

The Waterloo Medal – Richard Farrington

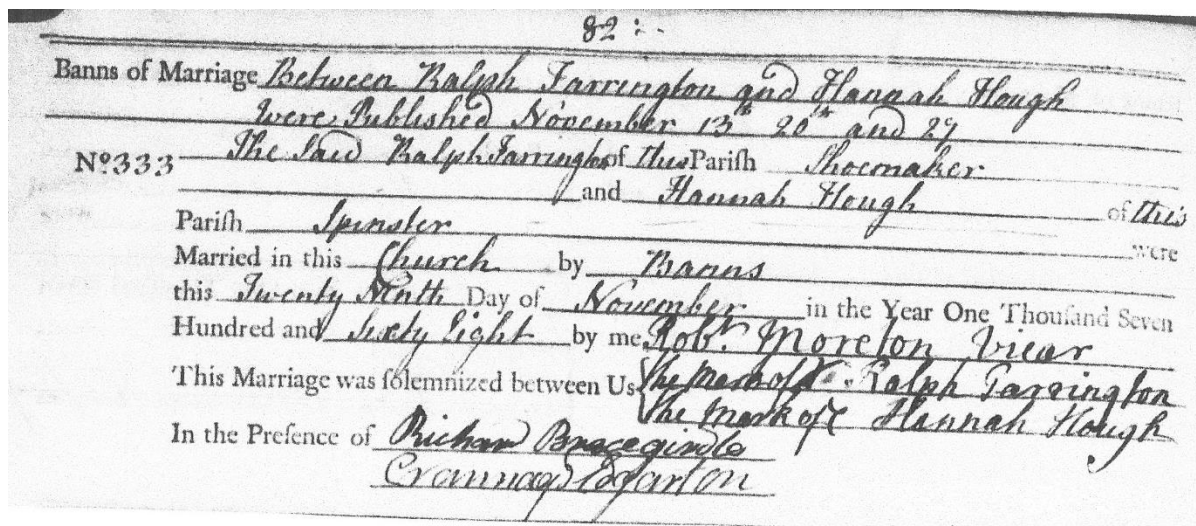


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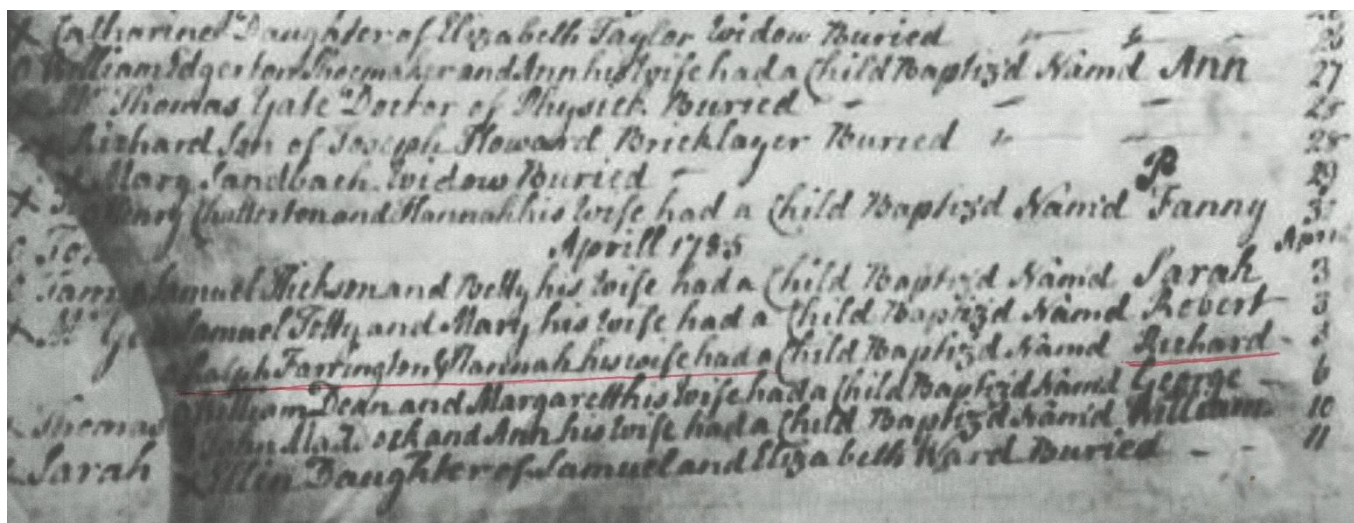
Further information added by Kerry Kirwan

