

THE OUTSTANDING MGS 1793 AND WATERLOO PAIR TO COLONEL CHARLES WOOD WHO AS A YOUNG ENSIGN OF THE 52ND LIGHT INFANTRY WAS WOUNDED AT THE BATTLE OF BUSACO WHILST CARRY THE KING'S COLOURS OF THE REGIMENT SERVED AS ADC TO MAJ GENERAL 'BLACK BOB' CRAUFURD AND WAS WITH HIM WHEN HE WAS KILLED AT CIUDAD RODRIGO, NEXT SERVING ON WELLINGTON'S STAFF, BEFORE SERVING AS ADC TO LORD STEWART DURING HIS MISSION TO GERMANY IN 1813. HE THERE SERVED WITH BOTH THE RUSSIAN COSSACKS AND THE PRUSSIAN ARMY DURING THE GREAT BATTLES OF 1813-14, INCLUDING THE GREAT BATTLE OF LEIPZIG BEING ONE OF THE HANDFUL OF BRITISH SOLDIERS PRESENT THERE AND AT THE ALLIED ARMIES VICTORIOUS ENTRY INTO PARIS IN 1814. FOR HIS GALLANTRY HE WAS AWARDED THE PRUSSIAN ORDER OF MERIT (LATER KNOWN AS THE BLUE MAX), ONE OF JUST FOUR BRITISH OFFICERS EVER TO BE AWARDED THIS HIGHEST OF AWARDS. AS A CAPTAIN OF THE 10TH HUSSARS, HE SERVED IN THE WATERLOO CAMPAIGN AND ON 17TH JUNE 1815, WHEN IN COMMAND OF A PIQUET, HE WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR BRINGING THE NEWS TO WELLINGTON OF THE OF THE DEFEAT OF THE PRUSSAINS AT LINGY AND WAS WOUNDED AT THE HEAD OF HIS TROOP AT THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO



MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793, FIVE CLASPS, BUSACO, FUENTES D'ONOR, CIUDAD RODRIGO, BADAJOZ AND SALAMANCA, 'C. WOOD, SUBT, 52ND FOOT, ADC & DAAG', WATERLOO MEDAL 1815, WITH REPLACEMENT CLIP AND STRAIGHT BAR SUSPENDER 'CAPT CHARLES WOOD, 10TH ROYAL REGT OF HUSSARS', SILVER MEDALLION (2" IN SIZE) NAMED TO COLONEL WOOD MP, LITTLETON, MIDDLESEX 1841 FOR JOHN CHARLES EARL SPENCER PRESIDENT ON OBVERSE.

Born in December 1790, the brother of Colonel Thomas Wood MP and nephew of the Marquis of Londonderry, He was expelled from Charterhouse school for starting a riot and immediately joined the Army in 1809.



A 20/21 YEAR OLD LIEUTENANT CHARLES WOOD IN UNIFORM OF THE 52ND. THE TWO BULLION EPPULETTES DATES THIS PORTRAIT TO 1811-12 WHIST HE WAS SERVING AS ADC TO MAJ GENERAL CRAUFURD OR AS DAAG ON WELLINGTON'S STAFF

