

The actions on the French right wing.

Towards 4 p.m.⁽¹⁾ Hulot's skirmishers advanced towards the Ligne between Sombreffe and Tongrenelle. These were led by the two battalions of the 9th regiment of light infantry, of which one took a course towards Tongrenelle and the other towards Sombreffe. The action was protected and supported by the 2nd battalion 50th regiment line and the 44th regiment line. The 111th regiment line moved up in support. At the same time, the clearly visible Prussian troops were successfully bombarded by the French artillery of Hulot. Of this artillery, six guns stood on a height between Tongrenelle and Sombreffe, while the other two were opposite Sombreffe. However, the Prussian artillery was able to deliver a successful fire on Hulot's columns.² As the French skirmishers advanced, the Prussian outposts were pulled in.

Von Borcke had been north of Sombreffe, but as the battle had started had now taken up a position in this village.³

The 3rd battalion of the 8th regiment, led by major Von Holleben, was sent to occupy the southern edge of the village towards Potriaux, as well as the low ground of the Ligne there.⁴ As a result, major Von Holleben sent his skirmishers led by captain Von Steinäcker into the low ground where they took up favorable positions, he occupied the churchyard of the village with the 12th company led by lieutenant Von Chevallerie, had the rectory occupied by the detachment of voluntary Jäger, while the three remaining companies formed a support in the village. The 9th company, led by captain Von Treuenfels, formed a reserve in rear of the churchyard for the 12th company, while the 10th and 11th companies, led by 1st lieutenant Von Holleben, were near the northern entrance of the village as a general reserve. The footbattery nr.18 had taken up a favourable position on the height south of the church of Sombreffe.⁵

At the road leading to Fleurus, near the point where the road is crossed by the Ligne, was the 2nd battalion of the 1st regiment of Kurmark Landwehr infantry. Between this battalion and Potriaux were the 3rd battalion of the 1st regiment of Kurmark Landwehr infantry and the 3rd battalion of the 30th regiment. In rear of these two battalions was the 1st battalion of the 1st regiment of Kurmark Landwehr infantry.

Further to the rear, north of Potriaux and north of the road leading to Namur, were as a reserve the two howitzers of the foot battery nr.18, as well as both squadrons of the brigade, plus the musketeer battalions of the Colberg and the 30th regiment.⁶

Between 5 and 6 p.m. the 3rd battalion of the 27th regiment (brigade Kemphen) - having suffered much losses (not only in men but also in ammunition) - was relieved by the 1st battalion of the same regiment.⁷ By that time the hamlet of Tongrenelle had been taken and lost again by the French.⁸

Shortly after, another battalion (either the 2nd or the 3rd) of the 2nd regiment Kurmark Landwehrrifantry was brought forward in support. Not much later, the skirmishers of the 2nd and 3rd battalion of the 2nd regiment Kurmark Landwehrrifantry, the 2nd battalion of the 27th regiment and the 3rd battalion of the 4th regiment Kurmark Landwehrrifantry were committed to the west of Tongrines.⁹

Eventually, Kemphen had left only one battalion intact in reserve, which was not engaged as skirmishers (this was either the 2nd or the 3rd battalion of the 2nd regiment of Kurmark Landwehr infantry).

Von Luck, of the 11th brigade, had five battalions at his disposal: two of the 3rd regiment of Kurmark Landwehr infantry (the 1st and the 3rd) and three of the 4th regiment of Kurmark Landwehr infantry. Of this regiment the 3rd battalion was in a depression, near the place where the Ligne crosses the road, in front of heights.

At some point of time after 4 p.m., Luck had got the order to send three of his battalions towards Ligny, but soon after this order was changed as now he had to reinforce Von Kemphen towards Tongrines. For this reason, Luck sent the battalion which was in front there (the fusilie battalion of the 4th regiment of Kurmark Landwehr infantry) and replaced it by the fusilier battalion of the 3rd regiment of Kurmark Landwehr infantry. Not long after that, two extra battalions were sent there (the 1st battalion 4th regiment of Kurmark Landwehr and the 1st battalion of the 3rd regiment of Kurmark Landwehr). All in all, the 2nd battalion of the 4th regiment of Kurmark Landwehr infantry was the sole battalion to remain in reserve.¹⁰