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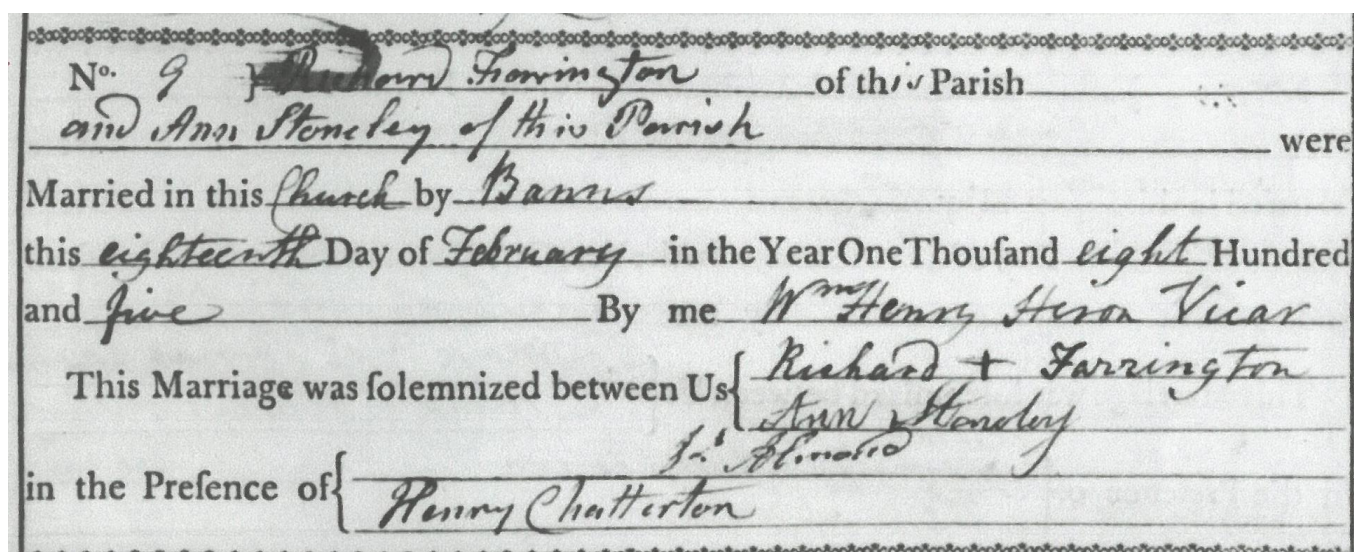




Marriage Certificate of Ralph Farrington and Hannah Hough, Richard's parents. Note Ralph's profession as a shoemaker. 1768.



Richard is baptised in Middlewich 5th April 1785



Richard marries Ann Stoneley in 1805. You can his mark instead of a signature, which means he cannot write.

Two more documents are found for Richard and Ann, one of a birth of a son Ralph named after his father recorded 16th June 1807. The next document is a burial record of their son Ralph in 1808. Was this the catalyst in Richard's decision to enlist two years later?



Record Transcription:

Napoleonic War Records 1775 - 1817

[Learn about this record set](#)

First name(s)	Richard
Last name	Farrington
Enlisted year	1810
Enlisted day	11
Enlisted month	Apr
Where enlisted	Plymouth Dock
Place	Middlewich
County	Cheshire
Reference	R207
Page	53
Dataset title	Napoleonic War Records 1775 - 1817
Category	Military, armed forces & conflict
Subcategory	Regimental & Service Records
Collections from	Great Britain, England



Record Transcription:

Britain, Campaign, Gallantry & Long Service Medals & Awards

First name(s)	Richd
Last name	Farrington
Year	1815
Rank	Private
Regiment	Light Company Grenadier Guards
Sub unit	Lt.Colonel Lord Saltourn's Company
Medal type	Waterloo Medal, 1815
Country	Great Britain
Record set	Britain, Campaign, Gallantry & Long Service Medals & Awards
Category	Military, armed forces & conflict
Subcategory	Medal Rolls and Honours
Collections from	Great Britain, UK None

London south; died 16th January 1865. Waterloo Medal in private collection.