### **FROM THE HISTORY OF THE 10TH HUSSARS**

'LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLES WOOD was gazetted to the 52<sup>nd</sup> Light Infantry on the 16<sup>th</sup> March 1809. He proceeded at once to Portugal and joined his regiment at Ruxillo, as the army was falling back after the battle of Talavera. He served throughout the following campaign with the Light division, was present at the battle of Coa, and was wounded when carrying the King's colour of the 52<sup>nd</sup> at Busaco. He was present at the battle of Fuentes d'Onore. In 1811 he was A. D. C. to General Robert Craufurd, and was with him At his death at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo. He was appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General at the Headquarters of the Duke of Wellington, and was present at the capture of Badajos, the battle of Salamanca, and the siege of Burgos. On the 17<sup>th</sup> September 1812, he was promoted a captain in the 68<sup>th</sup> Foot. In 1813 Captain Wood accompanied Lord Stewart to Germany as A. D. C. and afterwards took part with the Prussians in the campaign against the French. He was present at the battles of Gross-Beeren, Donnewitz, Wittenberg, and Leipsic, when the French, under Napoleon were totally defeated by the Allies. On this occasion, for his report on the evening of the 18<sup>th</sup> October that the French were retiring, and for saving a Prussian General and his staff from being capture, he was decorated by the King of Prussia with the military order of merit. After this victory he was present at all the subsequent engagements in France, and finally entered Paris in 1814. In July 1813 he had been posted to the 18<sup>th</sup> Hussars but he did not join them, and was transferred to the 10<sup>th</sup> Hussars in November 1814. He proceeded with his regiment to Belgium in 1815 and took part in the Waterloo campaign. When in



command of a piquet on the 17<sup>th</sup> June he was one of the first to discover the retreat of the Prussians from Ligny, and he immediately reported this circumstance to the Duke of Wellington. He was severely wounded at the head of his troop on the 18<sup>th</sup> at Waterloo. The following letter was written by Lord Stewart (afterwards marquis of Londonderry) to Colonel Wood on this occasion:-

*"HAMBERG. July 3, 1815 - It was only this minute from a letter from young Paget at Brussels that I hear of our young hussar's wound. Thank heaven he is doing well. I must envy him being winged on such a day. I am sure now the danger is over you will glory at it, and that his majority will be easy now. I am quite miserable to be out of this and not with my old friends. I am painfully anxious about Harris who, I hear, is in great danger. Dashwood was also wounded. Every one of my old staff. - (Sd.) Stewart"*

After the peace he was appointed brigadier-major on the staff at the Northern district, Pontefract. Colonel Charles Wood to the end of his life displayed an unabated interest in his old regiment. He made several presents to the officers' mess, which are still much valued. Among them are pictures of old officers and uniforms, the Wellington Despatches, the Life of Ziethen, and other interesting books. He died on the 13<sup>th</sup> December 1877, at the age of eighty-seven.'



Mock up of Awards; PLM in photo is a modern copy for display only



The following are extracts from letters of Captain Charles Wood, 10<sup>th</sup> Hussars, after he was wounded at the battle of Waterloo:-

*"I got hit just as the Duke moved to the attack and bled like a pig. I took up my stirrups in the hunting seat and made the best of my way back to Waterloo. With the assistance of a dragoon, I afterwards got into Brussels, and found a lodging in the Rue Royale. Arnold will come home with me. He was shot through the lungs. They tell me he must not eat meat for six months. He says "Wait till I get to Northampton with five hunters next November..." Quentin is going to Paris tomorrow in a carriage ... Bob Manners was struck in the shoulder by a lance, and did not find it out until the next day. ... You should have seen us the night before the fight. Every one wet through. We had a shower that came down like a wall. Our horses could not face it and all went about. It made the ground up to the horses' fetlocks. We got into a small cottage close to our bivouac, about a mile in rear of our positions, most of us naked and getting out things dry at the fire. I managed to get "Paddy" a shop for the night. Old Quentin burnt his boots, and could not get them on ... We had to feed on what we found in the hut, beginning with the old hens for supper, and young chickens for breakfast. I see the English papers say "The Light Dragoons could make no impression on the French Cuirassiers." Now our regiment actually rode over them. Give me the boys that will go at a swinging gallop for the last seventy yards, applying both spurs when you come within the last six yards. Then if you don't go right over them I am much mistaken. .... I have found the ball which went through my thigh into the pad of my saddle, very high up. I think it hit the bone which drove it upwards..."*





