

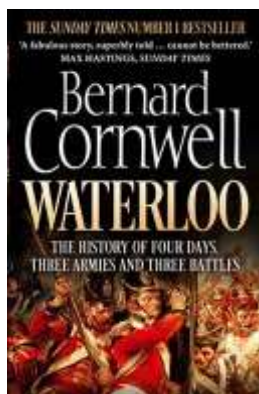
The Battle of Waterloo 1815: a Booklist

To mark the bicentenary of the Battle of Waterloo here is a list of books available in West Sussex Libraries, both lending and reference, together with a list of useful websites about the battle. More information about each title can be found by consulting the library catalogue [online](#). The catalogue will also show which libraries hold which titles. You can also use it to reserve books for collection at your local library.

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The Armies

Scott BOWDEN *Armies at Waterloo* (Empire Games Press, 1983)
Shelfmark : 940.27



Bernard CORNWELL *Waterloo, the history of four days, three armies and three battles* (Collins, 2014)
Shelfmark : 940.27 Also available as a Talking Book

Gordon CORRIGAN *Waterloo : a new history of the battle and its armies* (Atlantic Books, 2014)
Shelfmark : 940.2742

Ugo PERICOLI *1815 : the armies at Waterloo* (Seeley Service & co, 1973) Shelfmark : 940.27

Barney WHITE-SPUNNER *Of living valour* (Simon & Schuster, 2015)
Shelfmark : 940.2742

The Battle

Mark ADKIN *The Waterloo companion* (Aurum Books, 2001)
Shelfmark : 940.27 (Reference)

Alessandro BARBERO *The battle, a new history of Waterloo* (Atlantic Books, 2006) Shelfmark : 940.2742

Jeremy BLACK *The battle of Waterloo, a new history* (Icon Books, 2010) Shelfmark : 940.2742

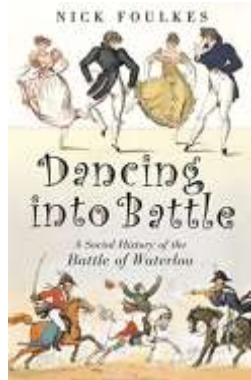
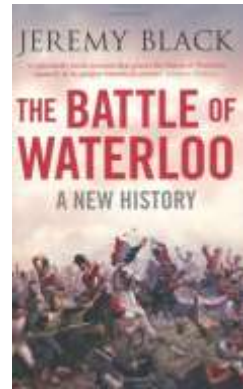
David CHANDLER *The battle of Waterloo, the hundred days* (Osprey, 1980) Shelfmark : 940.27

David CHANDLER *Waterloo, the hundred days* (Penguin, 2002) Shelfmark : 940.27

Tim CLAYTON *Waterloo, 4 days that changed Europe's destiny* (Little Brown, 2014) Shelfmark : 940.2742

David CRANE *Went the day well?* (Collins, 2015) Shelfmark : 942.073

Charles DALTON *Waterloo roll call* (Naval & Military Press, 2001) Shelfmark : 940.27



Nick FOULKES *Dancing into battle, a social history of the Battle of Waterloo* (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 2006) Shelfmark : 940.271

John FRANKLIN *Waterloo 1815 (1) : Quatre Bras* (Osprey, 2014) Shelfmark : 940.2742

John FRANKLIN *Waterloo 1815 (2) : Ligny* (Osprey, 2015) Shelfmark : 940.2742

Gregory FREMONT-BARNES *Waterloo 1815* (Spellmount, 2012) Shelfmark : 940.2742

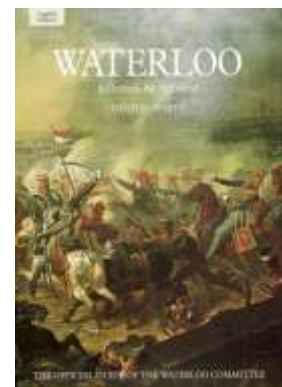
Gareth GLOVER *Waterloo* (Pen & Sword Military, 2014) Shelfmark : 940.2742

David HAMILTON-WILLIAMS *Waterloo, a new perspective ; the great battle reappraised* (Arms & Armour, 1993) Shelfmark : 940.27

David HOWARTH *Waterloo, a near run thing* (Phoenix, 2003) Shelfmark : 940.27

David HOWARTH *Waterloo, a guide to the battlefield* (Pitkin, 1998) Shelfmark : 940.27

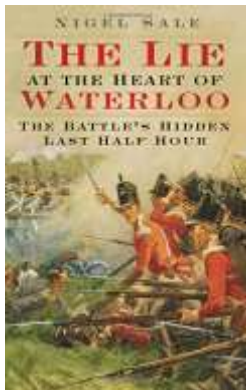
John KEEGAN *The face of battle, a study of Agincourt, Waterloo and the Somme* (Bodley Head, 2014) Shelfmark : 355.4



Robert J. KERSHAW *24 hours at Waterloo, 18 June 1815* (W.H.Allen, 2014)
Shelfmark : 940.2742

Nick LIPSCOMBE *Waterloo, the decisive victory* (Osprey, 2014)
Shelfmark : 940.2742