REFERENCES: WO97/169, MINT16/112, WO25/874, R154, WO25/2789, WO100/14, R284, WO12/1623, WO164/402, WO117/2, WO23/35,46,56.

FARRANCE John

PLACE of BIRTH: Suffolk Stanisfield. **ENLISTED:** 7th June 1813 Armagh. **AGE:** 19yrs. **DIED:** 18th June 1815 Killed in action. **RANK:** Private, Lt/Col Thomas' company. **DESCRIPTION:** 5'9¼", light hair, grey eyes, ruddy complexion. **SERVICE:** Volunteer from West Suffolk Militia, Waterloo 3rd battalion. **OTHER INFORMATION:** Waterloo prize money paid to Messer's Kennell & son.

REFERENCES: R401, WO100/14, R154, R214, WO164/402.

FARRELL John

PLACE of BIRTH: Lancashire St Thomas' Liverpool. **OCCUPATION:** Labourer. **ENLISTED:** 8th September 1806 Town (London). **AGE:** 24yrs. **DISCHARGED:** 13th July 1831 Pension, reside c/o Postmaster Richell, County Armagh. **RANK:** Private 23, Lt/Col Higginson's company; conduct very good; marching money paid from London to Liverpool 206 miles. **DESCRIPTION:** 5'10¼", black hair, dark eyes, dark complexion. **SERVICE:** Walcheren 1809; Spain, Portugal, France 1811-1814; Waterloo 3rd battalion Lt/Col Thomas' company, Army of Occupation 1816-1818. **OTHER INFORMATION:** Pension district Armagh; died 13th May 1854. **REFERENCES:** WO97/169, MINT16/112, WO23/35, R154, WO100/14, WO12/1626, R284, WO164/402, WO117/2.

FARRINGTON Richard

PLACE of BIRTH: Cheshire Middlewich. **OCCUPATION:** Cordwainer. **ENLISTED:** 11th April 1810 Plymouth. **AGE:** 23yrs. **DISCHARGED:** 11th April 1817 time expired. **RANK:** Private, Lt/Col Lambert's company 1st battalion. **DESCRIPTION:** 5'8", dark brown hair, blue eyes, fair complexion. **SERVICE:** Peninsula; Waterloo, wounded 16th June, 3rd battalion Lt/Col Lord Saltoun's light company, transferred to Lt/Col Lambert's company 1st battalion. **OTHER INFORMATION:** Waterloo prize money not paid 1817, paid 5th February 1818 to Stevenson & Salt; 1851 census Wheelock Street, Middlewich, Cheshire, Richard FARRINGTON

head married 66yrs Letter carrier & cordwainer Chester Middlewich, Ann wife 50yrs housewife Chester Prestbury.

REFERENCES: MINT16/112, WO100/14, R154, F01/019, R184, R207, WO164/402/411 HO107/2166 folio 361.

FAWCETT Isaac

PLACE of BIRTH: Yorkshire Lightcliff. **OCCUPATION:** Weaver. **ENLISTED:** 18th August 1811 Rochester. **AGE:** 25yrs. **DISCHARGED:** 11th July 1832 Pension, reside 12, Parade Street, Paddington, London. **RANK:** Private 47, Lt/Col Diron's company; conduct very good and trusty; Corporal 3 times resigned each time. **DESCRIPTION:** 5'9", light hair, grey eyes, light complexion. **SERVICE:** Volunteer from 1st West Yorkshire Militia; Peninsula 1812-1814; Waterloo, wounded severely in arm, slightly in thigh, hospital 17th June - 20th August 1815, Corporal 3rd battalion Lt/Col Townshend's company Army of Occupation 1816-1818.

REFERENCES: WO97/169, MINT16/112, WO100/14, R154, R284, WO164/402, WO117/3.

FAWCETT Jonathan

PLACE of BIRTH: Yorkshire Burstle. **OCCUPATION:** Cotton weaver. **ENLISTED:** 4th February 1806 Litchfield. **AGE:** 19yrs. **ATTESTED:** 6th February 1806. **DIED:** 16th June 1815 Killed in action. **RANK:** Private, Lt/Col Lord Saltoun's light company. **DESCRIPTION:** 5'8½", light brown hair, grey eyes, fair complexion. **SERVICE:** Waterloo, 3rd battalion. **OTHER INFORMATION:** Waterloo prize money paid to Messer's Kennell & son.