It also must have been after the moment Hulot started his offensive actions (by 4 p.m.) that the brigade of Von Stülpnagel must have been ordered to take up a position south west of Sombrefe. Soon after, however, he was instructed to link up to the left with Von Borcke and to the right with units of the 2nd corps. Accordingly, he sent the musketeer battalions and the two squadrons of cavalry (the 3rd and 4th squadron of the 6th Kurmark Landwehr cavalry) to the slope of the height west of Sombrefe (between Sombrefe and the Bois du Loup).¹¹ Near the first two squadrons would have been two guns of the foot battery no.12 as well.¹²

To the left, towards Potriaux, Von Stülpnagel sent the fusiliers of the 5th regiment of Kurmark Landwehr infantry to link up with the 9th brigade.¹³ As the brigade was suffering from French gunfire, Von Stülpnagel tried to post it under cover of bushes and other vegetation as much as possible.

In order to support the situation at Ligny and at the Ligne immediately to the right of this village, Von Stülpnagel soon sent out major Von Natzmer with the skirmishers of both fusilier battalions of the 31st regiment and of the 6th regiment Kurmark Landwehr infantry, respectively led by captain Brunsich Edler von Brun and captain Von Auer.

Here they successfully attached themselves to the Prussian units which attacked the village and

they succeeded in establishing themselves in the south-east corner of the village. It was here that both captains, lieutenant Gottschalck and Balke of the 6th regiment of Kurmark Landwehr infantry and lieutenant Von Gerlach of the staff distinguished themselves.

At the Ligne further east, the skirmishers of the 5th regiment of Kurmark Landwehr infantry were involved in the fighting with the French skirmishers of Hulot. They managed to push back the French over the stream but it was particularly there where the stream bifurcates to the north (south west of Sombreffe) that the French got hold of a few houses so that further reinforcements were necessary.

Major Von Natzmer had just returned from his mission near Ligny and now he was instructed by colonel Von Stülpnagel to turn the tide at the Ligne in front of Sombreffe. Now, Von Natzmer led the fusilier battalions of the 31st regiment and the 6th regiment of Kurmark Landwehr infantry forward, having the skirmishers of the musketeers battalions of both regiments in between. They drove the French back to their positions on the other side of the Ligne. In this action lieutenant Von Gilsa and Von Brosy got wounded.

The Prussian skirmishers lined the stream again and they were backed up by the fusiliers battalions; these in turn were supported further to the rear by the two musketeers battalions of the 31st regiment.¹⁴ It must have been not long after that the skirmishers of the 3rd battalion of the 6th regiment of Kurmark Landwehr infantry must have come from Ligny and now fought at the Ligne as well.

The actions here on the French right wing and south east of Sombreffe towards Potriaux were dominated by skirmishing: ground was taken and retaken time and time over again: each time French troops took possession of a position, detachments of Prussian battalions descended into the valley to retake it.¹⁵ The Prussians, however, didn't push through over the French heights as they either feared they would be ambushed on the other side by the French or by the fact that the French were on the heights in force.¹⁶

Hulot's division had a total front of about two kilometers. On his extreme right flank he had the 1st battalion of the 50th regiment of the line. Opposite Tongrenelle there were the 44th regiment of the line as well as a battalion of the 9th regiment of light infantry. The other battalion of this regiment, as well as the 111th regiment of the line, the other battalion of the 50th regiment of the line and the artillery were opposite Sombreffe, to the west of the road to Fleurus, as far as Ligny.¹⁷

The brigade of Von Lottum would have taken up a position near Point du Jour, but where is not known. Mysterious too is the role of the Prussian cavalry which was attached to the infantry-brigades. We do know that two charges were carried out in vain on the French dragoons commanded by Bonnemains.¹⁸ By now, it was 6.30 p.m.

Around 7 p.m. general Gérard sent Hulot a battalion of the 30th regiment of the line. As this battalion had been badly mauled at Ligny, Hulot kept it in reserve for the time being.¹⁹ At the same time Hulot must have tried to force the hamlet of Tongrenelle again; the very same moment was used by captain Von Steinäcker, commander of the skirmishers of the fusilier battalion of the 8th regiment (brigade Von Borcke) in the low ground of Potriaux to make a bold move forward towards the French on the opposite heights. The action was supported by his superior, major Von Holleben, with the 10th company of the same battalion. Though the French were surprised, it is not known what became of the action.²⁰

During the offensive on the Prussian right wing also Von Thielmann decided to take advantage of the situation. By then it was about 7.30 p.m.²¹

What caused Von Thielmann to actually advance was the retreat of a French battery which had its position in front of Tongrinnes, the fact that no French cavalry was left there and that the French actions seemed to slacken.²²

The cavalry brigade of Von Lottum (7th regiment of dragoons, 9th regiment of hussars and the 5th regiment of uhlans) was in rear of Tongenelle, as well as the horse battery no.19 of the reserve artillery of the 3rd corps.

