

Saving Samuel Godley

BIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES

By Michelle Cook and Peter Daniel

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British History Timeline

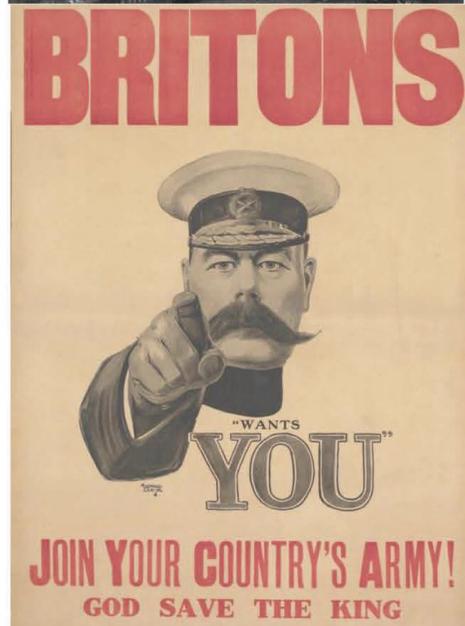
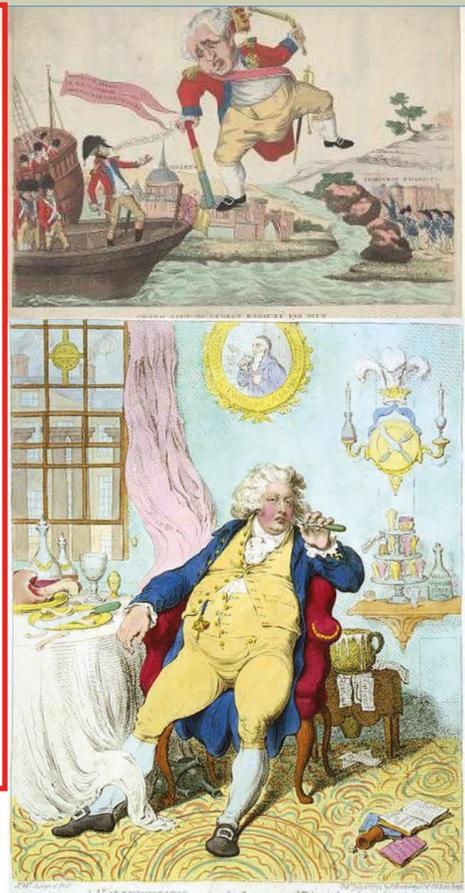
Georgians 1714-1830

Victorians 1837-1902

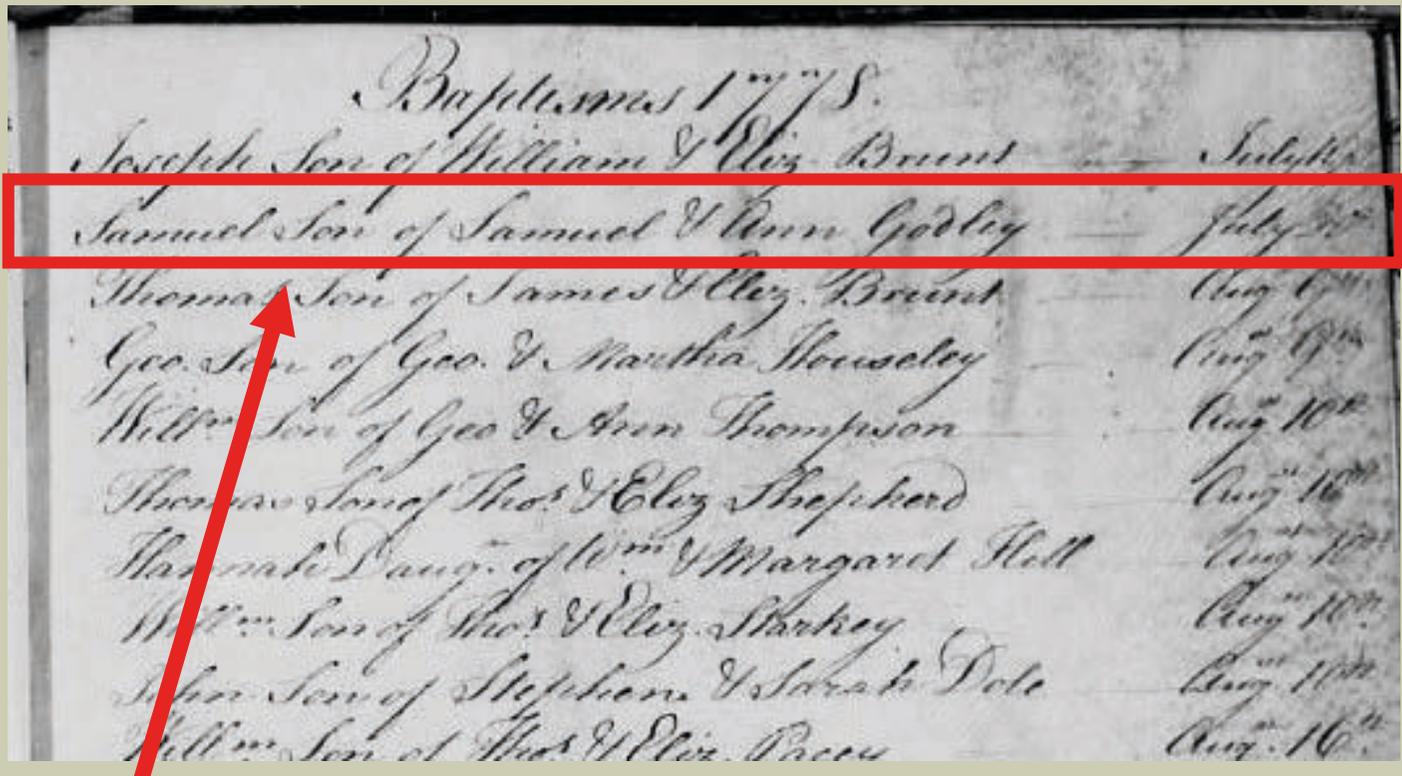
Modern Day 1901- Present

- **1778 Samuel Godley is born**
- 1801- Act of the union creates United Kingdom
- 1804 January 2nd Samuel Godley enlists in army
- 1811-1820 Prince George reigns as Prince Regent
- 1815- Duke of Wellington defeats Napoleon at Battle of Waterloo
- **1832 Samuel Godley dies**
- 1837 Queen Victoria takes the throne
- 1838 Slavery abolished
- **1850s Your great-great-great-great grandparents were born**
- 1868 Last public hanging
- **1910s Your great-great grandparents were born**
- 1914-1918 World War I Britain declares war on Germany
- 1928 May 7th All women able to vote for the first time
- 1939-1945 World War II
- **1940-1950s Your grandparents were born**
- **1970-1980s Your parents were born**
- **2010s you were born!**

7 generations ago — The Waterloo Generation lived now



Source 1: Baptismal Records



‘Samuel son of Samuel & Anne Godley... July 20’.



Whitwell Church Baptismal Font

Samuel Godley was born in July of 1778.

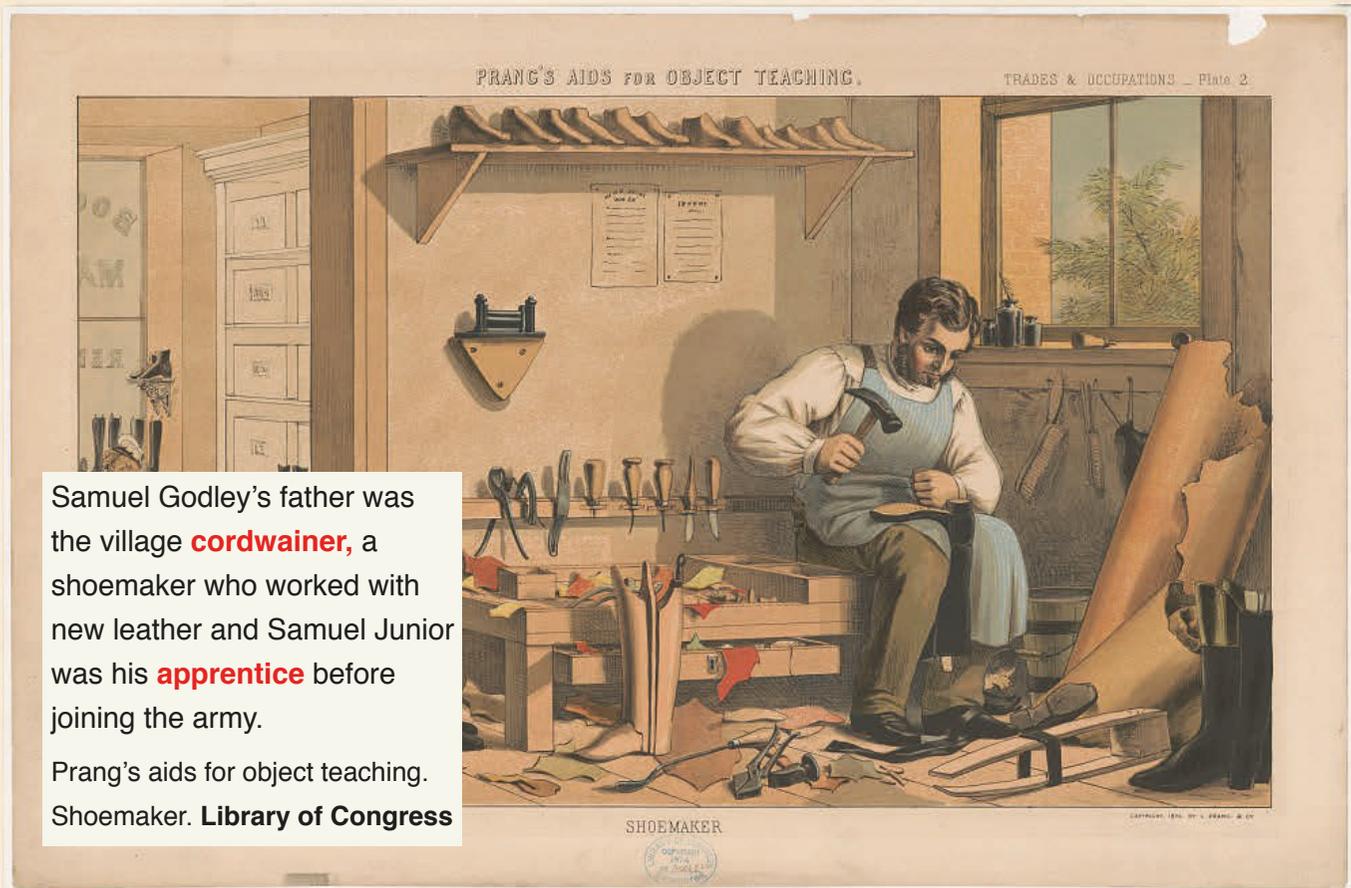
He was christened in Whitwell on **July 20th 1778** in the Parish Church of St Lawrence in Whitwell, Derbyshire.

His parents were **Samuel Godley** and **Ann Godley** who were married in the same church on January 8th 1776.



Parish Church of St. Lawrence

Source 2: Samuel Godley's early life



Samuel Godley's father was the village **cordwainer**, a shoemaker who worked with new leather and Samuel Junior was his **apprentice** before joining the army.

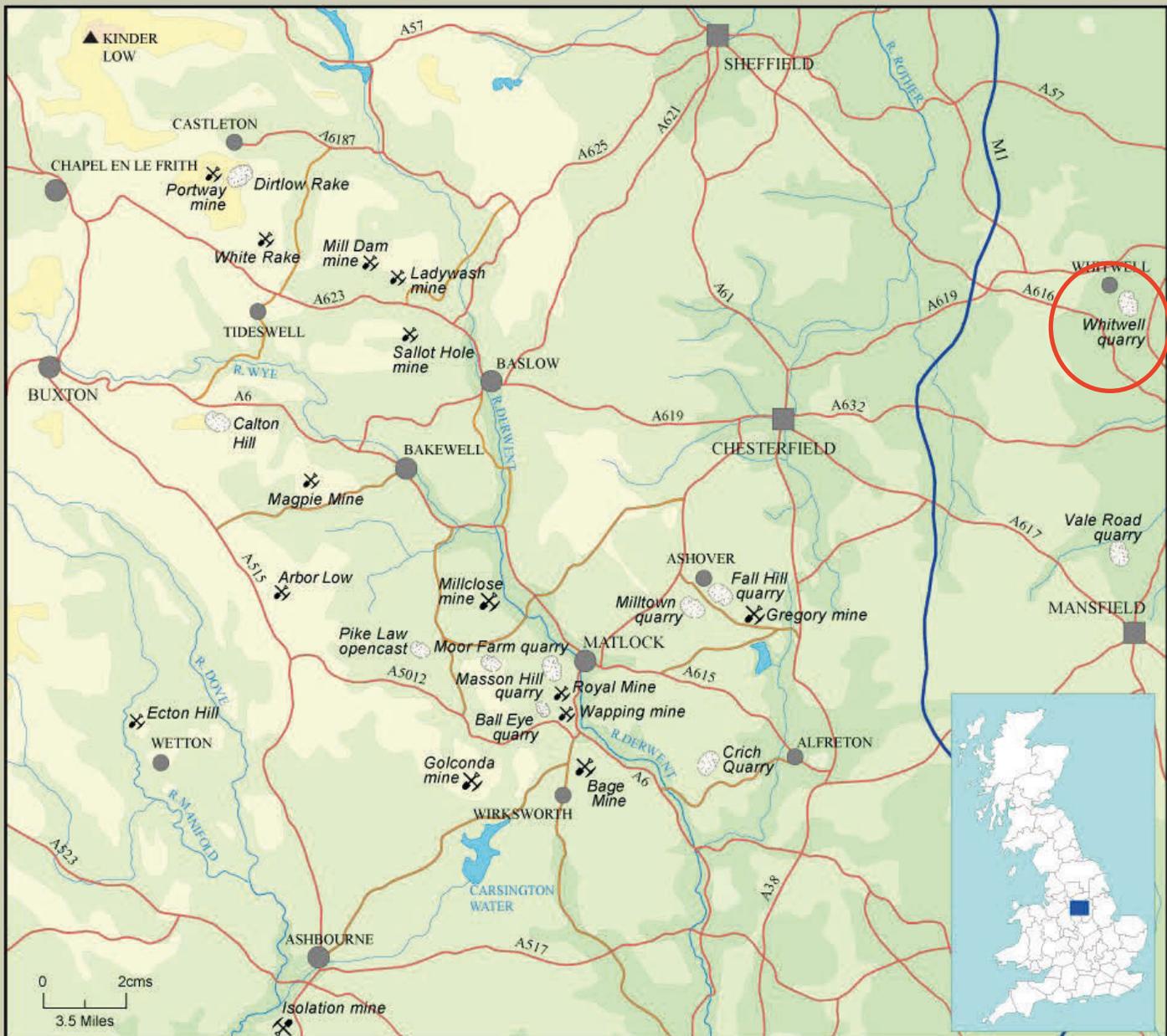
Prang's aids for object teaching. Shoemaker. **Library of Congress**

The men of Whitwell were farmers and tradesmen but still found the time to serve their country during the Napoleonic Wars and were prominent in the local volunteer units. **Volunteer units** offered their services part-time **defending the home territory** in the event of invasion and were highly respected. Whitwell had the **Niton Loyal Volunteers**. Below are some of the volunteer units that existed in Westminster, Paddington and Marylebone, that today make up the borough City of Westminster.



Pimlico Volunteer, Royal York Marylebone Volunteer, Westminster Cavalry. **Westminster Archives**

Map: Whitwell, Derbyshire

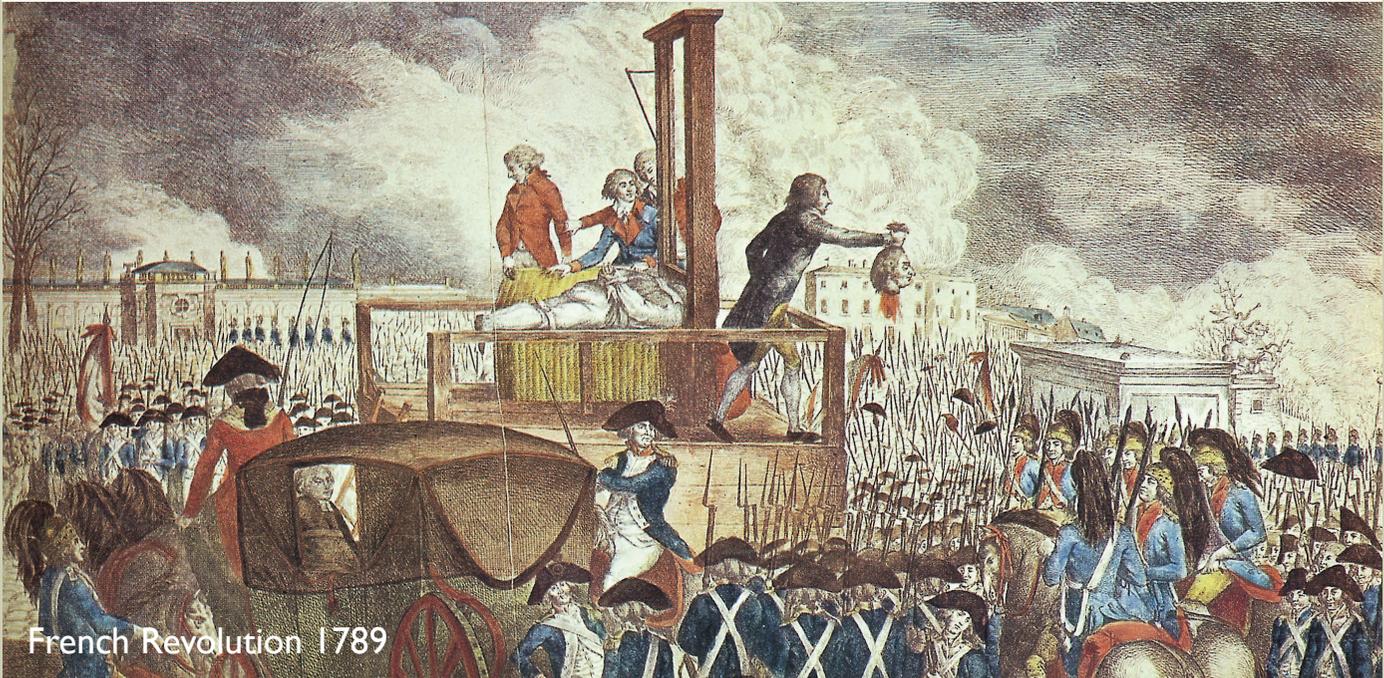


Whitwell Facts:

- Whitwell is a small village situated in the North East corner of Derbyshire, England. It sits in a unique position where the great counties of Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and South Yorkshire meet. Before the coming of the railways, transport in and out of Whitwell was limited. It suffered economically because of its distance from London and the lack of a seaboard.
- The economy of Whitwell was self-sustaining—which means that it largely supported the local community. We do not have a record of employment until the **1841 census**—the first national census. Many were farmers, tailors, and servants. In 1841 three people are listed as **cordwainers** and seven are listed as **shoemakers**.
- The railway opened in Whitwell in 1897. Quarrying has taken place in some form or another for centuries in the Whitwell area. We can see from the **1871 census**, a great increase in quarrymen, labourers and contractors, working to build the railway.

Source 3: 18th Century Revolutions

In France, 1769-1799 saw far-reaching social and political upheaval known now as **the French Revolution**. The Revolution was led by common people, overthrew and brutally executed King Louis XVI by guillotine in 1793, and established a republic instead. The Revolution altered the course of European history by **questioning the right of absolute monarchies**, and led to the rise of Napoleon. **Execution of Louis XVI. Georg Heinrich Sieveking**



In the 18th and 19th centuries, Britain experienced great change in all aspects of common life, as a result of the rise of mechanised industry and the **Industrial Revolution**. This led to growth and economic prosperity for the country through trade and commerce, but many of the common people in rural areas, who were less able to live sustainably as farmers, began to work in appalling working conditions in factories.

Olympics opening ceremony 2012, Industrial Revolution. Damir Sagol



Napoleon Bonaparte 1769-1821

Napoleon Bonaparte rose to power during the French Revolution. He named himself **Napoleon I**, as the first of his line. He was Emperor of the French from **1804 until 1814, and again briefly in 1815**. Napoleon dominated European affairs for nearly two decades while leading France against a series of coalitions in the Revolutionary Wars and the Napoleonic Wars.

The time is 4.13 in the morning

The **fleur-de-lis** and heraldic bees also imply the stability of the imperial dynasty. The fleur-de-lis has been the traditional heraldic symbol for the King's of France since the 14th century at least.

The word "Code" is prominent on the rolled papers on the desk. The **Napoleonic Code** established his civil orders and achievements such as the introduction of metric measures, still used today.

Napoleons' unbuttoned cuffs, wrinkled stockings, dishevelled hair, the flickering candles and the time on the clock (4.13am) are all meant to imply he has been up all night working for the benefit of

The sword on the chair's armrest refers to his prowess and success as a military commander.

The Emperor Napoleon in His Study at the Tuileries, by Jacques-Louis David, 1812.
National Gallery of Art, Washington

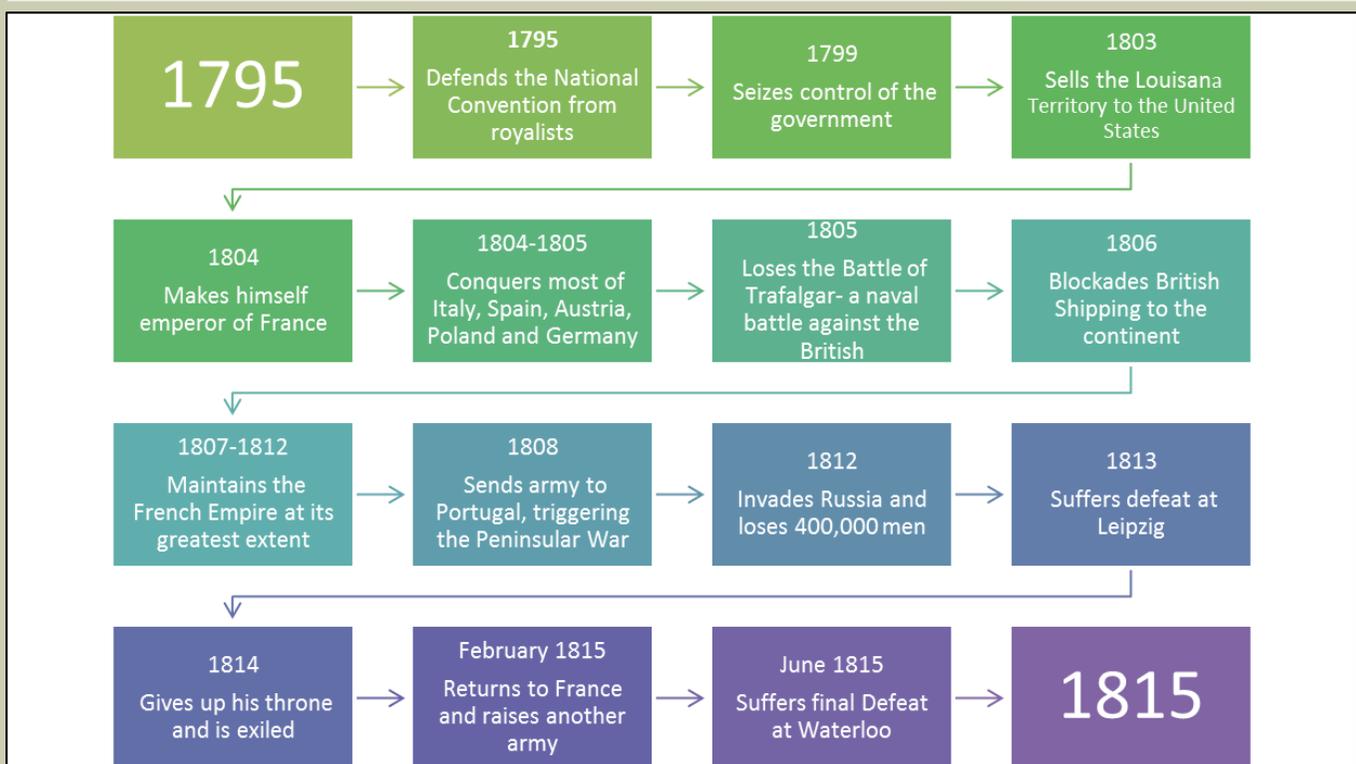
The Rise and Fall of Napoleon



MAP 21.1 Napoleon's Empire at Its Height, 1812

The start of the 19th century was a time of hostility between France and England. Napoleon dominated European and global affairs, won unprecedented victories and built a strong empire.

Many in Britain feared a Napoleonic invasion, even the common people. Fears of invasion were downplayed in satirical prints that mocked Napoleon's height and strength. This continued until the British victory at the **Battle of Waterloo in 1815**.



Source 4: Napoleon's Invasion Threat



One way to learn about how history was perceived is to look at the **historical caricatures** drawn by artists like George Cruikshank, George Woodward and James Gillray. Buonaparte's Soliloquoy. **British Library Board Shelfmark 650.a.12.(23.)**



James Gillray del.
The Plum-pudding in danger - or - State Epicures taking un Petit Souper.
"the great Globe itself and all which it inherit" is too small to satisfy such insatiable appetites.

The Plum Pudding in Danger 1803. James Gillray. **Bodleian Library**

Follow me to **ACTIVITY 1** and **2**



John Bull Responds

John Bull first appeared in 1712, as a **fictitious personification** of Englishness and British imperialism. These works were **satirical**, meaning that humour, exaggeration, or ridicule was used to expose and criticize people and current political events. John Bull was a **nationalist**, and from 1802 turned his attention to Napoleon. Many caricatures like this one were created when the threat of French invasion was very real. John Bull was depicted more negatively when cartoonists did not agree with how notable politicians handled issues.

“Boney” was commonly used to refer to Napoleon

Using “Johnny” makes the caricature more patronising. Especially in light of his bravado.

*What ho! young Boney, ho! - Tis Johnny calls!
I hate thee, Boney, - for thy savage cruelty!
Now if thou dost not hide thee from my cudgel,
Now while the Mighty Sir-loin turns upon the spit,
And Christmas cheer invites us all to feast,
Boney I say, come forth, and singly face me!
Johnny is hoarse with daring thee to arms!!!*

John Bull holds a club inviting Napoleon to battle.