REFERENCES: WO25/874, R401, WO100/14, R154, R202, WO164/402.

FEAD George

APPOINTED: Ensign 1st foot Guards 19th December 1799. **SERVICE:** Lieutenant & Captain 3rd December 1803; Spain 1808-1809, Corunna; Captain & Lieutenant Colonel 13th December 1813; Waterloo, slightly wounded 18th June Lt/Col 3rd battalion; retired 29th March 1828. **OTHER INFORMATION:** Married Caroline; died Lewisham Kent 13th September 1847. Medals held at Regimental Headquarters, Waterloo, Corunna (MGS).

REFERENCES: WO25/2789, WO164/402, MINT16/112, WO100/14, P04/003, WO1/206.

The document above, holds information on Richard.

Looking at all the documentation and early census records, it is clear that the Ann in the census is not the Ann he married in 1805. When married Ann Stoneley was 23 years old, three years Richard's senior at the time. The Ann on the census, his wife, is 15 years younger. The possibility is that his first wife died shortly after their son died in 1808 and so the newly widowed Richard enlists in 1810.

Description

This page and the two previous pages are the only three pages of information I received with the medal.

A very good Waterloo medal to Richard Farrington 3rd Batt Grenadier Guards who was in Lord Saltoun's company and was wounded. The company fought at Quatre Bras and at Waterloo it famously took part in the Defence of Hougoumont Farm.

Waterloo medal to: Richard Farrington, 3rd Batt. Grenad. Guards

Richard Farrington was born in 1785 at Middlewich, Cheshire. He was the son of Ralph Farrington and Hannah (nee Hough). He was baptized in Middlewich on 3 April 1785.

Richard married at Middlewich on 18 February 1805, to Ann Stoneley (born in Prestbury). He was 20 years old.

He enlisted into the Foot Guards on 11 April 1810 at Plymouth Dock. He was a 23 year old cordwainer and was described as 5 foot 8 inches tall, with dark brown hair, blue eyes and a fair complexion.

Farrington served in the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards in Lieutenant Colonel Lord Saltoun's Light Company at Quatre Bras and at Waterloo. At Waterloo Saltoun's Light Company took part in the defence of Hougoumont Farm. **Farrington is noted as having been wounded on 16 June 1815.**

After Waterloo Farrington transferred to the 1st Battalion, where he was in Lieutenant Colonel Lambert's Company.

He was discharged on 11 April 1817 as a Private, 'time expired' after 7 years service all of which had been in the Grenadier Guards. His Waterloo prize money was paid on 5 February 1818.

On discharge from the Army Farrington returned to Middlewich.

The 1841 census records him as a shoe maker.

The 1851 census records him as a letter carrier and cordwainer, living in Wheelock Street, Middlewich.

The 1861 Census records him as a pensioner and shoe maker of 138 Pepper Street, Newton, Cheshire.

Richard Farrington died in January 1867 in Cheshire at the age of 82. He was buried on 20 January 1867.

The Waterloo medal roll confirms him as serving with the Light Company, 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards in Lieutenant Colonel Lord Saltoun's company.

Sources:

Mint 16/112

WO 100/14

R154, FO1/019

R184, R207, WO164/402/411, HO107/2166 folio 361

UK Census returns 1841, 1851 and 1861

UK births, marriages and deaths

St Michael and All Angels Church, Newton, Middlewich

Medal is well worn to obverse and reverse, although the obverse is the worst, naming is clear condition – Fine.

The record states that Richard Farrington also saw action with 1st Guards in the Peninsular Campaign but sadly we can't find him on the medal roll.

Possibly the reason why is that the medals for the Peninsular Campaign were not awarded for almost 50 years later. He may not even have heard of the award, and if the man did not apply for the medal he would not receive one, or he was not bothered about receiving one??.

According to the trade directories there are 13 boot and shoemakers in Middlewich for 1841. It is likely that Richard worked for Thomas Fairhurst on Hightown. Thomas is still prominent 10 years later but there's no address listed for 1851. Richard is supplementing his income working as a letter carrier, the main post office for Middlewich is on Lower Street. Letters from London arrive 4.30am and are despatched every evening at 8.30pm. Letters from Chester, Liverpool, Ireland, and other parts arrive at 1pm and are despatched 11.45am. Mail from Manchester, Liverpool and the North arrive 8am and are despatched at 12 noon. Foot post from Holmes Chapel arrive at 7pm and despatched at 6am. Winsford, Over etc. arrive 7.30pm despatched at 5am.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE CONDITIONS OF THE ORDINARY BRITISH SOLDIER 1795 1820.