Paul O'KEEFFE *Waterloo, the aftermath* Bodley Head, 2014)
Shelfmark : 940.2742



Nigel SALE *The lie at the heart of Waterloo, the battle's hidden last half hour* (History Press, 2014)
Shelfmark : 940.27

William SIBORNE *History of the Waterloo campaign* (Greenhill Books, 1995) Shelfmark : 940.27

Brendan SIMMS *The longest afternoon, the 400 men who decided the Battle of Waterloo* (Allen Lane, 2014)
Shelfmark : 940.2742

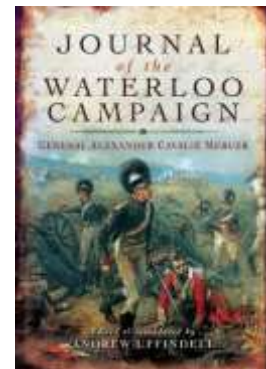
Eyewitness Accounts

Lady DE LANCEY *A week at Waterloo* (Reportage Press, 2007)
Shelfmark : 940.2742

Alexander MERCER *Journal of the Waterloo campaign* (Pen & Sword Military, 2012) Shelfmark : 940.2742

H.T. SIBORNE *Waterloo letters* (Greenhill Books, 1993)
Shelfmark : 940.27

James STANHOPE *Eyewitness to the Peninsular War and the battle of Waterloo ; the letters of Lt Col James Stanhope* (Pen & Sword, 2010) Shelfmark : 940.27



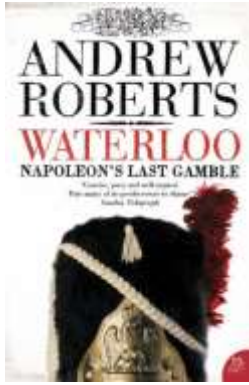
Edmund WHEATLEY *Wheatley diary, a journal and sketch book kept during the Peninsular War and the Waterloo campaign* (Longmans, 1964)
Shelfmark : 940.27

[no author] *Battle of Waterloo, a series of accounts by a near observer 1815* (Osprey, 2015) Shelfmark : 940.27

Napoleon

Jeremy BLACK *Waterloo, the battle that brought down Napoleon* (Icon Books, 2011) Shelfmark : 940.2742

T.E. CROWDY *Incomparable, Napoleon's 9th light infantry regiment* (Osprey, 2012) Shelfmark : 940.2742



Andrew ROBERTS *Waterloo, Napoleon's last gamble* (Harper Collins, 2005) Shelfmark : 940.2742
Also available in Large Print

Alan SCHOM *One hundred days, Napoleon's road to Waterloo* (Michael Joseph, 1993)
Shelfmark : 940.27

The Peninsula Campaign

Edward COSTELLO *Peninsula and Waterloo campaigns* (Longman, 1967)
Shelfmark : 940.27

Wellington

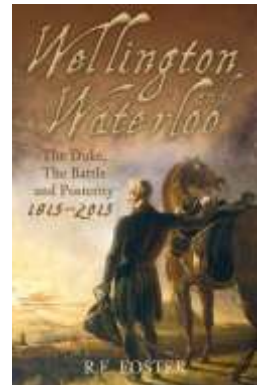
Ian FLETCHER *A desperate business, Wellington, the British Army and the Waterloo campaign* (Spellmount, 2001) Shelfmark : 940.27

Ian FLETCHER *Wellington's regiments, the men and their battles from Rolica to Waterloo 1808-15* (Spellmount, 1994) Shelfmark : 946.06

R.E. FOSTER *Wellington and Waterloo, the duke, the battle and the posterity* (History Press, 2014) Shelfmark : 940.27

Peter HOFSCHROER *1815, the Waterloo campaign, Wellington, his German allies and the battles of Ligny and Quatre Bras* (Greenhill Books, 1998) Shelfmark : 940.27

Nick LIPSCOMBE *Wellington's guns, the untold story of Wellington and his artillery in the Peninsula and at Waterloo* (Osprey, 2011) Shelfmark : 940.2742

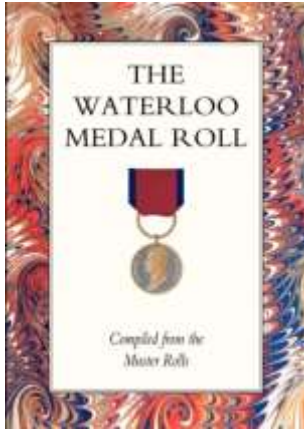


Stuart REID *Wellington's Highland warriors, from the Black Watch mutiny to the Battle of Waterloo, 1743-1815* (Frontline, 2010) Shelfmark : 355.31

Peter SNOW *To war with Wellington : from the Peninsula to Waterloo* (John Murray, 2010) Shelfmark : B WELLESLEY

The Royal Sussex Regiment (formerly known as the 35th Foot)

Gerard MARTINEAU *A history of the Royal Sussex Regiment (chapter 8: the regiment at Waterloo)* (Chichester: Moore & Tillyer, 1953)
Shelfmark : S356 (Local Studies Reference)