## FIRST COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST.

SIR,—Having been sent to Harrow in 1797, when six years old, I never learnt anything, though the splendid General Robert Crauford selected me as his aide-de-camp in 1811; and at his death—storming Ciudad Rodrigo—the great Duke appointed me (a lieutenant in the glorious 52d) deputy assistant adjutant-general at his head-quarters, from which time I remained on that staff, and as aide-de-camp to Sir Charles Stewart (Lord Londonderry) until the termination of the war with the battle of Paris, 1814. Having had the luck to discover the enemy were filing off at Leipzig, of saving Prince Schwarzenberg being taken 221 February, and that the main body of the French were in front of Arcis-sur-Aube on the 9th March, 1811, from which the army were ordered to retire in the night, believing the enemy were marching round its left flank on Troyes, which luck I have in Lords Londonderry and Burgersh's handwriting; further, that as a captain of the 10th Hussars I reported to the Great Duke at daylight on the 17th June, 1815, that the Prussians had retired (vide note to his Waterloo despatch), I now wish to learn in what way Shakspeare, Chatter, and the like would have assisted me on those ticklish occasions? Though quite aware a perfect knowledge of English, French, and German, with the first four rules of arithmetic, would have been of advantage, and that the gentleman with such knowledge after two or three years at the outposts would be a useful and accomplished soldier, one, who held the highest appointment on the home staff, a mathematician, master of languages, and red tapist, arrived after the battle of Salamanca, but was such a useless child that he was sent home. Let, then, the Sandhurst student be master of the first four volumes of the supplement to the Great Duke's despatches before he is gazetted, and if for the cavalry, of the Cossack language, in addition to the before mentioned. I may further remark on having been complimented in the district orders by Lords Stafford and Harris, and Sir Henry Bouverie for the "zeal and excellent judgment" with which I conducted the business of the Adjutant-General's Department from 1819 to 1832 in this northern district, on each's retirement, and remain yours,

CHARLES WOOD.

Pontefract, July 26.





Portrait of Wood circa 1813/14





## Two Hussars

### (1) Charles Wood, Germany, 1813

JOHN MOLLO

This article and its sequel in our next issue represent a remarkable coincidence. Within weeks of one another two respected researchers, working independently and quite unknown to one another, submitted to 'MI' articles describing original detective work to which each had been led by chance encounters with two unrelated surviving relics of British hussar officers of the Napoleonic period. The subjects proved to have been two young subalterns of the 18th Hussars who, alone and far from their regiment, had actually served stirrup to stirrup on detached service with a German army in 1813. In this first article John Mollo describes his findings in the matter of a previously unrecorded British Staff

Some years ago a portrait miniature of a British hussar officer wearing the Waterloo Medal and the Prussian Order of Military Merit — the so-called *Pour le Mérite* — appeared in a London saleroom. The image of a young British officer wearing a much-coveted Prussian decoration was intriguing, to say the least; and some research seemed to be called for.

The sitter's uniform was that of the 10th Hussars; and sure enough a captain in that regiment, Charles Wood, had indeed been permitted by Royal Licence of 1 March 1815 to accept and wear the Prussian Order of Military Merit 'in testimony of the approbation of the King of Prussia, of the distinguished Military services rendered by him to the common cause, during the last campaign'. That the same officer served with the 10th Hussars during the Waterloo campaign, and was therefore eligible to receive the Waterloo Medal, seemed to clinch the identity of the miniature.

In the same sale, however, but not in the same lot and not acknowledged as being associated with it in any way, was a *papiermâché* snuff box with a

circular lid painted with the portrait of a young hussar officer in a rather curious uniform. I acquired this box; and on opening my new purchase found inside two black wax mourning seals (one bearing the arms of the Marquis of Londonderry, the other apparently belonging to the Marquis of Worcester); and a small piece of paper with the following handwritten inscription, apparently taken from a journal:

*'Berlin 21 August 1813*

*I set for three hours for my picture on one of those painted snuff boxes before I left Berlin as ADC to a General of Hussars which I intend to send to my Father. I do not know what sort of thing it will be —*

*Charles Wood'*

Here was further confirmation that the miniature and the snuff box, split up in the saleroom, were indeed from the same source.