The conditions of the ordinary British soldier during the Napoleonic wars were that bad that we can only assume that the only possible reason for enlistment were regular employment, uniform, two regular meals a day and in some cases to get away from the English winter and Military service Some soldiers would shoot themselves in the foot to gain a discharge.

The men were lucky if they were housed in barracks or tents.

On enlistment the new recruit would be paid a bounty of four pounds, but almost all that would be deducted for uniform, food, equipment and other items, leaving around seven shillings and sixpence

He would then be paid about a shilling a day, but out of that he would have to pay for green vegetables, tea, coffee, salt and washing and cleaning materials. Leaving around two pence for beer and other luxuries. One pound of meat and one pound of potatoes were provided daily free, but only two meals were provided daily. If a man could not afford anything for evening meal he would not eat again until the following day.

There were no separate quarters for married men they and their wives slept in the same barrack room as the single men with only a blanket hung up for privacy.

Only one uniform was issued and the men had to maintain and repair it themselves.

Conditions were very hard and men could be flogged for minor offences. As I had said before in many cases soldiers had to march from the North of England to embark on ships on the South Coast a march of several hundred miles with full kit..

Most army officers at that time purchased their commissions and were not expected to have any military experience or knowledge. Most officers did not even know the basic words of command and left it to senior N.C.Os In most cases officers had no respect for the enlisted men which led to a very poorly commanded army. Also at that time there was no form of education in the army and most of the ordinary soldiers could neither read or write, and only some of the officers and N.C.O.s could read and write. Conditions for the ordinary soldier did not improve until the new army act of 1871 around 70 years later.

List of kit given to each soldier

1 musket and bayonet
1 pouch and sixty rounds of lead ball
1 canteen and belt
1 mess tin
1 knapsack frame and bed
1 blanket
1 great coat
1 dress coat
2 shirts and 3 breasts
2 pairs shoes
1 pair trousers
1 pair gaiters
2 pairs stockings

1 white jacket

4 brushes, button stick, comb

2 cross belts, pen, ink, and paper

pipe clay, chalk

2 tent pegs

Weight of kit 53lbs

Additional food ration:

water in canteen

3 day's bread

2 day's beef

Peninsular War, Spanish Guerra de la Independencia (“War of Independence”), (1808–14), that part of the Napoleonic Wars fought in the Iberian Peninsula, where the French were opposed by British, Spanish, and Portuguese forces. Napoleon’s peninsula struggle contributed to his eventual downfall; but until 1813 the conflict in Spain and Portugal, though costly, exercised only an indirect effect upon the progress of French affairs in central and eastern Europe. The war in the Peninsula did interest the British, because their army made no other important contribution to the war on the continent between 1793 and 1814; the war, too, made the fortunes of the British commander Arthur Wellesley, afterward duke of Wellington.

[Peninsular War | Definition, Battles, Dates, Significance, & Facts | Britannica](#)

In summary, Napoleon tried to make economic war against Britain by summoning the Portuguese to close their ports to the British and declare war on Britain. When Portugal refused, Napoleon ordered an army to march on Portugal.

Napoleon also forced Ferdinand VII of Spain to abdicate. On May 2nd, 1808, the people of Madrid had risen against the invader and the Spanish independence had begun.

British forces landed in 1808, various battles raged and by 1809 Lisbon was under British rule.

From his base in Portugal, which he had successfully defended, Wellington in 1812 began his gradual advance into Spain. His defeat of Marshal Jean-Baptiste Jourdan at the Battle of Vitoria on June 21, 1813, finally decided the issue in the peninsula. Joseph Bonaparte withdrew from Spain, and Wellington fought his way across the Pyrenees into France (August 1813). Napoleon, after his crushing defeat at Leipzig (October 16–19, 1813), recognized the impossibility of retaining his hold on Spain and released Ferdinand, who had been detained by the French at Valençay since his abdication in 1808. In March 1814 Ferdinand VII returned to Spain and the throne.

Notes on how Richard Farrington and other Napoleonic soldiers would have travelled round the country, or on campaign during their military service.