Major general Von Hobe now placed this battery near the 12p. battery no.7 (of the reserve-artillery of the 3rd corps), which was on the road of Fleurus, halfway between Point du Jour and the Ligne.²³

A short cannonade ensued during which the horse battery no.19 lost a gun.

This artillery now moved on over the road to Fleurus; in this movement it was preceded by the 2nd and 3rd squadron of the 7th regiment of dragoons and followed at a distance of about several hundreds of paces by the men of Von Lottum (the 1st squadron of the 7th regiment of dragoons, the 3rd squadron of the 9th regiment of hussars and the three squadrons of the 5th regiment of uhlans). Of the five remaining squadrons, two were kept in this side of the bridge over the Ligne and three were kept in reserve.²⁴

Of the seven remaining guns, two came on the road and the other five opened fire on close range on the artillery of Exelmans from their position to the right of the road.²⁵ This French artillery had one section on the road, while the main body of it was 200 meters further to the rear, apparently without support whatsoever.²⁶

This caused the two Prussian squadrons of dragoons (about 270 men) to charge this artillery. In advancing, and just having passed the bridge over the Ligne, they were charged all of a sudden in their left flank by the brigade of Burthe (5th and 13rd regiment dragoons, about 900 men), which had been in a depression just in rear of the artillery.²⁷ At the same time Bonnemains charged the Prussian cavalry in their front.²⁸ The Prussian cavalry was completely taken by surprise, shattered and thrown back in disorder; the horse battery no.19 fell in French hands and was turned against the fleeing Prussians.²⁹ In all, three guns were taken by the 13rd regiment and two by the 5th regiment of dragoons.³⁰

Burthe's dragoons had been instructed not to pursue the Prussian cavalry, but a squadron commanded by Letellier of the 5th regiment dragoons (about 125 men) still did despite the trumpet-signals. In pursuing the Prussian cavalry, several Prussian horsemen were cut down by the French dragoons.³¹

Major general Von Borcke had posted his brigade between Sombreffe and Potriaux. Von Borcke had seen the situation during and after the charge and now immediately sent his 1st regiment of Kurmark Landwehrinfantry forward. The 1st and 3rd battalion took up positions north east of Potriaux, behind the hedges and walls which were parallel to the road.

It was the commander of the skirmishers of the 3rd battalion, captain Von Eichstadt, who detached two officers with 120 men with strict instructions not to fire at the enemy until the Prussian cavalry had passed by. Von Eichstadt himself took up a covered position with the remainder of his force.³²

For a short time the 2nd battalion of this regiment halted west of the mill of Potriaux, but later

moved to a position on the road to Namur, but where is unclear.³³

With the remainder of his brigade (six battalions) Von Borcke now occupied Potriaux; the 1st and 2nd battalion of the 8th regiment were kept in reserve between Sombreffe and Potriaux.³⁴

The foot battery no.35 (brigade Kemphen) [³⁵] and the 12p. battery no.7 (reserve-artillery, see above) [³⁶] were in a position just south of Point du Jour on the road towards Fleurus and so covered this road with their fire.

The French dragoons rode in full speed towards the Prussian guns of which they received the fire. They were also being fired at in their flank by the infantry of Von Borcke.³⁷

Von Hobe himself, having seen the situation, now led the 1st squadron of the 7th Prussian regiment dragoons (under captain Von Waldow) forward and pursued the French dragoons; part of the French cavalry would have been taken prisoner, another part cut down. The remainder would have made it to the rear.³⁸ In this action, captain Von Aschenbach tried to lead his 3rd squadron of the 9th regiment of hussars forward to follow the dragoons on both sides of the road, but in the end he only managed to get the platoons out led by lieutenants Von Schöning and Von Malachowsky.³⁹

After this action, the skirmishers actions were resumed on the front between Hulot (⁴⁰) and the brigades of Von Kemphen, Von Borcke and Von Stülpnagel.

Von Stülpnagel had sent his skirmishers from Sombreffe into the valley of the Ligne as far as Ligny.