The snuff box itself is made of black lacquered *papiermâché*, and measures 92 mm in diameter. The sitter is wearing a brown cylindrical fur busby with a light blue cloth bag falling to the right side; a small white-over-red plume in a gilt metal socket; gilt metal chinscales with lion's head bosses; and plaited



Berlin snuff box (actual size), August 1813, bearing on the lid a portrait of Capt. Charles Wood, 18th Hussars. (Author's collection)



Aide-de-camp to Sir Charles Stewart seen at Landeck, 22 August 1813; almost certainly Thomas Noel Harris, 18th Hussars. (Painted by the author after a sketch by Richard Knötel)

gold cap lines ending in flourishers and tassels. His dark blue hussar jacket has a scarlet collar edged with two rows of gold Russia braid and with a gold-embroidered 'Staff loop' on each side; the front of the jacket is trimmed with gold buttons and braid in the usual hussar fashion. His scarlet pelisse, trimmed with light grey fur and gold hussar braiding, has two unusual features: the use of gold toggles instead of buttons, and the two vertical lines of what looks like gold embroidery. The pouch belt is gold lace on blue cloth. A black stock, white collar points, a white waistcoat and shirt frill complete this elegant and doubtless expensive outfit.

The interesting thing is that we have only Charles Wood's word for it that this was the uniform of an 'ADC to a General Officer of Hussars', as apart from the busby, which has the light blue bag of the 18th Hussars, the rest of the uniform does not seem to have been recorded anywhere else.



Handwritten note found inside the Charles Wood snuff box, being apparently cut or copied from a page of a journal.

#### MISSION TO GERMANY

One is therefore led to ask, who was Charles Wood? Why was he in Berlin in August 1813, dressed in an apparently unofficial uniform? And what were the 'distinguished Military services' which he rendered to the King of Prussia, which earned him that monarch's 'approbation' and the award of the *Pour le Merite*?

Charles Wood was the sixth son of Thomas Wood of Littleton, and was commissioned into the 32nd Regiment as ensign on 31 August 1809. He became a lieutenant in the 52nd on 7 March 1810, and a captain in the 68th on 17 September 1812. On 29 June 1813 he transferred to the 18th Hussars. On 12 November 1814 he was moved, still in the rank of captain, from the 18th to the 10th Hussars, when the officers of the former regiment were dispersed throughout the cavalry after the failure of their attempt to convict their commanding officer, Col. Quentin, of cowardice. Promoted major on 16 March 1815, Charles Wood fought with the 10th Hussars at Waterloo; and retired on half-pay in 1821.

Early in 1813 he was appointed to the staff of Maj. Gen. Sir Charles Stewart, later 3rd Marquis of Londonderry, as an aide-de-camp. In April 1813 Stewart was appointed British Minister to the Court of Berlin 'specially charged with the military superintendence' of the Prussian, Swedish, and Hanoverian armies, together with an auxiliary Russian corps, which were about to begin operations from the southern shores of the Baltic under the command of the Prince Royal of Sweden — the former French Marshal Bernadotte. Stewart's mission was essentially diplomatic, and he took with him a large personal staff which included two ADCs: Charles Wood, and a brother-

officer of the 18th Hussars, Thomas Noel Harris.

The general's mission involved a good deal of travelling (mostly in a carriage, with his King's German Legion Hussar orderly on the box) between Bernadotte's armies in the north, and Blücher's armies in the south, on the borders of modern Czechoslovakia. Tedious days of negotiation were interspersed with periods of relaxation at the Headquarters of the Allied Sovereigns, where there was a constant round of reviews, dinners, and enjoyable diversions.