The last British monarch to fight in battle was George II at the Battle of Dettingen in 1743. Here, John Bull represents the British masses instead

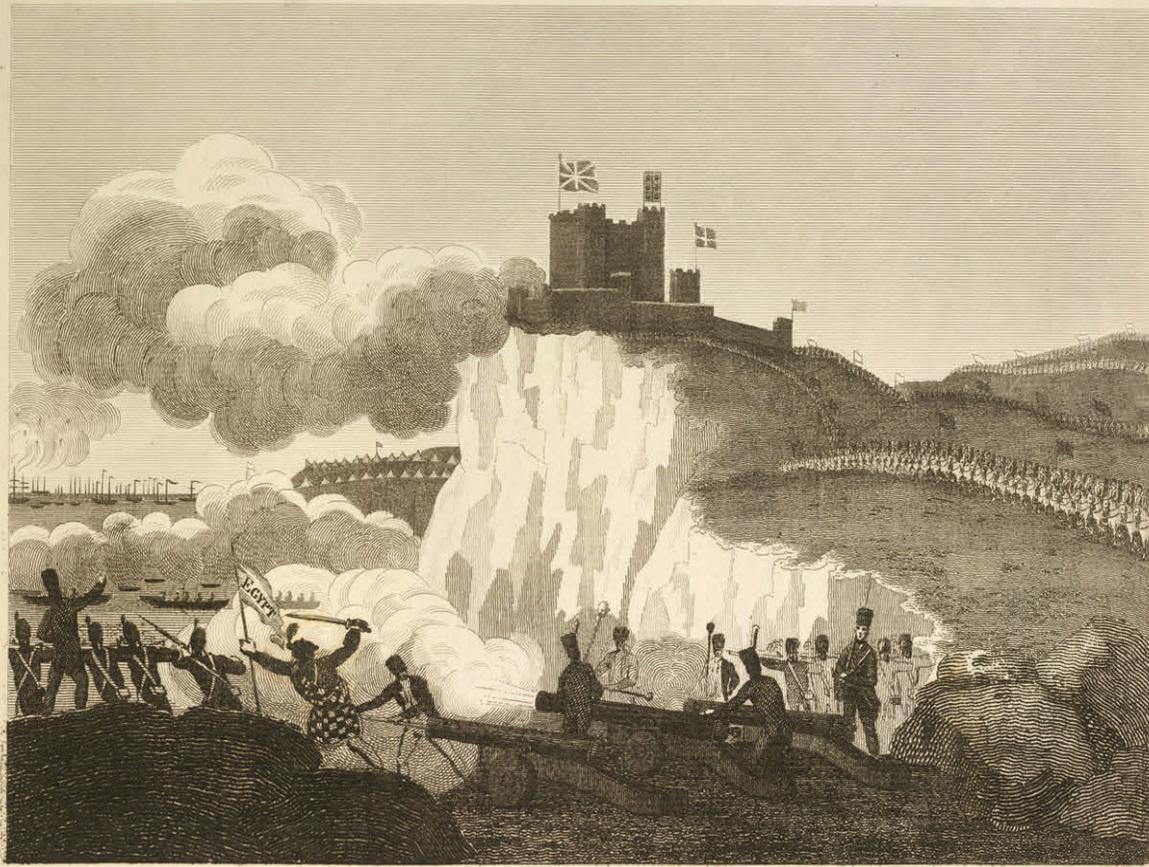
The style of his speech imitates Shakespeare.

“Beef” is a recurring symbol in caricatures, representing the English.

*JOHNNY BULL'S DEFIANCE to BONAPARTE!
A Parody on Shakespeare's Richard 3^d*

What ho! Young Boney ho! Tis Johnny calls! I hate thee, Boney, for thy savage cruelty! Now if thou dost not hide thee from my cudgel, Now while the Mighty Sir-Loin turns upon the spit And Christmas cheer invites us all to feast, Boney I say, come forth, and singly face me! Johnny is hoarse with daring thee to arms!!! Johnny Bull's defiance to Bonaparte! by William Holland. 1803. **Library of Congress**

Source 5: The Call to Arms



BRITONS TO ARMS !!!

*Cheerly my hearts of courage true, the hour's at hand to try your worth; a glorious peril
waits for you, and valour pants to lead you forth. The Gallic fleet approaches nigh boys, now some must conquer,
some must die boys: but that appals not you nor me, for our watch word, it shall be Britons strike
home, revenge your country's wrongs, Britons strike home, revenge your country's wrongs.*

2
Undaunted Britons now shall prove
The Frenchmans folly to invade
Our dearest rights, our countrys love,
Our laws, our freedom, and our trade:
On our white cliffs, our colours fly boys,
Which we'll defend, or bravely die boys:
For we are Britons bold and free,
And our watch word it shall be
Britons strike home &c.

3
The Tyrant Consul then too late
Dis-mayed shall mourn th' avenging blow,
Yet vanquish'd, meet the milder fate
Which mercy grants a fallen foe:
Thus shall the British banners fly boys,
On Albions cliffs still rais'd on high boys,
And while the gallant flag we see,
We'll swear our watch word still shall be
Britons strike home &c.

Published July 30. 1803 by John Wallis N^o. 16. Ludgate Street. London.

6 MA 50

A Patriotic British Song 1803

A Patriotic British Song 1804



A NEW PATRIOTIC SONG.

Written by Lieu^t Cha^r Durand 2^d Reg^t Roy^l East India Volunteers.

Tune "Rule Britannia"

Now Albion's Sons are rous'd to Arms, Pre-^{lr}par'd ----- to meet th'in
 va-ding Foe Prepar'd prepar'd to meet th'in vad-ing Foe With Free-doms
 Standard scorn-ing all a-larms They'll brave all Dang-ers men can know
 Chorus
 Bri-tons re-mem-ber the Char-ter of your Land
 And by that Char-ter e-ver stand

Let Nations wearing Gallia's Chains
 In vain their abject state deplore
 To Britain's Isle a choice there yet remains
 'Tis to be great or be no more

Britons advance, and let all Nations see
 That Albion still is great and free

Britannia's kind Angel, with a smile
 Will now to Europe loud proclaim
 That to defend our Heaven favour'd Isle
 We teem with Heroes seeking Fame

Britons United, the Slaves of France defy
 Resolv'd to conquer or to die

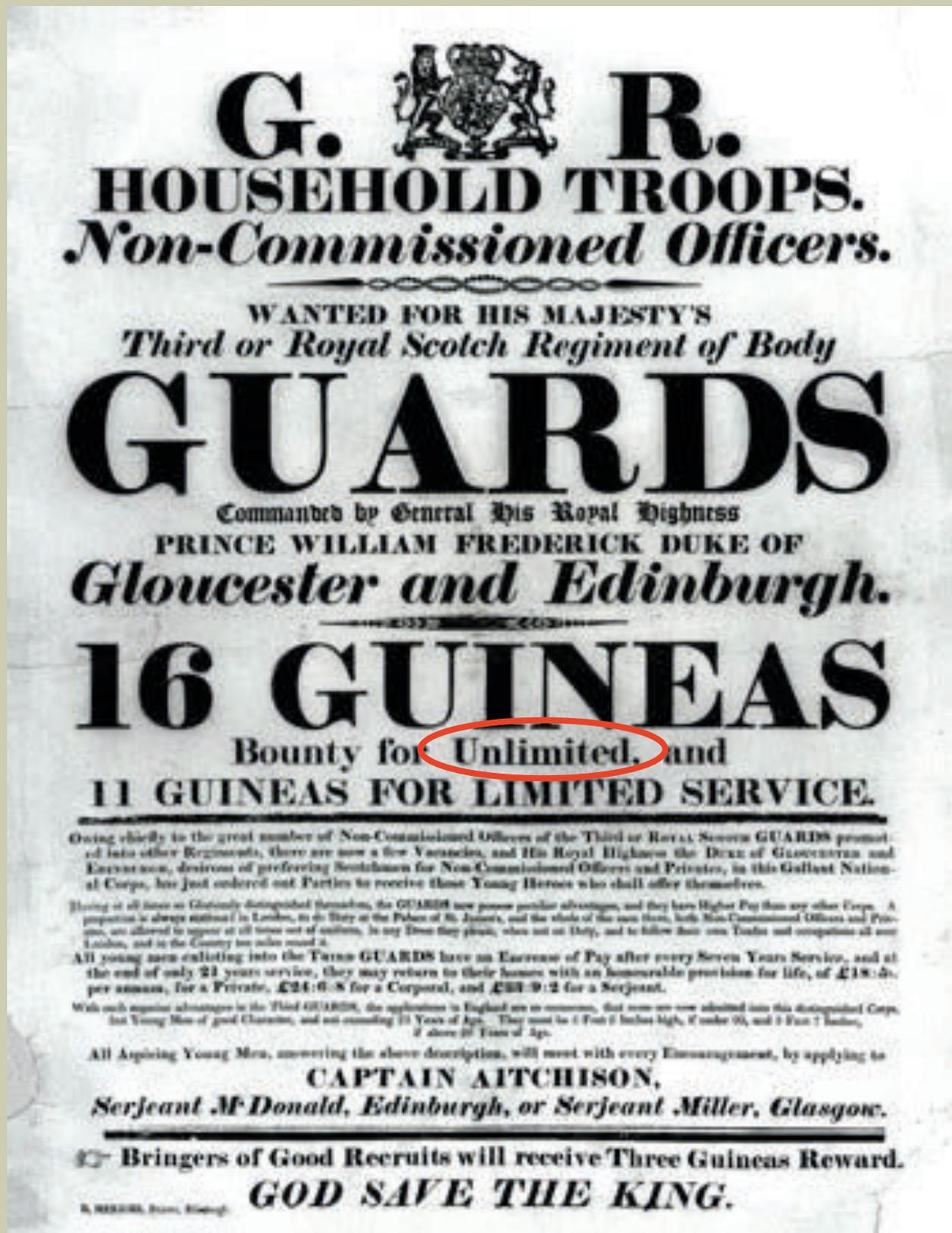
Old England knows no Tyrant's dire Commands
 Her Sons renown'd for Hearts of Oak
 Will soon to death consign those plundring Bands
 Who threat their Land with Slavy's yoke
 Britons strike home, destroy the Gallic Pest
 And by your Arms give Europe rest

6 MA 50

Published as the Act directs, Sep^r 10th 1803.

Price 1/

British Recruitment Poster 1806



G. R.
HOUSEHOLD TROOPS.
Non-Commissioned Officers.

WANTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S
Third or Royal Scotch Regiment of Body
GUARDS
Commanded by General His Royal Highness
PRINCE WILLIAM FREDERICK DUKE OF
Gloucester and Edinburgh.

16 GUINEAS
Bounty for **Unlimited,** and
11 GUINEAS FOR LIMITED SERVICE.

Going chiefly to the great number of Non-Commissioned Officers of the Third or Royal Scotch GUARDS promoted into other Regiments, there are now a few Vacancies, and His Royal Highness the DUKE of Gloucester and Edinburgh, desirous of preferring Scotchmen for Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, in this Gallant National Corps, has just ordered out Parties to receive those Young Heroes who shall offer themselves.

Having at all times so Gloriously distinguished themselves, the GUARDS now possess peculiar advantages, and they have Higher Pay than any other Corps. A prospect is always afforded in London, to do Duty at the Palace of St. James's, and the whole of the year there, both Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, are allowed to appear at all times out of uniform, in any Dress they please, when not on Duty, and to follow their own Trades and occupations all over London, and in the Country two miles round it.

All young men enlisting into the Third GUARDS have an Increase of Pay after every Seven Years Service, and at the end of only 21 years service, they may return to their homes with an honourable provision for life, of £18:5s. per annum, for a Private, £24:6:8 for a Corporal, and £30:9:2 for a Sergeant.

With such singular advantages in the Third GUARDS, the application in England are so numerous, that none are now admitted into this distinguished Corps, but Young Men of good Character, and not exceeding 21 Years of Age. They must be 5 Feet 2 Inches high, 2 under 20, and 3 Feet 7 Inches, if above 20 Years of Age.

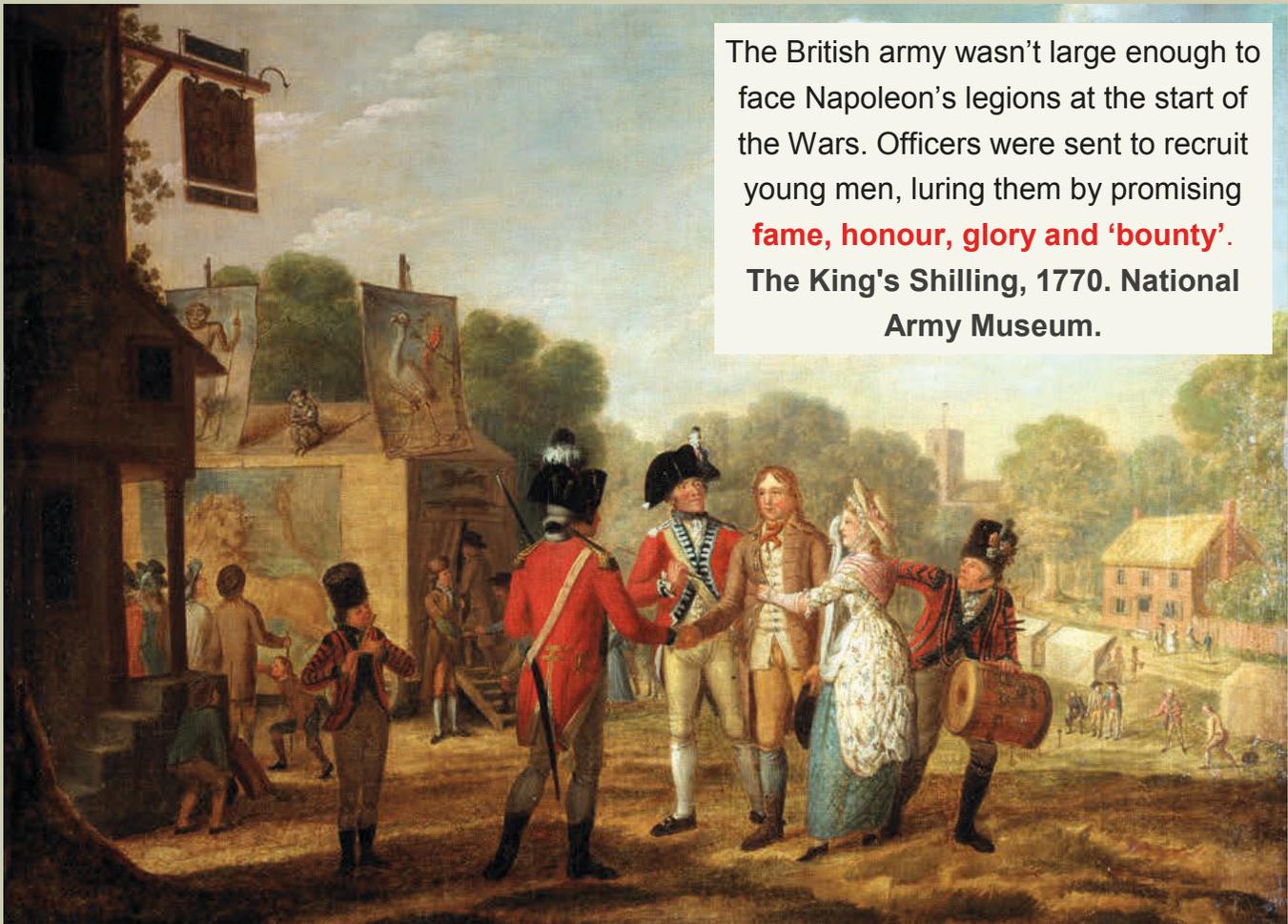
All Aspiring Young Men, answering the above description, will meet with every Encouragement, by applying to
CAPTAIN AITCHISON,
Serjeant McDonald, Edinburgh, or Serjeant Miller, Glasgow.

Bringers of Good Recruits will receive Three Guineas Reward.
GOD SAVE THE KING.

R. HERRICK, Printer, Edinburgh.

A British Army recruitment poster from the time of the Napoleonic wars offering both limited and **unlimited** (long-term) service. A soldier's pay was poor compared to an ordinary worker. **Whereas a private could earn 7s per week in 1806, a dockworker could expect to earn 28s.** However soldiers would expect to supplement this meagre income with promotion and loot on campaign. During the early phases of the war, joining the Army could still mean effectively joining for life, which was frequently brutally cut short.

The Recruitment Drive



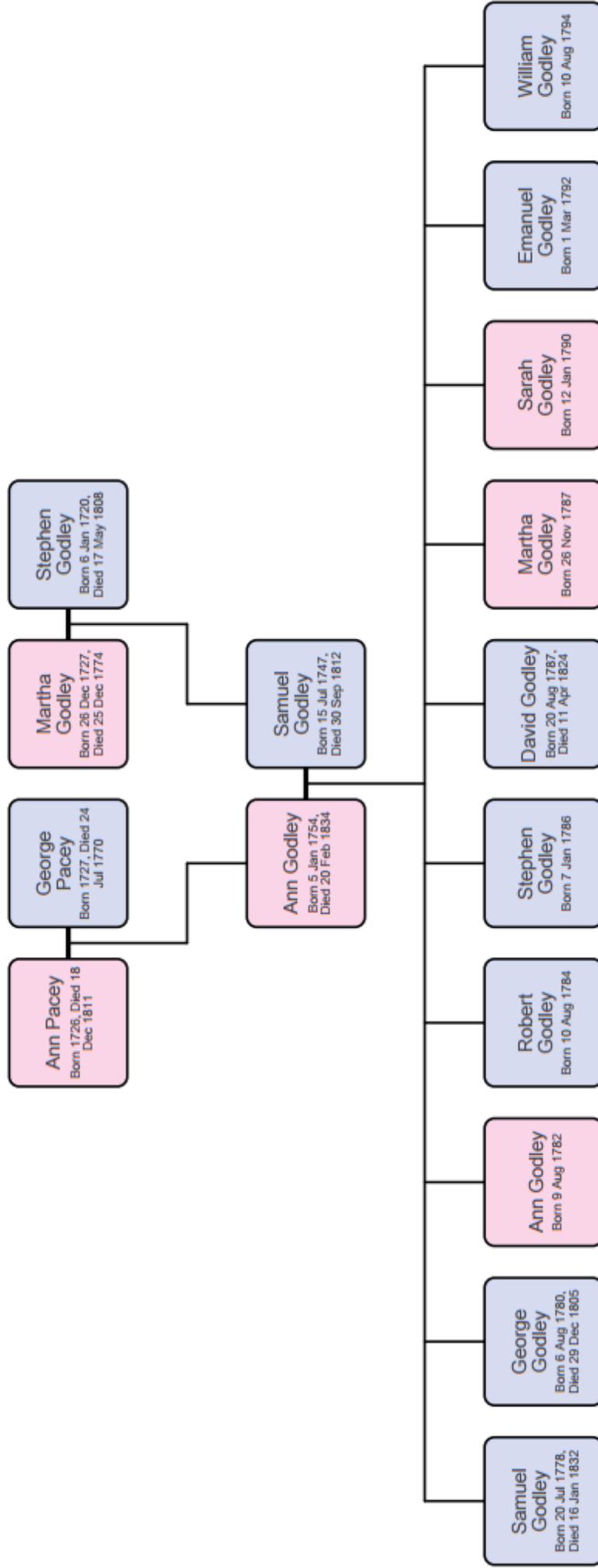
The British army wasn't large enough to face Napoleon's legions at the start of the Wars. Officers were sent to recruit young men, luring them by promising **fame, honour, glory and 'bounty'**.
The King's Shilling, 1770. National Army Museum.



A Recruiting Party, Isaac Cruikshank 1797. Westminster Archives
The Manchester Hero, or Arts yield to Arms. Carrington Bowles c1788. British Museum

A Better Life in London

Samuel Godley's Family Tree



Samuel Godley was the eldest of 10 children. In many ways this makes it strange that he decided to join the army, because if his family had any wealth he would have inherited it. When Samuel Godley senior died in 1812, he would have left the money to his family, but Samuel Godley Junior stayed in the army until 1826. It is very likely that as **cordwainers**, they did not own land and were not very wealthy. Even if they did, their family was quite large. With so many mouths to feed, it would have been more profitable to join the army as a soldier than to stay in Whitwell as head of the house!

Source 7: Life Guards Uniform and Equipment

The Life Guards had different uniforms for when they are fighting at war, and when they were only performing ceremonial duties. You could not fight with heavy elaborate garments! At the same time, it was important that the King's Guard looked well groomed. **The uniforms of the Household Cavalry changed whilst Samuel Godley was a Life Guard. This drawing shows is what ordinary soldiers, like Samuel Godley, would have worn at the Battle of Waterloo**



The plume helped others to identify your rank or regiment, nowadays the plume is at the centre of the helmet, in an onion shape



A short-tailed coatee, single-breasted with a high collar and shoulder straps. Previously they had worn a long coatee, like the one below, but this was replaced in 1812 by the Prince Regent



Grey breeches with a red stripe down the side. In ceremonial dress, buff breeches and jackboots would have been worn, but in the field, these tight overalls were used

On the field, the cavalry wore campaign boots with spurs

The daily pay of a private soldier in the Life Guards was 1s 11¼d and the enlistment bounty of £7 12s 6d. This was quickly spent on necessary things like a uniform, which soldiers had to pay for themselves.

Equipment and Weapons



A British Military Napoleonic era Flintlock cavalry carbine— a long arm firearm with a shorter barrel than a rifle or musket



This pair of British cavalry pistols that was found abandoned on the battlefield after the battle of Waterloo.



British 1796 pattern heavy cavalry sabre with original scabbard marked to a trooper of the 2nd Life Guards, which means it saw action at Waterloo in 1815



The most valuable equipment, like the saddles of officers, would be marked with this symbol.

The motto of the Lifeguards is:

Honi soit qui mal y pense
 "Shame upon he who thinks evil of it"



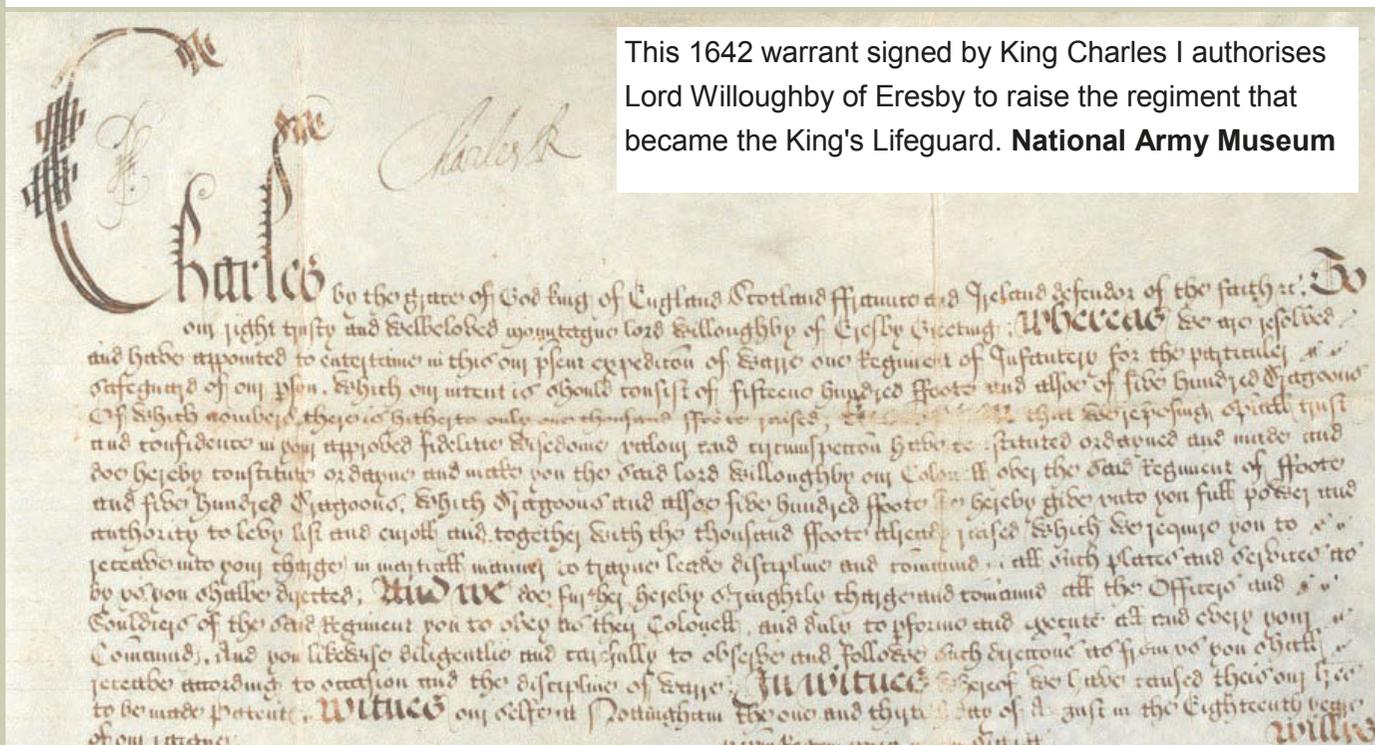
Water Cantine, to mean a "bottle"

The daily pay of a private soldier in the Life Guards was 1s 11¼d and the **enlistment bounty of £7 12s 6d**. This was quickly spent on necessities like their uniform, which soldiers had to pay for themselves.