These troops were now reinforced by the 3rd battalion of the 31st regiment, the 3rd battalion of the 6th regiment Kurmark Landwehrinfantry, while having the 3rd battalion 5th regiment Kurmark Landwehrinfantry in reserve.⁴¹

The 1st and 2nd battalion of the 6th regiment Kurmark Landwehr infantry came in position on a height between Sombreffe and the Bois du Loup, with to the right front of them the 3rd and 4th squadron of the 6th Kurmark Landwehr cavalry and the 3rd and 4th squadron of the 5th Kurmark Landwehr cavalry further forward to their front (attached to the brigades of Von Stülpnagel and Von der Schulenburg respectively).⁴² Near the first two squadrons were two guns of the foot battery no.12 too.⁴³

The four remaining battalions of the 12th brigade (the 1st and 2nd battalion of the 31st regiment and the 1st and 2nd battalion of the 5th regiment Kurmark Landwehrinfantry) came in reserve in front of Sombreffe.⁴⁴

1. Report of Pirch I. In: KA, VI.E.15.2 in GSA, VPH-HA,VI nr.VII.5.p.6

Damitz, Von Geschichte des Feldzugs etc. p.142

Von Bornstedt mentions a general fight on the Prussian left wing. Cf. Bornstedt, Von Das Gefecht bei Wavre etc.

Von Holleben says it was about one hour after the attack on the Prussian right wing (which started between 2.30 and 3 p.m.) Cf. major Von Holleben, commander of the 3rd battalion of the 8th regiment of infantry. In: Aus den hinterlassenen Papieren etc. p.138

Blücher, in his report written for the king on the 17th of June, claims the attack on Thielmann started after 4.30 p.m. while Gneisenau – in his report to Von Kneesebeck – mentions towards evening (see below).

2. Cf. Hulot, E. Documents militaires p.23

Major Von Holleben, commander of the 3rd battalion of the 8th regiment of infantry. In: Aus den hinterlassenen Papieren etc. p.139

According to Gottschalck, the fusilier battalion of the 2nd regiment of Kurmark Landwehr infantry (he means the 1st battalion) left the area around Boignée and Balâtre by a misunderstanding and that after that, two French battalions established themselves here. Later still, these would have been pushed back by skirmishers of the 10th brigade. It can be questioned however, whether the battalions of Hulot reached that far east. Cf. Gottschalck, M. Geschichte etc. p.77

3. Major Von Bornstedt (3rd battalion 1st regiment Kurmark Landwehrinfantry) tells how his battalion, covered by skirmishers commanded by colonel Von Eichstädt, marched to Sombrefe and suffered from the French artillery fire (it lost six men). After half an hour the unit got instructions to move through Sombrefe to the left. In doing so they crossed a stone bridge and passed a gate. Shortly after they passed the church (with its dilapidated churchyard-walls) which they left to their right, and debouched from the village. Just at that time the cavalry action on the road of Fleurus took place (see below). Bornstedt erroneously writes about Ligny, but of course means Sombrefe. Cf. Bornstedt, Von. Das Gefecht bei Wavre etc.

4. Major Von Holleben, commander of the 3rd battalion of the 8th regiment of infantry. In: Aus den hinterlassenen Papieren etc. p.138

Wagner, Plane etc. p.28

Damitz, Von Geschichte des Feldzugs etc. p.143

Plotho, C.von Der Krieg des verbundeten etc. p.36

5. Major Von Holleben, commander of the 3rd battalion of the 8th regiment of infantry. In: Aus den hinterlassenen Papieren etc. p.138

Wagner, Plane etc. p.28

Damitz, Von Geschichte des Feldzugs etc. p.143

⁶ Gottschalck, M. Geschichte etc. p.74

⁷ Damitz, Von Geschichte des Feldzugs etc. p.155

8. Hulot, E. Documents militaires p.19 Erroneously, he writes “Tongrines”, as he should mean Tongrenelle; Tongrines was further north-east.

9.Damitz, Von Geschichte des Feldzugs etc. p.155

10. Gottschalck, M. Geschichte etc. p.77-78

Wagner, Plane etc. p.47

Damitz, Von Geschichte des Feldzugs etc. p.155

Report of Von Thielmann. In: KA, VI.E.22.1 in: GSA,VPH-HA, nr.VII.5.p.36-37 Von Thielmann confirms there was in the end only one battalion left in reserve, but doesn't always mention the number of the battalions.