All the same, Stewart and his staff managed to be well to the fore at most of the major engagements of the campaign. They were present at Lützen and Bautzen, and took part in Blücher's brilliant cavalry stroke at Haynau on 26 May 1813. During the unsuccessful attempt on the walls of Dresden on 26 August Stewart and one of his ADCs found themselves caught up in the French sortie, and only escaped by dashing through the mêlée in the failing light. At Kulm three days later Stewart received 'a severe wound in the thigh by the explosion of a shell shortly after the commencement of the action'.

Stewart was nevertheless sufficiently recovered by the battle of Leipzig (16–19 October) to take command of Blücher's reserve cavalry, and to capture a French battery at the head of the Brandenburg Hussars. Afterwards he paid tribute to 'the gallantry displayed and the efficient

assistance' received from his two aides. In 1814, during the closing battles of the Allied advance on Paris, Thomas Noel Harris was up front with a Cossack patrol when he 'discovered' a large French column, on which he was able to direct Blücher's troops. For these and other services Sir Charles Stewart was awarded the Swedish Order of the Sword, the Russian Order of St. George (4th Class), and the Prussian Orders of the Black Eagle and the Red Eagle. Charles Wood received the *Pour le Merite*, as did Thomas Noel Harris, who was also awarded the Russian Orders of St. Anne and St. Vladimir.

Sir Charles Stewart, at the age of 21 the lieutenant-colonel of the 18th Light Dragoons during the Dutch campaign of 1799, and later a veteran of the Peninsula who held both a hussar command and a staff appointment, was by nature a *beau sabreur*. Wellington, mindful of Stewart's defective sight and hearing — the results of a wound sustained in a 'cavalry affair' near Donauworth in 1796 — was obliged to frustrate Sir Charles's hunger for an active cavalry command. But although his mission to Germany could in no way be classed as such a command, Stewart clearly considered himself entitled to wear the elaborate uniform established for general officers of hussars. He had himself painted in this dress by Lawrence some time after 1 February 1813, when he was made a KB, and before his departure for Germany.

That he had it with him on the Continent is confirmed by his report of a theft from his rooms in Paris in 1814, which specifically mentions the loss of his hussar jacket and his pelisse to which were attached his stars and foreign orders, some of them set in diamonds.

#### UNIFORM FOR HUSSAR GENERALS AND ADCs

The uniform for general officers of hussars seems to have evolved unofficially, probably at the instigation of the Duke of Cumberland, colonel of the 15th Hussars and a great devotee of all things Prussian, when the first hussar brigade was assembled at Ipswich in 1808. Lord Paget, colonel of the 7th Hussars and commander of the Hussar Brigade, seems to have followed suit, as there are contemporary drawings of each of them in such uniforms.

During the Corunna campaign, 1808–09, Paget was in overall command of the cavalry, and the Hussar Brigade was given to Sir John Slade — who was not a hussar at all, but came from the Royal Dragoons. Clearly Slade had not bothered to equip himself in hussar finery (though the story that the Prince of Wales, watching the hussars departing from Portsmouth, pressed his own hussar jacket and pelisse on Slade is apparently apocryphal). A painting by Ströhlhng at York House

Berlin 21 August 1813  
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be  
Charles Wood



of an officer in the uniform of a general officer of hussars is believed to depict Slade, probably painted on his return from Spain in 1809.

The earliest printed dress regulations covering generals, dated 23 December 1811, describe the hussar generals' uniform unhelpfully as 'the uniform which is established for them . . .'. As such, it consisted of a brown fur busby with scarlet bag, white-over-red plume, and gold lines; scarlet jacket with blue facings and gold braid and lace; blue pelisse with grey fur and gold braid and lace; and either white breeches and black boots or, for dress occasions, scarlet pantaloons and yellow boots. Details of ornamentation seem to have varied, but seem generally to have been in line with that adopted by the wearer's original regiment. The sabretache and pouch were scarlet with gold lace and embroidery, usually bearing a crown and crossed sword and baton, the sabretache having in addition a double reversed 'GR' cypher.