Follow me to **ACTIVITY 3**



Source 8: The Royal Guard

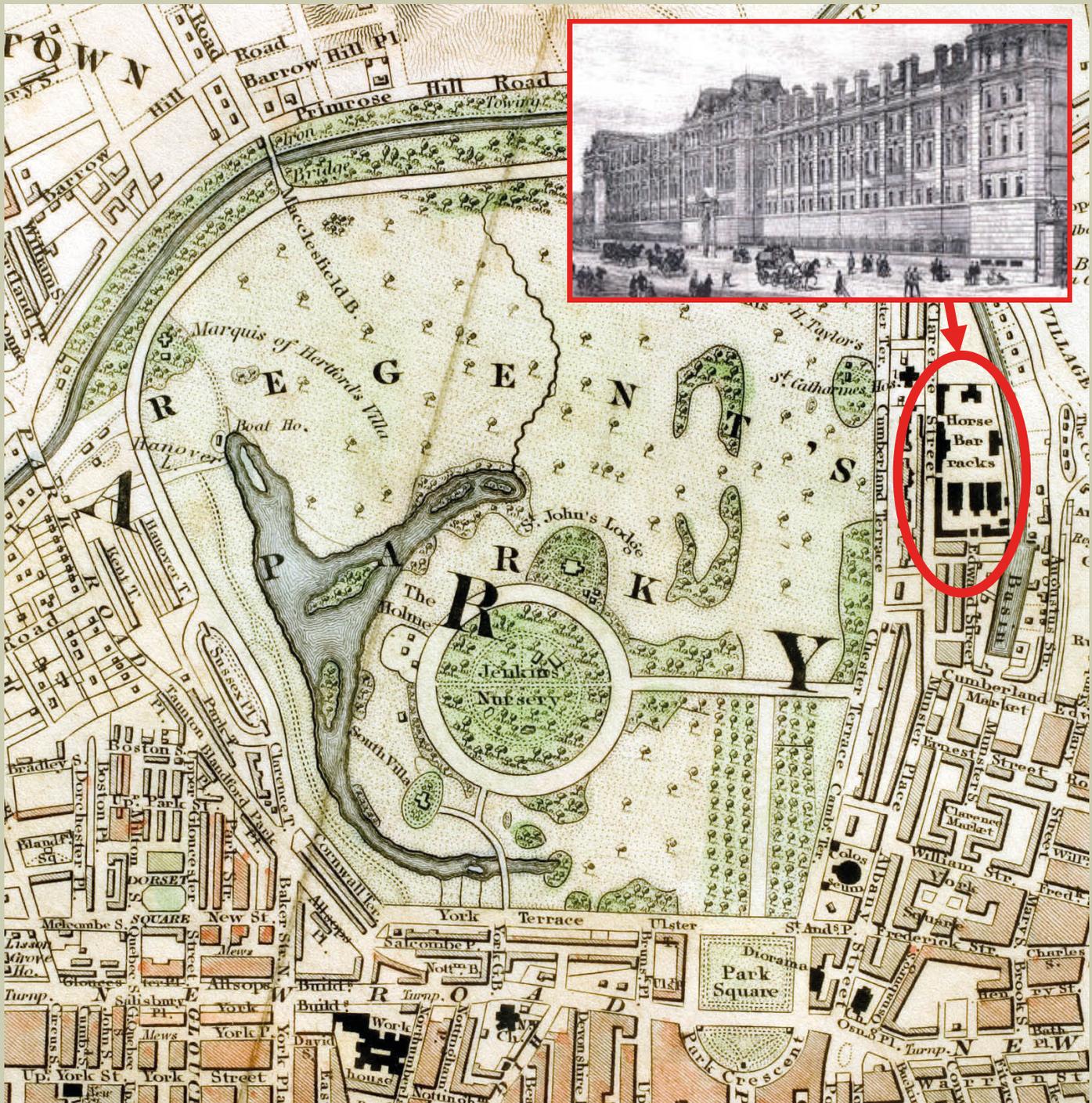


When Samuel Godley joined the Lifeguards, their duty was to protect the monarch George III and police London.



These prints are a front and rear view of Horse Guards Parade when Godley was a Lifeguard. The front is almost unchanged today. Only the high brick wall that closes off the gardens at the rear of Downing Street today (to the right) is missing. **The rear is very different, there is no longer a canal in St James Park.** In the 1820s it was changed to a curving lake. **Westminster Archives**

Household Cavalry Barracks



The Household Cavalry formed in 1660 when King Charles II returned to England after the reformation. Fearing murder, he created a mounted bodyguard. 1788 was a year of drastic change in the British Army. The disaster in North America had demonstrated that the army was falling badly behind the times. The Private Gentleman's club of the Horse Guards were converted into the two regular cavalry regiments, the 1st and 2nd Regiment of Life Guards.

The British Public were deeply suspicious of armed encampments in their midst. **The Life Guards regiments had their headquarters in Knightsbridge and King Street, Portman Square** but all the cavalymen were required to find private lodgings within the distance of a **bugle call** of the headquarters.

Finally the Life Guards moved to Regent's Park Barracks.

Source 9: The Battle of Maida

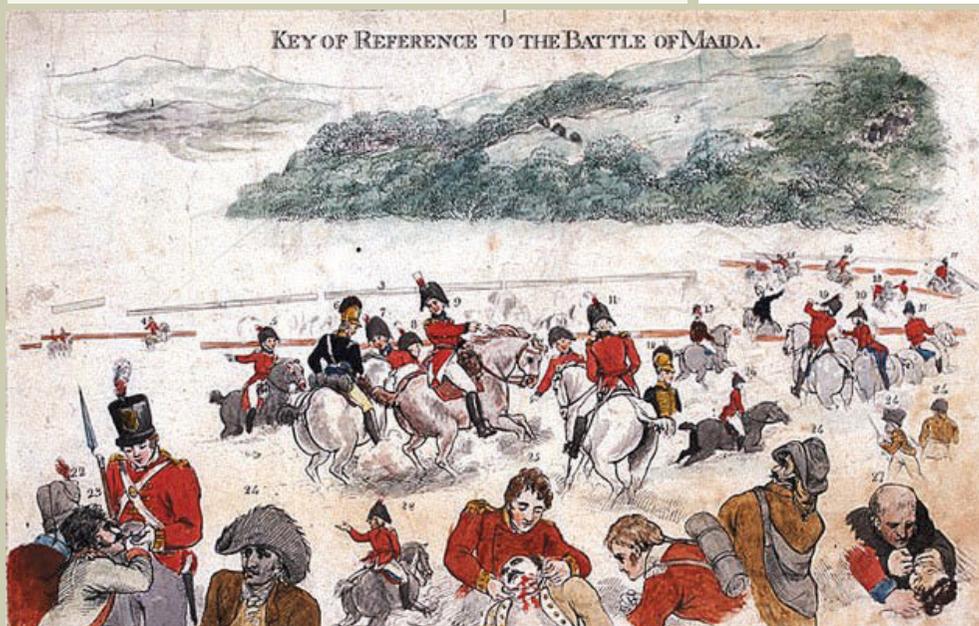
In 1806 Napoleon through the port of the Kingdom of Naples, forcing the government to escape to Sicily. The British launched an expedition to Calabria, where there were riots against the Napoleonic Invasion. The British encouraged this rebellion and used it as an opportunity to stop Napoleon's forces from invading Sicily and strength their own position.

The army's exploits in Maida did wonders for British morale, on the field and at home.

Not only was the British Navy powerful, British soldiers were valiant!



Maida is in Calabria in the south of Italy. Until 1871 Italy was made up of a number of kingdoms, Maida was in the Kingdom of Naples and Sicily.



The Battle of Maida on 4 July 1806 was a victory for the British.

Major-General John Stuart's and the Neapolitan-Sicilian army defeated the French outside the town of San Pietro di Maida.

National Army Museum



Maida Vale and Maida Hill were named after a pub which used to stand at 435-437 Edgware Road. The pub, *The Hero of Maida Inn*, was named after Battle of Maida General Sir John Stewart who was made Count of Maida by King Ferdinand IV of Naples and Sicily.

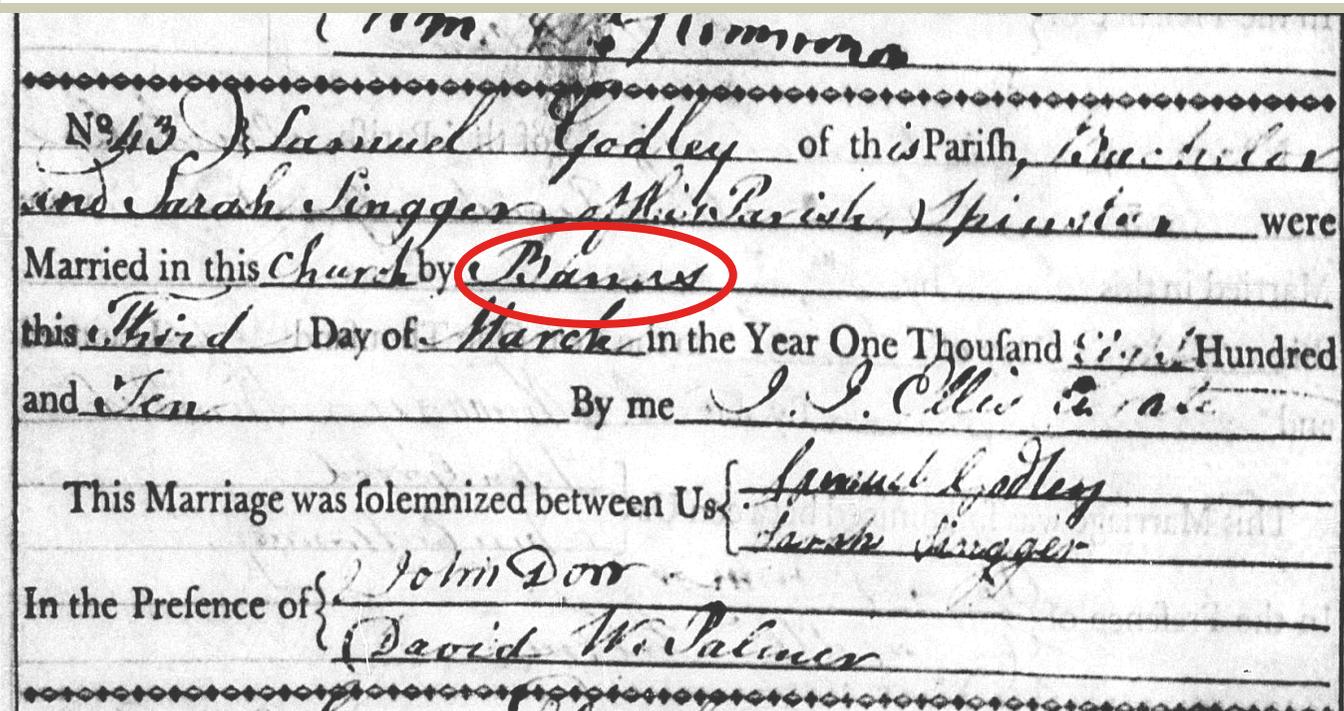
This is the Hero of Maida Inn pub today!

Many pubs are named after historical events or famous people. The Marquis of Granby, who you will learn about soon, is said to have more pubs named after him than anyone else. This is because he would purchase pubs for valiant ex-soldiers, ensuring their financial security.



Follow me to **ACTIVITY 4**

Source 10: Marriage Certificate



St. Mary le Strand, Westminster, London. Westminster Archives

This is the marriage certificate of Samuel Godley and Sarah Singger dated **3 March 1810**.

They were married in the parish church of St. Mary le Strand, Westminster, London.

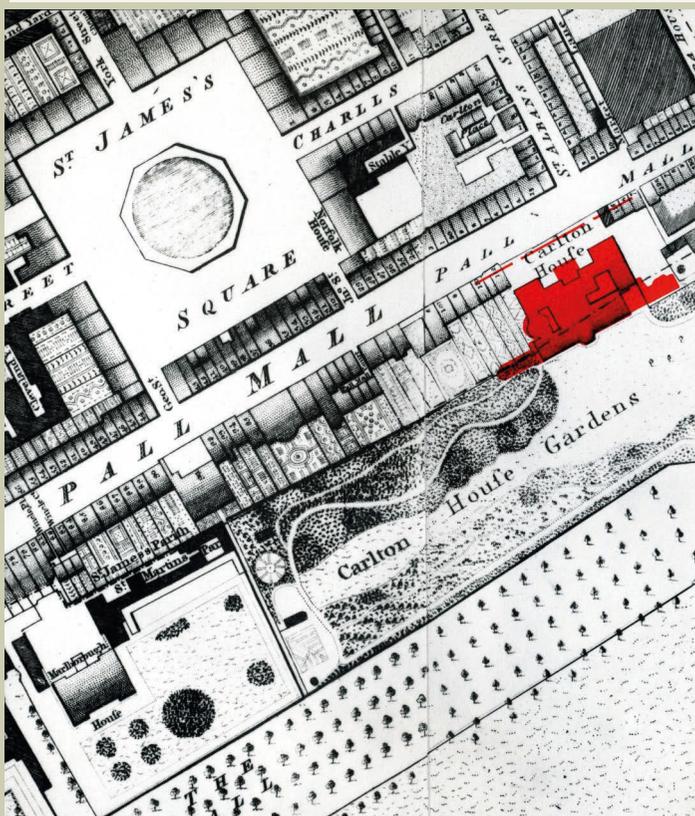
They were married by **banns** meaning "proclamation". At the public announcement was made in the parish church or in the town council of an impending marriage so that anyone could denounce you if you were already married to another!

You could also get a marriage licence like we do now.

Source 11: Prince Regent's Fete 1811



In this print, a farmer (John Bull) gapes in amazement at the extravagant canal and gold fish running along the guest's table at the Regency fête on **19 June 1811**. Regency fete or John Bull in the conservatory. By Charles Williams. **Trustees of the British Museum**



"I was on duty at Carlton House, in June 1811, when the Prince of Wales gave a splendid fete on his assuming the full powers of Regency; his father, George the Third, being afflicted with insanity. At this fete my station was at the corner of one of the principal tables in the banqueting room. Among other things wonderful to a youth from the worlds of Yorkshire, was **a stream of water along the centre of the tables, with fish of the golden and silver kinds swimming in the water.** After the princes and nobility had retired to the ballroom, the guards were invited to partake of the banquet. We sat in the Prince Regent's chair and drank his wine."

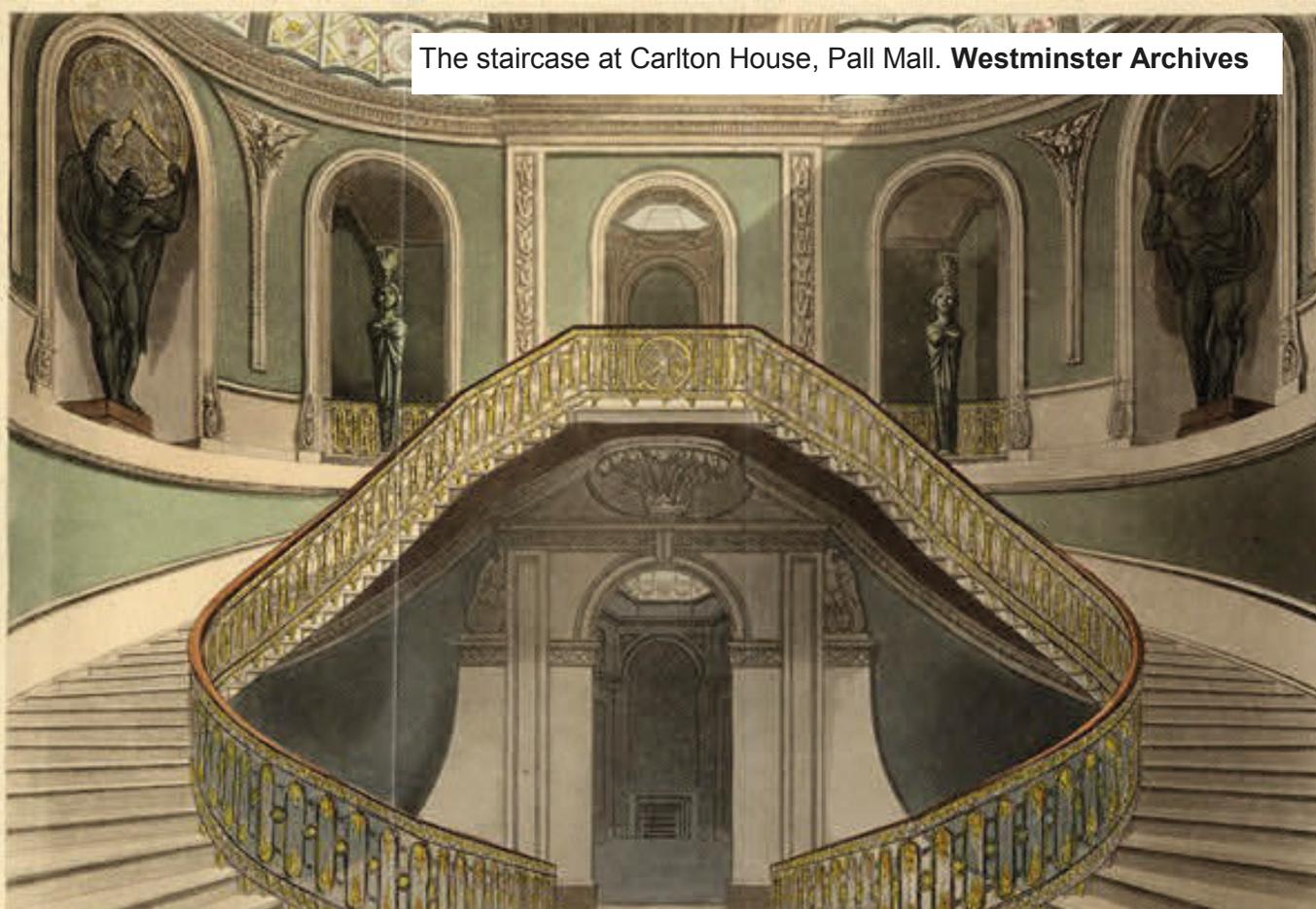
Memoir of Sergeant Major Thomas Playford, 2nd Life Guards 19th June 1811

Carlton House

View of the front of Carlton House, Pall Mall, 1811. Westminster Archives



The staircase at Carlton House, Pall Mall. Westminster Archives



George IV, the Prince Regent, invited over 1000 guests to this sumptuous party, 200 of which sat at his table! Carlton House was opened for 3 days, allowing thousands to come and gawp at the **fine and extravagant** furniture and decorations. Their style and opulence was not common in British high society of those times, and reminded visitors of the extravagances of the detested French king, Louis XVI and his wife Marie Antoinette.

The Prince Regent (George IV)

Never in modern times has a sovereign been so unloved, nor has a king has so little respect after death as King George IV in 1830.

Robert Huish's venomous recounting of 1830-31 he declared that, 'with a personal income 'exceeding the national revenue of third-rate power, there appeared to be no limit to his desires, nor any restraint to his profusion', and concluded that George IV contributed more 'to the demoralisation of society than any prince in the pages of history'. *A voluptuary under the horrors of Digestion.* Trustees of the British Museum



Waste and Excess



“In 1812, the Prince Regent commanded the following alterations to the uniform of the Life Guards. A brass helmet with a black hair crest replaced cocked hats. The long coats were replaced by short coats with gold lace on collars, cuffs and end of skirts, as scarlet and gold sash for officers and blue and yellow for the men. Jack-boots and leather pantaloons were kept for the royal escort duties, but blue-grey pantaloons with a scarlet seam and short boots for most duties. The muskets and large horse pistols were exchanged for short carbines and smaller lighter pistols.”

Sgt Major Thomas Playford 2nd Life Guards

The Prince Regent was very interested in fashion and physical appearances and wanted his Royal Guard to look suitably fashionable as well. It was all about appearances! He is even known as the man who made wearing dark colours fashionable—he did this because he found that they helped to make him look slimmer (he was very very fat!)

Unfortunately, this did not go down well with most people. **Uniforms were considered “necessaries” and officers had to buy them from their own wages**, which could be quite a financial burden to those that weren't royalty and probably spent very little on themselves otherwise!

Next time you visit the Household Cavalry Museum, see how many of these items you can spot. What do you notice about how they change through the centuries?



Red Coatee. National Army Museum

Source 12: Active Service

Before the Napoleonic Wars, the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Lifeguards had mostly been a ceremonial guard in London. The Lifeguards were divided into the 1st and 2nd Regiment of the Life Guards in 1788. The two regiments joined the Royal Horse Guards (Blues) and the First Regiment of Dragoon Guards (Royals) to form into one brigade called the **First Cavalry Brigade**. Together, they broke a French infantry division near Vitoria in 1813. They sight were an impressive sight! When the Blues faced a French Regiment at Vitoria, the size of the men and their horses caused a French regiment to break before they had even charged!



Toronto Reference Library.
Shelfmark T30906

General Charles Murray Cathcart, **2nd Earl Cathcart** (1783-1859) was Samuel Godley's colonel and commanding officer of the 2nd Life Guards when he joined.

Do you recognise his name from Godley's enlistment document?

Earl Cathcart joined the Lifeguards in 1800 at the lowest rank of officer, a cornet.

He received a gold medal at the Battle of Salamanca, and the Battle of Vitoria, where he served as assistant quarter-master-general.

He was present at the Battle of Waterloo, where he had three horses shot from under him.



Source 13: The Lifeguards Are Sent To War!



The Life Guards spent an eternity waiting to fight in the Napoleonic wars. It was not until **1812** that a Household Brigade was sent to Lisbon. Six months were spent on ceremonial duties helping prepare the Life Guards for their first campaign. In **1813** they fought against Napoleon's brother Joseph. The Life Guards were part of the central column under the Duke of Wellington's direct control that entered **Salamanca, Vitoria** and **San Sebastian** where they grabbed a huge amount of booty. There was now only the natural obstacle of the Pyrenees mountain range to stop the British from invading France. This did little to slow the British forces and on April 10th the British fought and won the battle of Toulouse. **It was totally unnecessary!** At this time, because of how slowly army commanders could communicate with each other, neither side had heard that the war between Britain and France had been concluded and that Napoleon was in the process of being deported to **Elba**. Even here, the Life Guards took no part in the fighting. Although were amongst the troops, they were only in reserve.

Peninsular War 1808-1814

Source 14: Napoleon's Exile to Elba

On **11 April 1814**, Napoleon was exiled to Elba, just off the coast of Italy and France.

At this point, much of the army was disbanded, meaning that the British were unprepared for the surprise in 1815.

Library of Congress



*Farewell my brave soldiers, my eagles adieu;
Stung with my ambition, o'er the world ye flew:
But deeds of disaster so sad to rehearse,
I have lived—fatal truth for to know the reverse.
From Moscow, from Lipsic; the case it is clear
I was sent back to France, with a flea in my ear.*

The Journey of a modern Hero to the Island of ELBA

*A lesson to mortals, regarding my fall;
He grasps at a shadow, by grasping at all.
My course it is finish'd my race it is run,
My career it is ended just where it begun.
The Empire of France no more it is mine,
Because I can't keep it I freely resign.*

The Journey of a modern Hero to the Island of Elba

Farewell my brave soldiers, my eagles adieu;
Stung with my ambition, o'er the world ye flew:
But deeds of disaster so sad to rehearse
I have lived--fatal truth for to know the reverse.
From Moscow to Lipsic: the case it is clear
I was sent back to France with a flea in my ear.

A lesson to mortals regarding my fall:
He grasps at a shadow, by grasping at all.
My course it is finish'd my race it is run,
My career it is ended just where it begun.
The empire of France no more it is mine.
Because I can't keep it I freely resign.

Can you read the donkey's fart?

The greatest events in human life is turn'd to a puff

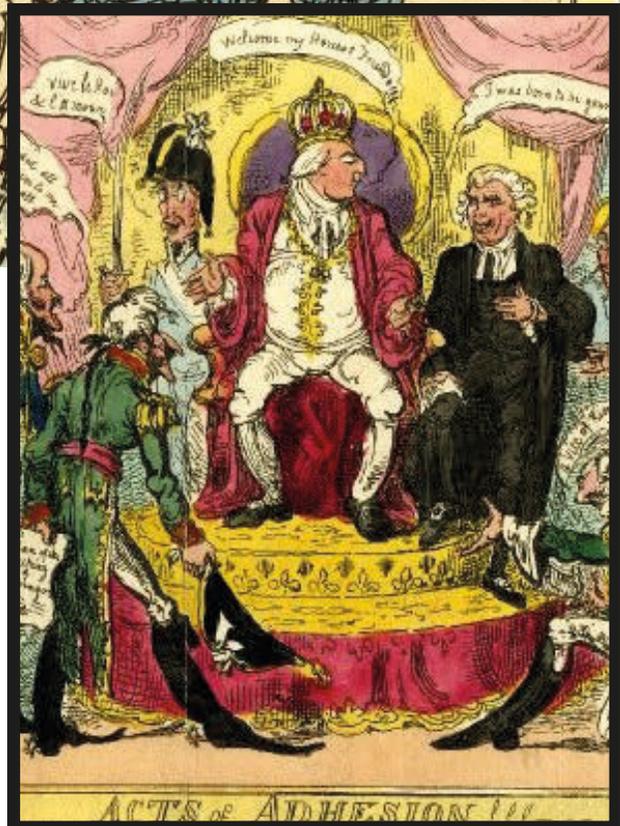
The Restoration of the Bourbons



Napoleon's fall and exile to Elba led to the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty. This seemed to end the Napoleonic Wars. In this print, Napoleon cries 'Long live the King! Long live the Bourbons!' **The Trustees of the British Museum**

On June 21st **1814**, the **Life Guards returned to Britain**. It was true that they had not yet won a glorious victory but they had garnered valuable horsemanship and organisational skills that were going to be put to good use in the very near future!

The Trustees of the British Museum



Victory Turned Sour 1814



In 1814 a fair was held in Hyde Park to celebrate peace with France. The event included a re-enactment of a naval battle between the British and American Fleets on the Serpentine. But the victory celebrations such as the Serpentine Fleet in Hyde Park in 1814 could not cover up the mess that the Napoleonic war debt had created. **Westminster Archives**



The two posters in this print are copied out below:

Proclamation for a General Fast in order to avert the impending famine.

Substitutes for Bread

*Venison, Roast Beef, Poultry
Royal Turtle Soup, Fish boiled in Wine,
Ragouts, Jellies, Champagne*

The artist James Gillray is implying that the people of Britain must live cheaply whilst politicians eat well and “sit” on the money of the treasury.

To pay for the war, a **Corn Law** was passed by Parliament that put a tax on wheat. Poor people could not afford bread and rioted in London against the rich land owning members of parliament who had introduced the tax. This print shows the public’s outcry against this unfairness. Substitutes for bread; or right honorables, saving the loaves, dividing the fishes. **Trustees of the British Museum**

Source 15: Riots in Westminster 1815

Have you heard of the French Revolution?