Captain Von Röder, chief of staff of Von Luck, went ahead of the brigade to inspect the position towards Ligny and after going back to the brigade he learned that it had got orders to support the brigade of Von Kempen. Cf. Röder, C.von Erinnerungen etc. p.322

¹¹ Gottschalck, M. Geschichte etc. p.78

12. Siborne, W. History of the war in France etc. Vol.I p.221 His source remains unclear. This battery belonged to the brigade of Von Langen. Earlier, this battery had been east of Ligny.

¹³ Gottschalck, M. Geschichte etc. p.78

¹⁴ Gottschalck, M. Geschichte etc. p.79

15. Hulot, E. Documents militaires p.23

Major Von Natzmer mentions six French attacks on the front at the Ligne south and southwest of Sombreffe, all to be driven back by the Prussians; they in their turn were not able to take the height at the French side of the stream.

Lieutenant colonel Wehmeyer in his diary states the skirmishing fire was often supported by canister and shellfire. Cf. Gottschalck, M. Geschichte etc. p.80 (account of Von Natzmer probably in former Kriegsarchiv, Berlin and the diary of lieutenant colonel Wehmeyer from a private collection).

¹⁶ Lieutenant colonel Wehmeyer in his diary. Cf. Gottschalck, M. Geschichte etc. p.80 Major Von Holleben, commander of the 3rd battalion of the 8th regiment of infantry. In: Aus den hinterlassenen Papieren etc. p.139

17. Hulot, E. Documents militaires p.24

18.Cf. General Bonnemains in report on the battle of Ligny. In: SHAT, C15

19. Hulot, E. Documents militaires p.24

²⁰ Major Von Holleben (commander of the 3rd battalion of the 8th Leib-regiment, brigade Von Borcke). In: Aus den hinterlassenen Papiere etc. p.139

21. Major Von Holleben (commander of the 3rd battalion of the 8th Leib-regiment, brigade Von Borcke). In: Aus den hinterlassenen Papiere etc. p.139

According to Von Damitz it was after 7 p.m. In: Geschichte des Feldzugs etc. p.161

According to Charras it was then around 7 p.m. In: Histoire de la campagne de 1815 Vol.I p.173

Cf. Bredow, Von Geschichte des 2.Rheinischen Husaren-Regiments Nr.9 p.8

According to Von Clausewitz it was between 7 and 8 p.m. In: Hinterlassene Werke etc. p.61

Von Thielmann himself believes it was around 8 p.m. but in the same report says it was between 7 and 8 p.m. Cf. Report of Von Thielmann. In: KA, VI.E.22.1 in: GSA,VPH-HA, nr.VII.5.p.38, 40

22. Report of Von Thielmann. In: KA, VI.E.22.1 in: GSA,VPH-HA, nr.VII.5.p.38
Clausewitz, C.von - Hinterlassene Werke etc. p.61

23. Wagner, Plane etc. p.48

Damitz, Von Geschichte des Feldzugs etc. p.161

24. Wagner, Plane etc. p.48

Damitz, Von Geschichte des Feldzugs etc. p.161

Cf. Bredow, Von Geschichte des 2.Rheinischen Husaren-Regiments Nr.9 p.8

²⁵ Wagner, Plane etc. p.48

26.According to Von Damitz five Prussian guns came in position to the right on the road of Fleurus and two to the left on the same road. In: Geschichte des Feldzugs etc. p.161

Bonnemains mentions a charge of numerous Prussian cavalry, supported by a battery of horse artillery. Additionally, he mentions two other preceding charges of Prussian cavalry but when these took place remains unclear. Cf. report in SHAT.

27. General Bonnemains in his account. In: SHAT

Bonnemains doesn't explicitly mention Burthe, but states it was a brigade of Strolz division. The 13th regiment of dragoons would have been to the left and the 5th regiment of dragoons to the right. Cf. Miron, F. Historique du 13^e régiment de dragons p.147

Berton, J.B. Précis historique etc. p.29
Damitz, Von Geschichte des Feldzugs etc. p.161
Charras. Histoire de la campagne de 1815 Vol.I p.172
Siborne, W. History of the war in France etc. Vol.I p.220

28. General Bonnemains in his account. In: SHAT

29. General Bonnemains in his account. In: SHAT

30. Berton, J.B. Précis historique etc. p.29

The fact that five guns were taken is confirmed by Von Thielmann himself. Cf. Report of Von Thielmann. In: KA, VI.E.22.1 in: GSA, VPH-HA, nr.VII.5.p.38

These guns were not well spanned or dismounted. Cf. Bredow, Von Geschichte etc. p.9

Charras erroneously says six guns were taken. Von Clausewitz indicates that the battery made the mistake of taking up position in stead of withdrawing. Cf.