But if generals of hussars hastened to deck themselves out in special finery, what of their staffs? Judging by the groups of officers painted by Robert Dighton in 1808, the ADCs of the Hussar Brigade wore the normal dress of that appointment: namely, a cocked hat with white-over-red plume; a long scarlet coat with blue collar and cuffs, decorated with embroidered 'Staff loops' in gold for dress wear and with worked holes in undress; crimson sash, white breeches and black hussar boots. The 1811 regulations state that when ADCs were serving with cavalry they were to change the single gold epaulette on the left shoulder for an aiguillette on the right. In 1814 this was changed, so that ADCs to general officers commanding a force abroad now wore two gold epaulettes; and other ADCs one epaulette only, on the left when serving with cavalry, on the right when with infantry. Nowhere is there any mention of a special

dress for the staffs of general officers of hussars (apart from a vague reference to the staff of Sir Stapleton Cotton wearing hussar dress in 1813). Until, that is, we come to Stewart's mission to Germany in 1813 . . .

#### AN UNPUBLISHED KNÖTEL SKETCH

Many years ago the late C. C. P. Lawson was sent a small sketch by Richard Knötel; it was obviously based on something he had seen in Germany, but unfortunately any notes which may have accompanied it have not, to my knowledge, survived. However, it shows a British staff officer wearing a red undress coat of the pattern established for ADCs, with a single gold aiguillette on the right shoulder. This is what one would expect; but there are two unusual features. He wears a dark blue 'pork pie' forage cap with a silver lace band, as worn by cavalry officers; and a crimson and gold hussar barrel sash. The drawing is dated 'Landeck, 22 August 1813'.

Clearly, this officer must be one of Stewart's two aides

wearing his 18th Hussars forage cap and barrel sash in conjunction with normal ADC's dress. On 16 August 1813 Sir Charles is known to have moved from the Prussian headquarters at Landeck to Prague; so Landeck, which I confess to being unable to discover on a modern map, cannot be more than a day's ride — 20 to 30 miles — from Prague. Returning to the snuff box, we recall that Charles Wood was in Berlin on 21 August; it is thus impossible for him to have been sketched at Landeck only a day later, and the Knötel drawing must therefore show Thomas Harris.

We now have evidence that one or both of these two young officers had both the normal uniform for ADCs as laid down in the 1811 regulations, though worn with hussar regimental forage cap and sash; and also a dress uniform of a totally unrecorded pattern, depicted in the snuff box portrait of Charles Wood as worn with the regimental fur cap of the 18th Hussars. The only remaining question is whether the dress uniform had been established by

custom for some years; or whether it was a *tenue de fantaisie*, provided at the instigation and perhaps at the expense of Sir Charles Stewart so that his staff should not let him down in the glittering surroundings of the Allied headquarters?

That this uniform was at least common to both ADCs is confirmed by an article in the Spring 1987 number of *JSAHR* by D. H. Tomback, on a presentation sword given to Harris by the so-far unidentified Edward Solly, 'In commemoration of their fellowship at the memorable battle of Leipzig of the 18th and 19th October 1813'. Mr. Tomback includes two black-and-white portraits of Harris apparently taken from his memoirs, published privately in 1890. In one of these the pose and uniform are so similar to the portrait of Charles Wood that one is led to the tantalising conclusion that both Wood and Harris patronised the same Berlin snuff box manufacturer; and that somewhere a second box may still exist. **[M]**

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Haswell Miller, A. E., & Dawney, N. P., *Military Drawings and Paintings in the Collection of Her Majesty The Queen* (London, 1970)  
Stewart, C. W., 3rd Marquis of Londonderry, *Narrative of the War in Germany and France in 1813 and 1814* (London, 1830)  
I am indebted to Mr. W. Y. Carman for drawing my attention to his interesting article on General Officers of Hussars in *Amy and Navy Modelworld*, May 1986.