It was a period of great social change and political upheaval in France that lasted from 1789 until 1799, and occurred because of the unhappiness that resulted from the difference between the richness of the French aristocracy and the extreme poverty of the common people. The riots of 1815 created the same fear amongst British politicians that recognised that the Prince Regent was not an inspiring monarch for the common people and **was seen as similar to wasteful Louis XVI of France.**



The Horse Guards arrived in Wimpole-street soon after ten, and cleared the mob away from Lord KING's house. They then cleared them from Lord BATHURST's, and lastly from Sir Wm. ROWLEY's; but the night was dark, and the wind high, so that the soldiers might be in one street while a house was demolishing in another, and the demolition be effected before they had notice of a new mischief. It is probable they were before Lord KING's some time before they knew of Sir Wm. ROWLEY's, after the attack had begun on it. The moment the military approached, the mob dropped their implements of attack, and then every one looked about him as an innocent spectator, enquiring "how it was done?"

No disturbances occurred in the neighbourhoods of Grosvenor-square or of May-fair.

In St. James's-square the mob broke about a dozen panes of glass in Lord CASTLEREAGH's house, but it was soon surrounded by the military, horse and foot. The windows were mending yesterday morning.

No disturbances occurred in the neighbourhoods of Grosvenor Square or of Mayfair

The Morning Post 9th March 1815 After their return to England, Samuel Godley and the Life Guards were kept busy keeping rioters away from the homes of members of the government who had passed the **Corn Laws**. These laws put high taxes on imported grain. In theory this meant that local farms would flourish, but they could not produce enough food so wheat became expensive. Poor people could not afford bread, a staple food in their diet, and rioted in London.

England in 1819

The voices of opposition weren't silent. Poets, novelists, politicians and artists all criticised the monarchy and the oppressive ruling class.

England in 1819

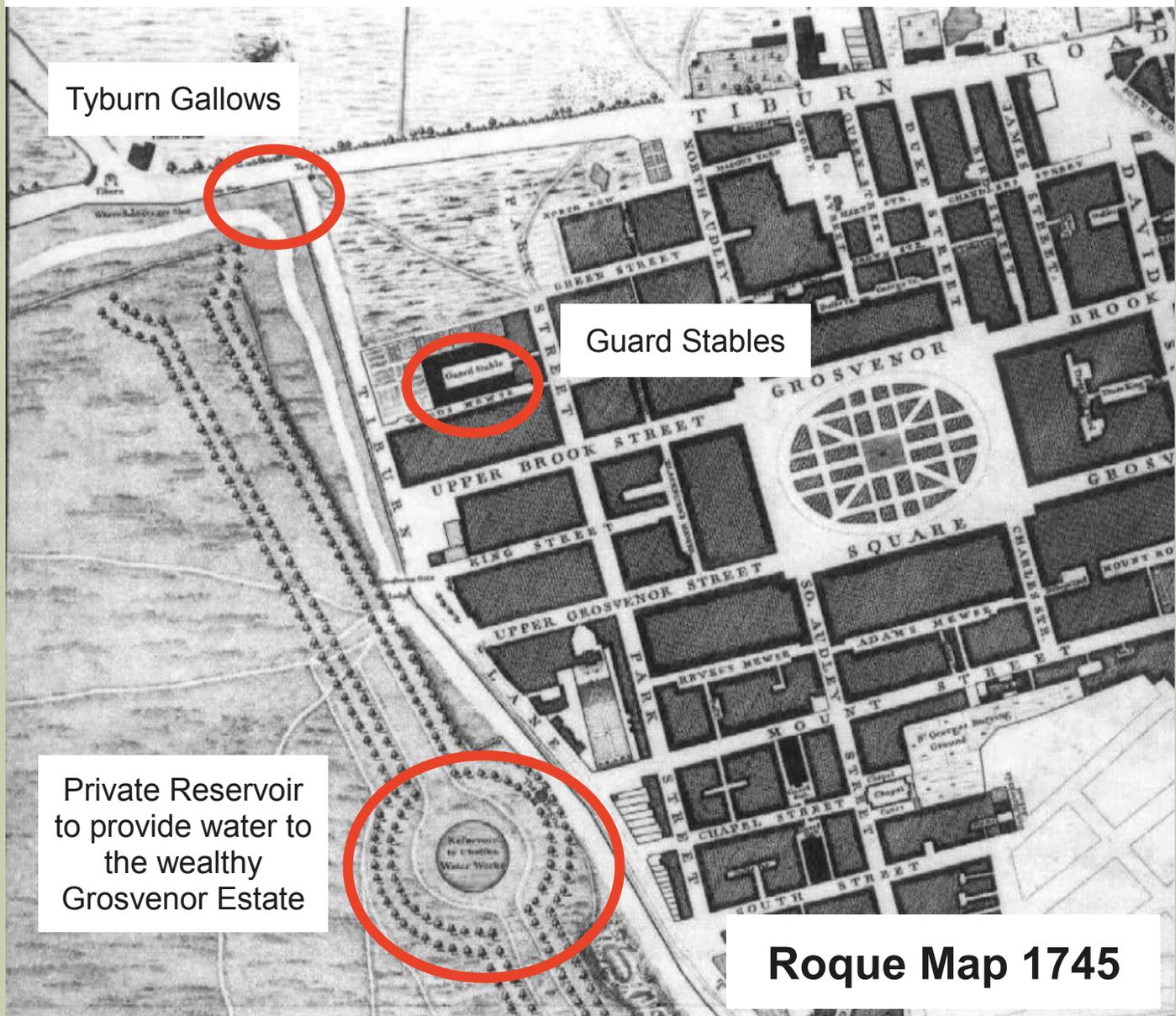
By Percy Bysshe Shelley

An old, mad, blind, despised, and dying King;
Princes, the dregs of their dull race, who flow
Through public scorn,—mud from a muddy spring;
Rulers who neither see nor feel nor know,
But leechlike to their fainting country cling
Till they drop, blind in blood, without a blow.
A people starved and stabbed in th' untilled field;
An army, whom liberticide and prey
Makes as a two-edged sword to all who wield;
Golden and sanguine laws which tempt and slay;
Religion Christless, Godless—a book sealed;
A senate, Time's worst statute, unrepealed—
Are graves from which a glorious Phantom may
Burst, to illumine our tempestuous day.

This is a poem was written in response to the Peterloo Massacre, an uprising against the Corn Laws that was brutally put down by the government, with cavalry charging the 60,000-80,000 protestors. It was written after the end of the Napoleonic Wars in **1819**. The king is George III and the prince is the Prince Regent, later George IV

The event was nicknamed Peterloo to mock the cavalry victory at the Battle of Waterloo.

Fear of Revolution: The Grosvenor Estate



"In the early part of 1815 I was often patrolling the streets to prevent the destruction of houses of members of parliament who advocated the Corn Laws, by riotous assemblages of the people. On these occasions I noticed the excessive and almost obtrusive kindness of wealthy householders to the military, whom they wished to detain near their dwellings as much as possible; for the appearance of two or three Life Guardsmen in the square or in a street seemed a sufficient safe guard."

*"Troublesome thoughts cannot always be avoided, and I was sometimes inclined to ask myself whether, in upholding the Corn Laws by sword, I was not supporting might against right? And whether a retainer of the crown might not be the supporter of tyranny of a class in the legislature. By a kind of reasoning I could satisfy myself that to suppress riots, repel invasion, and support good government were honourable duties. But military men are to obey, not to question. **They have nothing to do with the military character of what they do; with them virtue is obedience, and disobedience is a crime; those who command the action to be performed are answerable for that action. At least this is the military code.***

Sgt Major Thomas Playford 2nd Life Guards

Follow me to **ACTIVITY 6**



Quieting the Voices of Dissent

King George IV (the Prince Regent in the Napoleonic Wars) collected cartoons and had many standing orders with print sellers. The **Constitutional Association** was an anti-obscenity group set up to defend the Crown. It attempted to prosecute cartoonists for libel and defamation. Print-selling was considered an **offensive trade unsuitable for wealthy neighbourhoods**.

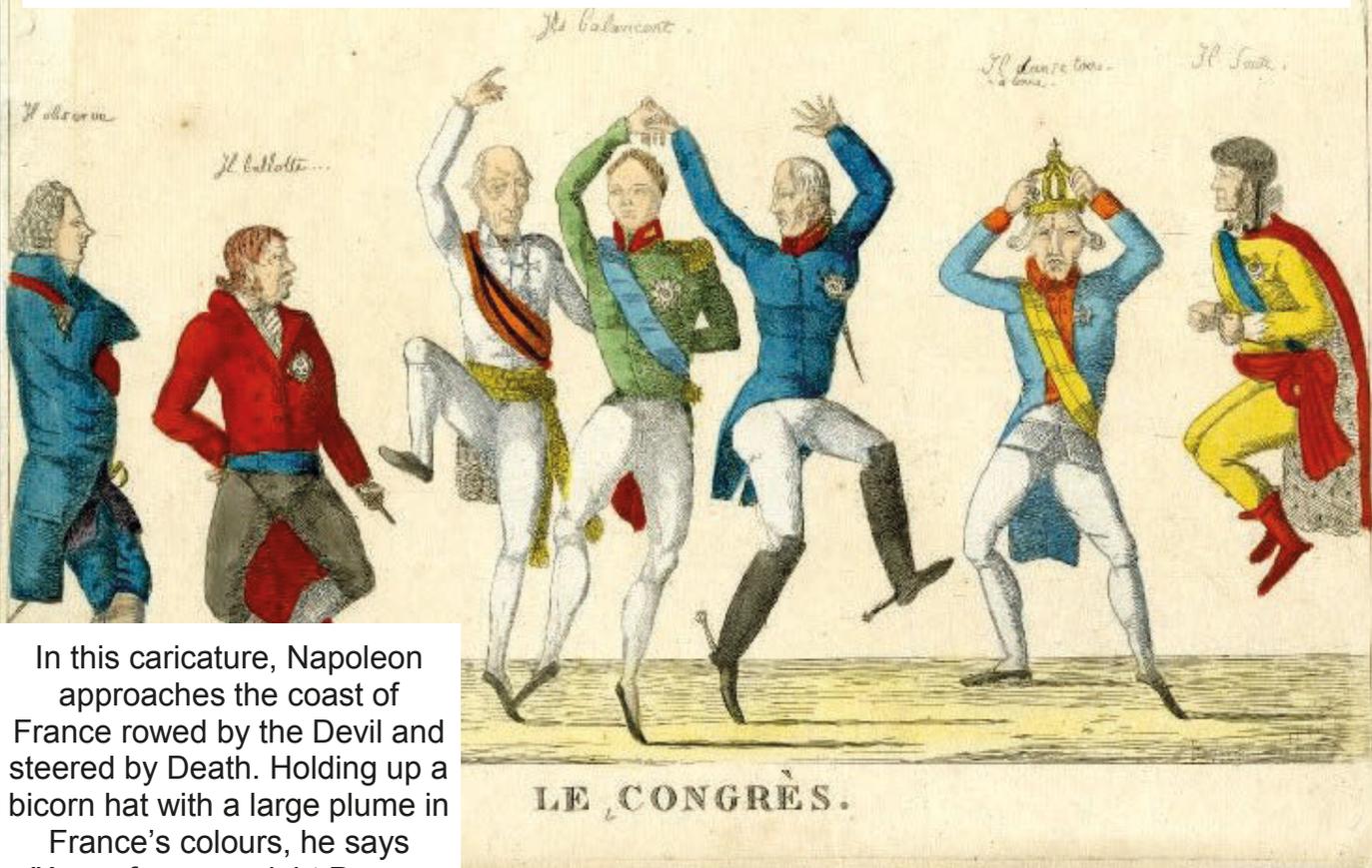
...approved of by the said Commissioners or Surveyor General or ...
is testified in writing under their respective hands nor shall nor will at any time
or other Aperture in the Eastern Wall or Walls of the said Premises or any
Sussex Place or the News or Stable Yard belonging thereto nor cut or injure or
make any alterations whatsoever in the plan or elevation of the said demised Premises
approbation as aforesaid) erected thereon nor alter or change any of the material or Area
also shall not nor will at any time during the said Term use or carry on or
or other Buildings aforesaid or any part or parcel thereof any of the Trades or Bu-
Slaughterman Soap Boiler Tallow Chandler Tallow Melter Sugar Baker Dealer in
Whitesmith Coppersmith Working Brazier Caricature Print Seller Tinman Dyer
in writing of the said Commissioners or Surveyor General and of the said Richard Star-
first had and obtained and shall not nor will do or suffer to be done
any part thereof And also shall and will at the end expiration or sooner de-
the said Richard Starbuck his Executors Administrators or Assigns all and singular
and improvements as shall at any time hereafter during the said Term be erec-
any pieces Mantle Pieces Hearth Stones Corning Jambs Foot Paces Slabs Sash
and Fastenings whatsoever Marble and other Waterclosets and things thereon
other things fixed or fastened to the Premises at any time
Provided always and these Presents are upon this express condition that
hereinafter reserved or the said additional or contingent Rent or Sum hereby reserv-
appear or unpaid by the space of fifteen days next after any one of the days
Walker his Executors Administrators or Assigns do not or shall not in all thing
ments herein contained on his and their parts and behalfs to be observed a-
where al such cases it shall and

Lease of 25 Park Terrace, Regent's Park to William Walker

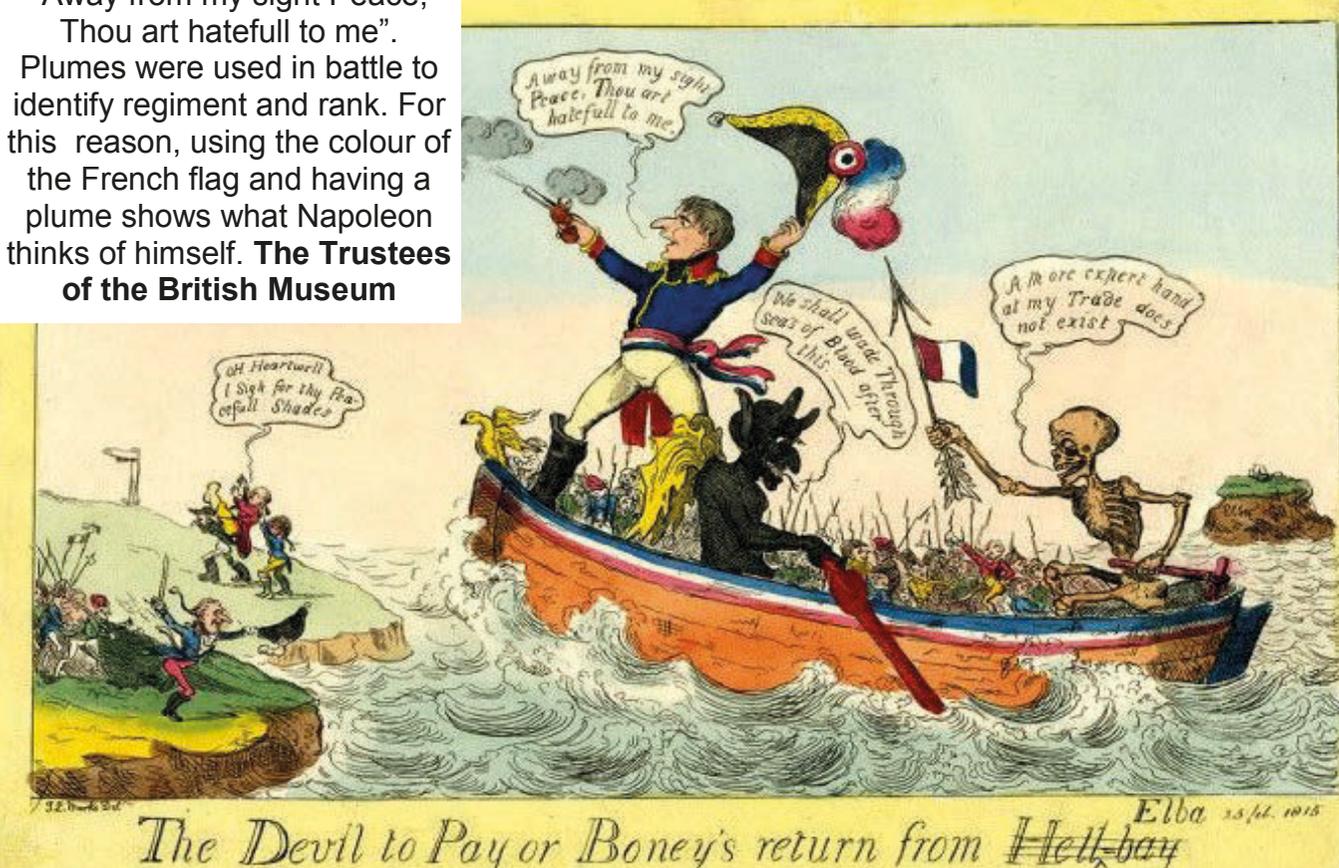
“...shall not nor will at any time during the said Term use or carry on or suffer to be used or carried on in or upon the said demised Messuage and Premises or other Buildings aforesaid or any part of parcel thereof any of the Trades of Businesses of a Vintner, Distiller, Brewer, Alehouse Keeper, Victualler, Tripe Boiler, Tripe Seller, Slaughterman, Soap Boiler, Tallow Chandler, Tallow Melter, Sugar Baker, Dealer in old iron, Blacksmith, Farrier, Working Cutler, Chimney Sweeper, Bagnio Keeper, Coach Maker, Whitesmith, Coppersmith, Working Brazier, **Caricature Print Seller**, Tinman, Dyer, or any other noisome noisy or offensive Trade of Business whatsoever without the consent in writing of the said Commissioners or Surveyor General

Source 16: Napoleon Returns from Elba

Emperor Napoleon of France's returned to Paris from exile on Elba on **20 March 1815**. Just then, the Congress of Vienna, a meeting between Britain, Austria, Russia and Prussia (the four European powers which had defeated Napoleon) was discussing the end of the recent war. **The Trustees of the British Museum**

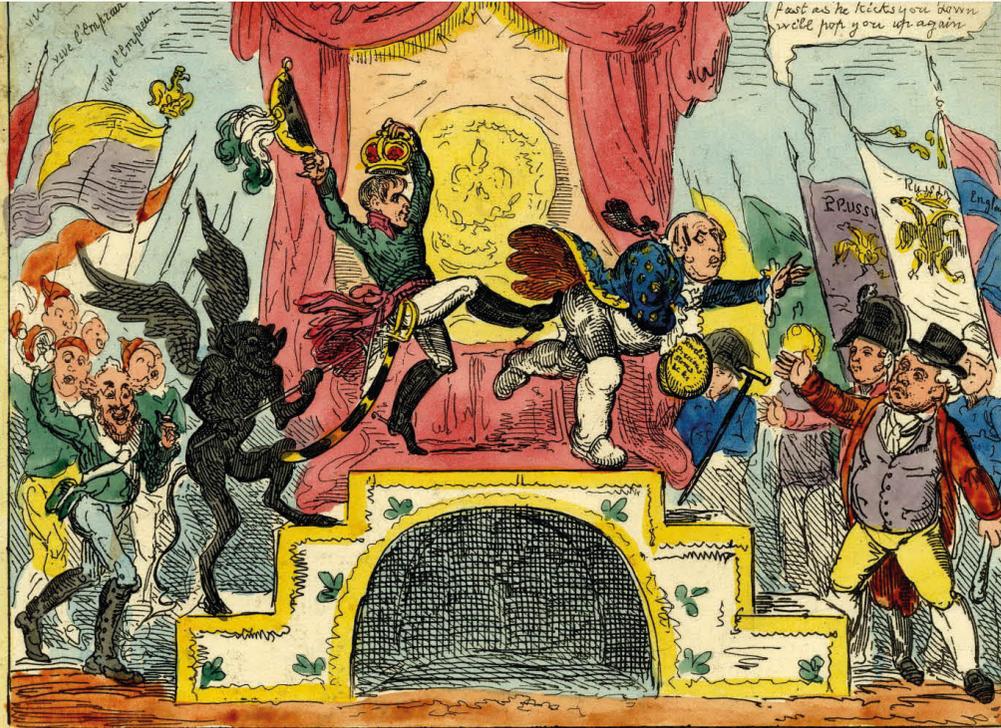


In this caricature, Napoleon approaches the coast of France rowed by the Devil and steered by Death. Holding up a bicorne hat with a large plume in France's colours, he says "Away from my sight Peace, Thou art hatefull to me". Plumes were used in battle to identify regiment and rank. For this reason, using the colour of the French flag and having a plume shows what Napoleon thinks of himself. **The Trustees of the British Museum**



The Deliverance of Europe! Or was it?

This **broadside ballad from 1815** comments on Napoleon's return from Elba. Napoleon kicks Louis XVIII from the throne, pushed by the devil. John Bull stands on the other side, waiting to catch the falling king. The flags of England, Russia and Prussia are flying behind John Bull.



Remember them?

John Bull is the personification of Englishness. Boney is a name

JOHN BULL IN ALARM;

OR,

Boney's Escape,

AND

A SECOND DELIVERANCE OF EUROPE.

A NEW SONG TO AN OLD TUNE.

"A new song to an old tune" indicates a repetition of history.

Napoleon is back!

Sovereigns of Europe are the Allied armies

OH! here are such wonders and wonders!
All the world's in an uproar about it,
And there are such blunders and blunders!!
When I tell you I'm sure you wont doubt it.
Rum ti, &c.

How the Sovereigns of Europe united,
Drove out little Boney from France, Sir,
To which he again was invited,
And is going to lead us a dance, Sir.

They shut him up close on a rock,
Which was open on all sides around,
He broke out and got back to his flock,
Whilst all thought him snug in the pound.

Some think that this wonderful fellow,
Must sure have Old Nick to assist him,
For whether they're sober or mellow,
The devil a soul can resist him.

But says *Glass* in her cookery so rare,
To make dishes—first rightly begin 'em!
Thus where *Eels* form a part of the fare,
You must first CATCH the Eels and then SKIN 'EM!

But what must make every one stare,
And well may the matter alarm ye,
When the rogue in his chaise and two pair,
Put to flight the French King and his army!

But all our Allies will advance,
And the King's rights must surely regain 'em,
Their Armies shall dash through all France,
If John Bull will equip and maintain 'em.

Then poor Boney again must knock under,
Whilst Blucher and Platoff attack him,
And surely there's no one can wonder,
Since he's nought but the D—l to back him.

This thief they'll knock down at one blow,
And at *Elba* again closely skewer up,
Whilst John Bull pays the piper you know,
For a Second Deliverance of Europe!

Blucher and Plattos were military generals in the Allied armies that fought on the same side as the British

The "rock" is Elba, where "Boney" was exiled to but escaped

John Bull in alarm; or, Boney's escape, and a second deliverance of Europe. A new Song to an old Tune. The Trustees of the British Museum.

Source 17: Ligny and Quatre Bras



The Battles of Ligny and Quatre Bras were both fought on June 16th 1815. They were Napoleon's last successful attempts to divide Blücher and Wellington's armies.

Quatre Bras ("four arms") was a strategic crossroads, the control of which would stop enemy forces using the main road to move around the battlefield.

The Battle of Ligny was Napoleon's last victory. Although Napoleon managed to defeat the Prussian army, they retreated with enough strength to continue and join Wellington's forces. The Prussian army went on to serve a vital role in the final Battle of Waterloo.

The Battles of Ligny and Quatre Bras was fought two days before the Battle of Waterloo.

"After we had been retreating an hour and a half they came so fast upon us that we were called upon to arrest their progress we took up position about a mile or two to the rear and here they



did not dare to engage us as Wellington had the remainder of his troops ready here. It still rained but in a more regular manner and continued so to do all night and all the army formed in line of battle, some of them to the knees in mud and water, nor had we a morsel of bread or meat nor anything for our horses. Here we stopped all night not able to lie down as we should have been smothered in mud and water...." **Private Joseph Lord**

2nd Life Guards

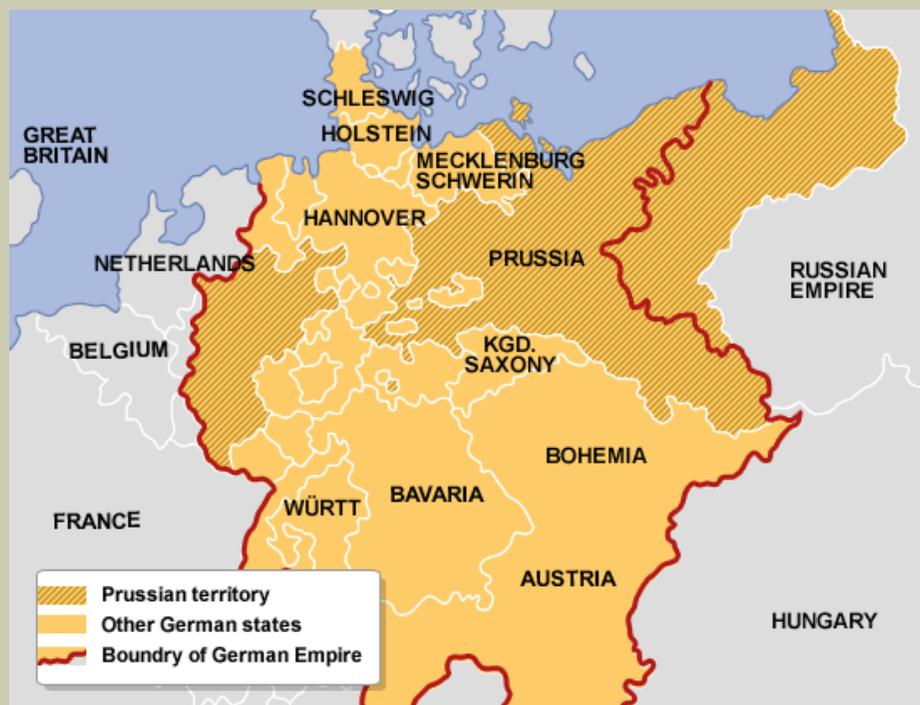
Source 18: The Battle of Waterloo



The **Battle of Waterloo** was fought on **18 June, 1815** and is an important battle but it was last of a series of battles to make up the **Waterloo Campaign** . It was at this battle that the British successfully stopped Napoleon and the French army from advancing further North.

The British army was under the command of the **Duke of Wellington** and allied with the Prussian army, led by **Count von Blucher** .

There were more allied troops in total but they had not worked together before, were less well trained than Napoleon's forces and crucially were joining the battlefield from different directions.