Although Richard Farrington seemed to have a good trade as a shoemaker things may not have been going to good for him, and having married in 1805 he decided to join the Foot Guards [record states 1810] The Napoleonic wars were raging at that time and Guards regiments were a lot better paid than other regiments.

If he had attested in Cheshire he may have marched with other recruits a distance of around 250 miles which would have taken them about four to six days, or possibly as he enlisted in Plymouth the army may have sent them from Liverpool to Plymouth by sailing ship from Liverpool

During his stay at Plymouth Pte. Farrington would have had some basic training and drill before being sent to the Continent.

The 1st Foot Guards saw action during the Peninsular wars, but Richard Farrington is not listed on the Army General Service Medal Roll for the Peninsular Wars. That medal was not issued until 1847/48, and if you did not apply for one you did not receive one. He may not have heard of the award or may not have been interested. It is also possible that he had been on home service before the Waterloo campaign? Still hoping to find his service papers which may explain things.

Conditions of British soldiers on the march

Woken from sleep before daybreak by bugle, sometimes in cold wet weather, then indulging in such luxuries as toilets and a quick breakfast. These columns could consist of hundreds or thousands of men. Wheeled carriages drawn by horses or mules with ammunition. Horses and mules with baggage for staff. Mules loaded with tents, camp kettles etc. Horses and mules with baggage for regimental officers, and Commissariat mules. Also draught oxen to provide meat for the column.

The women would usually proceed the column. Six wives were usually chosen by lot to accompany each company, though many local women did manage to follow the column. A military column would march about eight to fifteen miles per day. During wet weather the only protection from the elements were blankets, bushes, very rarely tents. Officers sometimes found shelter in inns or private houses if they were lucky.



1st Foot Guards Quatre Bras 16th June 1815

A brief account of the battle.

It was the evening of the Duchess of Richmonds ball on the 15th of June that the Duke of Wellington had discovered that Napoleon had humbugged him and had crossed the border into Belgium.

The British army had to be mobilised that night so no one got much sleep.

The Guards were camped at Enghien and received the order to be ready to march at 0130 hours. They eventually marched out at 0400 hours and were forced marched all the way in very hot weather. At 1700 hours when the guards arrived at Quatre Bras they were straight away thrown into the battle and drove the French back out of a thick wood. The Guards suffered heavy casualties having 3 officers killed 43 other ranks killed total officers and other ranks killed and wounded almost 500 men. But the Allies retained and took control of Quatre Bras and kept it in Allied hands.

According to the records Pte Richard Farrington was amongst the wounded.



(Above). The Battle of Quatre Bras, 16 June 1815. 'The Slashers' as the old 28th were called, come under attack from French cavalry on what was a difficult day for Wellington and his allied army. (Below). The morning of Waterloo. Napoleon consults a map whilst his troops dry themselves after a very wet night and morning.

Battle at Quatre Bras 16th June

The French commanded under Marshal Ney failed to drive the Duke of Wellington's forces off the Quatre Bras cross-roads. However, the Allies were forced to retreat north, up the Brussels road to the village of Waterloo, due to the defeat of the Prussians, under Marshal Blücher, by the Emperor Napoleon in the linked battle of Ligny, a few miles to the south-east of Quatre Bras.

The Emperor Napoleon's plan was to attack the Prussian army, while Marshal Ney was to seize the Quatre Bras crossroads, to prevent Wellington coming to Blücher's assistance. Ney would then attack the Prussians in the rear, completing the destruction of Blücher's army.

Napoleon expected Ney to occupy the Quatre Bras cross-roads during the afternoon of the 15th of June 1815. For some unexplained reason, Ney failed to do so. One of Wellington's officers, the Prince of Saxe-Weimar, arrived at Quatre Bras with a small force of infantry and guns. Recognising the importance of the cross-roads, Saxe-Weimar remained there.

During the night of 15th June 1815, Napoleon formulated his plan of attack on the Prussian army, which was forming up around Ligny, in Napoleon's line of advance.

Napoleon re-emphasised to Ney the importance of seizing the Quatre Bras cross-roads without delay the next day.

On the morning of 16th June 1815, the French army began its attack on the Prussian positions around Ligny. If Ney complied with his orders, he would take the cross-roads and launch a devastating attack on the rear of the Prussian right wing at the point when Blücher's men would be fully committed, dealing with the heavy French frontal assaults.