**To be continued:** Part 2 of this article will describe in more detail the career of Thomas Noel Harris, and will be illustrated with specially commissioned colour photographs of a surviving coat worn by him when wounded at Waterloo.

Maj. Gen. Sir Charles Stewart, in the uniform of a general officer of hussars, painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence at some time after 1 February 1813, when Stewart was made KB, and before his departure for Germany in April that year. (National Army Museum)





**Wood, Charles**  
 Ens 52 Ft. 16 Mar. '09, Lt. 7 Mar. '10, Capt. 68 Ft. 17 Sep. '12, Capt 18 L.D.  
 29 July '13., Capt. 10 L.D. 12 Nov. '14.  
 Pw. Aug. '09 - Dec. '10; A.D.C. to Maj. Gen. R. Craufurd May '11 - Jan. '12.  
 D.A.A.G. Feb. '12 - Apr. '13.  
 Coa, Bus, Fuent., Guid., Bad., Sal., Burg.. ~~Slind. Bus.~~  
 S.M. Bus., Fuent., Guid., Bad., Sal..  
 Also W'loo..



Condition, minor contact wear and small edge bruise to first two otherwise GVF, original shortened ribbons. A superb and incredibly rare group to an Officer with a quite outstanding service.

#### FURTHER READING AND RESEARCH LINKS:

'Vicissitudes of a soldiers life, or a series of occurrences from 1806 to 1815' by Private John Green of the 68th Foot, contains a chapter detailing Green's service as servant to Captain Wood whilst he was serving on Wellington's Staff in late 1812, up until Wood's appointment as ADC to General Stewart. (copy included with research CD)

Wood's Memorial which details battles and service in Germany and France 1813-14:

<https://books.google.co.uk/books?id=n0euCAAQOBAJ&pg=PA452&dq=%22colonel+charles+wood%22+waterloo&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjC9uT71trnAhV6URUIHb6TA8kQ6AEIKDAA#v=onepage&q=%22colonel%20charles%20wood%22%20waterloo&f=false>

Wood family letters:

<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/1702b550-e029-48ba-b381-4a4a2acc374e>



'A Hero of Waterloo' by Robert Stanes, is the story of the life of Lt Colonel Sir Thomas Noel Harris; various mentions of Wood and relevance to Harris and Wood's service as Stewarts two ADC's. (copy included with research CD)

The United Services Magazine 1847 contains letters from Wood concerning his service in details:

<https://books.google.co.uk/books?id=IgYcAQAIAAJ&pg=PA456&dq=%22colonel+charles+wood%22+waterloo&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKewjc9uT71trnAhV6URUIHb6TA8kQ6AEISTAE#v=onepage&q=%22colonel%20charles%20wood%22%20waterloo&f=false>

Articles on Wood and Harris (copy included with research CD):

<http://www.centotredicesimo.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/Due-ussari-inglesi-1813-e-1815-M.I..pdf>

PLM AWARDS (copy included with research CD) :

<https://books.google.co.uk/books?id=HblTAAAcAAJ&pg=PA277&lpg=PA277&dq=%22pour+le+merite%22+charles+wood+noel+harris&source=bl&ots=BcdXEMvMQA&sig=ACfU3U1--7UATohsdQvzYD6yPcDW3PiOIQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKewjD9YeVk9TnAhUDY8AKHde1C48Q6AEwAXoECAsQAQ#v=onepage&q=%22pour%20le%20merite%22%20charles%20wood%20noel%20harris&f=false>



Research sold with medals includes; a copy of a Letter from Charles to his brother to Col. Thomas Wood, M.P. dated May 1813, from 'Headquarters, Royal Cossacks, Voude, between Gramont and Nonove' in a file of research. Also, a large amount of research on CD; copy medal rolls, PDF books (in addition to those noted above), LG's, copy newspapers obituary, regimental and campaign histories etc etc. Although a good deal has been found on Wood, the potential for more research is vast.