After Napoleon returned from Elba he continued to try and extend the French Empire. In response, the **Congress of Vienna** had declared Napoleon an outlaw. On 25th March 1815, each of these countries promised to send 150,000 soldiers to end Napoleon's reign again. It took until June for all powers to recall their troops from around the globe and recruit and train new soldiers.

Napoléon's defeat at Waterloo marked the end of his reign of power over France and Europe. The war had such a devastating impact on so many countries that it led to an unprecedented period of peace in Europe.

Earl of Uxbridge, Commander at Waterloo

The reappearance of Napoleon meant that the Household Cavalry Regiment was very quickly reformed and sent over to Belgium under the command of the **Henry Paget, 2nd Earl of Uxbridge**. Previously Lord Paget he had bravely commanded victorious cavalry charges in the Peninsular Wars in France and Spain. At the end of the battle he famously lost part of one of his legs to a cannonball. At the Battle of he led the spectacular charge against Comte d'Erlon's column, had 9 horses shot out from under him but continued to fight, but sadly lost part of one of his legs to a cannonball at the end. The Prince Regent rewarded his bravery by making him the **1st Marquess of Angelsey**.



The Earl of Uxbridge's uniform in the family's collections in Angelsey, Wales

One of the last cannon shots fired at Waterloo on 18 June 1815 hit Lord Uxbridge's right leg, necessitating its amputation above the knee. According to anecdote, he was close to the Duke of Wellington when his leg was hit, and exclaimed, "By God, sir, I've lost my leg!", to which Wellington replied "By God, sir, so you have!"

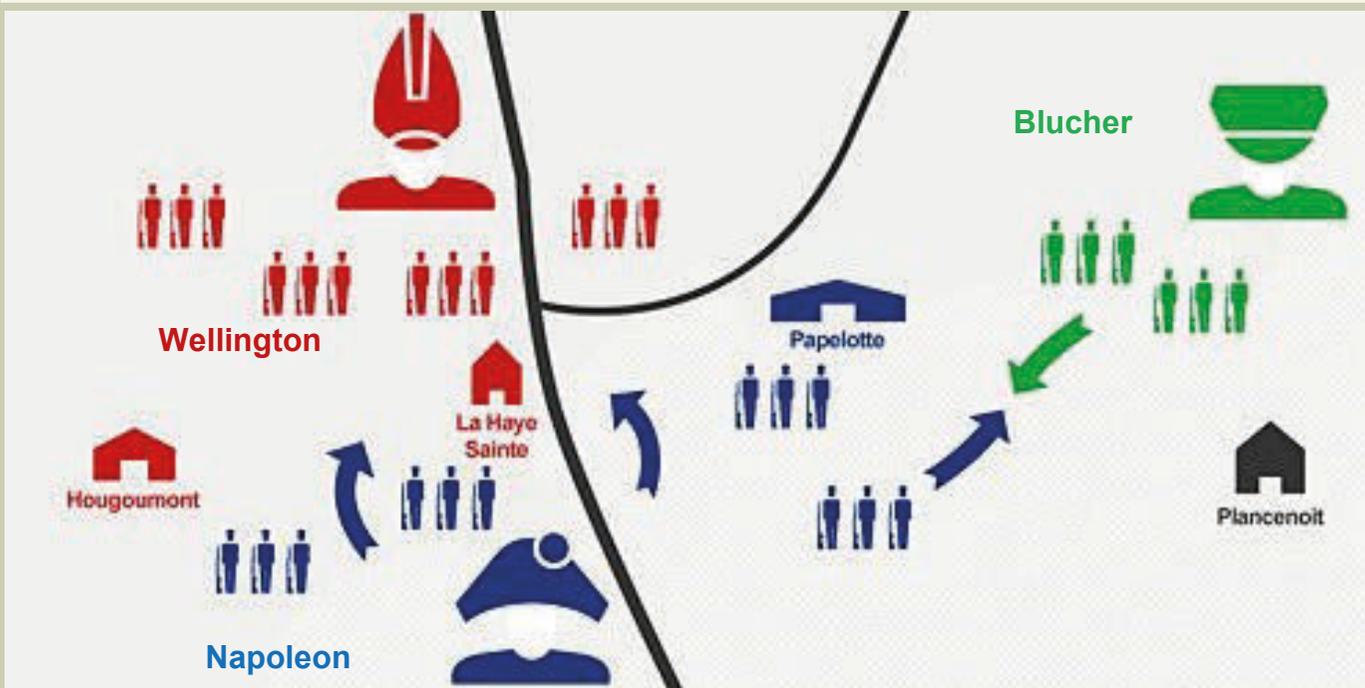


Uxbridge's artificial leg (right) is now in the Household Cavalry Museum'

La Haye Sainte



When Napoleon's army threatened to capture the central fortress at La Haye Sainte, the British and Allied army faced defeat. La Haye Sainte was defended by about 400 British and German troops during the Battle of Waterloo. Although they were hopelessly outnumbered they held out until the late afternoon when they retired because their ammunition had run out. **If Napoleon had managed to capture it early in the battle he would have been able to stop Prussian and Allied troops using the road to meet up and might have won the entire battle!**



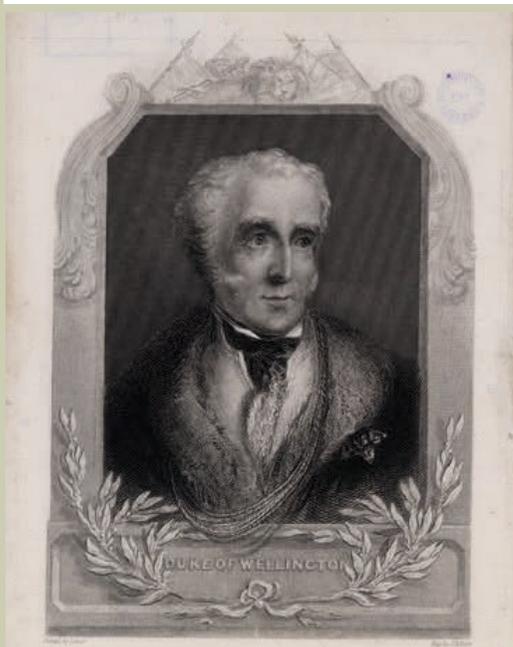
The Life Guards were in reserve behind the battle field and were brought in to try and save the position. The battle raged from 11:30 to 2pm before the 2nd Life Guards as part of the Household Brigade were called upon. Lord Uxbridge sent them against the French at La Haye Sainte. The Brigade's charge put 15 guns out of action and they **took two eagles** and even reached the wagon trains of the French forces. Unfortunately, they had advanced so far that they had a difficult time breaking back through the French lines to return to their countrymen.

The Duke of Wellington



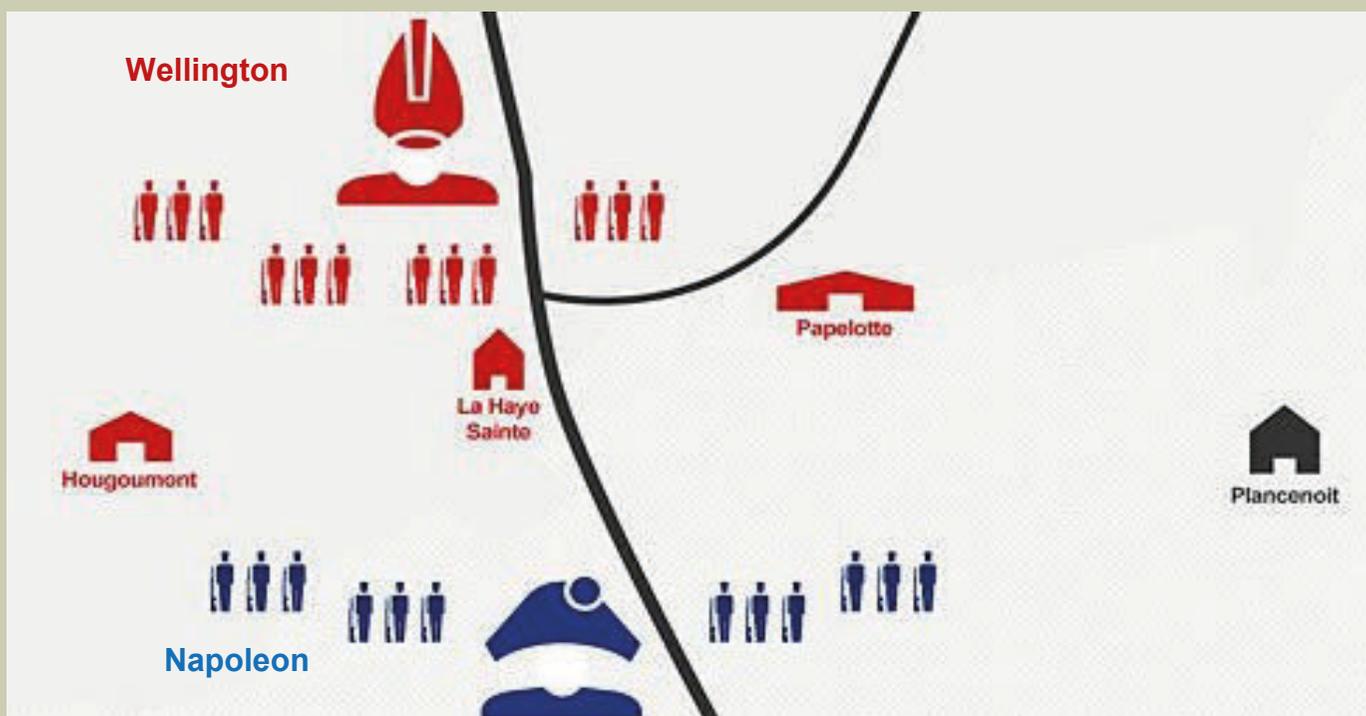
Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington became famous for his victories as a general in the Peninsular Wars, and was promoted to Field Marshall after the battle of Vitoria in 1813. He commanded the allied army which defeated Napoleon at Waterloo, and participated in around 60 battles during his military career. After his great victory he went back to Britain and became Prime Minister from 1828-1830.

Source 19: Wellington's Excellent Strategy



Wellington disliked unnecessary fighting and the loss of men or resources. He was cautious when moving his men in case they were surrounded by enemy armies or groups of men were cut off. **He chose strategic defensive positions carefully and where necessary retreated until he was able to group his forces with the probability of winning.** Wellington chose the site of Waterloo so he could hide troops behind the crest of a ridge, thus concealing the size of his force. This is called the *reverse slope defence*. It meant the allies would be unseen by the French armies below and would have the element of surprise when they did charge. It is also a lot easier to attack running down a hill than running up one!

Westminster Archives



Early in the day it seemed that Napoleon might win the battle. Although as a whole the Allied forces had more troops than the French, they were not all in position on time. The battle that was about to take place had somewhat taken them by surprise! **Wellington knew he was outnumbered**, 68,000 Allied troops versus Napoleon's 72,000, so he positioned his men behind a ridge and three garrisoned farms. The farm of Papelotte was on his left, Le Haye Sainte in front and Hougoumont to his right. The combination of the incline, fields of high corn and well-placed garrisons meant Wellington had both a good vantage point and cover to shield his troops. From here he could try to **hold the ground** until the Prussians arrived. By 2pm the Prussians still had not arrived on the battle field. The outnumbered Anglo-Allied infantry troops were being pushed back into the sunken road.

A Waiting Game

Wellington knew success at Waterloo rested heavily on the arrival of General Blucher and his Prussians. They were recuperating in Wavre, from defeat at Ligny, 18 miles east of Waterloo.

With the Prussians and Allied armies separated, Napoleon was confident he could defeat Wellington and seize Brussels. The victory that was in doubt all day until the arrival of **Field Marshal Blucher's** Prussian army.



Around 4 in the afternoon the Prussians arrived. Their arrival destroyed French morale. By 7 at night the French troops had been bent into a horseshoe shape—a difficult decision to fight a battle in **because of how hard it is to convey orders and how easy it would be to break regiments apart!** Napoleon deployed the imperial guards, the last troops he had held in reserve. A fresh group of Dutch soldiers arrived and broke the French lines using bayonets. The last of the French retreated and Wellington signalled a general push forwards.



Waterloo cost Wellington 15,000 men; Blucher 7,000. Napoleon 24,000-26,000 dead including 6,000 captured and a further 15,000 soldiers deserted. The lifeguards suffered some of the heaviest casualties in the Battle of Waterloo. Wellington did not have as much heavy cavalry as he would have liked. Although the horses were some of the best the army had ever used, some of the soldiers had not fought since 1795 or were new recruits who had never seen battle at all! **To make matters the swords of the British were 6 inches shorter than those of the French, making it difficult to hit someone without sustaining a more serious injury yourself.**

Siborne's Model

The victory at Waterloo on 18th June 1815 is generally considered as one of the three most glorious victories won by British troops. This is a model showing the battlefield at about **7.00pm on 18 June 1815**, near the very end of the Battle. It was made in 1830, 15 years after the Battle, by a Captain William Siborne.



The model is over 8.33 metres long by 6 metres long, and can be broken into 39 sections for transport. Each one of the 70,000 model soldiers represents at least 2 actual men, as there were over 200,000 French, Prussian and Allied troops on the battlefield of Waterloo.



Siborne sent a **circular letter** to surviving British officers who had served at Waterloo, asking them where their units had been at 'about 7 PM,' what enemy formations were to their front, what the crops were like in their vicinity, and inviting further comments about the parts played by their regiments to make this model!



Images reproduced courtesy of the **National Army Museum**

The Cavalry Charge

“At that moment, a line of French horsemen in bright armour appeared in front of us; they were shouting, waving their swords and sabering the English infantry and artillerymen who had not got out of the way...They met us in mid-onset near the brow of the hill as men confident of victory, but the shock of battle overthrew many of them; for the weight and power of our men and horses was too great for their less powerful men and weaker horses. They gave way, some fell back: but returning to the attack, hand to hand and sword to sword the work of death went on; but our weight and strength of our men and horses again proved too much for them. Many fell; others fled, and were pursued towards their own lines. **British valour had triumphed so far; but the French cuirassiers were also brave men and good swordsmen;** only we fell upon them when their line was a little deranged, otherwise they would, doubtless, have stood their ground longer; yet I think that our charge was irresistible. As the cuirassiers fell back, and the English troopers pressed forward a melee took place in which lancers and infantry musketeers mingled in the fray.”

Sgt Major Thomas Playford 2nd Life Guards



This is a coloured aquatint by John W Cook that shows the intensity of the Battle of Waterloo. Both sides suffered many casualties. The Allied forces suffered around 17,000 dead, wounded or captured. The French suffered around 25,000 dead and wounded, and up to 8,000 prisoners were taken. **National Army Museum**

The 1st Life Guards at Waterloo



Both the 1st and 2nd Life Guards were part of Lord Somerset's Household Brigade during the Waterloo campaign. They took part in the famous charge of the British Heavy Cavalry against Marshal D'Erlon's infantry corps before being subjected to a severe mauling by French lancers and cuirassiers.

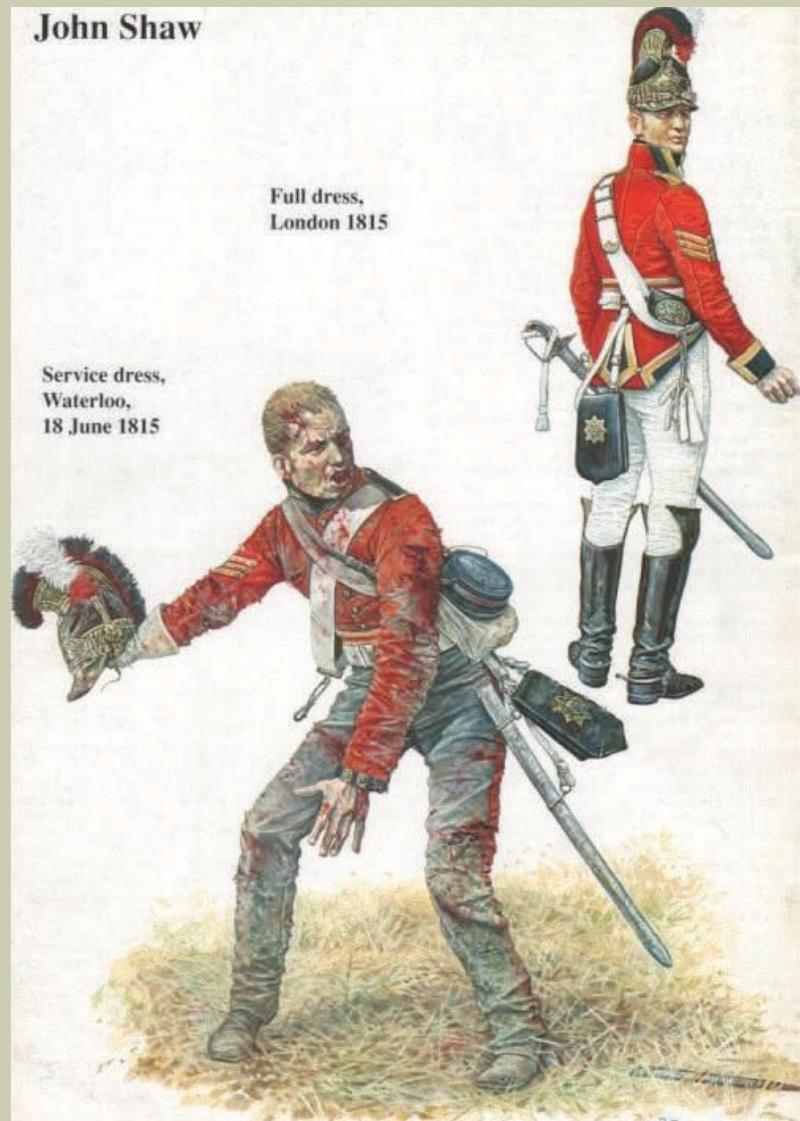
National Army Museum

Individual Acts of Heroism — John Shaw

Corporal John Shaw of the 2nd Life Guards was already famous as a boxer who fought with brute force. In the cavalry charge at Waterloo, Shaw achieved fame for killing 10 French Cavalrymen, before he met his own end on the battlefield.

Charles Dickens, in his novel *Bleak House*, described Shaw as **“the model of the whole British army in himself...I’d give a fifty pound note to be such a figure of a man”**.

When his sword eventually broke, he continued to strike at the heads of the French, knocking them off their horses, by using the hilt. Although surrounded by as many as nine cuirassiers, he fought valiantly many of his opponents before his sword snapped. In desperation he used his helmet to defend himself, but in vain. He was unhorsed and left terrible mauled. He crawled away only to bleed to death on a dung hill on the battlefield.



Cast of the skull of Corporal John Shaw.

His body was buried on the battlefield, but his skull was recovered and returned to England where the novelist Sir Walter Scott, excited by the drama of the battle, also had a plaster cast made of it. Scott mentioned Shaw in his personal correspondence, and in prose and verse. He was fascinated by the special bond between men and officers that contributed to the final victory. The cast was made by Shaw’s comrades, and can be seen in the Household Cavalry Museum.

The Household Cavalry Fight the Cuirassiers



At the Battle of Waterloo, Lord Uxbridge placed himself at the front left hand squadron of the 2nd Lifeguards. 16 year old, John Edwards sounded *walk-march* on his bugle, the signal for the lifeguards to advance.

It was difficult for the heavy cavalry to get over the top of the hill to the main battle because there was a sunken road and the horses found it hard to climb up the muddy sides. By the time some of the lifeguards managed to join the infantrymen on the front line Napoleon had ordered a counterattack. This was the only time heavy cavalry fought heavy cavalry during the Battle of Waterloo causing the French to retreat. The battle was made up of hundreds of individual fights soldier-to-soldier. The 2nd lifeguards had become mixed up with the French infantry contributing to the high death toll. **It was likely at this point the Samuel Godley will have wrestled for control of a horse and victory against a Frenchman.**

Charge of the 1st Life Guards at Genape, 1815. **National Army Museum**



This bugle was used by the Household Brigade Charge at Waterloo and was sounded by 16-year-old John Edwards. Bugles were used on noisy battlefields to signal commands like charge or retreat. **Household Cavalry Museum**

Source 20: Samuel Godley's Bravery



After the initial charge of the 2nd Life Guards a French marksman shot Samuel Godley's horse from beneath him and he fell from the saddle, causing him to lose his helmet in transit. Scrambling to his feet, dazed with shock, the first thought of the worthy Godley was that he must get another horse. None seemed available, so he engaged a French cuirassier with the object of procuring one. The Frenchman, armoured, horsed and against a shaken foe, had every advantage. With a terrible cut he **fractured the Englishman's skull**. Godley mustered all his power and strength as he crashed to his knees. A normal individual would have been slain outright or at the very least been left totally incapacitated!

A Hero Doesn't Give Up!

BATTLE OF WATERLOO.



*A dismounted Life Guardsman fighting a Cuirassier whom he slew
and rode off with his horse.*

London. Published by Thomas Kelly, Paternoster row, Aug. 3. 1816.

Guardsman Samuel, struggling upon one knee continued the unequal contest. He gradually obtained the upper hand, **slew his enemy, and captured his horse!** Still bareheaded and with his skull fractured, **Godley continued to fight!** One of those occasional lulls had taken place at the time and the single handed feud was fought out before an appreciative audience of Sam Godley's companions who declining to intervene, hailed his gallant obstinacy with loud cheers and loud shouts of "Well done, Marquis of Granby!". Unfortunately, Samuel Godley was injured badly. Shortly afterwards this second horse was killed by a cannonball and this time Samuel Godley suffered severe head injuries when trapped under the falling horse. For him, the Battle of Waterloo was over.

Surviving An Injury At Waterloo

Battle wasn't just about who was stronger or better equipped! Not only did the armies have to have better troops or weapons, but without quick methods of transport like trains or planes, they also had to be able to transport food and medical supplies across **hundreds of miles**.

Let's imagine... what happened next?

Samuel Godley hit in the head with a sabre as he wrestles a Frenchman from his horse. Although he is unarmed he manages to win the horse! His second horse was killed by a cannonball, how would he reach safety?

The nearest hospitals could have been several miles away, but there were some military surgeons. Many soldiers would have had to walk out of the battlefield injured as there were no ambulances and few doctors.

The newly invented **triage** system meant that the doctors decided that they thought Godley was likely enough to live that it was worth treating him.

If his injury was bad, Samuel Godley was probably treated with **trepanning** which was a small drill which made a circular hole in the skull which allowed surgeons to remove and shards of bone from the skull and relieved pressure from the brain (which can cause severe brain damage).

Returning soldiers was a huge effort. 6 out of every 100 soldiers were allowed to have their families positioned with them...

After the battle 300,000 men were dismissed from the armed forces without a pension. It was not until 1826, 11 years after the Battle of Waterloo that Samuel Godley left the Lifeguards, despite his near fatal injury



A trepan and a holey skull. **Waterloo200**



French ambulance from that period. **Waterloo200**



Surgeon's kit from Waterloo. **Waterloo200**

Not only did hospitals not have ambulances, they also had no anaesthetic and a limited supply of painkillers. **It wasn't even suggested for another 30 years that doctors and surgeons wash their hands before operating!** 80% of soldiers died of disease rather than as a direct result of war! 30% of soldiers who died during the Battle of Waterloo were already suffering from potentially fatal diseases when they went into battle.



Follow me to **ACTIVITY 7**

Source 21: Godley's Nickname



Samuel Godley was known as the 'Marquis of Granby' because of his bald head. This popular nickname was used in newspaper articles and personal recollections from fellow soldiers, making his story and heroism well known to the public shortly after his death.

Follow me to **ACTIVITY 8**



“The Marquis of Granby”

A short time ago, Samuel Godley, well-known by the title of the “Marquis of Granby.” He was a native of Whitwell, near Barlborough, and was enlisted into the Life Guards, some two and twenty years ago, by Corporal John Silcock, at Chesterfield. At the battle of Waterloo he distinguished himself so much, as to obtain the honour of a niche in Kelly’s History of the War, (which also gives an engraving illustrating the deed.) That historian records his “deeds of arms,” in the following words:—A private in the Life Guards, who, from being bald, was jocularly styled, by his comrades, the Marquis of Granby, had his horse shot under him, and his helmet knocked off. Regardless of these circumstances, however, he boldly attacked and killed one of the cuirassiers, and rode off in triumph with his enemy’s horse; his companions in arms exclaiming, “Well done, Marquis of Granby!” His skull was fractured in the contest, but he did not quit the field, until the battle was completely won. After his discharge from the 2d Life Guards, up to the period of his decease, he had been in the employment of the proprietor of the bazaar, Baker street, Portman-square.

Nottingham Review, 24 February 1832. After Samuel Godley’s death his story came to light because of funeral, more illustrious than usual. A number of papers retold his exploits on the field at Waterloo, immortalising this nickname.

The Waterloo Medal



Battle of Waterloo Medal

The Waterloo medal was announced in the London Gazette on 23rd April 1816. On the 10th of March 1816 a Memorandum for the Horse Guards by the Prince Regent declaring that **the Waterloo Medal** was conferred upon every Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer and Soldier of the British Army who took part in one or other of Battle of Ligny (16 June 1815), Battle of Quatre Bras (16 June 1815), and the Battle of Waterloo (18 June 1815). The medal was issued in 1816–17 to every soldier present at one or more of these battles. They were also credited with **two years extra service and pay**, to count for all purposes. The soldier was known and described as a **'Waterloo Man'** The Battle of Waterloo was the first occasion when every soldier was honoured for their service with a medal, regardless of their rank or role. **The tradition of the campaign medal remains to this day.**

Source 23: The Horse Guards After the War

After the Napoleonic Wars, the Household Cavalry would not fight in another war for 67 years!
They had ceremonial royal guard duties in London.