Charras. Histoire de la campagne etc. Vol.I p.173

Clausewitz, C.von - Hinterlassene Werke etc. 61-62

Another witness also mentions six guns. Cf. The aide de camp of Exelmans, H.de Colins de Ham. In his letter written to emperor Napoleon III, cited by F.Beaucour. In: Hyppolite de Colins de ham (1783-1859) Du Camp de Boulogne à Waterloo. In: Bulletin of the SBEN, 2000 nr.43 p.57

Wagner claims the two guns on the road could be saved, while the three to the right of it not. In: Plane etc. p.48

31. Damitz, Von Geschichte des Feldzugs etc. p.161-162

Bonnemains doesn't mention these instructions and this action; he simply states that the French cavalry threw back the enemy right across the Ligne and took the guns. Cf. account Bonnemains. In: SHAT

32.Cf. accounts of Von Eichstadt, administrator Krack and lieutenant Hobauer, of the 3rd battalion 1st regiment Kurmark Landwehr infantry). In: Bornstedt, Von - Das Gefecht bei Wavre etc. p.43-44,114-116, 133-135

Cf. Ein kleiner Beitrag zur Geschichte des Feldzuges vom Jahre 1815. In: MWB.3.Jg.1818.no.81 p.432-433

33. Wagner, Plane etc. p.48

Siborne, W. History of the war in France etc. Vol.I p.220

Major Von Bornstedt (3rd battalion 1st regiment Kurmark Landwehrinfantry) speaks about a position in the marshy valley of the Ligne, or a branch of it. Cf. Bornstedt, Von - Das Gefecht bei Wavre etc.

34. Siborne, W. History of the war in France etc. Vol.I p.220

35.This battery had had its position near Tongrines.

36.This battery was here since 7.30 p.m.

37.During this action the commander Letellier, the captains Guérin and Cotteray, and the lieutenants Collinot, Lorin, De Magnienville and Poupart were wounded. Cf. Martinien, M. Tableaux par corps et par batailles etc. p.543

Major Von Bornstedt (commander of the 3rd battalion of the 1st regiment Kurmark Landwehr infantry) only mentions the musket fire of the skirmishers of captain Von Eichstädt.

According to captain Von Eichstadt himself his troops came out of their cover and fired a few rounds causing the French dragoons to retreat. In this action lieutenants Zänge, Seeger, Arnold and Coburg distinguished themselves. Also see the account of lieutenant Hobauer of the same battalion. In: Bornstedt, Von Das Gefecht bei Wavre etc.

A small detachment of skirmishers of the 3rd battalion of the 8th regiment of Leib-infantry, led by lieutenant Von Granach, also fired on the French cavalry from a position in a corn-field near the road. The moment it returned to its battalions, however, it mistook its direction and rejoined the battalion after the battle. Cf. Major Von Holleben (commander of the 3rd battalion of the 8th Leib-regiment, brigade Von Borcke). In: Aus den hinterlassenen Papiere etc. p.140

³⁸ Röder, C.von Erinnerungen etc. p.322-323

Bredow, Von Geschichte etc. p.9

³⁹ Bredow, Von Geschichte etc. p.9

In this action the 7th regiment of dragoons lost 50 horses and the 3rd squadron of the 9th regiment hussars 4 horses killed and 4 hussars and one horse wounded.

40.Hulot then also committed his 111th regiment. In: Documents militaires p.24

41. Report of Von Thielmann. In: KA, VI.E.22.1 in: GSA,VPH-HA, nr.VII.5.p.39
Wagner, Plane etc. p.49

42. Report of Von Thielmann. In: Former KGB, VI.E.22.1 in: GSA,VPH-HA, nr.VII.5.p.39

It remains unclear from what time these squadrons of Von der Schulenburg were here, as this brigade had been in action more to the west, in the left rear of St.Amand-la-Haye.

43. Wagner, Plane etc. p.49

Siborne, W. History of the war in France etc. Vol.I p.221 His source is unclear (see below). This battery belonged to the brigade of Von Langen. Earlier, this battery had been east of Ligny.

44. Wagner, Plane etc. p.49

Siborne, W. History of the war in France etc. Vol.I p.221