (where, in addition to Belgium, he represented Luxembourg, Austria, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Slovenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Turkey) and of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Director of the Economic Working Table of the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe and Coordinator of the Economic and Environmental Activities of the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).



Justin Davies

Justin Davies read history at Cambridge University before being commissioned into the Grenadier Guards in 1992. After serving in the United Kingdom and Bosnia he worked for the Foreign Office from 1999 to 2012 seconded to international organisations in the Western Balkans, Brussels, Iraq, the Palestinian Territories, Aceh and Yemen. He is currently a consultant in international crisis management and peace processes.

He is also on the organising committee of the Duchess of Richmond's Ball and a member of

the Executive Committee of Project Hougoumont. Funded as a charity by the British and Walloon governments, corporate and individual sponsors in Belgium and the UK to the tune of €3.2 million, Project Hougoumont is restoring the remains of the derelict farm to as close to how it was in 1815 as possible. A museum and a memorial to the British Regiments that fought at Waterloo are being installed.



Peter Warwick BSc(Econ) MCIPR FRGS

Author, historian and event organiser, Peter worked in the City as an economist with Legal & General Investment Management for over twenty years before moving freelance into marketing and communications consultancy and concurrently commemorative event organisation.

Peter is a recognised authority on Admiral Lord Nelson and gives lectures worldwide on naval and polar history. He is an accredited NADFAS lecturer. He is also elected chairman of The 1805 Club, the naval heritage charity conserving the graves and memorials of the Georgian era sailing navy.

He was vice-chairman of the Official Nelson Commemorations Committee and played a central role in the planning and organisation of The Trafalgar Festival, T200 and Sea Britain 2005, including the organisation of The Emirates Thames Nelson Flotilla and The New Trafalgar Dispatch, which was the inspiration for The New Waterloo Dispatch 2015. He is the only member of OpCo to serve on both bicentennial committees.



THE FIRST WORLD WAR TOLD THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA AS IF IT WERE TODAY



WW1: A Soldier's Tale tells the story of Walter Carter, from Battersea, who from 1912 is a member of the Territorial Force, 1/23rd (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment. He goes to war in March 1915 where he will see action in Festubert, Loos, the Somme and Cambrai. The story covers the entire War and provides not only his experiences but, importantly, those of his family and girlfriend back in England. Whilst it is fictitious, it is entirely based on fact and is continuously checked by military historians both for accuracy and authenticity.

What makes this tale unique is that it is not being told through

diaries or letters, but through Facebook, Twitter and a Blog. As well as Walter's Facebook page there is also one for his girlfriend Lily, his sister Rose and other friends and family – their posts and comments paint a broad picture of life at home and at war referencing issues that are still important today such as the role of the Reserves, the effect of the War on families, the changing role of women and the treatment of the physically and mentally injured.

WW1: A Soldier's Tale launched last year and since then, the story has been unfolding to an ever-growing audience. Much has happened to the cast of

characters over the last few months and the future looks to be just as dramatic. **Here's a recap of the story so far:**

In 1915, Walter Carter is 19 years old. As a member of the Territorial Force, he was mobilised when Britain declared war on 4th August 1914 and has since been in training here in Britain. He longs to be deployed, despite the death of his brother Charlie, a Regular soldier, who was killed at Ypres in October 1914 along with nearly 8,000 others. Already working near to the front line is Walter's elder sister Rose. A trained nurse in civilian life, she left home with the Civil Hospital

Reserve shortly after the start of the war, without telling her family. Now working aboard an ambulance train, carrying wounded soldiers to and from Boulogne, she sees at first hand the dreadful effects of combat. Walter, though he doesn't know it yet, will be arriving in the war zone in only a matter of days. Leaving the rest of his family and beloved girlfriend Lily behind, he and his mates from the 1/23rd (County of London) Battalion will leave on a steamship bound for Le Havre on 15th March, destined to take their place in the trenches for the Battle of Festubert and many of the major battles to come...

To follow the story of Walter, his friends and family, visit:



www.facebook.com/WW1SoldiersTale



www.twitter.com/WW1SoldiersTale



www.WW1SoldiersTale.co.uk/blog

This is a not-for-profit initiative developed by GL RFCA, Wandsworth Council and David Noble Associates Ltd, and supported by the Department for Communities and Local Government. If you would like to support the project, or would like more information, please contact david@dna.co.uk or call 01235 831006

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