2nd Life Guards relieving Guard, Horse Guards.
Westminster Archives



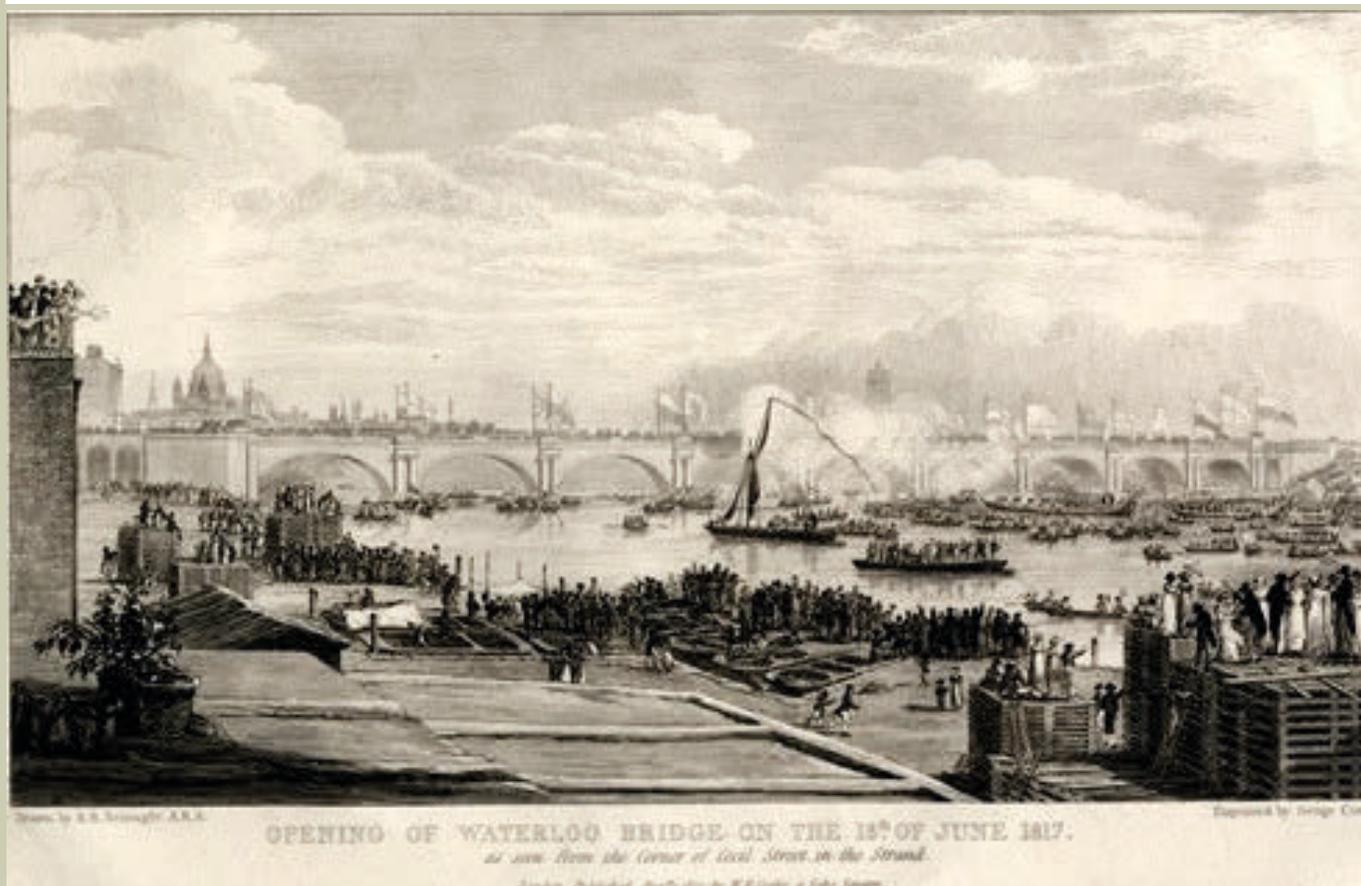
"Social Life 1822".
London Metropolitan Archives

Being a Life Guard could feel like a very prestigious occupation. Serving at high society events, protecting the aristocracy and serving in the King's personal guard took common soldiers to extravagant gatherings with London's most rich and famous. In this print, at an exhibition of paintings women and men, including two in guards' uniform, look at the walls filled with pictures.

Follow me to **ACTIVITY 9**



Ceremonial Duties



OPENING OF WATERLOO BRIDGE.

Yesterday, about a quarter past two o'clock, the Duke of Wellington passed through St. James's Park, in his carriage, attended by his Aid de Camps, unobserved by the multitude till he got near the Parade, when he was recognized by a few who ran after the carriage, but the rate the carriage was travelling prevented it from being known generally who was in the carriage.

The Prince Regent left Carlton House, attended by Admiral Sir Edmund Nagle and Lord Forbes, the Naval and Military Aid de Camps in Waiting, about twenty-five minutes past two o'clock, and proceeded through the gate into the Park. The Regent's carriage proceeded without any Guards till it reached the Parade, where six Life Guardsmen attached themselves to it, and conducted it to Fife House. The Guard at the Tilt Yard were drawn out to receive his Royal Highness with military honours, as were the Guards of the Life Guards in the Horse Guards, with their colours flying, with Laurel, as emblems of victory, in commemoration of the day.

Divisions of the Foot Guards in their full dress, were stationed in the vicinity of Whitehall, and a Captain's guard was drawn out in the area before Fife-house, to receive his Royal Highness the Prince Regent and suite. The fineness of the day attracted immense crowds, who pressed in every direction towards the water. The river was covered with boats, barges, &c. The watermen belonging to the Insurance Office establishment were in their full dresses, with their banners, and flags.

Several of the boats on the River were mounted with carronades, which were occasionally discharged amid loud huzzas. Bands of music enlivened the scene with martial airs, on the Bridge and on the water. A number of elegantly dressed females graced the throng in every direction.

The Foot and Life Guards were decorated with wreaths of laurel, and in letters of leaf gold were the words "*Waterloo, 18th June, 1815.*"

At the Suttling-house, in the Tilt-yard, a bough of laurel, with the same inscription, was displayed.

Article on the opening of Waterloo Bridge. Morning Chronicle - Thursday 19 June 1817

The opening of Waterloo Bridge marked the second anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo - on **18 June 1817**, an occasion celebrated with tremendous pomp and ceremony. Samuel Godley's 2nd Life Guards attended the opening ceremony to guard the Prince Regent and the Duke of Wellington. They guarded the departure of the Prince Regent's barge. **Westminster Archives**

Honoured by the King

At the Battle of Waterloo the Royal Horse Guards ('The Blues') had **Captured of the Eagle**—they captured the flag pole and standard of the opposing French regiment which meant that they were humiliated and defeated. In 1820, as a reward, the Prince Regent promoted them to the Household Guard and made himself **Colonel-in-Chief** of both regiments.



After the Napoleonic Wars, the Household Cavalry would not fight in another war for 67 years!

Godley's Discharge

Second **Regt.**  of Life Guards
 Whereof Genl the Rt Honr Carl Cathcart is Colonel.

THESE ARE TO CERTIFY

'I Samuel Godly do hereby acknowledge that I have received all Clothing, Pay, Arrears of Pay, and all just Demands whatsoever, from the Time of my Entry into the Service to the Date of this Discharge.'

Witness by:

Signature of Soldier:

Will Hancock Corps.

Samuel Godley

*'To prevent any improper use being made of this Discharge, by its falling into other Hands, the following is a description of the said Samuel Godley. He is about **forty four years of age, is five feet ten 3/4 Inches in Height, Grey Eyes, Fair Complexion, and by Trade or Occupation a Cordwainer.'***

Character,
 &c. &c. &c.

6th. THAT he has received all just Demands of Pay, Clothing, &c., from his Entry into the Service to the Date of this Discharge, as appears by his Receipt underneath.

Element
 of all
 Demands.

7th. I Samuel Godley do hereby acknowledge that I have received all my Clothing Acknowledgment of Pay, Arrears of Pay, and all just Demands whatsoever, from the Time of my Entry into the Service to the Date of this Discharge.

Witness by Will Hancock Corps

Signature of the Soldier } Sam^l Godley



TO prevent any improper use being made of this Discharge, by its falling into other Hands, the following is a Description of the said Samuel Godley. He is about forty four Years of Age, is five Feet ten 3/4 Inches in Height, light Hair, grey Eyes, Fair Complexion, and by Trade or Occupation a Cordwainer.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Regiment at Windsor this Day of 18

Signature of the Commanding Officer } Richard Genl Colonel of the 2^d Regt

Source 26: Army Pensioner



In the 19th century all army pensioners had to claim their pension from the Royal Hospital. If they lived at the hospital they were **In Pensioners** but if they lived outside they were classified as **Out Pensioners like Samuel Godley**. Royal Hospital Chelsea, home of the Chelsea Pensioners. **Kensington and Chelsea Archive**



The last survivors of the Battle of Waterloo (18 June 1815) at the Royal Hospital 1880.

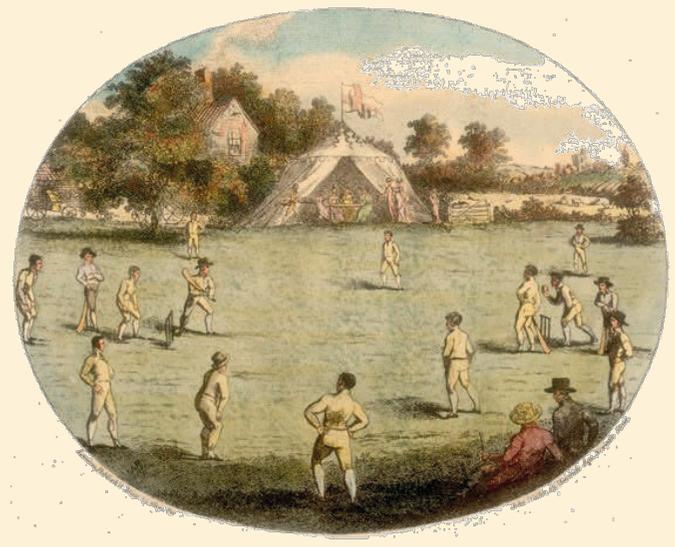
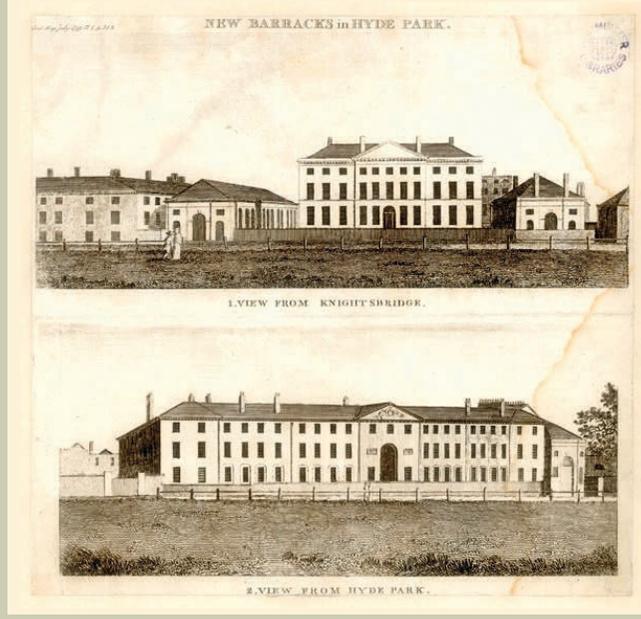
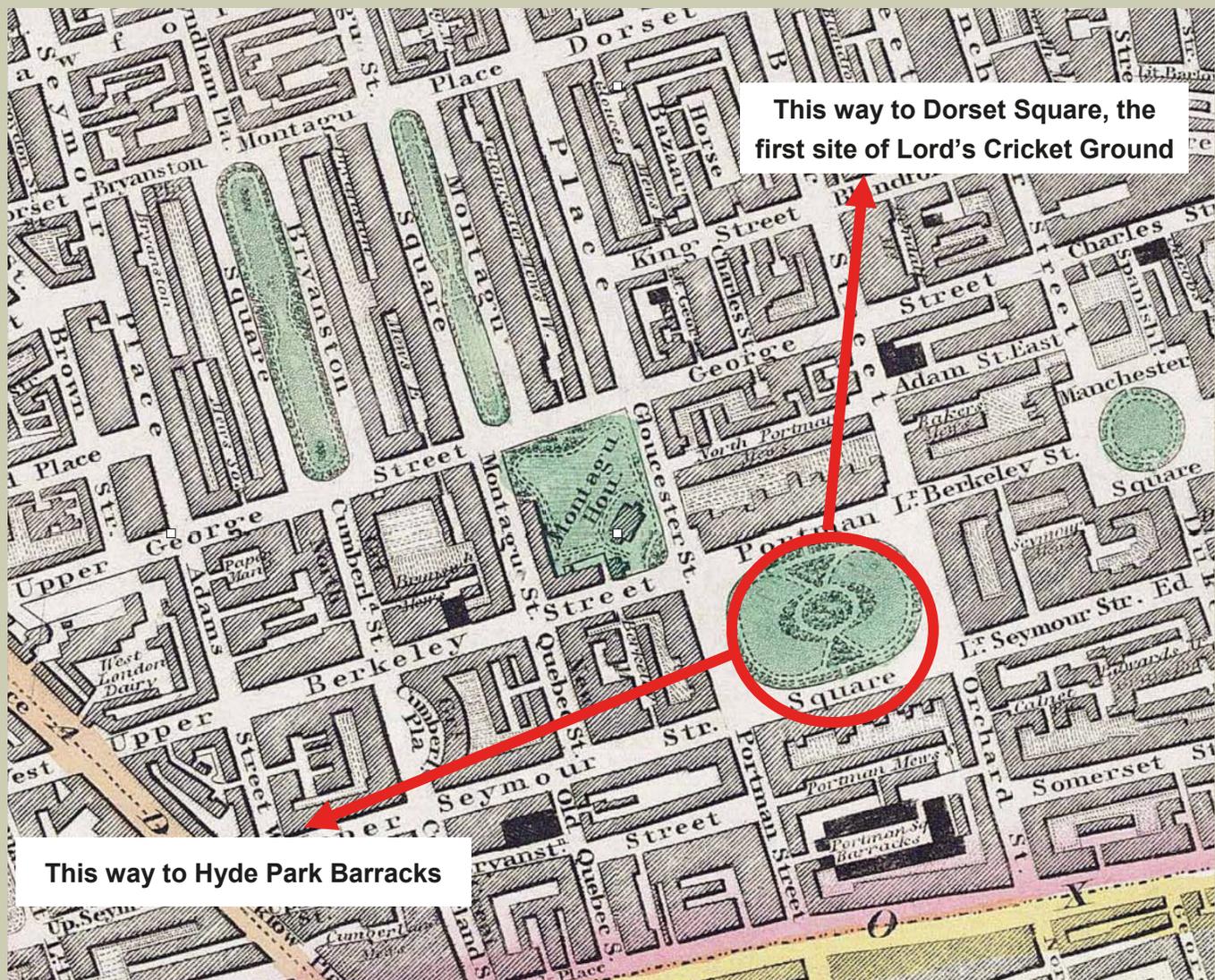
Source 27: Working Life After the Army

Samuel Godley's army pension was small so he had to work at the **Baker Street Bazaar**. The Bazaar was very close to the new Hyde Park Barracks in Knightsbridge, the base for the Household Cavalry Mounted Regiment.



The **Baker Street Bazaar** was largely a horse bazaar. Godley put his training in to good use working in the horse bazaar selling horses and commodities like carriages, and harnesses. Godley worked there for six years after his discharge from 1826-1832. **Westminster Archives**

A Central Location



The **Horse Bazaar** was a stone's throw away from what is now Dorset Square, the first location of **Lord's Cricket Ground**. The new **Lord's Cricket Ground** is not far from Samuel Godley's resting place in the St John's Wood Church burial ground. **Westminster Archives**

Baker Street Bazaar



The **Baker Street Bazaar** also hosted cattle fairs and sold livestock from the Smithfield cattle market. **Westminster Archives**.



The bazaar shared the space with the first **Madam Tussaud's** wax figures exhibition, though they were not affiliated with the bazaar. Napoleon appealed to the curiosity of so many, they made a wax figure of him for the exhibition. **Westminster Archives**

Source 28: Samuel Godley's Death

A melancholy instance of the uncertainty of human life occurred on Sunday, in the New-road, St. Mary-la-bonne. An elderly man was observed by several persons suddenly to stagger, and before assistance could be rendered him, to fall to the ground. Aid was quickly procured, and he was conveyed to the St. Mary-la-bonne Infirmary; surgical aid was, however, of no avail, as he had ceased to exist some moments before it could be procured. A patient recognised the unfortunate individual as Samuel Godley, formerly belonging to the 2d Regiment of Life Guards, since his discharge from which, and up to the period of his decease, he has been in the employ of the proprietors of the Bazaar, in Baker-street, Portman-square. He was a man of undoubted courage, and is the identical individual alluded to by Mr. Kelly, in his "History of the War," under the cognomen of the Marquis of Granby (a name he acquired by having lost the greater part of his hair), and who at the battle of Waterloo, when the grand charge was made by the English heavy cavalry against the French cuirassiers, was separated from his regiment, and attacked by two cuirassiers at the same instant, struck from his horse, and although on foot, without his helmet, and with his skull dreadfully fractured, he succeeded in killing both his assailants. The deceased was greatly respected both by his officers and comrades for his courage and general good conduct.

Samuel Godley died on 16 January, 1832. Above is a newspaper clipping from the Hereford Journal on 25 January, 1832 about his death. Godley was observed as 'suddenly staggering, and before assistance could be rendered [to] him, fell on the ground'. He died shortly after arriving at **St. Mary-la-bonne Infirmary.**

Source 29: Godley's Burial Records

[Page 23]

BURIALS in the Parish of ST. MARY-LE-BONE, in the County of MIDDLESEX, in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-two.

Name.	Abode.	When Buried.	Age.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
<i>Maria Craham</i> No. 177	<i>Warrow Street</i>	<i>22 Jan y.</i>	<i>52 yrs</i>	<i>Peter Moody</i>
<i>Elizabeth Davay</i> No. 178	<i>Montague Square</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>R. H. Chapman M. D.</i>
<i>Samuel Godley</i> No. 179	<i>Boston Place</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>Peter Moody</i>

Above is the burial record of Samuel Godley.

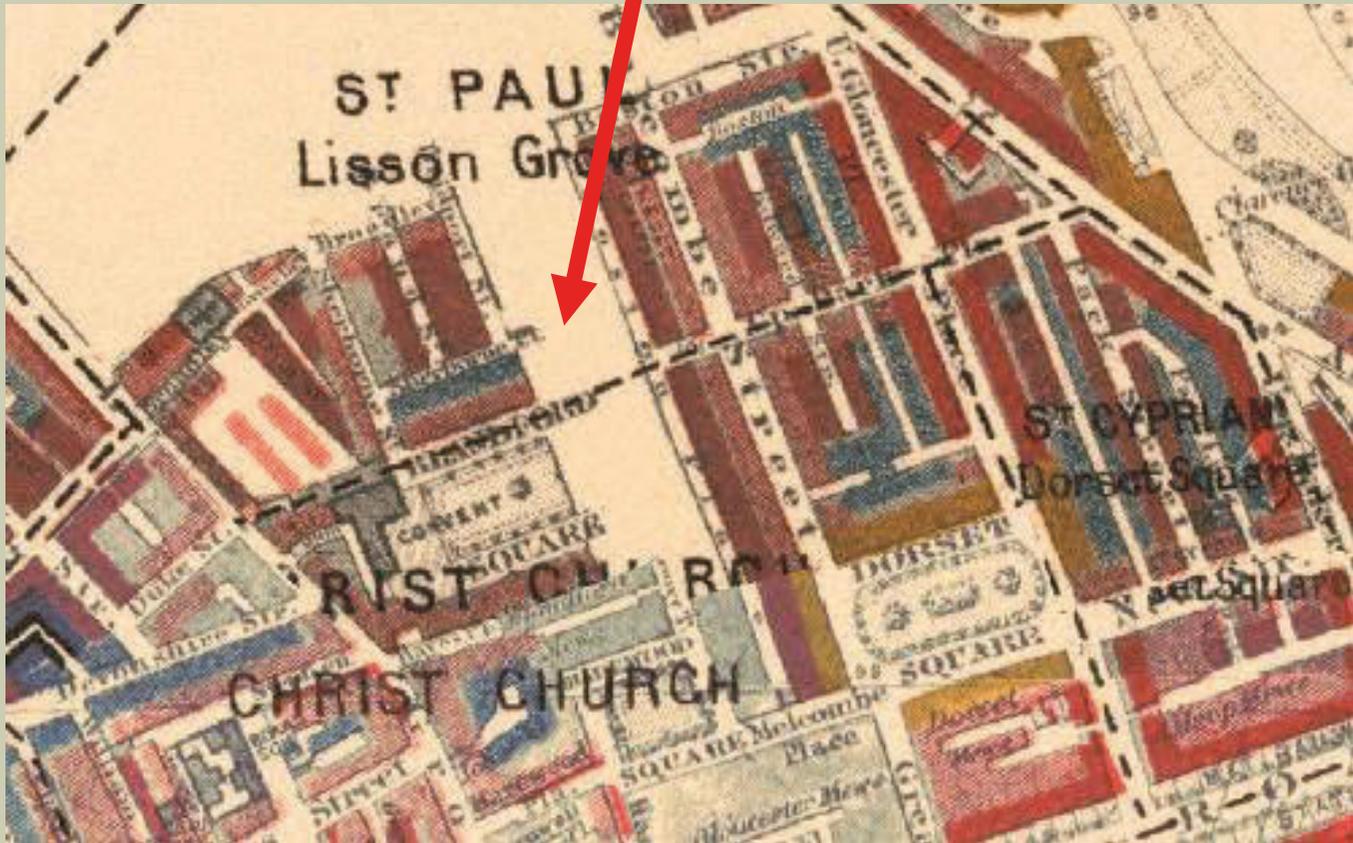
Although he died on the 16 January, 1832, Samuel Godley was buried days later on 22 January, 1832.

Burials in the Parish of Mary-Le-Bone in the county of Middlesex in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-two.

Name	Abode	When Buried	Age	By whom the Ceremony was performed
Samuel Godley	Boston Place	22 January	53	Peter Moody

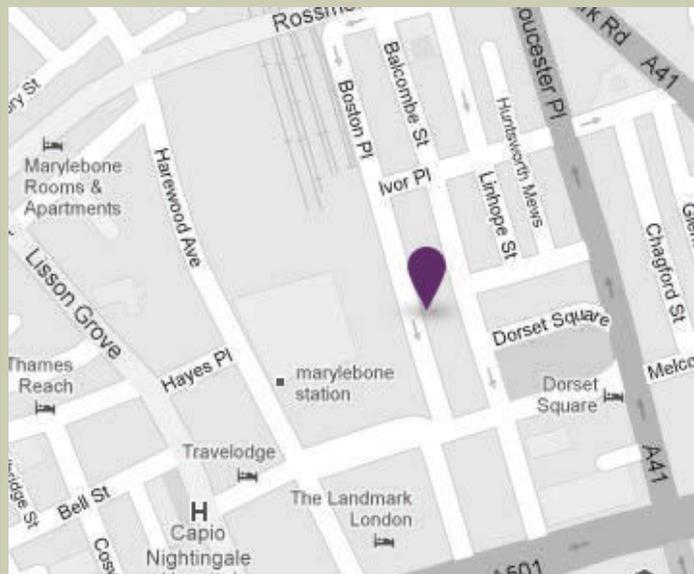
Booth Map 1898 Boston Place

Samuel Godley Boston Place *53 Peter Moody*
 No. 179



- BLACK:** Lowest class. Vicious, semi-criminal.
- DARK BLUE:** Very poor, casual. Chronic want.
- LIGHT BLUE:** Poor. 18s. to 21s. a week for a moderate family
- PURPLE:** Mixed. Some comfortable others poor
- PINK:** Fairly comfortable. Good ordinary earnings.
- RED:** Middle class. Well-to-do.
- YELLOW:** Upper-middle and Upper classes. Wealthy.

A combination of colours - as dark blue or black, or pink and red - indicates that the street contains a fair proportion of each of the classes represented by the respective colours.



Was Samuel Godley rich or poor living on his pension from the Royal Hospital?

Source 30: Godley's Gravestone

Samuel Godley is buried in **St Johns Wood Burial Ground** in Westminster. The Church and burial ground were consecrated in 1814.



The Life Guards gathered together the funds for his memorial and the burial plot.



*“One man, Samuel Godley, had his horse shot and his helmet knocked off and he raved about the field of battle on foot until he met a cuirassier, whom he slew and rode off on his horse to new scenes of conflict. I saw Godley perform that daring exploit which is recorded of him by his regiment. He lived for some years afterwards and **when he died I made a drawing for the device on his tombstone** which may be seen in the burial ground St John's Wood London.”*

Major Playford's Memoir

Follow me to **ACTIVITY 10**

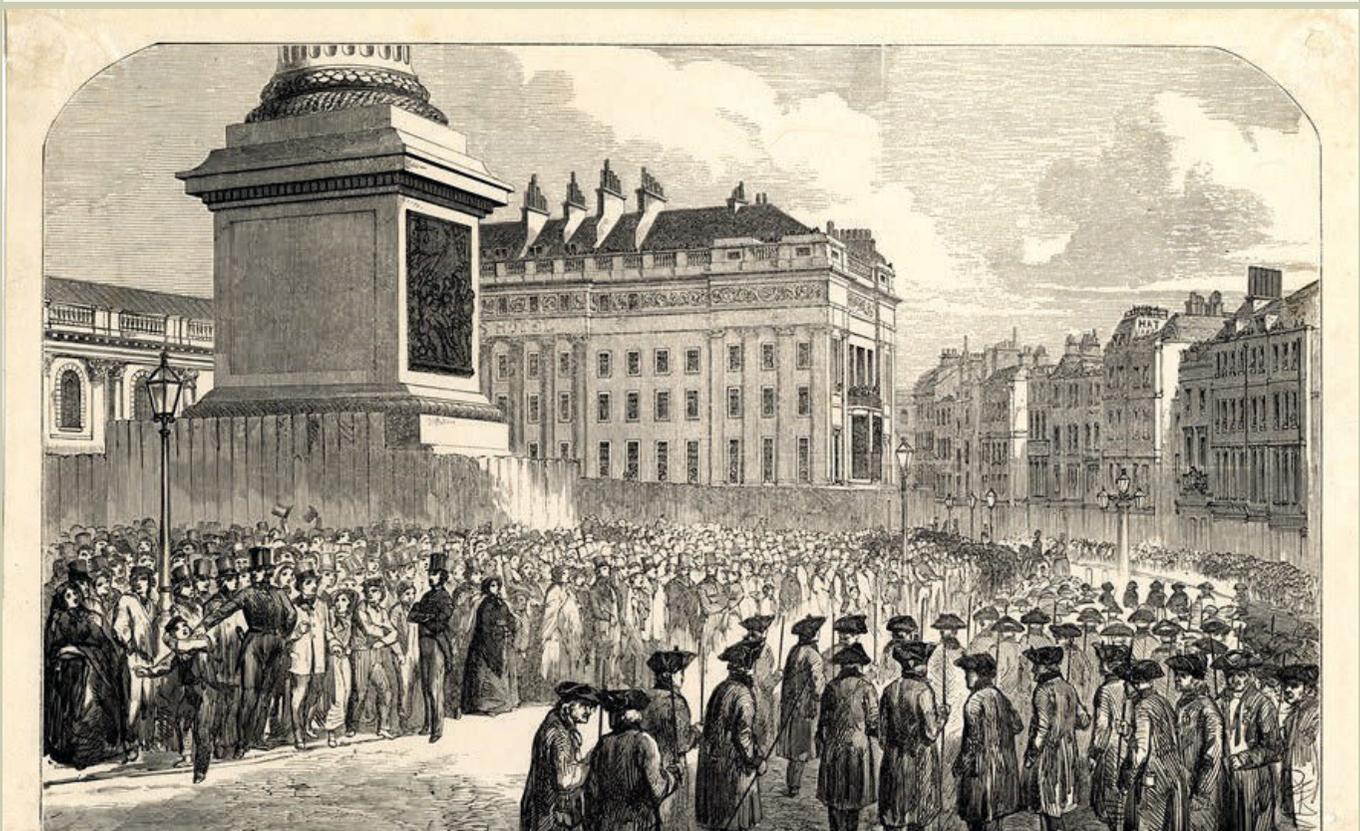


Funeral of the Duke of Wellington

A grand funeral was held for Wellington but often ordinary soldiers like Samuel Godley are forgotten when they die.