Despite his instructions, Ney failed to act with urgency, and it was not until late morning that he began his move on the cross-roads. By this time, a substantial number of allied units had arrived from the Brussels area. Ney found himself unable to make any headway against the troops holding Quatre Bras. The fighting continued for the rest of the day.

At one point Ney launched a charge by a brigade of Kellerman's cuirassiers. The British 69th, 30th and 33rd Regiments of Foot were swept aside in the assault, suffering significant casualties, but in turn the French cuirassiers, unsupported, were repelled and retreated in confusion, taking much of Ney's force with them.

Ney was unable to take Quatre Bras and his failure to attack Blücher's flank prevented Napoleon from defeating the Prussians conclusively, thereby preventing them from taking any part in the Battle of Waterloo the next day.

In the event, the intervention of Blücher's armies was a decisive factor in the Emperor's final and conclusive defeat at Waterloo.

Casualties at the Battle of Quatre Bras: 4,700 allied casualties against 4,300 French casualties in Ney's force.

[Battle of Quatre Bras \(britishbattles.com\)](http://britishbattles.com)

1st Foot Guards Hougoumont Chateau and farm Waterloo

18th June 1815.

A brief account of the battle.

Lieut. Col Lord Saltoun commanded the two light companies of the 1st Foot Guards in which Pte Richard Farrington was a member were ordered to hold the garden and orchard of the Chateau while the other two light companies of the Coldstream Guards and Scots Guards commanded by Lieut. Col. James Macdonnell were responsible for holding the farm and buildings from enemy attack.

The night had been busily fortifying the buildings ready for an attack by the enemy on the 18th, but Napoleon delayed his advance on the Allies, so the first attack did not take place until 1100 hours on the 18th.

The 1st Foot Guards after heavy fighting managed to hold the orchard, but the brunt of the enemy attack was taken by the Coldstream Guards and Scots Guards who fought with great heroism all afternoon. The Allies eventually managed to hold Hougoumont with great loss of life on both sides.



(Above). Waterloo. The battle opens with an attack on Hougoumont. Here, officers and men of the Foot Guards fight to close the gates after they were forced open by the French 'The outcome of the battle,' the Duke later wrote, 'depended upon the closing of the gates. (Below). British and French cavalry get to grips on the afternoon of 18 June.



