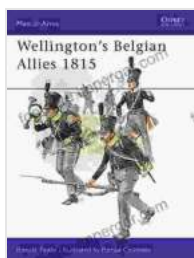


# Wellington's Belgian Allies 1815: The Men at Arms of the King's German Legion

The King's German Legion (KGL) was a military force raised in Hanover, Germany, by King George III of the United Kingdom. The KGL served with distinction in the Napoleonic Wars, fighting in campaigns in Portugal, Spain, France, and Belgium. At the Battle of Waterloo in 1815, the KGL played a key role in the Allied victory.



## Wellington's Belgian Allies 1815 (Men-at-Arms Book 355) by Ronald Pawly

★★★★☆ 4.6 out of 5

Language : English  
File size : 6582 KB  
Text-to-Speech : Enabled  
Screen Reader : Supported  
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled  
Word Wise : Enabled  
Print length : 48 pages



This book tells the story of the KGL at Waterloo. It describes the Legion's organization, uniforms, and equipment, and it provides detailed accounts of its actions in the battle. The book also includes a number of illustrations, including maps, paintings, and photographs.

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The King's German Legion was a military force raised in Hanover, Germany, by King George III of the United Kingdom. The KGL was established in 1803, and it served with distinction in the Napoleonic Wars. The Legion was disbanded in 1816, after the end of the wars.

The KGL was a multinational force, with soldiers from all over Germany. The Legion was also open to British and Irish volunteers. The KGL was a well-trained and disciplined force, and it was known for its bravery and fighting spirit.

## **The King's German Legion**

The KGL was organized into eight battalions of infantry, four regiments of cavalry, and two brigades of artillery. The Legion also had a number of other units, including a sapper company, a pioneer company, and a wagon train.

The KGL's infantry battalions were armed with muskets and bayonets. The cavalry regiments were armed with sabers and pistols. The artillery brigades were armed with cannons and howitzers.

The KGL's uniforms were similar to those of the British Army. The infantry wore red coats, white trousers, and black hats. The cavalry wore blue

coats, white breeches, and black helmets. The artillery wore blue coats, red waistcoats, and black hats.

## **The Napoleonic Wars**

The Napoleonic Wars were a series of conflicts fought between France and a number of European powers, including Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia. The wars began in 1792, and they ended in 1815 with the defeat of Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo.

The KGL fought in a number of campaigns during the Napoleonic Wars. The Legion served in Portugal, Spain, France, and Belgium. The KGL also fought in the Walcheren Expedition in 1809 and the Peninsular War from 1808 to 1814.

## **The Battle of Waterloo**

The Battle of Waterloo was fought on June 18, 1815, near Waterloo, Belgium. The battle was between the French army under Napoleon and the Allied army under the Duke of Wellington. The Allied army included British, Dutch, Belgian, and German troops.

The KGL played a key role in the Allied victory at Waterloo. The Legion's infantry battalions fought in the center of the Allied line, and they helped to repel the French cavalry charges. The KGL's cavalry regiments also fought with distinction, and they helped to pursue the French army after the battle.

## **The KGL at Waterloo**

The KGL at Waterloo was a well-trained and disciplined force. The Legion's soldiers were brave and experienced, and they were determined to win the

battle. The KGL's uniforms were smart and colorful, and they made a striking impression on the battlefield.

The KGL fought with distinction at Waterloo. The Legion's infantry battalions helped to repel the French cavalry charges, and the cavalry regiments helped to pursue the French army after the battle. The KGL's contribution to the Allied victory was significant, and the Legion's soldiers deserve to be remembered for their bravery and fighting spirit.

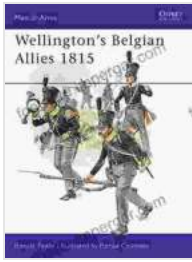
The King's German Legion was a remarkable military force. The Legion was raised in Hanover, Germany, and it served with distinction in the Napoleonic Wars. The KGL fought in campaigns in Portugal, Spain, France, and Belgium, and it played a key role in the Allied victory at Waterloo.

The KGL was a multinational force, with soldiers from all over Germany. The Legion was also open to British and Irish volunteers. The KGL was a well-trained and disciplined force, and it was known for its bravery and fighting spirit.

The KGL was disbanded in 1816, after the end of the Napoleonic Wars. However, the Legion's legacy lives on. The KGL's soldiers helped to secure the Allied victory at Waterloo, and they played a significant role in the history of Europe.

## **Further Reading**

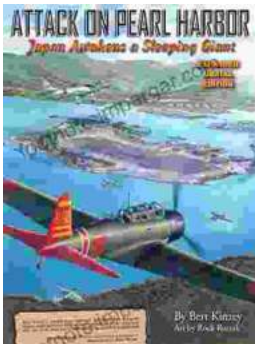
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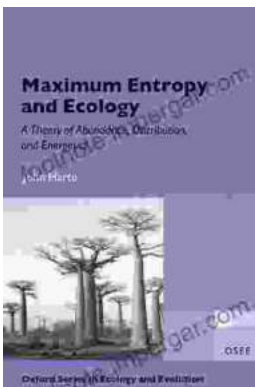
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