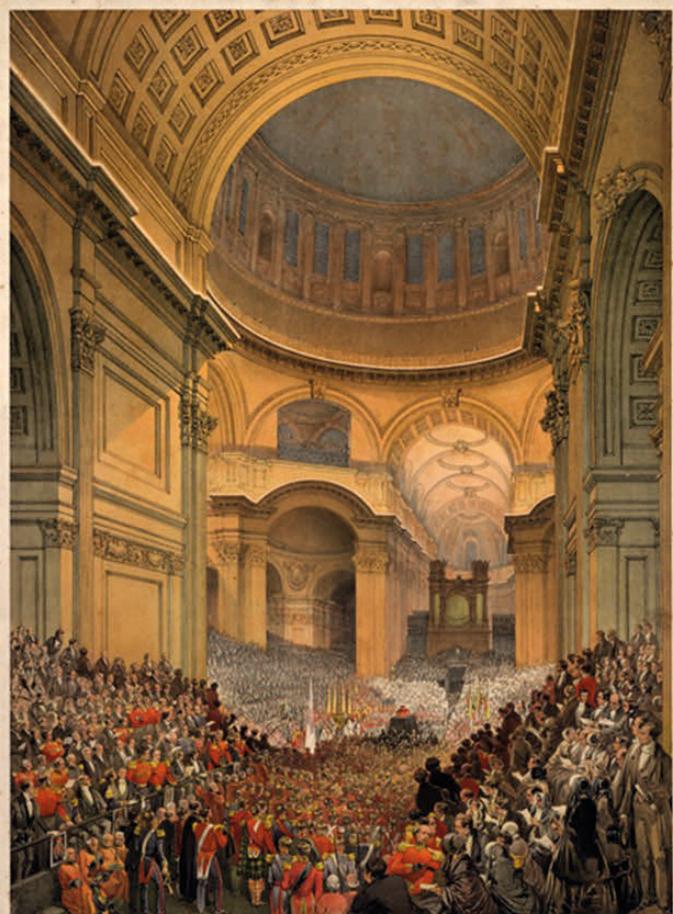


Wellington's statue was held on the **18th of November 1852**. A funeral car with his body was followed by a long procession of mourners. **Westminster Archives**

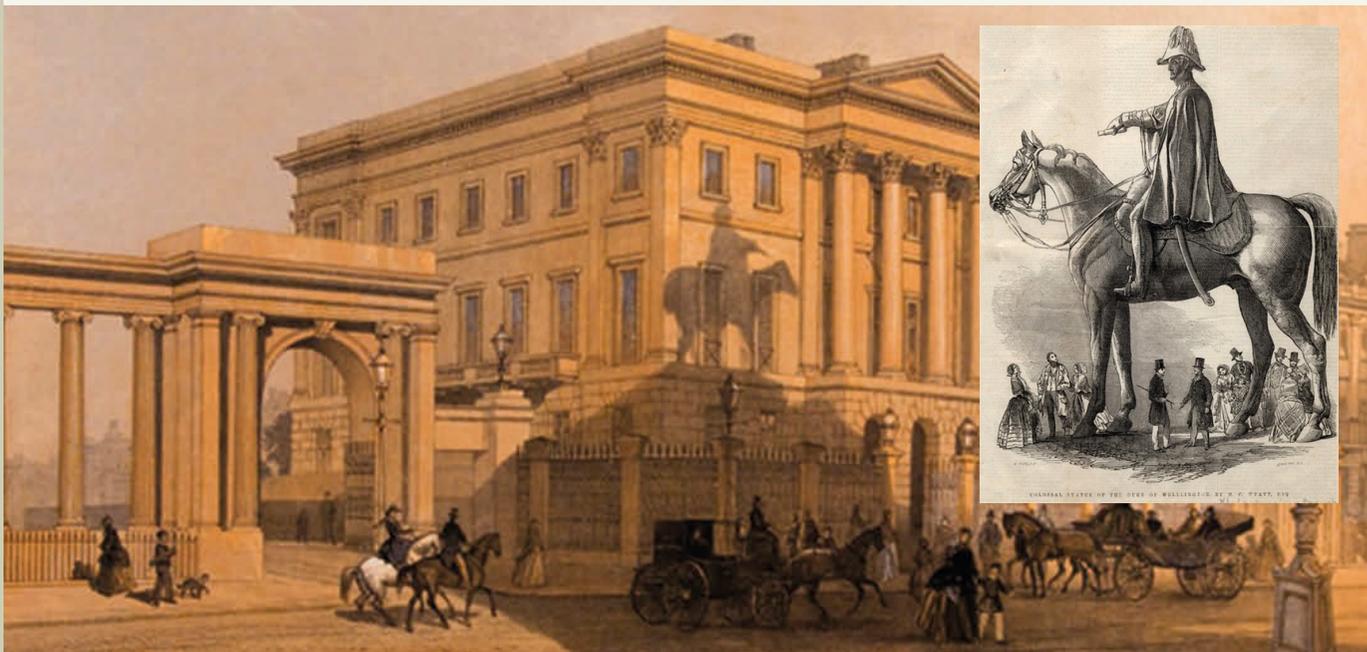


The **Chelsea Pensioners** joined the procession of the funeral of the Duke. If Samuel Godley had still been alive, it is almost certain he would have wanted to go as well. **Westminster Archives**

Funeral of the Duke of Wellington



Wellington's body **lay in state at Chelsea Hospital** where people went to pay their respects. His funeral was one of the most spectacular commemorations in history, and certainly was one of the biggest that had ever been seen then. The procession to St Paul's Cathedral was viewed by a crowd of a million and a half people! **Westminster Archives**



A colossal statue has been erected **in 1846** on the Wellington Arch at Hyde Park Corner. It was later moved after the funeral to Aldershot because many thought it was too big, even Queen Victoria who thought it marred the view of Buckingham Palace! **Can you see it's shadow?**

Source 31: Remembering Samuel Godley

Thomas Playford, 2nd Regiment of Life Guards wrote about his own experience in the Regiment. You have been reading extracts from his memoir which contains the **only direct reference** to Samuel Godley's feats at the Battle of Waterloo.



Thomas Playford, Australia, 1795 - 1873

Self portrait - after the Battle of Waterloo

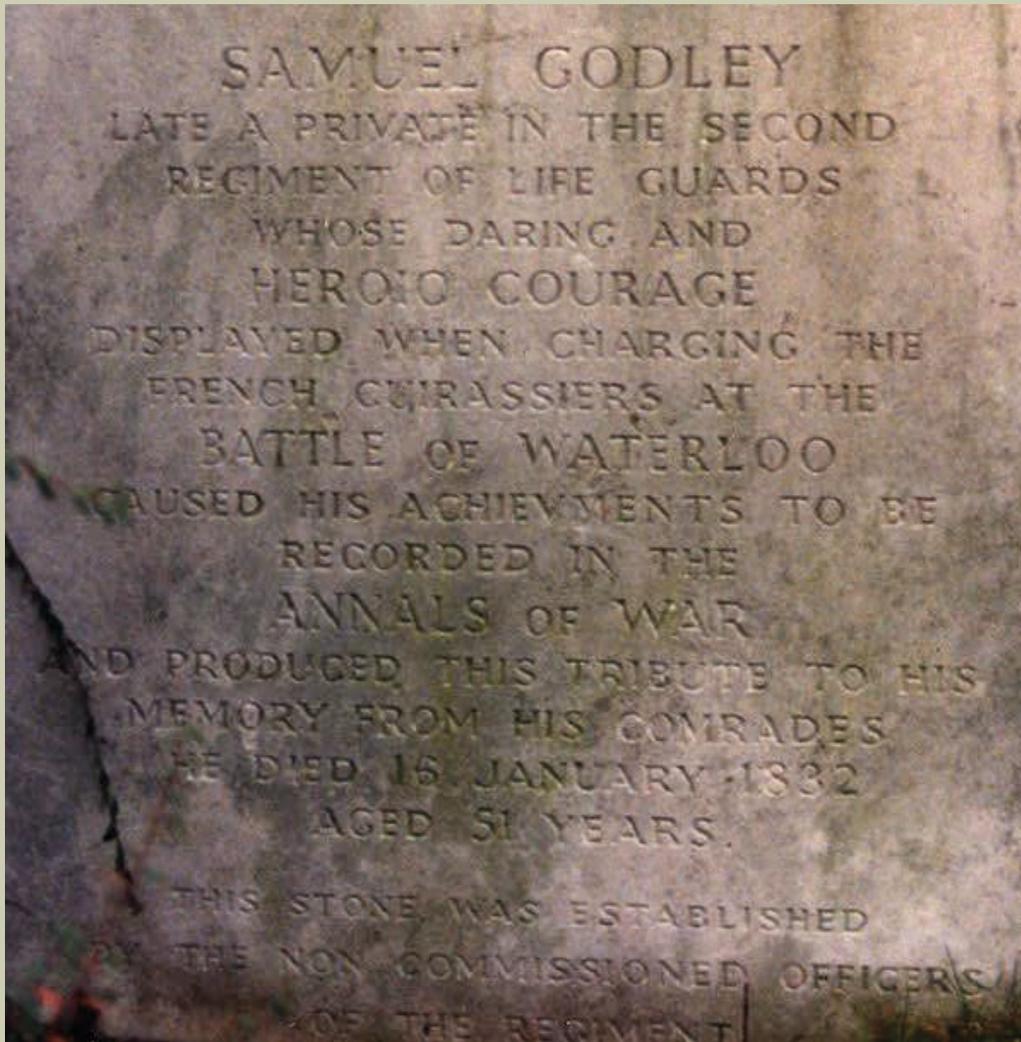
after 1815, Britain

watercolour on paper mounted on board, 23.0 x 20.0 cm.

Gift of Dr Margaret Fereday 2002. Art Gallery of South Australia, Adelaide



A Historical Inscription



*"In memory of SAMUEL GODLEY, late a Private in the Second Regiment of Life Guards, whose daring and heroic courage displayed when charging the French Cuirassiers at the Battle of Waterloo caused his achievements to be recorded in the annals of war and produced this tribute to his memory from his comrades. **He died 16 January 1832, aged 54 years.** This stone was established by the Non-Commissioned Officers of the Regiment."*

Follow me to **ACTIVITY 11**



The Waterloo Bicentenary



The son of a humble Whitwell shoemaker who went on to become one of history's true heroes at the Battle of Waterloo has been remembered 200 years on.

"They say Whitwell folk are hard-headed- but his is surely an extreme example!"

- David Yaw



A commemorative wreath from The British Legion and Whitwell History Society was laid at the North London resting place of Samuel Godley by David Yaw in 2015 in honour of the **Waterloo Bicentenary**. Mr Yaw was been working with organisations in Whitwell and the surrounding areas to ensure that Whitwell's Waterloo hero is remembered and alerted the Westminster Archives to the damaged gravestone.



Follow me to **ACTIVITY 12**

A Memorial in Need of Attention

Since the burial ground became a park, Samuel Godley's grave has neighboured a playground



His gravestone used to stand tall , but over the years it has fallen into disrepair.



Acknowledgements

Reproduced courtesy of the Westminster Archives

Pimlico Volunteer *N13 Rowlandson, Thomas (003)*
Royal York Marylebone Volunteer *Ashbridge 911 Acc 1765a*

Westminster Cavalry *N13 Rowlandson, Thomas (006)*
Cartoon by Cruikshank featuring a Recruiting Party, 1797
View of Horse Guards Parade from St James's Park, showing the canal *F133.2 (001)*

The Horse Guards *Gardner Box 12 No 18*

St Mary le Strand

The front elevation of Carlton House, Pall Mall *Gardner Box 40 No 03c*

The staircase at Carlton House, Pall Mall *Gardner Box 40 No 23b*

The Serpentine fleet in Hyde Park 1814 *C136.1 (008)*
Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington *L132.1 Wellington, Duke of (001)*

2nd Life Guards relieving Guard, Horse Guards *Gardner Box 12 No 24*

The opening of Waterloo Bridge *Gardner Box 17 No 02*
Illustration of a cricket match at St Marylebone from The Laws Of The Noble Game Of Cricket *Ashbridge 780 Acc 1047a*

Baker street bazaar

Smithfield Club Cattle Show at the Baker Street Bazaar *T137 Baker Street Bazaar (002)*

Satirical cartoon featuring waxwork of Napoleon Bonaparte at Madame Tussaud's *T137 Tussauds (001)*
The funeral procession for the Duke of Wellington, showing the cortege at Hyde Park Corner, 18th November 1852 *C138 Hyde Park Corner (087)*

Chelsea Pensioners joining the procession of the Funeral of the Duke of Wellington *Gardner Box 07 No 12c*

Funeral service of the Duke of Wellington in St Paul's Cathedral, 18th November 1852

Funeral service of the Duke of Wellington in St Paul's Cathedral, 18th November 1852

Lying In State of the Duke of Wellington in Chelsea Hospital, November 1852

Colossal Statue of the Duke of Wellington by M C Wyatt *Gardner Box 48 No 10*

View of the front elevation of Apsley House *Broadley Bath and Piccadilly Vol III pp27*

Reproduced courtesy of Kensington and Chelsea Archives

Royal Hospital and Rotunda *CM2184*

Reproduced courtesy of the Household Cavalry Museum.

A short tailed coattee
Plumed helmet
Uxbridge's artificial leg
Cast of the skull of corporal John Shaw
John Edward's Bugle

Reproduced courtesy by the National Army Museum

The King's Shilling *NAM. 1983-10-15-1*
Pattern 1796 heavy cavalry sword *NAM. 2001-06-16-1*
Warrant to raise the lifeguard 1642 *NAM. 1993-10-112-1*
Battle of Maida, 1806 *NAM. 1965-01-140-1*
Coatee, 1st Regiment of Life Guards *NAM 1958-12-72-1*
Siborne model *NAM. 1975-05-56-1*
Battle of Waterloo, 1815 *NAM. 1968-06-300-1*
First Regiment of life guards *NAM. 1950-11-33-6*
Charge of the First Life Guards *NAM. 1977-04-70-1*
Charge of the 1st Life Guards at Genape *NAM. 1959-09-73-1*

Reproduced courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum

The Manchester Hero, or Arts Yield of Arms 1935,0522.1.56, *AN148209001*
Regency fete or John bull in the conservatory 1868,0808.7980, *AN78843001*
Voluptuary under the horrors of digestion 1851,0901.618, *AN32912001*
God save ye King!! by an Old performer - & the Devil take the Cryer 1868,0808.12781, *AN169484001*
Acts of adhesion!!! | Satirist June 1st 1814 1865,1111.2037, *AN169419001*
Substitutes for bread; -or- right honorables, saving the loaves, & dividing the fishes 1865,1111.2037, *AN169419001*
Le congres 1993,1107.58, *AN98681001*
The devil to pay or boney's return from Hell-bay 1868,0808.8184, *AN76869001*
John Bull in alarm; or, Boney's escape, and a second deliverance of Europe. A new Song to an old Tune. 1865,1111.2078, *AN172897001*

Reproduced courtesy of the Art Gallery of South Australia, Adelaide

Thomas Playford, Australia, 1795 – 1873

Reproduced courtesy of the British Library

Bonaparte's Soliloquoy. 650.a.12.(23.)
The Plumb-pudding in danger. 745.a.6

Reproduced courtesy of the London Metropolitan Archives

Social Life 26873

Reproduced courtesy of Metropolitan Toronto Reference Library

Cathcart, Charles Murray, 2nd Earl *T30906*

Reproduced courtesy of Library of Congress

Prang's aids for object teaching. Shoemaker. 2003663929
Johnny Bull's defiance to Bonaparte! 2002714824
The journey of a modern hero to the Island of Elba *PC 2 - Journey of a modern hero ... (A size) [P&P]*

ACTIVITY 1: What's In A Plum Pudding?



When Samuel Godley was alive, the plum pudding could mean two things: one made from chopped beef or mutton, onions and sweet dried fruit; or one made from suet, dried fruit and sugar like a mince pie. Deceitfully, they did not typically include plums!

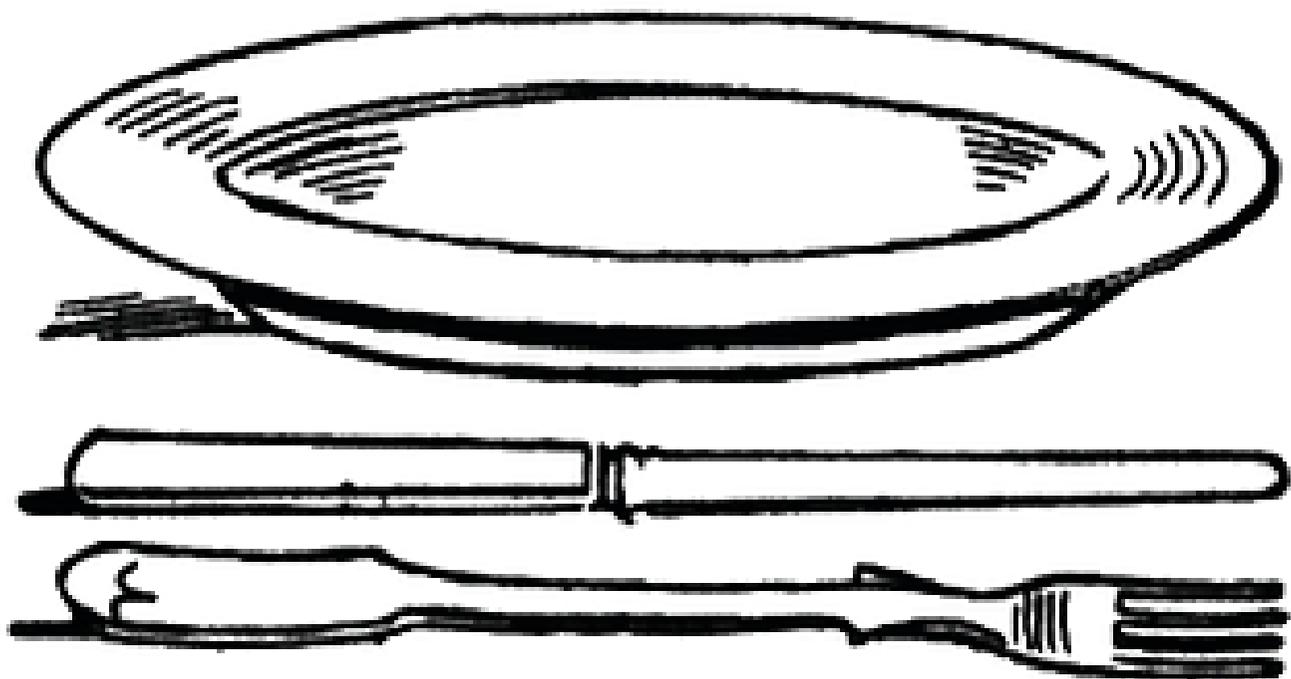
Amongst the aristocracy, French cooking and culture was becoming more popular. The landed gentry was moving away from the “pudding”—a countryman’s staple food—in favour of more elaborate and delicate recipes.

The traditional British pudding wasn't well-suited to the extravagant parties held by the Prince Regent. Can you create an original recipe for a pudding that would amaze and delight the guests at his table?

DID YOU KNOW? Historically, a pudding was a “confection of fat and starch, cooked with meat, vegetables or fruit, encased in some form of a skin or shell, and boiled. In the Middle Ages, they were enclosed in a stomach lining or intestine, though by the 16th century the British used a special pudding cloth, or a pudding dish if they were baking it instead.

ACTIVITY 1: What's In A Plum Pudding?

As a result of the French influence, puddings were sometimes cooked in a mould to create a beautiful shape, or decorated. What would your decadent creation look like?



ACTIVITY 2: A Tall Question



General Tom Thumb, a very short actor, dressed in character as Napoleon

Look at the print *The Plum Pudding in Danger* again. William Pitt, the Prime Minister of England and Napoleon, Emperor of France, are sitting across each other at the table

Napoleon was portrayed as very short man. Not only were critics mocking him for his height, they were also drawing comparing him to a child

But how tall was he really?



With your class, stand in a line in the order of shortest to tallest.

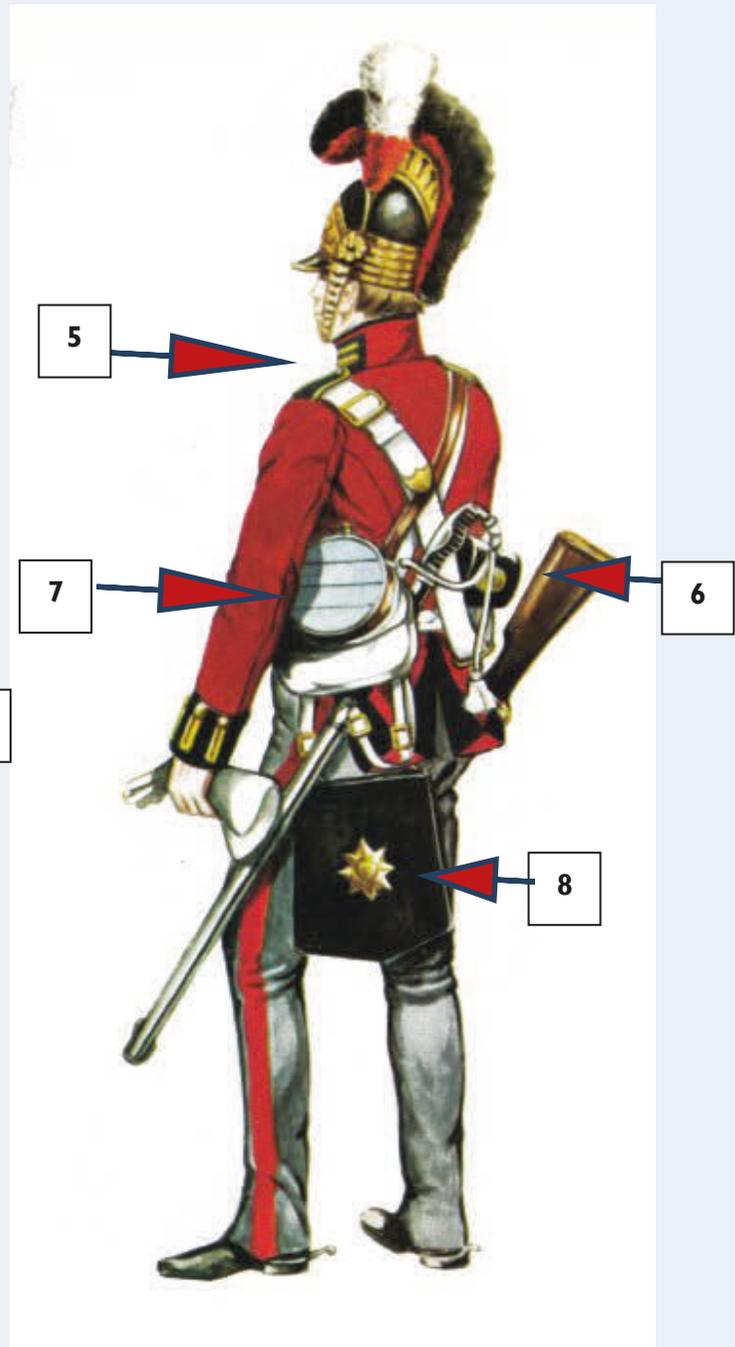
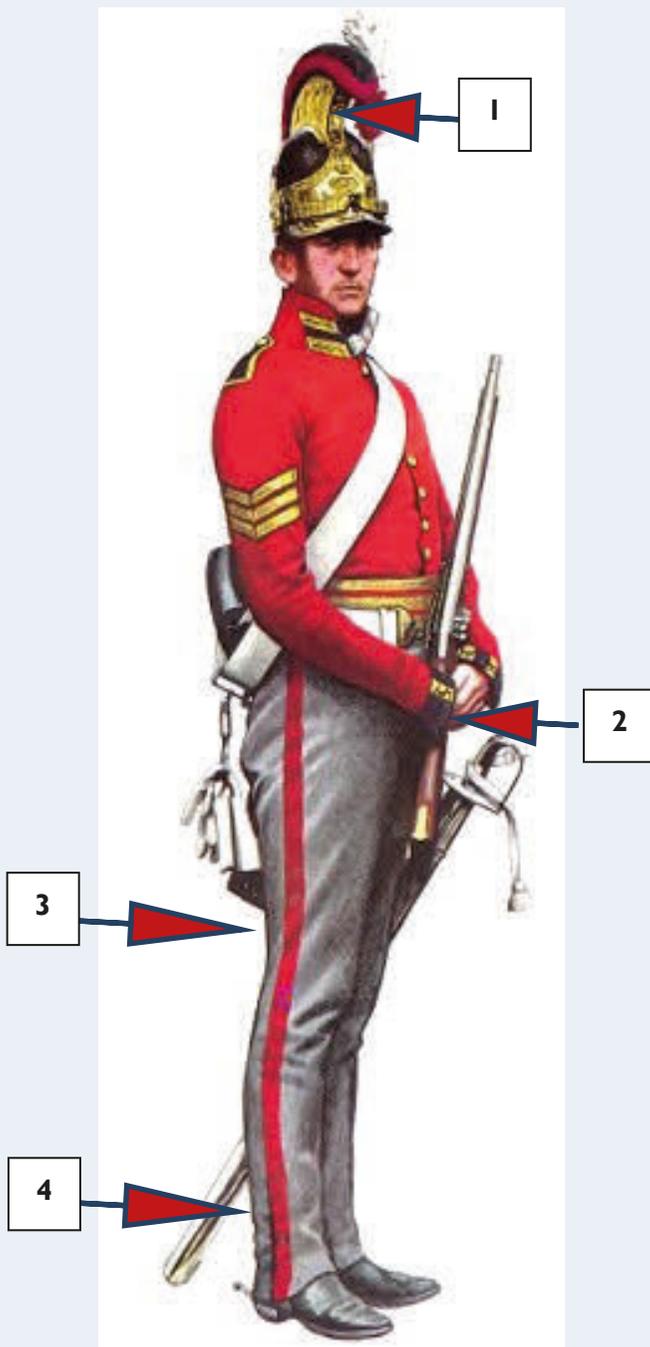
Where do you think Napoleon would stand if he was with you? Where do you think Prime Minister William Pitt would stand.