Richard TRIMEN *An historical memoir of the 35th Royal Sussex Regiment of Foot (pp116-120 cover the Battle of Waterloo)* (Southampton Times, 1873)
Shelfmark : S356 (Local Studies Reference)

[no author] *Waterloo Medal Roll : compiled from the Muster Rolls (pp220-226 covers the 2nd Battalion, 35th Regiment of Foot)* (Naval & Military Press, 1992)
Shelfmark : S355.134 (Reference)

Fiction

Bernard CORNWELL *Sharpe's Waterloo* (Harper, 2012)
Shelfmark : Historical

Frederick SMITH *Waterloo* (Dales Large Print, 2007)
Shelfmark : Historical

Websites

BBC History: Waterloo timeline
(<http://www.bbc.co.uk/timelines/zwtf34j>)

The History Channel
(<http://www.history.co.uk/study-topics/battle-of-waterloo>)

Encyclopedia Britannica
(<http://library.eb.co.uk/levels/adult/article/76266>)

Ancestry: Waterloo Medal Roll & Roll Call
<http://www.ancestry.co.uk/>

Events and Exhibitions

Waterloo 200: the National Army Museum's programme of talks, events and exhibitions to mark the 200th anniversary of the battle
(<http://www.nam.ac.uk/waterloo200>)

Bonaparte and the British: prints and propaganda in the age of Napoleon exhibition at the British Museum, runs until 16th August 2015
(https://www.britishmuseum.org/whats_on/exhibitions/bonaparte_and_the_british.aspx)

The Battle of Waterloo an overview

The word "Waterloo" has entered into the English language partly by giving its name to a London railway terminus but also because of its importance in the military career of one of the world's most famous leaders, Napoleon Bonaparte. After losing the battle of Waterloo Napoleon's military career was at an end and he spent the rest of his days in exile on the island of St Helena. Now, any major defeat or loss tends to be described as "meeting one's Waterloo". There's even an Abba pop song about Napoleon's capitulation, of course!

The battle itself brought to an end almost twenty years of conflict across Europe, between France and her neighbours. Napoleon's military brilliance was a major factor in his country's pre-eminence but he proved to be fallible after all. He and his troops suffered a major blow when they foolishly invaded Russia in 1812. As a result Napoleon's star began to fail and two years later was forced to abdicate his position as emperor. He was then sent into humiliating exile on the island of Elba.

It wasn't long before Bonaparte returned to France, intent on overthrowing the already unpopular Bourbon monarchy. Once that aim had been achieved he set about raising a new army which he promptly marched into Belgium, his ultimate aim being the capture of Brussels. Before they could reach the capital however the French were attacked by the Prussian army at Ligny. Napoleon's troops fought back hard and sent the Prussians into retreat. The emperor believed that the Prussians had been vanquished and continued to press his troops forward. Later that same day the French were again attacked, this time by the British, at Quatre Bras. Commanding the British troops was Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington, as pre-eminent a general as Napoleon himself. Wellington had fought the French many times but had never before taken on troops under the emperor's command. On this occasion both sides suffered casualties but were able to retreat to consolidate.

The French finally reached Waterloo the next day, in poor weather conditions. Wellington meanwhile had taken up a defensive position on and just behind a ridge. His intention was to hold the French at bay for long enough to allow the Prussian army to offer support. Napoleon remained convinced that this would not happen. As a consequence he made the fatal mistake of delaying engagement until the weather improved. The Prussians duly arrived and the French army was defeated.

The Royal Sussex Regiment was involved in the Napoleonic Wars and in the conflict in France leading up to it. Soldiers from the 35th Foot (Royal Sussex) were held in reserve at the Battle of Waterloo, stationed on the extreme right of

the British Army in a defensive position. However, although they did not engage directly in the action, the Royal Sussex men were subsequently awarded the Waterloo Medal and took part in the allied Victory March through Paris. Some original documents related to the battle can be researched at the Record Office and a small display may be seen in the foyer. Further details can be found on the Record Office Search Online catalogue:

<http://www.westsussexpast.org/searchonline>

The total number of troops involved was said to have been close to 200,000. At the end of the day nearly 54,000 men were dead, dying or injured, and they all lay within an area of only 6 square kilometres.

After this defeat it really was the end for Napoleon. Forced to abdicate once again he prepared to leave for the United States but was prevented from doing so by the British. Finally he agreed to be taken into British protection and was transported by them to the remote island of St Helena where he lived quietly until his death six years later.

By contrast, the Duke of Wellington was received as a national hero back in England. He became commander-in-chief of the British army in 1827 and held various senior posts in Tory governments from 1818 to 1846, including Prime Minister. On his death in 1852, he was given a state funeral.

References

Adkin, M.(2001) Waterloo companion. *Aurum Press*.

Battle of Waterloo, <http://library.eb.co.uk/levels/adult/article/76266> accessed 19/05/15

Napoleon I : <http://library.eb.co.uk/levels/adult/article/108752> accessed 19/05/15

Waterloo : <http://www.history.co.uk/study-topics/battle-of-waterloo/> accessed 19/05/15

Phil Jones
Crawley Reference Library
May 2015