The location of Waterloo, just south of Brussels

Private	TURNER JAMES	Corporal	PINNINGTON THOS.	Private	JONES THOS.	Private	GOODY JOHN Killed 16th June 1815
Private	TUCKER WM.	Drummer	SNELL EDWD. Killed 16 June 1815	Private	JONES EVAN	Private	HARBER JAMES Killed 16th June 1815
Private	WILSON WM.	Drummer	GREEN EDMUND	Private	JAMES DANIEL	Private	PEARSON JOHN Killed 16th June 1815
Private	WILSON JAS.	Private	ADDISON JOHN	Private	JOHNSTONE ISSAC	Private	PEGG ROBT. Killed 16th June 1815
Private	WALKER JAS. Wounded 16th June not heard of since.	Private	ANKROYDE JAMES	Private	JACKSON RICHD.	Private	ROGERS SAM'L. Killed 16th June 1815
Private	WILLIAMS EDWD.	Private	ANNETT JOHN	Private	JEPSON ROBT.	Private	LIVERSAGE DAVID Killed 16th June 1815
Private	WHITTON GEO. THOS.	Private	ASPINALL MOSES	Private	KING THOS.	Private	BROOMFIELD WM. Killed 26th June 1815
Private	WATKINS GEO.	Private	ASPINALL THOS.	Private	KETTLE HENRY	Private	HATTON SAM'L. Wounded since dead
Private	WHITEHOUSE JNS.	Private	BLACKER ALEXR.	Private	LEESE JAMES	Private	HILL WM. Wounded since dead
Private	WALPOLE ROBT. Wounded 16th not heard of since.	Private	BARLOW CHAS.	Private	LEE JAMES	Private	HALLIDAY WM. Wounded since dead
Private	WILLIS THOS.	Private	BARDOLPH JOHN	Private	MINCHELL THOS.	Private	ROGERS RD. Wounded since dead
Private	WHEELER WM. Gray Collection 1908	Private	BEE WM.	Private	MORRIS THOS.	3rd BATTN. Grenadier Guards	
Private	WATHALL RICHD.	Private	BEAUMONT WM.	Private	MARRIOTT JOHN	Colonel	STUART Hon. WM.
Private	FOWLES THOS. Killed in Action 16th June	Private	BYRAM HENRY	Private	MORSLEY THOS.	Colonel	ASKW 2nd BATTN. Record Office
Private	FINCH DANIEL Killed in Action 18th June	Private	BENNETT CHARLES	Private	MILLS PHILLIP	Captain	BOLDERO L. Acting Adjutant
Private	HARDWOOD SAM'L. Killed in Action 18th June	Private	BANNISTER JOSEPH	Private	MOORE ISSAC	Captain & Adjutant	ALLIX Wnd BATTN. Record Office
Private	NICHOLIS THOS. Killed in Action 18th June	Private	BRYAN MICHL.	Private	PROBIN JOHN	Pay Master	COLQUHOUN R.
Private	REECE THOS. Killed in Action 16th June	Private	CROFTS SAM'L.	Private	REECE EDWD.	Acting Otr. Master	SMITH J.
Private	ROSE WM. Killed in Action 18th June	Private	COLLEY WM.	Private	ROBERTSHAW MATTH.	Surgeon	WATSON W. H. Gaskel's Collection 1908
Private	REECE DAVID Killed in Action 18th June	Private	CROOK THOS.	Private	ROGERS JAMES	Ass. Surgeon	ARMSTRONG ANDW.
Private	COLLIER CHAS. Retd. dead of Wounds, since heard of in London.	Private	CARDEN STEP.	Private	REED EDWD.	Ass. Surgeon	GILDER F.
Corporal	SWANN WM. Killed 18th June in Action	Private	COOPER GEORGE	Private	ROBERTS EDWD.	Ass. Surgeon	GARDNER Record Office
		Private	DIXON JNS.	Private	RICHARDS JOHN	2nd Master	HARRISON Record Office
		Private	DANN THOS.	Private	ROBERTS EDWD.		PAYNE Record Office
		Private	DAVIS JAMES	Private	SMEDNEY WM.		
		Private	DUNK WM.	Private	SOUTHGATE THOS.		
		Private	EVANS JOHN	Private	SPAIN JNS.		
		Private	EARLE JOHN	Private	STENTON THOS.		
		Private	FARRINGTON RICHD.	Private	STAINES BENJN.		
		Private	FORSYTH ALEXR.	Private	SAYERS EDWD.		
		Private	FIELDING WM.	Private	STEWART GEORGE		
		Private	FODG JAMES	Private	THOMPSON ABRM.		
		Private	FOWLER THOS.	Private	THOMAS ROSSER		
		Private	FOX DAVID	Private	THOMAS THOS.		
		Private	GRAHAM JAMES	Private	THRUSSELL WM.		
		Private	GRAVES WM.	Private	WALMSLEY JOHN		
		Private	GROVES WM.	Private	WILLIAMS JOHN		
		Private	GRIFFITHS JOHN	Private	WILCOX HENRY		
		Private	HOWARD JOHN	Private	WOOD HENRY		
		Private	HILL JOHN	Private	WARREN WM.		
		Private	HUGHES JAMES	Private	YETFOUR JOS.		
		Private	HILLIER JOSEPH	Private	BIGSWORTH JOHN		
		Private	HOLDGATE WM.	Private	BARTMAN AVERY		
		Private	HYDE SAM'L.	Private	CHAPPEL JOHN Killed 16th June 1815		
		Private	HUTCHINSON JOHN	Private	DETHICK ROBT. Killed 16th June 1815		
		Private	HOLLIS DANIEL	Private	FAWCETT JONATHAN Killed 16th June 1815		
		Private	HOUGHTON WM.				
		Private	HALL JONATHAN				
		Private	HOBBS WM.				

The Waterloo medal

The Waterloo medal was the very first British medal awarded to all ranks taking part in a campaign. It was designed by T. Wyon Jnr and was the first to mechanically name every recipient.



Have you come across Richard Farrington in your family tree?

Richard and Ann had no children, and we know some of his relations moved to Staffordshire, but we would like to know of anyone from the Middlewich branch of the family.

If you think you might be related, please get in contact, we would like to hear from you.

Email: heritage@middlewich.org.uk

Phone: 01606 833434