How do you think Napoleon might look different if the artist was someone that respected him?

Napoleon was actually 5 feet 6 inches (1.68 m) tall, taller than the average Frenchman of his time



ACTIVITY 3: Weapons and Equipment

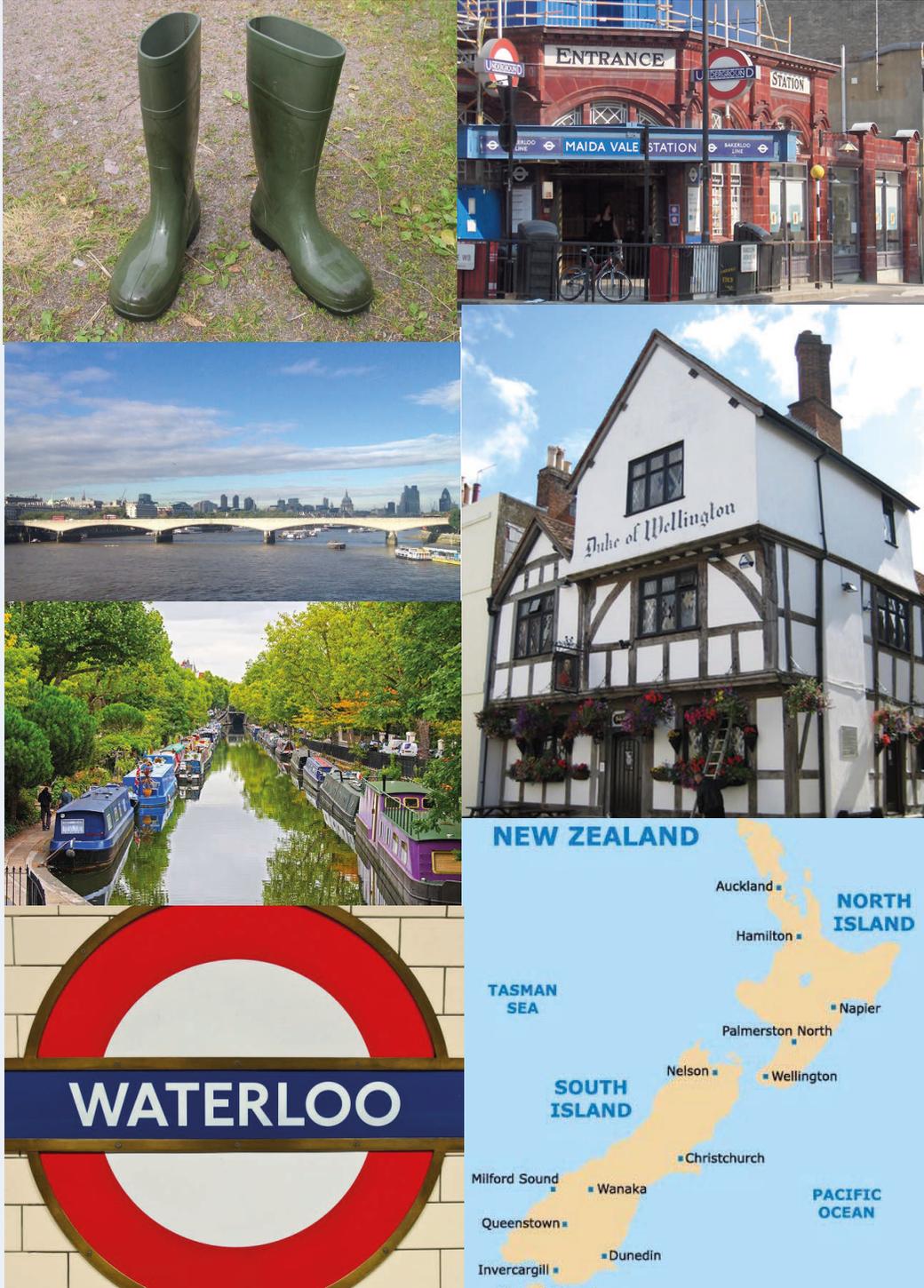


Equipment item	Letter	Number
Plumed helmet	A	
Cavalry boots	B	
Cavalry breeches	C	
Red coat and cross belt	D	
Cavalry sabre	E	
Ammunition pouch	F	
Cavalry Rifle (carbine)	G	
Water canteen	H	

Can you match the pieces of equipment lettered above with the numbers of the soldier?

ACTIVITY 4: Named After Waterloo

The pictures below are of a place or object that was named after a key figure, event or place in the Napoleonic Wars.



Identify the pictures and match them to one of the boxes below

The Duke of Wellington

The Prince Regent

The Battle of Waterloo

The Battle of Maida Vale

Can you think of anything else that was named after key figures, events or places in the Napoleonic Wars?

ACTIVITY 5: The Prince Regent



Look at the caricature of the Prince Regent again.

- What kind of man do you think he is?
- If you hadn't been told, do you think you would have known that he was royalty?
- What do you think about how he is posing?
- Do you like him?
- Does this print represent the whole story?

Look at the list below and see if you can find the following items in the print. Match the description to the item with a link, and then match the item to **vice** you think it represents

Small pots of medicine, including one 'For the Piles', another 'For a Stinking Breath',

Empty flagons of wine

A fork being used as a toothpick

A chamber pot, what they used to wee in, covering what looks like lengthy unpaid bills

Prince of Wales' coat of arms with a crossed knife and fork at the centre instead of the typical heraldic symbols

Dice thrown on the floor next to lists of names, possibly of debtors



Gambling

Drunkenness

Irresponsibility

Gluttony

Self-indulgence

Boorishness

ACTIVITY 6: What Do You Think?



In his memoir, Sgt Major Playford questioned himself and what was expected of him as a Life Guard. Like many issues, in history and today, the Corn Laws were **controversial**, and there were many ways to think about them.

Try to imagine how each of the characters below might have felt about the riots and the Corn Laws

Servant

Those that worked in the rich family's house, like one in the Grosvenor Estate, would not have been rich themselves. They were fed by the household, and often lived there too, **in more humble quarters with more meagre ration**. Not all of them had good relationships with their employers. They may have had relatives or friends that were not so lucky.

Aristocrat

The wealthy inhabitants of the Grosvenor Estate, Mayfair and Belgravia made sure that there were soldiers nearby to protect their homes and their families. They were not very affected by the Corn Laws, and many had political influence on those that wrote the laws. They could afford food like bread and wheat even if they were more expensive now.

A person in the mob

The **dissenters** protesting the Corn Laws were a diverse group. They may have been poor, unable to feed their families, or simply people with a great **social conscience** (because not all those who opposed them were poor!). They poor were hungry and angry that they could not afford food, and wanted to show their discontent to the law makers.

Life Guard

After the war, the Life Guards returned to London to protect the wealthy areas of London and the King. Even though worked in close proximity to luxury and wealth, many came from humble backgrounds, like Samuel Godley and Major Playford. Some might question why they are protecting the rich people and if they are doing the right thing, even though it is their duty.

ACTIVITY 7: “He died of what?”

Health and Death in Battle



The medical equipment used by doctors at that time was not too good and there were few medics on the field. Each carried a travelling box with knives, saws, scalpels, tourniquets, forceps, with strops to sharpen the tools. He also carried dressings, sutures, needles, and some drugs which didn't work very well. If you found an injured soldier, you would treat him with his supplies and your supplies would be used for your own injuries only. This ensured that soldiers didn't find themselves with nothing later

Match the ailment in the left column to what you think is the correct cure on the right column

Musket Ball
Cannon Ball
Fever/Infection
Someone Steps on your Foot
No Anaesthetic
Thrown off of your Horse
Too Much Blood Loss
Home Sick
Scurvy
Run out of Bullets
Leg/Arm Wound

Alcohol
Write a Letter Home
Drink Raw Lemon Juice
Blood Transfusion
Use the Gun as a Club
Bandages
Amputation
Leather Tourniquet
British Stiff Upper Lip
Blood Letting
Take off Someone Else's

How would you try and cure the soldiers at the Battle of Waterloo from their various injuries and illnesses?

What modern items would you want to be able to take with you to war?

ACTIVITY 8: A Faceless Soldier

In the print of Samuel Godley fighting, you can only see the back of his head. Taking inspiration from this page and what you have learnt, imagine you are a painter, and draw a portrait of what you think Samuel Godley looked like.

Think about the portraits you have seen of Napoleon and the Duke of Wellington. How are they depicted? How did this change when Napoleon was depicted by the British who do not like him? **What is the expression on their faces?**



When depicting Samuel Godley, keep in mind that he was often referred to as the 'Marquis of Granby' because of his **balding head**. Or do you want to draw his portrait **as a young man?**



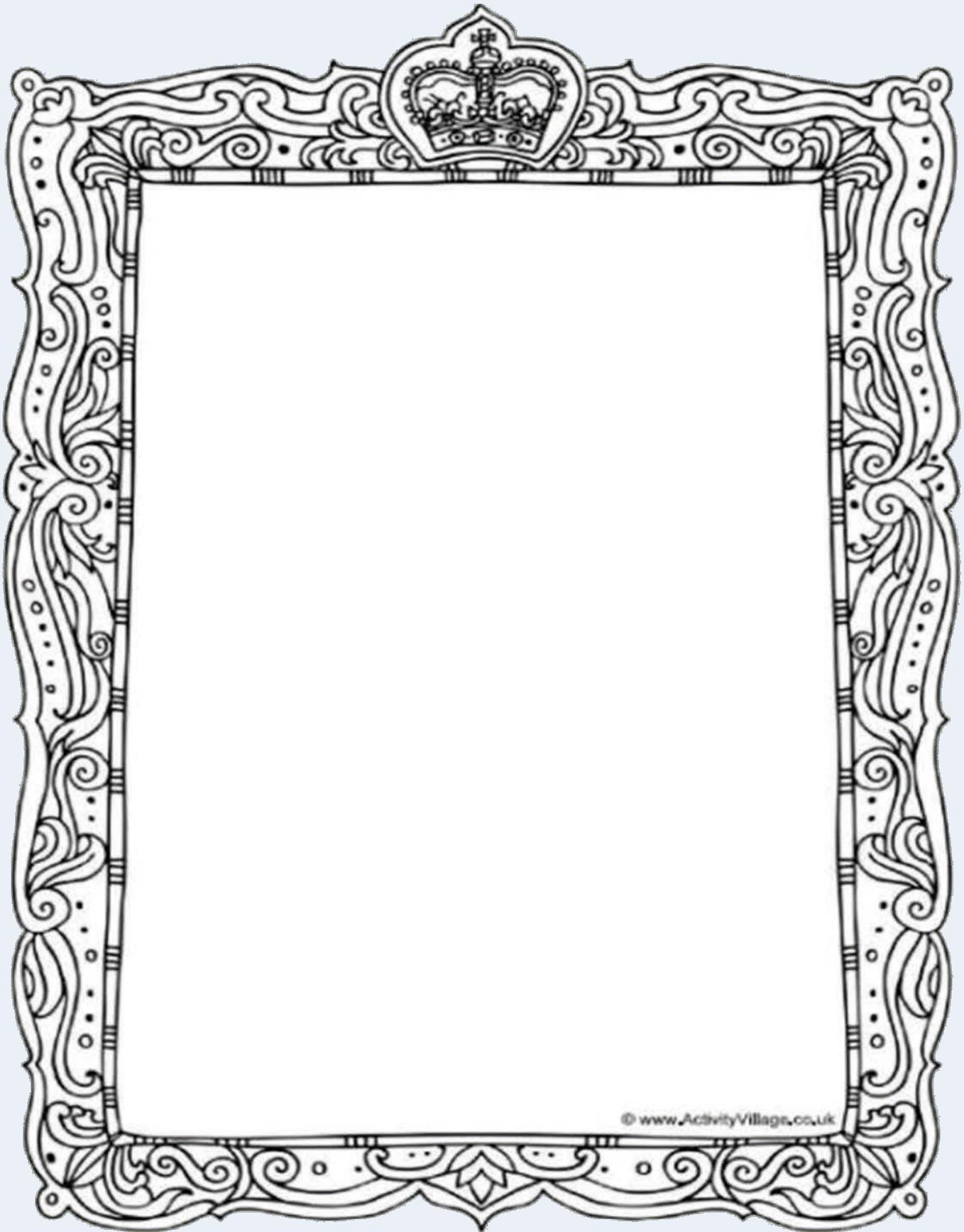
What type of uniform would Samuel Godley be wearing as part of the Second Regiment of the Life Guards?

Think about if you want to include symbolism like that seen in the portrait of the Duke of Wellington. Hint: Look at the symbol on the horse's saddle.



Godley would have received the **Waterloo Medal** for his services.

ACTIVITY 8: A Faceless Soldier



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ACTIVITY 9: Capture The Eagle



The French Imperial Eagle was carried into battle as a standard by Napoleon army during the Napoleonic Wars. A French Regiment's eagle, personally given by Napoleon, was mounted on top of its standard, and represented the honour and pride of the soldiers who fought under it. **For the enemy to capture an eagle was a terrible blow to the French Army, and a great honour to the man who took it.** It was a treasured trophy of the battle. The Blues captured a French Eagle at the Battle of Waterloo, and were rewarded by the Prince Regent when they became a part of the Household Cavalry!

On the next page, draw your own battle standard

Choose the two best military standards in your class, and wrap them around a stick/staff so that they can be held high and stay visible from afar. Now split into two teams to play **capture the flag!** The two children who made the standards that you chose will be team captains and will chose their teams.

How To Play Capture The Flag

Split the area that you will be playing in, in half. Each team will have a half of the space to hide their flag. Agree on the middle boundary dividing both sides, and "jails". You will need one for each team.

As a team, hide your flag the best you can, however it still have to be at least 50% visible.

The object of the game is for one team to grab the flag of the other team and bring it over to their own side, winning the game. All players must run and search for the other teams flag.

Why don't you work together by using an excellent strategy you have devised together?

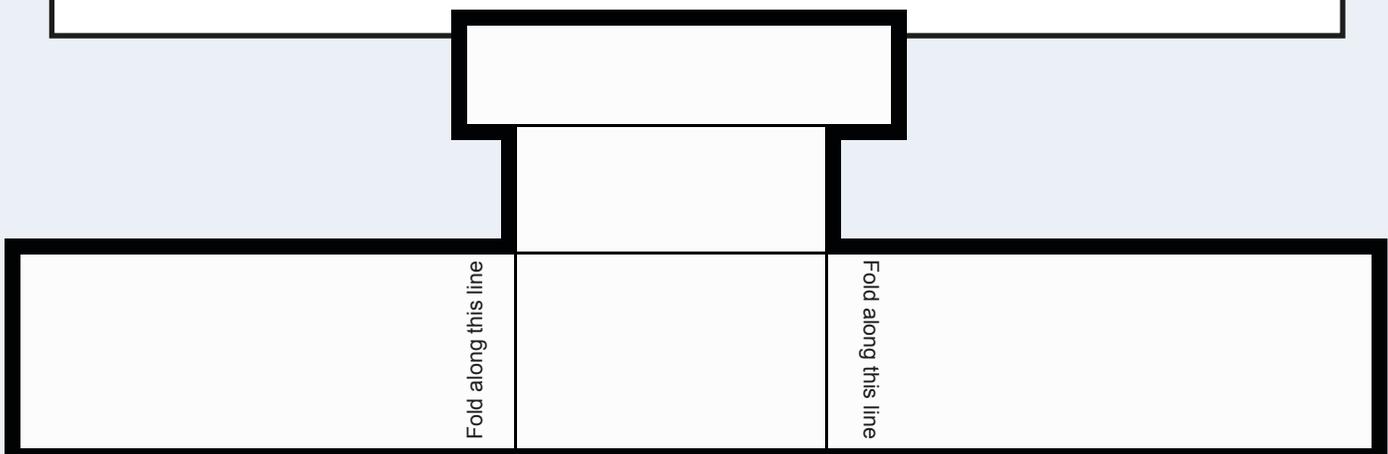
Start the game!

While you are in the opposite team's side, you must be careful not to get caught. If you are "tagged", they will send you to their jail. There the player will have to stay until they are tagged and released by one of their own team members who has not yet been captured.

The game finishes when one team brings the opposite team's flag into their side.

ACTIVITY 9: Capture The Eagle

Which animal would you use to represent your team?
Draw your standard in the space below and cut it out



ACTIVITY 10: Design Your Own Insignia



Insignia are symbols or badges distinguishing **military office**, **military rank**, **membership or nationality**

The one on Samuel Godley's Gravestone was designed by a fellow Life Guard Sergeant Major Thomas Playford

Can you draw your own?

Use the blank badge on the next page as your canvas!

Keep in mind the following:

- Traditionally, the inside of the insignia was split into two or four sections. This followed the tradition of **heraldic devices** which represented important family and bloodlines!
- The images inside would represent something the person thought was important to them. The image Thomas Playford chose for Samuel Godley resembles the breastplate worn by the Life Guards in ceremonial dress
- Some insignia have animals around the badge on the right and left. Sometimes animals are drawn in a pattern the centre. Horses, lions, and birds are all used often. They represent qualities like **bravery** and **valour**.
- Insignia's are typically made with bright colours like yellow, blue, and red. Godley's was inscribed in a gravestone, so is colourless.

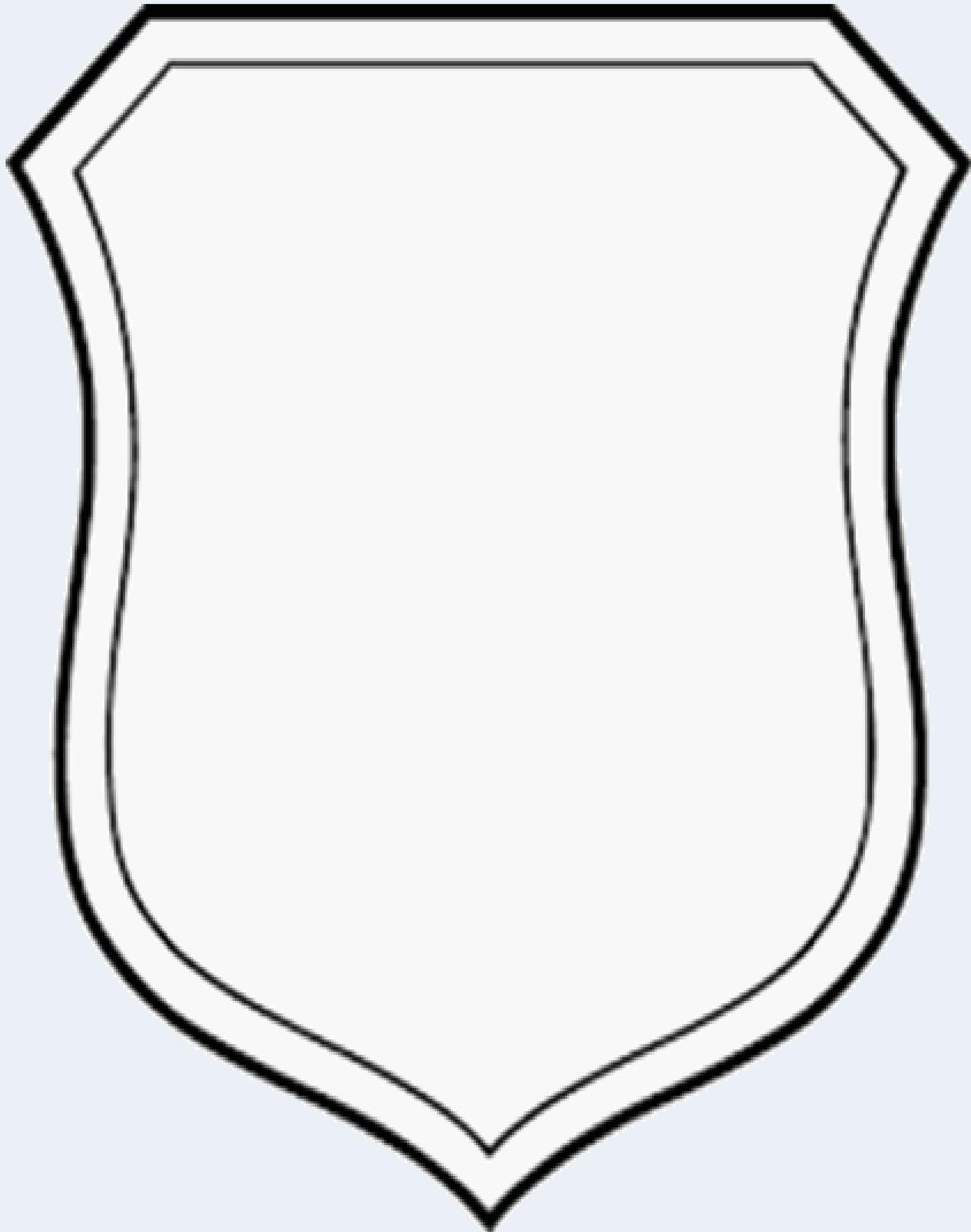


Draw yours on the next page!

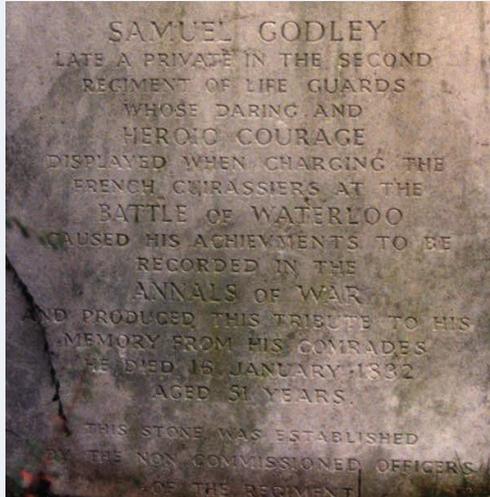
ACTIVITY 10: Design Your Own Insignia

What would you put inside your own insignia?

- Music, family, food, animals, toys?
- Which colours best represent you?



ACTIVITY 11: A Historical Inscription



In Memoriam

Write your own epitaph for Samuel Godley. The epitaph is the part of the headstone that people will remember. Most epitaphs will only be short, 3-4 sentences long, but will summarize the deceased's personality and the way they lived their life.

My list of words and phrases

Put what you just wrote into some sort of order, numbering each word or phrase. Think about the mode or tone of what you are trying to say. If you think of anything else, write it down here.

The Final Draft

Ask a partner to read through what you have written. What is good? What things need improving? When you have done this, give your epitaph a title and write your final draft.

ACTIVITY 12: “Stop the presses!”

"Stop the Presses" is a phrase from the newspaper industry indicating the need to change the content of an issue just before, or during, its printing because of an important incoming news report. **Reporters** are storytellers who write to share their experience with wider audience. The people of the City of Westminster want to know what you have been up to! Can you write about your visit to see Samuel Godley's grave? What you write will be sent to Westminster City Council's **Communications Team** who will compile your articles before publishing a **press release**

Headline:

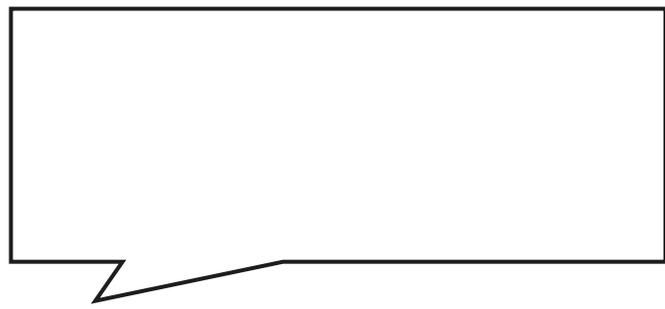
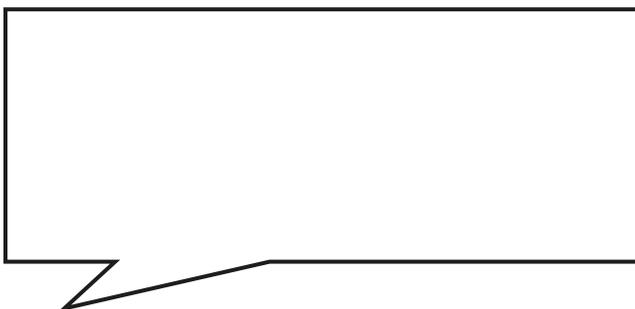
A summary of what you did (5Ws: Who, What, Where, When Why)

Describe your visit to Samuel Godley's grave

Describe why Samuel Godley became famous at the Battle of Waterloo

Explain why you are writing to the Westminster City Council Communications team

Write quotes by two interviewees from Westminster Archives:



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With thanks to Victoria Kurtz and
Thea Rogerson, project
volunteers.



*A dismounted Life Guardsman fighting a Cuirassier, whom he slew
and rode off with his horse.*

London: Published by Thomas Kelly, Paternoster row, Aug. 3. 1816